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JOHORE

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1922

BY

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KUALA LUMPUR:

PRINTED AT THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1923.

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF JOHORE FOR THE YEAR 1922.

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The total revenue for 1922 amounted to $8,625,223 and the total expenditure to $8,785,873, giving a deficit for the year of $160,650. The estimated and actual totals are compared in the following table:

	Estimated.	Actual.	Difference.
	$	$	$
Revenue	6,544,300 ...	8,625,223 ...	2,080,923
Expenditure ...	6,925,382 ...	8,785,873 ...	1,860,491
Difference ...	381,082 ...	160,650	

REVENUE.

2. The revenue was more than that for 1921 by $936,169, an increase of 12.2 per cent.

3. The following are the chief increases and decreases under sub-heads:

Head.	Sub-head.	1921.	1922.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent.
		$	$	$	$	
Land	Land Rents	793,398	1,017,989	224,591	...	+ 28.3
	Survey Fees	91,274	147,658	56,384	...	+ 61.8
	Forest Revenue	63,576	86,686	23,110	...	+ 36.4
Customs	Copra	218,789	206,662	...	12,127	− 5.5
	Rubber	107,823	146,514	38,691	...	+ 35.9
	Minerals	266,709	284,339	17,630	...	+ 6.7
	Spirits	387,542	372,478	...	15,064	− 3.9
	Tobacco	393,815	506,971	113,156	...	+ 28.7
	Forest Produce	143,088	79,907	...	63,181	− 44.2
	Gambier	15,248	25,393	10,145	...	+ 66.5
Licences	Chandu	2,975,643	3,411,646	436,003	...	+ 14.7
	Pawn Brokers ...	170,572	106,352	.	64,220	− 37.6
	Rubber Dealers	28,023	82,554	54,531	...	+ 194.6
	Stamp Duties	100,361	77,213	...	23,148	− 23.1
Municipal	Assessment	135,607	147,462	11,855	..	+ 9.0

The large increase in chandu is due to refunds made by the Colony on account of reduction in the cost of production in 1920 and 1921. If adjustments are made the revenue obtained from chandu in 1921 and 1922 is very nearly the same and about 40 per cent. under that of 1920.

4. The percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue to the annual total (excluding Land Sales) in the years 1918-1922 were as follows:

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Land Sales ...	8.7 ...	9.3 ...	9.6 ...	13.3 ...	15.5
Customs	29.4 ...	32.0 ...	32.4 ...	25.0 ...	24.8
Licences, etc. ...	51.3 ...	47.0 ...	47.8 ...	45.5 ...	45.4
Other Revenue ...	10.6 ...	11.7 ...	10.2 ...	16.2 ...	14.3
	100.0 ...	100.0	100.0 ...	100.0 ...	100.0

EXPENDITURE.

5. The total expenditure was less than that of 1921 by $2,373,576, a decrease of 21.3 per cent.

6. Expenditure for 1922 includes a sum of $1,073,039 for Johore's share in the loss on the rice control. There was a decrease of over $3¼ millions in expenditure on Public Works Special Services.

7. The more important sub-heads of miscellaneous expenditure were:

	$
Temporary Allowances	530,646
Causeway	1,291,189
Loss on Sale of Rice	1,073,039
Other Expenditure	144,664
Total ...	3,039,540

The total sum expended on the causeway up to the end of 1922 was $2,406,775.

INVESTMENTS.

8. During the year sales of investments equivalent to a cost price of $79,102 were effected. The amount of investments at the end of December, 1922, at cost price, remaining to the credit of the Government, was $2,853,727, of which the market value was about $3,000,000.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

9. The surplus at the end of the year amounted to $4,265,431. On the liability side, under deposits, is included a sum of over $176,000 on account of Rubber Restriction Duty. Part of this will eventually be credited to revenue.

10. The following are shown in appendices:

Appendix A (i)—Statement of Assets and Liabilities, 1921 and 1922.
Appendix A (ii)—Statement of Actual Revenue, 1921 and 1922.
Appendix A (iii)—Statement of Actual Expenditure, 1921 and 1922.
Appendix C—Statistical Return of Progress, 1913 to 1922.

II.—TRADE.

11. The total trade for the year 1922 shows a value of $62,029,612 compared with $56,564,423 in 1921 constituted as follows:

	1921. $	1922. $
Imports	24,730,135 ...	24,407,531
Exports	32,029,128 ...	37,861,597
	56,759,263 ...	62,269,128
Less Re-exports	194,840 ...	239,516
	56,564,423 ...	62,029,612

an increase of 9.7 per cent.; imports show a decrease of 1.3 per cent. and exports an increase of 18.2 per cent.

12. The following table shows, under the main heads the values for 1921 and 1922:

Class.	1921.	1922.	Increase or Decrease per cent.
	$	$	
A. Foods, Drinks and Narcotics ...	17,711,034	16,307,956	− 7.9
B. Raw Materials	2,677,317	3,067,060	+ 14.6
C. Manufactured Articles	3,733,932	4,368,395	+ 17.0
D. Coin and Bullion	2,585	8,468	+ 227.5
E. Sundries	605,267	655,652	+ 8.3
Total ...	24,730,135	24,407,531	− 1.3

A detailed statement appears in Appendix B (i).

13. The following table gives the percentages of the total exports from Singapore which represent the Johore exports in 1921 and 1922:

	1921.	1922.
Arecanuts	61.0	38.4
Copra	24.5	21.5
Pepper	1.2	.6
Gambier	26.0	29.3
Rubber	13.7	23.5
Tapioca	35.7	28.8

EXPORTS.

14. A detailed statement of exports appears in Appendix B (ii).

III.—CUSTOMS.

15. The total Customs revenue collected was $2,303,040. This amount is 21.7 per cent. more than the 1921 total of $1,892,208.

16. (I) REVENUE BY DISTRICTS, 1918-1922.

District.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	$	$	$	$	$
Muar	529,530	992,554	835,792	179,643	317,590
Batu Pahat	187,819	350,733	354,164	211,822	337,876
Kukub	119,404	199,251	257,868	150,811	159,541
Johore Bahru	841,880	1,172,459	1,386,913	975,907	1,099,505
Kota Tinggi	276,566	382,327	459,222	176,618	212,436
Endau	496,900	270,490	234,520	153,185	100,057
Segamat	113,610	204,033	190,972	44,222	76,035
Total ...	2,565,709	3,571,852	3,719,451	1,892,208	2,303,040

(II) REVENUE BY PRODUCTIVE GROUPS, 1918-1922.

Group.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	$	$	$	$	$
Arecanuts	94,973	91,551	107,629	78,322	86,065
Copra	115,337	241,683	330,130	220,027	204,392
Pepper	15,093	17,429	8,931	2,415	1,441
Gambier	92,360	68,806	46,744	16,050	25,497
Rubber	819,294	1,689,445	1,518,828	106,924	341,040
Tapioca	72,008	103,834	72,953	37,529	40,133
Other Agricultural Produce ...	39,019	60,849	104,003	89,312	106,850
Forest Produce	60,896	87,581	98,394	140,368	82,792
Minerals	582,687	346,074	389,080	265,175	287,108
Marine Produce	12,445	18,456	20,754	28,521	17,801
Miscellaneous Produce	4,351	4,522	6,045	3,632	2,657
Spirits Imports	340,696	466,451	553,807	390,150	374,449
Tobacco Imports	316,550	375,171	397,232	396,137	508,630
Live Animals	...	...	283	1,532	1,541
Petroleum	...	...	...	24,527	82,183
Matches	...	..	...	5,744	51,274
Tobacco Licence	...	...	484	896	1,134
Weighing Fees	...	...	64,154	84,947	88,053
Total ...	2,565,709	3,571,852	3,719,451	1,892,208	2,303,040

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17. In the following table are shown the proportionate contributions made to the revenue by the various groups of dutiable articles in the last five years (tobacco licences and weighing fees are not included):

Group.	Percentage.				
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Arecanuts	3.7	2.6	2.9	4.3	3.8
Copra	4.5	6.8	9.0	12.2	9.2
Pepper	.6	.5	.2	.1	.1
Gambier	3.6	1.9	1.3	.9	1.1
Rubber	31.9	47.0	41.7	5.9	15.4
Tapioca	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.1	1.9
Other Agricultural Produce	1.5	1.7	2.9	4.9	4.8
Forest Produce	2.4	2.4	2.7	7.8	3.7
Minerals	22.7	9.6	10.6	14.7	13.0
Marine Produce	.5	.5	.5	1.6	.8
Miscellaneous Exports	.2	.1	.0	.2	.1
Spirits Imports	13.3	13.6	15.3	21.6	17.0
Tobacco	12.3	10.5	10.9	21.9	23.0
Live Animals	...	..	...	.1	.1
Petroleum	...	..	...	1.4	3.7
Matches	...	...	...	.3	2.3
Total ...	100	100	100	100	100

EXPORT DUTIES.

18. At the beginning of the year the scale of duty on cultivated rubber was on a sliding scale beginning at one and a half per cent. *ad valorem* when the price was between 35 cents and 37 cents a pound and rising to a maximum of three per cent. when the price was over $1.50 a pound. In the case of lands not paying rent, the above duties were doubled.

From the 1st November the duties were fixed under the Rubber Restriction Scheme and are now two cents a pound for rent-paying land and three cents a pound for land not paying rent. In each case there is a heavy additional duty if rubber is exported in excess of the amount allowed to be exported at minimum rates.

The temporary weighing fees (now called temporary additional duties) to recoup the loss incurred in purchase of rice were taken off rubber as soon as the new duties were imposed.

Rubber goods manufactured in the State are exempted from duty for one year from 1st November, 1922.

Rubber seed oil and other rubber seed products are exempted from duty until the 30th June, 1926.

The duty on pepper, tapioca, sago, sugar, pineapples and indigo was fixed from the 19th July at 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The duty on fish and marine produce between the Endau and Sedili Rivers was reduced from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The duty on China clay was fixed at 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The duties on other articles remained as in the previous year.

19. The following table gives the average prices per pikul for the years 1921 and 1922 upon which duty was assessed:

	1921.	1922.
	$	$
Copra	12.07	10.35
Pepper	22.80	13.25
Gambier	8.20	14.25
Rubber	43.60	39.00
Tin	80.73	81.00

20. The total amount of export duties collected, less any refunds, was $1,284,812 as against $989,322 in 1921, an increase of 29.9 per cent. The main increase were rubber $244,300, pineapples $33,800, and iron-ore $37,000. The main decreases were copra $16,000, timber $51,000, and tin-ore $15,000.

IMPORT DUTIES.

21. Duties on liquor were increased on the 19th July and a further alteration in the scale was made on the 1st November from which date the duty on whisky, brandy, rum and gin imported in bottle and accepted as not containing more than 81 per cent. of proof spirit was $7.20 a gallon, and the duty on light claret, beer and stout 90 cents a gallon.

From the 19th July the duty on tobacco was as follows:

Cigars and snuff	$ 1.20 a pound
Cigarettes	80 cents a pound
Unmanufactured tobacco and native tobaccos other than cigars, cigarettes and snuff	$20.00 a pikul
Manufactured tobacco not included in the above ...	80 cents a pound

The duty on matches was fixed from the 19th July at $1 or 75 cents per standard gross of 10,000 matches, according to whether the match boxes contain 80 or more than 80 matches. Matches manufactured in the Colony or Malay Peninsula are exempted from the duty.

22. The total amount of import duties collected, less refunds, was $1,017,094 against $817,043 in 1921, an increase of 24.5 per cent.

The duty on alcoholic liquors was less by $15,700 and on tobacco greater by $112,500 than in 1921.

IV.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

23. From the middle of October the Chinese Protectorate was taken over by Mr. M. C. Hay who combines this work with that of Controller of Labour. From this date the Monopolies Department was taken over by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs, but the work in connection with pawnshops was retained by the Protector of Chinese.

24. The usual work of supervision of Chinese women and girls was carried out.

25. The Protector of Chinese is also Registrar of Societies under "The Societies Enactment, 1915," and under this Enactment 11 societies were registered and 8 were exempted from registration.

26. The number of Indian labourers employed on estates in Johore during the last five years was as follows:

1918	11,845
1919	12,895
1920	16,455
1921	15,956
1922	14,755

27. The health of the estates is reported as being the best for many years past.

28. During the year 32 (23 adults and 9 minors) decrepit and destitute Indians were repatriated through the Labour Office.

29. All the Indian labour employed in the State is free and labourers are at liberty to leave their employment at any time upon giving a month's notice.

30. In July the labour law was amended by abolishing the punishment of imprisonment for the offence of absconding so that labourers can now leave without notice without incurring anything more than a fine and a civil liability. A new Labour Code on the lines of the Colony Labour Code is being drafted.

V.—LAND AND MINES.

31. The revenue for 1921 and 1922 was as follows:

	1921.	1922.
Rents—	$	$
Land Rents, Recurrent	798,421 ...	1,010,429
,, Annual Licences ...	10,960 ...	14,154
Mining Rents	17,362 ...	15,934
Rents of Government Plantations ...	445 ...	749
Licences—		
Gravel, Stone, etc.	1,509 ...	1,338
Mining	805 ...	675
Prospecting	14,277 ...	10,468
Fees—		
Miscellaneous	1,167 ...	2,380
Notices, Warrants, etc.	2,981 ...	3,775
Registration of Titles, etc.	5,702 ...	7,155
Survey and Demarcation	92,730 ...	146,907
Total ...	946,359 ...	1,213,964
Land Sales—		
Premium on Agricultural Land ...	151,118 ...	167,710
,, Mining Land	15,480 ...	7,015
Total ...	166,598 ...	172,725

Other sums collected in 1922 but not credited as land revenue were:

	1921.	1922.
Licences—	$	$
Rubber Dealers Enactment	26,134 ...	79,798
Burials Enactment	— ...	500
Mineral Ores Enactment	— ...	400
Fees—		
Sale of Boundary Marks	14,120 ...	22,151
Sale of Plans	1,292 ...	885
Miscellaneous	— ...	1,742
Total ...	41,546 ...	105,476
Grand total ...	1,154,503 ...	1,492,165

32. The collections in the districts were as follows:

Revenue detailed.	Johore Bahru.	Muar.	Batu Pahat.	Endau.	Segamat.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Rents—						
Land Rents (Recurrent) ...	487,934	255,550	147,427	30,529	88,989	1,010,429
,, ,, Annual Licences ...	7,610	482	3,217	2,426	419	14,154
Mining Rents	2,444	...	56	13,434	...	15,934
Government Plantations ...	312	286	75	76	...	749
Licences—						
Gravel, Stone, etc.	592	108	189	1	448	1,338
Mining	225	...	150	300	...	675
Prospecting	3,643	25	390	6,410	...	10,468
Fees—						
Miscellaneous	967	699	34	680	...	2,380
Notices and Warrants... ...	657	1,147	1,578	188	205	3,775
Registration of Titles	2,822	2,149	980	643	561	7,155
Survey and Demarcation ...	69,337	29,311	12,838	17,203	18,218	146,907
Total ...	576,543	289,757	166,934	71,890	108,840	1,213,964
Land Sales—						
Premia on Grants	92,549	39,004	15,522	13,055	5,580	165,710
,, Mining Lands ...	3,910	...	...	3,105	...	7,015
Total ...	96,459	39,004	15,522	16,160	5,580	172,725
Miscellaneous Licences—						
Rubber Dealers Enactment ...	5,834	51,913	16,892	440	4,719	79,798
Reimbursements-in-Aid—						
Sale of Boundary Marks ...	8,261	5,666	1,177	2,935	4,112	22,151
Sale of Plans	646	57	87	95	...	885
Total ...	14,741	57,636	18,156	3,470	8,831	102,834
Grand Total ...	687,743	386,397	200,612	91,520	123,251	1,489,523

The following additional revenue was collected by the Johore Bahru Land Office:

	$
Licence under the Burial Enactment	500
,, ,, Mineral Ore Enactment	400
House rents and registration fees on applications for prospecting licences	1,742
Total ...	2,642

COMPARISON.

33. A comparison of revenue for the last five years shows:

		Percentage of increase or decrease over previous year.
1918	731,876 ...	+ 30 per cent.
1919	978,525 ...	+ 34 ,,
1920	1,061,279 ...	+ 8 ,,
1921	946,359 ...	− 11 ,,
1922	1,213,964 ...	+ 28 ,,

(In previous reports the forest revenue was included in the above table, but it has now been excluded.)

34. The total recorded alienation of land in the State is as follows:

	Acres.
For Agricultural Town and Village Land	810,035
Mining	17,731
Total ...	827,766

Of the above 590,454 acres are held under completed titles, 100,699 acres under approved application awaiting issue of titles and 118,882 acres are held under temporary titles.

REGISTRATION.

35. Registration work in the Office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown in the following table:

Land Enactment.

	1921.	1922.
Total number of transactions	2,337	2,549
Number of grants registered	606	826
,, transfers registered	507	638
,, charges registered	425	331

Mining Enactment.

Total number of transactions	35	43
Number of mining leases registered	4	16
,, certificates registered	16	11

36. In the District Land Offices in Muar and Batu Pahat the following transactions were registered:

	Muar.	Batu Pahat.
Number of mukim entries registered	214	228
,, transfers registered	248	85
,, certificates registered	35	17

37. The application books were opened for applications for all types of cultivation except rubber.

LEGISLATION.

38. The Country Lands (Cultivation) Enactment 1921, the New Rubber Dealers Enactment 1921, the Waters Enactment 1921, the Agricultural Pests Enactment 1921 and the Forest Enactment 1921 were all put into force during 1922.

The Alsagoff Concession Enactment 1920 was put into force and a Receiver was appointed.

VI.—AGRICULTURE.

39. The Agricultural Department now consists of the Inspector of Agriculture, an Assistant Inspector (temporary) in Muar, five Sub-Inspectors and six Apprentices.

RUBBER.

40. The low price of rubber has been reflected in the general condition of the planted areas by lack of cultivation and neglect of disease control. Considerable interest, however, has been displayed in individual cases in the vegetative production of rubber and at least three estates have carried out an extensive programme of budding.

RUBBER DISEASES AND PESTS.

41. Mouldy Rot was reported from six estates and in each case was successfully treated. The general distribution of Mouldy Rot is now in the Coast districts of Batu Pahat and Muar, and for about 20 miles on the southern bank of the Muar River. Small localized infections are present also in the Segamat district.

Pink disease was reported from 18 estates. It is fairly general in Segamat district.

Black stripe was reported on two estates, but was controlled before much damage was done.

Of root diseases Fomes Lignosus is present more or less on all young clearings but is generally properly attended to: large areas of mature trees are however affected on Japanese estates owing to neglect in the past.

Other root diseases noted are Sphaerostilbe Repens, Ustulina Zonata, Fomes Psendo Ferreus and Hymenochaeta Noxia.

Brown Bast is still prevalent throughout the State. It is usually too advanced to warrant treatment.

Loranthus sp. a parasitic growth is common in some centres and is generally found on neglected trees growing in poor soil.

Rubber growers in Johore suffer considerably from damage by pig and deer. White ants are also common on land planted from heavy jungle which has not been properly cleared.

COCONUTS.

42. There are no large individual coconut estates in Johore but there are extensive areas of small holdings along the West Coast where the crop flourishes in spite of the very small attention it receives. The manufacture of copra is almost entirely in the hands of the Chinese.

COCONUT DISEASES AND PESTS.

43. Stripe Weevil is fairly general and the damage by Rhinoceros Beetle is noticeable everywhere. Bud Rot, Pestalozzia Palmarum and Skipper Caterpillar have been noted but not much damage has been done by them.

RICE.

44. The cultivation of rice is at present only undertaken on a very small scale, but it is hoped to extend the area under this cultivation by giving out land on easy terms, and by assisting growers to improve the varieties and increase the yield.

A rough estimate of the area under rice with the yield for 1922 is given below:

	Area in acres.	Yield in gantangs.
Wet rice	9,000 ...	1,000,000
Dry ,, ...	6,000 ...	400,000

PINEAPPLES.

45. The area under pineapples is rapidly increasing, the light undulating lands of South Johore being particularly suitable for this cultivation.

The daily output of two factories near Johore Bahru is about 10,000 tins each, and it is estimated that 5,000,000 fresh fruit are exported to Singapore annually.

ROSELLE FIBRE.

46. Experiments on a small scale have been tried, but the results are not very promising yet.

VII.—MINES.

47. The Mines Department consists of a Warden of Mines, an Inspector of Mines, two Mines Overseers and the usual clerical staff.

By arrangements with the Federated Malay States a Geologist was detailed for duty in Johore and the southern part of the State was thoroughly examined during the year and data collected for the basis of a geological map.

48. The total revenue derived from mining in 1921 and 1922 is shown below:

	1921.	1922.
	$	$
Export duty—		
(a) Tin-ore	190,925 ...	175,872
(b) Iron-ore	74,250 ...	111,367
Rents on mining leases	17,367 ...	15,935
Premium	15,480 ...	7,015
Licences—		
(a) Prospecting	14,277 ...	10,443
(b) Individual	805 ...	675
(c) Ore buyers	400 ...	400
Total ...	313,504 ...	321,707

49. The expenditure in 1922 was $21,318. This was $6,177 more than the expenditure in 1921 but included $5,777 for the State's share in the cost of the geological survey of Johore.

50. The amount of tin-ore exported in 1922 was 25,031 pikuls (equivalent to 1,073 tons of smelted tin) against 25,078 pikuls (equivalent to 1,075 tons of smelted tin) in 1921.

About 19,000 pikuls, or 76 per cent. of the output, came from the Mersing Tin Field and 6,000 pikuls, or 24 per cent. from the Tengkil Valley.

In the Mersing field the more accessible land is being rapidly worked out, but stanniferous ground exists over a large area south of the Kluang-Mersing Road. Unfortunately it is often shallow and patchy, and expensive transport results in the richest land alone being worked. The best mines are now situated some 10 to 15 miles south of the Mersing-Kluang Road, the ore being taken down river to Mawai, thence by road to Kota Tinggi and thence by boat to Singapore.

A little tin was won in Batu Pahat near Bukit Banang, a district that will probably repay further prospecting.

The Middleton Tin Mines Limited remained idle for the second year in succession, but the plant is maintained in good condition.

Tengkil Tin Mines treated 173,000 cubic yards for a return of 1,407 pikuls of ore, a poorer return than in 1921 (192,000 cubic yards and 2,295 pikuls of ore) but still payable.

Lenggui Tin Limited treated 300,500 cubic yards far a return of 2,910 pikuls of ore against 246,444 cubic yards and 2,286 pikuls in 1921.

51. The Japanese Haematite (Iron-ore) Mine at Bukit Medan produced 111,367 tons of ore against 74,250 for 11 months in 1921. The ore won to date has been taken entirely from surface outcrops, and no machinery has been installed. A model of this mine was awarded a silver cup in the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition.

52. The labour force on the mines during 1922 was 3,513 persons and machinery of 684 horse-power was employed, making a total of 8,985 units. Except for a few Banjarese and Javanese on the Japanese iron mine the whole labour force is Chinese.

53. An area of 18,348 acres was held under mining leases in 1922 compared with 20,121 acres in 1921.

54. Prospecting licences were held over 64,074 acres. The Austral Malay Company very thoroughly tested the land once worked by the Royal Johore Tin Mining Company, but were unable to locate a sufficiently extensive area of payable ground to justify the installation of a modern plant.

55. Iron-ores—mostly haematite and magnetite—occur in several places and a deposit of ilmenite rich in titanium has been found in the Ulu Madek.

A rich deposit of wolfram was found in the foothills to the east of Sungei Sayong Railway Station but the price is not sufficiently tempting and it is not being worked.

There are constant rumours of the existance of coal and oil in the State but so far nothing has materialized.

56. China clay has been located in many places and the small pottery and kiln under Japanese management continues to be worked, and in another place it is being worked with a view to export.

Silica sands of great purity occur at Batu Pahat and might be suitable for glass making.

57. A new Mining Enactment came into force on the 27th June, 1922. It closely follows the mining legislation elsewhere in the Peninsula. Certain provisions of the Estate Labourers Protection of Health Enactment were made applicable to labour on mines by Enactment 6 of 1922. The stamping of dealings in sub-leases of mining land was facilitated by amendments to the Stamp Enactment (No. 2 of 1922).

VIII.—FORESTS.

58. Exploration was carried out, mainly in the Endau district. Thirty-five thousand acres were preliminarily notified as forest reserve for timber at Gunong Arong and Jemaluang. Twenty-two thousand acres of mangrove forest in the Kukub district were similarly notified.

59. The amount of timber actually cut in 1922 was 14,400 tons and the export was 12,917 tons. It is estimated that the amount actually cut in 1921 was about 21,000 tons but no accurate figures are available. In spite of this reduction the revenue from timber increased by about $6,000 and this is attributed mainly to better supervision and the prevention of the smuggling of valuable timber under a false description.

60. The European saw-mill at Mersing had to shut down for a few months but is now again turning out a considerable quantity of planks.

61. The prohibition of export of mangrove firewood adopted as a temporary measure to prevent over-exportation was removed in June, as the staff is now sufficiently trained to regulate the cutting by the issue of licences.

62. The total amount of firewood upon which royalty was paid was 16,308 tons but inland firewood is difficult to bring to account and probably the actual amount used was considerably greater.

63. The quantity of charcoal taken was only 625 tons. There appears here to be an opportunity for a local industry.

64. The result of the application of the licence system to minor forest produce is apparent from the increase of revenue under this heading—$23,750 in 1922 against $7,663 in 1921. Royalty on rattans rose from $2,510 to $10,672, and royalty on damar alone was $9,349 whereas other produce in 1921 which included damar produced only $2,898.

65. An attempt was made to take up the departmental tapping of penak trees for damar, but the difficulty is to find tappers, and so far no great advance has been made.

66. Jelutong was worked in Kluang and Segamat by private enterprise but only 39 pikuls had been exported by the end of the year.

67. The financial result of the year were very satisfactory and the forest revenue proper exceeded the expenditure by $36,338 in 1922 compared with an excess of $13,015 in 1921.

68. The total forest revenue for 1921 and 1922 is shown below:

	1921.	1922.
	$	$
Timber	42,058 ...	47,985
Firewood and charcoal	12,912 ...	10,037
Minor produce	7,663 ...	23,750
Other sources	— ...	563
	62,633 ...	82,335

69. The Forest Enactment 1921 was brought into force in the beginning of January.

IX.—SURVEYS.

70. The average effective strength of the staff throughout the year was 76 including the Superintendent and six European Surveyors.

71. The following returns shows the State of survey work with reference to requisitions:

Details.	Grant Lots.		Native Holdings.	
	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.
Unsatisfied requisitions on 31st December, 1921	3,338	146,980	8,323	27,620
Requisitions received during 1922 ...	716	41,646	2,029	5,638
	4,054	188,626	10,352	33,258
Requisitions satisfied during 1922 ...	1,009	89,220	996	2,955
Requisitions cancelled during 1922 ...	211	5,097	72	220
Requisitions remaining unsatisfied on 31st December, 1922	2,834	94,309	9,284	30,083
	4,054	188,626	10,352	33,258
Details unsatisfied requisitions—				
Awaiting survey or demarcation ...	1,033	31,740	3,090	9,455
In hand in field	782	15,714	3,295	10,642
In Land Offices for settlement	868	39,641	2,300	7,463
In Office awaiting, check, etc.	151	7,214	599	2,523
	2,834	94,309	9,284	30,083

NOTE:—A requisition is satisfied when the work of the Survey Department is so far completed that titles can be supplied when demanded.

72. During the year 920 grants, 31 mining leases, 13 agricultural leases, 4 other leases, 13 mining certificates, and 748 mukin extracts were prepared.

In addition to the ordinary work the minor triangulation of Batu Pahat district was completed, and sundry connections made to the roads and lot surveys, enabling the charting of nearly 200 previously surveyed but uncharted lots. A much needed standard survey of Batu Pahat town was completed, and a survey of the greater part of the lots in that town is proceeding.

73. Office work included preparation of 226 certified plans of agricultural lands, 61 certified plans of town lands and 75 plans of areas of mukim extract holdings. Four hundred and forty-two tracings in duplicate and 100 single tracings were supplied to Land Offices besides 37 tracings of standard 16 chain sheets. Some 600 miscellaneous tracings were prepared for the use of surveyors and the public.

74. During the year 69 lots totalling 35,511 acres were surveyed by contract surveyors at a cost of $30,000. A forest reserve of 22,300 acres was also similarly surveyed at a cost of $6,306.

75. The average cost of departmental surveys is somewhat higher in Johore than in the Federated Malay States except in the case of small holdings. The higher cost is largely caused by the want of sufficient reliable traverses, and to the inefficiency of some of the subordinate surveyors, both of which defects it is hoped in time to remedy.

76. The expenditure of this department amounted to $279,125 being $29,583 less than in 1921. The total revenue collected by the Land Offices on account of survey was $131,499.

X.—JUDICIAL.

77. Fifty-five criminal cases were registered and 13 criminal appeals were heard. Five criminal assizes were held at Johore Bahru, four at Muar and four at Batu Pahat.

Two hundred and eighty-nine civil suits, 11 civil appeals, 144 administration suits and 256 miscellaneous suits were registered.

78. The Court of Appeal sat on three occasions.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

79. A new Court was opened at Kluang and is visited regularly by a Magistrate from Batu Pahat. The Court at Kukub was taken by the Receiver of the Alsagoff Estate.

For the first time the District Officers have proceeded on circuit for the purpose of trying minor cases and taking informations in outlying stations and from a police point of view the experiment has been amply justified.

80. A compilation of the returns of cases is given:

	Criminal.	Civil.
Johore Bahru (including Kota Tinggi, Kukub and Kluang)	2,866	990
Muar	1,348	1,386
Batu Pahat	1,026	579
Endau	395	164
Segamat	648	351
	6,283	3,470

XI.—POLICE.

81. The strength of the armed branch of the Force was on the 31st December, 25 officers and 815 other ranks as against the full complement of 35 officers, 879 other ranks.

82. New police stations were taken over at Paloh, Tingkil and Plintong and a conductor's quarters were adapted to use as a police station at Batu Ragi. Detachments were housed in rented buildings at Panchor and Renchong in Ulu Muar, at Sagil in Tangkak and at Sri Gading in Batu Pahat.

RECRUITMENT, CASUALTIES AND DISCIPLINE.

83. During the year under review 191 recruits were enlisted, of whom 165 were Malays and 26 Northern Indians. Ninety-six uniformed officers left the Force on pension, discharge or dismissal.

84. The discipline of the Force showed distinct improvement, and a higher educational and physical standard is now required of recruits.

HEALTH.

85. Four hundred and ninety-four members of the Force were admitted to hospital, and 4,750 were treated as out-patients. There were five deaths compared with six in 1921. There is still rather too much malingering in out-stations where the medical supervision is of necessity not so strict as at head-quarters.

CRIME.

86. The total number of offences of all kinds reported was 9,280 compared with 6,947 in 1921. This is not so much due to an increase of crime as to a more careful registration of the reports and greater police activity. From the following figures for the last five years it will be seen that serious crime shows a very satisfactory decrease:

	Murder and culpable homicide.	Robberies.	Thefts.
1918	47	127	1,252
1919	40	107	1,280
1920	46	119	1,509
1921	52	154	1,371
1922	29	109	1,360

87. Robberies still gave considerable trouble in Muar but generally speaking did not appears to be the work of organized gangs. What is believed to be a branch of a wide-spread secret society in Segamat was unearthed at the close of the year, and it is confidently expected that its suppression will remove a serious cause of disorder in that district. The activity of these societies is still however wide-spread throughout the State. It is pleasant to record a marked improvement in the peace of Kukub and Kota Tinggi districts.

FIREARMS.

88. Three thousand and two firearms were registered against 3,361 in 1921. There were 99 prosecutions under the Arms Enactment.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

89. Sixteen thousand one hundred and thirteen weights and measures were verified by the Police Department and 49 prosecutions were instituted.

MOTOR CARS AND DRIVERS.

90. Two hundred and twenty-seven private cars and 213 hire cars were registered during the year. The corresponding figures for 1921 were 460 and 505. One hundred and five motor lorries compared with 117 in 1921, and 99 motor bicycles against 124 were also registered. Light motor buses were for the first time introduced into Muar four being licensed during the year. Licences were granted to 327 drivers as against 445 in 1921.

NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

91. Rewards amounting to $2,192 were paid for the destruction or capture of 24 tigers, 2 tiger cubs, 15 panthers, 20 crocodiles, 47 crocodiles' eggs and 5 snakes. Eighty-two persons were killed by tigers, 23 by crocodiles, 4 by elephants, 2 by snakes and 1 by hornets.

GAMBLING SUPERVISION.

92. One hundred and six cases were brought and fines amounting to $4,827 including confiscations were imposed.

FIRES.

93. Forty-nine fires were reported to the Police during the year, but the only serious fire was that at Tangkak on the 7th January when eighty houses were destroyed. The estimated damage was $300,000, of which $223,000 was covered by insurance.

EXPENDITURE.

94. The expenditure on the police was $524,137 compared with $393,894 in 1921. The great increase in expenditure was partly due to the revised scheme of salaries which only came into force in September, 1921, and also to the increased numbers of the Force.

XII.—JOHORE MILITARY FORCES.

95. The Johore Military Forces were maintained at their usual efficiency.

96. On the 31st March on the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to Singapore, Johore troops were invited to participate in welcoming him, and furnished a guard of 100 rank and file under the command of a Captain with the Regimental Colours and Band at the Government House, and a further contingent of 200 men of the Johore Military Forces and Johore Volunteer Forces lined the road from Government House Gates to Government House.

On the morning of the 3rd June a detachment of the Johore Military Forces went down to Singapore to take part in the review held in honour of His Majesty the King's Birthday.

MALAY VOLUNTEERS.

97. Attendance at drills is still reported as unsatisfactory, but the work of the year on the whole shows some improvement.

EUROPEAN VOLUNTEERS.

98. A new Enactment was passed but reorganization was not started during the year, as the new Adjutant had not arrived.

XIII.—PRISONS.

PRISON POPULATION.

99. Admissions to the two State prisons, Johore Bahru and Muar, totalled 1,421 as against 1,513 in 1921.

The daily average numbers for 1921 and 1922 are shown in the following table:

	1921.		1922.	
	Johore Bahru.	Muar.	Johore Bahru.	Muar.
Convicted prisoners	258.8	72.6	257.0	91.2
Civil prisoners	21.4	27.1	27.4	24.2

Convicted prisoners in the State prison numbered as follows:

	Johore Bahru.	Muar.
Remaining on 1st January, 1922	230	82
Admitted during 1922	809	612
Total	1,039	694
Released during 1922	747	559
Transferred	—	52
Died	5	2
Executed	5	—
Remaining on 31st December, 1922	282	81
Total	1,039	694

Classification of prisoners on 31st December, 1922:

	Johore Bahru.	Muar.	Total.
Long sentence	168	—	168
Short sentence	114	81	195
Prisoners on remand	10	8	18
Awaiting banishment	3	—	3
Total	295	89	384

HEALTH.

100. There were seven deaths, including one banishment prisoner, in the Prison Hospital at Johore Bahru, and there were two deaths at Muar.

The average daily number in hospital were:

Johore Bahru	4.3
Muar	3.9

DISCIPLINE.

101. One hundred and ninety-six offences by prisoners were dealt with and two floggings were inflicted. There were no serious disorders in either prison.

LABOUR.

102. At Johore Bahru an average of 130 prisoners were engaged by the Public Works Department, on extramural labour, which consisted principally of earth work, drainage and tree felling connected with anti-malarial works and Government quarters.

A large number of concrete bricks and pipes were manufactured inside the prison.

Prisoners undergoing hard labour were also employed in baking, carpentering, chick-making, tailoring, making of baskets, rattan chairs and coir mats, laundry work and cooking inside the prison.

103. At Muar the daily average number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 51.5.

RECIDIVISM.

104. Of the prisoners admitted during the year 68 had one, 32 two, and 19 three or more previous convictions.

EXECUTION.

105. Five executions were carried out, all at Johore Bahru.

STAFF.

106. The European staff at Johore Bahru was maintained at full strength and included, in addition to the Inspector of Prisons, the Gaoler and four Warders.

The gaol in Muar was in charge of the Assistant Adviser as District Superintendent and a European Gaoler.

EXPENDITURE.

107. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Johore Bahru Prison amounted to $116,847 against $124,726 in 1921. The expenditure at Muar was $29,558 against $32,588 in 1921.

REVENUE.

108. A sum of $6,316 was received from the laundry, bakery and workshops at Johore Bahru. A sum of $523 was collected at Muar.

VAGRANT WARDS.

109. The two State prisons at Johore Bahru and Muar are also vagrant wards under the Vagrancy Enactment 1921.

Admission of vagrants in the two State vagrant wards during the year were as follows:

	Johore Bahru.	Muar.	Total.
Admitted during the year ...	156*	29†	160
Released during the year ...	20	4	24
Transferred	—	25	—
Died	15	—	15
Repatriated	113	—	113
Remaining on 31st December, 1922	8	—	8
...	156*	29†	160

The daily average was as follows:

Johore Bahru	36.4
Muar	3.8

Of the vagrants admitted 76.3 per cent. were Chinese, 17.9 per cent. Indians and 5.8 per cent. Javanese and Malay.

* Includingthe 25 transferred from Muar. † Including 25 transferred to Johore Bahru.

110. In view of the number of sick and decrepit who were admitted good health could hardly be expected. There were 15 deaths in the Prison Hospital at Johore Bahru and the daily average of sick was one. Sixteen vagrants who were too ill to be repatriated were released and transferred to the General Hospital.

XIV.—POST OFFICE.

111. The year's statistics show continued expansion. Outward despatch increased by 33.9 per cent. and inward receipts by 23.1 per cent. A comparison of the business done during the past three years is as follows:

	1920.	1921.	1922.
Letters, papers and parcels received	1,856,296 ...	1,968,472 ...	2,423,135
Letters, papers and parcels despatched	1,165,563 ...	1,214,570 ...	1,626,107
Value of money orders issued	$538,361 ...	$429,028 ...	$372,208
,, ,, paid	109,639 ...	93,698 ...	90,846

The revenue was $84,803 as against $77,861 in 1921. The expenditure was $99,499 against $92,796 in 1921.

112. The local postage rate was raised from four cents to five cents on the 15th January, 1922.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

113. Thirty thousand telegrams were received and 14,533 telegrams were despatched during the year.

114. The trunk route mileage was increased from 228 to 280½ miles and the wire mileage from 445 to 617 miles. The number of subscribers increased from 108 to 138.

XV.—MEDICAL.

115. A Census of the State was taken on the 24th April, 1921. The final figures show that the population was 282,234 compared with 180,412 enumerated at the 1911 Census, an increase of 56.4 per cent.

116. It is not possible to give an exact statement of the population as on 31st December, 1922. The excess of births over deaths from the census date to the end of the year was 2,891. The excess of passengers booked to Johore by the railway over passengers booked from Johore to other places was 826. On the other hand there are no records of the number of persons who arrive and depart by road, and the returns of passengers arriving and leaving by the coasting steamers are incomplete. As far however as can be ascertained the arrivals and departures by such vessels about balanced one another, so that it may be taken that the population is slightly increasing.

117. The number of births registered in 1922 was 10,223 compared with 10,167 in 1921. The number of deaths registered was 8,248 against 8,770 in 1921.

118. On the 1921 Census figures the birth-rate was 36.22 per mille and the death-rate 29.22 per mille. Amongst the Malays the birth-rate was 48.36 per mille and the death-rate 26.34 per mille.

The infantile mortality for the year was 175.19 per mille.

EPIDEMICS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

119. The territory has again been entirely free from both plague and cholera.

Cerebro-Spinal Menengitis.—There were 23 cases, of which 20 were fatal. All the cases were sporadic and no source of infection could be traced.

Chicken-pox and Measles.—Sixteen cases of chicken-pox and 32 of measles were reported. There were no deaths from either disease.

Influenza.—This was more prevalent than in 1921, 72 deaths being reported in 1922 against 9 in 1921.

Small-pox.—There 87 cases with 6 deaths. Of these cases 51 were sporadic, being reported in widely separated areas, and 36 were the result of a small outbreak in Kesang.

Typhoid Fever.—Six cases were reported, of which four were fatal.

SPECIAL DISEASES.

120. *Ankylostomiasis.*—Excellent results have been obtained in the treatment of this scourge and in 1922 the cases were 1,276 and the deaths only 46 compared with 1,409 and 80 respectively in 1921.

Beri-beri.—The number of deaths recorded as due to this disease fell from 338 to 318, but the number of cases treated in the Government hospitals rose from 246 to 396, and it is to be feared that the improvement in the incidence of this disease which was very marked during the period of food control is being gradually lost.

Black Water Fever.—Only seven cases with one death occurred during the year compared with 33 cases and three deaths in 1921.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—The cases and deaths in the hospitals show a satisfactory decrease from 810 and 209 in 1921 to 728 and 141 in 1922.

Malarial Fever.—Great improvement is shown in the malarial figures for 1922. Not only have the total number of deaths been less (3,821 in 1922 against 4,179 in 1921) but the percentage of deaths to total cases treated in the hospitals has enormously improved. (5.33 per cent. in 1922 against 8.81 per cent. in 1921).

Phthisis.—This disease is unfortunately rapidly increasing both in its incidence and mortality. In the Government hospitals there were 408 cases and 192 deaths against 247 cases and 140 deaths in 1921.

HOSPITALS.

121. The existing Government hospitals were maintained. Admissions were 12,558. On the 31st December, 1921, there were 912 patients remaining and of the total 11,234 were discharged, 29 were transferred, 203 absconded, 1,221 died and 780 remained in the hospitals on the 31st December, 1922. The percentage of deaths to the total treated was 9.07.

MATERNITY WARDS.

122. The number of cases treated in the maternity wards at Johore Bahru was 62 against 60 in 1921. Forty-eight cases were treated in their own houses against 20 in 1921. At the close of the year 12 certified midwives were practising in the State, all of whom have been trained locally, and three probationers were entered for training during the year.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

123. The new Lunatic Asylum was completed during the year, and in September the scattered mental cases in Perak and Singapore were brought back to Johore. The new building is entirely satisfactory and can accommodate 150 patients. The number of patients at the end of the year was 128. As in previous years the Asylum was visited weekly by the Superintendent of the Singapore Asylum.

LEPER ASYLUM.

124. The number of lepers in the Johore Leper Asylum at the end of the year was 45. All female lepers, of whom there were three at the end of the year, are transferred to the Leper Camp at Singapore. Experiment were made on a few cases with the "Moorgol" treatment but the results were on the whole disappointing.

VACCINATIONS.

125. The total number of vaccinations during the year was 39,229 compared with 17,047 in 1921. That the State is undoubtedly very well protected by vaccinations is shown by the fact that although cases occurred in many different places there was only one small epidemic, and even during the epidemic there was only one death out of 36 cases.

OUT-PATIENTS.

126. The number of out-patients treated at the various stations was 60,032 compared with 64,137 in 1921.

ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES.

127. A sum of $15,000 was expended in oiling and the upkeep of anti-malarial drains under the supervision of the Health Department.

128. In Johore Bahru a considerable amount of permanent work was done in annihilating actual and potential breeding grounds either by filling or sub-soil drainage.

METEOROLOGICAL.

129. *Rainfall.*—Kota Tinggi again shows the highest rainfall for Government stations, 163.54 inches. The lowest rainfall for Government stations was 78.62 at Segamat.

Temperature.—Temperature variations were rather less than during the previous year, there being a difference of 30 degrees between the highest maximum, 98 (Mersing) and lowest minimum, 68 (Kukub).

BUILDINGS.

130. Owing to the financial position very few new works were undertaken. Besides the new Lunatic Asylum mentioned above a new disinfecting room was installed at the General Hospital, Johore Bahru, and new dressers' quarters were built at Segamat.

FINANCIAL.

131. The expenditure during the year on Personal Emoluments and Other Charges was $442,208 and the revenue collected was $38,538.

XVI.—VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

132. During the year there was a severe epidemic of swine fever from April to July in Tangkak but though many animals died, the outbreak was localised.

133. An additional Veterinary Inspector was engaged for Batu Pahat and assumed duties in May.

134. The veterinary staff carried out the regular inspections of slaughter-houses and dairies throughout the year.

135. There were 101 prosecutions for cruelty to animals and fines to the amount of $780.50 were inflicted.

XVII.—EDUCATION.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

	Schools.	Number.	Enrolment.	Average attendance.	Staff.
136.	Boys ...	67	4,571	3,633	131
	Girls ...	5	246	212	8
	RELIGIOUS CLASSES.				
	Boys ...	22	1,218	913	33
	Girls ...	3	130	110	3

The average attendance at the vernacular schools was 79.5 per cent. of the enrolment.

Malay Training College.—Ten teachers were under training.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

	Schools.	Enrolment.	Average attendance.	Masters.	Pupil teachers.
137.	English College ...	68	61	6	—
	Bukit Zahrah School	547	471	22	3
	Muar School	202	180	9	—
	Batu Pahat School ...	241	225	12	1
	Totals ...	1,058	937	49	4

In 1921 seven boys sat for the Junior Cambridge Examination and three obtained certificates. In 1922 twenty-five sat and nine passed. Fifty candidates sat for the Government Entrance Examination and nineteen obtained the certificate. The examination of the schools was carried out by a local Board of Examiners and the results were satisfactory.

English College.—There are two English school masters and at the end of the year the number of pupils was 82 and the school was full. Arrangements were made during the year for a weekly inspection by a Medical Officer and the result was a marked reduction in absences owing to sickness. The Cadet Corps took a new lease of life and the Commissioner of Police was able to supply a number of condemned rifles and carbines for drilling.

Bukit Zahrah Day School.—During 1922 it was necessary to open a branch for Chinese boys, one of the workmen's dwellings in Jalan Ah Fook being converted into an excellent temporary school.

Muar Day School.—The Government Medical Officer carried out a medical examination of the whole school. The health compared very favourably with the previous year.

Batu Pahat Day School.—Four new class rooms were in course of construction at the end of the year. Six out of eight boys entered passed the Government Entrance Examination. This school shown greater progress than any other school in the State.

XVIII.—TOWN BOARDS.

JOHORE BAHRU AND KOTA TINGGI.

138. At the beginning of the year a Town Board was in charge of the townships of Johore Bahru, Tebrau, Renggam, Kluang, Segamat, Buloh Kasap and Batu Anam.

In July the townships of Segamat, Buloh Kasap and Batu Anam were formed into a separate Town Board and passed from the control of Johore Bahru.

In August the township of Sedenak was added, to the Johore Bahru Board. Another Board, but having the same President, was in charge of the township of Kota Tinggi.

The total revenue collected by these two Boards was $218,910 compared with $142,784 in 1921.

New premises for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank were built and also a few shop-houses in Johore Bahru, but building enterprise was generally at a low ebb during the year.

A public water supply was established for Kota Tinggi.

A new site was selected for Sedenak village and thirty houses lots were taken up and new houses were approaching completion at the end of the year.

The Board controls markets at Johore Bahru, Tebrau and Kota Tinggi. The prices of food-stuffs were fairly steady throughout the year but are still considerably above pre-war prices.

MUAR.

139. The Muar Board is in charge of the townships of Bandar Maharani, Panchor and Tangkak.

The revenue was $117,789 in 1922 compared with $125,311 in 1921, the expenditure was $79,927 compared with $77,898.

Only four building plans were passed by the Board, and only one shop-house was erected during the year.

The water supply of Bandar Maharani was very inadequate during the first half of the year, and a scheme for further storage was worked out, but had to be abandoned owing to the collapse of the top reservoir in December. It has now been decided to utilize water from the Muar River and pump it into the reservoir.

BATU PAHAT.

140. This Board is in charge of the townships of Bandar Penggaram (Batu Pahat) and Senggarang. The boundaries of the former were revised during the year.

The revenue was $59,620 compared with $49,691 in 1921 and the expenditure was $35,680 compared with $32,941.

Towards the close of the year there was considerable building activity in Bandar Penggaram.

ENDAU.

141. This Board is in charge of the townships of Mersing and Jemaluang. The revenue for 1922 was $12,557 and the expenditure was $14,284.

The boundaries of the township of Mersing were revised during the year.

SEGAMAT.

142. This Board was created on the 1st July and is in charge of the townships of Segamat, Batu Anam and Buloh Kasap. The revenue collected was $14,056; these townships having been previously administered by the Johore Bahru Board no expenditure figures are available.

A water supply scheme for Segamat was started. No new shop-houses were erected, but a block of 18 insanitary atap houses was removed, being replaced by a new row of house built in 1921.

XIX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

143. The provision and expenditure during the year were:

Provision	$2,877,369
Expenditure	2,169,319

The expenditure in 1922 was less than in 1921 by $3,329,106. The cost of supervision including special temporary allowances was 13 per cent. of the total expenditure.

WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

144. The expenditure was as follows:

Annually Recurrent	$104,986
Special Services	254,739

Thirty-two sets of quarters for subordinate officers and clerks were completed or under construction at a cost of $83,600.

$21,523 was spent on reclamation of land.

$19,341 was spent on protection of sea and river walls.

The Lunatic Asylum at Johore Bahru was completed.

In Batu Pahat $14,907 was spent on the construction of a slipway and ferry.

ROADS, STREET AND BRIDGES.

145. The provision and expenditure during the year were as follows:

Annually Recurrent.		Special Services.	
Provision.	Expenditure.	Provision.	Expenditure.
$	$	$	$
739,200	720,615	481,626	339,579

MILEAGE.

The following shows mileage on roads and paths upkept during the year:

	Town Roads.		Country Roads.		
	Metalled.	Natural.	Metalled.	Natural.	Bridle-paths.
Johore Bahru...	46.80	—	86.15	—	—
Segamat ...	2.75	—	69.00	—	—
Kota Tinggi ...	3.00	—	30.00	—	—
Kluang ...	4.00	—	59.00	2.00	—
Muar	18.50	—	117.00	11.00	—
Batu Pahat ...	8.58	1.61	73.88	—	—
Endau ...	3.50	—	38.25	—	4.00
Total ...	87.13	1.61	473.28	13.00	4.00

The total length of metalled roads upkept was 560.41 miles at a cost of $1,196 per mile compared with a cost of $1,079 per mile in 1921.

The rainfall throughout the year was:

Johore Bahru	113.83 inches.
Muar	80.92 ,,
Batu Pahat	89.18 ,,
Endau	98.56 ,,

SPECIAL SERVICES.

146. *Road Extension Scheme.*—At the end of 1921 there were 244.5 miles open to traffic and during 1922 an additional four miles were opened, making a total of 248.5.

There were, in addition, ten miles under construction.

The total expenditure during the year was $63,869, making a total since 1911 of $4,488,958.

The position on each section was as follows:

Section I.—Batu Anam-Tambang, 8½ miles.—Completed in 1920.

Section II.—Batu Anam-Jementah, 8 miles.—Completed in 1918.

Section III.—Jementah-Ulu Jementah, 7 miles.—Completed in 1917.

Section IV.—Ulu Jementah-Tangkak, 19 miles.—Completed in 1918.

Section V.—Tangkak-Sungei Mati, 9 miles.—Completed in 1914.

Section VI.—Sungei Mati-Kesang, 5 miles.—Completed in 1912.

Section VII.—Tangkak-Chohong, 3 miles.—Completed in 1913.

Section VIII and IX.—Tenang-Segamat.—This road was substituted for the Segamat-S'Pinang and Tenang-Kampong Tenang roads. Completed and opened to traffic in 1921.

Section X.—Labis-Muar, 47 miles.—This road is metalled to the 14th mile (Lanadron Estate), from the Muar end, and a further six miles of earthwork has been completed. No further work was done in 1922 on this road.

Section XI.—Kluang-Batu Pahat, 33 miles.—Completed in 1917.

Section XII.—The section between Ayer Hitam and Yong Peng (12 miles) is now completed and open to traffic. Thirteen miles from Muar are metalled and a further three miles of earthwork are completed.

Section XIII.—Kulai-Ayer Hitam, 38 miles.—Completed in 1919.

Section XIV.—Renggam-Ulu Benut, 8 miles.—Completed in 1918.

Section XV.—Kluang-Mersing, 65 miles.—Completed and opened to traffic early in the year. Parts of this road near the Sungei Kahang are liable to flooding and deviation will be necessary.

Section XVI.—Ulu Lenggor-Endau, 25 miles.—Not undertaken.

Section XVII.—Layang-Layang-Ulu Johore, 4½ miles.—Earth road only and very little traffic.

NEW CONSTRUCTION.

147. $11,754 was spent on improving gradients and metalling of the road between Yong Peng and Paloh Railway Station (19 miles). Only four miles remain to complete this road. $82,497 was spent on remetalling the Parit Jawa-Batu Pahat road and a route from Johore Bahru to Muar via Batu Pahat is now open. $33,803 was spent on construction of town drains and $35,087 on new streets and back lanes.

BRIDGES.

148. $101,247 was spent on the substitution of permanent for temporary bridges and culverts throughout the State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

149. The provision and expenditure during the year were as follows:

Annually Recurrent.		Special Services.	
Provision.	Expenditure.	Provision.	Expenditure.
$	$	$	$
402,630 ...	267,427	397,862 ...	136,875

The Johore Bahru Waterworks were maintained at a cost of $24,769. A sum of $38,457 was spent on the Muar Water Supply.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

150. The new 225 K.W. Diesel engine was put into service in April. The present cost per unit of electricity generated is a little over 31 cents but it is hoped that this will be considerably reduced when the causeway and new pumping station for the waterworks are in operation and so utilize the day load.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

151. Many of the existing pole routes had to be rebuilt owing to the use in the past of soft wood. The Johore-Kota Tinggi route has been strengthened by the use of iron rails. The substitution of chengai hard wood poles for 26 miles of the Kluang-Mersing road was completed. The Muar-Batu Pahat route has been entirely re-constructed.

Two armoured sub-marine cables were laid across the Muar River in October replacing the old cable which owing to low insulation was very unsatisfactory. One of the new cables is for the telephone and the other for the Muar-Malacca telegraph circuits.

The total expenditure on construction during the year was $33,787. The cost of maintenance was $4,188 (exclusive of personal emoluments).

XX.—DISTRICTS.

MUAR.

152. The revenue collected in the district was $877,944 in 1922 compared with $802,323 in 1921. Land revenue increased from $234,305 in 1921 to $289,761 in 1922.

Four hundred and seventy-three steam ships of a tonnage of 110,476 tons entered the port and the same number and tonnage left. In addition 567 native vessels (tonnage 13,649 tons) entered and 703 vessels (tonnage 15,056 tons) left.

The number of passengers arriving at the port was 13,993 and the number leaving was 17,902.

BATU PAHAT.

153. The revenue collected was $617,340 compared with $410,307 in 1921. Land revenue rose from $74,088 in 1921 to $166,922 in 1922.

There is on an average rather more than one steamer a day to and from Singapore, and in 1922, 12,143 passengers arrived and 12,060 passengers left.

The administration of four mukims in Benut was taken over from Johore Bahru during the year.

ENDAU.

154. The revenue collected was $214,982 against $328,101 in 1921. Land revenue increased from $102,773 in 1920 to $107,676 in 1921. The road to Kluang was opened in the early part of the year and considerable motor traffic has developed.

The tonnage of ships entering the port was 3,243 tons; the number of passengers arriving was 1,645 and leaving 1,582.

Twenty-five wood and atap houses were destroyed by fire at Mersing Kanan on the 27th July.

SEGAMAT.

155. The revenue collected was $228,419 against $175,609 in 1921. The mukim of Jementah was transferred from Muar to this district.

XXI.—COUNCIL OF STATE AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

156. The Council of State met on nine occasions and the following Enactments were passed:

1. Railways (Amendment).
2. Stamp (Amendment).
3. Johore European Volunteers.
4. Stamp (Amendment No. 2).
5. Agricultural Labourers (Amendment).
6. Estate Labourers Protection of Health (Amendment).
7. Labourers Wages (Amendment).
8. Johore Military Forces (Amendment).
9. Trade and Customs (Amendment).
10. Judgments (Reciprocity).
11. Agricultural Pests (Amendment).
12. Mining.
13. Increase of Rent Restriction (Repeal).
14. Registration of Schools.
15. Indian Immigration Fund (Amendment).
16. Seditious Publications (Prohibition).
17. Inventions (Amendment).
18. Export of Rubber Restriction.
19. Auctioneers (Amendment).

The Executive Council met as usual once a week.

XXII.—STAFF.

MALAY STAFF.

157. Dato Mohamed bin Mahbob, C.M.G., who had been Chief Minister since 16th July, 1920, was compelled owing to failing health and old age to retire in September. He had been in the service of the State for 38 years, and the State has lost in him a very valuable officer. He was succeeded by Dato Abdullah bin Jaafar, the State Commissioner, Muar. Ungku Mohamed bin Mohamed Kahlid, the State Commissioner, Batu Pahat, was appointed to Muar and his place at Batu Pahat was taken by Ungku Ali bin Abdullah.

EUROPEAN STAFF.

158. Mr. W. D. Scott acted temporarily as General Adviser in December while I was away on privilege leave.

Mr. G. A. Hereford, Legal Adviser, took up his duties on 27th January.

Mr. L. McLean relieved Mr. J. W. Simmons as Financial Commissioner on 7th May.

Mr. F. E. Taylor relieved Mr. J. V. Cowgill as Commissioner of Customs on 27th October.

Mr. C. D. Ahearne went on leave and was relieved as Assistant Adviser, at Batu Pahat first by Mr. M. C. Hay and later by Mr. F. T. Tree. Mr. H. F. Monk relieved Mr. M. C. Hay at Mersing.

Mr. J. J. Sheehan was relieved of his duties as Collector of Land Revenue, Johore Bahru, and put in charge of Rubber Restriction. Mr. C. R. Howitt succeeded him in the Land Office.

Captain North Hunt relieved Mr. E. Hazelton as Second Assistant Adviser in Batu Pahat.

Mr. A. E. C. Doscas relieved Mr. A. G. G. Ellis as Agricultural Inspector.

In the Education Department Messrs. Crombie, Butler and Martin Smith retired from the service. Only one new master Mr. E. de la Stowell was obtained to replace them.

Major B. A. Thompson replaced Captain R. G. Vyner as Instructer to the Johore Military Forces and his title was altered to that of Military Adviser.

In the Medical Department Dr. C. L. Stewart relieved Dr. L. J. Pavillet.

In the Public Works Department Mr. S. J. W. Gooch replaced Mr. R. C. Drew as Executive Engineer, Johore Bahru.

XXIII.—GENERAL.

159. As recorded elsewhere the Johore Military Forces participated in the welcome to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on his visit to Singapore and on the same occasion H.H. the Sultan had the honour of a private audience with H.R.H. at Government House.

160. H.H. the Sultan's third son Tungku Ahmed has completed his education in England and returned to Johore in March. He has been appointed an Assistant Engineer in the telegraph branch of the Public Works Deparment.

161. At the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition there was a Johore Pavilion and the State obtained several awards.

162. H.M.S. "Merlin" was a constant visitor to the port during the south-west monsoon and H.M.S. "Despatch" paid a visit for two days in December.

163. The depression in trade was not so marked as in the previous years, and even before rubber restriction was introduced in November there were distinct signs of improvement.

164. It is still too soon to say what will be the ultimate effect of rubber restriction, but there can be no doubt that the immediate results were very beneficial both to planters and Government.

165. The 1922 Expenditure Estimates were prepared on a very conservative basis, and had it not been for the final payment of over one million dollars in settlement of the rice control account, revenue would have more than balanced expenditure. The State is now again in a very sound financial position and with a surplus of over four million dollars it is possible to look forward to the spending of money on urgent public works which have had to be postponed owing to the slump.

H. MARRIOTT,

23rd April, 1923. *General Adviser.*

APPENDICES.

A. Financial Returns—

(i) Assets and Liabilities, 1921 and 1922.

(ii) Revenue Receipts.

(iii) Expenditure.

B. Trade Returns—

(i) Imports, 1921 and 1922.

(ii) Exports, 1921 and 1922.

(iii) Trade Returns, 1913-1922.

C. Statistical Return, 1913-1922.

APPENDIX A (i).

Statement of Assets and Liabilities on the 31st December, 1922, with corresponding figures for 1921.

Liabilities.	31st December, 1921.	31st December, 1922.
	$	$
Deposits	1,037,465	675,913
Loan from Straits Settlements	800,000	800,000
Suspense	...	3,506
Surplus	4,426,081	4,265,431
	6,263,547	5,744,852

Assets.		31st December, 1921.	31st December, 1922.
		$	$
Cash		1,408,731	1,987,722
Cash-in-transit		107,183	122,567
Investments (at cost):			
British War Loan, 1929-47, £83,551 1*s.* 5*d.*	$ 659,227		
National War Bonds, 1928-9, £4,050	34,673		
Straits Settlements Conversion Loan, 1919-29, $631,000 ...	595,837		
Straits Settlements War Loan, 1918-28, $601,900 ...	558,435		
Five per cent. Victory Loan, 1920-34, $3,900	3,461		
Fixed Deposits	1,002,091		
		2,430,934	2,853,727
Due by other Government		258,241	265,152
Stock of Chandu		4,739	8,832
Advances		2,031,099	468,855
Loans		22,495	37,995
Suspense		132	...
		6,263,547	5,744,852

Appendix A (ii).

Comparative Statement of Actual Revenue for 1921 and 1922.

Head of Revenue.	Actual, 1921.	Actual, 1922.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue	942,035	1,224,989	282,954	
Forest Revenue	63,575	86,686	23,110	
Customs	1,883,769	2,098,595	214,826	
Licences, Excise, etc.	3,422,286	3,838,615	416,329	
Fees of Court, etc.	169,090	178,664	9,573	
Posts and Telegraphs	77,204	85,153	7,949	
Port and Harbour Dues...	29,069	29,974	904	
Railways	221,933	357,000	135,066	
Interest	317,552	137,159	...	180,393
Miscellaneous Receipts	9,253	7,278	...	1,975
Municipal	387,222	408,073	20,850	
Land Sales	166,058	173,032	6,974	
Total ...	7,689,054	8,625,223	1,118,538	182,369

Appendix A (iii).

Comparative Statement of Actual Expenditure for 1921 and 1922.

Head of Expenditure.	Actual, 1921.	Actual, 1922.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
Pensions, Retired Allowances, etc.	170,220	179,374	9,154	
Personal Emoluments	2,082,872	2,368,716	285,844	
Other Charges	1,455,159	1,273,388	...	181,770
Railways	107,623	24	...	107,598
Transport	26,524	32,623	6,099	
Interest	...	49,807	49,807	
Miscellaneous Services	2,030,737	3,039,540	1,008,803	
Purchase of Land	149,524	19,518	...	130,005
Public Works Annually Recurrent	1,118,829	1,089,538	...	29,290
Public Works Special Services	4,017,959	733,340	...	3,284,619
Total ...	11,159,449	8,785,873	1,359,708	3,733,284

Appendix B (i).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1921 and 1922.

Articles.	How Counted.	1921.		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
A.—Live Animals, Food, Drink and Narcotics.			$		$
Animals—					
Cattle...	Nos.	1,408	143,409	554	47,186
Goats...	"	134	2,993	260	3,680
Horses	"	5	3,600	9	4,800
Poultry	Dozs.	3,372	79,977	4,170	45,552
Sheep...	Nos.	204	4,451	288	4,689
Swine...	"	1,929	93,372	1,115	40,818
Other animals (not specified)	"	902	1,468	285	559
Birds	...	57	981	...	71
Birds' nests	...	...	1,400		
Blachan...	Pikuls	2,235	45,269	2,723	37,643
Bread and biscuits ...	...	...	123,095	...	129,683
Butter and cheese ...	...	...	39,464	...	39,265
Beche-de-mer	Pikuls				
Chandu	Tahils	225,159	3,503,570	293,809	3,464,154
Chocolate and cocoa ...	Pikuls	34	4,602	44	6,041
Coconuts	Nos.	...	15,033	246,640	13,577
Coffee	Pikuls	2,222	56,071	2,668	78,332
Confectionery	...	...	91,758	...	78,498
Curry-stuffs	...	...	56,181	...	40,185
Drugs and medicines ...	...	...	181,577	...	237,475
Eggs	...	...	93,546	...	121,033
Fish, dried	Pikuls	12,949	402,333	16,765	369,299
" fresh	"	2,394	90,961	2,499	44,786
" sharks' fins	"	...	...	23	1,282
Fruits, dried	...	...	68,573	...	82,334
" fresh	...	...	105,241	...	108,595
Ghee	Pikuls	...	43,578	676	54,890
Grains, etc.—					
Beans and peas... ...	Pikuls	16,114	192,075	22,807	173,448
Bran	"	99,761	332,209	242,991	384,605
Crushed food	"	4,465	32,084	2,873	23,891
Dholl...	"	1,912	28,140	2,262	25,675
Gram...	"	176	3,068	604	1,268
Padi	"	2,361	12,674	5,886	26,659
Rice	"	818,633	5,766,682	615,284	5,212,415
Wheat	"	3,623	43,309	75	900
" flour	"	3,522	451,986	43,256	272,779
Other grains	"	...	23,284	953	17,366
Lard	"	...	83,910	3,096	81,277
Malt liquor—					
Beer and ale	Dozs.	23,501	166,255	23,772	127,331
Porter and stout ...	"	9,261	66,440	11,625	89,279
Milk, condensed	Cases	27,234	606,117	33,435	552,608
Mineral and aerated water ...	...	...	115,861	...	95,756
Onions and garlic... ...	Pikuls	10,320	90,862	14,947	120,310
Potatoes	"	...	...	65	630
Provisions, fresh and salted ...	...	...	272,350	...	212,293
Oilman's stores	...	...	202,739	...	233,324
Sago flour	Pikuls	1,970	12,495	1,703	16,118
" pearl	"	...	20,472	37	546
Salt	"	40,706	72,788	27,233	50,813
Sea-weed	"	39	1,766	51	7,483
Sauce	...	...	...	..	6,855
Spices—					
Pepper, black	Pikuls	53	1,427	29	554
" long	"	1,561	46,951	2,350	55,956
" white	"	46	2,400	26	641
Other sorts	"	175	11,970	1,243	16,403
Sugar	"	40,674	704,513	54,943	551,144

Appendix B (i)—(*cont.*).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1921 and 1922—(*cont.*).

Articles.	How Counted.	1921.		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
A.—Live Animals, Food, Drink and Narcotics—(*cont.*).					
Tapioca—					
Root	Pikuls	...	...	15,870	41,829
Flake	"	54	5,411	386	5,593
Flour	"	517	3,989	389	4,506
Pearl	"	338	1,981	143	1,152
Tapioca and sago refuse ...	"	...	3,592	1,538	7,260
Tea	"	3,101	147,676	3,307	218,709
Tobacco	"	16,252	741,085	9,750	811,956
Cigars and cigarettes ...	...	...	1,071,564	...	842,985
Vegetables, fresh ...	...	...	110,941	...	98,814
" preserved ...	...	...	152,162	...	158,065
Wines and spirits—					
Arrack and samsu ...	Gallons	76,356	372,046	48,499	318,451
Brandy	Dozs.	6,794	232,733	6,565	171,218
Gin	Cases	955	15,154	847	14,568
Liqueurs	"	252	10,788	387	8,498
Rum	Dozs.	406	11,817	92	2,407
Whisky	"	5,387	159,088	4,571	125,987
Champagne	"	59	3,968	61	3,376
Claret	"	200	2,400	165	1,141
Port	"	217	5,598	11,190	39,292
Sherry	"	701	32,584	113	2,325
Vermouth and other still wines	"	141	2,592	285	5,906
Cider and perry ...	"	16	265	322	8,099
Other liquors ...	"	279	6,270	102	2,764
Total Value A ...	...	...	17,711,034	...	16,307,956
B.—Raw Materials.					
(*a*) Textile—					
Cotton	Pikuls	200	12,632	337	13,707
Silk	"				
Other sorts	"	...	3,791	39	195
Value (*a*) ...	...	...	16,423	...	13,902
(*b*) Metals—					
Copper	...	...	...	...	15
Iron	Tons	4	1,031	874	375,337
Lead	Pikuls	34	1,623	6	582
Tin	"	...	...	39	2,285
Other sorts	...	...	2,768		
Value (*b*) ...	...	...	5,422	...	378,219
(*c*) Other—					
Arecanuts	Pikuls	...	2,181	3,619	24,978
Ataps	...	...	7,794	...	9,282
Bark	Pikuls	...	15,308	107	698
Canes and sticks ...	...	...	1,050	...	92
Coal	Tons	170	4,952	6,458	131,264
Copra	Pikuls	672	6,030	1,099	9,342
Gambier	"	328	11,243	450	10,759
Gums, resins, etc.—					
Getahs	Pikuls	76	1,757	49	4,858
Damar	"	556	9,693	648	8,820

Appendix B (i)—(*cont.*).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1921 and 1922—(*cont.*).

Articles.	How Counted.	1921.		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
B.—Raw Materials—(*cont.*).			$		$
(*c*) Other—(*cont.*).					
Gums, resins, etc.—					
Damar torches	...	...	7,226	476	7,911
Hides (raw)	Pikuls	67	9,045	165	16,136
Sheeps' skins	...	...	...	...	30
Manure, fish	Pikuls	5,851	26,389	12,341	41,486
" guano	"	217	1,521	171	913
Nuts, ground	"	7,670	59,836	4,837	53,418
Oil cake	"				
Oils—					
Benzine	Gallons	495,825	469,212	489,390	490,219
Cajeput	...	...	2,182		
Castor	Cases	335	19,201	204	4,018
Coconut	Pikuls	4,715	138,676	13,328	156,122
Gingelly	"	179	8,271	242	11,550
Kachang	"	8,919	227,837	8,476	207,865
Linseed	Gallons	3,556	15,570	13,956	17,639
Lubricating	...	...	171,200	66,788	133,969
Naptha	...				
Petroleum	Cases	153,248	900,928	85,340	771,742
Turpentine	Gallons	...	2,743	440	1,791
Liquid fuel	...	...	...	...	4,130
Wood	Pikuls	...	...	58	920
Other sorts	...	...	9,267	...	97,685
Precious stones	...	...	24,676	...	3,981
Rattans	Pikuls	...	...	818	19,936
Seeds, cotton	"	218	9,209	1,208	6,733
" rubber	...	17	729	367	12,981
" others	...	...	...	...	1,161
Shell, tortoise	...	...	...	...	133
" others	...	...	905		
Stone, marble	...	...	8,441	...	3,634
" various	...	...	4,825	...	3,772
Sand	Tons	...	...	5,223	15,569
Sulphur	Pikuls	...	...	516	5,670
Tallow	"	...	...	12	512
Trees and plants	...	...	3,803	...	720
Wax	Pikuls	...	13,020	662	10,772
Alum	"	...	...	966	5,898
Wood—					
Firewood	Pikuls	...	15,542	30,912	12,039
Gharu	...				
Planks	...	...	391,214	...	253,397
Sandal	Pikuls				
Timber	Tons	...	53,996	1,546	100,394
Value (*c*) ...	...	...	2,655,472	...	2,674,939
Total Value B ...	...	...	2,677,317	...	3,067,060
C.—Manufactured Articles.					
(*a*) Textile—					
Apparel	...	...	112,984	...	88,481
Canvas	...	41	3,175	...	4,259
Cotton goods—					
Plain	Pieces	16,434	163,396	26,113	230,845
Dyed	"	26,551	296,514	40,011	307,816
Printed	"	22,974	297,010	49,013	281,758
Thread	...	...	17,039	...	25,250
Handkerchiefs	Dozs.	3,501	14,036	4,383	9,707

Appendix B (i)—(*cont.*).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1921 and 1922—(*cont.*).

Articles.	How Counted.	1921.		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
C.—Manufactured Articles—(*cont.*).					
(*a*) Textile—(*cont.*).					
Cotton goods—(*cont.*).					
Sarongs, etc.	...	...	168,976	...	266,682
Blankets	Pieces	1,750	24,190	2,975	10,481
Rugs	...	...	...	...	141
Wick and waste ...	...	...	10,487	...	6,886
Towels	...	5,446	27,433	...	6,980
Linen cloth	Pieces	...	18,514	9,445	33,625
Cordage, coir	Pikuls	945	14,901	1,229	23,337
„ European ..	„	...	4,652		
„ Manila ...	„	...	...	831	25,132
Gunnies	...	...	35,492	...	32,637
Hats and caps	...	...	45,825	...	34,803
Silk goods—					
Handkerchiefs ...	Dozs.	...	3,191	...	2,015
Piece goods	Pieces	2,229	59,444	1,992	11,656
Sarongs	Corges	1,411	61,390	3,196	72,451
Thread	...	...	6,859	...	600
Twine	Pikuls	181	13,667	375	15,360
Umbrellas	...	...	15,000	...	15,043
Woollen goods—					
Blankets	Pieces	127	1,622	2,867	10,239
Cloth	„	...	5,415	58	1,879
Textiles, others	...	...	34,933	...	140,559
Value (*a*) ...	...	...	1,446,145	...	1,658,622
(*b*) Metal—					
Arms, etc.—					
Cartridges	...	...	3,953	...	5,319
Guns	...	...	1,785	...	2,030
Percussion caps ...	...	...	53	...	83
Pistols and revolvers ...	...	...	355		
Swords and spears ...	...	...	...	...	1,177
Shot	..	...	812	...	25
Machinery—					
Machinery	...	...	235,603	...	185,697
Anchors and chains ...	...	...	8,915	...	905
Brassware	...	...	5,708	...	5,631
Copperware	...	...	14,672	...	20,029
Cycles, motor cars and accessories	...	...	157,312	...	217,895
Hardware and cutlery ...	...	...	21,196	...	33,262
Cooking Utensils ...	...	...	...	...	1,349
Iron, rod and hoop ...	Pikuls	...	16,732	400	4,064
„ corrugated ...	„	...	1,512	...	4,726
„ nails	„	3,562	113,701	3,791	53,372
„ sheet	„	88	17,088	...	2,540
Ironware	...	...	99,240	...	106,638
Lead	...	...	...	...	156
Leadware	...	...	356	...	3,885
Steel	Pikuls	20	780	269	3,926
Tin plates	„	98	11,804	36	522
Tinware	...	...	1,010	...	10,950
Tools	...	...	1,219	...	106,463
Wire rope	Pikuls	...	13,904	3,585	75,176

APPENDIX B (i)—(*cont.*).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1921 and 1922—(*cont.*).

Articles.	How Counted.	1921.		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—(*cont.*).					
(*b*) Metal—(*cont.*)					
Zincware	...	...	1,450	...	46,752
Platedware	...	...	237	...	1,768
Metals of sorts ...	...	...	4,848	...	17,794
Materials—					
Bridge	...				
Gas and electric lighting ...	...	...	20,080	...	51,662
Telegraph and telephone ...	...	...	3,141	...	17,608
Tramway and Railway ...	...	...	...	...	230
Roofing	...	...	9,098	...	26,690
Value (*b*) ...	...	...	774,564	...	1,018,324
(*c*) Other—					
Ammunition—					
Acid	Jars	...	...	5,339	13,826
Detonaters and fuse ...	...	...	1,468	...	5,191
Dynamite	Cases	...	2,739	219	9,701
Gunpowder	Pikuls	...	440	...	11,517
Bamboo and rattanware ...	...	...	34,148	...	20,906
Beads	...	...	857	...	524
Books and maps	...	...	28,534	...	17,410
Bricks and tiles	...	...	93,125	...	127,037
Cabinetware	...	...	71,600	...	55,341
Candles	...	...	19,169	...	18,198
Carbide	...	...	...	...	1,878
Carriages and materials ...	...	...	7,199	...	19,521
Cards (playing)	...	...	...	...	4
Cement	Casks	8,481	140,424	...	181,999
Charcoal	Pikuls	...	88,193	...	53,481
Chemical	...	...	6,895	...	18,725
Clocks and watches ...	...	...	15,746	...	6,884
Coke	...				
Crockery and earthenware ...	...	...	145,223	...	177,453
Fancy goods and toys ...	...	...	5,844	...	11,004
Fireworks	...	...	40,559	...	47,717
Glass and glassware ...	...	...	40,738	...	61,926
Glue	...	...	252	...	966
Hides (tanned)	Pikuls	...	11,778	234	16,238
Indigo	...				
India-rubber goods ...	...	...	38,936	...	45,937
Rubber tyres	...	...	...	...	17,217
Jewellery	...	...	40,636	...	40,423
Joss sticks and joss paper ...	...	...	38,424	...	37,230
Lamps and lampware ...	...	...	24,867	...	28,390
Leather—					
Boots and shoes ...	...	...	30,552	...	47,203
Boxes and trunks ...	...	...	26,256	...	24,152
Saddlery	...	...	1,633	...	305
Ware	...	...	4,672	...	1,566
Lime	Pikuls	19,595	30,264	18,126	20,847
Matches	Cases	4,683	124,884	...	55,075
Mats and matting ...	...	...	20,152	...	24,313
Musical instruments ...	...	...	16,283	...	9,615
Paints	...	...	35,963	...	26,331
Paper and paperware ...	...	...	105,773	...	136,542
Perfumery	...	...	17,893	...	25,422

APPENDIX B (i)—(*cont.*).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1921 and 1922—(*cont.*).

Articles.	How Counted.	1921.		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—(*cont.*).			$		$
(*c*) Other—(*cont.*).					
Photographic materials ...	...	...	10,835	...	5,405
Saltpeter	Pikuls	...	11,455	164	3,803
Soap and soda	,,	3,646	104,257	8,198	144,080
Stationery	...	...	...	...	12,175
Tar-coal	Casks	378	9,388	1,457	20,692
Pitch	,,	142	4,616	249	5,598
Woodenware	...	...	60,552	...	81,681
Value (*c*) ...	...	...	1,513,223	...	1,691,449
Total Value C ...	...	...	3,733,932	...	4,368,395
D.—COIN AND BULLION.					
Gold	...	...	...	...	940
Gold coin	...				
Silver	...	...	1,780	...	5,225
Copper	..	...	805	...	2,303
Total value D ...	...	...	2,585	...	8,468
F.—SUNDRIES.					
Sundries	...	...	605,267	...	655,652
Total Value E ...	...	...	605,267	...	655,652
Grand Total Value ...	...	...	24,730,135	...	24,407,531

APPENDIX B (ii).

Comparative Return of Exports for the years 1921 and 1922.

Articles.	How Counted.	1921.*		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Arecanuts	Pikuls	199,623	1,435,551	217,824	1,852,901
Copra	,,	385,538	4,587,530	416,056	4,287,820
Pepper	,,	2,786	40,089	1,874	25,834
Gambier	,,	30,686	307,843	40,809	452,545
Rubber	,,	439,198	18,934,727	635,431	23,757,186
Tapioca	,,	112,183	950,081	95,439	848,041
Sweet Potatoes	,,	...	...	49,940	154,884
Other agricultural produce ...	...	...	669,138	...	465,658
Pineapples	...	...	...	13,561,006	1,149,533
Timber	Tons	19,528	952,934	12,917	458,022
Other forest produce ...	...	...	465,903	...	378,451
Tin-ore	Pikuls	25,078	2,097,038	25,032	2,038,593
Wolfram	...				
Iron-ore	Tons	74,250	742,500	111,367	1,113,670
Marine produce	...	...	285,118	...	195,119
Swine...	Head	9,457	371,522	9,098	389,316
Cattle...	,,	166	16,075	256	28,915
Goat and sheep	,,	699	24,555	186	6,240
Miscellaneous	...	...	52,009	...	122,898
Eggs	Nos.	1,296,410	86,396	3,970,328	122,963
Poultry	Dozs.	921½	10,119	1,546¾	13,008
Total ...	...	...	32,029,128	...	37,861,597

* Corrected figures.

Appendix B (iii).

Trade Returns, 1913-1922.

Year.	IMPORTS. Class A. Foods, drinks and narcotics.	Class B. Raw materials.	Class C. Manufactured articles.	Class D. Coin and bullion.	Class E. Sundries.	Total.	EXPORTS. Agricultural products.	Forest produce.	Minerals.	Marine produce.	Animals.	Other exports.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1913... ...	7,398,150	543,907	939,314	174,985	248,153	9,304,509	13,359,350	190,000	530,000	120,000	...	13,500	14,212,850
1914... ...	6,683,520	635,577	994,576	171,196	207,865	8,692,734	15,315,000	340,000	720,000	120,000	40,150	300	16,535,450
1915... ...	6,262,105	915,278	1,580,140	124,973	281,169	9,163,665	25,890,600	279,739	2,588,000	97,500	26,961	35,000	28,917,800
1916... ...	8,198,667	1,391,724	2,510,727	175,832	462,797	12,739,747	37,877,460	257,600	3,580,100	111,560	27,540	9,440	41,863,700
1917... ...	10,440,305	2,052,205	4,076,763	223,289	607,929	17,400,491	44,703,600	296,200	4,163,200	117,200	24,600	35,500	49,340,300
1918... ...	12,731,519	2,062,998	4,117,017	28,716	533,435	19,473,685	38,460,400	666,200	4,211,800	124,500	22,800	75,000	43,560,700
1919... ...	20,905,117	2,699,281	5,147,919	52,561	719,822	29,524,700	67,499,900	876,100	2,638,600	184,550	27,380	53,400	71,279,930
1920... ...	29,732,061	3,810,051	7,405,747	6,900	1,923,137	42,877,896	63,354,970	983,940	3,996,000	207,540	52,128	91,209	68,685,787
1921... ...	17,711,034	2,677,317	3,733,932	2,585	605,267	24,730,135	26,924,959	1,418,837	2,839,538	285,118	412,152	148,524	32,029,128
1922... ...	16,307,956	3,067,060	4,368,395	8,468	655,652	24,407,531	32,994,402	836,473	3,152,263	195,119	424,471	258,869	37,861,597

Appendix C.

Statistical Return of Progress 1913-1922.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Land and Forest Revenue.	Customs Revenue.	Licences, etc.	Postal Revenue.	Municipal Revenue.	Land Sales.	Expenditure on Public Works.†	Rubber Export.	Tin-ore Export.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	Lbs.	Pkls.
1913... ...	4,378,555	3,267,484	233,939	933,210	2,742,727	23,023	83,356	74,420	753,126	6,195,466	7,740
1914... ...	4,352,896	3,899,698	275,245	1,045,866	2,528,925	23,002	103,925	48,585	1,437,538	11,805,866	14,175
1915... ...	5,790,393	3,645,421	322,320	1,654,608	2,941,232	28,569	126,111	401,642	1,116,419	20,534,133	47,756
1916... ...	7,976,862	4,602,433	412,056	2,605,754	4,235,089	30,634	159,001	155,934	1,521,592	31,369,866	57,246
1917... ...	10,168,624	5,119,519	585,480	3,309,342	5,097,014	42,170	216,350	227,265	2,541,428	42,697,333	54,966
1918... ...	9,125,694	5,858,591	768,745	2,612,998	4,551,971	50,668	248,030	251,891	3,107,447	51,108,800	39,421
1919... ...	11,002,777	8,223,862	1,019,532	3,523,174	5,172,117	61,381	282,835	216,976	3,390,515	62,484,100	31,019
1920... ...	11,838,975	13,070,283	1,115,649	3,759,136	5,552,341	75,205	328,101	225,850	3,794,880	60,104,900	26,640
1921... ...	7,689,054	11,159,449	1,005,611	1,883,769	3,422,286	77,204	387,222	166,058	5,136,788	58,559,700	25,078
1922... ...	8,625,223	8,785,873	1,311,675	2,098,595	3,838,615	85,153	408,073	173,032	1,822,878	84,724,100	25,032

† Personal Emoluments and Other Charges not included.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1146	Seychelles	1921
1147	Turks and Caicos Islands	..
1148	British Solomon Islands Protectorate	1921–1922
1149	Mauritius	1921
1150	Sierra Leone	..
1151	Uganda	..
1152	Somaliland	..
1153	Kenya Colony and Protectorate (April-December)	..
1154	Gold Coast	..
1155	Nigeria	1922
1156	Nyasaland	1921
1157	Falkland Islands	..
1158	Weihaiwei	1922
1159	Cyprus	..
1160	Gambia	..
1161	New Hebrides	1921 & 1922
1162	Nyasaland	1922
1163	Zanzibar	..
1164	St. Helena	..
1165	Sierra Leone	..
1166	Trinidad and Tobago	..
1167	Bermuda	..
1168	Grenada	..
1169	St. Lucia	..
1170	Leeward Islands	1921–1922
1171	Fiji	1922
1172	Ceylon	..
1173	Gibraltar	..
1174	British Guiana	..
1175	Barbados	1922–1923
1176	Basutoland	..
1177	St. Vincent	1922
1178	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1922–1923
1179	Mauritius	1922
1180	Swaziland	..
1181	British Honduras	..
1182	Uganda	..
1183	Federated Malay States	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the Northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

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KELANTAN

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1922

BY

A. F. WORTHINGTON,
BRITISH ADVISER.

KUALA LUMPUR:
PRINTED AT THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1923.

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KELANTAN

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1922.

I.—FINANCIAL.

Appendices A (i), (ii), and (iii)show the revenue and expenditure for the year 1922, and the assets and liabilities of the State on 31st December, 1922.

2. The revenue was $1,310,020, an increase of $149,759 over the revenue of the previous year and $129,988 over the estimate.

The principal decreases and increases were:

	1921.	1922.	Increase.	Decrease.
Land Revenue ...	$320,572 ...	$349,190 ...	$28,618 ...	—
Customs	328,816 ...	344,557 ...	15,742 ...	—
Licence, Excise, etc....	355,035 ...	437,510 ...	82,475 ...	—
Fees of Office, etc. ...	49,631 ...	64,192 ...	14,562 ...	—
Posts and Telegraphs	55,095 ...	70,143 ...	15,049 ...	—
Interest	5,272 ...	3,747 ...	— ...	$ 1,525
Miscellaneous receipts	14,204 ...	3,662 ...	— ...	10,542
Municipal	27,829 ...	33,135 ...	5,306 ...	—

3. The expenditure was $1,539,318 against an estimate of $1,350,639 and$139,113 less than the expenditure for 1921.

EXCESSES—

Miscellaneous	$ 42,650
Works and Buildings, Annually Recurrent	5,909
Roads, Streets and Bridges, Special Services	4,795
Special Expenditure	104,366
Temporary Allowance	5,464
Loan Works	88,465

SAVINGS—

Personal Emoluments	$ 20,365
Transport	1,045
Other Charges	25,762
Compensation for Lands and Crops	4,789
Works and Buildings, Special Services	7,042

4. The revenue and expenditure since the State came under the protection of Great Britain are given below :

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of liabilities over assets.	
1910	$ 419,327	$ 403,552	$ 81 983	
1911	487,467	574,850	165,692	
1912	535,669	665,608	301,788	
1913	676,020	672,137	2,870,351	D. D. C. L. Loan £300,000
1914	762,772	805,965	3,309,226	
1915	692,556	807,714	3,416,426	Pasir Puteh riots
1916	822,860	808,164	3,432,078	Surplus Arbitration costs paid
1917	910,291	757,946	3,277,290	
1918	955,402	899,161	3,230,728	
1919	1,141,444	1,065,012	2,688,948	
1920	1,328,955	1,403,208	2,781,841	Loan from F. M. S. $100,000 for road works
1921	1,160,262	1,678,432	3,342,615	Loan from F. M. S. $225,000 for road works and $200,000 for general expenditure
1922	1,310,020	1,539,318	3,567,895	

The increase in liabilities is due to further loans of $88,500 granted by the Federated Malay States for the construction of roads in Kelantan and $200,000 granted by the Straits Settlements Government for general expenditure, and to the expenditure incurred in connection with the D.D.C.L. arbitration amounting to $87,560.

II.—TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

5. The total revenue of the Marine and Customs Department was $357,337, as against an estimate of $333,460 and a collection in 1921 of $341,125. The increase is due to export duties, import duties being rather less than in previous years.

6. The total expenditure was $45,602 as against $57,211 in 1921. No part of the salary of the Superintendent is debited to this department now, and there were other savings on personal emoluments, and other charges, especially in connection with launches.

7. Export duty collected was $100,213 as against $78,243 collected in 1921, and an estimate of $76,910. The more important items are :

	Actual, 1922.	Estimate, 1922.	Actual, 1921.
Betel-nuts	$16,330	$12,000	$11,413
Copra	32,775	22,000	24,959
Padi and rice	550	2,000	1,587
Rubber	37,155	30,000	30,527
Cattle	3,652	—	16
Dried fish	4,897	5,000	4,460
Hides and horns	1,417	1,000	726
Silk sarongs	1,070	1,500	786

A limited export of cattle was allowed from 1st July, and free export of padi towards the end of the year.

Owing to the fact that no duty is collected on rubber when the price falls below 25 cents per lb., 337,986 lbs. were exported free of duty.

8. Import duty amounted to $244,343 against an estimate of $243,350, and an actual revenue in 1921 of $249,642.

The principal items are:

	Actual, 1922.	Estimate, 1922.	Actual, 1921.
Gambier	$ 4,565	$ 5,000	$ 5,336
Kerosene	36,047	35,100	36,591
Salt	5,534	4,200	4,247
Spirits	42,793	42,000	45,005
Sugar	20,378	15,000	16,861
Tobacco	64,365	65,000	67,885
Miscellaneous goods	55,701	75,050	71,046

In 1921, the duty on matches was classed under the heading "Miscellaneous." The duty on spirits was raised considerably, but in spite of that, there was a decreased revenue, and also a decrease in receipts on tobacco due to the general depression.

9. The total volume of trade is valued at $6,560,286, as against a total of $6,956,766 in 1921, a decrease of $396,480.

The comparative values for the last three years are:

	1920.	1921.	1922.
Exports	$6,206,642	$2,848,171	$3,577,038
Imports	5,679,510	4,108,595	2,983,248

The volume of trade represents an amount of approximately $21.21 per head of the population, of which $11.56 are receipts on account of exports, and $9.65 expenditure on account of imports.

10. *Exports.*—Exports show a recovery. In Class A (live animals, foods, drinks and narcotics), the only marked decrease is in padi, the export of which was prohibited during a great part of the year. There is a considerable increase in betel-nuts and dried fish, and in Class B there is a considerable increase in copra and rubber. As these four items form the staple exports of the State, the result is satisfactory.

11. *Imports.*—In Class A there is a marked decrease in liquors of all kinds, in chandu, and in manufactured tobacco. In Class C there is a similar decrease in cotton and silk goods, and large decreases in machinery, hardware and cutlery, miscellaneous ironware, motor cars and tools. Owing to the general tightness of money, consumption of these articles decreased, while importers were prevented from maintaining their usual stocks, and there was also a fall in values.

The principal decreases are Class C, Sub-class (*a*):

Cotton goods, plain, a decrease of	$ 60,000
,, ,, dyed ,, ,,	50,000
,, ,, printed ,, ,,	40,000
Sarongs, slendangs and Kains, a decrease of	130,000

Sub-class (*b*):

Machinery, a decrease of	$34,000
Hardware and cutlery, a decrease of	14,000
Ironware, a decrease of	70,000
Motor cars, etc., a decrease of	50,000

A comparative return of exports is annexed.

12. The bulk of the exports and imports trade continues to be by sea. The Railway Construction Department brings in its materials by the Siamese line, but apart from that the goods traffic is practically nothing.

MARINE.

13. The tonnage of steamers using the ports of Kelantan was 93,788 as against 88,140 tons in 1921. On the other hand sailing vessels showed a reduced capacity of 139,327 piculs compared with 191,856 piculs in 1921, thus going back to the 1920 figures.

14. Mr. G. L. Ham was in charge of the department till 8th April, when he was succeeded by Mr. W. Bartley, M.B.E., who remained in charge till the end of the year.

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Mr. W. Kerr was in charge at Tumpat, and controlled the Coast stations, the whole year.

15. The Federated Malay States Railways Department gave up their lighter service at Tumpat in April.

A reduced service was started by local enterprise at the end of December.

III.—LEGISLATION.

16. The State Council met on 18 occasions and passed 10 Enactments.

(1) An Enactment to further amend "The Labour Enactment, 1912."

(2) An Enactment to amend the Courts Enactment 1910.

(3) An Enactment to amend the Criminal Procedure Regulation 1322.

(4) An Enactment to amend the Civil Procedure Code 1322.

(5) An Enactment to amend "The Administration Enactment, 1919."

(6) The Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment.

(7) An Enactment to suppress Common Gaming Houses, Public Gaming and Public Lotteries.

(8) An Enactment to provide for the compulsory attendance of Malay children at Government Schools.

(9) An Enactment to amend the Kelantan Penal Code 1325.

(10) Temporary Detention of Fugitive Criminals (Siamese) Enactment.

The Council also passed 34 Executive Orders (Notices) dealing with a variety of matters chief of which being Notice levying an increased import duty on matches, liquors and lime; procedure to be followed in making deeds or documents whereby lands are transferred, charged, etc., additional rules under the Boat Regulation and Licensing Enactment, 1915; the export of a certain number of cattle monthly; rules regarding vaccination; and rules under the Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment 1922.

IV.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

17. *Pasir Putch.*—The total revenue amounted to $98,693, compared with $95,851 in 1921. Out of this total $75,296 was Land Revenue.

18. The total expenditure was $60,119.

19. Mr. R. S. Jervoise officiated as District Officer until 1st June, 1922, when he was transferred, and Mr. A. E. Coope officiated till the end of the year. Nik Mohamed officiated as Assistant District Officer, Bachok, throughout the year.

20. There were 9 schools in the district, with no lack of pupils. More schools and teachers are required, the only difficulty being the lack of funds.

21. In July, there was a series of robberies by criminals from Trengganu, probably with local accomplices. Six arrests were made and three convictions obtained, after an attempt to rob a house, when the band was fired on, and one man believed to be seriously wounded, the robberies ceased. Generally speaking crime is lessening.

22. The general depression was felt all through the district, but there are signs of the revival of confidence.

23. *Ulu Kelantan.*—The total revenue collected was $88,630 a slight increase on the previous year. The increase is again due to royalty on timber, used chiefly in Railway Construction.

24. The total expenditure was $57,489.

25. At the end of the year, there were five Government schools in the district, two new schools being opened, and one being closed for lack of pupils. The advantages of education are not appreciated yet in this district, and it was at the request of certain of the more enlightened that an Enactment was passed making attendance compulsory. The result should be considerable improvement.

26. There was a decrease in crime, particularly in cattle thefts.

27. Mr. A. E. Coope was in charge of the district until 10th June, when he was relieved by Mr. L. Forbes, who remained in charge for the rest of the year.

V.—LAND AND AGRICULTURE.

28. *Land Office, Kota Bharu.*—The total revenue was $231,453 as against $208,658 in 1921. Of this $61,770 was collected in Pasir Mas.

29. Five more "daerahs," Bunut Susu, Kubang Gadong, Pasir Mas, Kuala Lemal, and Rantau Panjang were brought on to the fixed rent roll system. The settlement of the district is now complete, except for the three outlying "daerah" of Jedoh, Jeli, and Belimbing, i.e., Kelantan Bharu.

30. The collection of rent is still a slow and laborious process, as the system is not yet fully understood, and there are probably still a number of transfers which are not registered. But there is a noticeable improvement, as the system becomes more familiar. The number of cases of disputed ownership is decreasing, while the applications for orders of succession to small estates are increasing. The way in which these cases are heard by the Datoh Sri Derja in Kota Bharu, and the Assistant District Officer Che Abdul Hamid in Pasir Mas is most gratifying.

31. There were 124 applications for State Land in the year, 52 in the Kota Bharu division and 72 in Pasir Mas. There is very little available land left in the plain, and expansion will have to be in to Kelantan Bharu, which is broken country under heavy jungle, and for which so far there has been little demand.

32. The yield of padi chedongan (i.e., padi transplanted from nurseries) was good, but the padi tugalan (planted directly into the fields) suffered from the dry weather at the end of 1921 and beginning of 1922, and was lighter than usual. The price remained steady at $10 per 100 gantangs.

33. The number of cattle increased, and there was no serious epidemic. There is great difficulty in finding food for the cattle in the plain during the padi season, and this coupled with in-breeding is doing considerable harm.

34. Mr. A. Sleep was in charge of the Land Office the whole year.

35. *Land Office, Pasir Putch.*—The whole of the Pasir Putch district has been brought on to the fixed rent system. 1334 new lots were brought on to the register, and about 1,520 acres of State Land were alienated. The area of available State Land is limited in this district also, much of what remains being better suited for growing "glam" for firewood than for agriculture.

36. In Pasir Putch 109 Land cases were decided mostly claims by the Tengku Penglima Raja carried over from 1921. In Bachok, 32 cases were decided.

37. The padi crop at the beginning of the year was only fair, but was sufficient for the needs of the district and for a little export.

38. *Ulu Kelantan.*—Land work in this district is hampered by the difficulties of communication and a population scattered over a large area. Good progress was made with demarcation in Ulu Lebir and Pergau, as long as funds permitted.

39. Three hundred and sixty acres of State Land were alienated for small holdings during the year.

40. *Mining.*—Twenty-two Prospecting Licences were issued in Ulu Kelantan during the year, but only one selection was made and that was not properly located. Better prospecting may be expected in 1923. In Kota Bharu district eight licences were in force. No selections were made.

His Highness the Sultan and many of the leading Malays are interested in the prospecting, most of which is in Kelantan Bharu, near the Perak and Siamese borders.

Only actual work however will show whether there is gold in sufficient quantity anywhere to compensate for the difficulties of communication and the extra precautions that will be necessary to prevent any fouling or silting of the rivers.

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VI.—SURVEYS.

41. Mr. R. A. Crawford was in charge till 20th July, when he went on leave. Major A. R. White, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, who had returned from leave on 31st May, 1922, then took charge for the rest of the year.

The post of Survey Prol[illegible]ner was abolished in March as a measure of retrenchment.

The rest of the office staff consisted of three draftsmen, two clerks, and an average of 22 junior draftsmen, tracers and typers.

The field staff consisted of six Assistant Surveyors reduced later to five and an average of 12 plane-tablers.

42. The expenditure for 1922 was $100,723. In addition $1,815 was paid to officers of the department by the Land Offices where they were employed. On the other hand half the salary of Mr. Crawford is debited to the Public Works Department making the net expenditure for the year $95,900 compared with $117,869 in 1921.

43. Survey fees collected amounted to $7,911. The general survey work included the survey of 135 town lots; some 10,000 acres, one large agriculture holding; two small reserves were surveyed; 16½ miles of standard traverse were surveyed, 24½ miles of first class traverse, and 84 miles of other traverse.

Of native holdings, 770 lots amounting to 2,079 acres were demarcated, and 88 lots sub-divided.

The settlement survey plane-tabled 86 lots only amounting to 386 acres. These were scattered outlying blocks required to complete the last daerah. Under this system, between 1916 and 1922, 278,657 lots amounting to 319,689 acres, have been surveyed and settled, and the first rent rolls supplied to the Land Offices, at a cost of $1.23 per acre.

In June, 4 planetablers were discharged, as there was no further work for them.

44. On the death of Mr. Crawford in December, the Survey Department was separated from the Public Works, and Major A. R. White was placed in charge, as Superintendent.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

45. The total expenditure from revenue was $123,797, compared with $131,802 in 1921. Of this total $25,753 was spent on Personal Emoluments and Allowances, $8,479 on other charges, $50,943 on Works and Buildings, and $38,618 on Roads, Streets and Bridges.

46. Besides the above expenditure, a sum of $88,465 was spent on the Pasir Puteh-Temangan and Trunk Roads out of the loan given by the Federated Malay States. This sum represented work on contracts made in 1921, and no further advances were made owing to the financial stringency. On the Pasir Puteh-Temangan Road there is a gap of about 1 mile where no earthwork has been done. On the Trunk Road the Nal bridge 240 feet was completed in August and the road opened for traffic to Kuala Krai; and the branch road to the Nal station was also opened for traffic. But parts of the road are still only fit for wheeled traffic in dry weather.

47. The Nal bridge had to withstand a record flood of 45 feet rise in December but suffered no damage except to the protecting dolphins.

48. The principal works carried out were a Customs Raft at Kota Bharu, new Customs Office at Sungei Pinang, Customs Stations at Pengkalan Kubu, Rantau Panjang and Sabak, and a new District Office and Kathi's Court at Kuala Krai to replace those destroyed by fire in January.

Owing to the financial stringency all works had to be reduced to the minimum.

49. Mr. R. A. Crawford was in charge till 20th July, when he went on leave, and Mr. I. D. Robertson, Assistant Engineer, acted till the end of the year.

Mr. A. Gidley was Assistant Engineer till 20th February, 1922, when he was succeeded by Mr. I. D. Robertson. On the latter's acting as Director of Works, the appointment of Assistant was left vacant, and will not be filled till funds allow of greater expenditure.

50. On the death of Mr. Crawford, the Public Works Department, was seperated definitely from the Survey Office, and Mr. I. D. Robertson placed in charge as Director of Works.

VIII.—EDUCATION.

51. There were 13 vernacular schools and one English Girls' school in the Kota Bharu district, besides 9 vernacular schools in the Pasir Puteh district, and five in Ulu Kelantan. A new school at Kampong Tendong in the Kota Bharu district was opened on 1st February, 1922.

52. The average daily enrolment in the Kota Bharu district was 644 as against 573 in 1921, with an average attendance of 70 per cent. This figure however is rather misleading, if attendance is compared with schools in other States, because in Kelantan schools are not closed during the padi season, though many of the pupils are absent helping in the fields, both at the time of sowing and of harvesting.

53. The Malay staff in the Kota Bharu district is under the charge of the Daton Bentara Luar, and consists of 17 teachers, mostly Kelantanese and trained locally. The District Officers are in charge in Pasir Puteh and Ulu Kelantan.

54. The Kota Bharu girls' School which also takes small boys had an enrolment of 33 with an average attendance of 80 per cent. The progress of the school appears satisfactory.

55. English night schools chiefly for members of the Malay Subordinate Service are maintained at Kota Bharu, Pasir Puteh and Kuala Krai. The teachers are members of the Government Service.

In addition to these, the Mejlis Ugama maintain an English school at Kota Bharu with 6 teachers and 336 pupils, and vernacular schools at Pasir Mas, Pasir Puteh and Kutang with 160 pupils in all.

56. An Enactment was passed to make attendance compulsory where a Government school is available, which will be of use in the more backward parts of the State. In most places no compulsion is necessary, and with more funds available, many more schools could be filled, while higher salaries for teachers would soon produce higher standards of education.

IX.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

57. The total revenue of the Posts and Telegraphs Department was $70,143 compared with $55,095 in 1921. Of this increase some $10,000 is due to the sale of Malaya-Borneo Exhibition stamps outside the State. Within the State the sale of these stamps did not produce additional revenue. The remainder of the increase is due chiefly to sale of stamps, for revenue purposes such as Court fees, and not for Postal purposes.

58 The total expenditure was $37,713, against $41,701, but this is not a matter for congratulation as it is accounted for by the decrease in expenditure on Foreign Mails and Foreign telegrams, and represents diminished business.

59. Owing to the trade depression, there was a considerable falling off in all kinds of business, as is shewn by the following figures:

	1922.	1921.
Foreign telegrams despatched ...	5,244 ...	5,995
,, ,, received	7,023 ...	7,694
Total telegrams despatched	12,199 ...	13,634
,, ,, received	20,630 ...	23,070
Registered letters despatched ...	9,383 ...	16,319
,, ,, received	9,865 ...	15,130
Parcels despatched	8,567 ...	8,667
,, received	13,942 ...	22,857
Money Orders issued	$143,923 ...	$201,290
,, ,, received	$156,023 ...	$216,201

60. Customs duty to the amount of $1,058 was collected, which is practically the same as in 1921.

61. The number of C.O.D. parcels was 1,643, valued at $17,846, compared with 1,260 valued at $15,852 in 1921. The service is maintained only with the Straits Settlements and present demand does not warrant its extension to the Federated Malay States.

62. The despatch of mails to China, Japan, the United States of America and Australia has been accelerated by an arrangement with the Straits Settlements whereby letters for those destinations are sent direct to Singapore.

63. Mr. G. L. Ham was Superintendent, Posts and Telegraphs, till 6th April, when he was succeeded by Mr. W. Bartley, M.B.E., who remained in charge for the rest of the year.

X.—MEDICAL.

64. Dr. R. W. Furnivall acted as Residency Surgeon till 21st October, when he was relieved by Dr. J. R. McVail. Dr. Lim Shin Thwin assisted in Kota Bharu when required and Dr. W. J. Geale assisted in Ulu Kelantan.

Miss Pearn, the Matron of the European Hospital, was transferred to Kuala Lumpur in August and her place taken by Miss Ford. Miss Brown arrived from Kuala Lumpur on 28th August, to act as Nursing Sister, but had to be sent to Singapore Hospital on 3rd November, and no successor had arrived by the end of the year. A private Nurse was engaged temporarily.

65. IN-PATIENTS.—*State European Hospital, Kota Bharu.*—There were 18 admissions during the year. There were no deaths.

State Hospital (native), Kota Bharu.—There were 102 patients on 1st January, 1922, and 1,717 admissions giving a total of 1,819 patients for the year. There were 42 deaths, equal to 2.30 per cent., but of these 9 deaths took place within 48 hours of admission.

State Hospital, Kuala Krai.—There were 31 patients on 1st January, 1922, and 448 admissions making 479 in all. There were 21 deaths, equal to 4.38 per cent.

Kota Bharu Isolation Camp.—There were 84 admissions during the year, mostly influenza, phthisis and dysentery. There were 21 deaths.

Tumpat Isolation Camp.—There were no admissions during the year.

Leper Camp, Kota Bharu.—There were 6 lepers on 1st January, 1922, and 8 admissions during the year. Three were discharged after treatment apparently cured, one died and one absconded. There were 9 remaining at the end of the year.

Emergency Ward, Tumpat.—There were 12 admissions during the year, and one death from abdominal stab wounds. The admissions are assault cases sent in by the Police and accidents.

66. The Federated Malay States Railways maintained hospitals at Kuala Krai and Tanah Merah, which treated 1,967 patients. There were 23 deaths at Kuala Krai and 33 at Tanah Merah.

67. *Private Hospitals.*—The Duff Development Company closed its hospital at Kuala Lebir in September, opening instead a new hospital on Taku Estate.

Dr. Russel Square was Medical Officer to the Duff Development Company, Limited, till 28th February, when Dr. Geale took over from him. Dr. Geale is now Medical Officer for the Federated Malay States Railways, and all the Estates in Ulu Kelantan.

Estate hospitals were maintained as in the previous year.

68. OUT-PATIENTS.—At the State Hospital, Kota Bharu, 23,501 were treated as against 24,670 in 1921. Of these 18,561 were new cases and 4,940 repetitions.

At the Tumpat Dispensary 7,003 patients were treated compared with 8,640 in 1921. Of these 5,105 were new cases, and 1,928 repetitions.

At Kuala Krai Government Hospital, 7,530 out-patients were treated as against 6,111 in 1921. Of these 3,873 were new cases, and 3,657 repetitions.

At Pasir Puteh Dispensary 6,169 patients were treated as against 7,231 in 1921. Of these 2,635 were new cases and 3,534 repetitions.

69. The Railway Dressers at Pasir Mas, Tanah Merah and Kuala Krai attended 14,147 out-patients compared with 6,817 in 1921.

70. Government Travelling Dressers and Vaccinators treated 6,402 children, practically all Malays, with the co-operation of the Majlis Ugama. Regular examinations were held at important Kampongs. The schoolmasters at Wakaf Bharu and Kemuning also distributed medicines.

71. Expenditure and Revenue.—The total expenditure of the Medical Department amounted to $89,274 compared with $88,168 in 1921.

The revenue amounted to $6,010 an increase of $1,322 over that of 1921. Most of this revenue is collected at Kota Bharu and the increase is chiefly due to hospital fees and sale of medicines.

72 Operations.—The number of surgical operations performed at the State Hospital, Kota Bharu, numbered 2,031 as against 1,871 in 1921. They included 76 cases of suturing wounds, 1,270 intravenous injections of "914," quinine, mercury, antimony tartrate, iodine, etc., and 35 transfusions of saline, etc. One hundred and fourteen operations were performed under general anaesthesia, including amputation of finger and wrist, sequestrotomy, extirpation of glands, circumcisions, radical cure of hernia, etc. Three hundred and twenty-four minor operations were carried out under local anaesthesia.

73. Lunacy.—There were 12 lunatics remaining at the beginning of the year. Twenty-five were admitted, 22 were released in the care of relatives and friends and 10 remained at the close of the year.

74. Vaccination.—Voluntary vaccination numbered 7,490, more than double those in 1921. Vaccination is practically confined to children, the adult Malay, who brings his children to be vaccinated has always some excuse for not being re-vaccinated himself. In a population of peasant proprietors and fishermen who cannot afford to be idle for a few days it is natural. No bad results were reported in any case of vaccination.

75. Gaol Health.—The general health of the gaol was satisfactory; the sanitation was maintained at a high standard, and precautions taken against cholera, malaria, etc. During the year 393 prisoners were admitted to the gaol hospital and 35 to the Isolation hospital. There were 17 deaths in all, 1 from cholera, 4 from influenza and 5 from pneumonia.

76. Police Health.—The health of the Sikh Police was better and that of the Malay Police worse than in 1921. Venereal disease, malaria, intestinal parasites, ulcers, lung diseases, skin diseases and influenza were the most frequent causes of admission to hospital.

77. Laboratory Work.—One thousand three hundred and eighty-seven microscopical examinations were made shewing morbid conditions in 999 cases.

78. Special Diseases.—*Cholera* broke out in April. There were 27 cases with 14 deaths, and 135 cases of choleriac diarrhœa with 75 deaths.

Small-pox.—There were two cases only during the year.

Influenza.—There were 100 cases, mostly in May and June with 6 deaths

Chicken-pox.—Fourteen cases were reported during the year.

Pneumonia.—There were 6 deaths from pneumonia in the State Hospital and 16 in Estate Hospitals.

The population of Kelantan continues to be highly infected with whip worm, ankylostomiasis, and Ascaris Lumbricoides.

79. Cattle Disease.—There were small outbreaks of disease at Pasir Puteh, Rantau Panjang, Kuala Hidong, Manek Urai and Chaning involving local restriction of movement, but no serious outbreak.

80. TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.—The highest shade temperature recorded in Kota Bharu was 95.0 F., and the lowest 68.0 F. The highest and lowest in the State. viz., 97.0 F. and 66.0 F. were both reported from Pasir Besar Estate.

The rainfall for Kota Bharu was 194.25 inches against 126.99 in 1921. At Pasir Puteh it was 223 inches. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours was also at Pasir Puteh. 20.97 inches. It was the wettest year yet recorded.

81. HEALTH OF ESTATES.—Every estate was visited by the British Adviser at least once in the year in company with Dr. Geale, and other visits were paid by the District Officer, Ulu Kelantan.

Under Dr. Geale's care the estates have attained a high standard of sanitation, with a view to the prevention of disease.

82. The precautions are practically the same on all estates.

Malaria.—A mixture of crude oil and kerosene is sprayed on all ravines and swamps in the vicinity of cooly lines and preventive drainage is carried out where practicable.

Hookworm.—All coolies are systematically examined for this disease twice a year, while the medical officer on his monthly visit notes all coolies whose haemoglobin index is low and these are specially examined for hookworm infection. A clear space is kept clean weeded round all lines, and the need of personal cleanliness is impressed on all coolies.

Beri-beri is practically unknown. The use of Kelantan rice and provision of abundant vegetables seems to be the reason.

Special attention is paid to the water-supply. Food supplies are good and abundant.

XI.—POLICE.

83. Captain H. A. Anderson was in charge the whole year. Mr. A. W. Greaves acted as Chief Inspector until April, but had then to take long leave under medical orders, and was not replaced.

84. The strength at the end of the year was:

Malays—Six Inspectors and 263 other ranks;
Sikhs—One Jemadar and 72 other ranks;
Detectives—Two Sergeants and 25 other ranks.

The Sikh Contingent furnished guards and escorts; small detachments were posted at Rantau Panjang and Kuala Krai.

The detective force was fairly satisfactory, but it is still difficult to get the right type of recruit.

The total number of breaches of discipline was 624, a slight decrease from the previous year.

85. The total revenue was $24,916, the apparent large increase being due to the sale of Weights and Measures. Omitting this item altogether there was a small increase over the revenue of the previous year.

The large increase in sales of weights and measures was due to the adoption of the Singapore Standard gantang, in place of the old Kelantan Standard, which was slightly smaller.

86. The total expenditure was $208,449 compared with $216,799. This included a sum of $2,337, spent in connection with the Volunteers. There is however a number of short rifles "on loan," which are to be paid for by instalments.

87. Reports for the year totalled 1,677 being 209 less than in 1921, of these 684 were "refused reports," *i.e.*, considered false or relating to offences for which a summons should be taken. The percentage of convictions was 56.22.

The large number of "refused cases" is due to the fact that among the country Malays it confers a distinction on a man to make a report. Consequently a large number of absurd reports are made.

Thefts are the subject of more than half the reports but cattle thieving is still on the decrease.

88. The Fire-brigade was exercised regularly and shows improvement.

89. The whole force maintains a high standard of smartness.

XII.—COURTS.

90. The Court of Revision, which consists of His Highness the Sultan in consultation with the British Adviser, dealt with 18 criminal and 107 civil cases. The decisions were revised or varied in three criminal and four civil cases, respectively.

91. High Court.—The revenue collected for the year was $5,026 as compared with $3,317 for 1921. The majority of this revenue is of course collected in stamps and actually appears under Postal receipts. The increase is due to the rise in the number of suits instituted and amounts involved.

The expenditure for the year was $2,395 as compared with $4,251 for 1921. There was a saving of $288, on the estimates for the year. The Judge drew salary as Assistant Adviser.

92. *Original Jurisdiction.*—There were 22 committal cases heard and decided during the year. The following table shows the charges with the result:

Offence.	No. of Cases.	Convicted.	Discharged.
Murder	5	3	2
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	4	3	1
Attempted murder	1	1	—
Robbery and gang robbery	7	5	2
Rape	2	1	1
Perjury	2	2	—
Cheating	1	1	—
	22	16	6

Civil Cases.—Forty-six cases came up for hearing and forty-five were decided. There remained one pending at the end of the year.

93. *Appellate Jurisdiction.*—One hundred and seven criminal appeals were decided. Of them eighty were dismissed, in twenty-one cases the conviction was set aside and in five cases the sentences passed were amended, and one sent for retrial. There was one appeal pending at the end of the year. Eighteen of the appeals were by the Public Prosecutor of which one was against the inadequacy of the sentence in which instance the sentence was enhanced on appeal and seventeen against the order of the Court discharging the accused. Of these appeals eight were dismissed and in nine cases the accused were convicted.

94. One hundred and eighty-one civil appeals were heard and decided during the year of which 134 were dismissed and 17 allowed. In 24 cases the judgments appealed against were amended, four cases were sent for retrial and two settled out of Court. There were 12 appeals pending at the end of the year.

95. One hundred and twenty-two appeals in land cases were heard and decided during the year of which 105 were dismissed and 10 allowed, in 7 cases the judgment appealed against was amended. Twenty-four appeals in cases of Mohammedan Law were heard and decided during the year of which 10 were dismissed and 2 allowed. In 7 cases the judgments appealed against were amended and one sent for retrial and 2 settled out of Court. There were two remaining pending at the close of the year.

96. *Probate Jurisdiction.*—Forty-five cases under this head came up for hearing and thirty were decided. There remained 15 pending at the end of the year.

97. *Chinese Divorce Cases.*—The civil cases included two under this head both of which were heard and decided.

98. Mr. G. L. Ham was Judge of the High Court until 8th April, when he was transferred to Singapore. He was succeeded by Mr. W. Bartley, M.B.E., who was in charge for the remainder of the year. The Datoh Mufti sat as an assessor with the Judge in the more serious of the criminal cases. He also sat in all Mohammedan Pesaka cases and Shariah appeals to advise on Mohammedan Laws.

99. Both the criminal and civil work were well up to date at the end of the year. The total number of cases of all kinds settled was 507 as against 401 in 1921. Of this total twenty-two were criminal committed cases compared with 25 in 1921, and forty-five were original civil suits actually tried and decided as against 30 in 1921. A comparison of the cases pending at the end of 1921 and 1922 is perhaps the best method of judging how the Court work stands.

		Pesaka cases.	Civil cases.	Land appeals.	Civil appeals.	Criminal appeals.
1921	...	10	13	45	49	15
1922	...	15	1	6	12	1

The increase in the number of Pesaka cases is due to the fact that the Datoh Mufti who sits in Pesaka cases was on leave in December.

100. Central Court, Kota Bharu.—The total revenue which includes fines, etc., collected at Tumpat, Pasir Mas, and in the Small Court amounted to $23,542 an increase of over $2,000 on the revenue for 1921. The increase was in fines and forfeitures and Court fees in civil suits. The total expenditure was $11,985.

101. Criminal cases numbered 762 in Kota Bharu, and 483 in Pasir Mas, a total of 1,245 against 1,770 in 1921. In 780 cases there were convictions; 23 were committed to the High Court, 3 transferred, and 15 were unfinished at the end of the year. There were 461 summons cases compared with 87 in 1921, which explains the decrease in criminal cases. Civil cases numbered 160, practically the same as in 1921.

102. There were 63 appeals in Police and summons cases, and 8 civil appeals. Twelve inquests were held.

103. Datoh Mahmood bin Datoh Sri Derja officiated as Magistrate, Central Court and Pasir Mas, throughout the year. Mr. W. Kerr, Harbour Master, held Court at Tumpat.

104. Small Court, Kota Bharu.—There were 28 summons cases heard in this Court, and 562 civil suits of which 41 were pending at the end of the year. There were 42 appeals in civil suits; none in summons suits.

Tungku Ahmad bin Tungku Sri Perkerma Raja officiated as Magistrate throughout the year.

105. Pasir Puteh.—There were 190 Police cases, 259 summons cases, and 259 civil suits. At Bachok, 89 Police cases, and 64 civil suits.

106. Ulu Kelantan.—There were 441 Police cases, and 254 civil suits.

107. In all the Courts both Civil and Criminal the work is well up-to-date.

XIII.—PRISONS.

108. Captain H. A. Anderson was in charge of the Central Gaol, Kota Bharu, and the department throughout the year. His staff consisted of an Assistant Superintendent, a gaoler, a clerk, a chief warder, two warders and 29 sub-warders.

109. Central Gaol, Kota Bharu.—On 1st January, 1922, there were 201 prisoners remaining. During the year there were 377 admissions and 310 discharges. Four escaped, of whom 3 were recaptured, and 18 died, leaving 249 at the end of the year.

Of the 377 admissions, 290 were Malays, 56 Chinese, 17 Tamils, 8 Northern Indians, 3 Siamese and 3 Javanese.

110. Revenue shews a decrease, being $3,218 only compared with $4,552 in 1921. The decrease is in sale of chicks, laundry, carpentry and basket making shewing about the same returns. Outside gangs were employed in scavenging work, and other unskilled labour. A gang of 10 was employed on road-making.

111. Health was generally good, but there was an outbreak of influenza in May and June, and 4 cases of cholera with one death. There were 18 deaths in all.

112. Expenditure amounted to $40,850, a slight decrease from the previous year. The cost of diets was 22 cents per head throughout the year.

113. At Pasir Puteh, there were 16 convicts remaining on 1st January: 79 were admitted, 58 discharged, 10 transferred to the Central Gaol, and 27 remained at the end of the year.

114. At Kuala Krai, there were 42 remaining, 136 were admitted, 141 discharged, 20 transferred to the Central Gaol, one escaped and one died, leaving 15 at the end of the year.

115. Convicts in outstations are employed in scavenging and upkeep work generally.

116. His Highness the Sultan visited the Central Gaol with the British Adviser on 2nd August, and ordered the release of 10 convicts.

Three convicts were released on medical grounds.

117. There were no executions during the year.

XIV.—CONSERVANCY BOARD.

118. The total revenue amounted to $30,455 or $4,817 more than 1921: the increase was due to arrears of assessment being collected and to an increase in market revenue.

There was a slight decrease in the number of licensed bullock carts, and an increase of 2 in motor cars which now number 37.

119. Scavinging was carried out at Kota Bharu, Pasir Mas, Tumpat, Riverside and Rantau Panjang. Street lighting is done in Kota Bharu, Tumpat and Pasir Mas only.

120. The Residency Surgeon and his staff as before gave assistance in sanitary matters, but measures involving expenditure are impossible owing to lack of funds.

XV.—AUDIT.

121. Mr. A. Sleep continued in charge of the Audit Office throughout the year.

The audit was kept well up-to-date. There were numerous minor short payments, etc., discovered, but no defalcations.

XVI.—GENERAL.

122. The event of the year was the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Malaya. His Highness the Sultan and suite attended the reception at Singapore.

123. The dignity of an Honorary Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George was conferred on His Highness the Sultan on 1st January, and His Highness had the furtner honour of receiving the Insignia of the Order from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

124. Large numbers from Kelantan attended the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition, at which Kelantan exhibits won numerous prizes.

125. His Excellency the High Commissioner paid an official visit to Kelantan arriving on 15th July.

126. There was a disastrous fire at Kuala Krai, head-quarters of the Ulu Kelantan district, on 27th January. Twenty-seven shop houses, the District Office, and the Kathi's Court, were completely destroyed, while the Police Station and Gaol had a narrow escape. All the District Court records were destroyed, but the more important of the Land records were saved. New offices of a temporary nature were built at once, and the shop houses were replaced by a better quality of building on an improved town plan.

127. The railway line was opened to Kuala Krai in May for goods traffic only.

128. I regret to have to report the death in Australia on 2nd December, while on leave of Mr. R. A. Crawford, Director of Works and Surveys.

Mr. Crawford had come to Kelantan from the Federated Malay States in July, 1910, and had organised the Survey and Public Works Departments. His principal work was the settlement survey, which was nearing completion when he died.

I regret also to report the death in January, 1923, of Mr. Allen Gidley. Mr. Gidley had come to Kelantan as Assistant Engineer, and except for a period of leave, had held that appointment till February, 1922, and had then proceeded to England on leave in bad health.

129. Mr. H. W. Thomson vacated the appointment of Adviser on 31st August, on promotion. He had been Assistant Adviser from 1903-1909 under the Siamese suzeranity, and returned in February, 1919, as acting Adviser being confirmed in October of that year. He was consequently an old friend of His Highness the Sultan and the Royal Family and had a unique knowledge of the country, the people and their customs; his departure was the occasion of expressions of affection and esteem by all classes of the community.

The writer of this report assumed the duties of Adviser on 31st August, and takes this opportunity to express his obligations to His Highness the Sultan and Chiefs and members of the Government service of all ranks for their goodwill and assistance.

THE RESIDENCY, KELANTAN,
10th May, 1923.

A. F. WORTHINGTON,
British Adviser to the Government of Kelantan.

APPENDICES.

A. Financial.

B. Return of Imports and Exports.

C. Land and Agriculture.

D. Temperature and Rainfall.

E. Audit.

APPENDIX A.

FINANCIAL.

(i).—Comparative Statement of Kelantan Revenue for the year 1922.

Heads of Revenue.	Estimate, 1922.	Revenue, 1922.	Revenue, 1921.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue	324,327	349,190	320,572	28,618	
Customs	320,270	344,557	328,815	15,742	
Port Dues	3,200	3,884	3,810	74	
Licences, Excise, etc.	375,712	437,510	355,035	82,475	
Fees of Office, etc.	63,583	64,192	49,630	14,562	
Posts and Telegraphs	60,180	70,143	55,094	15,049	
Interest	2,800	3,747	5,272	...	1,525
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,700	3,662	14,204	...	10,542
Municipal	28,260	33,135	27,829	5,306	
Total ...	1,180,032	1,310,020	1,160,261	149,759	

(ii).—Comparative Statement of Kelantan Expenditure for the year 1922.

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimate, 1922.	Expenditure, 1922.	Expenditure, 1921.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$	$
Pensions and Retired Allowances	78,273	79,304	77,697	1,607	
Personal Emoluments	504,313	483,948	445,897	38,051	
Other Charges	307,875	282,113	308,728	...	26,615
Interest	149,000	144,050	135,000	9,050	
Transport	3,000	1,955	932	1,023	
Compensation for Land and Crops	6,000	1,211	2,922	...	1,711
Miscellaneous	32,228	74,878	63,795	11,083	
Works and Buildings—Annually Recurrent	17,200	23,109	19,005	4,104	
Roads, Streets and Bridges—Annually Recurrent	18,250	18,202	18,487	...	285
Works and Buildings—Special Services	25,500	18,458	45,760	...	27,302
Roads, Streets and Bridges—Special Services	16,000	20,795	6,370	14,425	
Census	...	...	23,357	...	23,357
Special Expenditure	...	104,366	50,147	54,219	
Temporary Allowance	193,000	198,464	233,935	...	35,471
Loan Works—Roads	...	88,465	246,399	...	157,934
Total ...	1,350,639	1,539,318	1,678,431		139,113

APPENDIX A—(*cont.*)

(iii).—Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the State of Kelantan on the 31st December, 1922.

Liabilities.	$	$
Deposits—		
Ulu Kelantan District Treasury	5,652	
Pasir Puteh District Treasury	9,387	
Courts	4,219	
Police Fines and Rewards Fund	119	
Prisons Fines and Rewards Fund	65	
Police	1,669	
Customs Fines and Rewards Fund	35	
Land Office	14,406	
Survey Office	10,838	
Security Fund	1,454	
Pawn-broking Farm ...	1,563	
Suspense Accounts ...	55,458	
Gaol	15	
District Office, Pasir Mas-Sundry...	312	
District Office, Pasir Mas-Survey	2,970	
Clerks' Fines and Rewards Fund	85	
Toddy Shops	220	108,467
Loans—		
Loan owing to the Federated Malay States bearing interest at 4 per cent.	250,000	
Loan owing to the Federated Malay States bearing interest £30,000 (Duff Loan) ...	2,571,428	
Loan owing to the Federated Malay States bearing interest at 6 per cent. in connection with the advance to the Duff Development Company, Limited, £22,500 ...	192,857	
Loan owing to the Federated Malay States bearing interest at 6 per cent. in connection with the advance to the Duff Development Company, Limited, £30,000 ...	257,143	
Loan owing to the Federated Malay States for Road construction bearing interest at 5½ per cent.	225,000	
Loan owing to the Federated Malay States for Road construction bearing interest at 7 per cent.	188,500	
Loan owing to the Straits Settlements bearing interest at 4½ per cent.	120,000	
Loan owing to the Straits Settlements bearing interest at 7 per cent....	400,000	4,204,928
		4,313,395

Assets.	$	$
Balances—		
Cash—State Treasury, K.B.	22,569	
District Treasury, U.K.	7,006	
" P.P.	13,733	43,308
Bank—Chartered Bank ...	292	
Mercantile Bank...	127,442	127,734
Advance Recoverable—		
Public Works Department—		
Factory Account ...	43,000	
Store Account	12,000	
Clubs	3,000	
Estates and Private Individuals...	25,150	
Repatriation of Distressed Kelantan Pilgrims from Mecca	2,329	
Advance to the Duff Development Company, Limited—£22,500 ...	192,857	
Advance to the Duff Development Company, Limited—£30,000 ...	257,143	535,479
Overdrafts on Deposit Accounts—		
Indian Immigration Fund	4,000	
Money Order Account ..	658	4,658
Investment—		
8,000 Duff Development Company Limited's Shares at 4.29 each ...	* 34,320	34,320
		745,499
Balance to the debit of the State	...	3,567,896
		4,313,395

* Face Value.

APPENDIX B.

(i).—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1922.

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.			
A.—LIVE ANIMALS, FOODS, DRINKS AND NARCOTICS.—			
Animals—			$
Cattle	Nos.	161	5,436
Goats	,,	52	202
Horses and ponies	,,	—	—
Poultry	Dozens	344 1/12	1,003
Sheep	Nos.	10	53
Swine	,,	411	4,114
Other animals	—	—	2,347
Birds	—	—	904
Birds' nest	—	—	40
Blachan	Pikuls	221.94	2,017
Bread and biscuits	—	—	14,873
Butter and cheese	—	—	9,818
Coconuts	Nos.	3,188	97
Coffee	Pikuls	394.58	14,542
Confectionery	—	—	7,040
Curry stuff	—	—	17,749
Drugs and medicine	—	—	43,961
Eggs—fresh and salted	—	—	7,265
Fish—			
Dry and salted	Pikuls	3,691.65	37,389
Fruits—			
Fresh of sorts	—	—	5,820
Dried and preserved	—	—	9,722
Ghee	Pikuls	343.55	20,033
Grains, etc.—			
Beans and peas	,,	1,734.75	14,647
Bran	,,	197.65	320
Crushed food	,,	33	231
Dholl	,,	570.78	3,299
Other sorts	—	—	—
Padi	Pikuls	158.58	594
Rice	,,	658	3,242
Wheat and flour	,,	4,382.90	41,068
Lard	,,	26.24	958
Liquors, intoxicating.—			
Spirits—			
Arrack and samsu	Gallons	1,900½	7,982
Brandy	Cases	501 5/12	13,131
Gin	,,	183 5/12	2,850
Rum	Gallons	82½	495
Whisky	Cases	938 10/12	26,765
Liqueurs—			
Liqueurs	,,	18⅙	670
Wines—			
Champagne	,,	23 10/12	1,345
Claret	,,	22⅔	407
Still of sorts	,,	48 5/12	1,127
Port	,,	90¼	2,224
Sherry	,,	4½	118

APPENDIX B—(*cont.*)

(i).—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1922—(*cont.*)

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A—(*cont.*)			
A.—LIVE ANIMALS, FOODS, DRINKS AND NARCOTICS—(*cont.*)			
Malt liquor—			$
Beer and ale	Cases ...	410½ ...	10,309
Porter and stout	,, ...	147¼ ...	4,883
Milk—condensed and sterilised ...	,, ...	4,546 ...	71,282
Mineral and aerated waters ...	,, ...	1,829 ...	18,661
Oilman's stores (provisions in tins, bottles and jars unenumerated)...	— ...	— ...	58,262
Onions and garlic	Pikuls ...	7,187.99 ...	45,942
Opium—			
Government chandu	Tahils ...	42,210 ...	93,726
Provisions—			
Fresh and salted	— ...	— ...	14,750
Ham and bacon	— ...	— ...	2,890
Sago—			
Flour	Pikuls ...	44.44 ...	399
Salt	,,	27,674.10 ...	53,863
Seaweed	,, ...	78.72 ...	3,145
Seeds, coriander	,, ...	254.66 ...	3,113
Spices—			
Arecanuts	,, ...	89.09 ...	446
Cardamoms	,, ...	— ...	18
Cinnamons	,, ...	— ...	—
Ginger	,, ...	1.15 ...	14
Mace	— ...	— ...	38
Pepper, black	Pikuls ...	109.17 ...	1,985
,, long	,, ...	382.03 ...	10,226
,, white	,, ...	5.65 ...	97
Spices, other sorts	— ...	— ...	431
Sugar—			
Molasses	Pikuls ...	336.23 ...	1,587
Sugar	,, ...	10,150.48 ...	106,521
Sugar-candy	,, ...	38.66 ...	679
Sugar-cane	— ...	— ...	14
Tapioca—			
Flour	Pikuls ...	34.84 ...	412
Pearl	,, ...	— ...	—
Root	— ...	— ...	2
Potatoes	— ...	— ...	5,970
Tea	Pikuls ...	364.23 ...	19,533
Tobacco—			
Manufactured tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	— ...	— ...	194,423
Tobacco	Pikuls ...	1,048.72 ...	63,029
Vegetables—			
Fresh	— ...	— ...	6,284
Preserved	— ...	— ...	8,041
		Total value of Class A ...	1,126,867
CLASS B.			
B.—RAW MATERIALS.—			
(*a*) Textile—			
Cotton	Pikuls ...	62.47 ...	1,928
Silk	,, ...	5.01 ...	4,512
Other sorts	— ...	— ...	677
		Value of sub-class (*a*) ...	7,117
(*b*) Metal—			
		Value of sub-class (*b*) ...	Nil.

APPENDIX B—(*cont.*)

(i).—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1922—(*cont.*)

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS B—(*cont.*)			
B.—RAW MATERIALS—(*cont.*)			
(*c*) Other—			8
Attaps	—	—	3,173
Bark, mangrove	Pikuls	2,069.23	3,183
Canes and sticks	—	—	2
Charcoal	Pikuls	150	338
Coal	..	—	—
Copra	..	83	413
Gambier	..	616.29	33,774
Gums, dyes and resins—			
Benjamin	..	4.50	95
Damar batu	..	37.60	130
.. torches	—	—	1,421
Para rubber	Pikuls	31.10	720
Sticklace	..	20.27	715
Hides and skins—			
Hides, raw	..	34.93	413
Lime	..	2,748	2,748
Bones	—	—	2
Nuts—			
Ground	—	—	—
Oils—			
Benzine	Gallons	46,170	46,156
Castor	—	—	6
Coconut	Pikuls	101.98	1,902
Engine oil	—	—	4,966
Gingelly	—	—	180
Kachang	Pikuls	699.37	20,500
Linseed	—	—	396
Liquid fuel	—	—	5,281
Lubricating	Gallons	2,114	3,657
Methylated spirit	..	173	590
Petroleum	..	314,304	245,042
Turpentine	—	—	—
Wood oil	Pikuls	127.70	2,359
Other sorts	—	—	1,422
Rattan	Pikuls	390	2,342
Seeds—			
Of sorts	—	—	13
Shell—			
Of sorts	—	—	1,041
Stones—			
Marble	—	—	2,808
Of sorts	—	—	200
Sulphur	Pikuls	11.75	200
Tallow	—	—	—
Trees and plants	—	—	308
Bees-wax	Pikuls	.25	15
Wood—			
Firewood	—	—	2,333
Planks	—	—	11,197
Sandal	—	—	4,691
Timber	—	—	49,024
Other sorts	—	—	258
		Value of sub-class (*c*) ...	454,014
		Total value of Class B ...	461,131

APPENDIX B—(*cont.*)

(i).—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1922—(*cont.*)

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS C.			
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.—			
(*a*) Textile—			
Apparel, hosiery, haberdashery, millinery and drapery, etc. ...	—	—	$ 108,932
Canvas	—	—	10,270
Cotton goods—			
Plain	Pieces	28,272	124,203
Dyed	,,	3,766	28,715
Printed	,,	27,537	189,027
Yarn—grey and bleached ...	—	—	—
,, dyed	Bales	129	37,921
Sewing thread	—	—	10,222
Handkerchiefs	Dozens	523	1,603
Sarongs, slendangs and kains ...	Corges	10,632	224,565
Blankets	Pieces	4,140	5,309
Wick and waste	—	—	350
Linen cloth	Pieces	23½	560
Cordage—			
Coir	Pikuls	40.10	675
Manila	,,	25.10	662
Gunnies	Bales of 100 pieces	812.49 100	17,808
Hats and caps	—	—	4,891
Silk goods—			
Handkerchiefs	Dozens	77¼	490
Piece-goods	Pieces	305	8,123
Sarongs, slendangs and kains ...	Corges	175	14,699
Thread	—	—	13,624
Twine	Pikuls	125	3,735
Umbrellas—			
Alpaca, cotton, paper and silk ...	—	—	12,657
Woollen goods—			
Blankets	—	—	—
Other kinds	—	—	5,311
Woollen cloth	Pieces	34	941
Other manufactured textile of sorts	—	—	3,553
	Value of sub-class (*a*) ...		828,846
(*b*) Metal—			
Arms, etc.—			
Cartridges	—	—	4,139
Muskets and rifles	—	—	4,045
Percussion-caps	—	—	—
Pistol and revolvers	—	—	786
Shot, iron and lead	—	—	119
Machinery—			
Engine, boilers and part ...	—	—	7,125
Sewing machine	—	—	13,854
Anchors and chains	—	—	624
Brassware	—	—	30,715
Copperware	—	—	1,064
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	9,631
Iron bar and nail rod	—	—	6,171
Iron, corrugated	—	—	7,913
,, hoop	—	—	2,222

APPENDIX B—(*cont.*)

(i).—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1922—(*cont.*)

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS C—(*cont.*)			
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—(*cont.*)			
(*b*) Metal—(*cont.*)			$
Iron nails (wire and rose)	— ...	— ...	8,642
,, sheets	— ...	— ...	2,150
Ironware	— ...	— ...	27,131
Lead sheet	— ...	— ...	794
Leadware	— ...	— ...	638
Motor-cars, motor cycles, parts and accessories	— ...	— ...	19,590
Steel and steelware	— ...	— ...	241
Tin plates	— ...	— ...	772
Tinware	— ...	— ...	299
Tools, instruments and implements	— ...	— ...	28,481
Wire and wire rope	— ...	— ...	7,405
Zincware	— ...	— ...	14,095
Plated and silverware	— ...	— ...	1,014
Other manufactured metals of sorts	— ...	— ...	120
Materials—			
Gas and electric fittings ...	— ...	— ...	—
Telephone and telegraph fittings	— ...	— ...	297
Railway materials	— ...	— ...	—
	Value of sub-class (*b*) ...		200,077
(c) Other—			
Ammunition, etc.—			
Detonators and fuse	— ...	— ...	589
Gunpowder	— ...	— ...	198
Bamboo and rattanware	— ...	— ...	5,974
Books and maps	— ...	— ...	15,563
Brick and tiles	— ...	— ...	9,254
Cabinetware	— ...	— ...	691
Candles	— ...	— ...	2,143
Cards, playing	— ...	— ...	2,208
Carriages and carriage materials...	— ...	— ...	715
Cement	Casks ...	1,878 ...	12,669
Chemical	— ...	— ...	8,971
Clocks and watches	— ...	— ...	3,331
Coke	— ...	— ...	752
Earthernware and crockery ...	— ...	— ...	51,946
Fancy goods and toys	— ...	— ...	6,554
Fireworks	— ...	— ...	199
Glass and glassware	— ...	— ...	12,176
,, bottles	— ...	— ...	801
Hides, tanned	Pikuls ...	97.90 ...	4,556
Indigo	— ...	— ...	1,973
Japanware	— ...	— ...	568
Jewellery	— ...	— ...	1,241
Joss sticks and joss paper	— ...	— ...	9,736
Lamp and lampware	— ...	— ...	5,871
Cork	— ...	— ...	732

APPENDIX B—(*cont.*)

(i).—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1922—(*cont.*)

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS C—(*cont.*)			
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—(*cont.*)			
(*c*) Other—(*cont.*)			$
Leather, etc., patent and manufactured—			
Boots and shoes	— ...	— ...	11,746
Boxes and trunks	— ...	— ...	795
Leatherware	— ...	— ...	2,353
Matches	Cases 226 ...	Tins 4, Pkts. 70	10,934
Mats and mattings	— ...	— ...	9,395
Musical instruments	— ...	— ...	1,757
Oilman's sundries	— ...	— ...	3,068
Paints and varnishes	— ...	— ...	5,496
Paper and paperware	— ...	— ...	13,962
Perfumery	— ...	— ...	8,657
Photographic materials	— ...	— ...	1,596
Ships and boats	— ...	— ...	7,718
Shoes and slippers not leather ...	— ...	— ...	5,926
Soap and soda	— ...	— ...	20,421
Toilet soap	— ...	— ...	2,816
Stationery	— ...	— ...	28,371
Tar—			
Coal	— ...	— ..	3,401
Woodenware and furniture ...	— ...	— ..	39,176
Sundries—			
Sundry	— ...	— ...	—
Tyre rubber	— ...	— ...	7,741
		Value of sub-class (*c*) ...	344,740
		Total value of Class C ...	1,373,663
CLASS D.			
Bullion—			
Gold	— ...	— ...	19,551
Silver	— ...	— ...	145
Specie—			
Copper coin	— ...	— ...	—
Gold coin	— ...	— ...	1,891
Nickel coin	— ...	— ...	—
		Total value of Class D ...	21,587
		Grand total value ...	2,983,248

Appendix B—(*cont.*)

(ii).—Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1922 and 1921.

Articles.	How counted.	1922.		1921.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Class A.			$		$
A.—Live Animals, Foods, Drinks and Narcotics.					
Animals—					
Cattle	Nos.	1,200	41,201	...	...
Poultry	Dozens	11 5/12	36	4 1/2	17
Sheep and goats	Nos.	26	159	16	256
Swine	"	128	2,578	184	3,774
Other animals	...	...	65	...	26
Birds	...	...	60	...	141
Betelnuts, dried	Pikuls	64,898.17	447,681	44,951.43	329,224
" fresh	Nos.	2,107,200	1,054	3,504,800	1,703
Blachan	Pikuls	2,396	19,498	1,576.29	21,200
Coconuts	Nos.	43,290	1,327	57,210	1,962
Drugs and medicine	...	...	166	...	763
Eggs, fresh and salted ...	...	...	470	...	6
Fish—					
Dry and salted	Pikuls	19,591.38	281,117	17,839.54	257,524
Shark fins	"	6.75	694	11.39	1,007
Budu	Jars	1,877	4,696	173	206
Fruits—					
Fresh of sorts	...	...	8,731	...	5,511
Dried and preserved of sorts	...	...	291	...	1,509
Grains, etc.—					
Beans and peas	Pikuls	503	3,476	7,264.49	12,108
Rice	"	856	5,439	4,386.35	23,610
Padi...	"	3,584.64	10,182	8,485.95	21,002
Other sorts...	...	...	...	...	9
Mineral and ærated waters	Cases	2	20	...	...
Provisions—					
Fresh and salted	...	...	1,716	...	2,223
Durian cake	Pikuls	277	8,993	179.66	7,102
Sugar—					
Molasses	"	9.51	88	24.85	201
Sugar-cane	...	...	...	...	...
Tapioca—					
Flour	Pikuls	14	44	41.12	147
Tobacco—					
Tobacco	"	1.47	76	4.49	249
Vegetables—					
Fresh	...	...	1,044	...	1,252
Preserved	...	...	226	...	...
Total value of class A. ...	...	...	841,128	...	692,732
Class B.					
B.—Raw Materials.					
(*a*) Textile—					
Cotton	Pikuls.	36	575	...	50
Value of sub-class (*a*) ...	...	...	575	...	50

APPENDIX B—(*cont.*)

(ii).—Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1922 and 1921—(*cont.*)

Articles.	How counted.	1922. Quantity.	1922. Value.	1921. Quantity.	1921. Value.
			$		$
CLASS B—(*cont.*)					
(*b*) Metal—					
Tin-ore	Pikuls	41.45½	2,250	71.34½	3,960
Value of sub-class (*b*) ...	...	...	2,250	...	3,960
(*c*) Other—					
Attaps	...	...	388	...	201
Bamboo	...	...	332	...	...
Copra	Pikuls	118,297	1,090,513	90,275.53	862,011
Gums, Dyes and Resins—					
Damar Batu	,,	110	546	...	378
Damar Mata Kuching ...	,,	419	6,221	325.03	2,877
Para Rubber	,,	42,025.66	1,552,494	31,731.56	1,221,095
Hides and Skins—					
Hides, dried	,,	1,417.35	22,501	451.65	10,997
Hides, raw	,,	...	...	250.93	4,651
Armadillo Skins	,,	...	...	.16	6
Horns	...	...	...	...	10
Ivory	Pikuls	.21½	65	..	...
Lime	,,	130	162	...	103
Oils—					
Coconut	,,	9.36	185	29.45	1,029
Rattan...	,,	190	849	...	1,307
Tallow...	,,	147	1,508	129.41	1,054
Trees and Plants	...	...	476	...	64
Wood—					
Firewood	...	...	307	...	...
Gharu	Pikuls	4.33	385	2.32	149
Planks	...	...	723	...	...
Timber	...	...	954	...	156
Value of sub-class (*c*) ...	...	...	2,678,609	...	2,106,088
Total Value of Class B. ...	...	...	2,681,434	...	2,110,098
CLASS C.					
(*a*) Textile—					
Cotton Goods—					
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains	Corges.	56	3,863	...	2,535
	Pieces.	8			
Silk Goods—					
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains	Corges.	148	31,811	...	23,662
	Pieces.	4			
Other Manufactured Textile of Sorts	...	...	5,690	...	9,015
Value of sub-class (*a*) ...	...	...	41,364	...	35,212

APPENDIX B—(*cont.*)

(ii).—Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1922 and 1921—(*cont.*)

Articles.	How counted.	1922.		1921.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
CLASS C—(*cont.*)					
(*b*) Metal—					
Brassware	...	...	2,200	...	2,342
Ironware	...	...	7,061	...	232
Tinware	...	...	192	...	167
Leadware	...	...	...	...	68
Value of sub-class (*b*) ...	...	...	9,453	...	2,809
(*c*) Other—					
Bamboo and Rattanware ...	...	...	846	...	632
Boots and Shoes	...	...	24	...	...
Brick and Tiles	...	...	415	...	98
Earthernware and Crockery	...	...	967	...	3,218
Mats and Matting... ...	...	...	151	...	84
Ships and Boats	...	...	486	...	1,099
Woodenware and Furniture	...	...	770	...	2,189
Value of sub-class (*c*) ...	...	...	3,659	...	7,320
Total Value of Class C. ...	...	...	54,476	...	45,341
CLASS D.					
Bullion—					
Gold					
Total Value of Class D. ...	...	...	Nil	...	Nil
GRAND TOTAL VALUE ...	...	...	3,577,038	...	2,848,171

Appendix C.

LAND AND AGRICULTURE.

Return showing, approximately, the Area under Cultivation in Kelantan during 1922.

District.	Padi.	Coconuts.	Rubber.	Durians.	Sireh.	Sugar-cane.	Various, including tobacco, vegetables and fruit trees (grass land).	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kota Bharu (including Pasir Mas) ...	122,200	24,937	22,008	606	444	25	32,161	202,381
Ulu Kelantan	12,000	5,368	89,000	283	...	...	...	106,651
Pasir Puteh (including Bachok) ...	45,000	29,100	1,200	200	...	...	1,050	76,550
Total ...	179,200	59,405	112,208	1,089	444	25	33,211	385,582

Appendix D.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

(i).—Abstract of Meteorological Readings in the State of Kelantan from 1904 to 1922.

Year.	Kota Bharu.				Kuala Lebir.				Kuala Kelantan.				Kuala Nal.			
	Temperature.		Rainfall.		Temperature.		Rainfall.		Temperature.		Rainfall.		Temperature.		Rainfall.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.
1904 ...	...	...	...	...	94.0	62.0	100.36	5.46								
1905 ...	90.0	67.0	97.44	7.27	96.0	63.0	89.78	5.10	91.0	68.0	94.08	11.44				
1906 ...	92.0	72.0	107.44	3.80	94.5	67.0	136.96	7.88								
1907 ...	93.7	68.0	108.37	7.31	94.0	62.0	120.54	7.86								
1908 ...	90.7	71.0	109.13	7.74	95.0	69.0	95.16	5.36	89.0	70.0	106.40	9.42				
1909 ...	91.7	69.0	90.09	4.58	95.0	67.5	73.09	3.71	92.0	70.0	89.56	5.51				
1910 ...	92.5	68.5	123.40	4.49	93.5	68.0	115.78	5.35	90.0	70.0	110.46	4.75				
1911 ...	91.5	66.5	165.86	11.05	97.2	64.0	105.84	4.59	91.0	71.0	152.83	11.39	95.0	66.0	107.95	6.12
1912 ...	91.5	67.5	108.60	4.01	95.8	67.0	92.78	5.97	...	...	111.71	7.30	92.0	69.0	103.13	6.12
1913 ...	95.0	68.0	112.85	5.20	96.0	62.0	112.13	9.84	...	...	110.28	3.90	94.0	69.0	106.99	10.00
1914 ...	96.0	68.0	100.00	6.95	98.0	66.0	74.69	3.87	93.0	70.0	89.13	6.02	100.0	68.0	86.66	3.30
1915 ...	96.0	67.0	95.80	4.96	96.6	66.5	97.52	5.99	91.0	72.0	90.77	5.08	98.0	64.0	99.04	4.50
1916 ...	95.0	63.0	151.52	13.43	96.3	64.5	112.46	8.00	91.0	71.0	131.98	11.15	97.0	64.0	115.66	9.85
1917 ...	97.0	67.0	165.62	13.24	95.4	67.4	102.56	8.43	91.0	72.0	143.39	11.35	98.0	66.0	98.09	10.40
1918 ...	95.0	63.0	132.23	6.03	96.5	65.2	89.89	3.98	89.0	69.0	121.03	7.35	89.0	62.0	102.27	4.97
1919 ...	97.0	68.0	125.74	7.98	97.2	67.0	103.23	3.93	91.0	69.0	93.73	6.32	91.0	65.0	104.56	4.65
1920 ...	96.0	66.0	128.51	12.23	95.0	67.5	97.04	7.24	90.0	72.0	104.04	8.50	87.0	63.0	92.64	9.30
1921 ...	96.0	69.0	126.99	9.80	96.8	69.0	135.12	8.15	89.0	72.0	129.70	7.75	87.0	66.0	139.61	8.34
1922 ...	95.0	68.0	194.25	15.52	94.0	67.0	72.25	5.62	90.0	72.0	172.24	14.10	87.0	67.0	157.71	9.65

Year.	Kuala Pahi.				Chaning.				Taku Estate.				Pasir Besar.		Pasir Jinggi.	
	Temperature.		Rainfall.		Temperature.		Rainfall.		Temperature.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.
1904 ...																
1905 ..																
1906 ...																
1907 ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85.11	6.28				
1908 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	96.12	5.56				
1909 ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73.63	3.36	51.40	3.25		
1910 ...	...	...	107.45	4.40	...	...	...	..	...	...	114.14	3.91	137.76	5.84		
1911 ...	93.0	64.0	97.80	3.55	...	...	106.09	3.83	...	...	115.67	4.10	122.57	6.80	102.10	3.76
1912 ...	93.0	66.0	91.77	7.00	...	...	96.16	7.00	...	...	99.82	6.60	68.84	3.80	90.92	6.72
1913 ...	90.0	71.0	101.54	9.35	...	...	104.85	9.35	...	...	111.32	9.22	119.74	9.40	108.72	10.60
1914 ...	94.0	65.0	64.72	4.58	97.0	66.0	65.10	4.76	...	...	72.21	...	45.93	3.90	64.13	2.47
1915 ...	97.0	68.0	79.68	5.00	98.5	66.0	95.05	5.24	...	...	69.89	3.34	125.16	5.19	83.19	3.54
1916 ...	97.0	62.0	110.61	8.10	96.0	64.0	113.88	8.10	...	...	...	...	116.86	9.52	110.15	6.55
1917 ...	96.0	68.0	98.13	8.69	96.0	65.0	95.98	7.59	...	...	111.16	9.60	135.38	16.04	100.41	7.00
1918 ...	98.0	61.0	93.34	3.50	97.0	63.0	88.60	2.94	...	...	106.50	6.00	115.29	5.45	83.62	3.27
1919 ...	101.0	66.0	96.30	4.09	98.0	66.0	96.97	3.80	...	...	115.70	5.30	129.13	6.00	96.30	5.45
1920 ...	98.0	66.0	99.66	6.55	96.0	67.0	82.16	4.02	...	...	95.00	4.03	111.23	7.23	76.71	2.31
1921 ...	99.0	67.0	126.49	8.50	96.5	68.0	111.38	8.01	...	...	129.21	8.45	137.29	6.90	123.40	8.01
1922 ...	92.0	69.0	122.97	5.10	95.5	67.0	113.77	5.09	93.0	71.0	145.52	8.76	150.37	5.80	133.58	6.25

APPENDIX D—(*cont.*)

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL—(*cont.*)

(i).—Abstract of Meteorological Readings in the State of Kelantan from 1904 to 1922.—(*cont.*)

Year.	Kenneth Estate. Rainfall.		Ulu Kesial. Rainfall.		Pasir Puteh. Rainfall.		Kuala Krai. Rainfall.		Kuala Geh. Rainfall.		Pasir Gajah. Rainfall.		Kuala Pertang. Rainfall.	
	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.
1904 ...														
1905 ...														
1906 ...														
1907 ...														
1908 ...														
1909 ...														
1910 ...														
1911 ...	131.96	6.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93.60	6.54		
1912 ...	113.78	9.82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98.86	6.90		
1913 ...	118.08	10.28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124.16	11.30		
1914 ...	79.15	3.76	...	...	94.81	6.97	49.72	2.16	...	...	74.64	4.10		
1915 ...	90.33	5.51	...	...	...	...	85.97	4.00	...	...	109.26	5.90		
1916 ...	...	...	151.50	...	140.95	9.50	111.36	9.65	...	...	123.64			
1917 ...	99.97	11.32	142.48	15.14	115.15	11.10	98.65	7.15	133.13	11.20	106.70	7.02	107.12	7.86
1918 ...	107.88	6.71	131.87	4.83	102.79	2.20	94.73	4.38	125.93	7.00	109.89	6.26	113.12	5.55
1919 ...	104.50	4.59	139.15	5.80	135.57	7.23	98.58	4.14	120.03	5.60	126.22	6.26	121.11	6.23
1920 ...	101.16	7.40	93.35	3.70	125.38	15.63	93.44	6.57	91.28	8.36	108.71	7.16	94.47	3.87
1921 ...	123.32	3.06	152.92	8.80	159.89	11.19	136.85	8.36	138.55	9.08	151.49	8.91	129.61	8.43
1922 ...	144.60	8.92	148.05	9.50	223.08	20.97	143.97	7.10	152.64	11.59	182.19	12.10	139.14	8.00

Year.	Kerilla Estate. Rainfall.		Dominion R. Co. Rainfall.		Lower Sokor. Rainfall.		Kuala Pergau. Rainfall.		Balah Estate. Rainfall.		Bagan River Rubber Co. Rainfall.		Sungei Bagan Rubber Co. Rainfall.		Stapoh Nal Rubber Co. Rainfall.	
	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	24 hours. Greatest in	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.
1904 ...																
1905 ...																
1906 ...																
1907 ...																
1908 ...																
1909 ...																
1910 ...																
1911 ...																
1912 ...																
1913 ...																
1914 ...	...	...	104.53	4.00												
1915 ...	...	...	125.01	6.40												
1916 ...	...	...	141.46	10.55	130.37	10.32										
1917 ...	118.78	9.82	142.92	17.75	120.26	10.80	109.03	6.21	129.27	7.38						
1918 ...	133.66	5.28	123.71	5.90	112.61	7.06	101.11	2.78	114.80							
1919 ...	153.01	9.55	145.86	6.95	123.27	7.10	85.21	1.81	127.51	3.36						
1920 ...	104.94	8.40	119.85	9.13	108.60	7.20	81.40	1.59	93.12	5.80						
1921 ...	141.92	6.66	154.61	8.96	144.73	7.30	93.45	2.42	157.41	5.48	146.24	8.34	152.03	9.00	126.77	7.95
1922 ...	166.21	10.85	161.62	11.15	169.61	11.32	112.48	5.96	152.71	7.11	173.67	5.70	205.96	8.35	137.04	11.65

Appendix E.

AUDIT.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Trade.		Land Revenue.	Gold Royalty.	Tin Duty.	Posts and Telegraphs.	Census.
			Imports.	Exports.					
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1903-1904 (1321) ...	...	...	1,000,000*	1,500,000*	17,000*	...	...	3,566	275,000*
1904-1905 (1322) ...	168,109	153,862	835,182*	1,496,661*	22,962	2,113	...	5,234	
1905-1906 (1323) ...	207,980	205,232	1,081,606	1,094,717	24,730	2,928	...	6,475	
1906-1907 (1324) ...	279,784	262,081	1,388,435	1,153,948	31,451	6,515	30	6,134	
1907-1908 (1325) ...	317,388	317,613	1,141,874	1,385,997	53,984	7,304	55	4,886	
1908-1909 (1326) ...	335,299	307,156	1,500,928	1,124,801	75,047	10,365	85	5,654	
1909-1910 (1327) ...	370,959	377,062	1,175,158	1,473,413	102,656	9,250	301	7,424	
1910 (1328) ...	419,327	403,552	1,428,676	1,575,259	104,474	5,692	2,184	21,014	
1911 ...	487,674	574,850	2,237,820	1,505,795	97,236	3,917	2,962	33,000	286,751†
1912 ...	535,669	665,608	2,729,912	1,529,827	128,869	3,349	2,205	22,100	
1913 ...	676,020	672,137	3,948,325	2,022,307	150,617	815	851	27,208	
1914 ...	762,772	805,965	2,721,898	1,891,162	138,049	1,036	689	25,095	
1915 ...	692,556	753,586	1,587,871	1,907,678	128,110	1,117	600	26,260	
1916 ...	822,860	870,474	1,866,451	3,322,524	155,138	49	351	27,170	
1917 ...	910,291	755,611	2,196,384	4,550,531	179,373	21	340	31,915	
1918 ...	955,402	899,161	2,581,408	3,615,079	206,238	Nil.	507	32,502	
1919 ...	1,141,444	1,065,012	3,876,679	5,467,424	266,138	—	173	44,444	
1920 ...	1,328,955	1,403,208	5,679,510	6,992,642	286,788	60	570	56,027	
1921 ...	1,160,262	1,678,432	3,876,679	5,467,424	320,572	60	396	55,095	309,293‡
1922 ...	1,310,020	1,539,318	2,983,248	3,577,038	349,190	Nil.	223	70,143	

* Estimated. † According to the Census of 1911. ‡ According to the Census of 1921.

KLN.

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THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER, TRENGGANU,

FOR THE YEAR

1922

BY

J. L. HUMPHREYS,
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Estimated area of the State ... ... 5,000 square miles

Population (Census, 1921) 153,765

1 dollar = 2*s.* 4*d.*

1 pikul = $133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.

17 pikuls = approximately 1 ton.

1 tahil = $1\frac{1}{3}$ oz. av.

1 kati = $1\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH ADVISER, TRENGGANU, FOR THE YEAR 1922.

I.—FINANCIAL.

A.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

1. The revenue collected in the year A.H. 1340 (4th September, 1921, to 23rd August, 1922) was $669,763, against an estimate of $791,280. The expenditure was $858,303, against an estimate of $882,271. The excess of expenditure over revenue was $188,540.

The figures for the past five years are as follows :

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$
A.H. 1336 (1918)	626,835 ...	480,315
,, 1337 (1919)	762,455 ...	756,977
,, 1338 (1920)	970,541 ...	757,645
,, 1339 (1921)	547,619 ...	759,054
,, 1340 (1922)	669,763 ...	858,303

REVENUE.

2. A comparative statement of the revenue for the years 1339 and 1340 is given below :

Head.	1339.	1340.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
Farms	33,393	51,837	18,444	...
Chandu	195,107	252,550	57,443	...
Customs and Harbours	235,884	249,744	13,860	...
Land	27,630	21,664	...	5,966
Police	4,605	5,596	991	...
Courts	28,312	24,135	...	4,177
Post Office	10 064	43,497	33,433	...
Municipal	8,897	15,621	6,724	...
Miscellaneous	3,727	5,119	1,392	...
Total ...	547,619	669,763	132,287	10,143
			10,143	
		Increase ...	$122,144	

The increase under Chandu ($57,443) was due to the increase of price (from $8.50 to $10.50 per tahil) in October, 1921. The increase under Post Office ($33,433) was due to collectors' demand for the new issue of Trengganu stamps and for stamps sold at the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition.

The increase of revenue over the revenue of A.H. 1339 was $122,144—22.3 per cent.

The chief undeveloped source of revenue is land. The revenue collected in 1340 was only $21,664 (as compared with Johore $1,005,611, Kelantan $320,572, and Kedah $1,546,023—all in 1921).

This source of revenue could not be developed during the year under review owing to the lack of a trained European Officer to take charge of the department.

The increase of revenue under Farms and Customs reflected the slight revival of trade that was felt during the past year.

EXPENDITURE.

3. The following statement gives details of expenditure for the past four years :

Heading.	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.
	$	$	$	$
1. H.H. the Sultan	115,514	95,040	112,451	100,100
2. Pensions and Ruling House Allowances ...	40,190	56,100	57,950	75,639
3. Personal Emoluments	162,424	289,651	300,976	356,670
4. Other Charges—				
(a) Annually Recurrent	58,727	104,697	56,482	61,177
(b) Special Services			24,573	46,361
5. Miscellaneous	205,230	17,167	95,501	126,256
6. Public Works—				
(a) Annually Recurrent	60,000	76,568	16,025	20,126
(b) Special Services			95,096	71,974
7. Purchase of Chandu	114,892	95,867	...	...
8. Payment of Debt	...	22,555	...	...
Total ...	756,977	757,645	759,054	858,303

The item Pensions includes a sum of $32,566 on account of pensions of the ex-Sultan Muhammad; of this sum arrears for the years 1338 and 1339 amounted to $20,000 and the remainder only was on account of the year under review.

The increase under Personal Emoluments was accounted for by a revision of certain salaries on the abolition of temporary allowances, and by the addiiton of European Officials to the Public Works and Land Departments.

The item Miscellaneous includes a sum of $83,676 for the net loss on purchase of rice during the period of food control.

The other items of expenditure calls for no comment; strict economy was observed in all branches of expenditure throughout the year. If the special payments on account of arrears of the ex-Sultan's pension ($20,000) and loss on purchase of rice ($83,676, are deducted, the total expenditure for the year is reduced to $754,627, a figure slightly below the expenditure of the three preceding years.

B.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

4. The assets and liabilities of the State at the end of the year 1340 are shown below :

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Cash in Central and District Treasuries ...	$ 75,366.91½	Deposits	$ 30,398.00
Cash in Bank	19,142.55	Balance of assets over liabilities	135,616.46½
Advances	71,505.00		
	$166,014.46½		$166,014.46½

Of the total advances, $71,505, a sum of approximately $12,000 will be brought to expenditure in the current year. The available surplus is therefore $123 616.46½.

There is no public debt.

C.—GENERAL.

5. The net deficit on the year's working was $84,864—the difference between revenue $669,763 and net expenditure $754,627. The latter figure cannot be appreciably reduced without loss of efficiency; but there is every reason to expect that with a revival of trade and the opening of the country by works of development the next few years will see a rapid expansion of revenue.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

A.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

6. The following figures of trade for the port of Kuala Trengganu are given by the Shahbandar :

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	$	$
A.H. 1336	1,780,784	1,380,150
,, 1337	2,417,645	1,718,428
,, 1338	3,016,528	2,417,645
,, 1339	2,574,946	2,297,238
,, 1340	2,287,158	2,255,249

Duties collected in 1340 were $68,051 (import) and $71,435 (export).

The chief items in the Shahbandar's list are :

IMPORTS.

	A.H. 1339.	A.H. 1340.
	$	$
Petroleum	98,271	86,092
Cotton	172,795	120,715
Cotton piece-goods	253,870	153,368
Dyed cotton goods	287,286	239,223
Tobacco and cigarettes	154,836	154,964
Rice	666,564	795,366
Padi	168,029	74,308
Sugar	78,754	94,693

Other imports were : salt ($85,771), flour (21,184), tinned milk ($27,867), onions ($21,689), matches ($12,388), brass ($18,260), tiles ($12,299), and crockery ($15,519).

EXPORTS.

	A.H. 1339.	A.H. 1340.
	$	$
Gambier	51,411	40,447
Copra	232,408	255,575
Dry and salted fish	425,485	259,373
Areca-nuts	157,405	186,313
Silk sarongs	349,249	220,476
Cotton sarongs	177,706	128,794

Other exports were : matting ($16,295), buffaloes ($20,853 : 313 head), cattle ($19,998 : 451 head), brassware ($32,811 : 638 score pieces), and nets ($24,918 : 816 pieces).

SINGAPORE-TRENGGANU TRADE.

7. The figures supplied by the Registrar of Imports and Exports, Singapore, for the Singapore-Trengganu trade give a total value for imports into Trengganu of $629,689 and for exports $2,092,247.

The figures for the past five years are :

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	$	$
1918	1,459,429	3,749,900
1919	1,911,014	3,816,670
1920	1,571,789	3,544,905
1921	803,234	2,022,587
1922	629,689	2,092,247

Details of the principal articles of the Singapore trade in 1921 and 1922 are given below :

IMPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Article.	1921.		1922.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$		$
Sugar	1,791 pikuls	28,926	1,001 pikuls	12,029
Rice	5,637 ,,	47,125	9,639 ,,	68,569
Condensed milk	1,658 cases	37,212	532 cases	8,541
Tobacco	1,109 pikuls	89,455	976 pikuls	75,337
Cigars and cigarettes	78,936 pounds	177,034	51,052 pounds	109,428
Cotton stuffs	3,353 pieces	25,821	3,003 pieces	20,999
Petroleum	3,952 cases	26,446	11,209 cases	73,660

Other imports from Singapore were : prepared opium ($55,024 : 25,011 tahils), motor cars ($10,368), machinery ($5,813), and cement ($7,280 : 988 barrels).

EXPORTS TO SINGAPORE.

Article.	1921.		1922.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$		$
Black pepper	2,424 pikuls	37,819	1,557 pikuls	22,999
Copra	28,332 ,,	321,536	31,318 ,,	305,966
Dried fish and blachan ...	75,907 ,,	1,001,733	80,466 ,,	887,050
Tin-ore	6,711 ,,	346,101	7,240 ,,	356,167
Para rubber	5,074 ,,	140,316	9,187 ,,	245,231

Other exports to Singapore were : cattle ($60,300 : 1085 head), areca-nuts ($19,182 : 2,407 pikuls), wolfram-ore ($44,400 : 2,924 pikuls), matting ($26,738), and hides ($14,003).

The decreasing output of pepper, as the plantations at Kemasik go out of cultivation, and the increasing output of rubber (mainly from Kretai Plantations), are noticeable features. The trade generally reflects the depressed commercial conditions of the preceding year.

B.—MINES.

8. The total export of tin-ore to Singapore was 7,240 pikuls (431 tons), and of wolfram-ore 2,924 pikuls (174 tons).

The exports for the last five years are :

Year.	Tin-ore.		Wolfram-ore.	
	Pikuls.	Value.	Pikuls.	Value.
		$		$
1918	10,194	1,005,916	10,368	832,288
1919	10,580	828,966	9,408	611,670
1920	8,117	813,683	2,567	102,582
1921	6,711	346,101	180	3,600
1922	7,240	356,167	2,924	44,400

The Bundi Mine produced 4,485 pikuls of tin-ore (2,947 pikuls in 1921). The labour-force was 315 Chinese and 112 Malays.

Mr. E. V. Peters, who brought this mine successfully through the lowest period of its fortunes in 1921, was Manager throughout the year. In spite of low prices the output was largely increased and development work continued. Several new lodes of considerable potential value were discovered, and a Company (called The Bundi Tin Dredging Company) was formed to work a portion of the Bundi alluvial area. A dredger—the first in Trengganu—will be set up in 1923. The prospects of this mine are now more favourable than they have been for several years.

The Sungei Ayam Mine (lode) produced 945 pikuls of tin-ore (692 pikuls in 1921); Mr. Tham Cheng Lew was Manager. The labour-force is 76 Chinese and 29 Malays.

Tebak Tin Fields Ltd. (alluvial and lode) produced 702 pikuls of tin ore (1,000 pikuls in 1921). Mr. A. G. Coleman was Manager throughout the year; the labour-force averaged 175 Chinese. Mr. Coleman reports that a lode of some promise was located and that active development is expected in 1923.

Kajang Kemaman Tin Ltd. (lode) produced 1,050 pikuls of tin-ore (615 pikuls in 1921). The mine is leased to Mr. A .C. Campbell Rogers; the labour-force is 70 Chinese and 6 Malays.

No work was done on the Dungun Wolfram Mine. The Chendrong Mine produced 2,019 pikuls of wolfram-ore, with a labour-force of 80 coolies.

The low prices of tin and wolfram that prevailed throughout the year were reflected in the absence of demand for prospecting licences and mining land; with very few exceptions small-scale operations closed down, and some 40 mining lots are threatened with resumption for non-payment of dues.

C.—AGRICULTURE.

9. The Kretay Plantations, at Kretai, under the management of Mr. H. Engberg with a staff of nine Europeans, produced 509,311 lbs. of rubber and 530,350 coconuts The exports to Singapore were copra 2,884 pikuls, rubber 531,432 lbs. The total labour-force was 747 (716 Chinese).

The area under cultivation is 4,331 acres of rubber and 3,834 acres of coconuts. The total acreage is 17,125. No new areas were planted in 1922.

The Estate Hospital records show 289 admissions, 253 discharges, and 31 deaths. The death-rate is given as 34 per mille (48 per mille in 1921). The rainfall on the coast was 137.88 inches, and at Ranggong (the rubber division, away from the sea) 145.37 inches.

The Malay Rubber Company (Japanese) at Kemasik, with a reputed area of 2,550 acres under rubber and coconuts, has not yet reached the producing stage.

The Sungei Pinang Rubber Estate, Kemaman, owned by Mr. Tham Leong Guan, produced 299 pikuls of rubber; the planted area is 450 acres; the labour-force is 40 coolies (36 Chinese).

10. The total export of copra from Trengganu amounted to 31,318 pikuls (28,332 pikuls in 1921); in spite of organized shooting campaigns there is still much loss from the depredations of squirrels.

No reliable figures are available in regard to the cultivation of padi. The crop is reported as slightly above the average of the past few years.

D.—FISHERIES AND INDUSTRIES.

Fisheries.

11. Dry and salted fish to the value of $887,050 (80,466 pikuls) was exported to Singapore; the catch was an average one, but prices were low. Records of weekly supplies and prices in the local market are being kept for the information of the Director of Fisheries, Straits Settlements.

It is hoped to introduce some form of co-operation for the benefit of the Malay fishing community; the trade is at present financed by Chinese agents of Singapore firms.

INDUSTRIES.

12. Locally woven sarongs (88,200 pieces) to the value of $349,270 were exported during the year. Trengganu boat-building, metal-work, carpentry, rope making, and weaving, were all represented at the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition, and excited considerable interest: all articles sent found a ready sale.

The aptitude of Trengganu Malays for carpentry and house-building is a valuable asset to the Public Works Department.

E.—SHIPPING.

13. The steamers of the Siam Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., plying between Singapore and Bangkok, call weekly (both upward and downward) at Kuala Trengganu and Kretai.

These and other Trengganu ports are also served by Chinese-owned steamers, the "Hong Ho" (45 trips), the "Quorra" (41 trips), the "Mersing" (32 trips, to Kemaman only), and the "Barratta".

The s.s. "Boribat" (Siam Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.) ran direct between Singapore and Trengganu during the latter half of the year; this steamer enters the Trengganu river and proved a great convenience to passengers and traders.

The local register includes 175 Malay schooners built and owned in Trengganu. They carry on a profitable coasting trade with Siam, Singapore, Borneo and Cochin-China.

14. A Chance Bros. & Co. Ltd. Fourth Order fixed white Port-light was erected at Kuala Trengganu in September, and proved of great service to local shipping.

III.—ADMINISTRATION AND LEGISLATION.

A.—ADMINISTRATION.

15. The State Council met on 44 occasions during the year; there was a noticeable improvement in the despatch of business.

There are 13 separate river-basins in Trengganu, all draining East into the China Sea; no two of them are yet connected by road. Their administration is divided between head-quarters at Kuala Trengganu and eight District Officers (all Malay). Their expenditure and revenue for the past two years are returned by the Treasurer as follows:

District.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	A.H. 1339.	A.H. 1340.	A.H. 1339.	A.H. 1340.
	$	$	$	$
Kuala Trengganu (and Ibai) ..	407,832	537,089	635,516	767,814
Kemaman	39,970	41,826	36,962	30,273
Kemasik (and Kijal)	20,153	14,239	16,814	10,405
Kretai	18,281	16,237	9,398	7,222
Paka	8,295	8,363	8,618	5,711
Dungun	9,582	8,562	11,580	7,414
Marang (and Merchang) ...	15,819	13,476	10,756	8,933
Besut (Setiu and Kluang) ...	27,687	29,971	29,410	20,531
	547,619	669,753	759,054	858,303

The Kuala Trengganu figures include the Chandu revenue for the whole State ($252,550) and a portion (approximately $21,000) of the duties paid on exports from Kemaman. The long stretch of coast line makes it necessary to retain for the present a system of District Offices that will admit of economies with an improvement of overland communications.

During the year the consolidation of the Kemasik, Kretai, and Paka districts under a Senior District Officer was accomplished; it came into effect on 24th August. A new District Office was opened at Kuala Brang in the Upper Trengganu river on the same date. The Setiu river was brought under the District Officer, Besut.

Phonopores were installed on the telegraph line at all the District Offices between Trengganu and Kemaman; they proved a great help to a more efficient control of the districts.

CHANDU.

16. The net revenue from Chandu for the year 1340 was $252,550.

The consumption of prepared opium in 1922 was 25,081 tahils against 39,071 in 1921. No new legislation was introduced.

TOWN BOARD, KUALA TRENGGANU.

17. Major H. S. Paterson, Assistant Adviser, was in charge of this department throughout the year.

Revenue and expenditure were as follows:

	1339.	1340.
	$	$
Revenue	8,643 ...	12,714
Expenditure	10,590 ...	16,215

The increase of revenue was $4,071, and of expenditure $5,625. The figure for expenditure includes a sum of $3,575 for the purchase of weights and measures.

House assessment was extended at the beginning of the year to all dwelling-houses in the town. The novelty of the tax and inadequate regulations made collection difficult; arrears of approximately $2,000 were outstanding at the end of the year.

The town was well lighted, and there was a gradual improvement of conservancy and sanitation; but want of funds entailed the postponement of urgent drainage, reclamation, and road-widening operations.

The first draft of a town-planning scheme has been prepared by Mr. D. H. Laidlaw, Director of Public Works.

B.—LEGISLATION.

18. The following Enactments were passed:

(1) Firearms;
(2) Explosives;
(3) Liquors;
(4) Courts;
(5) Motor Cars;
(6) Registration of Muhammadan Marriage and Divorce;
(7) Pawnbrokers;
(8) Powers of Attorney.

Sixteen Regulations (*Peraturan*) were passed, dealing among other matters with Timber and Forest Produce, Motor-boats, Hill-padi Cultivation, Collection of Land Rents, Money Orders, and Prevention of Crime.

Thirty-nine Proclamations (*Ishtahar*) were issued on various matters.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

A.—COURTS.

19. The following statement shows the work of the Courts at Kuala Trengganu:

Court.	Cases pending at end of 1339.		Cases entered in 1340.		Cases decided in 1340.		Cases pending at end of 1340.	
	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.
Appeal Court ...	14	1	39	12	44	12	9	1
Supreme „ ...	159	214	106	156	96	156	169	214
First Magistrate ...	28	33	190	422	145	399	73	56
Second „ ...	93	194	172	93	112	101	153	186
Total ...	294	442	507	683	397	668	404	457

The Court of Appeal, consisting of the British Adviser and two Malay Officials learned in Muhammadan Law, has been in existence two years; before its creation appeals had occasionally been referred to His Highness the Sultan in person, but

without procedure or a public hearing; no appeals at all had been heard for four years. Since its inception the Court has disposed of 103 Civil and 45 Criminal appeals; some of the former dealt with ancient disputes of as much as sixty years standing.

The arrears of the Supreme Court and the Magistrate Courts are still very unsatisfactory. The Courts are handicapped by the intricacies of Muhammadan Law and lack of defined procedure; by the absence of land and survey office records to assist them in disputed land matters; and by the unprofessional methods of native Wakils.

Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes are required but their accommodation to the principles of the Hukum Sharak presents peculiar difficulties.

B.—PRISONS.

20. The prison records show the following figures of admissions and discharges:

——	No. remaining at end of 1339.	Admitted in 1340.	Discharged in 1340.	Pardoned in 1340.	Escaped in 1340.	Deaths in 1340.	Remaining at end of 1340.
Male	92	237	194	9	1	2	123
Female	2	19	20	—	—	—	1
Total ...	94	256	214	9	1	2	124

The average number of inmates was 95. The health of the prison was good; 444 convicts were treated by the Medical Officer for various ailments. Extra-mural labour was increased during the year, but the poor discipline of the warders makes the output of work far from satisfactory.

The building of an enlarged gaol on a more suitable site beyond the town limits is a work that must be undertaken as soon as funds are available.

V.—POLICE AND CRIME.

A—POLICE.

21. The total strength of the Force at the end of the year was 179, all ranks; the total authorized establishment was 253. Mr. E. Cheers, Commissioner of Police, is the only European Police Officer in the State. I regret to record the death (in April, 1922) of Engku Sri Wangsa Diraja, the Malay Commissioner of Police; he was succeeded by Tengku Haji Abdullah.

During the year 40 men were dismissed, 29 men resigned, and 4 men died; 80 new men were recruited.

The system of frequent transfers between Kuala Trengganu and out-stations is having a good effect on the discipline of the Force. When the construction of the necessary barracks has been completed it will be possible to effect such transfers with less hardship to the men. A new Central Station, Police Office, Lock-up, and Store were erected at Kuala Trengganu during the year, and a suitable site has been reserved for parade ground and barracks.

The Force was adequately armed with S.M.L.E. rifles, and a rifle-range was constructed. All the men of the Force are now provided with suitable kit.

The following arms were registered in the State during the year:

Shot-guns and sporting rifles	371
Muzzle-loading guns	749
Pistols and revolvers	88

Most of the muzzle-loading guns are made by Malay smiths in Trengganu, and are used for the destruction of vermin—squirrels in particular.

B.—CRIME.

22. The number of crimes reported at all stations was 1,700 as compared with 1,249 in the year 1339. There is no reason to think that (except for small thefts) these figures indicate a serious increase of crime. The principal offences reported were :

	1339.	1340.
Murder	8 ...	13
Gang-robbery	5 ...	13
Robbery	19 ...	22
Rape	8 ...	6
Theft	448 ...	726
Cheating	63 ...	41

Of the 13 reports of murder, 8 only were genuine; 10 of the reports of gang-robbery refer to a single affair—a gang-robbery at Paka. This was the most notable crime of the year. It occurred on the night of the 22nd day of Sha'aban. The village of Paka was attacked by a band of 30 Chinese armed with guns and pistols; the Government Offices and many shops were looted; and the Sergeant in charge of the Police Station was killed. The value of the loot taken was about $10,000.

The leader of the gang, a notorious criminal named Pong Chi Choi, escaped to Singapore, but 19 members of the gang were arrested and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment; another died, and another was shot by a Japanese at Kemasik in mistake for a pig. The breaking up of the gang was due largely to the personal exertions of Mr. Cheers; Che'Da bin Muhammad, the District Officer of Paka, rendered valuable assistance. Pong Chi Choi was arrested in Johore at the end of the year, and was sent back to Trengganu for trial.

There was only one instance during the year of the crime known as *tembak gelap* (lurking murder done by shooting through the floor or wall of a house)—a form of crime common a few years ago.

VI.—EDUCATION.

23. There was a marked improvement in vernacular education during the year Twelve vernacular schools are now open, 4 at Kuala Trengganu, 1 each at Kemaman, Kemasik, Kretai, Paka, Dungun, Marang, Setiu, and Besut. Supervision by the Education Department, under the control first of the late Ungku Wangsa and then of Che Mhd. Kasim bin Husin, was better maintained. The enrolment was 560, average attendance 419, staff of teachers 18.

Funds have been provided for the education of two selected Trengganu boys at King Edward VII School, Taiping, and for training of three others at the Sultan Idris College, Tanjong Malim.

Provision has also been made for the opening of a Girls' School at Kuala Trengganu.

The Chinese School at Kuala Trengganu, which is maintained partly by fees and partly by voluntary contributions, had a year of average success. The death of the Chairman of the School Committee, Mr. Ang Soon Huat, was a great loss to the school.

The average attendance was 81 with 3 teachers. The Cadet Corps has been revived.

VII.—HEALTH AND CLIMATE.

A.—HEALTH.

24. The following figures are given for medical work at Kuala Trengganu for the year 1922 :

Persons treated.	Number.
Government Officers	1,513
Convicts	444
Prisoners detained in Lock-up	72
Police cases	23
Free cases	1,081
Total ...	3,133

The chief maladies were dysentery, venereal, worms, influenza, ulcers, yaws, and skin diseases of various kinds.

Infant mortality was heavy among untreated cases and continues so in the kampongs.

Mr. N. Kington (a Chinese practitioner) was in charge of the Medical Department until October, when he was succeeded by Dr. A. B. Jesser Coope, seconded from the Straits Settlements. Mr. Kington did much good work under difficult conditions.

Dr. Coope is the first European Medical Officer to enter Trengganu service. Financial conditions did not permit of the erecting of a hospital during the year under review; provision has been made for a commencement during the current year, and a suitable site has been secured.

Medicines were supplied free of charge at the Government Dispensary throughout the year; this privilege is liable to abuse and it is doubtful whether medicines obtained without cost are properly valued. Steps have been taken to bring vaccination under the control of the Medical Department.

The health of the State was fairly good; there is a notable absence of malaria except in up-country areas. An improvement of the water-supply of Trengganu town is urgently required.

B.—CLIMATE.

25. The rainfall record of the past two years is as follows:

	1921. Kretai (coast).	1922. Kretai (coast).	Kretai (inland).	Kuala Trengganu.
January	41.11 inches	6.26 inches	9.62 inches	7.46 inches
February	4.41 ,,	22.92 ,,	17.68 ,,	19.08 ,,
March	20.29 ,,	9.41 ,,	9.40 ,,	12.91 ,,
April	5.60 ,,	21.43 ,,	25.48 ,,	25.47 ,,
May	4.18 ,,	2.59 ,,	7.23 ,,	4.80 ,,
June	2.02 ,,	7.49 ,,	4.01 ,,	4.49 ,,
July	7.32 ,,	2.29 ,,	2.93 ,,	1.44 ,,
August	7.72 ,,	7.28 ,,	6.82 ,,	10.49 ,,
September	13.72 ,,	7.55 ,,	9.48 ,,	4.85 ,,
October	11.56 ,,	9.39 ,,	10.23 ,,	6.49 ,,
November	10.07 ,,	15.99 ,,	20.10 ,,	23.08 ,,
December	24.29 ,,	25.28 ,,	22.89 ,,	44.98 ,,
Total	152.29 inches	137.88 inches	145.37 inches	165.54 inches

VIII.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

26. The postal return for the years 1918-1922 are given below:

Year.	Registered letters.	Parcels.	Printed matters.	Service letters.	Paid letters.	Unpaid letters.
Inward.						
1918	1,629	574	11,862	1,088	16,094	997
1919	1,898	647	11,664	1,523	17,172	872
1920	2,415	866	13,991	1,688	23,316	1,227
1921	2,796	974	12,947	3,428	22,813	1,679
1922	2,644	1,097	12,217	3,133	21,978	2,409
Outward.						
1918	2,205	194	901	2,015	8,321	1,058
1919	2,507	203	855	2,491	9,249	663
1920	2,623	359	758	3,222	10,995	434
1921	3,350	375	1,554	4,963	11,883	1,001
1922	3,443	356	1,101	5,708	12,527	957

The postal revenue (A.H. 1340) was $43,497, an increase of $33,433 over the revenue of the previous year; the increase is accounted for mainly by the sale to collectors through the Crown Agents of a new issue of stamps bearing the image of His Highness Sultan Seleman, and by the sale of Trengganu stamps at the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition. The total value of stamps printed for the Exhibition was $47,520; the total value disposed of was $21,038; the remainder were destroyed.

27. The newly constructed telegraph line from Kuala Trengganu through Kemaman to Kuantan, Pahang, was opened on 18th March, 1922. His Excellency the High Commissioner opened the line with a message of congratulation to His Highness the Sultan.

28. A Money Order service (opened in December, 1921) is maintained at Kuala Trengganu and Kemaman. The value of Money Orders sent and received during 9 months of the year 1340 was $25,029.

IX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

29. The expenditure on Public Works was $113,376 (against an estimate of $138,104) divided as follows:

	$
Personal Emoluments	21,276
Annually Recurrent (including upkeep of roads $11,868) ...	20,126
Special Services	71,974

The chief items of work completed were:

Telegraph line to Pahang boundary ($2,995), one set of European quarters ($10,500), two Malay Schools ($3,484), Public Works Department Workshop ($937), Motor-lorry Shed ($2,014), Public Works Department Office ($2,000), Police Station and Barracks, Kretai ($4,000), Police Office and Station, Kuala Trengganu ($5,998).

Other items well advanced were:

Jetty at Pengkalan Tambang, one Motor-boat, second set of European quarters. A motor-roller was purchased for $4,000. The State Motor-boat "Pelawat" was thoroughly overhauled during the year.

Attempts were made to organize a cheap supply of local timber (*chengal, balau, and kapur*). Owing to inadequate local resources some 60 tons of planks were purchased from Singapore and Johore.

The Director of Public Works, with the assistance of the District Officers, organized a very successful forestry exhibit for the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition.

30. The condition of the State's finances made it necessary to exercise strict economy in expenditure on Public Works throughout the year. Mr. D. H. Laidlaw, Director of Public Works, has been seconded from the Federated Malay States for a period of four years. In the past year (the first of four) much valuable work was accomplished; the Staff was trained and organized; an office and a workshop were built and equipped; and beginning was made with the essential preliminary work of survey and preparation of schemes. In particular the principal rivers were mapped, the main lines for future road-traces were investigated, and the first draft of a careful town-planning scheme was completed. The Government of the Federated Malay States has promised the assistance of its Town-planner, Mr. Charles Reade, to advise on the plans before their final adoption; and it is hoped to lay down a road-scheme and an allocation of zones for specific purposes that will provide for the future development of Trengganu town on the best modern lines.

Mr. Laidlaw records with much regret the death of Said Taha bin Abdulrahman, a Trengganu youth of great promise.

X.—GENERAL.

31. His Highness Sultan Sleman Badaru'l-alam Shah celebrated his 27th birthday on February 12th, 1922, and the third anniversary of his accession on May 1st, 1922.

His Majesty the King graciously conferred on His Highness the Sultan, on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, the Honorary Companionship of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George. His Excellency the High Commissioner will visit Trengganu during the current year to present the Insignia of the Order.

His Excellency the Acting High Commissioner, the Hon'ble Mr. F. S. James, C.M.G., visited the State on July 12th and 13th.

Mr. H. C. Eckhardt acted as British Adviser until May 19th, when Mr. J. L. Humphreys resumed his duties on return from leave.

Dr. A. B. Jesser Coope, seconded from the Straits Settlements, was appointed Government Medical Officer, Trengganu, on October 11th.

Mr. W. E. Pepys was appointed Commissioner of Lands on March 18th, but was recalled to the Federated Malay States on September 8th.

I regret to have to record the death of Tengku Sri Utama Raja, Head of the Religious Department.

MALAYA-BORNEO EXHIBITION.

32. Trengganu made an excellent contribution to the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition, particularly in the Arts and Crafts and Forestry sections; in the latter it was the only State in the Peninsula to send a separate collection. Many prizes medals and diplomas were gained. Sarong-weavers, boat-builders, a blacksmith, and a white-metal worker, plied their crafts in the Exhibition premises. Over 150 specimens were sent to the Zoological section, including a black *wah-wah*, Argus pheasants, and fire-back pheasants.

Trengganu stamps, over printed "Malaya-Borneo Exhibition 1922", were sold to the value of $19,671.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO MALAYA.

33. His Highness the Sultan was most regrettably prevented by indisposition from visiting Singapore on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Tengku Sri Bijaya Raja went as His Highness' representative with the Acting British Adviser and a party of officials.

TELEGRAPH.

34. The first telegraphic communication between Trengganu and the outside world was established in March, 1922, by the opening of a line to Kuantan, Pahang.

DEBT-SLAVERY.

35. The Enactment passed in 1919 for the abolition of debt-slavery achieved its object during the year under review (an account of Trengganu debt-slavery was included in my Annual Report on 1918). By the provisions of the Enactment all existing debts were to be registered, the making of new agreements for debt-slavery was prohibited, and registered debts were to be extinguished automatically by fixed monthly reductions on account of the debtors' labour.

All registered debts expired or were redeemed during the past year. The institution is now abolished.

GENERAL.

36. The year under review was a period of quiet progress in many ways. Shortage of revenue made the postponement of much urgent work inevitable, and the capital required for development work on road-construction, surveys, and resumption of concessions, must be provided by loan. At the time of writing a loan of $1,000,000 has been promised by the Government of the Straits Settlements; it will mark an important stage in the history of the State.

J. L. HUMPHREYS,
British Adviser, Trengganu.

TRENGGANU,
9th May, 1923.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER
TO THE KEDAH GOVERNMENT

FOR THE YEAR

1340 A.H.

(4TH SEPTEMBER, 1921—22ND AUGUST, 1922),

BY

W. PEEL,

ACTING BRITISH ADVISER TO THE KEDAH GOVERNMENT

WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER TO THE PERLIS GOVERNMENT

FOR THE SAME PERIOD

BY

T. W. CLAYTON,

ACTING BRITISH ADVISER TO THE PERLIS GOVERNMENT

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PART I.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF KEDAH FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1340 (4TH SEPTEMBER, 1921, TO 22ND AUGUST, 1922).

FINANCIAL.

The actual revenue for the year was $4,966,904 as compared with an estimate of $5,373,870. Although the State is not so dependent on rubber and tin as other Malayan countries, it was appreciably affected by the world-wide trade depression which continued throughout the year.

The padi harvest moreover was a very disappointing one, the revenue from this source alone falling short of the estimate by $91,000.

The main deficits were under the heads of Land Sales, Customs and Opium Monopoly. The first was, of course, due to the slump in the rubber market, there being no demand for land in large blocks.

The heavy falling off in liquor revenue, under Customs, and opium revenue was due to the general depression resulting in the exodus of much Chinese labour, and to stagnation in the building trade. The heavy excess under Miscellaneous was due to large refunds by the Straits Settlements Government in respect of chandu purchases during the two preceding years. The provisional prices paid from time to time had to be adjusted owing to the heavy fall in rupee exchange in the years 1920 and 1921.

2. The actual expenditure was $5,290,239 on an estimate of $6,290,063.

The apparent saving is to a large extent fictitious, as large sums due on Crown Agents' accounts for work in hand have been re-voted in 1341.

3. Investments were reduced by $1,086,486, leaving a balance of $5,392,953. The investments disposed of were fortunately realized without capital loss, the bulk of the proceeds being used to reduce the loan from the Federated Malay States Government. Repayment was made by monthly instalment of $100,000, the amount due at the end of the year being $1,900,000: further payments will be made to reduce the amount to $1,500,000.

4. The Audit Office had made fair progress with the auditing of accounts at the close of the year: revenue queries showed a further decrease but there was a large increase in the number of expenditure queries.

Four subordinate officers were convicted for being concerned in defalcations.

5. The following statement shows the assets and liabilities at the end of 1340:

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Public Debt	$1,900,000.00	Cash	$196,857.19
Deposits	573,579.66	Advances	45,354.79
Excess of Assets ...	3,393,060.02	Cash-in-transit	57,375.60
		Imprests...	21,320.00
		Investments	5,392,953.21
		Loans	134,825.90
		Suspense	17,953.89
	$5,866,639.68		$5,866,639.68

The financial position at the close of the year was very satisfactory, but it was deemed advisable to prepare a conservative Budget for the year 1341 as it was not considered wise to entrench further on reserves until there was a marked improvement in the world's trade.

6. The returns of revenue and expenditure for the past five years are to be found in Appendices A and B.

STATE COUNCIL AND LEGISLATION.

7. There were 54 meetings of the State Council at which, in addition to the ordinary work of administration, the following seven Enactments were passed:

1. The Sharaiah Courts Enactment, 1337, Amendment Enactment, 1340.
2. The Malay Reservations Enactment, 1340.
3. The Civil Procedure Code, 1338, Amendment Enactment, 1340.
4. The Labour Enactment, 1332, Amendment Enactment, 1340.
5. The Fees Enactment, 1340.
6. The Civil Procedure Code, 1338, Amendment Enactment (No. 2), 1340.
7. The Diseases of Animals Enactment, 1329, Amendment Enactment, 1340.

8. The Sharaiah Courts Enactment provides for further control by the State Council and the Sheikh-ul-Islam of the teaching of Muhammadan religion and of publications connected therewith.

The Malay Reservations Enactment provides for the reservation of areas for the exclusive occupation of Malays. No reserves were however made and it is open to question whether the Malays would greatly welcome the reservation of such areas, inasmuch as their power to dispose of or borrow money on land therein would be restricted.

Two minor amendments were made in the Civil Procedure Code and one in the Labour Enactment. The powers of the State Council to fix fees were consolidated in one separate Enactment.

The Diseases of Animals Enactment was amended to provide for a heavier penalty and the payment of rewards to informers.

LANDS.

9. Syed Abdullah Shahabudin officiated as Director of Lands, North, throughout the year. Tunku Abaidah was relieved of his duties as Director of Lands, South, early in the year, Che Yeop Abdullah, Office Assistant, South, acting in his place during the remainder of the period under review. Mr. G. E. Shaw acted as Adviser to the Land Office until May 17th, when he went on leave, and was succeeded by Mr. N. Kendall. Major G. M. Kidd acted as Assistant Adviser.

The creation of the post of Inspector of Land Offices in the previous year proved to be a success, the work done by Che Md. Daud in that capacity being extremely useful.

10. The total land revenue amounted to $995,413 against an estimate of $1,099,430. South Kedah contributed $697,101 and North Kedah $298,312. Refunds on premium on large holdings in South Kedah applied for and not taken up totalled $101,372. Such refunds were acts of grace and the policy of Government in granting them in view of the times of depression created a favourable impression. The falling off of revenue as compared with the previous year, amounting to $551,590, was entirely accounted for by a decrease of over $614,000 in the amount of premia received and nearly $20,000 in respect of commission on land transfers, etc. Other heads of land revenue showed considerable increases.

In view of the general depression in trade and in the rubber industry in particular and of a bad padi harvest, it reflects great credit on the Land Offices that the arrears of land-tax and land-rent at the close of the year amounted only to $7,848 as compared with $17,471 brought forward from the year 1339.

The total expenditure was $219,174, an increase of some $20,000.

11. As was only to be expected there was no demand for land in large blocks, the only application for a block over 50 *relongs* being one for 480 *relongs* of bendang land in Kota Star district. There were 1,143 applications for small holdings: it is a matter for congratulation that these were almost entirely for rice and fruit cultivation, rubber being neglected.

The total area alienated in respect of 1,663 applications, many of which were made prior to 1340, was 6,786 *relongs*.

The number of applications on the books still remaining to be dealt with at the beginning of the year was no less than 2,985: a special effort was made to deal with these, with the result that the total number outstanding at the close of the year stood at 1,146. The number of old and current applications refused totalled 1,359, many being old applications for rubber lands.

The area of land in the State alienated for agriculture now stands at 808,918 *relongs* comprised in 111,569 holdings.

This area is held as follows:

Final grants after survey (Surat Putus)	153,751	*relongs*
Old grants (Surat Putus Lama) demarcated only ...	159,435	„
Provisional grants (Surat Kechil)	356,766	„
Old authorities for occupation (Permits and Banchi Siwa)	74,128	„
Authorities for occupation after approval of application (Surat Akuan)	64,838	„
	808,918	„

12. The number of new grants (Surat Putus) registered and issued during the year was 4,584: at the end of the year 4,337 grants were awaiting engrossment or issue, 331 being for lands which have since reverted to the State.

One thousand five hundred and twelve Surat Kechil were registered and issued.

Two thousand two hundred and thirty-seven transfers for value, 638 transfers by gift, 1,666 charges and 2,531 miscellaneous documents were registered in the course of the year.

13. The following summary shows the estimated revenue, the revenue actually collected and the arrears carried forward in the various Land Offices:

	Estimated revenue.	Revenue actually collected.	Arrears carried forward.
	$	$	$ c.
Kota Star	170,350	163,190	1,500 00
Kubang Pasu	83,100	81,210	314 00
Langkawi	16,575	14,013	281 00
Yen	27,415	31,512	2 95
Padang Trap	11,160	8,386	1,301 00
Kuala Muda	314,130	203,775	3,358 00
Kulim	355,500	360,176	584 00
Bandar Babru... ...	82,550	94,725	15 20
Baling	31,200	30,000	37 85
Sik	7,450	8,425	414 00

Full returns, etc., are shown in Appendix C.

The arrears carried forward in Padang Trap were somewhat high but many are irrecoverable and will be written off. The heavy deficit in the Kuala Muda district was more than accounted for by the deficit of over $120,000 on the estimate for premia.

14. The concession of free land for padi for three years was taken advantage of by 203 persons in the Kota Star district, of whom 121 were natives of Kedah and 82 foreigners.

The Coconut Cultivation Enactment of 1331, which offers remission of rent for three years on land planted with coconuts, attracted little attention.

SURVEYS.

15. Mr. J. Dewar was in charge throughout the year. The appointment of a competent senior officer as Assistant Superintendent in special charge of the office resulted in a greatly increased output of office work.

A total chainage of 383,267 (4,791 miles) was measured as compared with 372,723 (4,659 miles) in the previous year. Some 4,175 lots, comprising 47,154 acres, were surveyed, while 11,694 lots, comprising 61,039 acres, were demarcated, the total field cost, excluding trigonometrical surveys, being $157,370.51.

The corresponding cost in 1339 was $172,989 for a total area of 94,838 acres.

The decreased cost was partly due to a reduction in wages.

The total of final and provisional titles prepared and forwarded to the Land Office was 5,774 as compared with 3,436 in the previous year.

Up to the end of the year 1340, this department has located for preliminary settlement purposes, marked on the ground and charted approximately from demarcation 69,355 lots, covering an area of 376,382 acres.

It is estimated that 40,000 lots still remain to be located before requisition for survey can be asked for: these are in outlying mukims. It is estimated that the work will take approximately seven years to complete.

MINES.

16. The total revenue from all sources connected with mining amounted to $60,790, a decrease of $32,384 as compared with the previous year. Owing to lack of demand for new land premia alone decreased by $12,699, while, owing to the low price of the metal, export duty realized $8,794 less than in 1339. The output showed a small increase, being 6,445 pikuls of tin and 839 of wolfram as compared with 6,063 and 804 pikuls respectively in the previous year.

The price of tin was $75.50 at the commencement of the year and $79.75 at the close: the average was $77.25 or $4 lower than in the previous six months.

The number of mining coolies employed was only slightly reduced, being 1,544, of whom 886 were working on tribute.

Only five applications for mining land were received: of these one was withdrawn, while one was for 100 *relongs* at Badak to be used merely for constructing a dam and dumping tailings. The remaining three covered the small area of 86 *relongs*.

During the year 25 titles comprising a total area of 1,014 *relongs* were cancelled for non-payment of rent, and 34 provisional leases, covering 1,837 *relongs*, were cancelled for breach of labour conditions: there remained 246 titles covering 13,576 *relongs*.

Three general prospecting licences, all at Langkawi, were issued: two applications for exclusive prospecting licences over areas of 1,000 *relongs* and 200 *relongs* respectively were refused.

Mining declined in all districts except in North Kedah, where there was an increase of nearly 300 in the labour force. The workings in this district are at Padang Pelandok and on other tributaries of the Temin River.

FORESTS.

17. The Conservator of Forests reports that recent explorations show that Kedah is not nearly so well timbered as might reasonably have been expected, reckless ladang cultivation many years ago having resulted in the killing out of valuable hard woods over an enormous area and their replacement by valueless inferior species.

Almost all the flat land has been disafforested and it is mainly in the hill system along the south-east and east frontier that future forest reserves must be sought.

There is a considerable amount of valuable timber in the Langkawi Islands and it is proposed to reserve about half of these Islands: some of the forests, however, are somewhat stunted owing to exposure and lack of soil depth. A large area has already been reserved.

A mangrove reserve of 11,500 acres was constituted at Sungei Merbok and it is proposed to open a mangrove coupe therein to supply Sungei Patani with fuel. The total area of reserves already approved is approximately 250,000 acres: the reservation of a further area of some 400,000 acres is suggested.

Progress was made with the demarcation and survey of reserve boundaries, but only a small proportion of this important work has as yet been carried out.

The teak which has been planted at Gunong Jerai has not done very well, and it is doubtful whether this species of timber will succeed in Kedah.

The revenue collected by the Forest Department was $55,235 as compared with $63,708 in the previous year. A further sum of $23,949 was collected by the Customs Department in respect of timber and forest produce. The decreases are due chiefly to slackness in the building trade and to low market prices.

The estimated total output of timber was 10,830 tons or only 241 tons below the figure for 1339.

The expenditure on the department amounted to $54,158.

There were 206 prosecutions for forest offences as against 164 in the previous year: 170 convictions were obtained, the fines inflicted amounting to $2,267.

The department collected and supplied specimens of Kedah timbers and jungle produce to the very interesting Forest Section of the Malayan-Borneo Exhibition.

Mr. J. MacDonough acted as Conservator during the first three months of the year, being succeeded by Mr. V. G. Bell of the Federated Malay States Forest Department.

COURTS.

18. The Courts Enactment passed in 1339 was brought into force at the beginning of 1340. It provides for a Court of Appeal, members of which must be members of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements or the Federated Malay States, a High Court, Magistrates' Courts and Sharaiah (or Kathis') Courts, which take cognizance only of cases involving Muhammadan Law.

The Court of Appeal may sit at any place within the State or in Penang.

The Court of Appeal held sittings in May and August. Eight criminal cases and three civil were disposed of. One civil case was postponed for further evidence to be taken in Penang.

The First Division of the High Court heard eight criminal appeals and 40 civil appeals. In its original jurisdiction, 10 criminal and 13 civil cases were dealt with.

In the Second Division of the High Court, 73 criminal appeals and 168 civil appeals were decided. In original jurisdiction there were 285 criminal and 557 civil cases taken by the Judges.

Return D gives the numbers of cases tried in the Magistrates' and District Courts during the year.

There were 1,246 cases in the Sharaiah Courts, of which 53 had not been decided before the end of the year.

POLICE.

19. The total strength of the force at the end of the year was 730, of whom 617 were Malays, 69 Sikhs and 14 Chinese: the European officers consisted of one Commissioner, two Assistant Commissioners and three Chief Inspectors.

Owing to a considerable improvement in pay and prospects applications for the Force were very numerous, and it was found possible to obtain a better type of recruit, possessing a fair education. This applies also to the Detective Branch which hitherto has been very poor.

Discipline is reported to have been good, most of the offences being of a trivial nature.

Health was very good.

The Force was partially re-armed with service carbines and more attention was paid to musketry, which appears to have been somewhat neglected in the past.

20. The department issued licences for 3,751 dogs in the State: 2,951 dogs were destroyed. The number of fire-arms of various descriptions registered was 3,989.

The department also carried out the registration of vehicles in South Kedah, and to a certain extent the registration of births and deaths.

Eleven societies were registered under the Societies Enactment, there being in the State at the end of the year 32 societies registered and 8 exempt from registration.

The police carry out the work under the Women and Girls Protection Enactment: a remarkable decrease in the number of brothels is reported.

21. There were a number of fires in the State, the total loss resulting amounting to over $145,000. Bukit Junun village was burnt out, the damage being assessed at $35,000. An estate fire on Bukit Junun Estate resulted in a loss of $50,000, while a fire at Kuah in Pulau Langkawi destroyed 16 atap houses and caused a total loss amounting to $30,000.

A number of fires were attributed to incendiaries.

22. There was unfortunately no diminution of crime in the earlier part of the year, but there was considerable improvement during the last few months. There were 23 murders and 85 gang-robberies, of which 3 were accompanied by murder.

The most sensational murders were those of Mr. Doughty Smith, a mining engineer, by six Chinese who shot him and robbed him of $6,100 which he was taking to pay wages, and Mr. R. O. Smart, a Government surveyor, who was believed to be carrying money.

Four Malays who perpetrated the latter murder in the Baling district were arrested and hanged. The criminals in the former case were unfortunately never traced.

Nearly all the gang-robberies were perpetrated by one or two gangs who roamed about the country for months: they were gradually broken up and most of them accounted for. Awang Poh, a notorious leader who had acquired a reputation for immunity from arrest or injury, was shot by the police on 17th Ramthan, while another leader was shot by Police Probationer Haines.

Cattle stealing was rife in North Kedah during the first nine months of the year: owing to the close nature of the country in certain localities it is comparatively easy for thieves to come over from Siam, and carry off cattle and hold them until owners come to redeem them. The police did good work in these districts and this class of crime had almost ceased to exist at the close of the year.

23. In place of an Assistant Commissioner of Police, North Kedah, and an Assistant Commissioner, South Kedah, it was decided to appoint one Commissioner for the State and Assistant Commissioners.

Mr. W. E. Speers, Assistant Commissioner of Police for South Kedah, was promoted to be Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioners, at the close of the year, being Messrs. A. W. H. Hamilton and P. K. Hazlitt.

PRISONS.

24. The three main Prisons are at Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim: prisoners sentenced to one year or more are sent to Alor Star. Sungei Patani and Kulim retain prisoners up to one year.

There are seven district lock-ups where prisoners serving short sentences can be kept.

The prison population was as follows:

Alor Star	1,129
Kulim	357
Sungei Patani	354
Lock-ups	461

a total population of 2,301, the main nationalities in the main Prisons being Malays 864, Chinese 681 and Hindus 215.

The principal crimes for which sentences were being served were offences relating to property 1,061, of which half were cases of ordinary theft; assaults 177; homicide 36; breaches of various local Enactments 228.

There were six executions during the year.

Twenty-five Chinese, four Malays and nine Indians were banished: at the end of the year nine prisoners were awaiting banishment on completion of their sentences.

The health of prisoners generally was very good, especially at Alor Star where the percentage of deaths was only 1.71.

The industrial work at Alor Star Prison continued to be carried out satisfactorily: the actual revenue earned in cash was $4,143, while the articles made and supplied to various Government departments and the labour expended on Government work were valued at $75,436.

At Sungei Patani Prison the sale of vegetables brought in a revenue of $590.

25. Except at Sungei Patani the buildings require considerable improvement. At Kulim the Remand Ward was not secure, and alterations and a re-arrangement were necessary: extensive alterations to the main cells and sick Ward were approved, while improvements were made to the internal lighting.

At Alor Star the daily average of prisoners was 444 in the year 1340 as compared with 291 in the year 1332: the accommodation has become cramped and 25 long-sentence prisoners were transferred to the gaol at Singapore.

More separate cell accommodation is necessary, and it is probable that extensive alterations and additions will have to be carried out in the near future.

26. Discipline had grown somewhat lax and the native staff which sufficed for controlling the number of prisoners some years ago were scarcely able to manage a gaol containing so many prisoners, of whom many were very dangerous criminals. Twenty of these, in the month of Sha'aban (April), organized an attack on the main gateway and succeeding in escaping with some arms and ammunition: of this number, seven were re-captured and one shot in Kedah, while seven others were shot by the Siamese Gendarmerie who had arrested them in Sengora and were bringing them to the frontier to be handed over, when they were murderously attacked by them. This incident led to a number of reforms being carried out, including the appointment of a trained European Gaoler, alterations to the main gate buildings, the establishment of a permanent Sikh Guard at the main gate and an increase in the Warder staff.

Dr. S. C. G. Fox, State Surgeon, acted as Superintendent of Prisons until he retired on 3rd Sha'aban, 1340, being succeeded by Dr. A. G. H. Smart, Health Officer.

Dr. Clarke and Dr. Wheeler were in charge of Kulim and Sungei Patani Prisons respectively.

MEDICAL.

27. The population of Kedah in 1340 was estimated at 340,000. The birth-rate per mille was 30.30 and the death-rate 25.40.

There was a marked improvement in infantile mortality, the rate being 165.35 per mille as against 194.98 in the previous year.

The number of deaths in the State was 8,656, of which 4,378 are attributed to fever, but the returns are not very reliable.

The only accurate figures are those from the hospitals.

28. Eight Government hospitals were maintained and 13,018 patients treated therein.

The principal diseases were malaria, venereal disease, ankylostomiasis, dysentery, pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumonia.

The death-rate was 6.89 per cent. or nearly 2 per cent. less than the average for the previous four years.

Electric light was installed in the hospitals at Alor Star and Sungei Patani.

A European nurse was engaged about the middle of the year: in addition to her other work she has charge of the native female wards at Alor Star.

29. In addition to the outdoor department at the hospitals there are seven Government outdoor dispensaries in the State: they did good work, the number of prescriptions dispensed being 25,025: the number issued to Malays treated at these dispensaries was 11,357.

30. Kedah was free from any epidemic of infectious disease but sporadic cases of smallpox occurred throughout the year. There was a total of 15 cases with four deaths.

Twenty-two thousand five hundred and sixty-six people were vaccinated—re-vaccinations being necessary in many cases on account of the smallpox.

Nearly 3,000 persons, almost all of whom were Malays, were injected with Neo Salvarsan for Puru (yaws): the immediate results were wonderfully good.

31. There was a considerable increase in the number of deaths due to diseases connected with child birth. The prejudice against competent medical assistance in such cases remains very strong, but it is hoped that proper training of Malay midwives may lead to better results.

32. There remained 50 lunatics from Kedah under treatment at Tanjong Rambutan at the beginning of the year: 40 more were sent. Eleven were discharged, seven died and five absconded, in the course of the year.

Thirty-one lepers were being maintained by the State at Pulau Jerejak and six at Pulau Pangkor Laut. The accommodation at these places is limited and 11 patients were awaiting vacancies at the end of the year.

33. The total revenue of the department was $32,540.69, the expenditure being $303,444.18.

34. A separate Health Department was started at the beginning of the year, Dr. A. G. H. Smart being appointed Health Officer.

All European-owned estates and many of the large native-owned estates were visited by the Health Officer.

A system of regular labour and sick returns was started.

Attention was also given to inspection of school children, town sanitation and a considerable amount of anti-malarial work was undertaken. The sanitation of the towns leaves a good deal to be desired.

The expenditure on the Health Department was $10,678.

35. Dr. S. C. G. Fox, State Surgeon, retired on 1st April, 1922, after which date Dr. A. G. H. Smart acted as State Surgeon in addition to his other duties.

Drs. Clarke and Wheeler acted as Medical Officers, Kulim and Sungei Patani, respectively.

Dr. C. J. S. Nicholas, Assistant Surgeon, officiated in the post of Medical Officer at Alor Star.

VETERINARY.

36. The epidemic of rinderpest which made its appearance in the first month of 1,339 was still present at the beginning of 1340, and was not stamped out till the 5th month. During these five months, 137 cattle and buffaloes were affected with the disease and 93 died. It is satisfactory to note that, during this epidemic, the disease was confined to that part of Kedah, north of the Muda River.

There were no other diseases of a contagious or infectious nature reported during the year.

37. An animal census of the whole State was taken and the following returns obtained:

Thirty-two thousand four hundred and forty buffaloes, 43,525 cattle, 308 sheep, 26,444 goats, 189 horses. Swine to the number of 6,752 were exported during the year.

New licences in respect of 4,067 buffaloes and 9,281 cattle were issued.

Revenue was $1,701.85 and expenditure $28,585.13.

38. The new Animal Quarantine Camp at Padang Besar, close to the Siam boundary, was completed in the course of the year, the cost being shared between the Colony, Federated Malay States, Kedah and Perlis. It is proposed that the Camp should be in charge of the State Veterinary Surgeon, Kedah, the net costs of upkeep being shared by the above-mentioned Administrations.

39. Mr. J. J. Fleury, State Veterinary Surgeon, returned from leave in the month of Safar, relieving Mr. J. A. Shannon who had been acting for him.

EDUCATION.

40. The revenue amounted to $[illegible], the expenditure to $217,415.89. The cost of erecting or maintaining school building [illegible] ot included.

At the Government English School, Alor Star, the enrolment at the end of the year was 374, showing an increase of 10 per cent. The attendance averaged 90.2 per cent.

The Scout Troop was revived and athletic activities continued throughout the year.

The school achieved its first success at the Cambridge Junior Local Examination, three passes being obtained, while a number of candidates approached the necessary standard.

At the English School at Sungei Patani, the average enrolment for the year was 75 and the average attendance 66. There were 83 boys on the register at the end of the year.

41. Vernacular schools numbered 63, including two girls' schools—two new schools were built at Serdang and Batu Hampar.

The Superintendent of Education held examinations in 52 of these schools: 11 were not visited owing to lack of opportunity.

The total enrolment at all vernacular schools averaged 6,049 and the attendance 5,027: the figures for the previous year were 5,647 and 4,641 respectively.

42. During the year, technical training was initiated in several schools and considerable progress in hand-work made. It is hoped that there will be a further development in this important branch of training in the near future.

There is plenty of scope for developing Arts and Crafts in the State.

43. Mr. E. A. G. Stuart was in charge of the department throughout the year.

LABOUR.

44. An important arrangement was made during the year whereby the work of the Labour Department was placed under the general supervision of the Controller of Labour, Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements, who was appointed Protector of Labour for Kedah. As a temporary measure the work was carried out by the Deputy Controller of Labour and Assistant Controller of Labour, Penang, no whole time officer being appointed.

45. The total number of labourers on estates and mines on 30th June, 1922, was 32,086 as compared with 35,597 on 30th September, 1921: there was a decrease under all nationalities except Malay. The falling off from a total of 55,044 at the end of the year 1338 is doubtless due to increased economies and it is almost certain that the number of labourers employed for the same area will never again approximately reach the higher figure. There were 517 places of employment as compared with 491 in the previous year.

During the nine months ending 30th June, 1922, 694 labourers were reported as recruited from India and 12,301 Indians as recruited locally.

Ninety-three visits were paid to estates by the Protector of Labour or his assistants, and 667 by Labour Inspectors. No serious complaints were received.

The death-rate among Indian labourers employed on estates and mines for the nine months ending 30th June, 1922, was only 1.47 per cent. on an average labour force of 16,096. Figures for other nationalities are not so trustworthy, but there is no doubt that health generally was very good.

SANITARY BOARDS.

46. The principal Sanitary Boards of the State are in the districts of Kota Star, Kuala Muda and Kulim. The chief townships are respectively Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim, but smaller townships in the vicinity of these are placed as far as possible under the main Boards.

47. The revenue of the Kota Star Board was $62,211 or $313 short of that for 1339. House assessment increased by $2,875 but there was a falling off of nearly $2,000 under Miscellaneous due largely to the demolition of certain Government shop-houses, the rent of which had been credited to the Board. The expenditure amounted to $49,098, an increase of $11,711, due mainly to the lighting of the streets of Alor Star town by electricity.

Trade depression retarded progress in building but there was a certain amount of activity throughout the year in the building of smaller types of dwelling-houses.

A committee re-assessed all house property, and the adoption of their recommendations will increase the annual revenue by $6,000.

A new incinerator was completed and has proved in every way satisfactory.

The sanitation of Alor Star is a difficult problem the whole town being only just above high water mark.

48. The revenue of the Kuala Muda Board was $30,059, an increase of $482. The expenditure amounted to $23,973, an increase of $6,500, due largely to the lighting of the streets at Sungei Patani by electricity. Town lighting had been difficult and unsatisfactory, and the installation of electricity was a great boon.

A few new shop-houses were built, and new substantial premises erected by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for their branch at Sungei Patani.

49. The revenue of the Kulim Sanitary Board was $29,825, a falling off of $134 only, The expenditure amounted to $17,351, a reduction of $900.

The market prospered and it was decided to enlarge the building.

50. There are Sanitary Boards at Bandar Bahru, Baling, Yen and Langkawi: the villages are small and the work calls for no special comment.

MONOPOLIES AND CUSTOMS.

51. Tunku Kassim was in charge of this combined department throughout the year.

The total revenue collected under all heads amounted to $3,029,755 and the expenditure to $490,710, of which $342,135 was for purchase of chandu.

The receipts in respect of chandu totalled $1,902,794 and in respect of liquor $284,022, both figures showing a decrease which reflects the trade depression.

Many tenders for chandu shops were not accepted, as being too low.

The import duty on tobacco realized $293,544 as compared with $231,318 in 1339: the increase was largely due to the raising of the duty at the end of the previous year.

The revenue derived from the export of rubber amounted to $153,355, from that of tin to $48,925 and from that of tapioca to $55,239, the respective figures for 1339 being $108,087, $59,221 and $55,048.

The export duty on fish and poultry (including eggs) realized $74,555 and $63,775 respectively.

Owing to a poor padi harvest the duty on padi and rice taken out of the State realized only $63,802.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

52. The estimated number of postal articles, excluding parcels and registered articles, posted and delivered during the year 1340 was 1,578,577, a falling off of 71,942 as compared with the previous year. Forty-one thousand six hundred and sixty-nine registered articles were despatched and 42,012 delivered: these figures show an increase. There was a similar increase in parcel business, the number posted being 3,606 and the number delivered 10,312.

The number of insured articles (letters and parcels) posted was 206, bearing a value of $30,713: the number delivered was 375, valued at $35,811.

Six articles bearing trade charges for the amount of $107.60 were posted in Kedah, those received for delivery numbering 1,332, of a value of $12,596. The number of returned letters dealt with was 16,213 as compared with 15,106 in 1339.

Money order and postal transactions showed a great falling off, the amount involved being $303,415 as against $401,803 in the previous year. A great improvement was effected by the fixing daily of rates of exchange for money orders drawn in India and Ceylon.

The commission on money orders was raised from 1 cent to 2 cents per dollar for all countries except the Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements, Kedah and Perlis.

53. The number of telegrams received, forwarded and transmitted was 40,183, 34,528 and 28,951, respectively, as against 50,635, 43,602 and 45,396 in 1339. The local rates were raised in conformity with those in other parts of British Malaya.

There was a net increase of 43 in the number of subscribers to the Telephone Exchange, the total at the end of the year being 349.

An additional 100 way switchboard was installed at Alor Star.

54. The receipts for the year totalled $95,751 as against $69,065 in 1339, the increase being due to general increase in rates.

A number of Kedah postage stamps were surcharged as "Malaya-Borneo Exhibition" and sold both at Alor Star Post Office and at the Exhibition grounds during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The account had not been adjusted at the close of the year.

The expenditure of the department amounted to $152,474, an increase of $2,705: a large portion of this was capital expenditure on new construction.

Mr. S. Asirvadam was in charge of the department throughout the year and a new post of Assistant Superintendent was created.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

55. The total expenditure of the Public Works Department, including re-votes and special warrants, was $1,694,184 against an estimated expenditure of $2,807,599. A sum of $524,233 had however to be re-voted in 1341, chiefly on account of Crown Agents' indents.

Three hundred and twenty-four miles of metalled roads were maintained at an average cost of $1,605 per mile; the high figure is largely due to the high cost of metal transport. Some 13 miles of road were treated with tarco or asphalt at a cost of $21,527. The latter appears to give better results.

One hundred and eight miles of unmetalled roads were upkept at a total cost of $18,027: this includes 12½ miles of estate roads upkept by owners, the Government giving a subsidy of $500 per mile per annum.

There was a considerable increase in the road mileage of the State, 34 miles of new roads being completed in the course of the year.

56. The new bridge over the Muda River at Batu Pekaka was completed and opened to traffic by His Highness the Regent on 7th Zulhijjah (1st August, 1927): the erection is a creditable piece of work and most useful to the State, shortening the distance from North Kedah to Kuala Ketil and Baling by about 20 miles.

A number of old timber bridges were replaced by those of a permanent type.

57. The new High Court building at Alor Star was commenced towards the end of the year, excellent progress being made.

The new quarters for European officers were started and were approaching completion at the close of the year.

A new Hospital Ward was built at Langkawi and Dysentery Wards at Kuala Ketil and Serdang Hospitals.

The appearance of the Mosque at Alor Star, already a beautiful building, was greatly enhanced by the erection of an ornamental wall round the grounds.

58. The most important work undertaken in the year was the Sungei Patani Water Supply. The scheme was re-designed after consultation with the Director of Public Works, Federated Malay States, the original estimate being largely reduced. The dam for the impounding reservoir was almost completed and good progress had been made with the service reservoir at the close of the year.

In spite of difficulties with the foundations of the dam for the impounding reservoir for the Kulim water supply, good progress was made and the laying of the pipes was completed except for final connections.

59. Electric light was installed as a private undertaking at both Alor Star and Sungei Patani, the services on the whole being well maintained.

60. The formation of an Irrigation Branch of the department was authorized early in the year, and excellent work was done.

Work was concentrated on the areas north of the Kedah River and south of the Sungei Salak, existing streams and canals being surveyed and levels taken: in the Hutan Gelam in the northern section the area was divided into blocks one mile square by rentices.

61. Mr. H. M. Butterfield acted as State Engineer until relieved on 13th Muharram by Major W. R. Sanguinetti, who was confirmed in the appointment. Mr. Butterfield subsequently became Executive Engineer in charge of the Irrigation Department.

At the close of the year Captain Walker, Messrs. A. V. Gibbings and C. E. Jenkins were, respectively, Executive Engineers in North, Central and South Kedah.

TRADE.

62. The gross value of exports in the year was $6,844,127 and of imports $4,473,496.

Trade returns were for the first time regularly kept throughout the year.

The following is a summary of the import and export returns:

	Import.	Export.
A.—Live animals, food, drink and narcotics ...	$2,537,809 ...	$2,364,995
B.—Raw materials	765,998 ...	4,323,163
C.—Manufactured articles	1,082,634 ...	146,267
D.—Sundries	87,055 ...	9,702
Total ...	$4,473,496 ...	$6,844,127

GENERAL.

63. His Majesty the King graciously indicated his appreciation of the services rendered to the State by the Regent of Kedah (His Highness Tunku Ibrahim ibni Sultan Sir Abdul Hamid Halimshah) by conferring upon His Highness the Honorary Companionship of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George. This mark of His Majesty's favour caused great rejoicing in the State.

Their Highnesses the Sultan and the Regent went to Singapore with their suite at the end of March and were there presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who, on behalf of His Majesty the King, graciously presented to His Highness the Regent the insignia of the Companionship of the above Order.

While not perhaps so severely affected as certain other parts of Malaya, Kedah felt the effects of the world-wide trade depression. In spite of large economies its available balances were appreciably reduced and, while its financial position was still very good, it was deemed advisable to restrict the expenditure for the ensuing year strictly to necessary works and commitments.

It was essential to set aside large sums for the completion of the water supply to Sungei Patani and Kulim with the result that road development in 1341 will be retarded.

The new Court of Appeal was opened on the 4th of Shawal (31st May) by the Honourable the Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements (Sir Walter Shaw), Mr. Justice Sproule and Mr. Justice Whitley. This was a notable event in the history of the State and was accompanied by considerable ceremony and various celebrations.

Some control over the export of padi and rice was maintained throughout the year, export being allowed only under permit. This restriction was removed shortly after the close of the year.

His Excellency the Acting High Commissioner (Honourable F. S. James, C.M.G.), paid a short visit to the State in the last month of the year.

Mr. M. S. H. McArthur, British Adviser, went on five months' leave prior to retirement on 28th Sha'aban (26th April). Mr. W. Peel acted as British Adviser for the remainder of the year.

ALOR STAR,
20th January, 1923.

W. PEEL,
Acting British Adviser to the Government of Kedah.

APPENDICES.

A. Revenue.

B. Expenditure.

C. Land Revenue.

D. Civil and Criminal Cases.

E. Rainfall.

F. Temperature.

G. Posts and Telegraphs.

Appendix A.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR EACH YEAR FROM A.H. 1336 TO 1340 (A.D. 1918-1922).

Heading of revenue.	A.H. 1336 (A.D. 1918).	A.H. 1337 (A.D. 1919).	A.H. 1338 (A.D. 1920).	A.H. 1339 (A.D. 1921).	A.H. 1340 (A.D. 1922).
	$	$	$ c.	$	$
1. Marine ...	25,759	22,277	22,625 07	20,186	18,535
2. Customs ...	1,001,254	922,882	1,277,114 10	931,782	977,174
3. Opium Monopoly ...	2,201,346	2,330,139	2,976,717 90	1,619,603	1,560,659
4. Farms and Licences ...	407,659	156,066	211,400 29	249,026	268,092
5. Courts Fees, etc. ...	115,692	117,266	172,036 27	174,632	137,441
6. Police ...	17,173	19,209	20,547 56	19,529	16,038
7. Education ...	4,276	4,354	6,450 50	7,474	8,580
8. Veterinary ...	9,990	9,201	10,345 99	2,803	3,702
9. Reimbursements ...	27,696	23,401	33,848 19	44,729	43,941
10. Posts and Telegraphs ...	40,443	52,940	63,377 85	69,066	95,751
11. Lands ...	598,739	661,693	819,154 11	671,219	763,141
12. Forests ...	74,466	72,796	77,321 50	59,926	51,122
13. Mines ...	12,798	13,934	15,484 36	18,523	8,465
14. Interests...	114,108	175,475	218,240 98	361,432	303,524
15. Sanitary Boards ...	109,891	115,283	147,864 02	155,412	153,464
16. Political Receipts ...	9,167	10,000	*		
17. Miscellaneous ...	10,727	18,077	52,389 31	58,394	425,080
18. Land Sales ...	277,814	216,494	524,893 13	771,715	132,195
Total ...	5,058,998	4,941,487	6,649,811 13	5,235,451	4,966,904

* Included in Miscellaneous.

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENTS OF EXPENDITURE FOR EACH YEAR FROM A.H. 1336 TO 1340 (A.D. 1918–1922).

Heads of Service.	A.H. 1336 (A.D. 1918).	A.H. 1337 (A.D. 1919).	A.H. 1338 (A.D. 1920).		A.H. 1339 (A.D. 1921).	A.H. 1340 (A.D. 1922).
	$	$	$	c.	$	$
1. Charge on account of the Public Debt ...	108,838	108,838	108,838	00	108,838	107,655
2. Ruling House Allowances, Pensions, etc. ...	170,083	167,529	193,530	08	226,361	240,083
3. H. H. The Sultan's Office ...	112,629	116,593	125,143	85	143,473	150,400
4. State Council ...	84,126	97,477	125,959	22	162,680	141,683
5. District Offices ...	115,413	136,577	186,580	36	200,054	188,424
6. Lands ...	103,170	125,703	177,678	20	207,199	229,942
7. Mines ...	16,195	14,675	14,694	76	10,313	11,130
8. Forest ...	34,039	41,332	50,346	65	48,985	54,159
9. Survey ...	226,830	245,824	317,528	23	409,002	363,008
10. Food Control ...	...	...	...		11,527	
11. Labour ...	2,926	5,273	7,175	93	7,476	10,734
12. Treasury ...	22,808	23,413	27,326	99	35,165	37,208
13. Audit Office ...	24,000	30,638	36,433	76	43,182	43,568
14. Marine ...	32,566	45,493	48,404	35	39,809	36,156
15. Courts ...	74,586	94,034	122,751	59	137,801	130,878
16. Police ...	240,780	301,865	378,191	49	421,222	478,982
17. Prisons ...	56,263	66,724	80,270	59	97,093	98,428
18. Medical ...	125,995	172,969	234,826	71	297,604	304,972
19. Veterinary ...	12,513	13,606	17,016	86	25,489	28,585
20. Education ...	95,718	144,098	199,456	56	226,572	233,314
21. Mosque ...	4,644	4,475	6,513	67	9,689	9,081
22. Miscellaneous ...	293,040	249,026	299,459	01	315,886	222,985
23. Posts and Telegraphs ...	55,338	94,108	95,116	32	149,769	152,474
24. Monopolies ...	76,639	87,509	70,122	81	147,892	149,412
25. Sanitary Boards ...	62,750	72,039	85,210	94	93,545	101,348
26. Public Works Department ...	175,327	196,869	268,583	90	219,062	233,517
27. ,, Recurrent ...	326,119	336,730	398,943	02	507,137	682,998
28. ,, Extraordinary ...	1,132,201	1,096,459	629,074	33	1,045,929	849,115
Total ...	3,785,536	4,089,876	4,305,173	18	5,348,754	5,290,239

APPENDIX C.

LAND REVENUE RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1340.

District.	Premia on issue of titles.		Survey fees.		Boundary marks.		Land-tax and land-rent.		Ladang licences.		Registration fees (commission in lieu of stamps).		Miscellaneous.		Grand total.		(+) or (−)	
	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.		
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Kota Star ...	12,000	5,794 60	8,000	10,804 92	200	151 80	125,000	119,101 65	150	257 40	12,000	7,990 58	13,000	19,089 86	170,350	163,190 81	...	7,159 19
Kubang Pasu ...	4,300	6,069 75	6,000	3,596 82	50	102 00	62,000	59,770 70	250	643 05	4,000	2,828 62	6,500	8,199 40	83,100	81,210 34	...	1,889 66
Langkawi ...	1,000	847 75	750	237 83	25	10 20	13,000	11,140 10	100	94 30	1,000	360 52	700	1,322 50	16,575	14,013 20	...	2,561 80
Yen	4,000	6,472 50	2,200	1,449 12	15	66 00	18,000	19,678 55	...	...	1,500	961 73	1,700	2,884 35	27,415	31,512 25	4,097 25	
Padang Trap ...	700	111 50	200	40 00	10	...	8,250	5,212 60	700	500 30	300	166 27	1,000	2,355 20	11,160	8,385 87	...	2,774 13
Kuala Muda ...	135,000	14,806 00	4,000	19,308 61	100	1,266 60	150,000	145,551 90	30	...	20,000	12,743 11	5,000	10,099 16	314,130	203,775 38	...	110,354 62
Kulim	205,000	176,859 45	5,000	8,731 55	500	923 20	121,000	151,338 95	...	...	20,000	15,251 27	4,000	7,071 28	355,500	360,175 70	4,675 70	
Bandar Bahru ...	14,000	5,338 00	1,000	5,540 34	50	32 70	60,000	69,152 90	...	...	5,000	4,384 93	2,500	10,276 71	82,550	94,725 58	12,175 58	
Baling	14,000	11,153 75	500	1,310 25	...	3 60	12,000	13,944 75	200	186 65	2,000	374 01	2,500	3,026 24	31,200	29,999 25	..	1,200 75
Sik	1,000	2,312 50	250	94 25	...	...	5,000	4,543 55	100	552 50	100	35 75	1,000	886 35	7,450	8,424 90	974 90	
Total ...	391,000	229,765 80	27,900	51,113 69	950	2,556 10	574,250	599,435 65	1,530	2,234 20	65,900	45,096 79	37,900	65,211 05	1,099,430	995,413 28	21,923 43	125,940 15

APPENDIX D.

RETURN OF CASES TRIED IN THE COURTS DURING THE YEAR 1340.

Courts.	CRIMINAL.				CIVIL.			
	No. of cases from 1339.	No. of cases instituted.	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases pending at the end of 1340.	No. of cases from 1339.	No. of cases instituted.	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases pending at the end of 1340.
Magistrate's Court, Alor Star	20	1,436	1,325	131	98	1,008	984	122
" Kota Sarang Semut	2	203	204	1	5	15	19	1
" Langgar	7	112	117	2	3	7	9	1
" Pendang	1	77	78	...	7	3	8	2
District Court, Kubang Pasu	3	1,174	1,169	13	20	374	372	22
" Padang Trap	...	123	117	6	...	14	14	
" Langkawi	1	166	166	1	3	175	172	6
" Yen	2	181	183	...	9	86	92	3
" Kota Kuala Muda	...	58	58	...	4	113	113	4
" Semiling	5	72	72	5	5	15	18	2
" Sungei Patani	42	696	695	43	100	464	488	76
" Gurun	3	44	46	1	2	16	15	3
" Baling	17	338	336	19	28	158	179	7
" Kuala Ketil	4	137	138	3	19	50	55	14
" Sik	2	77	77	2	...	15	15	
" Kulim	4	623	625	2	13	534	518	29
" Padang Serai	...	112	112	...	...	95	93	2
" Bandar Bahru	4	258	255	7	11	217	217	11
" Selama	...	6	6	...	...	1	1	
Total ...	117	5,891	5,774	236	327	3,360	3,440	305

KRD.

APPENDIX E.

Annual Return of Rainfall for the Year 1922 A.D.

Month.	North Kedah.					Central Kedah.							South Kedah.				
	Alor Star.	Tanjong Pauh.	Padang Besar.	Kangar, Perlis.	Pulau Langkawi.	Kedah Peak.	Sungei Batu.	Sungei Getah.	Sungei Patani.	Kuala Muda.	Kuala Ketil.	Baling.	Kulim.	Padang-Meiha.	Bandar Bahru.	Serdang.	Batu Lintang.
	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.	In. c.
January	3.49	4.89	2.00	3.14	2.75	3.18	1.36	3.74	7.65	3.05	3.67	4.35	9.36	5.82	7.04	12.26	16.50
February	5.19	4.04	2.85	4.51	.84	4.12	4.11	4.00	6.39	5.47	6.45	4.11	5.19	4.15	6.57	11.87	7.09
March	13.75	11.87	11.28	12.61	14.69	11.66	7.76	10.46	8.98	11.65	12.87	11.06	14.10	9.13	13.76	15.83	10.67
April	13.75	5.85	4.76	5.39	3.51	14.13	4.10	5.78	7.12	12.55	7.95	3.63	14.42	5.59	12.90	18.40	20.12
May	18.61	9.41	5.31	9.34	11.05	18.62	12.36	9.60	7.64	26.25	11.98	7.96	14.49	10.64	13.31	12.88	11.82
June	7.03	4.39	2.38	4.37	9.05	11.18	5.90	2.92	2.84	6.90	3.66	2.59	6.07	3.97	2.66	2.33	1.10
July	8.35	4.73	2.81	6.15	7.79	12.50	7.86	6.01	4.01	4.50	6.31	2.63	6.81	5.83	1.46	3.85	3.15
August	18.49	8.67	6.80	11.70	10.97	18.22	11.27	7.21	7.88	12.60	7.28	7.39	6.84	7.52	4.24	6.34	4.19
September	16.19	10.25	7.69	13.32	12.80	20.70	15.05	11.03	10.32	16.00	11.53	8.13	6.21	8.11	8.70	5.84	5.29
October	13.42	10.54	6.08	14.35	10.82	28.47	18.00	17.24	21.91	13.55	16.55	10.61	27.40	17.10	12.12	14.97	19.36
November	12.05	6.87	11.27	6.90	8.24	18.80	13.41	13.90	15.21	11.45	12.36	11.42	16.18	8.27	7.76	15.01	15.15
December	2.71	5.89	10.94	5.03	9.03	18.10	10.44	11.38	14.09	9.45	14.65	8.96	21.89	14.13	14.97	19.80	30.88
Total ...	133.03	87.40	74.17	97.01	101.54	179.68	111.63	102.87	114.04	133.42	115.26	82.85	148.96	100.26	105.49	139.38	145.32

The rainfall was well distributed throughout the year. February was the driest month. There were 169 rainless days in Alor Star. The greatest fall recorded within 24 hours was 6.12 inches at Batu Lintang on 16-12-1922.

Appendix F.

Annual Return of Average Shade Temperature at the General Hospital, Alor Star, for the year 1922 A.D.

Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.
January	90.00	74.00	16.00
February	93.00	74.00	19.00
March	91.50	76.00	15.50
April	91.00	75.00	16.00
May	91.00	75.00	16.00
June	93.00	75.00	18.00
July	92.50	75.50	17.00
August	92.00	77.00	15.00
September	91.50	72.50	19.00
October	91.50	72.00	19.50
November	91.00	74.50	16.50
December	91.50	75.00	16.50
Total ...	92.62	74.62	18.00

The highest temperature in the shade 95° F. on 14-3-22.

The lowest temperature in the shade 70° F. on 15-5-22.

APPENDIX G

STATISTICS OF THE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT, KEDAH.

Year.	Approximate number of articles passed through the post.	Number of registered articles.		Number of parcels.		Number of insured articles (parcels and letters).			
		Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Value.	Despatched.	Value.
							$ c.		$ c.
A.H. 1336 (A.D. 1918)	1,086,384	26,154	22,272	5,769	1,769	154	22,979 25	79	9,652 82
A.H. 1337 (A.D. 1919)	1,295,658	30,441	30,065	7,172	2,776	134	11,976 76	116	12,945 66
A.H. 1338 (A.D. 1920)	1,648,660	37,164	36,860	9,117	3,279	231	24,974 95	214	28,215 75
A.H. 1339 (A.D. 1921)	1,650,519	40,705	39,211	10,142	3,358	364	32,114 25	213	24,485 71
A.H. 1340 (A.D. 1922)	1,578,577	42,012	41,669	10,312	3,606	375	35,811 90	206	30,713 25

Year.	Amount of Money Order and Postal Order transactions.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Approximate number of telegrams.			Telegraphs and telephone lines.		
			Personal emoluments.	Annually recurrent.	Special expenditure.	Received.	Despatched.	Transit.	Line mileage.	Wire mileage.	No. of telephones.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.						
A.H. 1336 (A.D. 1918)	354,581 04	40,443 21	37,883 85	11,758 38	5,700 98	32,006	27,469	25,324	263	1,030	228
A.H. 1337 (A.D. 1919)	367,160 61	52,939 89	48,889 56	19,531 54	25,686 55	38,558	32,812	37,635	280	1,081	253
A.H. 1338 (A.D. 1920)	342,959 40	63,377 85	65,731 61	13,568 94	19,815 77	49,946	44,785	48,932	300	1,144	277
A.H. 1339 (A.D. 1921)	401,803 83	69,065 98	80,549 60	22,362 88	46,856 80	50,635	43,602	45,396	345	1,380	306
A.H. 1340 (A.D. 1922)	303,415 78	95,751 12*	92,120 37†	25,486 07	34,867 70‡	40,183	34,528	28,951	357	1,420	349

* Excludes $3,157.55 revenue debit and $5,404.15 gun licences, etc.

† Includes $620 as house-rent allowance; $60 special allowance; $440 leave pay and $13,695.64 as war allowance.

‡ Includes $1,000 subscribed by an estate as half share on telephone line construction.

PART II.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF PERLIS FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1340.

FINANCIAL.

1. The revenue for the year amounted to $369,187 on an estimate of $284,735, showing an increase of $27,766 over the preceding year. The expenditure was $362,196 on an estimate of $304,239. Details are given in appendices A and B.

2. Repayment of $45,395 was made towards loan from the Federated Malay States Government. A statement of the assets and liabilities at the end of 1339 and 1340 is given below:

LIABILITIES AT THE END OF 1339 AND 1340.

Liabilities.	At end of 1339 actual. $ c.	At end of 1340 actual. $ c.
Loans	495,394 79	450,000 00
Deposits	12,834 52	11,534 06
Total ...	508,229 31	461,534 06

ASSETS AT END OF 1339 AND 1340.

Assets.	At end of 1339 actual. $ c.	At end of 1340 actual. $ c.
Cash in Treasury	60,145 75	23,551 04
Cash in Bank	51,562 20	62,161 02
Investments	279,997 50	314,292 50
Advances	9,344 94	6,968 40
Excess liabilities over assets ...	107,178 92	54,561 10
Total ...	508,229 31	461,534 06

Investments are entered at cost price, and are in Government loan.

STATE COUNCIL AND LEGISLATION.

3. There were 44 meetings of the State Council.

The following Enactments were passed.

1. The Mining Enactment.
2. The Land Amendment Enactment.
3. The Public Authorities Protection Enactment.
4. The Police Force Enactment.
5. The Sheriah Court Enactment.
6. The Petroleum Enactment.

LANDS AND MINES.

4. The total revenue amounted to $30,838 against an estimate of $42,530, the principal deficiency was in land rents current $10,440. This deficiency was due to partial failure of the padi crop. It was considered advisable to let these arrears stand over, and it is hoped that they will be collected in 1341.

Premium on sale of land showed a deficiency of $1,280 and survey fees $1,310 which was due to the small demand for new land.

Mines revenue showed a deficiency of $224 on an estimate of $2,530.

5. There is little fresh agricultural development to record except in padi cultivation at Simpang Ampat where additional land along the new canal was taken up by Chinese, and a settlement of Bugis Malays from Johore made a promising start with a tap drain which will eventually extend to a point on the coast near Sungai Berembang.

6. The padi report compiled from Penghulus' returns gives area under padi as 41,725 *relongs* and the crop as 7,309 koyans.

7. There was no further planting of rubber or coconuts to record. There is only one rubber estate in Perlis with over 100 *relongs* of rubber in bearing. The land on the coast line is not suitable for coconuts except in small patches, and difficulties of transport in the up country land make the cultivation of this product uneconomical except for the local market.

SURVEYS.

8. The returns of survey work done under the supervision of the Kedah Survey Department is shown in appendix C. In Shawal (June) the temporary services of a licensed Surveyor were engaged, and a commencement was made on a control survey in the mining area on the Setul boundary. The survey follows the path from Kaki Bukit through Wang Tangga, Wang Mengkuang to Wang Lokam and marks had been planted as far as Toh Lit when heavy monsoon rains made further work impossible. Great difficulty was experienced in setting some of the marks and all the materials had to be carried long distances. It is hoped to complete this survey during the next dry season.

9. The measurement of the mining blocks is done by a Land Office demarcator and is not supervised by the Kedah Survey Department. It was felt that a survey traverse through the mining area would be of immense value for tying up this demarcation work.

10. A small section of the watershed boundary between Pillars 15B and 15C on the Perlis-Siamese boundary at Padang Besar was accurately located and defined by concrete marks.

COURTS.

11. The revenue in the Civil and Criminal Courts fell from $9,527 in 1339 to $7,965 in 1340. The revenue collected in the Shereiah Court fell from $1,894 to $1,461.

12. The work done by the Courts is tabulated below:

CRIMINAL COURTS.

—	Cases from 1339.	Instituted in 1340.	Disposed of in 1340.	Pending at end of 1340.
Appeal Court	...	27	26	1
Senior Court	...	37	35	2
Junior Court	...	347	344	3
Shereiah Court	3	20	20	3

CIVIL COURTS.

—	Cases from 1339.	Instituted in 1340.	Disposed of in 1340.	Pending at end of 1340.
Appeal Court	1	42	41	2
Junior Court	...	250	240	10
Shereiah Court	7	81	75	13

Of the criminal appeals 15 were dismissed, 4 were upheld and in 7 the sentence was varied.

Of the civil appeals 25 were dismissed, 8 were upheld and in 8 judgment was varied.

There were three civil appeals to the Raja's Court, all of which were dismissed. There were seven criminal appeals, in one of which the decision of the Senior Court was reversed. One case was referred in which the Judge and Adviser in Senior Court disagreed and a decision was given.

13. In the administration of estates 246 suits remained unsettled from 1339, 45 new suits were filed, 128 were settled and a balance of 163 remained to be settled.

In the matter of settlement of small estates for which formal letters of administration are not issued, 323 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. Endeavour is being made to reduce these arrears.

POLICE.

14. Che Mat, Inspector, was in charge of the police during the year, and in addition to his police duties supervised the issue of passes to cut timber and firewood, and the work of the veterinary inspectors, and registration of births and deaths.

15. The total number of breaches of discipline was 43; 41 were tried departmentally and 2 by the Court.

16. A school was opened at Kangar in the afternoon for the instruction of constables unable to read and write, and recruits are now required to pass in reading and writing. A drill instructor was engaged to smarten up the drill of the Force and physical drill was introduced.

17. The health of the Force was fair, at Padang Besar it has much improved but at Kaki Bukit it is still poor.

18. A rifle range up to 200 yards was opened at Bukit Lagi and the whole Force underwent firing practice at 100 yards.

19. The revenue collected amounted to $3,184 as against $2,893 collected in 1339.

The total expenditure amounted to $24,930 as compared with $28,036 in 1339. The decrease is due to reduction of temporary allowance and fall in price of clothing. Personal emoluments, including temporary allowance, amounted to $22,540 as compared with $24,423 in 1339.

20. Two hundred and ninety-nine reports were received or 23 less than in the previous year. Of these 208 were admitted and 124 discoveries were made. Four hundred and thirty-eight persons were prosecuted, of whom 296 were convicted and 142 acquitted.

Two reports of murder were made with one discovery. One person was tried on charge of murder, but he was found guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

There were 36 reports of cattle theft made at police stations of which 14 were admitted. This shows a decrease of 31 from the previous year. There were two convictions for cattle theft, two for attempted cattle theft and four for retaining stolen cattle, involving in all twelve persons.

21. The total number of animals imported during the year was 42,012, of these 41,590 were pigs, and of this total 40,948 were after undergoing quarantine exported by train from Padang Besar. No buffaloes or bulls were exported by train from Padang Besar.

VITAL STATISTICS.

22. There were 613 births registered, a decrease of 237 as compared with the previous year. These comprised 518 Malays, 29 Siamese, 62 Chinese, 3 Tamils, and 1 Bengali. The Malay figure shows a decrease of 230.

Six hundred and six deaths were registered. Malays 479, Siamese 25, Chinese 85, Tamils 15, Bengali 1 and 1 of other nationality. The total number of deaths is 267 less than in the previous year, and the Malay figure is 229 less. The fall in the birth-rate may perhaps be to some extent explained by a bad padi crop in the 1339-1340 season. I can offer no explanation of the death-rate decreasing proportionately with the birth-rate.

MEDICAL.

23. Mr. Chakrabutty, Senior Dresser, was in charge of Kangar Hospital throughout the year. The State Surgeon of Kedah paid a monthly visit of inspection as in former years.

The total number of in-patients treated during the year was 519, including 25 females, the daily average was 44.36 as against 44.30 in 1339. The total number of out-patients was 9,269 as against 7,425. Malay admissions increased from 48 to 67. The Malays who come for admission are mostly police constables or are brought by them.

The prevalent ailments are venereal disease, malaria and ulcers. Most of the in-patients are connected with mining in the Wangs.

24. Diets were provided by departmental catering, ordinary diets at 19 cents, and milk diets at 28 cents. Arrangements were made for diets to be supplied by contract in future, rice to be provided as usual by the gaol. Arrangements were also made for washing of all hospital clothing to be done on the hospital premises.

25. Three lepers were admitted during the year and transferred to Pulau Jerejak, making a total of five maintained there by Perlis. Two lunatics were transferred to Tanjong Rambutan, bringing the total of Perlis lunatics there to five.

26. *Infectious Diseases.*—One case of smallpox occurred in Kangar, precautions were immediately taken and there were no further cases. One case of chicken-pox was treated in the Hospital, and several mild cases of measles were reported from the kampongs.

27. The total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 1,815, of which 1,613 were successful.

28. Return of rainfall is given in appendix D.

PRISONS.

29. The Adviser is Superintendent of the Prison and is assisted by a Malay gaoler.

There is one prison in Perlis, at Kangar. At the beginning of the year there were 49 prisoners. 140 were admitted during the year, making a total of 189, of whom 130 were released and one escaped, leaving 58 in the Prison at the end of the year.

30. Discipline was fair. Thirty-seven offences by prisoners were tried by the Superintendent and punishments ranging from whipping with a rotan to cautions were inflicted. There were six offences by warders reported and dealt with. The warders underwent regular drills and some elementary firing practice on the range.

The cost of an ordinary diet, including rice and the necessary firewood, was 17 cents, which shows 20 per cent. reduction on last year's cost. Catering was done departmentally.

31. The expenditure on the prison was $15,279, including other charges and purchase of material and padi. This does not include temporary allowances on salaries, which amounted to approximately $2,800.

32. Nineteen thousand two hundred gantangs of padi, purchased at $2,362, were hand-milled in the prison, producing 9,195 gantangs of rice which, sold at 30 cents a gantang, realized $2,759—a gross profit of $397 or 12 per cent. on the outlay.

Materials were purchased at a cost of $1,500, from which articles were manufactured valued at $2,315. Rattan articles and school and office furniture were made, and a new padi store was built in the prison enclosure.

33. About half the prisoners were employed as formerly in extramural work on town improvement and maintenance of Government grounds and some scavenging work.

34. The general health of the prisoners was good. Owing to an outbreak of scabies a weekly medical inspection of all prisoners was instituted.

EDUCATION.

35. Fifteen vernacular schools were maintained during the year and at eleven of these schools Koran Teachers held classes in the afternoons. The number of boys enrolled was 1,344, and the percentage of the attendance was 80, an improvement upon the previous year. The attendance at the Koran classes was poor.

Seventeen summonses were issued for non-attendance at school which resulted in 13 convictions and fines amounting to $30. In 1339 sixty summonses were issued.

36. Twenty-five boys passed the fifth standard, and 27 boys completed the study of the Koran.

37. The staff consisted of 1 Visiting Teacher, 15 Teachers, 9 Assistant Teachers and 8 Pupil Teachers.

CUSTOMS AND HARBOURS.

38. The total revenue amounted to $129,981, of which the principal items were:

Import duty on liquor	$15,298
" " tobacco	23,460
Export " poultry	11,818
" " padi and rice	8,430
" " tin-ore	41,704
" " fish	6,838

The amount of dutiable articles imported in 1339 and 1340 is given below:

	1339.	1340.
Tobacco (pikuls)	338 ...	534
Cigars (pounds)	1,122 ...	793
Cigarettes (pounds)	20,454 ...	17,960
European spirits (gallons)	603 ...	588
Chinese " (gallons)	4,103 ...	2,043
Beer, cider, etc. (gallons)	414 ...	503
Petroleum (gallons)	44,460 ...	60,380

39. The drop in the amount of Chinese spirits from 4,103 to 2,043 gallons is very noticeable, the increase in import duty on liquor accounts for this. It is to be feared that there is secret distilling going on in Perlis and steps are being taken to deal with this expensive form of breach of the laws. The amount of tobacco imported in 1340 exceeds the figure of the previous year in spite of increase of duty. There is no excise duty on tobacco grown in the State but the cultivation is difficult and speculative.

40. The amount of the principal dutiable articles exported in 1339 and 1340 is given below:

EXPORTS.

	1339.	1340.
Tin-ore (pikuls)	4,011 ...	7,721
Padi (koyans)	4,307 ...	3,225
Fish (pikuls)	7,459 ...	5,853
Poultry (dozens)	8,201 ...	6,566
Eggs (dozens)	218,432 ...	180,659
Rubber (pikuls)	46 ...	330
Cattle (head)	129 ...	251
Sheep, goats (head)	93 ...	682
Pigs (head)	270 ...	178
Hides (pikuls)	138 ...	158
Honey (gallons)	115 ...	19
Copra (pikuls)	1,296 ...	3,194
Arecanut (pikuls)	323 ...	1,303

There was a decrease in the export of padi. Export was restricted during the year, a safe margin being preserved in the State for home consumption. The export duty on poultry was reduced from 15 cents to 10 cents in the latter part of the year.

41. The Harbour Department registered the entry of 69 steam vessels of a tonnage of 3,027 tons, 205 tongkangs of a tonnage of 3,830 tons and 991 smaller boats.

42. The number of fishing stakes registered included one jermal, 110 blat pandak, 34 blat panjang, 17 deep water pukat and 137 inshore pukat. The number of boats registered was 741.

SANITARY BOARDS.

43. The Sanitary Board, Kangar, held four meetings during the year, and the Sanitary Board, Arau, two meetings. Arrangements were made for removal of night-soil at Arau, and orders were given for the erection of latrines according to Sanitary Board type. A plot of land was also set aside for a refuse destructor of inexpensive pattern.

A Sanitary Board was also created for Padang Besar village, and measures were taken to improve the sanitary arrangements.

CHANDU MONOPOLY.

44. The total amount of chandu sold during the year was 15,094 tahils. Profits on sales amounted to $157,130, licences to $6,648 and fines to $211.

The expenditure of the department was $2,128. Thirteen prosecutions were brought for breach of the Chandu Enactment, and nine convictions were obtained.

PUBLIC WORKS.

45. The total expenditure for the State amounted to $71,949 against an estimated expenditure with supplementary votes of $73,967.

46. *Under Recurrent Expenditure*—Twenty-one miles of metalled road were upkept during the year at a total cost of $17,457, equivalent to $831 a mile, and $6,007 was spent on a miscellaneous total of 33½ miles of gravelled and grass roads, averaging $182 per mile.

Under buildings and miscellaneous works $3,575 was spent on upkeep of existing buildings, and $4,492 on minor works.

47. Under special services new schools were commenced at Arau and Chuping.

The canal and path remaining to be done were completed from provision "Completion of Sanglang Road", and three miles of the canal, Simpang Ampat to Arau, were excavated with the provision of $12,000.

48. Two miles of the Mines Road were metalled. It is hoped to complete the metalling of this road as far as the 14th mile by the end of 1342.

49. Mr. H. L. Bennett was in charge of public works throughout the year.

GENERAL.

50. His Highness the Raja proceeded to Singapore at the end of March with a small suite to take part in the welcome of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and was presented to His Royal Highness at Government House. His Highness with the other Malay Rulers subsequently paid a visit to His Majesty's Ship "Renown".

51. Exhibits of padi, tin-ore and phosphates were sent to the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition. The tin-ore exhibit, prepared with great ability by Mr. E. Graf, of Pelarit, was much admired.

52. A Siamese Boundary Commission visited Perlis in Jemadilakhir (February) and with an Officer of the Federated Malay States Trigonometrical Department refixed the position of certain boundary marks on the Perlis-Siamese boundary which had been lost.

53. There was no epidemic among men or cattle during the year.

54. Mr. E. W. N. Wyatt acted as British Adviser till 6th March, when he was relieved by Mr. T. W. Clayton.

KANGAR,
3rd January, 1923.

T. W. CLAYTON,
Acting British Adviser to Perlis Government.

APPENDICES.

A. Revenue, A.H. 1339-1340.

B. Expenditure, A.H. 1339-1340.

C. Progress and Cost Return of Field Work, Survey Department.

D. Rainfall, A.D. 1921 and 1922.

Appendix A.

RETURN OF THE ANNUAL REVENUE COLLECTED IN THE YEARS A.H. 1339 TO A.H. 1340.

Headings.	1339.	1340.
	$	$
Land	31,860	28,603
Mines	1,387	2,206
Forests	709	516
Customs	117,597	115,684
Chandu Monopoly	125,461	163,988
Farms and Licences	5,288	4,575
Harbours	2,216	2,131
Courts	9,527	7,965
Shereiah Court	1,894	1,461
Police	2,893	3,185
Veterinary	3,308	5,130
Municipal	10,112	11,114
Prisons	5,805	4,518
Reimbursements	160	435
Miscellaneous	23,204	17,676
Total	341,421	369,187

Appendix B.

RETURN OF THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN THE YEARS A.H. 1339 TO A.H. 1340.

Headings.	1339.	1340.
	$	$
H. H. The Raja	18,360	18,360
Office, H. H. The Raja and Adviser	16,798	13,906
Treasury	2,140	2,209
Audit Office	3,007	1,754
Courts	6,922	7,092
Shereiah Court	2,688	2,507
Police	17,957	16,670
Land and Mines	5,407	5,707
Surveys	9,036	14,912
Penghulus	2,885	2,687
Prisons	13,126	14,627
Medical	12,925	13,816
Veterinary	600	600
Telephones	120	120
Education	8,694	9,596
Customs and Harbours	5,408	6,115
Sanitary Boards	5,478	5,896
Chandu Monopoly	1,502	1,122
Mosques	2,710	2,758
Political Pensions	10,136	8,740
Retired Allowance	373	678
Interests on Loans	19,816	19,816
Miscellaneous	60,055	66,128
Public Works Department	92,533	70,860
" Re-vote	4,925	1,075
Special Vote	9,367	8,683
Census, 1921	4,364	367
Repayment of Loans	—	45 395
Total	337,332	362,196

APPENDIX C.

PROGRESS AND COST RETURN OF FIELD WORK.

SURVEY AND DEMARCATION.

Nature of work.	Chains measured.		Marks planted.				Cost per chain ex offsets.	No. of lots.	*Relongs.*	Acres.	Cost per lot.	Cost per acre.	Total cost.	Remarks.
	Lines.	Offsets.	Stones.	Pipes.	C. M.	Pegs.								
SURVEYS.														
							$ c.				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
State Boundary	67	...	...	...	8	...	3 62	...	...	...	...	...	242 80	
Control Survey	478	14	..	42	...	72	4 85	...	...	...	...	...	2,316 30	
Total ...	545	14	...	42	8	72	4 70	...	...	...	...	...	2,559 10	
DEMARCATION.														
Small Agricultural Lots	40,876	2,542	5,721	...	...	...	0 14	2,407	11,118	7,805	2 44	0 75	5,875 81	Excluding supervision
Mukim Boundaries	517	...	49	...	...	...	0 27	...	...	...	...	...	270 10	" "
Tuition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139 65	" "
Total ...	41,393	2,542	5,770	...	...	...		2,407	11,118				6,285 56	
(Grand total chainage 43,935)														
Comparison with previous year of 1339	22,740	1,114	3,777	...	...	...	23 05	1,842	5,259	3,855	2 90	1 39	5,352 48	Including supervision
Total Demarcation of Small Agricultural Lots for 1340	40,876	2,542	5,721	...	...	...	10 05	2,407	11,118	7,805	2 86	0 89	6,874 59	" "

Appendix D.

RAINFALL, KANGAR, PERLIS.

Month.	1921.	1922.
January	5.82	3.14
February	.09	4.51
March	7.58	12.61
April	3.19	5.39
May	15.36	9.34
June	5.36	4.37
July	7.15	6.15
August	9.73	11.70
September	17.69	13.32
October	8.04	14.55
November	7.07	6.90
December	.22	5.03
Total	87.30	97.01

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JOHORE

ANNUAL REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR

1923

BY

G. A. HEREFORD,
Acting General Adviser.

SINGAPORE:
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Annual Report on the State of Johore for the year 1923.

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The total revenue for 1923 amounted to $11,094,954 and the total expenditure to $7,064,166, giving a surplus for the year of $4,030,788. The estimated and actual totals are compared in the following table:—

	Estimated.	*Actual.*	*Difference.*
	$	$	$
Revenue	6,885,200	11,094,954	4,209,754
Expenditure ...	7,641,194	7,064,166	577,028
Difference ...	755,994	4,030,788	

Revenue.

2. The revenue was more than that for 1922, by $2,469,731, an increase of 28·6 per cent.

3. The following are the chief increases and decreases under sub-heads:—

Head.	*Sub-head.*	*1922.*	*1923.*	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*	%
		$	$	$	$	
Land	Land Rents ...	1,017,989	1,353,376	335,387		+ 32·9
	Survey Fees ...	147,658	95,852		51,806	− 35·0
Customs	Copra ...	206,662	220,134	13,472		+ 6·5
	Rubber ...	146,514	1,314,795	1,168,281		+ 797·3
	Minerals ...	284,339	335,044	50,705		+ 17·8
	Spirits ...	372,478	433,227	60,749		+ 16·3
	Tobacco ...	506,971	614,005	107,034		+ 21·1
	Forest Produce	79,907	85,798	5,891		+ 7·3
	Gambier ...	25,393	32,746	7,353		+ 21·0
Licenses, etc.	Chandu ...	3,411,646	3,519,556	107,910		+ 3·1
	Pawnbrokers ...	106,352	111,663	5,311		+ 4·9
	Rubber-Dealers	82,554	111,717	29,163		+ 35·3
	Stamp Duties ...	77,213	114,481	37,268		+ 48·2
Municipal	Assessment ...	147,462	170,635	23,173		+ 15·7

4. The percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue to the annual total (excluding Land Sales) in the years 1919-1923 were as follows:—

	1919.	*1920.*	*1921.*	*1922.*	*1923.*
Land and Forests	9·3	9·6	13·3	15·5	14·9
Customs	32·0	32·4	25·0	24·8	35·8
Licenses, etc.	47·0	47·8	45·5	45·4	37·5
Other Revenue	11·7	10·2	16·2	14·3	11·8
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Expenditure.

5. The total expenditure was less than that of 1922 by $1,721,707, a decrease of 19·5 per cent.

6. Expenditure for 1922, however, includes a sum of $1,073,039 which was due on account of loss incurred on rice control in 1921. If this sum is deducted from 1922 Expenditure the decrease in 1923, is about $650,000. The decrease is explained by a very large reduction in the expenditure on the Johore Causeway.

7. The more important sub-heads of miscellaneous expenditure were:

	$
Temporary Allowances	405,480
Causeway	332,965
Other Expenditure	192,465
Total ...	930,910

The total sum expended on the Causeway up to the end of 1923, was $2,739,740.

Investments.

8. During the year sales of investments equivalent to a cost price of $95,090 were effected. The amount of investments at the end of December, 1923, at cost price, remaining to the credit of the Government, was $5,279,803, of which the market value was about $5,400,000.

Assets and Liabilities.

9. The surplus at the end of the year amounted to $8,296,220. On the liability side, under deposits, is included a sum of over $203,000 on account of Rubber Restriction Duty.

10. The following are shown in appendices:—

Appendix *A*.—(i) Statement of Assets and Liabilities 1922 and 1923.
Appendix *A*.—(ii) Statement of Actual Revenue, 1922 and 1923.
Appendix *A*.—(iii) Statement of Actual Expenditure, 1922 and 1923.
Appendix *C*.—Statistical Return of Progress, 1914 to 1923.

II.—TRADE.

11. The total trade for the year 1923 shows a value of $84,171,818 compared with $62,029,612 in 1922 constituted as follows:—

	1922.	*1923.*
	$	$
Imports	24,407,531	27,869,594
Exports	37,861,597	56,779,727
	62,269,128	84,649,321
Less Re-exports ...	239,516	477,503
	62,029,612	84,171,818

an increase of 35·7 per cent; imports show an increase of 14·2 per cent and exports an increase of 49·7 per cent.

Imports.

12. The following table shows, under the main heads the value for 1922 and 1923.

Class.	*1922.*	*1923.*	*Increase or Decrease per cent.*
	$	$	
A.—Foods, Drinks and Narcotics	16,307,956	18,848,955	+ 15·6
B.—Raw Materials	3,067,060	2,753,525	− 10·2
C.—Manufactured Articles ...	4,368,395	5,453,904	+ 24·8
D.—Coin and Bullion ...	8,468	49,407	+ 483·5
E.—Sundries	655,652	763,803	+ 16·5
Total ...	24,407,531	27,869,594	+ 14·42

A detailed statement appears in Appendix *B* (i).

Exports.

13. The following table gives the percentages of the total exports from Singapore which represent the Johore exports in 1922 and 1923.

	1922.	*1923.*
Arecanuts	38·4	22·0
Copra	21·5	17·6
Pepper	·6	·3
Gambier	29·3	—
Rubber	23·5	8·1
Tapioca	28·8	19·3

A detailed statement of exports appears in Appendix *B*. (ii).

III.—CUSTOMS.

14. The total Customs revenue collected was $3,859,033. This amount is 67·5 per cent more than the 1922 total of $2,303,040.

15. (i) Revenue by Districts, 1919 - 1923.

District.	*1919.*	*1920.*	*1921.*	*1922.*	*1923.*
	$	$	$	$	$
Muar ...	992,554	835,792	179,643	317,590	740,883
Batu Pahat ...	350,738	354,164	211,822	337,876	548,541
Kukub ...	199,251	257,868	150,811	159,541	229,424
Johore Bahru ...	1,172,459	1,386,913	975,907	1,099,505	1,658,743
Kota Tinggi ...	382,327	459,222	176,618	212,436	346,338
Endau ...	270,490	234,520	153,185	100,057	136,727
Segamat ...	204,033	190,972	44,222	76,035	188,377
Total ...	3,571,852	3,719,451	1,892,208	2,303,040	3,849,033

(ii) REVENUE BY PRODUCTIVE GROUPS, 1919-1923.

Group.	*1919.*	*1920.*	*1921.*	*1922.*	*1923.*
	$	$	$	$	$
Arecanuts ...	91,551	107,629	78,322	86,065	107,539
Copra	241,683	330,130	220,027	204,392	220,997
Gambier	68,806	46,744	16,050	25,497	31,497
Pepper	17,429	8,931	2,415	1,441	808
Rubber	1,689,445	1,518,828	106,924	341,040	1,306,123*
Tapioca	103,834	72,953	37,529	40,133	72,774
Other Agricultural Produce ...	60,849	104,003	89,312	106,850	82,367
Forest Produce ...	87,581	98,394	140,368	82,792	83,294
Minerals ...	346,074	389,080	265,175	287,108	324,522
Marine Produce ...	18,456	20,754	28,521	17,801	16,844
Miscellaneous Produce ...	4,522	6,045	3,632	2,657	1,744
Alcoholic Liquor ...	466,451	553,807	390,150	374,449	435,694
Tobacco ...	375,171	397,232	396,137	508,630	615,885
Petroleum ...	—	—	24,527	82,183	97,145
Matches	—	—	5,744	51,274	61,383
Live Animals ...	—	283	1,532	1,541	1,847
Weighing Fees ...	—	64,154	84,947	88,053	387,307†
Tobacco Licence ...	—	484	896	1,134	1,263
Total ...	3,571,852	3,719,451	1,892,208	2,303,040	3,849,033

16. In the following table are shown the proportionate contributions made to the revenue by the various groups of dutiable articles in the last five years (tobacco licenses and weighing fees are not included).

PERCENTAGE.

Group.	*1919.*	*1920.*	*1921.*	*1922.*	*1923.*
Arecanuts	2·6	2·9	4·3	3·8	3·11
Copra	6·8	9·0	12·2	9·2	6·68
Pepper	0·5	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·01
Gambier	1·9	1·3	0·9	1·1	0·91
Rubber	14·0	41·7	5·9	15·4	37·70
Tapioca	2·8	2·0	2·1	1·9	2·12
Other Agricultural Produce ...	1·7	2·9	4·9	4·8	2·39
Minerals	9·6	10·6	14·7	13·0	3·39
Forest Produce	2·4	2·7	7·8	3·7	2·45
Marine Produce	0·5	0·5	1·6	0·8	0·49
Miscellaneous Produce	0·1	0·0	0·2	0·1	0·02
Spirits Imports	13·6	15·3	21·6	17·0	12·59
Tobacco Imports	10·5	10·9	21·9	23·0	17·47
Live Animals	—	—	0·1	0·1	0·02
Petroleum	—	—	1·4	3·7	2·84
Matches	—	—	0·3	2·3	1·81
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·00

*Johore Government's shares of the duty collected under the Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactments from 1-11-22 to 31-12-23.

†Includes $330,144 being weighing fees on rubber from 1-11-22 to 31-12-23.

17. Under the Rubber Restriction Scheme the duties on cultivated rubber are now two cents a pound for rent-paying land and three cents a pound for land not paying rent. In each case there is a heavy additional duty if rubber is exported in excess of the amount allowed to be exported at minimum rates.

Rubber goods manufactured in the State are exempted from duty for one year from 1st November, 1923.

The duties on other articles remained as in the previous year.

18. The following table gives the average prices per pikul for the years 1922 and 1923 upon which duty was assessed:—

	1922.	*1923.*
	$	$
Copra	10.53	10.00
Pepper	13.25	15.00
Gambier	14.25	15.00
Rubber	39.00	67.00
Tin	81.00	81.00

19. The total amount of export duties collected, less any refunds, was $2,633,305 as against $1,284,812 in 1922 an increase of 104·9 per cent. The main increases were rubber $965,083, tapioca $32,641, arecanuts $21,474, copra $16,605, tin-ore $20,565, and iron-ore $16,642. The main decrease was timber $9,043.

20. The total amount of import duties collected less refunds, was $1,211,166 against $1,017,094 in 1922, an increase of 19·0 per cent.

The duty on alcoholic liquors was greater by $61,200 and on tobacco greater by $107,200 than in 1922.

IV.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

21. The usual work of supervision of Chinese women and girls was carried out.

22. The Protector of Chinese is also Registrar of Societies under "The Societies Enactment, 1915," and under this Enactment 17 societies were registered and 12 were exempted from registration.

23. The number of Indian labourers employed on estates in Johore during the last five years was as follows:—

1919	12,895
1920	16,455
1921	15,956
1922	14,755
1923	15,413

24. The health of the estates was reported last year as being the best for many years past, and in 1923 it was even better still.

25. During the year 50 (43 adults and 7 minors) decrepit and destitute Indians were repatriated through the Labour Office.

26. All the Indian labour employed in the State is free and labourers are at liberty to leave their employment at any time upon giving a month's notice.

V.—LAND AND MINES.

27. The revenue for 1922 and 1923 was as follows:—

Rents.—

	1922.	*1923.*
	$	$
Land Rents, Recurrent ...	1,010,429	1,356,850
Land Rents, Annual Licences ...	14,154	14,941
Mining Rents	15,934	12,786
Rents of Government Plantations	749	577

	1922.	1923.
	$	$
Licences.—		
Gravel, Stone, etc.	1,338	789
Mining	675	—
Prospecting	10,468	8,673
Fees.—		
Miscellaneous	2,380	3,758
Notices, Warrants, etc. ...	3,775	4,906
Registration of Titles etc. ...	7,155	11,207
Survey and Demarcation ...	146,907	98,715
Total ...	1,213,964	1,513,202
Land Sales.—		
Premium on Agricultural Land ...	167,710	263,652
Premium on Mining Land ...	7,015	5,856
Total ...	172,725	269,508

Other sums collected in 1922 and 1923 but not credited as land revenue were:—

Licences.—

	1922.	1923.
	$	$
Rubber Dealers Enactment ...	79,798	106,434
Burials Enactment	500	—
Mineral Ores Enactment ...	400	300
Fees.—		
Sale of Boundary Marks ...	22,151	10,296
Sale of Plans	885	1,411
Miscellaneous	1,742	3,128
Total ...	105,476	121,569
Grand Total ...	1,492,165	1,904,279

28. The collections according to districts in 1923 were as follows:—

Revenue detailed.	Johore Bahru.	Muar.	Batu Pahat.	Endau.	Segamat.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Rents.						
Land Rents (Recurrent)	566,731	405,276	209,848	33,946	141,049	1,356,850
Land Rents Annual Licences	8,498	552	3,388	2,208	295	14,941
Mining Rents ...	1,465	...	169	11,152	...	12,786
Government Plantations	190	220	167	...	...	577
Licences.						
Gravel, Stones etc. ...	377	186	103	...	123	789
Mining	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prospecting ...	2,765	...	...	5,908	...	8,673
Fees.						
Miscellaneous ...	2,482	801	19	443	13	3,758
Notices and Warrants...	305	1,249	3,046	136	170	4,906
Registration of Titles ...	3,704	4,360	1,956	504	693	11,207
Survey and Demarcation	32,582	22,256	21,571	1,599	20,707	98,715
Total ...	619,099	434,900	240,267	55,896	163,040	1,513,202
Land Sales.						
Premia on Grants ...	72,039	54,642	111,658	3,118	22,195	263,652
Premia on Mining Lands	1,700	...	326	3,830	...	5,856
Total ...	73,739	54,624	111,984	6,948	22,195	269,508
Miscellaneous, Licences Rubber Dealers Enact.	10,240	61,937	27,200	579	6,478	106,434
Reimbursements-in-aid.						
Sale of Boundary Marks	3,064	2,209	1,925	234	2,864	10,296
Sale of Plans ...	1,176	146	25	17	47	1,411
Miscellaneous (House Rents)	3,128	...	...	...	...	3,128
Total ...	17,608	64,292	29,150	830	9,389	121,269
Grand Total ...	710,446	553,834	381,401	63,674	194,624	1,903,969

The following additional revenue was collected by the Johore Bahru Land Office:—

	$
Licence under the Mineral Ores Enactment ...	300

COMPARISON.

29. A comparison of revenue excluding land sales, miscellaneous licences and reimbursements for the last five years shows:—

		Percentage of increase or decrease over previous year.
1919	978,525	+ 34 per cent.
1920	1,061,279	+ 8 ,, ,,
1921	946,359	− 11 ,, ,,
1922	1,213,964	+ 28 ,, ,,
1923	1,513,202	+ 25 ,, ,,

30. The total recorded alienation of land in the State is as follows:—

	Acres.
For Agricultural Town and Village Land ...	822,182
Mining	15,646
Total ...	837,828

Of the above 642,080 acres are held under completed titles, 195,748 acres under approved applications awaiting issue of titles.

Registration.

31. Registration work in the Office of the Commissioner of Land and Mines is shown in the following table:—

Land Enactment.

	1922.	*1923.*
Total number of transactions ...	2,549	3,170
Number of Grants registered ...	826	763
Number of transfers registered ...	638	1,076
Number of charges registered ...	331	356

Mining Enactment.

Total number of transactions ...	43	64
Number of mining leases registered ...	16	64
Number of certificates registered ...	11	16

32. In the District Land Offices in Muar and Batu Pahat the following transactions were registered:—

	Muar.	*Batu Pahat.*
Number of Mukim entries registered ...	643	341
Number of transfers registered ...	548	181
Number of charges registered ...	64	17

33. In addition the following transactions were registered in respect of Surat Sementara (incomplete titles).

	Muar.	*Batu Pahat.*
Original Documents	1,840	2,307
Transfers	1,508	1,022
Charges	79	18

Applications.

34. The application books were closed to applicants desiring to open up new areas for rubber, but applications continued to be accepted from persons already in occupation of rubber land who desired to legalize incomplete titles.

Very little new land was alienated for any form of cultivation and there was no demand for building lots in Town areas.

Settlement.

35. The Settlement Enactment, 1920, was put into force with great success in Muar and Batu Pahat. By means of the Enactment, areas of occupied lands are treated in blocks, settled and demarcated and the occupiers are compelled to take out titles. About 6,000 lots have already been settled and it is intended soon to extend the system to other districts. The amount of land occupied in the State without any form of legal title is still very large, and is estimated at about one third of the cultivated area of the State.

Mukim Registers.

36. Mukim Registers are at present in existence only in Muar and Batu Pahat, where the number of entries is steadily increasing. It is hoped, however, to be able to start them in 1924 in Johore Bahru and Ségamat, but the small holders have not yet quite realized the advantage of mukim registration as opposed to title by Grant.

Alsagoff Concession, Kukub.

37. The work of settlement was continued during the year and the demarcation of small holdings is nearly completed.

VI.—AGRICULTURE.

38. The Agricultural Department now consists of the Inspector of Agriculture, an Assistant Inspector (temporary) in Muar, five Sub-Inspectors, two Probationers and four Apprentices.

Rubber.

39. The attention paid by large estates to diseases and pests, cultivation, soil conservation and agricultural sanitation has been very marked. Conservative systems of tapping have been adopted on most Estates. But grafting on a large scale has been carried out on two Estates, the budding has been successful and the plants are making good headway.

The improvement of the rubber market has not had much effect yet on the condition of the small holdings, and the tapping is uniformly bad and excessive.

Coconuts.

40. A large and flourishing coconut industry has been established on the West Coast. Around Benut the cultivation is chiefly in the hands of Bugis settlers who have paid careful attention to drainage. The holdings are usually overgrown with lalang and blukar, but this is not necessarily an evil as it prevents the very heavy soil there from being baked in the hot dry weather.

Padi.

41. The 1922-1923 crop was very poor due to damage by rats. Owing to the extremely dry weather this season's padi had to be planted very late and it is too soon to predict the nature of the yield.

The area under padi in Muar is increasing and large areas of hill padi are cultivated by Bugis on the West Coast.

Fruit.

42. The fruit season during the third quarter of the year was very successful.

Pineapples.

43. Four canning factories are still operating in the State and the industry is on the increase.

Betel Nuts.

44. A large export of these nuts is still maintained in Muar. As a rule the palms are interplanted with rubber and coconuts and receive scanty attention. The industry is almost entirely in the hands of Chinese.

Other Crops.

45. The area under patchouli is slowly increasing and a distillery is in operation in Johore Bahru.

There is a fairly large sago palm industry especially in Batu Pahat.

Tapioca is still grown extensively in young rubber clearings by Chinese.

The cultivation of Gambier is on the decrease but there is still a small export from Kota Tinggi, Central Johore, and Kukub.

Tuba is largly grown by market gardeners, and a Japanese Estate is cultivating it on a large scale and putting an extract on the market.

DISEASES AND PESTS.

Rubber.

Bark Diseases.

46. *Mouldy Rot.*—A strenuous campaign has been made against this disease but the condition of the holdings in districts where it is prevalent is such that little improvement can yet be reported.

Black Stripe.—This disease was reported in Kota Tinggi and Batu Anam but in each case was prevented from spreading.

Brown Bast.—This is particularly common in the poorer soils of South Johore but occurs throughout the whole State, being generally due to over tapping and failure to remove affected trees.

Stem Diseases.

47.—*Pink Disease.*—Isolated cases have occurred at several places in both North and South Johore, but there has been nothing in the nature of an epidemic.

Ustulina zonata, Lev.—Both stem and collar infections have been noted, but the distribution is not wide.

Root Diseases.

Fomes lignosus, Klotsch.—This disease is particularly prevalent in young clearings, and also in young rubber interplanted with tapioca.

Wet Rot.—(Fomes pseudo-ferreus. Wakef). The centres of this disease have been kept under observation, and a considerable amount of work has been done in destroying old roots and timber and in isolating diseased areas.

Sphaerostilbe repens.—A few cases have been noted but it is comparatively rare and has not caused much damage.

Pests.

48. *White ants.*—These are still the most serious pest the rubber planter has to face in Johore. Stumping and clearing appears to be the only real preventive.

Deer and Pig.—Considerable damage is done every year by these animals.

Boring Beetles.—(Xyleborus fornicatus). These pests have been found active in neglected trees damaged by fire, lightning or wind.

COCONUT DISEASES AND PESTS.

49. *Diseases.*—A somewhat serious disease was discovered at Benut. It affected trees in groups and appears to be infectious. No organism has yet been isolated and it is still being investigated by the Agricultural Department.

50. *Pests.*—Attacks of skipper caterpillars, scale and aphis have been met with but not in serious numbers.

Black beetles (Oryctes rhinoceros Linn.) are still common, and in Batu Pahat owing to favourable breeding conditions, the damage done is considerable. The work of clearing these breeding grounds is progressing steadily.

Red Weevil.—(Rhyncophorus schach, Oliv.). Damage by this pest is noticeable especially near the Batu Pahat River, where it is very difficult to deal with the stumps of the sago palms on the marshy banks.

PADI.

51. The chief pests are Podops coarctata, Leptocorisa varicornis, Fabr. (especially in Kota Tinggi), and a species of mole cricket known locally as 'sorok-sorok'. Rats have already been mentioned and in addition wild pigs and birds do a considerable amount of damage.

OTHER CROPS.

52. Bananas were attacked by a leaf curling caterpillar (Erionota thrax. L.) and also by a weevil identified as Sphenophorus sordidus, Gerso.

A herd of elephants caused a good deal of damage to maize and bananas in Kota Tinggi.

Other fruit trees were attacked by a Psychidæ pest, (especially on jambu bol trees), and by scale and aphis especially on lime and orange trees.

VII.—MINES.

53. The Mines Department consists of a Warden of Mines, an Inspector of Mines, two mines Overseers and the usual Clerical Staff.

By arrangements with the Federated Malay States the geological survey was continued until towards the end of the year when the Geologist was incapacitated by illness.

54. The total revenue derived from mining in 1922 and 1923 is shown below:—

Export Duty.—

	1922.	*1923.*
	$	$
(*a*) Tin-ore	175,872	196,437
(b) Iron-ore	111,367	128,009
Rents on mining leases ...	15,935	12,786
Premium	7,015	5,856
Carried forward ...	310,189	343,088

	1922.	1923.
	$	$
Licences.—		
Brought forward ...	310,189	343,088
(*a*) Prospecting	10,443	8,673
(*b*) Individual	675	250
(*c*) Ore buyers	400	300
Total ...	321,707	352,311

55. The expenditure in 1923 was $21,123 compared with $21,318 in 1922.

56. The amount of tin-ore exported in 1923 was 22,327 pikuls against 25,031 pikuls in 1922.

The plant of the Middleton Tin Mines Limited remained idle and operations were confined to lampan workings.

Tengkil Tin Mines treated 199,500 cubic yards for a return of 2,099 pikuls of ore.

Lingui Tin Limited treated 355,000 cubic yards for a return of 2,924 pikuls of ore.

57. The Japanese Hæmatite (Iron-ore) Mine at Bukit Medan produced 154,161 tons of ore against 111,367 in 1922. The labour force has been increased to 990 and an 80 horse-power air compressor plant will shortly be employed for drilling. Thirty-one tongkangs and 11 launches and tugs are employed for the transport of the ore down the river to the sea.

58. The labour force on the mines during 1923 was 3,194 persons and machinery of 691 horse-power was employed. Except on the Japanese Iron Mine, the whole labour force is Chinese.

59. Forty-nine and three-quarter tons of china clay were exported from workings at Sungei Perpat. The works here are being enlarged with the object of turning out 600 tons a month. At present the clay is being exported to India, but it is hoped to arrange also for export to America and to undertake the manufacture of latex cups, tiles and rice bowls.

60. An area of 16,846 acres was held under mining titles in 1923 compared with 18,348 acres in 1922.

61. Prospecting licences over 46,215 acres were issued during the year. Areas amounting to 534 acres were selected and licences for 21,392 acres remained in force at the end of the year. Prospecting was mainly confined to the Endau District, and two new localities, Ulu Sungei Madek and Ulu Sungei Ambat are now being investigated. Tin has also been found near Bukit Pelali in the Peninsula between the Johore River and the China Sea.

VIII.—FORESTS.

62. Exploration was carried out chiefly in the Endau District but work was also done in other parts of the State. Forest very rich in camphor was found south of the Kluang-Mersing road. Generally speaking the timber on the east of the railway is very much better than on the west.

63. Mangrove reserves of 1,600 acres at Kukub and 20,500 acres on the Pulai River, and an inland reserve of 20,000 acres at Jemaluang were finally gazetted. The final notification of another reserve of 15,000 acres at Gunong Arong was delayed owing to difficulties of survey.

64. Preliminary notifications were published for reserves of 200,000 acres at Bekok, 1,500 acres at Batu Pahat including Gunong Banang and the neighbouring hills, and 900 acres of mangrove at Sungei Pendas near Johore Bahru.

65. Two other reserves at Rengam and Ulu Mersing were provisionally approved by the Government during the year but the preliminary notices had not been issued before its close.

66. There was a marked recovery in the timber market, and in order to prevent the excessive felling of "chengal" it was found necessary to raise the export duty. The object of preserving "Chengal" is not only on account of the timber but also because it is the source of a valuable damar. It is hoped that in time timber cutters will take up other timbers for the export market.

67. The amount of timber actually cut in 1923 was 16,803 tons and the export was 16,099 tons.

68. The amount of firewood and fuel upon which royalty was paid was 35,331 tons. There is little of interest to record under this heading as the mangrove forests are still in need of rest and no coupes were opened during the year.

69. Departmental tappings of Damar Penak were started at Kota Tinggi but only on a small scale owing to difficulty in obtaining labour.

70. The total revenue amounted to $104,485, being $55,585 in excess of the expenditure.

71. The revenue for 1922 and 1923 is shown below:—

	1922.	*1923.*
	$	$
Timber	47,985	61,512
Firewood and Charcoal ...	10,037	13,365
Minor Produce	23,750	26,875
Other sources	563	2,733
	82,335	104,485

IX.—SURVEYS.

72. The average effective strength of the staff throughout the year was 84 including the Superintendent and six European Surveyors. Of the European Surveyors on agreement one left on expiration of agreement and one was allowed to resign. Only one of them was replaced.

73. The following returns show the state of survey work with reference to requisition:—

Details.	*Grants Lots.*		*Native Holdings.*	
	Number.	*Area in Acres.*	*Number.*	*Area in Acres.*
Unsatisfied requisitions on 31st December, 1922. ...	2,834	94,309	9,284	30,083
Requisitions received during 1923.	659	28,261	1,672	4,345
	3,493	122,570	10,956	34,428
Requisitions satisfied during 1923.	570	46,964	2,625	7,905
Requisitions cancelled during 1923.	76	5,589	46	129
Requisitions remaining 1923 unsatisfied on 31st Dec. ...	2,847	70,017	8,285	26,394
	3,493	122,570	10,956	34,428

Details unsatisfied requisitions.—

Details.	Grants Lots. Number.	Grants Lots. Area in Acres.	Native Holdings. Number.	Native Holdings. Area in Acres.
Awaiting Survey or demarcation	756	32,373	1,595	5,138
In hand in field	663	10,610	1,711	5,967
In Land Offices for settlement	494	11,713	2,484	7,819
In Office awaiting, check etc.	934	15,321	2,495	7,470
	2,847	70,017	8,285	26,394

74. During the year 780 grants, 13 mining leases, 31 agricultural leases, 17 mining certificates, and 3,519 mukin extracts were sent to Collectors.

75. In addition 1,266 lots of an area of 4,815 acres were satisfied in Muar under a Demarcation Scheme in connection with the Settlement Enactment. There probably remain some 35,000 small lots of this nature to be surveyed in the State.

76. Office work included preparation of 181 certified plans of agricultural lands, 78 certified plans of town lands and 118 plans of areas of mukim extract holdings. One thousand and eleven tracings were supplied to Land Offices besides 18 tracings of standard 16 chain and 4 chain sheets. Some 400 miscellaneous tracings were prepared for the use of surveyors and the public.

77. A Topographical plan of part of Johore Bahru town was prepared for reproduction.

78. The amount of field work done departmentally shows a remarkable increase at a reduced cost per acre as is shown below.

	Lots.	Acreage.	Cost.
			$
1922	4,195	23,175	96,191
1923	8,896	42,595	109,417

It must, however, be pointed out that conditions were peculiarly favourable in 1923. The weather was good and consequently there was little sickness among the field staff. No senior surveyors were on leave and finally large areas of native holdings were being surveyed in a flat country.

Marked progress was especially made in surveys of native holdings under the Settlement Enactment, 1920. In Muar 4,791 lots of an area of 9,960 acres and in Benut 1,375 lots of an area of 10,250 acres were dealt with. In addition to this some 45 miles of standard traverses permanently marked were completed and 5 minor Trigonometrical stations were fixed.

79. During the year 90 lots totalling 6,300 acres were surveyed by contract surveyors at a cost of $10,500. In future all surveys are to be carried out departmentally.

80. The expenditure of this Department amounted to $238,180 being $40,945 less than in 1922. The total revenue collected by the Land Offices on account of survey was $55,215.

X.—JUDICIAL.

81. Thirty-eight criminal cases were registered and 12 criminal appeals were heard. Four criminal assizes were held at Johore Bahru, four at Muar and four at Batu Pahat.

Note.—A requisition is satisfied when the work of Survey Department is so far completed that titles can be supplied when demanded.

Four hundred and four civil suits, 8 civil appeals, 185 administration suits and 332 miscellaneous were registered.

82. The Court of Appeal sat on three occasions.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

83. A compilation of the return of cases is given:—

	Criminal.	*Civil.*
Johore Bahru (including Kota Tinggi, Kukub and Kluang)	3,202	910
Muar	1,531	1,139
Batu Pahat	1,136	420
Endau	224	80
Segamat	682	319
	6,775	2,868

XI.—POLICE.

84. The strength of the Force was on the 31st December, 27 officers and 948 other ranks and for the first time on record the strength of the rank and file was up to the approved establishment.

85. At the close of the year 49 police stations and 2 headquarter offices were maintained. In addition police detachments were stationed at Sagil, Panchor, Renchong, Sri Gading and Batu Ragi. New police stations at Kim Kim and Yong Peng were nearly completed at the end of the year.

RECRUITMENT, CASUALITIES AND DISCIPLINE.

86. During the year under review 189 recruits were enlisted, of whom 184 were Malays and 5 Sikhs. One hundred and thirty-four uniformed officers left the force on pension, discharge or dismissal.

At the close of the year there were only three European officers. At least two more are requisite for efficiency.

87. The discipline of the force continues to improve, and though there is undoubtedly still a considerable amount of corruption in the force, it is anticipated that it will continually decrease with the improved standard now required of recruits, and also with the enrolment of a better type of Malay Inspectors.

HEALTH.

88. Five hundred and sixty-five members of the force were admitted to hospital, and 3,146 were treated as out-patients. There were 7 deaths compared with 5 in 1922.

CRIME.

89. The total number of offences of all kinds reported was 8,655 compared with 9,280 in 1922. For various causes it appears that the proportion of false reports in Johore is greater than in the rest of the Peninsula. The following figures, however, show that the decrease in serious crime is being maintained.

	Murder and culpable homicide.	*Robberies.*	*Thefts.*
1919	40	107	1,280
1920	46	119	1,509
1921	52	154	1,371
1922	29	109	1,360
1923	34	72	1,048

90. Not only has the number of reports of robberies decreased, but the type of those reported are generally less formidable than in previous years, and point to the work of casual robbers rather than of organized gangs. A daring robbery was committed in Johore Bahru Town in December but two of the three robbers were arrested and subsequently convicted and sentenced. Secret Societies still cause trouble but 27 prosecutions were instituted with good effect. There are, however, some signs that the activity of the Protectorate and Police in Singapore is driving a considerable number of Secret Society promoters to this State.

Firearms.

91. Three thousand two hundred and fifty-nine firearms were registered against 3,002 in 1922. There were 46 prosecutions under the Arms Enactment.

Weights and Measures.

92. Thirteen thousand three hundred and ninety-two weights and measures were verified by the Police Department and 90 prosecutions were instituted.

Motor Cars and Drivers.

93. Two hundred and ninety-three private cars and 628 hire cars were registered during the year. The corresponding figures for 1922 were 227 and 460. One hundred and fifty-six motor lorries compared with 105 in 1922, and 123 motor bicycles against 99 were also registered. Licences were granted to 566 drivers as against 327 in 1922.

Noxious Animals.

94. Rewards amounting to $1,940 were paid for the destruction of noxious animals. Sixty-three persons were killed by tigers and 20 by crocodiles.

Gambling Supervision.

95. One hundred and fifty-five cases were brought and fines amounting to $6,494 including confiscations were imposed.

Fires.

96. Sixty-two fires were reported to the Police during the year. The most destructive fire occurred at Panchor when plank and attap buildings valued at $45,000 were destroyed under very suspicious circumstances. Another large fire occurred at Lubok Pekan where wooden buildings valued at $16,500 were destroyed. Fortunately in none of these fires was there any loss of life.

Expenditure.

97. The expenditure on the Police was $524,920 compared with $524,138 in 1922.

XII.—JOHORE MILITARY FORCES.

98. The Johore Military Forces were maintained at their usual efficiency.

99. Field training was carried out in March at Kota Tinggi. It consisted of combined operations with British Troops and His Excellency the General Officer Commanding expressed his appreciation of the work done by the Forces.

100. A detachment took part with great credit in the parade in honour of His Majesty the King's birthday on the 3rd June. A review was held by His Highness the Sultan at the Parade ground on his birthday (17th September), in which besides the Forces there also participated the Johore Malay Volunteers, the Police and the Malay College Cadets.

101. The Malay Volunteers were kept up to strength, and through the keenness of the officers very marked improvement was noticeable.

European Volunteers.

102. The European Volunteers were entirely reorganized. The old Force was disbanded and the new "Johore Volunteer Rifles" under the command of Major W. B. Y. Draper, M.C., was constituted on the 29th April. His Highness the Sultan kindly consented to accept the rank of Honorary Colonel. An adjutant arrived from England early in the year, and practically every able-bodied European in the State has joined up.

XIII.—PRISONS.

Prison Population.

103. Admissions to the two State prisons, Johore Bahru and Muar, totalled 1,293 as against 1,421 in 1922.

The daily average numbers for 1922 and 1923 are shown in the following table:—

	1922.		1923.	
	Johore Bahru.	*Muar.*	*Johore Bahru.*	*Muar.*
Civil prisoners ...	27·4	24·2	7·5	13·3
Convicted prisoners ...	257·0	91·2	266·4	93·1

Convicted prisoners in the State prisons numbered as follows:—

	Johore Bahru.	*Muar.*
Remaining on 1st January, 1923 ...	282	81
Admitted during 1923	672	619
Total ...	954	700
Released during 1923	701	540
Transferred	—	29
Escaped	1	—
Died	15	3
Executed	1	—
Remaining on 31st December, 1923 ...	236	128
Total ...	954	700

Classification of prisoners on 31st December, 1923.

	Johore Bahru.	*Muar.*	*Total.*
Long Sentence	143	—	143
Short Sentence	92	128	220
Prisoners on remand ...	16	13	29
Awaiting banishment ...	13	—	13
Sentenced to death ...	1	—	1
Total ...	265	141	406

Health.

104. There were 15 deaths in the Prison Hospital at Johore Bahru, and there were three deaths in Muar.

The average daily number in hospital were:—

Johore Bahru	5·8
Muar	4·8

Discipline.

105. Two hundred and fifty-two offences by prisoners were dealt with and six floggings were inflicted. There were no serious disorders in either prison.

Labour.

106. At Johore Bahru an average of 116 prisoners were engaged by the Public Works Department, on extramural labour, which consisted principally of earth work, drainage and tree-felling connected with anti-malarial works and Government Quarters.

A large number of concrete bricks and pipes were manufactured inside the prison.

Prisoners undergoing hard labour were also employed in baking, carpentering, chick-making, tailoring, making of baskets, rattan chairs and coir-mats, laundry work and cooking inside the prison.

At Muar the daily average number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 54·6.

Recidivism.

107. Of the prisoners admitted during the year 56 had one, 24 two, and 21 three or more previous convictions.

Execution.

108. One execution was carried out at Johore Bahru.

Staff.

109. The European Staff at Johore Bahru was maintained at full strength and included in addition to the Inspector of Prisons, the Gaoler and four Warders.

The gaol in Muar was in charge of the Assistant Adviser as District Superintendent and a European Gaoler.

Expenditure.

110. The Expenditure on the maintenance of the Johore Bahru Prison, amounted to $105,399 against $116,847 in 1922. The expenditure at Muar was $24,794 against $29,558 in 1922.

Revenue.

111. A sum of $9,483 was received from the laundry, bakery and workshops at Johore Bahru. A sum of $546 was collected at Muar.

Vagrant Wards.

112. The two State prisons at Johore Bahru and Muar are also vagrant wards under the Vagrancy Enactment, 1921.

Admissions of vagrants in the Johore Bahru vagrant ward during the year were as follows: (There were no vagrants in the Muar ward during the whole year).

Remaining on 1st January, 1923.	8
Admitted in 1923	46
	54
Released during the year	1
Died	4
Repatriated	49
Remaining on 31st December, 1922	—
	54

Of the vagrants admitted 78·2 per cent were Chinese, 19·6 per cent Indians and 2·2 per cent Javanese.

XIV.—POST OFFICE.

113. The year's statistics show continued expansion. A comparison of the business done during the past three years is as follows:—

	1921.	*1922.*	*1923.*
Letters, papers and parcels received ...	1,968,472	2,423,135	2,894,592
Letters, papers and parcels despatched	1,214,570	1,626,107	1,870,129
Value of Money Orders issued ...	$429,028	$372,208	$413,065
Value of Money Orders paid ...	93,698	90,846	95,886

The revenue was $95,070 as against $84,803 in 1922. The expenditure was $95,566 against $99,499 in 1922.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

114. Thirty-nine thousand and fifty-eight telegrams were received and 20,832 telegrams were despatched during the year against 30,000 and 14,533 respectively in 1922.

115. No additions have been made to the trunk route mileage. The number of subscribers increased from 138 to 181.

XV.—MEDICAL.

116. It is not possible to give an exact statement of the population as on 31st December, 1923. The excess of births over deaths from the census date to the end of the year was 2,702. The excess of passengers booked to Johore by the railway over passengers booked from Johore to other places was 598. On the other hand there are no records of the number of persons who arrive and depart by road, and the returns of passengers arriving and leaving by the coasting steamers are incomplete. As far however as can be ascertained the arrivals and departures by such vessels about balanced one another, so that it may be taken that the population is slightly increasing.

117. The number of births registered in 1923 was 10,969 compared with 10,223 in 1922. The number of deaths registered was 8,267 against 8,248 in 1922.

118. On the 1923 estimated population the birth-rate was 35·45 per mille and the death-rate 26·72 per mille. Amongst the Malays the birth-rate was 46·98 per mille and the death-rate 26·07 per mille.

The infantile mortality for the year was 196·28 per mille.

Epidemics and Contagious Diseases.

119. The territory has again been entirely free from cholera.

Plague.—Four cases with three deaths.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—There were 9 cases of which 6 were fatal. All the cases were sporadic.

Chicken-pox and Measles.—Seven cases of chicken-pox and 46 of measles (including German Measles) were reported. There was one death from measles.

Influenza.—This was more prevalent than in 1922. Eight hundred and thirty cases were treated with 24 deaths.

Influenzal Pneumonia.—Twenty-one cases with three deaths.

Small-pox.—Only one case which recovered.

Typhoid Fever.—Ten cases were reported, of which 8 were fatal.

Special Diseases.

120. *Ankylostomiasis.*—In 1923, the cases were 1,486 and the deaths 52 compared with 1,276 and 46 respectively in 1922.

Beri-beri.—The number of deaths recorded as due to this disease fell from 318 to 83 and the number of cases treated in the Government Hospitals fell from 396 to 364.

Black Water Fever.—Sixteen cases with eight deaths occurred during the year compared with 7 cases and one death in 1922.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—The cases and deaths in the hospitals show an increase from 728 and 141 in 1922 to 1,810 and 215 in 1923.

Malarial Fever.—There is an increase in the malarial fever for 1923. But not only has the total number of deaths been less (3,687 in 1923 against 3,821 in 1922) the percentage of deaths to total cases treated in the hospitals has enormously improved, (3·28 per cent in 1923 against 5·33 per cent in 1922).

Phthisis.—This disease is unfortunately rapidly increasing both in its incidence and mortality. In the Government Hospitals there were 501 cases and 207 deaths against 408 cases and 192 deaths in 1922.

Venereal Disease.—The total number of cases treated in the Government and Estate Hospitals was 898 and there were 6 deaths from Syphilis.

In 1923 a considerable advance was made in the treatment of Syphilis. Previous to July patients were obliged to pay the cost of the drug when anti-syphilitic injections were given but after that date these were given free and in the ordinary course of hospital treatment.

This means that the effectiveness of the treatment became very considerably enhanced in the second half of 1923. The following figures shew this.

Number of tubes for injection (Salvarsan, etc.) used in 1922 ... 435 tubes.

Number of tubes for injections (Salvarsan, etc.) used in 1923 ... 725 tubes.

Hospitals.

121. The existing Government Hospitals were maintained. Admissions were 12,755. On the 31st Decehmer, 1922, there were 956 patients remaining and of the total 11,436 were discharged, 28 were transferred, 139 absconded, 1,108 died and 1,000 remained in the hospitals on the 31st December, 1923. The percentage of deaths to the total treated was 8.08.

Maternity Wards.

122. The number of cases treated in the maternity wards at Johore Bahru was 96 against 62 in 1922. Twenty cases were treated in their own houses against 40 in 1922. At the close of the year 12 certified midwives were practising in the State, all of whom have been trained locally, in addition 2 midwives were granted certificates to practice midwifery in the State and 5 probationers were entered for training during the year.

Lunatic Asylum.

123. The number of patients at the end of the year was 152. As in previous years the Asylum was visited weekly by the Superintendent of the Singapore Asylum.

Leper Asylum.

124. The number of lepers in the Johore Leper Asylum at the end of the year was 58. All female lepers, of whom there were 4 at the end of the year, are transferred to the Leper Camp at Singapore.

Vaccinations.

125. The total number of vaccinations during the year was 11,642 compared with 39,229 in 1922. That the State is undoubtedly very well protected by vaccinations is shown by the fact that there was only one case during the year.

Out-Patients.

126. The number of out-patients treated at the various stations was 56,431 compared with 60,032 in 1922.

Anti-Malarial Measures.

127. A sum of $14,000 was expended in oiling and the upkeep of anti-malarial drains under the supervision of the Health Department.

128. In Johore Bahru a considerable amount of permanent work was done in annihilating actual and potential breeding grounds either by filling or sub-soil drainage.

Meteorological.

129. *Rainfall.*—Mersing shows the highest rainfall for Government stations, 105·31 inches. The lowest rainfall for the Government stations was 69·12 at Muar.

Temperature.—Temperature variations were greater than during the previous year, there being a difference of 34 degrees between the highest maximum, 99 (Mersing) and lowest minimum 65 (Kukub).

Buildings.

130. No works of importance were undertaken.

Financial.

131. The expenditure during the year on Personal Emoluments and Other Charges was $449,323 and the revenue collected was $32,961.

XVI.—VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

132. This Department was in the charge of H. H. Tungku Abubakar with Veterinary Inspectors at Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat. In the out-stations the Assistant Surgeons are in charge of veterinary work.

133. There were two slight outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease during the year, one in Batu Pahat and one in Muar; both were efficiently controlled.

Particular attention was paid to the inspection of animals intended for slaughter, and in the three big towns no animal is allowed to be slaughtered without a previous veterinary examination. The dairies are also carefully supervised, and a marked improvement is noticeable in their sanitary condition.

134. The Department is also in charge of the Preventive of Cruelty to Animals, and although there were several cases brought before the Courts the treatment of their animals by bullock-cart drivers has undoubtedly improved.

XVII.—EDUCATION.

Vernacular Schools.

	Schools.		*Number.*	*Enrolment.*	*Average attendance.*	*Staff.*
	—		—	—	—	—
135.	Boys	...	68	4,691	3,731	130
	Girls	...	5	271	224	8

Religious Classes.

Schools.		*Number.*	*Enrolment.*	*Average attendance.*	*Staff.*
—		—	—	—	—
Boys	...	22	1,313	970	35
Girls	...	4	171	140	4

The average attendance at the vernacular schools was 77·6 per cent of the enrolment.

Malay Training College.—Ten teachers were under training.

English Schools.

	Schools.		*Enrolment.*	*Percentage of attendances.*	*Masters.*	*Pupil Teachers.*
	—		—	—	—	—
136.	English College	...	80	—	6	—
	Bukit Zahrah School	...	594	90·8	23	3
	Muar School	...	265	91·2	11	—
	Batu Pahat School	...	305	93.6	13	1
	Total	...	1,244		53	4

In 1923 twenty-one boys were entered for the Junior Cambridge Examination and 17 passes were obtained. For the first time in the history of Johore Education boys were entered for Senior Cambridge. These entries numbered 7 and 4 passes were obtained.

The Standard for the Government Entrance Examination which is carried out by a local board of examiners was raised and 20 boys were passed. Most of them will remain at the schools to sit for the Junior Cambridge.

English College.—The strength was maintained at 80 and the health was generally good. A bathing pagar was started in June and there are now only 12 boys unable to swim. The Cadet Corps was drilled twice a

week and gave a very creditable account of itself at the parade held on His Highness the Sultan's birthday. In scholastic results the College is rather disappointing and has for the last 2 years lost its premier position in the State.

Bukit Zahrah Day School.—The number rose to nearly 600 and entries into the Primary Class had to be suspended owing to lack of accommodation This will be provided for by the provision of extra Vernacular accommodation elsewhere.

Muar Day School.—The number rose from 202 to 265.

Batu Pahat Day School.—The number rose from 241 to 305, and even with the extra class rooms added at the beginning of the year there is very little room to spare.

XVIII.—TOWN BOARDS.

Johore Bahru and Kota Tinggi.

137. This year a Town Board was in charge of the townships of Johore Bahru, Tebrau, Renggam and Kluang. Another Board but having the same President was in charge of the township of Kota Tinggi.

The total revenue collected by these two Boards was $194,316 compared with $218,910 in 1922. The decrease is partly due to the secession of Segamat, Buloh Kasap and Batu Anam, and also to the fact that the Town Board did not pay for its own Electric supply and so reduced the receipts under Electric Lighting.

There was a slight renewal in building enterprise in Johore Bahru and the building of Sedenak Village was completed.

The Board controls markets at Johore Bahru, Tebrau and Kota Tinggi. The prices of food-stuffs were fairly steady throughout the year but are still considerably above pre-war prices.

It was an uneventful year from the Town Board point of view. Kota Tinggi was fairly prosperous but in Johore Bahru and Kluang empty shop houses and business failures were in evidence, though there was some recovery at the end of the year.

Muar.

138. The Muar Board is in charge of the townships of Bandar Maharani, Pachor, and Tangkak.

The revenue was $154,118 in 1923 compared with $117,789 in 1922, the expenditure was $75,828 compared with $79,927. The large increase in revenue is mainly due to activity in collecting arrears. In comparing expenditure and revenue it must be remembered that in all the Boards the expenditure on roads, buildings etc., is borne by the Public Works Department and that expenditure under the Town Board Votes only covers Administration and Conservancy.

Nine shop houses and 25 compound houses were built during this year.

Batu Pahat.

139. This Board is in charge of the townships of Bandar Penggaram (Batu Pahat) and Senggarang.

The revenue was $72,373 compared with $59,620 in 1922 and the Expenditure was $40,485 compared with $35,680.

There was considerable building activity in Bandar Penggaram. During the year 35 new shop houses have been completed and 30 were in course of erection, and in addition 68 compound houses were either built or building. On the other hand 108 houses were condemned by the Board as unfit for use.

Endau.

140. This Board is in charge of the townships of Mersing and Jemaluang. The revenue for 1923 was $11,245 and the expenditure was $13,595.

Segamat.

141. This Board is in charge of the townships of Segamat, Batu Anam and Buloh Kasap. The revenue collected was $17,056 compared with $14,056 in 1922.

XIX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

142. The provision and expenditure during the year were:—

	$
Provision	3,494,749
Expenditure	2,554,811

143. The expenditure in 1923 was greater than in 1922 by $385,492. The cost of supervision including special temporary allowances but excluding other charges was 11 per cent of the total expenditure.

Works and Buildings.

The expenditure was as follows:—

	$
Annually Recurrent	129,674
Special Services	314,381

$47,165 was spent in constructing quarters for Subordinate officers.

$23,677 was spent on reclamation of land.

$24,254 was spent on protection of sea and river walls.

$11,582 was spent on repairs to and renewals of Malay Schools.

Roads Streets and Bridges.

144. The provision and expenditure during the year were as follows:—

Annually Recurrent.		*Special Services.*	
Provision.	*Expenditure.*	*Pr vision.*	*Expenditure.*
$	$	$	$
795,500	778,100	416,487	350,809

Mileage.

The following shows mileage on roads and paths upkept during the year:—

	Town Roads.		*Country. Roads.*	
	Metalled.	*Natural.*	*Metalled.*	*Natural.*
Johore Bahru	47·00	—	90·00	—
Segamat	2·75	—	69·00	—
Kota Tinggi	3·00	—	30·00	—
Kluang	4·00	—	88·00	2·00
Muar	18·50	—	122·00	6·00
Batu Pahat	10·19	—	65·00	—
Endau	3·50	—	38·25	—
Total ...	88·94	—	502·25	8·00

The total length of roads upkept was 599·19 miles at a cost of $1,298 per mile compared with a cost of $1,196 per mile in 1922.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

145. *Road Extension Scheme.*—At the end of 1922 there were 248·5 miles open to traffic and during 1923 an additional 27·5 miles were opened, making a total of 276.

There were, in addition 8·5 miles under construction.

The total expenditure during the year was $113,647 making a total since 1911 of $4,602,605.

The position on each section was as follows:—

Section I.—Batu Anam-Tambang, 8½ miles—Completed in 1920.

Section II.—Batu Anam-Jementah, 8 miles—Completed in 1918.

Section III.—Jementah-Ulu Jementah, 7 miles—Completed in 1917.

Section IV.—Ulu Jementah-Tangkak, 19 miles—Completed in 1918.

Section V.—Tangkak-Sungei Mati, 9 miles—Completed in 1914.

Section VI.—Sungei Mati-Kesang, 5 Miles—Completed in 1912.

Section VII.—Tangkak-Chohong, 3 miles—Completed in 1913.

Section VIII. and *IX.*—Tenang-Segamat, 12 miles—This road was substituted for the Segamat-S'Pinang and Tenang-Kampong Tenang roads. Completed and opened to traffic in 1921.

Section X.—Labis-Muar, 47 miles—This road is metalled to the 15½ mile (Lanadron Estate), from the Muar end, one mile at the Renchong end.

Section XI.—Kluang-Batu Pahat, 33 miles—Completed in 1917.

Section XII.—Ayer Hitam-Muar, 44 miles. The section between Ayer Hitam and Yong Peng (12 miles) is completed and open to traffic. Fifteen miles from Muar are metalled and metalling and bridging for one mile beyond Yong Peng is also completed.

Section XIII.—Kulai-Ayer Hitam, 38 miles—Completed in 1919.

Section XIV.—Renggam-Ulu Benut, 8 miles—Completed in 1919.

Section XV.—Kluang-Mersing, 65 miles—Completed and open to traffic early in the year.

Section XVI.—Yong Peng-Paloh, 19 miles. This section has been substituted for the Ulu Lenggor-Endau Road. Only one mile remained to be metalled at the end of the year.

Section XVII.—Gunong Pulai-Pontian Kechil, 19 miles. This has been substituted for the Renchong-Labis portion of Section *X*. Five miles of earthwork and 3 miles of bridging and metalling were completed.

Section XVIII.—Layang-Layang-Ulu Johore, 4½ miles—earth road only.

NEW CONSTRUCTION.

146. Thirteen thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars was spent in metalling the first 3 miles of the Senggarang-Benut Road. Twenty-six thousand and eighty-two dollars was spent in construction of new streets and back lanes, $24,882 on town drains and $33,705 on waterproofing roads.

Bridges.

147. One hundred and three thousand seven hundred and eighty-five dollars was spent on the substitution of permanent for temporary bridges and culverts throughout the State.

Miscellaneous.

148. The provision and expenditure during the year were as follows:—

Annually Recurrent.		*Special Services.*	
Provision.	*Expenditure.*	*Provision.*	*Expenditure.*
$	$	$	$
365,815	295,458	538,966	382,811

A water supply for Segamat was nearly completed at a cost of $21,228.

Forty-eight thousand and seventy-four dollars was spent on the installation of pumps for the reservoir at Johore Bahru and the work is now well in hand.

One hundred and fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighteen dollars was spent on pipes and fittings and general improvement of the Muar water supply.

Twenty-one thousand one hundred and thirty-four dollars was spent on the purchase and erection of stone-breaking plant and 16 lorries were purchased at a cost of $69,712.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

149. The substitution of chengai hard wood poles for 73 miles of the Batu Pahat-Mersing road was completed.

The total expenditure on construction during the year was $33,815. The cost of maintenance was $6,000 (exclusive of personal emoluments).

XX.—DISTRICTS.

Muar.

150. The revenue collected in the district was $1,054,299* in 1923 compared with $877,944 in 1922. Land revenue increased from $289,761 in 1922 to $434,903 in 1923.

Five hundred and ninety-five steamships of a tonnage of 123,422 tons entered the port and the same number and tonnage left. In addition 1,189 native vessels (tonnage 19,852 tons) entered and 1,244 vessels (tonnage 20,261) left.

The number of passengers arriving at the port was 19,878 and the number leaving was 22,460.

Batu Pahat.

151. The revenue collected was $849,558* compared with $617,340 in 1922. Land revenue rose from $166,922 in 1922 to $240,270 in 1923.

There is on an average rather more than one steamer a day to and from Singapore, and in 1923, 15,842 passengers arrived and 13,841 passengers left.

Endau.

152. The revenue collected was $222,876* against $214,982 in 1922. Land revenue decreased from $71,944 in 1922 to $55,931 in 1923.

The tonnage of ships entering the port was 2,914 tons; the number of passengers arriving was 1,706 and leaving 1,067.

* The revenue in the Districts does not include the revenue derived from the export duty on rubber.

SEGAMAT.

153. The revenue collected was $286,332* against $228,419 in 1922.

KOTA TINGGI.

154. The revenue of this District was $407,956.* An Assistant Adviser was stationed there in November.

KUKUB.

155. The revenue of this District was $278,730.* The Receiver of the Alsagoff Estate assists in the Courts and is in charge of the Land Office in addition to his other duties.

XXI.—COUNCIL OF STATE AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

156. The Council of State met on six occasions and the following Enactments were passed:—

1. Uniforms.
2. Weights and Measures.
3. Official Secrets.
4. Bankruptcy.
5. Analysts' Certificates
6. Aliens Restriction.
7. Telegraphs.
8. Deleterious Drugs (Amendment).
9. Export of Rubber (Restriction).
10. Wild Animals and Birds Protection.
11. Johore Volunteer Force (Amendment).
12. Passport.

The Executive Council met as usual every week.

XXII.—STAFF.

MALAY STAFF.

157. Last year I recorded the retirement of Dato MOHAMED BIN MAHBOB, C.M.G., the Chief Minister, owing to ill-health and I regret this year to record his death which took place on 16th May.

I have also to record the deaths of Inchi JAAFAR BIN HUSSAIN, the District Officer at Kota Tinggi and also of Captain YAHYA BIN MOHAMED ALI, who had only recently retired from the post of Harbour Master, Johore, for many years.

Following on the resignation of UNGKU MOHAMED BIN MOHAMED KHALID, the State Commissioner, Muar, UNGKU ALI BIN ABDULLAH was transferred from Batu Pahat to Muar. He was succeeded by Ungku HUSSAIN BIN ABDUL RAHMAN the State Commissioner, Endau, and Ungku HUSSAIN was succeeded at Mersing by Dato ABDULLAH BIN HAJI OTHMAN.

On the death of Inchi JAAFAR BIN HUSSAIN, Inchi MENTOL BIN HAJI AHMED was transferred from Tangkak to Kota Tinggi and he was succeeded by Inchi ABDULGHANI BIN ARSHAD.

On the occasion of His Highness' birthday, Ungku ABDUL AZIZ BIN ABDUL MAJID was given the post of Deputy Chief Minister, a post that had been for some years in abeyance. Ungku ABDUL AZIZ, however, continues to perform in addition his duties as Auditor.

* The revenue in the Districts does not include the revenue derived from the export duty on rubber.

European Staff.

158. Mr. W. D. Scott., the Commissioner of Lands and Mines retired on pension in August. He was succeeded by Captain Meadows Frost, M.C., but as the latter was on leave, Mr. G. E. Shaw, O.B.E., held the acting appointment during the remainder of the year.

Mr. F. E. Taylor was transferred to the Federated Malay States in September and was succeeded as Commissioner of Trade and Customs by Mr. G. E. Cator.

Mr. Millington on going on leave was succeeded in February, by Mr. M. E. Sherwood, M.B.E., as Assistant Adviser, Muar.

Mr. F. T. Tree at Batu Pahat was succeeded by Mr. M. C. Hay in September.

On the departure on leave of Mr. Whitehouse, the Receiver of the Alsagoff Estate at Kukub, he was relieved by Mr. F. K. Wilson from Segamat, and Mr. H. F. Monk was transferred from Mersing to Segamat. The post of Assistant Adviser at Mersing was not filled, but in place thereof an Assistant Adviser was stationed at Kota Tinggi. Captain North Hunt being transferred from Batu Pahat, where he had been acting as Second Assistant Adviser. He in turn was replaced at Batu Pahat by Mr. Dawson.

Mr. A. C. Jomaron was transferred to Kelantan in July and he was relieved as Second Assistant Adviser at Muar by Mr. Cockman.

Dr. W. B. Orme retired on pension from the post of Principal Medical Officer, Johore, in June, after 3 years of excellent administrative work. Dr. R. D. Fitzgerald, M.C., held the acting appointment till the end of the year.

XXIII.—GENERAL.

159. The occasion of His Highness the Sultan's 50th birthday on the 17th September, was celebrated enthusiastically all over the State. In Johore Bahru in addition to the usual ceremonial there was a Polo Tournament in which His Highness' sons took a prominent part. His Highness the Sultan of Perak brought a team down from Perak and there were also teams from Selangor and Singapore.

I regret to record that His Highness the Sultan has been in indifferent health for some time past and he found it necessary to give up most of his active work in the State from the beginning of November. His Highness The Tungku Mahkota was appointed temporarily as President of the Executive Council and he has ably carried out his duties in that capacity.

Mr. H. Marriott was General Adviser during the year, and this report was written by him. The delay in publication is due to certain figures not being available earlier.

G. A. HEREFORD,
Acting General Adviser.

Johore Bahru, 10*th July*, 1924.

APPENDICES.

A.—Financial Returns—

(i) Assets and Liabilities 1922 and 1923.

(ii) Revenue Receipts.

(iii) Expenditure.

B.—Trade Returns—

(i) Imports, 1922 and 1923.

(ii) Exports, 1922 and 1923.

(iii) Trade Returns, 1914 - 1923.

C.—Statistical Returns, 1914 - 1923

APPENDIX *A* (i).

Statement of Assets and Liabilities on the 31st December, 1923, with corresponding figures for 1922.

Liabilities.	31st December, 1922.	31st December, 1923.
	$ c.	$ c.
Deposits	675,913 49	756,856 46
Straits Settlements Loans ...	800,000 00	800,000 00
Suspense	3,506 75	...
Surplus	4,265,431 94	8,296,220 54
Total ...	5,744,852 18	9,853,077 00

Assets.		31st December, 1922.	31st December, 1923.
		$ c.	$ c.
Cash		1,987,722 45	3,377,959 91
Cash-in-transit		122,567 70	181,394 11
INVESTMENTS (AT COST):—			
	$ c.		
5% War Loan Bonds 1929/47 £47,150	381,589 95		
5% War Loan Stock 1929/47 £28,479-15-8	217,220 58		
4% Nigeria Stock 1963 £2,191-18-9	16,206 39		
5½% S.S. Conversion Loan 1929 $631,000 ...	595,837 71		
5½% S.S. War Loan 1928 $601,900	558,435 26		
5% Victory Loan 1934 $3,900 ...	3,461 25		
Fixed Deposits	3,507,052 61		
		2,853,727 10	5,279,803 75
Due by other Governments		265,152 75	628,304 39
Stock of Chandu		8,832 00	2,106 81
Advances		468,855 18	344,317 72
Loans		37,995 00	37,930 00
Suspense		...	1,260 31
Total ...		5,744,852 18	9,853,077 00

APPENDIX *A* (ii).

Comparative Statement of Actual Revenue for 1922 and 1923.

Head of Revenue.	Actual 1922.	Actual 1923.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue ...	1,224,989	1,510,158	285,168	...
Forest Revenue ...	86,686	105,005	18,319	...
Customs ...	2,098,595	3,878,086	1,779,491	...
Licenses, Excise etc. ...	3,838,615	4,058,975	220,360	...
Fees of Court, etc. ...	178,664	174,594	...	4,069
Posts and Telegraphs ...	85,153	94,420	9,266	...
Port and Harbour Dues ...	29,974	31,001	1,027	...
Railways	357,000	357,000	...	...
Interest	137,159	162,531	25,372	...
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	7,278	15,556	8,278	...
Municipal	408,073	443,067	35,893	...
Land Sales	173,032	263,657	90,624	...
Total ...	8,625,223	11,094,954	2,473,801	4,069

APPENDIX *A* (iii).

Comparative Statement of Actual Expenditure for 1922 and 1923.

Head of Expenditure.	Actual 1922.	Actual 1923.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
Pensions, Retired Allces. etc.	179,374	178,219	...	1,155
Personal Emoluments ...	2,368,716	2,476,291	107,574	...
Other Charges ...	1,273,388	1,199,537	...	73,851
Railways	24	...	...	24
Transport	32,623	30,005	...	2,617
Interest	49,807	56,000	6,192	...
Miscellaneous Services ...	3,039,540	930,912	...	2,108,628
Purchase of Land ...	19,518	10,018	...	9,499
Public Works A. R. ...	1,089,538	1,200,327	110,788	...
Public Works S. S. ...	733,340	982,854	249,514	...
Total .	8,785,873	7,064,166	474,070	2,195,778

APPENDIX *B* (i).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1922 and 1923.

Articles.	How Counted.	1922.		1923.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
A.—Live Animals, Food, Drink and Narcotics.					
Animals—					
Cattle	Nos.	554	47,186	430	30,280
Goats	"	260	3,680	628	12,252
Horses	"	9	4,800	12	8,750
Poultry	Dozs.	4,170	45,552	3,644	36,814
Sheep	Nos.	288	4,689	792	12,320
Swine	"	1,115	40,818	2,026	68,171
Other animals (not specified) ...	Nos.	285	559	368	1,021
Birds	...	...	71	...	6
Birds' nests	...	...	...	...	...
Blachan	Pikuls	2,723	37,643	...	55,435
Bread and biscuits ...	...	...	129,683	...	162,471
Butter and cheese ...	...	...	39,265	...	153,912
Beche-de-mer ...	Pikuls	...	...	2	302
Chandu	Tahils	293,809	3,464,154	380,411	3,694,492
Chocolate and cocoa ...	Pikuls	44	6,041	27	4,625
Coconuts	Nos.	246,640	13,577	142,546	9,329
Coffee	Pikuls	2,668	78,332	3,624	93,739
Confectionery ...	...	...	78,498	...	72,158
Curry-stuffs	...	...	40,185	...	47,574
Drugs and medicines ...	...	...	237,475	...	354,899
Eggs	...	...	121,033	...	127,837
Fish, dried	Pikuls	16,765	369,299	...	563,366
" fresh	"	2,499	44,786	...	33,726
" sharks' fins ...	"	23	1,282	...	...
Fruits, dried	...	...	82,334	...	70,195
" fresh	...	...	108,595	...	113,418
Ghee	Pikuls	676	54,890	994	71,038
Grains, etc.—					
Beans and peas ...	Pikuls	22,807	173,448	22,033	195,565
Bran	"	242,991	384,605	139,115	559,752
Crushed food ...	"	2,873	23,891	..	20,345
Dholl	"	2,262	25,675	3,384	24,858
Gram	"	604	1,268	566	3,241
Padi	"	5,886	26,659	7,711	33,193
Rice	"	615,284	5,212,415	760,207	5,805,616
Wheat	"	75	900	372	2,834
" flour ...	"	43,256	272,779	56,125	283,241
Other grains ...	"	953	17,366	1,386	22,762
Lard	"	3,096	81,277	1,705	55,581
Malt liquor—					
Beer and ale ...	Dozs.	23,772	127,331	20,034	100,843
Porter and stout ...	"	11,625	89,279	17,563	132,408
Milk, condensed ...	Cases	33,435	552,608	51,983	793,916
Mineral and aerated water	...	...	95,756	...	85,368

APPENDIX *B* (i).—*Continued.*

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1922 and 1923—Cont.

Articles.	How Counted.	1922.		1923.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
A.—Live Animals, Food, Drink and Narcotics—(*cont.*)					
Onions and garlic ...	Pikuls	14,947	120,310	21,837	214,467
Potatoes	"	65	630	...	4,019
Provisions, fresh and salted	...	...	212,293	...	207,500
Oilman's stores ...	...	...	233,324	...	313,537
Sago flour	Pikuls	1,703	16,118	1,280	23,829
" pearl	"	37	546	722	6,793
Salt	"	27,233	50,813	29,377	53,387
Sea-weed	"	51	7,483	48	8,213
Sauce	...	...	6,855	...	1,717
Spices—					
Pepper, black ...	Pikuls	29	554	195	2,226
" long ...	"	2,350	55,956	1,587	45,821
" white ...	"	26	641	31	1,104
Other sorts	"	1,243	16,403	1,131	15,524
Sugar	"	54,943	551,144	51,451	772,813
Tapioca—					
Root	Pikuls	15,870	41,829	22,727	50,494
Flake	"	386	5,593	219	4,086
Flour	"	389	4,506	488	4,995
Pearl	"	143	1,453	182	1,829
Tapioca and sago refuse	"	1,538	7,260	527	2,222
Tea	"	3,307	218,709	3,850	204,142
Tobacco	"	9,750	811,956	...	931,550
Cigars and cigarettes ...	...	...	842,985	...	1,224,271
Vegetables, fresh ...	...	...	98,814	...	113,755
" preserved ...	...	...	158,065	...	140,682
Wines and spirits—					
Arrack and samsu ...	Gallons	48,499	318,451	38,339	249,959
Brandy	Dozs.	6,565	171,218	11,816	241,936
Gin	Cases	847	14,568	655	17,115
Liqueurs	"	387	8,498	188	4,520
Rum	Dozs.	92	2,407	112	3,180
Whisky	"	4,571	125,987	5,762	169,814
Champagne ...	"	61	3,376	144	8,516
Claret	"	165	1,141	380	8,116
Port	"	11,190	39,292	19,880	66,220
Sherry	"	113	2,325	81	1,684
Vermouth and other still wines ...	"	285	5,906	435	8,209
Cider and perry ...	"	322	8,099	54	1,162
Other liquors ...	"	102	2,764	413	1,815
Total Value A ...	...	...	16,307,956	...	18,848,955

APPENDIX B (i)—*Continued.*

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1922 and 1923—Cont.

Articles.	How Counted.	1922. Quantity.	1922. Value.	1923. Quantity.	1923. Value.
			$		$
B.—Raw Materials.					
(*a*) *Textile*—					
Cotton	Pikuls	337	13,707	292	13,345
Silk	"	...	...	69	2,381
Other sorts	"	39	195	..	...
Value (*a*) ...	...	...	13,902	...	15,726
(*b*) *Metals*—					
Copper	...	...	15	...	...
Iron	Tons	874	375,337	...	4,069
Lead	Pikuls	6	582	...	...
Tin	"	39	2,285	201	16,077
Other sorts	...			...	...
Value (*b*) ...	..	...	378,219	...	20,146
(*c*) *Other*—					
Arecanuts	Pikuls	3,619	24,979	1,251	11,463
Ataps	...	...	9,289	...	15,124
Bark	Pikuls	107	698	...	8,849
Canes and sticks ...	...	...	92	...	6,936
Coal	Tons	6,458	131,264	3,648	72,970
Copra	Pikuls	1,099	9,342	950	11,281
Gambier	"	450	10,759	733	14,567
Gums, resins, etc.—					
Getahs	Pikuls	49	4,858	36	4,992
Damar ...	...	648	8,820	931	11,563
Damar torches ...	...	476	7,911	436	5,420
Hides (raw) ...	Pikuls	165	16,136	48	5,099
Sheeps' skins ...	"	...	30	...	17,987
fish	"	12,341	41,486	15,017	43,423
guano ...	"	171	913	972	13,168
Nuts, ground ...	"	4,837	53,418	5,332	78,031
Oil cake		...	...	...	...
Oils—					
Benzine	Gallons	489,390	490,219	520,664	501,218
Cajeput	...	...	...	...	...
Castor	Cases	204	4,018	...	1,208
Coconut	Pikuls	13,328	156,122	8,117	188,724
Gingelly	"	242	11,550	...	9,117
Kachang	"	8,476	207,865	11,284	185,080
Linseed	Gallons	13,956	17,639	12,477	21,126
Lubricating ...	...	66,788	133,969	58,113	162,776
Naptha	...	...	...	...	...
Petroleum	Cases	85,340	771,742	80,116	733,613
Turpentine ...	Gallons	440	1,791	...	15,461
Liquid fuel ...	..	...	4,130	...	1,731
Wood	Pikuls	58	920	...	270
Other sorts ...	...	...	97,685	...	76,227
Precious stones ...	...	...	3,981	...	2,652

APPENDIX *B* (i)—*Continued.*

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1922 and 1923—Cont.

Articles.	How Counted.	1922. Quantity.	1922. Value.	1923. Quantity.	1923. Value.
			$		$
B.—Raw Materials— (*cont.*)					
Rattans	Pikuls	818	19,936	153	1,561
Seeds, cotton ...	"	1,208	6,733	...	3,221
" rubber ...	...	367	12,981	...	5,286
" others ...	...	...	1,161	...	...
Shell, tortoise ...	...	...	133	...	...
" others	...	...	...	...	...
Stone, marble ..	...	...	3,634	...	873
" various ...	...	...	3,772	...	4,079
Sand	Tons	5,223	15,569	270	777
Sulphur	Pikuls	516	5,670	...	521
Tallow	"	12	512	134	1,732
Trees and plants ..	...	...	720	...	2,248
Wax	Pikuls	662	10,772	...	17,737
Alum	"	966	5,898	...	8,709
Wood—					
Firewood	Pikuls	30,912	12,039	...	5,275
Gharu	...	...	...	...	...
Planks	...	...	253,397	...	345,872
Sandal	Pikuls	...	...	...	...
Timber	Tons	1,546	100,394	1,138	98,713
Value (*c*) ...	...	...	2,674,939	...	2,717,653
Total Value B ...	...	...	3,067,060	...	2,753,525
C.—Manufactured Articles.					
(*a*) *Textile—*					
Apparel	...	...	88,481	...	125,209
Canvas	...	...	4,259	...	8,516
Cotton goods—					
Plain	Pieces	26,113	230,845	36,236	332,445
Dyed	"	40,011	307,816	33,268	275,238
Printed	"	49,013	281,758	42,398	345,085
Thread	...	...	25,250	...	31,125
Handkerchiefs ...	Dozs.	4,383	9,707	3,210	13,815
Sarongs, etc. ...	...	...	266,682		307,847
Blankets	Pieces	2,975	10,481	2,111	36,446
Rugs	...	...	141	...	6,102
Wick and waste ...	...	...	6,886	...	1,230
Towels	...	...	6,980	...	16,823
Linen cloth ...	Pieces	9,445	33,625	12,794	42,986
Cordage, coir ...	Pikuls	1,229	23,337	2,471	25,553
" European ...	"	...	...	...	...
" Manila ...	"	831	25,132	...	14,978
Gunnies	...	...	32,637	...	39,368
Hats and caps ...	...	...	34,803	...	51,982

APPENDIX *B* (i)—*Continued.*

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1922 and 1923—Cont.

Articles.	How Counted.	1922. Quantity.	1922. Value.	1923. Quantity.	1923. Value.
			$		$
C.—Manufactured Articles—*Ctd.*					
Silk Goods—					
Handkerchiefs ...	Dozs.	...	2,015	...	4,732
Piece goods ...	Pieces	1,992	11,656	2,151	10,118
Sarongs	Corges	3,196	72,451	8,342	90,848
Thread	...	...	600	...	1,817
Twine	Pikuls	375	15,360	712	28,290
Umbrellas	...	...	15,043	...	15,919
Woollen Goods—					
Blankets	Pieces	2,867	10,239	3,112	19,768
Cloth	"	58	1,879	...	7,623
Textiles, others ...	...	...	140,559	...	177,412
Value (*a*) ...	...	...	1,658,622	...	2,031,270
(*b*) Metal—					
Arms, etc.—					
Cartridges ...	...	...	5,319	...	5,520
Guns ...	...	...	2,030	...	6,070
Percussion caps ...	...	...	83	...	220
Pistols and revolvers ...	...	...	...	...	180
Swords and spears ...	...	...	1,177	...	...
Shot ...	...	...	25	...	595
Machinery—					
Machinery ...	...	...	135,697	...	263,177
Anchors and chains ...	...	...	905	...	2,115
Brassware ...	...	...	5,631	...	14,160
Copperware ...	...	...	20,029	...	41,501
Cycles, motor cars and accessories ...	...	...	217,895	...	308,980
Hardware and cutlery...	...	...	33,262	...	56,403
Cooking Utensils ...	...	...	1,349	...	2,351
Iron, rod and hoop ...	Pikuls	400	4,064	...	21,671
" corrugated ...	"	...	4,726	...	13,480
" nails	"	3,791	53,372	...	58,108
" sheet	"	...	2,540	...	2,308
Ironware	...	...	106,638	...	132,368
Lead	...	...	156	...	3,465
Leadware	...	...	3,885	...	1,660
Steel	Pikuls	269	3,926	...	1,815
Tin plates	"	36	522	...	4,776
Tinware	...	...	10,950	...	4,812
Tools	...	...	106,463	...	145,918
Wire rope	Pikuls	3,585	75,176	...	44,231
Zincware	...	...	46,752	...	65,012
Platedware ...	...	...	1,768	...	7,019
Metals of sorts ...	...	...	17,794	...	31,568

APPENDIX B (i)—*Continued.*

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1922 and 1923—Cont.

Articles.	How Counted.	1922.		1923.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
C.—Manufactured Articles—(*cont.*).					
(*b*) Metal—*Ctd.*					
Materials—					
Bridge	...	...	...	...	...
Gas and electric lighting	...	...	51,662	...	6,855
Telegraph and telephone	...	...	17,608	...	24,781
Tramway and railway ...	...	...	230	...	250
Roofing	...	...	26,690	...	4,674
Value (*b*) ...	...	...	1,018,324	...	1,276,043
(*c*) Other—					
Ammunition—					
Acid	Jars	5,339	13,826	26,461	86,689
Detonators and fuse ...	...	...	5,191	...	3,412
Dynamite	Cases	219	9,701	115	5,790
Gunpowder ...	Pikuls	...	11,517	...	125
Bamboo and rattan-ware	...	...	20,906	...	23,217
Beads	...	...	524	...	1,248
Books and maps ...	...	...	17,410	...	12,673
Bricks and tiles ...	...	...	127,037	...	124,515
Cabinetware ...	...	...	55,341	...	59,199
Candles	...	...	18,198	...	25,370
Carbide	...	...	1,878	...	...
Carraiges and materials	...	...	19,521	...	59,022
Cards (playing) ...	...	...	4	...	430
Cement	Casks	...	181,999	...	240,920
Charcoal	Pikuls	...	53,481	...	26,050
Chemical	...	...	18,725	...	38,120
Clocks and watches ...	...	...	6,884	...	26,658
Coke	...	...	...	...	...
Crockery and earthenware	..	...	177,453	...	190,009
Fancy goods and toys...	...	...	11,004	..	16,738
Fireworks	...	...	47,717	...	62,432
Glass and glassware ...	...	...	61,926	...	104,825
Glue	...	...	966	...	1,246
Hides (tanned) ...	Pikuls	234	16,238	132	9,433
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...
India-rubber goods ...	...	...	45,937	...	86,683
Rubber tyres ...	...	...	17,217	...	37,525
Jewellery	...	...	40,423	...	47,904
Joss sticks and Joss paper	...	...	37,230	...	40,581
Lamps and lampware...	...	...	28,390	...	48,112

APPENDIX *B* (i)—*Continued.*

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1922 and 1923—Ctd.

Articles.	How Counted.	1922.		1923.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
C.—Manufactured Articles—*Ctd.*					
(*c*) Other—(*cont.*)					
Leather—					
Boots and shoes ...	...	...	47,203	...	70,590
Boxes and trunks ...	...	...	24,152	...	23,553
Saddlery ...	...	...	305	...	3,900
Ware	...	...	1,566	...	6,479
Lime	Pikuls	18,126	20,847	10,121	22,513
Matches	Cases	...	55,075	...	79,110
Mats and matting ...	...	...	24,313	...	29,009
Musical instruments ...	...	...	9,615	...	13,182
Paints	...	...	26,331	...	32,214
Paper and paperware ...	...	...	136,542	...	131,695
Perfumery	...	...	25,422	...	20,529
Photographic materials ...	...	...	5,405	...	5,604
Saltpetre	Pikuls	164	3,803	129	1,323
Soap and Soda ...	"	8,198	144,080	9,931	177,523
Stationery	...	...	12,175	...	21,512
Tar-coal	Casks	1,457	20,692	...	16,950
Pitch	"	249	5,598	212	4,213
Woodenware... ...	...	...	81,681	...	107,766
Valve (*c*) ...	...	...	1,691,449	...	2,146,591
Total Value C ...	...	...	4,368,395	...	5,453,904
D.—Coin and Bullion.					
Gold	...	...	940	...	3,303
Gold coin	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	5,225	...	28,951
Copper	...	...	2,303	...	17,153
Total Value D ...	...	...	8,468	...	49,407
E.—Sundries.					
Sundries	...	...	655,652	...	763,803
Total Value E ...	...	...	655,652	...	763,803
Grand Total Value ...	...	...	24,407,531	...	27,869,594

APPENDIX *B* (ii).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1922 and 1923.

Articles.	How Counted.	1922.		1923	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Arecanuts	Pikuls	217,824	1,852,901	246,423	2,848,497
Copra	"	416,056	4,287,820	455,675	4,929,405
Pepper	"	1,874	25,834	1,119	15,914
Gambier	"	40,809	452,545	33,457	503,001
Rubber	"	635,431	23,757,186	604,236	39,228,915
Tapioca	"	95,439	848,041	111,628	1,332,870
Sweet Potatoes ...	"	49,940	154,884	43,603	89,311
Coffee	"	...	...	161	4,813
Other Agricultural Produce	..	...	465,658	...	629,783
Preserved Pineapples...	Cases	...	...	306,207	2,030,030
Pineapples	Nos.	13,561,006	1,149,533	21,599,718	573,149
Timber	Tons	12,917	458,022	16,100	68,540,038
Other Forest Produce ...	...	...	378,451	...	294,577
Tin-ore	Pikuls	25,032	2,038,593	22,330	1,838,451
Iron-ore	Tons	111,367	1,113,670	154,161½	1,248,378
Wolfram	Pikuls	...	...	...	...
China-clay	Tons	...	...	49¾	1,492
Marine Produce ...	...	...	193,119	...	193,554
Swine	Nos.	9,098	389,316	6,927	190,523
Cattle	"	256	28,915	82	7,693
Goat and Sheep ...	"	186	6,240	648	15,914
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	122,898	...	23,307
Eggs	Nos.	3,970,328	122,963	4,571,400	208,324
Poultry	Dozs.	1,546¾	13,008	2,523	31,788
Total ...	...	...	37,861,597	...	56,779,727

APPENDIX *B* (iii).

Trade Returns, 1914—1923.

Year.	IMPORTS. Class A. Foods, drinks and narcotics.	Class B. Raw materials.	Class C. Manufactured articles.	Class D. Coin and bullion.	Class E. Sundries.	Total.	EXPORTS. Agricultural products.	Forest produce.	Minerals.	Marine produce.	Animals.	Other exports.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914	6,683,520	635,577	994,576	171,196	207,865	8 692,734	15,315,000	340,000	720,000	120,000	40,150	300	16,535,450
1915	6,262,105	915,278	1,580,140	124,973	281,169	9,163,665	25,890,600	279,739	2,588,000	97,500	26,961	35,000	28,917,800
1916	8,198,667	1,391,724	2,510,727	175,832	462,797	12,739,747	37,877,460	257,600	3,580,100	111,560	27,540	9,440	41,863,700
1917	10,440,305	2,052,205	4,076,763	223,289	607,929	17,400,491	44,703,600	296,200	4,163,200	117,200	24,600	35,500	49,340,300
1918	12,731,519	2,062,998	4,117,017	28,716	533,435	19,473,685	38,400,400	666,200	4,211,800	124,500	22,800	75,000	43,560,700
1919	20,905,117	2,699,281	5,147,919	52,561	719,822	29,524,700	67,499,900	876,100	2,638,600	184,550	27,380	53,400	71,279,930
1920	29,732,061	3,810,051	7,405,747	6,900	1,923,137	42,877,896	63,354,970	983,940	3,996,000	207,540	52,128	91,209	68,685,787
1921	17,711,034	2,677,317	3,733,932	2,585	605,267	24,730,135	26,924,959	1,418,837	2,839,538	285,118	412,152	148,524	32,029,128
1922	16,307,956	3,067,060	4,368,395	8,468	655,652	24,407,531	32,994,402	836,473	3,152,263	195,119	424,471	258,869	37,861,597
1923	18,848,955	2,353,525	5,453,904	49,407	763,803	27,869,594	52,186,688	834,615	3,088,321	193,554	214,130	263,419	56,779,727

APPENDIX *C*.

Statistical Return of Progress, 1914—1923.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Land and Forest Revenue.	Customs Revenue.	Licences, etc.	Postal Revenue.	Municipal Revenue.	Land Sales.	Expenditure on Public Works. *	Rubber Export.	Tin-ore Export.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914	4,352,896	3,899,698	275,245	1,045,866	2,528,925	23,002	103,925	48,585	1,437,538	11,805,866	14,175
1915	5,790,393	3,645,421	322,320	1,654,608	2,941,232	28,569	12[illegible],111	401,642	1,116,419	20,534,133	47,756
1916	7,976,862	4,602,432	412,056	2,605,754	4,235,089	30,634	159,001	155,934	1,521,592	31,369,866	57,246
1917	10,168,624	5,119,519	585,480	3,309,342	5,097,014	42,170	216,350	227,265	2,541,428	42,697,333	54,966
1918	9,125,694	5,858,591	768,745	2,612,998	4,551,971	50,668	248,030	251,891	3,107,447	51,108,800	39,421
1919	11,002,777	8,223,862	1,019,532	3,523,174	5,172,117	61,381	282,835	216,976	3,390,515	62,484,100	31,019
1920	11,838,975	13,070,283	1,115,640	3,759,136	5,552,341	75,205	328,101	225,850	3,794,880	60,104,900	26,640
1921	7,689,054	11,159,449	1,005,611	1,883,769	3,422,286	77,204	387,222	166,058	5,136,788	58,559,700	25,078
1922	8,625,223	8,785,873	1,311,675	2,098,595	3,838,615	85,153	408,073	173,032	1,822,878	84,724,100	25,032
1923	11,094,954	7,064,166	1,615,163	3,859,033	3,857,417	103,013	443,967	263,657	2,183,181	80,564,800	22,330

* Personal Emoluments and other charges not included.

KELANTAN

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1923

BY

A. F. WORTHINGTON,
British Adviser.

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1924.

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KELANTAN

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1923.

PREFATORY NOTE.

The State of Kelantan is situated on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula, and lies between latitudes 4·45° and 6·25°, and longitudes 101·30° and 102·40° East.

It is bounded on the North by the China Sea, on the East by the China Sea and the State of Trengganu, on the South by the State of Pahang, and on the West by the State of Perak, and the Patani district of Southern Siam. The total area is 5,713 square miles.

Behind a low sandy coast line of some 60 miles in length there extends a flat plain of about 1,000 square miles in area. This plain is densely populated, and closely cultivated with rice, coconut and fruit trees. South of this plain the country is hilly and broken, the highest hills being those of the main range of the Peninsula which forms the boundary with Perak, and the Tahan range on the Pahang border, many peaks exceeding 6,000 feet in height. This part of the State is thinly populated, but contains the bulk of the foreign owned estates.

The population is predominantly Malay, and Kelantan born. At the 1921 Census, the total population was 309,300, of whom 286,363 were Malays and of these 278,989 were born in Kelantan. Of 12,000 Chinese half were born in Kelantan, and practically all of the 6,000 odd Siamese.

The predominant industry is agriculture. The most important product is rice of which sufficient is produced to provide for the whole population, with a small surplus in most years for export. The next in importance are rubber, coconuts and betel nuts.

Other important industries are fishing and weaving. There is no mining worth mention.

Little is known of the early history of Kelantan. A Chinese Chronicler Chao Je Kua, writing about the year 1225, mentions it as subject to the Sumatran kingdom of Palembang. Portuguese and Dutch maps of the 16th century give the name, and some shew a town near the coast, but references to the country are few. Towards the end of the 18th century, the Siamese established suzerainty, which continued till 1909, when it was transferred to Great Britain.

The present ruler is His Highness the Sultan Sir Ismail ibni Almerhum Sultan Mohamed IV, K.C.M.G., who succeeded his father in 1920.

I.—FINANCIAL.

Appendices *A* (i), (ii), and (iii) show the revenue and expenditure for the year 1923, and the assets and liabilities of the State on 31st December, 1923.

2. The Revenue was $1,396,855, an increase of $86,835 over the revenue of the previous year and $187,756 over the Estimates.

The principal decreases and increases were:—

	1922.	*1923.*	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue ...	349,190	357,196	8,006	—
Customs	344,557	437,517	92,960	—
Licence Excise ...	437,510	413,821	—	23,689
Fees of Office, etc. ...	64,192	66,111	1,919	—
Posts and Telegraphs ...	70,143	69,780	—	363
Interest	3,747	5,771	2,024	—
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	3,662	8,394	4,732	—
Municipal	33,135	33,969	834	—

3. The expenditure was $1,271,887 against an estimate of $1,336,871 and $267,431 less than the expenditure for 1922.

Excesses.—

	$
Pensions and Retired Allowances	2,033
Miscellaneous	7,888
Works and Buildings, Annually Recurrent ...	2,594
Roads, Streets and Bridges, Annually Recurrent ...	1,427
Works and Buildings, Special Services	15,985
Special Expenditure	28,935
Temporary Allowances	26,583

Savings.—

	$
Personal Emoluments	20,996
Other Charges	31,345
Transport	1,548
Compensation for Land and Crops	5,925
Roads, Streets and Bridges, Special Services ...	11,952

4. The revenue and expenditure since the State came under the protection of Great Britain are given below:—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*	*Excess of liabilities over assets.*	
	$	$	$	
1910 ...	419,327	403,552	81,983	
1911 ...	487,467	574,850	165,692	
1912 ...	535,669	665,608	301,788	
1913 ...	676,020	672,137	2,870,351	D. D. C. L. Loan £300,000
1914 ...	762,772	805,965	3,309,226	
1915 ...	692,556	807,714	3,416,426	Pasir Puteh Riots.
1916 ...	822,860	808,164	3,432,078	Surplus Arbitration costs paid.
1917 ...	910,291	757,946	3,277,290	
1918 ...	955,402	899,161	3,230,728	
1919 ...	1,141,444	1,065,012	2,688,948	
1920 ...	1,328,955	1,403,208	2,781,841	Loan from F. M. S. $100,000 for road works.
1921 ...	1,160,262	1,678,432	3,342,615	Loan from F. M. S. $225,000 for road works and $200,000 from S. S. for general expenditure.
1922 ...	1,310,020	1,539,318	3,567,895	Loan from F. M. S. $88,500 for construction of roads and $200,000 from S. S. for general expenditure.
1923 ...	1,396,855	1,271,887	3,441,345	

Expenditure for the year was brought below the revenue, the saving however is more apparent than real as out of a gross surplus of roughly $124,000, $102,000 represents interest on loans which in previous years had been paid in the latter part of December, but in 1923 still remained in the Treasury at the end of the year. The real surplus of about $22,000 represents the margin of safety of the latest revised estimates and to obtain even this essential services had to be cut down to the barest minimum.

II—TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

5. The total revenue collected by the Marine and Customs Department was $450,712 compared with an estimate of $344,720 and an actual collection in 1922 of $357,337.

The total expenditure was $43,906 as against $45,602 in 1922.

6. Export duty collected was $156,855 as against $100,204 in 1922. The more important items are—

	Actual 1923.	*Actual 1922.*
	$	$
Betel Nuts ...	... 11,329	16,330
Coconuts and Copra	... 32,522	32,775
Padi and Rice ...	... 1,571	550
Rubber ...	... 93,853	37,155
Cattle ...	... 3,778	3,652
Poultry ...	... 3,049	20
Dried Fish ...	... 5,118	4,897
Hides and Horns	... 1,752	1,417
Silk Sarongs ...	... 1,222	1,070

The increase in duty on rubber is due to the enhanced price, brought about by restriction. The export of padi was allowed throughout the year, and of fowls from the month of June. The export of cattle was limited as in 1922.

7. Import Duty amounted to $279,999 as against $243,616 the principal items being—

	Actual 1923.	*Actual 1922.*
	$	$
Kerosene Oil ...	... 38,450	36,047
Matches ...	... 22,572	11,553
Spirits ...	... 55,768	42,793
Sugar ...	... 19,220	20,378
Tobacco ...	... 68,877	64,365
Miscellaneous ...	... 63,467	55,701

The increase in the duty on matches is chiefly due to more successful prevention of smuggling, the other increases to the general improvement in trade.

8. The total volume of trade is valued at $8,738,291 as against $6,560,286 in 1922.

The comparative values of imports and exports for the last three years are as follows:—

	1921.	*1922.*	*1923.*
	$	$	$
Exports ...	2,848,171	3,577,038	5,667,729
Imports ...	4,108,595	2,983,248	3,070,562

9. *Exports.*—A comparative return of exports is attached. In class *A* (Live Animals, Foods, etc.,) there is a slight increase in the number, and a large increase in value, of cattle, and increases both in quantity and value of padi and rice. On the other hand though the amount of dried fish etc., increased, there was a substantial fall in value. There was a heavy fall both in quantity and value of betelnuts, due probably to the drought in the early part of the year, and to the superior attractions of rubber. The great increase is in Class *B* Raw Materials, and is due almost entirely to the rise in the price of rubber.

10. *Imports.*—In Imports there is a general rise in necessaries, and a smaller increase in luxuries. With improved prospects, traders could replenish stocks which had fallen very low.

MARINE.

11. The tonnage of steamers calling at the ports increased from 93,788 in 1922 to 108,024, but that of sailing vessels decreased from 139,327 to 120,667. Practically the whole trade of the State is still carried by sea. Imports and Exports by rail are negligible.

12. Mr. W. BARTLEY, M.B.E., was in charge of the Department the whole year.

III.—LEGISLATION.

13. The State Council met on 14 occasions and passed 2 Enactments:—

1. An Enactment to amend "The Kelantan Firearms Enactment 1910".
2. An Enactment to amend the Post Office Enactment 1914.

The Council also passed 22 Executive Orders (Notices) dealing with a variety of matters the chief of which were notices prohibiting the planting of rubber on padi lands, amendment to Police regulation, declaration of Manek Urai as a Conservancy Area, additional rules under the Boat Regulation and Licensing Enactment, etc.

IV.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

14. *Ulu Kelantan.*—The total revenue collected was $107,340 as against $88,630 in 1922. The chief increases were in Royalty on Timber and in Survey fees, the former due to Railway construction, and the latter to the survey of a large block of agricultural land, but there were also increases in permanent sources of revenue.

The total expenditure was $57,102, a slight decrease on that of the previous year.

15. At the end of the year there were six Government schools in the district. With one exception these are all flourishing and with more revenue more schools could be opened, and filled with pupils. The desire for education is spreading.

16. There was little serious crime, one murder, two cases of culpable homicide, and 10 of cattle stealing being the most important.

17. The overturning of a motor launch in the rapids at Jeram Raba on February 23rd, resulted in the loss of 9 lives. The enquiry shewed that it had been overloaded, and that the persons responsible were among those drowned.

18. Mr. L. FORBES was in charge of the district until 8th April, when he was relieved by Captain W. A. WARD, M.C., who remained in charge for the rest of the year.

19. *Pasir Puteh.*—The total revenue for the year amounted to $89,474 and expenditure to $53,613. In both cases the figures are less than those of the previous year.

20. The nine schools in the district were well attended and more are required.

21. There was very little serious crime.

22. Mr. A. E. COOPE was in charge till July 14th, when he was succeeded by Mr. A. C. JOMARON. NIK MOHAMED officiated as Assistant District Officer, Bachok, throughout the year.

V.—LAND AND AGRICULTURE.

23. *Land Office, Kota Bharu.*—The total revenue was $238,002, an increase of $6,548, over the collections of 1922. Of this sum $70,097 was collected by the Pasir Mas Office.

24. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of transfers and other transactions registered. But there is still a large number of people who still transfer or charge land by handing over the receipt for rent, or who consider that if the heirs agree on the division of an estate no further action is desirable. The fees for registration are small, but the economical peasant sees no object in paying them until his title is challenged. It was found necessary however to appoint an additional officer to deal with inheritance and other cases, and arrangements were made to facilitate registration for people living at a distance from headquarters.

25. The padi crop was fair. Heavy monsoon rains spoilt the light early crop in the light low lying land, but ensured a good return on the heavier and higher lands which provide the bulk of the harvest.

26. There were no serious epidemics of cattle disease, and though limited export was allowed there was no shortage of cattle for ploughing.

27. Mr. A. SLEEP was in charge of the office the whole year.

28. *Ulu Kelantan.*—The demarcation of Ulu Lebir and Pergau was nearly completed at the end of the year, and much work was done in replacing plans and field books which had been destroyed in the fire of 1921.

29. Thirty-four applications for 199 acres of agricultural land were approved during the year. The absence of any large areas of land suitable for the planting of rice is apparently the chief reason for the slow expansion of native holdings.

30. *Pasir Putch.*—Two thousand and seven holdings were brought no the register and about 1,300 acres of State Land were alienated. The district at the 1921 census had a population of 347 to the square mile, and there is little available land left uncultivated.

31. Sixty-five Land Cases and 138 succession Cases were heard during the year.

32. The staple industries are the production of rice, betelnut, and copra. The crops were normal.

33. *Mining.*—Nine new Prospecting Licences were issued in Ulu Kelantan and six existing licences were renewed, but no selections had been made by the end of the year, though a good deal of prospecting had been done: 5 new licences were issued in Kota Bharu, but no selection made.

34. Machinery for the Kelantan Gold Mines was sent up during the year, but had not been erected by the end of the year. Production of minerals can scarcely be said to have begun. 165 individual mining licences valid for 2 months each were issued in Ulu Kelantan. If the holders worked every day, which is unlikely, that would mean only an average of 27 men per day. Small amounts of gold are won in this way, rarely more than $1 in a day. Gold won is consumed locally, and none was exported during the year. Of tin ore less than a ton was exported.

VI.—SURVEYS.

35. Major A. R. WHITE, M.C., was in charge throughout the year.

The office staff consisted of three draftsmen, one clerk, and an average of 20 junior draftsmen, tracers and typers.

The field staff consisted of 5 regular Assistant Surveyors, and one Acting Assistant Surveyor with an average of 11 Planetablers.

36. The expenditure amounted to $88,372 a reduction of $7,000 compared with the previous year.

37. Survey fees on completed requisition amounted to $11,978. The general survey work included 318 town lots, 20 agricultural lots amounting to 4,821 acres, one small reserve, 37½ miles of standard traverse, and 46 miles of 1st class traverses. Of native holdings 1,328 lots covering 3,147 acres were demarcated.

38. Under the Settlement Survey in the district of Ulu Kelantan 8,659 lots covering 14,481 acres, were planetabled. The settlement of 6 Mukims (parishes) was completed, and tracings and settlement index handed over to the District Officer.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

39. The total expenditure was $122,957 the whole of this being paid out of revenue, as it was impossible to obtain further loans. No further work therefore was done on the Pasir Puteh—Temangan Road. Two new bridges were built on the Pasir Puteh Road, and a start was made on raising, bottoming, and metalling the Trunk Road from the 4th mile. Owing to financial stringency, little work could be done till the second half of the year.

40. The principal buildings erected were a new hospital at Kuala Krai, and an extension to the gaol at Pasir Puteh, the old hospital was past repair, and the Pasir Puteh gaol was overcrowded. Similar urgent reasons were responsible for the few minor works. Works that were desirable but not so urgent simply had to stand over.

41. Mr. I. D. Robertson was in charge the whole year.

VIII.—EDUCATION.

42. At the beginning of the year there were 13 vernacular schools in the Kota Bharu district, and 5 more were opened during the year. The enrolment increased from 624 in January to 1,195 in December and the average attendance was 75 per cent.

43. The English girls school at Kota Bharu had an average enrolment of 33, including small boys.

44. Night classes for Government servants anxious to learn English were maintained at Kota Bharu and Tumpat.

45. The total expenditure in Kota Bharu district was $14,699 only, buildings for new schools are usually of a temporary nature, put up and maintained by the parents, Government supplying furniture and a teacher or teachers. For the existing schools, there is urgent need of better buildings, and more teachers, while it is safe to say that if there were money to provide the schools, the number of pupils could be doubled in a few weeks. Unless the legitimate desire of the people for education for their children is to be thwarted a very much larger sum of money will be required in future years. Education in the Kota Bharu district was under the charge of the Datoh Bentara Luar, in Pasir Puteh and Ulu Kelantan, of the District Officers.

46. The Majlis Ugama English School in Kota Bharu had an average of 72 pupils.

Nine students attended the Malay College at Kuala Kangsar.

IX.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

47. The total revenue of the Posts and Telegraphs Department during the year was $67,522. This is slightly less than in 1922, in which year over $10,000 on account of sale of stamps at the Malaya Borneo Exhibition was credited to revenue. Local sales shew an increase, but this is to some extent due to Court and other fees which are paid in stamps.

Expenditure amounted to $39,586, a slight increase over the previous year.

48. Business on the whole shewed a slight increase owing to improvement in trade but there was a fall in certain branches, as shewn by the following figures:—

		1923.	1922.
		$	$
Foreign telegrams despatched	...	4,946	5,244
Foreign telegrams received	...	8,519	7,023
Total telegrams despatched	...	15,760	12,199
Total telegrams received	...	22,794	20,630
Registered letters despatched	...	5,913	9,517
,, ,, received	...	5,918	9,184
Parcels despatched ...	...	1,557	1,510
,, received ...	...	9,098	7,420
Letters etc., despatched ...	...	88,408	97,017
,, received ...	...	182,194	165,015
Money Orders issued ...	...	160,258	143,923

49. During the year arrangements were made for extending the C.O.D. Parcel system to the Federated Malay States. Hitherto it has only been carried on with the Straits Settlements.

50. Customs Duty on Parcels to the amount of $1,935 was collected by the Post Offices.

51. Mr. W. Bartley, M.B.E., was in charge of the Department the whole year.

X.—MEDICAL.

52. Dr. J. R. McVail acted as Residency Surgeon throughout the year. Dr. Lim Shin Thwin assisted in Kota Bharu, and Dr. W. J. Geale in Ulu Kelantan.

Miss. M. A. Ford was Matron of the European Hospital throughout the year. Miss. M. E. Thomlinson took up the duties of Sister on May 7th, in place of Miss. A. F. King, who had been engaged temporarily at the end of 1922.

53. *In Patients.*—State European Hospital—There were 19 admissions during the year, including 4 maternity cases. There were no deaths.

State Hospital, Kota Bharu. There were 90 patients in hospital on January 1st 1923, and 1,814 admissions. There were 38 deaths, giving a percentage of 1·90. A statement of the cases and death rates of the principal diseases is appended.

Two thousand one hundred and twenty-eight operations were performed, including 22 under general and 46 under local anaesthesia, 121 sutures of wounds, and 1,728 intravenous injections of neo-salvarsan, quinine, antimony tartrate etc., 1,168 microscopical examinations were made.

State Hospital, Kuala Krai.—Thirty-eight patients were in the hospital on 31st December, 1922, and 425 were admitted during the year, the average daily number being about 42. The old hospital buildings were condemned during the year: the patients shifted temporarily to other quarters, and work begun on a permanent building, which was approaching completion at the end of the year.

Kota Bharu, Isolation Camp.—There were 52 admissions during the year, and 22 deaths. This camp is used freely for the treatment and isolation of phthisis and chronic bowel complaints, and the high death rate is due, in the opinion of the Residency Surgeon, to the fact that "in this moist atmosphere phthisis appears to be almost invariably fatal in the long run". "The commonness of pulmonary tuberculosis and the rarity of any other form is most striking".

Tumpat Isolation Camp.—One case of suspected cholera was treated, and found to be diarrhoea only.

Leper Camp, Kota Bharu.—There were 9 lepers in the camp at the beginning of the year, and 7 were admitted subsequently, 5 absconded, and 2 died. Treatment with Sodium Hydnocarpate and Heisers Phillipine formula, with internal administration of cod liver oil resulted in the discharge of 3 cases in what appeared to be an absolutely non-infectious condition.

Emergency Ward, Tumpat.—There were 20 admissions during the year, mostly assault cases. There were no deaths.

The Federated Malay States Railways maintained hospitals at Tanah Merah and Kuala Krai. There were 1,025 cases treated, and 36 deaths.

There were also 15 Estate hospitals under the charge of dressers, with Dr. GEALE as Medical Officer.

54. *Out-Patients.*—At the State Hospital, Kota Bharu, 21,304 cases were treated at the Dispensary: Pasir Puteh 6,650 at Tumpat 9,217 and at Kuala Krai 7,026. By far the greater number of patients were Malays.

Travelling Dispensers.—In addition to the above, travelling dispensers and vaccinators treated 6,243 children, of whom 6,114 were Malays, and the schoolmasters at Wakaf Bharu and Kemuning distributed medicines. Medical inspection and treatment of school children was started. Of 576 examined 335 were found to be normal, 85 suffered from Anaemia, 48 from scabies, 37 from yaws, 31 from enlarged spleen, and 40 from various other ailments.

There were 2,881 vaccinations over 89 per cent being perfect.

55. *Special Diseases.*—Cholera appeared in April, and lingered on till the end of September, there being 33 cases with 28 deaths. The Residency Surgeon writes "There was no connection (as far as we could trace) between any of the cases: they occurred sporadically miles apart. Whether due to the methods of disinfection that we adopted or not I cannot say, but there were no secondary cases. I am of opinion that dietary indiscretion is the main cause of these sporadic cases. One man who ate nine durians in one day developed symptoms that were clinically indistinguishable from cholera, and died the next morning". To this it is only necessary to add that the crop of durians in June, July and August was exceptionally heavy.

Helminthic infection is wide spread through the State. It is hoped that the Carbon Tetrachloride treatment will bring about an improvement.

56. *Health on Estates.*—The general health of the labour on estates was good. Great care is given to the food and water supplies, and the medical supervision is excellent. No efforts are spared to ensure the health of the coolies and their dependents, and it is pleasant to record that the coolies appreciate it. Statistics for 5 years are appended.

57. *Cattle Disease.*—Two fatal cases of anthrax were reported from Ulu Kelantan, and other cases with symptoms of influenza, nearer Kota Bharu. Movement of cattle was stopped in each case, and the disease checked.

XI.—POLICE.

58. Captain H. A. ANDERSON was in charge the whole year. Tengku Yusoff, a half brother of His Highness the Sultan, joined the force as a Police Probationer on August 25th.

The strength at the end of the year was:—

Malays.—Six Inspectors and 275 other ranks.

Indians.—One Subadar and 68 other ranks.

Detectives.—One Inspector and 21 other ranks.

The Sikh contingent furnished guards and escorts. A detachment was posted at Rantau Panjang and another at Kuala Krai.

59. The work of the detective force is not up to the high standard of the rest of the police. It is difficult to get the type of man who can resist local influences.

60. The number of breaches of discipline was 520, a reduction of 104 compared with 1922. The health was slightly better than in 1922.

61. The total revenue was $19,606, compared with $24,916 in 1922. The principal decrease was in sale of Weights and Measures: in the previous year this was abnormal owing to the introduction of the Singapore Standard, as traders have now got the new measures, only renewals for wear and tear were required.

The total expenditure was $189,305 and this included $7,000 for purchase of rifles, which had been supplied in previous years but not paid for.

62. Reports for the year totalled 1,248 or 429 less than in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 64·95, which is an improvement of 8 per cent. Cattle stealing is still on the decrease, but other forms of theft are still numerous and provide 66 per cent of the reports.

63. The Fire Brigade was exercised regularly, and is efficient.

XII.—COURTS.

64. The Court of Revision, which consists of His Highness the Sultan in consultation with the British Adviser, dealt with 16 criminal and 58 civil cases. The decision was revised in one civil case.

65. *High Court.*—The revenue collected for the year was $7,305.20 as compared with $5,026.88 for 1922. The major portion of the Revenue is collected in stamps and actually appears under Postal Receipts. The increase is due mainly to litigation in connection with the Estate of the late Jurubhasa.

The expenditure for the year was $3,770.27 as compared with $2,395.37 for 1922. There was a savings of $75.73 on the estimates of the year. The Judge drew salary as Assistant Adviser.

66. *Original Jurisdiction.*—There were 34 committal cases of which 33 were decided during the year and one remained pending at the end of the year. The following table shows the charges with the results—

Offence.	*No. of Cases.*	*Convicted.*	*Discharged.*	*Pending.*
Murder	7	5	2	—
Culpable homicide ...	3	3	—	—
Attempted Murder ...	1	1	—	—
Robbery and Gang robbery ...	16	6	9	1
Rape	2	1	1	—
Cheating	2	1	1	—
Forgery	3	2	1	—
	34	19	14	1

The death sentence was passed in three cases but in two cases the sentence were commuted to sentence of life imprisonment.

Civil Cases.—Fifty-two cases came up for hearing and forty-seven were decided. There remained five pending at the end of the year.

CRIMINAL.

67. *Appellate Jurisdiction.*—Sixty two appeal cases came up for hearing. Of them 35 were dismissed, in 13 cases the convictions were set aside and in 9 cases the sentences were amended. There were 5 appeals pending at the end of the year. There were also 5 appeals by the Public Prosecutor of which two were against the inadequacy of the sentence in which instances the sentences were enhanced and three against the order of the Court discharging the accused. Of these appeals one was dismissed and in 2 cases the accused were convicted.

CIVIL.

One hundred and five appeals were heard and decided during the year of which seventy two were dismissed and nineteen allowed. In 12 cases the judgments appealed against were amended, 2 cases were sent for retrial, and one settled out of Court. There were 8 appeals pending at the end of the year.

Land Appeals.—Ninety three appeals were heard and decided of which 84 were dismissed and 3 allowed. In 2 cases the judgments appealed against were amended, 3 cases were sent for retrial and one settled out of Court.

Mohammedan Law Appeals.—Thirteen appeals were heard and decided during the year of which ten were dismissed. In 3 cases the judgments appealed against were amended. There were 3 pending at the end of the year.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

68. *Succession Cases.*—Fifty three cases under this head came up for hearing and thirty six were decided. There remained 17 pending at the end of the year.

69. Mr. WILLIAM BARTLEY, M.B.E., was Judge of the High Court throughout the year. The Dato Mufti sat as an assessor with the Judge in the more serious of the criminal cases. He also sat in all Mohammedan Succession Cases and appeals from the Ecclesiastical Court to advise on Mohammedan laws.

70. *Central Court, Kota Bharu.*—The total revenue which includes fines, etc., collected at Tumpat, Pasir Mas, and in the Small Court amounted to $23,646, practically the same as in 1922. Expenditure was $11,902.

The Magistrate of the Central Court visits Pasir Mas weekly.

Criminal cases numbered 742 in Kota Bharu and 411 at Pasir Mas, a total of 1,153 compared with 1,245 in 1922. There were 570 convictions and 460 acquittals, 30 were committed for trial by the High Court, 22 transferred to other Courts, 41 withdrawn and 30 left unfinished at the end of the year. There were also 502 Summons cases, of which 20 were unfinished. Civil cases numbered 178. Nine Inquests were held.

Small Court, Kota Bharu.—Seventeen Criminal Summons cases and 639 Civil Suits were instituted in this Court.

The DATOK ADIKA RAJA was in charge of the Central Court, and the TENGKU SRI MARA RAJA of the Small Court, throughout the year.

71. *Ecclesiastical Court.*—The revenue was $14,266 of which $2,151 was collected in stamps. The expenditure was $8,361. Three hundred and thirty-nine Criminal and 276 Civil Suits were filed respectively during the year.

72. *Pasir Puteh.*—127 Criminal Cases were heard, resulting in 67 convictions and 52 acquittals. Police summons cases numbered 334, 101 of which were arrears from 1922. There were 101 convictions and 183 acquittals.

There were 222 Civil Cases, 16 of which were still undecided at the end of the year.

At Bachok there were 142 Police cases with 69 convictions and 57 acquittals. One hundred and fifty-one Summons cases with 79 convictions and 51 acquittals and 143 Civil Cases.

73. *Ulu Kelantan.*—Three hundred and seventy-one Criminal Cases were heard, resulting in 246 convictions and 104 acquittals. Ten cases were committed to the High Court. There were 179 Civil Suits and 8 Inquests.

XIII.—PRISONS.

74. Captain H. A. ANDERSON was in charge of the department, and of the Central Gaol at Kota Bharu throughout the year. His staff consisted of an Assistant Superintendent, a Gaoler, a clerk, a chief warder, two warders and 29 sub-warders.

Central Gaol, Kota Bharu.—On January 1st, 1923, there were 249 prisoners remaining: there were 363 admissions, and 401 discharges during the year. Seven escaped, of whom 5 were recaptured, two were released on medical grounds, two died in the Gaol Hospital, and one was executed, leaving 195 on December 31st.

District Gaol, Pasir Puteh.—There were 27 convicts remaining on January 1st, 81 were admitted during the year, 85 discharged and 5 transferred to Kota Bharu, leaving 18 at the end of the year.

A new ward was opened during the year, it is better lighted and better ventilated than the old ones.

District Gaol, Kuala Krai.—There were 15 prisoners remaining on January 1st, 108 were admitted during the year, 94 discharged, 2 transferred to Kota Bharu, and 4 escaped, one being recaptured, leaving 24 at the end of the year.

75. Convicts are employed on outdoor labour of an unskilled kind, gardening, road making and general upkeep.

Intramural labour consists of laundry work, carpentry and basket making.

76. Health was good. There were no epidemics, and only two deaths in the year, both due to acute diarrhœa. There were 272 admissions to the Gaol Hospital.

77. Expenditure amounted to $35,408, and revenue to $3,703. The former shows a slight decrease, and the latter an increase on the figures of 1922.

78. A Board of Visiting Justices was constituted during the year.

XIV.—CONSERVANCY BOARD.

79. Revenue amounted to $30,907 a slight increase on the previous year.

80. The number of Motor Cars plying for hire rose from 37 in 1922 to 54. Most of these are Fords.

81. Owing to lack of funds it is still impossible to put a proper system of drains into any of the towns or villages, or to provide any form of water supply except from wells. In the absence of such facilities it is matter for congratulation that these places can and are kept clean and healthy. There were no epidemics of any kind.

XV.—AUDIT.

82. Mr. A. SLEEP continued in charge of the Audit Office throughout the year.

83. There were no actual defalcations, but sufficient irregularities to shew the necessity of keeping the audit up to date.

XVI.—GENERAL.

84. His Excellency the High Commissioner paid an unofficial visit to Kelantan, arriving at Kota Bharu at 11-30 A.M. on June 13th and after lunching with His Highness the Sultan, proceeding by special train to Kuala Krai. On June 14th His Excellency proceeded by Motor Launch to Kuala Gris to see the progress of Railway Construction there, and returned in the afternoon to Kota Bharu. His Excellency left on the *Sea Belle* the same evening.

85. His Highness the Sultan and Suite paid an unofficial visit to Penang in October. His Highness stayed at Kedah House, which was kindly lent for the purpose.

86. A Conference between Siamese officials and officials of the Malay States on the Siamese Border was held at Senggorá on March 15th and 16th, when various points of interest were discussed with profit. The Kelantan delegates were the British Adviser and the Datoh Perdana Mentri with the Chief Police Officer, who have a grateful recollection of the friendly welcome and generous hospitality exended to them by the Siamese Government and officials at Senggora.

87. A Committee of influential Malays under the patronage of His Highness the Sultan started towards the end of 1922 to arrange for exhibits for the Arts and Crafts Section of the Malaya Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition. A representative collection was made and safely despatched to Kuala Lumpur before the North East monsoon set in.

88. Mr. A. F. WORTHINGTON officiated as British Adviser throughout the year.

A. F. WORTHINGTON,
British Adviser to the
Government of Kelantan.

THE RESIDENCY,
KELANTAN, *16th April*, 1924.

APPENDICES.

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APPENDIX *A*.

FINANCIAL.

I.—*Camparative Statement of Kelantan Revenue for the Year 1923.*

Heads of Revenue.	Estimates, 1923.	Revenue, 1923.	Revenue, 1922.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue ...	328,504	357,196	349,190	8,006	...
Customs ...	332,720	437,517	344,557	92,960	...
Port Dues ...	3,500	4,296	3,884	412	...
Licences, Excise etc. ...	404,712	413,821	437,510	...	23,689
Fees of Office etc. ...	45,253	66,111	64,192	1,919	...
Posts and Telegraphs ...	59,510	69,780	70,143	...	363
Interest	2,970	5,771	3,747	2,024	...
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	2,150	8,394	3,662	4,732	...
Municipal ...	29,780	33,969	33,135	834	...
Total ...	1,209,099	1,396,855	1,310,020	86,835	...

II.—*Comparative Statement of Kelantan Expenditure for the Year 1923.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimates, 1923.	Expenditure, 1923.	Expenditure, 1922.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$	$
Pensions and Retired Allowances	85,906	87,939	79,304	8,635	...
Personal Emoluments ...	547,068	526,072	483,948	42,124	...
Other Charges ...	289,888	258,543	282,113	...	23,570
Interest ...	172,000	93,337	144,050	...	50,713
Transport ...	2,000	452	1,955	...	1,503
Compensation for Land and Crops ...	6,000	75	1,211	...	1,136
Miscellaneous ...	34,938	42,826	74,878	...	32,052
Works and Buildings—Annually Recurrent ...	16,700	19,294	23,109	...	3,815
Roads, Streets and Bridges—Annually Recurrent ...	28,250	29,677	18,202	11,475	...
Works and Buildings—Special Services ...	9,400	25,385	18,458	6,927	...
Roads, Streets and Bridges—Special Services ...	45,000	33,048	20,795	12,253	...
Special Expenditure ...	...	28,935	104,366	...	75,431
Temporary Allowances ...	99,721	126,304	198,464	...	72,160
Loan Works—Roads ...	...	...	88,465	...	88,465
Total ...	1,336,871	1,271,887	1,539,318	...	267,431

APPENDIX *A.—Continued.*

III. *Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the State of Kelantan on the 31st December, 1923.*

LIABILITIES.	Amount.	Total.
DEPOSITS—	$	$
Ulu Kelantan District Treasury ...	7,428	
Pasir Puteh District Treasury ...	9,663	
Courts ...	4,974	
Police Fines and Rewards Fund ...	330	
Prisons Fines and Rewards Fund ...	129	
Police ...	1,923	
Customs Fines and Rewards Fund ...	35	
Land Office—Sundry ...	30,842	
Do. Survey ...	12,915	
Security Fund ...	1,735	
Pawn-Broking Farm ...	1,563	
Suspense Accounts ...	4,995	
Gaol ...	33	
District Office, Pasir Mas—Sundry ...	1,606	
Do. do. Survey ...	2,508	
Clerks' Fines and Rewards Fund ...	100	
Toddy Shops ...	304	81,083
LOANS—		
Loan owing to the Federated Malay States bearing interest @ 4% ...	250,000	
Do. £300,000 (Duff Loan)	2,571,429	
Loan owing to the Federated Malay States bearing interest @ 6% in connection with the advance to the D.D.C.L. (£22,500) ...	192,857	
Do. do. (£30,000) ...	257,143	
Loan owing to the Federated Malay States for Road Construction bearing int. @ 5½% ...	225,000	
Do. do. @ 7% ...	188,500	
Loan owing to the Straits Settlements bearing interest @ 4½% ...	120,000	
Do. do. @ 7% ...	400,000	4,204,929
		4,286,012

ASSETS.	Amount.	Total.
BALANCES—	$	$
Cash—State Treasury, Kota Bharu ...	25,147	
District Treasury, Ulu Kelantan ...	11,643	
Do. Pasir Puteh ...	7,323	44,113
Bank—Chartered Bank ...	1,351	
Mercantile Bank ...	231,093	232,444
ADVANCES RECOVERABLE—		
Public Works Department—		
Factory Account ...	28,000	
Store Account ...	12,000	
Clubs ...	4,500	
Estates and Private Individuals ...	29,364	
Repatriation of Distressed Kelantan Pilgrims from Mecca ...	1,329	
Advance to the Duff Development Company, Limited (£22,500) ...	192,857	
Advance to the Duff Development Company, Limited (£30,000) ...	257,143	
Advance to Mejlis Ugama ..	1,300	526,493
OVERDRAFTS ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—		
Indian Immigration Fund ...	4,000	
Money Order Account ...	1,797	5,797
INVESTMENT—		
8,000 Duff Development Company, Limited's Shares @ $4.29 each ...	34,320*	
War Saving Certificates ...	1,500	35,820
		844,667
Balance to the debit of the State ...	...	3,441,345
	...	4,286,012

* Face Value.

APPENDIX *B.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1923.*

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
			$
CLASS *A.*			
A.—Live Animals, Foods, Drinks and Narcotics.—			
Animals—			
Cattle	Nos.	579	15,433
Goats	"	27	147
Horses and Ponies	"	1	400
Poultry	Dozs.	318 11/12	871
Sheep	Nos.	7	34
Swine	"	181	2,004
Other Animals	...	...	3,127
Birds	...	...	480
Birds' Nest	...	...	...
Blachan	Pkls.	67.95	545
Bread and Biscuits	...	...	10,151
Butter and Cheese	...	...	9,137
Coconuts	Nos.	340	9
Coffee	Pkls.	272.60	9,604
Confectionery	...	...	4,032
Curry Stuff	...	...	12,600
Drugs and Medicine	...	...	35,861
Eggs—Fresh and Salted	...	...	4,818
Fish—			
Dry and Salted	Pkls.	2,692.60	30,718
Fruits—			
Fresh of Sorts	...	...	18,452
Dried and Preserved	...	...	7,396
Ghee	Pkls.	385.11	20,840
Grains, etc.—			
Beans and Peas	"	1,519.63	11,291
Bran	"	339	418
Crushed Food	"	9	56
Dholl	"	287.68	2,923
Padi	"	479	1,170
Rice	"	1,398.47	9,109
Wheat and Flour	"	4,696.06	41,269
Lard	"	12.18	334
Liquor Intoxicating:—			
Spirits—			
Arrack and Samsu	Gallons.	2,322¾	7,806
Brandy	Cases.	922¾	18,637
Gin	"	270¼	3,921
Rum	Gallons.	5,397	22,021
Whisky	Cases.	785½	22,108

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.—*Continued.*

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1923.—Ctd.*

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS *A.—(Continued.)*			$
A.—Live Animals, Foods, Drinks and Narcotics—(Continued.)			
Liqueurs—			
Liqueurs	Cases.	$63\frac{1}{12}$	1,726
Wines—			
Champagne	"	48	1,841
Claret	"	$30\frac{1}{3}$	588
Still of Sorts	"	$137\frac{1}{2}$	2,245
Port	"	$27\frac{11}{12}$	776
Sherry	"	$14\frac{2}{3}$	373
Malt Liquor—			
Beer and Ale	"	483	11,978
Porter and Stout	"	183	5,954
Milk—Condensed and Sterilised	"	5,364	76,917
Mineral and Aerated Waters	"	1,286	8,929
Oilman's Stores (Provisions in Tins, Bottles, and Jars unenumerated)	...	...	63,149
Onion and Garlic	Pkls.	5,622	35,357
Opium—			
Government Chandu	Tahils.	44,715	88,715
Provisions—			
Fresh and Salted	...	...	26,695
Ham and Bacon	...	...	2,989
Sago—			
Flour	Pkls.	61.90	307
Salt	"	20,947.50	25,138
Seaweed	"	64.30	1,254
Seeds, Coriander	"	66.70	634
Spices—			
Arecanuts	"	31	160
Cardamoms	"	...	...
Ginger	"	6.50	74
Mace	...	...	...
Pepper, Black	Pkls.	59.54	951
Pepper, Long	"	318.50	6,666
Pepper, White	"	1.70	29
Spices Other Sorts	...	...	500
Sugar—			
Molasses	Pkls.	89.74	729
Sugar	"	9,572.46	128,678
Sugar-Candy	"	37.56	746
Sugar-Cane	...	...	...

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.—*Continued.*

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1923.—Ctd.*

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS *A.*—(*Continued.*)			$
A.—Live Animals, Foods, Drinks and Narcotics—(Continued.)			
Tapioca—			
Flour	Pkls.	23.62	241
Pearl	...	36.70	521
Root	...	...	...
Potatoes	...	...	2,684
Tea	Pkls.	391.92	17,722
Tobacco—			
Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes	...	...	224,568
Tobacco	Pkls.	923.12	50,937
Vegetables—			
Fresh	...	...	3,506
Preserved	...	...	10,232
Total Value of Class *A.* ...	...	...	1,132,231
CLASS *B.*			
B.—Raw Materials.—			
(*a*) Textile—			
Cotton	Pkls.	11.14	486
Silk	"	9.87	8,311
Other Sorts	...	...	...
Value of sub-class (*a*) ...	...	...	8,797
(*b*) Metal—			
Value of sub-class (*b*) ...	...	...	Nil.
(*c*) Other—			
Attaps	...	...	3,754
Bark, Mangrove	Pkls.	1,087	1,823
Canes and Sticks	...	...	...
Charcoal	Pkls.	87	165
Coal	...	...	1,155
Copra	Pkls.	16	107
Gambier	"	664.11	34,623
Gums, Dyes and Resins—			
Benjamin	"	4.40	89
Damar, Batu	"	16	48
Damar, Torches	...	...	2,565
Para Rubber	Pkls.	...	...
Sticklace	"	...	...

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.—*Continued.*

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1923.—Ctd.*

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS *B.*—(*Continued.*)			$
(*c*) Other—(*Continued.*)			
Hides and Skins—			
Hides Raw ...	Pkls.	...	...
Lime ...	"	2,478	2,478
Bones ...	...	...	...
Oil—			
Benzine ...	Gallons.	47,754	47,754
Castor ...	...	...	...
Coconut ...	Pkls.	144.23	2,669
Engine Oil ...	...	...	8,344
Gingelly ...	...	...	...
Kachang ...	Pkls.	585.18	13,565
Linseed ...	...	...	1,030
Liquid Fuel ...	...	...	4,174
Lubricating ...	Gallons.	3,749.03	5,632
Methylated Spirit ...	"	352	373
Petroleum ...	"	336,412	252,309
Turpentine ...	...	...	113
Wood Oil ...	Pkls.	7.20	100
Other Sorts ...	...	...	1,080
Precious Stones ...	...	...	573
Rattan ...	Pkls.	229.40	1,276
Seeds—			
Of Sorts ...	...	...	757
Rubber ...	...	...	142
Shells—			
Of Sorts ...	...	...	9
Stones—			
Marble ...	...	...	102
Of Sorts ...	...	...	...
Sulphur ...	Pkls.	5.65	90
Tallow ...	"	1.90	25
Trees and Plants ...	...	...	151
Bees-wax ...	Pkls.	2.87	81
Wood—			
Firewood ...	...	...	1,888
Planks ...	...	...	6,288
Sandal ...	...	...	1,523
Timber ...	...	...	27,518
Other Sorts ...	...	...	. .
Value of sub-class (*c*) ...	...	...	424,373
Total Value of Class *B.* ...	...	...	433,170

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.—*Continued.*

I.—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1923.—Ctd.

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS *C.*			$
C.—Manufactured Articles.—			
(*a*) Textile—			
Apparel, Hoisery, Haberdashery Millinery and Drapery, etc.—			
Canvas	..	...	191,299
Cotton Goods—	...	...	2,877
Plain	Pieces.	14,130	100,786
Dyed	"	4,897	31,829
Printed	"	29,767	180,716
Yarn—Dyed	Bales.	214	41,704
Sewing Thread	...	...	4,821
Handkerchiefs	Dozs.	899	1,690
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains	Corges.	12,347	249,161
Blankets	Pieces.	2,884	3,462
Wick and Waste	...	...	601
Linen Cloth	Pieces.	2	44
Cordage—			
Coir	Pkls.	29	454
Manila	"	23	729
Gunnies	Bales of 100 pieces	730½	14,090
Hats and Caps	..	...	4,497
Silk Goods—			
Handkerchiefs	Dozs.	74	372
Piece Goods	Pieces.	1,086	16,637
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains	Corges.	5	346
Thread	...	...	10,018
Twine	Pkls.	62	1,633
Umbrellas—			
Alpaca, Cotton, Paper and Silk	...	...	19,119
Woollen Goods—			
Blankets	Pieces.	84	451
Other Kinds	...	...	210
Woollen Cloth	Pieces.	51	1,320
Other Manufactured Textile of Sorts ...	...	...	2,033
Value of sub-class (*a*) ...	...	...	880,899
(*b*) Metal—			
Arms, etc.—			
Cartridges	...	...	3,378
Muskets and Rifles	...	...	4,913
Percussion Caps	...	...	77
Pistol and Revolvers	...	...	1,549
Shot, Iron and Lead	...	...	...

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.—*Continued.*

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1923.—Ctd.*

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS *C.—(Continued.)*			$
(*b*) Metal—(*Continued.*)			
Machinery—			
Engine, Boilers and Parts	...	...	27,683
Sewing Machine	...	...	3,894
Anchors and Chains	...	...	37
Brassware	...	...	29,672
Copperware	...	...	525
Hardware and Cutlery	...	...	7,739
Iron Bar and Nail Rod	...	...	3,793
Iron, Corrugated	...	...	14,992
Iron Hoop	...	..	2,907
Iron Nails (Wire and Rose)	..	...	12,063
Iron Sheet	...	...	3,626
Ironware	...	...	27,232
Lead Sheet	...	..	54
Leadware	...	...	103
Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, Parts and Accessories	...	...	34,778
Steel and Steelware	...	...	384
Tin Plates	...	...	2,029
Tinware	...	...	459
Tools, Instruments and Implements ...	...	...	37,003
Wire and Wire Rope	...	...	12,466
Zincware	...	...	20,289
Plated and Silverware	...	...	2,089
Other Manufactured Metal of Sorts ...	...	..	...
Materials—			
Gas and Electric Fittings	...	...	20
Telephone and Telegraph Fittings ...	...	...	352
Railway Materials	...	...	...
Value of sub-class (*b*) ...	...	...	254,106
(*c*) Other—			
Ammunition, etc.—			
Detonators and Fuse	...	...	852
Gunpowder	...	...	773
Bamboo and Rattanware	...	...	5,825
Books and Maps	...	...	12,602
Brick and Tiles	...	...	10,773
Cabinetware	...	...	4,512
Candles	...	...	1,984
Cards, Playing	...	...	1,197
Carriages and Carriage Materials	...	...	562
Cement	Casks.	1,997	12,920
Chemical	...	...	15,981
Clock and Watches	...	...	3,988
Coke	...	...	176
Earthernware and Crockery	...	...	38,546
Fancy Goods and Toys	...	...	14,580

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.—*Continued.*

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1923.—Ctd.*

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS *C.*—(*Continued.*)			$
(*c*) Other—(*Continued.*)			
Fireworks	...	...	1,699
Glass and Glassware	...	...	11,393
Glass Bottles	...	...	148
Hides, Tanned	Pkls.	22	770
Indigo	...	...	2,198
Japanware	...	...	112
Jewellery	...	...	1,517
Joss Sticks and Joss Paper	...	...	10,823
Lamp and Lampware	...	...	8,735
Cork	...	...	437
Leather, etc., Patent and Manufactured—			
Boots and Shoes	...	...	17,362
Boxes and Trunks	...	...	1,481
Leatherware	...	...	2,931
Matches	*Cases.* 388 *Tins.* 5	*Pkts.* 75	13,541
Mats and Mattings	...	...	13,170
Musical Instruments	...	...	1,243
Oilman's Sundries	...	...	8,660
Paints and Varnishes	...	...	9,015
Paper and Paperware	...	...	7,976
Perfumery	...	...	5,034
Photographic Materials	...	...	1,269
Ships and Boats	...	..	8,552
Shoes and Slippers not leather	...	...	2,834
Soap and Soda	...	...	15,501
Toilet Soap	...	...	1,153
Stationery	...	...	17,338
Tar—			
Coal	...	...	794
Tyre Rubber	...	...	6,155
Wooden Ware and Furniture	...	...	25,552
Value of sub-class (*c*) ...	...	...	322,664
Total Value of Class *C.* ...	...	...	1,457,669
CLASS *D.*			
Bullion—			
Gold	...	...	44,880
Silver	...	...	17
Species—			
Copper Coin	...	...	211
Gold Coin	...	...	5,384
Total Value of Class *D.* ...	...	...	47,492
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	3,070,562

APPENDIX .*B.—Continued.*

II.—***Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1923 and 1922.***

Articles.	How counted.	1923.		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
CLASS *A.*					
A.—Live Animals, Foods, Drinks and Narcotics.					
Animals—					
Cattle	Nos.	1,256	55,706	1,200	41,201
Poultry	Dozs.	1,694	5,545	11 5/12	36
Sheep and Goats	Nos.	5	43	26	159
Swine	"	71	1,416	128	2,578
Other Animals	...	...	262	...	65
Birds	...	...	117	...	60
Betelnuts, Dried	Pkls.	45,434.64	372,072	64,898.17	447,681
Betelnuts, Fresh	Nos.	411,600	370	2,107,200	1,054
Blachan	Pkls.	589	3,410	2,396	19,498
Coconuts	Nos.	200	7	43,290	1,327
Drugs and Medicine	...	...	...	...	166
Eggs, Fresh and Salted	...	...	47	...	470
Fish—					
Dry and Salted	Pkls.	20,467.86	248,868	19,591.38	281,117
Shark Fins	"	7.50	811	6.75	694
Budu	Jars.	2,829	4,244	1,877	4,696
Fruits—					
Fresh of Sorts	...	...	8,975	...	8,731
Dried and Preserved	...	...	6,708	...	291
Grains, etc.—					
Beans and Peas	Pkls.	418	5,863	503	3,476
Rice	"	2,815.20	15,358	856	5,439
Padi	"	8,826	20,914	3,584.64	10,182
Mineral and Aerated Waters ...	Cases.	15	81	2	20
Provisions—					
Fresh and Salted	...	...	825	...	1,716
Durian Cake	Pkls.	1,025.96	18,609	227	8,993
Sugar—					
Molasses	"	2.87	27	9.51	88
Sugar-cane	...	...	10	...	...
Tapioca—					
Flour	Pkls.	...	...	14	44
Tobacco—					
Tobacco	"	2.35	121	1.47	76
Vegetables—					
Fresh	...	...	36	...	1,044
Preserved	...	...	20	...	226
Total Value of Class *A.* ...	...	...	770,465	...	841,128

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

II.—*Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1923 and 1922.—Ctd.*

Articles.	How counted.	1923.		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
CLASS *B.*					
B.—Raw Materials—					
(*a*) Textile—					
Cotton	Pkls.	...	...	36	575
Value of sub-class (*a*) ...	...	...	...	...	575
(*b*) Metal—					
Tin-ore	Pkls.	13.17	828	41.45½	2,250
Value of sub-class (*b*) ...	...	...	828	...	2,250
(*c*) Other—					
Attaps	...	...	240	...	388
Bamboo	...	...	52	...	332
Copra	Pkls.	107,077	1,043,420	118,297	1,090,513
Gums, Dyes and Resins—					
Damar Batu	,,	...	...	110	546
Damar Mata Kuching	,,	522	6,319	419	6,221
Para Rubber	,,	56,528.91	3,754,562	42,025.66	1,552,494
Hides and Skins—					
Hides, Dried	,,	1,752.70	26,294	1,417.35	22,501
Ivory	,,	.64	160	.21½	65
Lime	,,	39	43	130	162
Oil—					
Coconut	,,	3.25	107	9.36	185
Rattan	,,	...	...	190	849
Tallow	,,	103.74	1,191	147	1,508
Trees and Plants	...	...	45	...	476
Wood—					
Firewood	...	...	...	...	307
Gharu	Pkls.	2.06	440	4.33	385
Planks	...	...	382	...	723
Timber	...	...	2,090	...	954
Value of sub-class (*c*) ...	...	...	4,835,345	...	2,678,609
Total Value of Class *B.* ...	...	...	4,836,173	...	2,681,434

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

II.—*Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1923 and 1922.—Ctd.*

Articles.	How counted.	1923.		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
CLASS *C.*					
(*a*) Textile—					
Apparel, Hoisery, Haberdashery, Millinery and Drapery, etc. ...	...	...	231	...	...
Cotton Goods—					
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains ...	Corges.	442½	20,268	56 8	3,863
Silk Goods—					
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains ...	„	102½	20,481	148 4	31,811
Other Manufactured Textile of Sorts	...	...	...	...	5,690
Value of sub-class (*a*) ...	...	...	40,980	...	41,364
(*b*) Metal—					
Brassware	...	...	2,561	...	2,200
Ironware	...	...	14,062	...	7,061
Tinware	...	...	...	...	192
Value of sub-class (*b*) ...	...	...	16,623	...	9,453
(*c*) Other—					
Bamboo and Rattanware ...	...	...	311	...	846
Boots and Shoes	...	...	...	...	24
Brick and Tiles	...	...	391	...	415
Earthernware and Crockery ...	...	...	862	...	967
Mats and Mattings	...	...	...	...	151
Ships and Boats	...	...	1,463	...	486
Woodenware and Furniture ...	...	...	255	...	770
Value of sub-class (*c*) ...	...	...	3,282	...	3,659
Total Value of Class *C.* ...	...	...	60,885	...	54,476
CLASS *D.*					
Bullion—					
Gold	Ozs.	5	206	...	...
Total Value of Class *D.* ...	...	...	206	...	...
GRAND TOTAL VALUE ...	...	...	5,667,729	...	3,577,038

APPENDIX C.

LAND AND AGRICULTURE.

Return showing, approximately, the Area under Cultivation in Kelantan during 1923.

District.	Padi.	Coconuts.	Rubber.	Durians.	Sireh.	Sugarcane.	Various, including tobacco, vegetables and fruit trees (grass land).	Total.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Kota Bharu (including Paris Mas)	122,734	24,937	22,008	606	444	25	32,165	202,919
Ulu Kelantan	12,231	5,408	89,000	283	...	...	11	106,933
Pasir Puteh (including Bachok) ...	45,900	29,500	2,000	200	...	...	1,050	78,650
Total ...	180,865	59,845	113,008	1,089	444	25	33,226	388,502

APPENDIX *D.*

I.—Statistics showing the number of admissions and death rates of the principal diseases during the last five years 1919—1923.

Disease.	Total treated.					Death.					Percentage.				
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Malaria	197	239	300	224	192	6	5	4	6	2	3·04	2·09	1·33	2·67	1·04
Ankylostomiasis	109	83	119	115	121	1	2	1	1	3	0·91	2·40	0·84	0·86	2·47
Pneumonia	27	26	41	35	48	5	4	4	6	8	18·51	15·38	9·75	17·14	16·66
Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	...	9	25	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	11·11	16·00
Bronchitis	30	35	48	41	73	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2·43	...
Dysentery	77	64	63	31	27	7	7	5	...	1	9·09	10·93	7·93	...	3·70
Syphilis	142	248	234	247	251	1	3	...	...	...	0·70	1·20	...	...	...
Yaws	46	124	191	136	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcers	147	245	284	208	220	...	1	...	...	1	...	0·40	...	...	0·45

APPENDIX *D.—Continued.*

II.—Death on Estates 1919—1923.

Estates.	Population.					Deaths.					Percentage.					Average.
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	
Duff Development Co., Ltd., Group—																
Kluat and Taku Estate ...	572	561	483	361	305	19	26	10	8	5	3·32	4·63	2·07	2·21	1·63	2·77
Kenneth Estate	353	314	254	342	207	4	9	1	4	13	1·13	2·86	0·29	1·64	6·28	2·40
Lower Sokor Estate ...	264	311	277	192	185	3	16	9	3	16	1·13	5·14	3·24	1·56	8·64	3·94
Kerilla Estate ...	572	638	552	402	326	5	31	14	10	11	0·87	4·85	2·53	2·98	3·37	2·92
Kelantan Rubber Estates, Ltd. ...	426	447	418	339	315	21	35	23	31	23	4·92	7·83	5·50	9·13	7·30	6·93
Kuala Pergau Rubber Plantation, Ltd.	403	343	246	150	144	16	21	14	5	7	3·97	6·12	5·69	3·33	4·85	4·79
Kuala Nal Kel. Rubber Co., Ltd. ...	480	476	345	252	260	15	41	27	12	17	3·12	8·61	7·82	4·76	6·53	6·16
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd. ...	333	300	292	292	300	17	20	9	11	4	5·10	6·66	3·08	3·77	1·33	3·98
Kuala Hau Estate	201	220	161	114	72	...	7	2	1	1	...	3·18	1·24	0·87	1·38	1·33
Pasir Besar Estate	227	200	213	166	122	4	17	3	8	6	1·76	8·50	1·40	4·81	4·91	4·27
Stapoh Nal Etate	147	178	141	103	123	5	8	4	1	4	3·40	4·49	2·83	0·97	3·25	2·98
Kuala Geh Estate	274	270	204	153	158	18	26	16	18	5	6·56	9·62	7·84	11·73	3·16	7·78
Mengkebang Estate	137	135	55	30	53	4	6	1	...	...	2·91	4·44	1·81	...	...	1·83
Kuala Pertang Syndicate, Ltd. ...	267	311	198	343	389	7	8	3	9	18	2·62	2·57	1·50	2·62	4·62	2·78
Pasir Gaja Estate	336	216	152	128	98	4	8	6	4	5	1·19	3·70	3·94	3·11	5·01	3·39
Sungei Bagan Rubber Co., Ltd. ...	543	263	101	105	141	...	1	...	...	...	...	0·39	...	...	...	0·78
Bagan River Rubber Co., Ltd. ...	...	...	241	85	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1·81	...	...
Ulu Kesial Estate	192	206	102	55	117	1	19	9	1	...	0·52	9·22	8·82	...	..	4·07
Pahi Plantations, Ltd.	262	287	254	148	383	16	27	3	7	15	6·10	9·40	5·11	4·71	7·81	6·62
	5,989	5,676	4,689	3,660	3,783	159	326	154	133	150	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPEN

III.—Abstract of Meteorological Readings in

Year.	Kota Bharu.				Kuala Lebir.				Kuala Kelantan.				Kuala Nal.			
	Temperature.		Rainfall.		Temperature.		Rainfall.		Temperature.		Rainfall.		Temperature.		Rainfall.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.
1904 ...	...	...	...	...	94·0	62·0	100·36	5·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905 ...	90·0	67·0	97·44	7·27	96·0	63·0	89·78	5·10	91·0	68·0	94·08	11·44	...	...	...	...
1906 ...	92·0	72·0	107·44	3·80	94·5	67·0	136·96	7·88	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
1907 ...	93·7	68·0	108·37	7·31	94·0	62·0	120·54	7·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908 ...	90·7	71·0	109·13	7·74	95·0	69·0	95·16	5·36	89·0	70·0	106·40	9·42	...	...	...	...
1909 ...	91·7	69·0	90·09	4·58	95·0	67·5	73·09	3·71	92·0	70·0	89·56	5·51	...	...	...	...
1910 ...	92·5	68·5	123·40	4·49	93·5	68·0	115·78	5·35	90·0	70·0	100·46	4·75	...	...	...	...
1911 ...	91·5	66·5	165·86	11·05	97·2	64·0	105·84	4·59	91·0	71·0	152·83	11·39	95·0	66·0	107·95	6·12
1912 ...	91·5	67·5	108·60	4·01	95·8	67·0	92·78	5·97	...	...	111·71	7·30	92·0	69·0	103·13	6·12
1913 ...	95·0	68·0	112·85	5·20	96·0	62·0	112·13	9·84	...	...	110·28	3·90	94·0	69·0	106·99	10·00
1914 ...	96·0	68·0	100·00	6·95	98·0	66·0	74·69	3·87	93·0	70·0	89·13	6·02	100·0	68·0	86·66	3·30
1915 ...	96·0	67·0	95·80	4·96	96·6	66·5	97·52	5·99	91·0	72·0	90·77	5·08	98·0	64·0	99·04	4·50
1916 ...	95·0	63·0	151·52	13·43	96·3	64·5	112·46	8·00	91·0	71·0	131·98	11·15	97·0	64·0	115·66	9·85
1917 ...	97·0	67·0	165·62	13·24	95·4	67·4	102·56	8·43	91·0	72·0	143·39	11·35	98·0	66·0	98·09	10·40
1918 ...	95·0	63·0	132·23	6·03	96·5	65·2	89·89	3·98	89·0	69·0	121·03	7·35	89·0	62·0	102·27	4·97
1919 ...	97·0	68·0	125·74	7·98	97·2	67·0	103·23	3·93	91·0	69·0	93·73	6·32	91·0	65·0	104·56	4·65
1920 ...	96·0	66·0	128·51	12·23	95·0	67·5	97·04	7·24	90·0	72·0	104·04	8·50	87·0	63·0	92·64	9·30
1921 ...	96·0	69·0	126·99	9·80	96·8	69·0	135·12	8·15	89·0	72·0	129·70	7·75	87·0	66·0	139·61	8·34
1922 ...	95·0	68·0	194·25	15·52	94·0	67·0	72·25	5·62	90·0	72·0	172·24	14·10	87·0	67·0	157·71	9·65
1923 ...	95·0	67·0	108·23	4·97	...	...	...	...	90·0	70·0	104·18	18·33	87·0	62·0	132·01	7·67

Year.	Kuala Pahi.				Chaning.				Taku Estate.				Pasir Besar.			
	Temperature.		Rainfall.		Temperature.		Rainfall.		Temperature.		Rainfall.		Temperature.		Rainfall.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.
1904 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
1906 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	85·11	6·28	...	...	...	...
1908 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96·12	5·56	...	...	...	...
1909 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73·63	3·36	...	...	51·40	3·25
1910 ...	...	...	107·45	4·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	114·14	3·91	...	...	137·76	5·84
1911 ...	93·0	64·0	97·80	3·55	...	...	106·09	3·83	...	...	115·67	4·10	...	...	122·57	6·80
1912 ...	93·0	66·0	91·77	7·00	...	...	96·16	7·00	...	...	99·82	6·60	...	...	68·84	5·80
1913 ...	90·0	71·0	101·54	9·35	...	...	104·85	9·35	...	...	111·32	9·22	...	...	119·74	9·40
1914 ...	94·0	65·0	64·72	4·58	97·0	66·0	65·10	4·76	...	...	72·21	...	...	...	45·03	3·00
1915 ...	97·0	68·0	79·68	5·00	98·5	66·0	95·05	5·24	...	...	69·89	3·34	...	...	125·16	5·19
1916 ...	97·0	62·0	110·61	8·10	96·0	64·0	113·88	8·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	116·86	9·52
1917 ...	96·0	68·0	98·13	8·69	96·0	65·0	95·98	7·59	.	...	111·16	9·60	...	...	135·38	16·04
1918 ...	98·0	61·0	93·34	3·50	97·0	63·0	88·60	2·94	...	...	106·50	6·00	...	...	115·29	5·45
1919 ...	101·0	66·0	96·30	4·09	98·0	66·0	96·97	3·80	...	...	115·70	5·30	...	...	129·13	6·00
1920 ...	98·0	66·0	99·66	6·55	96·0	67·0	82·16	4·02	...	...	95·00	4·03	...	...	111·23	7·23
1921 ...	99·0	67·0	126·49	8·50	96·5	68·0	111·38	8·01	...	...	129·21	8·45	...	...	137·29	6·90
1922 ...	92·0	69·0	122·97	5·10	95·5	67·0	113·77	5·09	93·0	71·0	145·52	8·76	...	...	150·37	5·80
1923 ...	92·0	64·0	95·64	5·27	98·0	64·0	89·32	5·42	96·0	66·0	137·48	7·15	99·0	66·0	95·92	8·70

DIX *D.—Continued.*

THE STATE OF KELANTAN FROM 1904 TO 1923.

Year.	Pasir Jinggi. Rainfall.		Kenneth Estate. Rainfall.		Ulu Kesial. Rainfall.		Pasir Puteh. Rainfall.		Kuala Krai. Rainfall.		Kuala Geh. Rainfall.		Pasir Gajah. Rainfall.		Kuala Pertang. Rainfall.	
	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.
1904 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1910 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1911 ...	102·10	3·76	131·96	6·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93·60	6·54	...	...
1912 ...	90·92	6·72	113·78	9·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98·86	6·90	...	...
1913 ...	108·72	10·60	118·08	10·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124·16	11·30	...	...
1914 ...	64·13	2·47	79·15	3·76	...	...	94·81	6·97	49·72	2·16	...	...	74·64	4·10	...	...
1915 ...	83·19	3·54	90·33	5·51	...	...	...	...	85·97	4·00	...	...	109·26	5·90	...	...
1916 ...	110·15	6·55	...	...	151·50	...	140·95	9·50	111·36	9·65	...	...	123·64	...	...	...
1917 ...	100·41	7·00	99·97	11·32	142·48	15·14	115·15	11·10	98·65	7·15	133·13	11·20	106·70	7.02	107·12	7·86
1918 ...	83·62	3·27	107·88	6·71	131·87	4·83	102·79	2·20	94·73	4·38	125·93	7·00	109·89	6·26	113·12	5·55
1919 ...	96·30	5·45	104·50	4·59	139·15	5·80	135·57	7·23	98·58	4·14	120·03	5·60	126·22	6·26	121·11	6·23
1920 ...	76·71	2·31	101·16	7·40	93·35	3·70	125·38	15·63	93·58	6·57	91·28	8·36	108·71	7·16	94·47	3·87
1921 ...	123·40	8·01	123·32	3·06	152·92	8·80	159·89	11·19	136·85	8·36	138·55	9·08	151·49	8·91	129·61	8·43
1922 ...	133·58	6·25	144·60	8·92	148·05	9·50	223·08	20·97	143·97	7·10	152·64	11·59	182·19	12·10	139·14	8·00
1923 ...	95·84	5·16	128·87	6·50	156·11	7·36	123·50	8·58	129·35	6·90	135·18	9·40	152·08	11·05	123·97	6·54

Year.	Kerilla Estate. Rainfall.		Dominion R. Co. Rainfall.		Lower Sokor. Rainfall.		Kuala Pergau. Rainfall.		Bajah Estate. Rainfall.		Bagan River R. Co. Rainfall.		Sungei Bagan R. Co. Rainfall.		Stapoh Nal R. Co. Rainfall.	
	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.
1904 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1910 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1911 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1912 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1913 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1914 ...	...	...	104·53	4·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1915 ...	...	...	125·01	6·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1916 ...	...	...	141·46	10·55	130·37	10·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1917 ...	118·78	9·82	142·92	17·75	120·36	10·80	109·03	6·21	129·27	7·38	...	...	...	...	...	...
1918 ...	133·66	5·28	123·71	5·90	112·61	7·06	101·11	2·78	11[illegible]·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1919 ...	153·01	9·55	145·86	6·95	123·27	7·10	85·21	1·81	127·51	3·36	...	...	...	...	...	...
1920 ...	104·94	8·40	119·85	9·13	108·60	7·20	81·40	1·59	93·12	5·80	...	...	...	...	...	...
1921 ...	141·92	6·66	154·61	8·96	144·73	7·30	93·45	2·42	157·41	5·48	146·24	8·34	152·03	9·00	126·77	7·95
1922 ...	166·21	10·85	161·62	11·15	169·61	11·32	112·48	5·96	152·71	7·11	173·67	5·70	205·96	8·35	137·04	11·65
1923 ...	127·25	8·95	142·64	11·00	109·01	2·66	104·26	4·28	113·72	5·50	146·40	7·89	155·25	8·03	128·21	5·05

APPEN

IV.—Abstract of Thermometer and Rainfall Observation

Months.	Kota Bharu.				Kuala Kelantan.				Kuala Nal.			
	Thermometer. Mean.			Total Rainfall during the month.	Thermometer. Mean.			Total Rainfall during the month.	Thermometer. Mean.			Total Rainfall during the month.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	
January ...	83·93	72·51	11·41	12·16	81·58	74·77	6·81	18·31	76·80	68·00	8·80	17·41
February ...	87·89	70·03	17·85	·13	83·78	73·82	9·96	·16	82·00	67·35	14·65	·27
March ...	88·67	72·68	16·19	11·27	84·94	74·64	10·29	4·27	82·35	68·77	13·58	5·13
April ...	90·53	74·36	16·16	5·69	87·40	76·73	10·66	2·08	84·06	70·46	13·60	6·37
May ...	91·80	75·00	16·80	4·56	87·06	76·81	10·26	10·63	83·38	70·16	13·22	11·92
June ...	91·03	75·40	15·63	8·90	86·56	77·60	8·96	8·16	83·03	70·80	12·40	5·78
July ...	89·96	73·74	16·22	5·45	85·77	76·29	9·48	6·52	82·12	68·83	13·61	6·13
August ...	91·25	73·25	18·00	10·03	85·19	75·00	10·19	4·32	82·48	69·06	13·41	7·75
September ...	90·40	73·50	16·90	9·09	86·30	76·60	9·70	11·91	81·53	68·90	3·63	15·41
October ...	89·74	74·16	15·58	9·91	85·29	76·55	8·74	·7·57	80·87	69·45	11·41	7·42
November ...	89·13	73·63	15·50	8·59	84·60	76·10	8·50	11·92	80·40	68·70	11·80	9·14
December ...	85·41	73·51	11·90	22·45	83·16	76·16	7·00	18·33	76·09	68·32	7·96	39·28
Total Rainfall ...	108·23				104·18				132·01			
Average monthly Rainfall ...	9·02				8·68				11·00			
Mean Temperature...	81·31				80·52				75·16			

Months.	Kuala Pahi.				Chaning.				Taku Estate.			
	Thermometer. Mean.			Total Rainfall during the month.	Thermometer. Mean.			Total Rainfall during the month.	Thermometer. Mean.			Total Rainfall during the month.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	
January ...	80·58	71·71	8·87	13·20	86·77	70·03	16·74	11·34	83·60	71·10	11·50	17·30
February ...	85·75	71·60	14·15	·04	92·28	69·46	22·82	·16	89·80	70·90	18·90	·34
March ...	87·45	72·45	·15	4·37	92·77	70·48	22·29	4·17	90·40	72·50	17·90	5·37
April ...	88·90	74·77	14·13	7·66	95·16	72·80	22·36	5·43	92·50	74·80	17·70	7·20
May ...	88·38	74·38	14·00	5·34	93·74	73·00	20·74	6·67	91·00	74·30	16·70	13·44
June ...	87·53	74·70	12·83	6·69	93·50	73·20	20·30	6·58	90·80	74·90	15·90	7·55
July ...	85·83	72·00	13·83	3·86	91·09	71·42	19·67	5·21	89·00	73·00	06·10	8·41
August ...	85·67	68·03	17·64	4·47	92·48	71·74	20·74	4·74	90·50	73·30	17·20	7·97
September ...	86·90	70·06	16·84	11·19	92·13	71·63	20·50	9·66	89·10	73·10	16·00	13·84
October ...	85·61	73·58	12·03	6·41	91·29	71·90	19·39	6·50	88·70	73·80	14·90	7·13
November ...	84·50	73·90	10·60	4·02	90·27	72·10	18·17	3·66	87·60	73·30	13·30	9·72
December ...	72·61	79·96	7·35	28·39	85·74	71·10	14·64	25·20	83·20	72·70	10·50	39·21
Total Rainfall ...	95·64				89·32				137·48			
Average monthly Rainfall ...	7·97				7·44				11·45			
Mean Temperature...	79·03				81·50				88·58			

DIX *D.—Continued.*

AT STATIONS OF THE STATE DURING THE YEAR 1923.

Months.	Pasir Besar. Thermometer. Mean. Maximum.	Pasir Besar. Thermometer. Mean. Minimum.	Pasir Besar. Thermometer. Mean. Range.	Pasir Besar. Total Rainfall during the month.	Pasir Jinggi. Total Rainfall during the month.	Ulu Kesial. Total Rainfall during the month.	Pasir Puteh. Total Rainfall during the month.	Kuala Krai. Total Rainfall during the month.	Kuala Geh. Total Rainfall during the month.	Pasir Gajah. Total Rainfall during the month.
January ...	...	...	...	17·90	12·21	27·84	13·90	18·36	18·93	21·73
February ...	...	...	...	...	...	·27	...	...	·37	·01
March ...	...	...	...	4·10	5·16	[illegible]	8·49	6·12	3·92	3·89
April ...	...	...	...	4·10	7·07	8·90	4·24	6·78	8·70	7·17
May ...	...	...	...	7·30	6·74	12·07	8·21	9·15	18·53	12·93
June ...	...	...	...	3·10	4·87	6·35	9·86	8·42	8·59	7·13
July ...	...	...	...	4·42	5·37	9·51	3·55	7·69	9·26	8·57
August ...	...	...	...	2·50	4·70	7·13	7·11	5·71	6·97	6·53
September ...	...	...	...	13·40	7·70	14·86	12·07	10·51	5·96	17·24
October ...	...	...	...	6·60	7·21	9·59	10·10	5·12	5·23	8·40
November ...	...	...	...	5·70	4·05	9·32	7·73	5·80	6·93	6·21
December ...	...	...	...	26·80	30·76	45·97	38·24	45·69	41·79	52·27
Total Rainfall ...			95·92		95·84	156·11	123·50	129·35	135·18	152·08
Average monthly Rainfall ...			7·99		7·98	13·00	10·29	10·78	11·26	12·67
Mean Temperature...			...		...	...	...	...	...	...

Months.	Kuala Pertang. Total Rainfall during the month.	Dominion Rubber Co. Total Rainfall during the month.	Kenneth Estate. Total Rainfall during the month.	Lower Sokor. Total Rainfall during the month.	Kuala Pergau. Total Rainfall during the month.	Balah Estate. Total Rainfall during the month.	Kerilla Estate. Total Rainfall during the month.	Sungei Bagan. Total Rainfall during the month.	Bagan River. Total Rainfall during the month.	Stapoh Nal Estate. Total Rainfall during the month.
January ...	15·61	25·17	15·36	10·65	13·28	19·81	17·97	17·05	16·86	14·64
February ...	·24	...	·20	6·50	3·88	7·36	...	·07	·18	·02
March ...	3·43	4·34	4·79	3·74	6·83	3·88	4·18	4·54	5·90	3·74
April ...	8·03	8·45	9·13	6·64	4·73	[illegible]	6·36	7·77	6·61	9·77
May ...	10·86	10·49	9·50	14·79	5·85	6·56	9·75	9·40	9·13	13·37
June ...	5·15	6·21	6·04	7·44	6·08	3·98	7·71	9·75	10·26	7·31
July ...	8·19	6·85	4·82	6·15	8·22	7·73	6·31	9·37	8·63	6·88
August ...	5·27	8·23	10·94	6·11	6·71	6·48	9·31	8·10	9·83	9·14
September ...	13·96	10·21	13·91	7·14	8·89	10·08	8·71	13·78	19·88	13·67
October ...	7·36	9·65	6·31	2·90	6·10	7·51	7·35	13·24	11·51	5·80
November ...	4·81	9·35	9·79	8·15	7·69	5·21	8·00	9·18	7·41	6·42
December ...	41·06	43·69	38·08	28·80	26·00	28·29	41·60	53·00	40·20	37·45
Total Rainfall ...	123·97	142·64	128·87	109·01	104·26	113·72	127·25	155·25	146·40	128·21
Average monthly Rainfall ...	10·33	11·88	10·74	9·08	8·68	9·47	10·60	12·93	12·20	10·68
Mean Temperature...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX *E.*

AUDIT.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Trade.		Land Revenue.	Gold Royalty.	Tin Duty.	Posts and Telegraphs.	Census.
			Imports.	Exports.					
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1903–1904 (1321) ...	...	...	1,000,000*	1,500,000*	17,000*	...	..	3,566	275,000*
1904–1905 (1322) ...	168,109	153,862	835,182*	1,496,661*	22,962	2,113	...	5,234	...
1905–1906 (1323) ...	207,980	205,232	1,081,606	1,094,717	24,730	2,928	...	6,475	...
1906–1907 (1324) ...	279,784	262,081	1,388,435	1,153,948	31,451	6,515	30	6,134	...
1907–1908 (1325) ...	317,388	317,613	1,141,874	1,385,997	53,984	7,304	55	4,886	...
1908–1909 (1326) ...	335,299	307,156	1,500,928	1,124,801	75,047	10,365	85	5,654	...
1909–1910 (1327) ...	370,959	377,062	1,175,158	1,473,413	102,656	9,250	301	7,424	...
1910 (1328) ...	419,327	403,552	1,428,676	1,575,259	104,474	5,692	2,184	21,014	...
1911 ...	487,674	574,850	2,237,820	1,505,795	97,236	3,917	2,962	33,000	286,751†
1912 ...	535,669	665,608	2,729,912	1,529,827	128,869	3,349	2,205	22,100	...
1913 ...	676,020	672,137	3,948,325	2,022,307	150,617	815	851	27,208	...
1914 ...	762,772	805,965	2,721,898	1,891,162	138,049	1,036	689	25,095	...
1915 ...	692,556	753,586	1,587,871	1,907,678	128,110	1,117	600	26,260	...
1916 ...	822,860	870,474	1,866,451	3,322,524	155,138	49	351	27,170	...
1917 ...	910,291	755,611	2,196,384	4,550,531	179,373	21	340	31,915	...
1918 ...	955,402	899,161	2,581,408	3,615,079	206,238	Nil.	507	32,502	...
1919 ...	1,141,444	1,065,012	3,876,679	5,467,424	266,138	...	173	44,444	...
1920 ...	1,328,955	1,403,208	5,679,510	6,206,642	286,788	60	570	56,027	...
1921 ...	1,160,262	1,678,432	4,108,595	2,848,171	320,572	60	396	55,095	309,293‡
1922 ...	1,310,020	1,539,318	2,983,248	3,577,038	349,190	Nil.	223	70,143	...
1923 ...	1,396,855	1,271,887	3,070,562	5,667,729	357,196	10	83	69,780	...

* Estimated. † According to Census of 1911. ‡ According to Census of 1921.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER, TRENGGANU,

FOR THE YEAR

1923

BY

J. L. HUMPHREYS,
British Adviser, Trengganu.

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1924.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

A.—HISTORICAL.

History.—The early history of Trengganu is obscure. The Chinese monk and traveller, CHAO JU KUA, writing about A. D. 1225, mentions Trengganu as subject to the Buddhist Kingdom of Palembang in Southern Sumatra, and a Javanese work, the "Nagarakretagama" (A. D. 1365), refers to both Trengganu and Dungun as subject to the Javanese Empire of Mejapahit: neither reference need be taken to imply a foreign domination.

2. In 1923 a remarkable Malay inscription, bearing the date 702 A. H. (1303 A. D.), was deciphered in Trengganu. It proved to contain a statement of Muhammadan Law regarding adultery. The stone bearing the inscription was evidently the fragment of a pillar; it was found at Kuala Brang, 20 miles upstream from Kuala Trengganu. The language of the inscription is Malay, with a strong admixture of Sanscrit and little Arabic: it proves the existence of a Muhammadan Kingdom in Trengganu many years before the adoption of Islam by a Sultan of Malacca.

3. The present Ruling House is descended from the Johore Bendahara ABDUL-HAMID, father of Sultan ABDUL-JALIL SHAH of Johore (1701 A. D.). The present Sultan is twelfth of the line. Pressure from the Siamese was felt early in the eighteenth century, and Sultan MANSUR (1730 - 1792) began the sending of a triennial tribute of *Bunga Mas* (gold and silver filigree flowers) to the Kings of Siam. In 1787 and 1791 he applied to Captain Light (founder, in 1786, of Penang) for support against them, but throughout the nineteenth century the accident of geography and the policy of her Rulers made Trengganu the point in the Peninsula least touched by either Siamese or British influence.

4. By Treaty made in 1909 Siam transferred her nominal suzerainty to Great Britain, the sending of the *Bunga Mas* ceased, and a British Agent (with Consular powers) was appointed. After amendment of Treaty in 1019 the Agent was replaced by a British Adviser, whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all matters affecting the general administration of the country and all questions other than those touching the Muhammadan Religion.

B.—GEOGRAPHICAL.

5. *Geography.*—Trengganu lies on the East coast of the Malay Peninsula; it is bounded on the north and north-west by Kelantan, on the south and south-west by Pahang, and on the east by the China Sea. Its inland boundaries follow the watersheds of the four biggest rivers, the Besut, Trengganu, Dungun, and Kemaman. The Perhentian, Redang, Kapas, and Tenggul Islands belong to the State. It differs from other States on the East coast in being long and narrow, with an extensive coast line, and no less than thirteen separate river basins. The length of the State is approximately 150 miles, its greatest breadth 55 miles. The area of the State is approximately 5,000 square miles.

The State is the least opened up of the Unfederated States. It is undoubtedly rich in minerals: tin (both lode and alluvial) and wolfram are being worked: graphite magnetite and monazite have been found.

C.—CLIMATE.

6. *Climate.*—The North-east Monsoon, lasting from November to March, makes a distinct meteorological change in respect of temperature wind and rainfall. The rainfall chart shows a sharp rise in November and an abrupt fall early in the next year. The highest recorded annual rainfall on the coast is 165.5 inches.

In the coastal region the regular sea and land breezes modify the heat, which is never at any time oppressive, and the climate is both pleasant and healthy. The wind of the North-east Monsoon is sometimes strong enough between November and March to close the coast to shipping for short periods.

D.—POPULATION.

7. *Population.*—The population at the Census of 1921 was 153,765: 77,115 males and 76,650 females. The division by race was: Malays 145,523, Chinese 7,246, Indians 211, Europeans 34, and other nationalities 751.

The chief division by industries was as follows: fishing 9,350, agriculture 48,344, mining 531, wood-working 661, manufacture of textiles 9,334.

8. A statistical return for the years 1912 - 1923 is given in Appendix *A* of the Annual Report.

1 dollar	=	2*s.* 4*d.*
1 pikul	=	133⅓ lbs.
17 pikuls	=	approximately 1 ton.
1 tahil	=	1⅓ oz. av.
1 kati	=	1⅓ lbs.

Annual Report on the State of Trengganu for the year 1923.

I.—Financial.

A.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

1. *Summary.*—The revenue collected in A. H. 1341 (24th August, 1922, to 12th August, 1923) was $642,679 (against an original estimate of $795,110, and a revised estimate of $671,900). The expenditure was $788,902 (against an estimate of $942,036). The excess of expenditure over revenue was $146,223.

The figures for the past five years are as follows:

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	$	$
A. H. 1337 (1919)	762,455	756,977
A. H. 1338 (1920)	970,541	757,645
A. H. 1339 (1921)	547,619	759,054
A. H. 1340 (1922)	669,763	858,303
A. H. 1341 (1923)	642,679	788,902

REVENUE.

2. *Revenue details.*—A comparative statement of the revenue for the years 1340 and 1341 is given below:

Head.	*1340.*	*1341.*	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
	$	$	$	$
Farms	51,837	30,329	—	21,508
Chandu	252,550	204,865	—	47,685
Customs and Harbours ...	249,744	299,826	50,082	—
Land	21,664	22,769	1,105	—
Police	5,596	6,716	1,120	—
Courts	24,135	25,041	906	—
Post Office	43,497	25,779	—	17,718
Municipal	15,621	20,330	4,709	—
Miscellaneous ...	5,119	7,024	1,905	—
Total ...	669,763	642,679	59,827	86,911
			Decrease	$27,084

The increase under Customs and Harbours ($50,082) was largely due to increased collections of export duty on tin-ore ($13,303), fish ($19,474), and rubber ($11,921), in each of which items there was an increased output.

The decrease under Farms ($21,508) was due to reduced income from gaming monopolies in Kuala Trengganu and Kemaman—the result of continuing trade depression. The apparent decrease under Chandu ($47,685) was due to the inclusion in the figure for 1340 of refunds by the Monopolies Department, Singapore.

The decrease under Post Office ($17,718) is explained by the exceptional sales in 1340 of stamps for the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition.

The total decrease of revenue compared with 1340 was 4·4 per cent.

EXPENDITURE.

3. *Expenditure details.*—The following statement gives details of expenditure for the past four years:

Heading.	1338.	1339.	1340.	1341.	Estimated, 1341.
	$	$	$	$	$
1. H. H. the Sultan ...	95,040	112,451	100,100	80,851	85,231
2. Pensions and Ruling House Allowances	56,100	57,950	75,639	56,441	57,876
3. Personal Emoluments ...	289,651	300,976	356,670	365,612	419,089
4. Other Charges—					
(*a*) Annually Recurrent ...	104,697	56,482	61,177	57,499	108,218
(*b*) Special Services ...	...	24,573	46,361	22,115	61,512
5. Miscellaneous	17,167	95,501	126,256	63,736	25,660
6. Public Works—					
(*a*) Annually Recurrent ...	76,568	16,025	20,126	36,716	28,500
(*b*) Special Services ...	...	95,096	71,974	105,932	155,950
7. Purchase of Chandu ...	95,867	...	...	...	...
8. Payment of Debt ...	22,555	...	...	...	...
Total ...	757,645	759,054	858,303	788,902	942,036

Early in the year it became evident that hopes of increased revenue, formed at a time when there were prospects of a revival of trade, would not be fulfilled. While revenue estimates were therefore reduced on revision from $795,110 to $671,900 expenditure was rigorously curtailed in all Departments, with the object of enabling the prepared scheme of special Public Works to proceed with the least possible reduction.

The decrease of expenditure as compared with the previous year was $69,401: with the exception of Public Works and Personal Emoluments (in which the appointment of European Officers to the Land and Medical Departments caused a small increase—$8,942), there were reductions under all Headings.

The saving on the Estimates ($942,036) was $153,134. The only instance in which they were exceeded—under the Heading Miscellaneous—was due to a special expenditure of $35,000 on the purchase of lands in Trengganu Town in settlement of the ex-Sultan's debt to the Treasury.

With this amount deducted the total expenditure for the year was $753,902, a figure below the expenditure of the four preceding years: the fact that at the same time expenditure on Public Works exceeded the total for 1340 by $50,748 is a proof of the strict economy that was observed in all Departments.

4. *Expenditure on Loan account.*—The provision late in the financial year of the Straits Settlements Loan, referred to below, enabled capital expenditure on special Public Works to be commenced; a sum of $46,064 (roads $34,060, buildings $11,427, surveys $577), additional to the figures given above, was expended before the close of the year.

B.—LOAN FOR DEVELOPMENT WORKS.

5. *Loan.*—The financial position of the State was changed during the past year by the grant of a loan of $1,000,000 from the Government of the Straits Settlements.

The terms of the Loan are as follows: the money will be taken as required over a period of 5 years with interest at 5 per cent; at the end of that period the advances will be put on a Loan basis, with such terms of interest and repayment as are agreed on at that time.

The proposed distribution of expenditure is as follows:

		$
1.	Public Works	615,000
2.	Surveys	75,000
3.	Town planning and improvement ...	25,000
4.	Resumption of Concessions	285,000
		$1,000,000

During the year under review a first instalment of $300,000 was taken and expended as follows:

	$
Public Works	45,487
Surveys	577
Resumption of Concessions	234,000
Balance in hand	19,936
	$300,000

C.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

6. *Assets and Liabilities.*—The financial position at the end of 1341 was as follows:

Liabilities.	$	Assets.	$
Deposits	79,487	Cash in Treasuries, Sub-treasuries, and Bank ...	54,259
Capital account S.S. Loan ...	300,000	Advances	15,738
		Loans ...	17,080
		Excess of liabilities over assets	292,410
	379,487		379,487

The deficit $292,410 is made up of expenditure on capital account $280,064, and deficit on current account of $12,346 (the deficit budgetted for was $23,310).

D.—GENERAL.

7. *General.*—The surplus accumulated in the prosperous years of 1918-1920, approximately $450,000, has enabled the State to tide over the three lean years of 1921-1923, without the necessity of making such reductions of expenditure as would have impaired the gradual improvement of administration or caused the abandonment of a modest programme of development

works. During the three years the net total of annual expenditure has remained approximately $755,000: the distribution of this amount has varied and economies have been made that have allowed the introduction of a European Staff of five Officers (Assistant Adviser, Commissioner of Lands, Director of Public Works, Commissioner of Police, Medical Officer), and an increased expenditure on Public Works, without at present adding to the main sum. The distribution of expenditure is now approximately as follows:

	$	*Percentage.*
A.—Personal Emoluments (including Ruler, Ruling House, and Pensions)	490,000	65
B.—Other Charges—		
Annually Recurrent ...	120,000	16
Special Services	145,000	19
	$755,000	100

It is anticipated that revenue will overtake expenditure by the end of the year 1344.

Appendix *A* gives a statistical return for the years 1330 to 1341 (1912-1923).

II.—Trade, Agriculture and Industries.

A.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

8. The following figures of trade for the port of Kuala Trengganu are given by the Shahbandar:

Kuala Trengganu Trade—

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
	$	$
A. H. 1336	1,780,784	1,380,150
,, 1337	2,417,654	1,718,428
,, 1338	3,016,528	2,417,645
,, 1339	2,574,946	2,297,238
,, 1340	2,287,158	2,255,249
,, 1341	2,058,589	2,171,464

Customs duties collected were $70,949 (import) and $80,883 (export), as compared with $68,051 and $71,435 respectively in the previous year.

The Chief items in the Shahbandar's list are:

IMPORTS.

Article.	*A. H. 1340.*	*A. H. 1341.*
	$	$
Petroleum	86,092	81,470
Cotton	120,715	131,505
Cotton Fabric	392,591	297,617
Silk and Silk Fabric ...	—	131,218
Tobacco and Cigarettes ...	154,964	145,769
Rice and Padi	869,674	846,134
Sugar	94,693	87,119

Other imports were: Salt ($66,640), Flour ($19,068), Tinned Milk ($22,051), Onions ($14,872), Curry-stuffs ($11,207), Brass ($14,647), and Crockery ($10,506).

EXPORTS.

Article.	*A. H. 1340*	*A. H. 1341.*
	$	$
Copra	... 255,575	173,063
Dried and salted fish	... 259,373	335,920
Arecanuts ...	... 186,313	152,943
Silk sarongs ...	... 220,476	210,054
Cotton sarongs ...	... 128,794	86,070

Other exports were: Gambier ($48,201), Brassware ($33,877: 651 score pieces), Nets ($26,843), Buffaloes ($9,952: 151 head), Cattle ($9,107: 214 head).

SINGAPORE—TRENGGANU TRADE.

9. *Singapore—Trengganu Trade.*—The figures supplied by the Registrar of Imports and Exports, Singapore, for the value of trade between Singapore and Trengganu in 1923 are $798,083 for imports into Trengganu and $2,747,605 for exports from Trengganu.

These figures show increases over the previous year of $168,394 (27 per cent) for imports, and $583,486 (30 per cent) for exports.

The figures for the last five years are:

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
	$	$
1919	... 1,911,014	3,816,670
1920	... 1,571,789	3,544,905
1921	... 803,234	2,022,587
1922	... 629,689	2,092,247
1923	... 798,083	2,747,605

The import totals under various head of Classification are:

	$
A.—Food, Animals, Drinks and Narcotics	... 423,766
B.—Raw Materials	... 160,080
C.—Manufactured Articles	... 214,237
	$798,083

10. The principal articles of Singapore trade are set forth below:

IMPORTS INTO TRENGGANU FROM SINGAPORE.

Article.	1922.		1923.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$		$
Rice	9,639 pikuls	68,569	10,985 pikuls	71,287
Sugar	1,001 ,,	12,029	1,832 ,,	25,880
Condensed milk ..	532 cases	8,541	1,489 cases	20,862
Tobacco	976 pikuls	75,337	944 pikuls	73,055
Cigars and Cigarettes ...	51,052 lbs.	109,428	56,014 lbs.	119,814
Cotton stuffs ...	3,003 pieces	20,999	4,642 pieces	41,823
Petroleum	11,209 cases	73,660	21,782 cases	117,957
Food stuffs	...	...	...	449,959
Intoxicating liquors ...	...	...	2,379 gallons	20,684
Building materials ...	...	...	...	43,136

Other imports from Singapore were: prepared opium 21,198 tahils ($41,099), Motor cars and accessories ($15,539), Ironware ($11,151).

EXPORTS FROM TRENGGANU TO SINGAPORE.

Article.	1922.		1923.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$		$
Copra	31,318 pikuls	305,966	26,025 pikuls	273,641
Dried fish and Blachan ...	80,466 ,,	887,050	8[illegible],953 ,,	996,716
Tin ore	7,240 ,,	356,167	7,955 ,,	482,172
Wolfram ore	2,924 ,,	44,400	4,700 ,,	85,110
Para Rubber	9,187 ,,	245,231	10,191 ,,	625,690
Mats and Matting ...	...	26,738	...	20,778
Arecanuts	2,407 ,,	19,182	3,672 ,,	35,147
Gambier cube ...	...	...	232 ,,	86,143

Other exports were: Gutta percha (149 pikuls: $17,173), Rattans (2,264 pikuls: $16,066), Raw hides (760 pikuls: $13,751), Timber ($12,270).

The most noticeable feature in these figures is the increased output of Dried Fish, Tin-ore, and Arecanuts; the increased value of exports is accounted for partly by these increases and partly by the improved prices of tin-ore and rubber.

Among imports an increased import of cotton stuffs for clothing, and an increased consumption of such articles as sugar condensed milk and petroleum, indicate some increase in the general prosperity of the population during the year under review.

11. *Trade returns.*—No accurate trade returns have hitherto been kept either at Kuala Trengganu or the Out-stations. They have now been organised by the Assistant Adviser, and it is hoped that complete and satisfactory returns for the trade of the whole State will be available for the current year.

B.—MINES.

12. Total export of tin-ore to Singapore was 7,955 pikuls (468 tons), and of wolfram-ore 4,700 pikuls (276 tons).

The exports for the last five years are:

Year.	TIN-ORE.		WOLFRAM-ORE.	
	Pikuls.	Value.	Pikuls.	Value.
		$		$
1919	10,580	828,966	9,408	611,670
1920	8,117	813,683	2,567	102,582
1921	6,711	346,101	180	3,600
1922	7,240	356,167	2,924	44,400
1923	7,955	482,172	4,700	85,110

13. *Bundi Mines.*—Mr. E. V. PETERS was manager throughout the year. The output was 3,425 pikuls (4,485 pikuls in 1922). The labour force was 180 Chinese and 300 Malays.

Bundi Tin Dredging Company.—The year was an eventful one in the history of Bundi. The Bundi Tin Dredging Company (No Liability), Melbourne, with a capital of £85,000, took over an area of 2,000 acres in the Bundi and Cheneh valleys, and by the end of the year had made considerable progress with the construction of a dredge in the Bundi valley. Mr. GEORGE E. POOLE is Manager. It is expected that dredging will be commenced in May or June of the current year. A monthly turnover of 90,000 cubic yards, with a monthly output of 50 tons of tin concentrates, is anticipated. The property was prospected by Malaya Tin Corporation Limited.

14. *The Freda Tin Mining Company.*—The Freda Tin Mining Company, Ltd., Kuala Lumpur, with a capital of $500,000, was formed to take over approximately 9 square miles of the Bundi Concession. It was incorporated on November 23rd, 1923. Messrs. HENGGELER and MARTIN are the Secretaries. The valley section contains the existing shafts and mill; the hill section contains the series of lodes discovered along the Bundi range in 1922. Tunnels are now being driven below the outcrops to test the extent of the lodes, and in the meantime an output of 300 pikuls monthly is maintained by working shallow outcrops on a tribute system.

The existing crushing and concentrating plant has been taken over, and a new mill is being erected and joined up to the mines by a light railway and hill tramway. It is intended later on to re-open the valley workings. Mr. E. V. PETERS has been appointed Manager.

15. Details of other tin mines are as follows:

Name of mine.	Out put.		Labour force.	Nature of mine.
	1922.	1923.		
	Pikuls.	*Pikuls.*		
Sungei Ayam ...	945	690	99	Lode
Tebak Tin Fields Ltd. ...	702	736	131	Lode and alluvial
Kajang Kemaman Tin Ltd.	1,050	1,500 (approx.)	91	Lode

Mr. A. G. COLEMAN, Manager of Tebak Tin Fields, Ltd., reports that $50,000 was spent during the year on development of the lode formations, with promising results.

16. *Wolfram.*—The Chenderong wolfram mine produced 4,884 pikuls of ore (2,019 pikuls in 1922), with a labour force of 95. The mine is so rich that in spite of difficult communications it can be worked profitably with the price of ore at $12 a pikul.

17. *General.*—There was a great revival of prospecting activity during the latter part of the year. The erection of the Bundi dredge—the first in the State—attracted attention to dredging possibilities in the Tebak and Paka districts, and the resumption of Ruling House Concessions enabled the Land Office to throw open for prospecting large areas hitherto locked up. The appointment of an European Officer as Commissioner of Lands and Mines has had a noticeable effect on the confidence of prospectors.

The booklet called "Mining in Malaya", issued by the Malay States Information Agency, contains the following passages in a chapter on "Mining in Trengganu":

"Considering the large area of Trengganu only a very small proportion of it has been opened up. Nevertheless, the discoveries which have been made, show that the deposits so far as they have been exploited, although of limited extent, are of great richness, and of a sufficiently encouraging nature to justify a campaign of more vigorous prospecting being undertaken in that country."

C.—AGRICULTURE.

18. *Kretai Plantations.*—During the year the rubber division of Kretai Plantations (4,513 acres) was sold to a new company, the East Asiatic Rubber Estates, Ltd. The coconut division (3,925 acres) remained the property of the East Asiatic Industri og Plantage Kompagni. These are the only two important estates in Trengganu. Their returns are as follows:

Name of Estate.	Owners.	Acreage.		Cultivation.	Labour force	Output 1923.
		Total.	Planted.			
Kretai ...	East Asiatic Rubber Estates, Ltd.	4,513	4,429	Rubber	766	539,980 lbs.
Kretai ...	East Asiatic Industri og Plantage Kompagni,	3,925	3,834	Coconuts	115	3,509 pikuls copra

Mr. H. ENGBERG was manager until October, when he went on leave; Mr. H. FRIGAARD acts during his absence. There are seven Assistants on the rubber and two on the coconut division, all Danish.

The health of Europeans and labour force was very good throughout the year. The rainfall at Kuala Kretai was 115.4 inches.

19. The only other producing estate in Trengganu is the Sungai Pinang Rubber Estate in Kemaman; the planted area is 450 acres. The output was 241 pikuls of rubber; the labour force 32. Mr. THAM CHENG YAN is Manager.

20. *General.*—The resumption of Concessions during the year made large areas of agricultural land in the Kemaman, Paka, Dungun, and Trengganu rivers available for applicants. The terms provisionally fixed for alienation are:

Premium ... ... $1 per acre.
Quit-rent ... ... 10 cents per acre per annum for 5 years and thereafter $1.

The padi-crop was reported to be slightly above the average.

D.—FISHERIES AND INDUSTRIES.

21. *Fisheries.*—The fishing population enjoyed a very good year; the export of dried fish to Singapore rose from 80,466 pikuls ($887,050) in 1922 to 89,953 pikuls ($996,716).

The Census of 1921 gave the number of persons engaged in fishing as 8,962 males and 388 females; in fish-curing, 90 males and 27 females; in net-making, 11 males and 61 females. The figures for these last two industries may be taken as referring only to persons who are solely engaged in them. Approximately 10,000 adult Malays, or 1 in 8 of the total adult population, live by the fishing industry, a proportion higher than in any other State of the Peninsula.

Mr. D. G. STEAD in his General Report on Malayan Fisheries writes strongly on the ill-health of Chinese and Malay fishing villages; his remarks refer mainly to Chinese fishers on the West coast, but he adds that in most of the Malay villages of the East coast the conditions are not one whit better. The Medical Officer reports that this criticism is very little applicable to Trengganu; in spite of much preventable skin-disease the general health of the fishing population is good, and its physique will compare favourably with that of any Malay community in the Peninsula.

INDUSTRIES.

22. *Industries.*—Silk and cotton sarongs, boats, nets, ropes, brass and nickel ware, are staple Trengganu manufactures. Specimens of all these products were despatched to the British Empire Exhibition.

The development of the Public Works Shop and Yard has provided training and employment for many Trengganu Malays in carpentry, joinery, tile-making, boat-building, and other handicrafts. All tiles used in Government buildings are now made locally.

E.—SHIPPING.

23. *Shipping.*—The steamers of the Siam Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., plying between Singapore and Bangkok, call weekly (both upward and downward) at Kuala Trengganu and Kretai.

The s.s. *Boribat* (Siam Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.), or her sister ship the s.s. *Asdang*, ran direct between Singapore and Trengganu weekly throughout the year; this steamer enters the Trengganu and Kemaman rivers.

The *Hong Ho* (41 trips), *Quorra* (42 trips), and *Barratta* (36 trips), also served Kuala Trengganu and other ports and places of call along the coast.

The Trengganu-built schooner fleet numbers 170 vessels: they carry on a profitable trade with Siam, Singapore, and Cochin-China.

24. *Coast lights.*—A Chance Bros. and Company, Ltd., Fourth Order white port-light with incandescent illuminant (2,000 candle-power) was installed at Kuala Trengganu on 10th November, 1923. The port-light formerly in position, a Fourth Order port-light with concentric wick burner (150 candle-power), was transferred to Kuala Kemaman and installed on the hill at the mouth of the river.

A system of flag and (for night) lamp signals was brought into use for the service of shipping at all points of call along the coast.

III.—Administration and Legislation.

A.—STATE COUNCIL.

25. *State Council.*—The State Council met on 46 occasions during the year; there was an increase in the volume of work dealt with and an improvement in its despatch. The Council consists of twelve Malay Members and the British Adviser.

Legislation.—The following Enactments were passed:

1. Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes.
2. Weights and Measures.
3. Rubber Restriction.
4. Prisons.
5. Municipalities.
6. Limitations.
7. Registration of Deeds.
8. Stamp (Amendment).
9. Administration of Estates.

Sixteen Regulations (*Peraturan*) were passed, dealing, among other matters, with Finger-prints, Passenger-boats, Ferries, and Money Orders.

Thirty-nine Proclamations (*Ishtahar*) were issued on various matters.

B.—CONCESSIONS.

26. *Concessions.*—A Special Committee, consisting of British Adviser Mentri Besar and three Members of Council, was occupied throughout the year in negotiations for the resumption of Ruling House Concessions.

These Concessions, twelve in number, are grants of large areas of undeveloped land given by the late Sultan ZENALABIDIN to members of his family. Their estimated total area is 700,000 acres; they cover three-fourths of the known mining lands of Trengganu. They are held free of premium and rent and on specially low rates of export duty; there are no development conditions or labour clauses. A full account of the Concessions was given in my Report of 1918.

The Straits Settlements Loan of $1,000,000 put the Government in a favourable position for negotiating with the Concessionaires. Before the end of the year eight of the twelve Concessions—Tebak, Ayer Puteh, Mengkuang, Hulu Cherul (in Kemaman), Renga+ (in Paka), Chemuak (in Dungun), Bukit Tawang (in Trengganu), and Merang—had been surrendered in exchange for payments of cash totalling $234,000, and annuities totalling $10,800. The annuities are on a sliding scale, rising when the annual revenue of the State reaches $3,500,000 to a maximum of $24,000. The total area surrendered is estimated at 400,000 acres.

The resumption of these lands was followed at once by renewed prospecting activity and by a marked improvement of administration in the Districts. Its importance for the future prosperity of the country cannot yet be estimated. The surrenders include all developed lands within the Concession areas; the income derived from these lands during the current year will be approximately $9,000.

C.—DISTRICTS.

27. *Districts.*—The thirteen river-basins of the State, at one time mutually independent, are now combined into seven administrative units. The improvement of communications along the extended coast-line will in time permit a further reduction to three main divisions, Southern (Kemaman to Dungun), Central, and Northern (Besut to Setiu), with corresponding economies in cost of administration. The District Officers and their staffs are all Malay; the Police, Customs, Land, Medical, and Public Works Departments are under the control of Headquarters at Kuala Trengganu. Revenue and expenditure for the past two years are returned by the Treasurer as follows:

Districts.	*Revenue.*		*Expenditure.*	
	A. H. 1340.	*A. H. 1341.*	*A. H. 1340.*	*A. H. 1341.*
	$	$	$	$
Kuala Trengganu (and Ibai) ...	537,089	455,212	767,814	708,272
Kemaman	41,826	68,510	30,273	23,901
Jejahan Tiga (Kijal, Kemasik, Kretai, and Paka) ...	38,839	53,350	23,338	20,810
Dungun	8,562	11,687	7,414	6,832
Marang (and Merchang) ...	13,476	14,923	8,933	7,478
Kuala Brang	—	2,838	—	3,509
Besut (Setiu and Kluang) ...	29,971	36,159	20,531	18,100
Total ...	669,763	642,679	858,303	788,902

The Kuala Trengganu figures of revenue include the Chandu and Postal revenue for the whole State, and a sum of approximately $32,000 for export duty paid in Singapore on Kemaman tin-ore; the figures of expenditure include Police and Public Works expenditure for the whole State.

The figures for the Districts show that in every district there was both an increase of revenue and a decrease of expenditure as compared with the previous year. These good results are due to the growing efficiency of some of the District Officers (especially 'CHE DA OMAR in Jejahan Tiga, 'CHE ISMAIL BIN ABDULLAH in Kemaman, TENGKU SRI INDRA SEGARA in Besut), and to better supervision from Kuala Trengganu, in particular to the work of the new Audit Office. There is reason to hope that this progress will continue; the work of many of the younger Malay officials shows much promise.

The phonopores installed on the telegraph line between Trengganu and Kemaman were a useful aid to control.

D.—AUDIT OFFICE AND TREASURY.

28. *Audit Office.*—Good progress was made during the year towards a better supervision of revenue and expenditure. An independent Audit Office was instituted (Auditor, 'CHE MHD. KASIM BIN HUSIN) and did excellent work both in this respect and in assisting many departments to improve their methods and organise their returns. Expenditure on the Audit Office was $9,964, on the Treasury $9,424.

A double Committee, presided over by the Assistant Adviser (Capt. J. V. COWGILL, M.C.), was appointed in November to reorganise Treasury methods and revise General Orders.

E.—LAND OFFICE AND SURVEYS.

29. *Land Office.*—A European Officer (Mr. J. E. KEMPE) was appointed Commissioner of Lands in February, and in June the Department moved into new offices. These events mark the beginning of a new régime in Trengganu land matters. The work done during the year was the inevitable preliminary work of re-organising the staff and methods of the department, investigating titles and arrears, laying down a policy for surveys and future land administration. No expansion of revenue was to be expected (revenue for the year was $22,769, expenditure $22,656), but in the latter part of the year there was a growing demand for felling passes and prospecting licences.

Thirty two licences were applied for in the closing months of the year; in 1340 there were no applications. Existing mining titles were scrutinised and a large number were cancelled for arrears long overdue and irrecoverable.

There were no applications for large areas of agricultural land.

Issue of titles with the town limits of Kuala Trengganu was suspended pending settlement, which cannot be made without a new and first-class survey.

30. *Survey Policy.*—Mr. V. A. LOWINGER, Surveyor-General, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, visited Trengganu in June. During his visit a policy was agreed on for Major Triangulation, Standard Traverses, Control Circuits, Settlement of holdings within Control Circuits, and Reconnaissance Surveys.

Before the end of 1923 the beaconing of the whole State for Major Triangulation was completed by Mr. J. H. SPOWERS, an officer lent by the Federated Malay States; a first Standard Traverse from Kuala Trengganu to Kuala Brang (20 miles) was surveyed; and Control Circuits for some 6,000 acres were put in. In the meantime a Settlement Enactment was drafted, and a policy of land rents was decided on by the Sultan in Council. Reconnaissance Survey of the State was begun in Kemaman and is now being extended to the Paka and Dungun rivers. This survey will soon provide a valuable working map for all the important mining areas of the State.

The cost of Trigonometrical and Reconnaissance Surveys is paid out of Loan.

31. *General.*—Resumption of land for road reserves and other public purposes imposed much work on the Land Office during the year under review.

The Commissioner of Lands reports that land administration is handicapped by a regretable disregard of existing Laws shown both by the public and by the officials that administer them.

The country offers an unspoilt field for survey settlement and land administration; rapid progress cannot be expected, but with the resumption of Ruling House Concessions future prospects are bright. In the year under review much useful preliminary work was accomplished. Land remains the unexploited source of a large potential revenue.

F.—OTHER DEPARTMENTS

CHANDU CUSTOMS AND SHAHBANDAR.

32. *Customs.*—The Superintendent (Dato' SRI ANDIKA RAJA) reports revenue as follows:

Heading.	*A. H. 1340.*	*A. H. 1341.*
	$	$
Chandu	252,550	204,865
Customs	237,125	286,934
Marine	12,618	12,892

The figures were commented on earlier in the report. Expenditure (Kuala Trengganu only) was $27,905, against an estimate of $33,092. A large brick building in Kampong China was acquired during the year and converted into roomy offices for this department; a jetty is under construction; an inspection station will be erected on the site of the present offices. Towards the end of the year many useful improvements were made in the Customs Department under the direction of the Assistant Adviser.

33. *Chandu.*—The consumption of prepared opium was 25,812 tahils (25,081 tahils in 1922). The retail price was $10.50 per tahil throughout the year. There was no alteration in the existing law. Stocks in hand at the end of the year were 2,671 tahils.

TOWN BOARD, KUALA TRENGGANU.

34. *Town Board.*—After the departure on leave of the Assistant Adviser (Major H. S. PATERSON) in April, CHE ALIAS BIN ABDULHAMID acted as President of the Town Board.

Revenue and Expenditure were as follows:

	A. H. 1340.	*A. H. 1341.*
Revenue	12,714	13,713
Expenditure	16,215	14,117

An increase of revenue, $999, and a decrease of expenditure, $2,098. Arrears of house-assessment at the end of the year amounted to approximately $2,000; the number of small houses with poor owners makes this revenue difficult to collect.

The lighting and conservancy of the Town area were fairly well maintained. A large vegetable and produce market was erected to contain all the female hawkers who formerly sat in the dust on both sides of the road at Kedai Payang—a scene on which MUNSHI ABDULLAH commented in 1838. The two fish-markets are under reconstruction. The Medical Officer was a member of the Town Board throughout the year.

35. *Town Plan.*—With the generously given permission of the Federated Malay States Government, Mr. CHARLES C. READE, Government Town Planner, Federated Malay States, paid a visit to Trengganu in May to advise on a draft Town-plan prepared by Mr. D. H. LAIDLAW, Director of Public Works. Mr. READE wrote an interesting and valuable report on the town and accompanied it with a series of beautifully prepared maps.

The town-plan proposed lays out zones for the future development of commercial, industrial, and residential areas. A suitable enactment will be passed to bring it into operation. Some 50 acres of land in and near the Town, surrendered during the year by the ex-Sultan in settlement of a debt of $35,000 due to the Treasury, form a valuable nucleus for the reserves required under the plan. The Trengganu Government is greatly indebted to Mr. READE for his advice and assistance.

PRINTING OFFICE.

36. *Printing Office.*—The small Government Printing Office did useful work throughout the year; expenditure was $5,962. Practically all forms in use in Government departments, and all Regulations and Proclamations that are printed in Jawi only, are produced in this office. The Superintendent (MHD. YUSUF BIN ABDULLAH) works under the direction of the State Secretary.

Financial stringency does not yet permit the reconstruction of this department and the purchase of new machinery recommended by Mr. J. E. TYLER, Superintendent of the Government Printing Office, Singapore, but the work will be put in hand when money is available.

DEPARTMENT OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS.

37. *Religious Affairs.*—This department superintends the Registration of Muhammadan Marriage and Divorce, the Kathi's Court, the Sultan Mosque, the Calendar, the dates of Muhammadan Festivals, and the licensing of Wakils (Court Practitioners). It gives valuable advice on all matters connected with the Muhammadan Religion and Muhammadan Law.

Registration of Muhammadan Marriage and Divorce was instituted during the year throughout the State and greatly increased the work of the department: it is already proving a blessing to the inhabitants of the country (among whom divorce is common) and will save much vexatious litigation in the future. The cost of the department for the year was $14,187, a total that includes the upkeep of the Sultan Mosque.

The department was administered by the SHEIKU'L-ISLAM (SAID ABUBAKAR BIN ABDULRAHMAN AL-IDRUS), the Mufti (HAJI WAN MUHAMMAD SALEH), and the Assistant SHEIKU'L-ISLAM (HAJI WAN SLEMAN).

KETUA MUKIM.

38. *Ketua Mukim.*—The Ketua Mukim, stationed at Iliran, superintends the work of the Penghulus in the area of the Trengganu river. The Head of the department (UNGKU SAID SHEIKU'L SA'ADAH) was unfortunately in poor health throughout the year.

A Magistrate's Court (second class) was opened for eight months at Iliran, but was closed at the end of the year. The small Courts of the Penghulus also proved unsatisfactory and were abolished at the same time. It is difficult to obtain properly qualified men for these Courts, and judicial work distracts the Penghulus from their more important duties in connection with land and the preservation of the peace. SAID ABDULKADIR was appointed Assistant Ketua Mukim towards the end of the year.

Expenditure was $11,373; for the current year the estimate has been reduced to $7,778.

IV.—Judicial.

A.—COURTS.

39. *Courts.*—The following statement shows the work of the Courts at Kuala Trengganu:

Court.	Civil Cases.				Criminal Cases.			
	No. of cases from 1340.	No. of cases instituted.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases pending at end of 1341.	No. of cases from 1340.	No. of cases instituted.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases pending at end of 1341.
Appeal Court ...	9	29	22	16	1	16	9	8
Supreme Court (original jurisdiction) ..	13	23	11	25	11	68	62	17
Supreme Court (appeals)	24	142	84	82	22	81	54	49
Magistrate Court (Criminal) ...	...	...	...	...	56	641	688	9
Magistrate's Court (Civil)	153	250	394	9	...	...	...	...
Iliran Court ...	...	97	91	6	...	235	226	9
Total ...	199	541	602	138	90	1,041	1,039	92

The results compared with those of previous years show a marked increase in the number of cases disposed of by the Magistrates, and an increase in the number of appeals to the Supreme Court in both civil and criminal matters. Trengganu people have a taste for legal questions and are noticeably litigious.

The Court of Appeal consists of the British Adviser and two Malay Judges learned in Muhammadan Law. The Assistant Adviser sits from time to time with the Judge of the Supreme Court in special cases.

40. *Kathi.*—The returns of the Kathi's Court, which deals only with matters of Muhammadan marriage divorce and reconciliation, are as follows: Cases entered 267, cases decided 122, cases pending at the end of the year 145. This record is not satisfactory.

B.—PRISON.

41. *Prison.*—The prison records show the following figures of admissions and discharges:

—	No. remaining at end of 1340.	Admitted in 1341.	Discharged in 1341.	Pardoned in 1341.	Escaped in 1341.	Executed in 1341.	Deaths in 1341.	No. remaining at end of 1341.
Males ...	123	223	238	13	2	2	7	84
Females ...	1	25	24	1	Nil.	...	1	Nil.
Total ...	124	248	262	14	2	2	8	84

Extra-mural labour was largely increased during the year and improved in quality. The total of days of work done was 10,733, of which 9,341 were on Public Works, and 1,536 were for the Town Board.

An extension of the Prison was made for the segregation of Chinese prisoners.

42. *Prison health.*—The Medical Officer reports on the health of the Prison as follows:

"The health was low when I took over and was due to poor feeding, bad water, and insanitation in the gaol. Flies abounded. The water was submitted to analysis and found to be fæcally contaminated.

A new well was made in a clean rock site at the junction of the Chabang Tiga and Gong Kapas roads. It was fenced in and the gate kept locked; the water is brought to the gaol as required in a tank on wheels. Pending completion of the well all water used for food purposes was boiled. Increased attention to cleanliness has greatly reduced the flies infestation. An outbreak of amœbic dysentery subsided as the above improvements came into force."

A prison health-return is given in Appendix *B*.

V.—Police and Crime.

A.—POLICE.

43. *Police.*—The total strength of the Force at the end of the year was 185, all ranks; the total authorised establishment was 232. Mr. CHEERS was Commissioner of Police until his departure on leave on 16th October, 1923, when he was succeeded by Mr. LL. WYNNE.

During the year 80 men were dismissed, 12 men resigned, and 2 men died; 115 new men were recruited.

The total cost of the Police Force, exclusive of new buildings, was $75,734 (9·6 per cent of the total expenditure of the State). Revenue was $6,716. Four sets of barracks, accommodating 40 married men, were erected at Kuala Trengganu during the year; a distinct advance in efficiency was noticeable after their occupation.

Registration of arms continued under the new Firearms Enactment of 1340; a large number of unregistered arms were confiscated and many were destroyed.

A rifle range was opened during the year, at which sixty men fired a course with promising results.

A Police school, with a teacher supplied by the Education Department, was opened late in the year for the instruction of illiterate Constables; it is hoped that by remedying the deficiencies of Trengganu-born Malays it will in time make the Force independent of the foreign recruits on whom it must at present largely rely.

Mr. E. CHEERS, the first European Police Officer to serve in Trengganu, was Commissioner for 3 years (October, 1920, to October, 1923). The disgraceful condition of the old Force was commented on in my Reports from 1915 to 1919; Mr. E. CHEERS under difficult conditions made good progress in the works of reform.

B.—CRIME.

44. *Crime.*—Records of crime throughout the State were not well kept, especially in the Districts, and no accurate returns can be given. The Commissioner of Police reports that there was little serious crime during the year. There were 5 murder cases, in 4 of which convictions were obtained. There were no cases of gang-robbery.

A double execution was carried out on August 12th. One of the convicts was a Trengganu Malay convicted of murder; the other was a Chinese, PONG CHI CHOI, a notorious criminal, convicted of murder and gang-robbery. The sentences were executed by a firing party of Malay Police.

VI.—Education.

45. *Education.*—Vernacular education made good progress during the year, as is shown by the following table:

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Assistant Teachers.	Total No. of pupils.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage.
1339	8	14	...	449	321	71·4
1340	10	13	4	536	385	71·8
1341	12	13	7	774	684	88·4

Four of the schools are at Kuala Trengganu, eight in the Districts. In 1918 there was only one vernacular school in the State, with an average attendance of 60 boys.

A course of special instruction is provided in the Education Department for selected boys who have passed Standard IV in the vernacular schools, with the object of preparing them for Government Service. The average number of pupils is 10; in 1340 and 1341 12 of the boys so prepared obtained Government appointments.

46. *English School.*—A beginning has been made with the teaching of English. The figures for the school are as follows:

Year.	*No. of pupils.*	*Average daily attendance.*	*Percentage.*
1339 ...	24	17	70·8
1340 ...	24	16	66·7
1341 ...	23	20	87·

A night-school for the English instruction of Clerks was opened during the year.

In January, 1923, two selected Trengganu boys were placed at Government expense in King Edward VII School, Taiping; both obtained excellent reports.

In June three Trengganu boys were sent to Sultan Idris College, Tanjong Malim, for a course training as Malay Teachers.

The Hon'ble Dr. R. O. Winstedt, Director of Education, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, was good enough to inspect the Education Department during his visit to Trengganu in June, and gave valuable advice and assistance.

The progress of this department is due to the energy of the Superintendent of Education ('Che Mhd. Kasim bin Husin and the Assistant Superintendent (Wan Dagang bin Mhd. Mokhtar). The cost of the department was $10,605, against an estimate of $17,044.

CHINESE SCHOOL.

47. *Chinese School.*—The Chinese School kept up its numbers (102 boys and 20 girls) throughout the year. It is maintained by voluntary subscriptions and managed by a Committee; Mr. Yeo Peck Eng is President. There is a Head Teacher (Mr. Chioa Yin Kung) with five assistants.

The school maintains a troop of 46 Boy Scouts, with a Band of 12, to which Mr. A. LANGE, of Public Works Department, has given useful help.

VII.—Health and Climate.

A.—MEDICAL.

48. *Medical.*—Pending the erection of new administrative and hospital buildings (now completed), the Medical Department was lodged during the year in two shop-houses in the Town; under these difficult conditions a dispensary and dressing-room were satisfactorily maintained throughout the year. The staff consists of the Medical Officer (Dr. A. B. JESSER-COOPE), the Assistant Medical Officer (Mr. IBRAHIM SYED NOOR), with 8 Dressers and Apprentice Dressers. The cost of the department for the year was $14,635.

The number of cases treated during the year was 4,032, with 27,238 attendances. These figures are analysed in Appendix *C* and Appendix *D*.

They show a growing use of the department by Malays (the number of Malay patients rose from 245 in January to 454 in December); 2,872 visits were paid to patients in their houses; 1 major and 38 minor operations were performed; 239 injections of Arseno-benzols were administered for yaws, venereal diseases, and certain skin diseases. Deaths of cases under treatment numbered 38, or 9·4 per mille; of which 12 occurred in a dysentery epidemic at Paka, and 8 (due to dysentery and beri-beri) among convicts.

The number of attendances on His Highness the Sultan, his family and dependants, was 310.

49. *Disease.*—The most prevalent diseases treated were: worms (789 cases), digestive troubles—largely due to worms (536 cases), yaws (258 cases), venereal diseases (347 cases), respiratory diseases (365 cases), dysentery (268 cases), and various skin diseases (475 cases).

There were epidemics during the year of dysentery, measles, whooping cough, and chicken-pox. Of these the only serious one was an epidemic of dysentery in the Paka river; it was successfully ended by the Assistant Medical Officer, Mr. SYED NOOR, after much arduous work, in which he was ably assisted by the District Officer; 143 cases were treated, with 12 deaths.

No vital statisics can be given. A death-return kept by the Police—for Trengganu Town only—gives a total of 694 deaths (398 children). The main causes of death were reported as fever 414, dysentery 35, old age 78, infantile convulsions 102. Malaria is practically unknown in the Town and the coastal area, and the experience of the Medical Department is that the bulk of fever cases is due to worm infections, which combined with bad feeding produce convulsions. It is sufficiently clear that most of the ill-health observed comes from insanitary living and feeding conditions, which produce digestive disorders intestinal worms and dysentery; their removal must wait on the improvement of water-supply and general sanitation of town and country, and the instruction of the general public on these points. For this latter purpose a Jawi booklet of medical and sanitary advice has been prepared for distribution.

The afflictions of yaws, venereal disease (mainly old, and much of it hereditary), and leprosy, are painfully widespread. Treatment by injection with organic compounds of arsenic produced results in cases of yaws and syphilis that did much to extend the influence of the Medical Department during the year. The problem of leprosy is receiving attention.

50. *Vaccination.*—At the end of August a vaccination compaign throughout the State was started with a staff of locally recruited vaccinators trained by the Medical Department. By the end of the year 19,750 vaccinations had been successfully made; the whole of the coastal area was dealt with, and there remained still to do the upper Trengganu, Dungun, Marang, and Besut rivers, and the islands. Some opposition from religious pundits was met with in the Marang and Telemong rivers, and the assistance of the Department of Religion was invoked to remove it.

51. The work of the department is at present mainly confined to Kuala Trengganu; as it develops and its equipment improves branch dispensaries will be opened in certain Districts; in the meantime a Travelling Dresser visits the out-stations from time to time.

Of 4,032 cases all but 114 were treated free of charge. The fee for vaccination was 10 cents; it was frequently remitted in the case of indigent persons.

His Excellency the High Commissioner, accompanied by the Hon'ble Dr. A. L. Hoops (Principal Civil Medical Officer, Straits Settlements), inspected the department in June. Dr. Hoops vaccinated a number of children at the Perhentian and Redang Islands, and also distributed quinine.

B.—RAINFALL.

52. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall for the year at Kuala Trengganu was low—80·72 inches only. The rainfall in 1922, was exceptionally heavy—165·54 inches; the yearly average is approximately 120 inches.

At Kuala Kretai the rainfall was 115·39 (152·29 inches in 1921; 137·88 inches in 1922); the average over 12 years is 118·43 inches

VIII.—Posts and Telegraphs.

53. *Posts.*—The postal returns for the years 1919 to 1923 are given below:

INWARD.

Year.	Registered letters.	Parcels.	Printed matters.	Letters.		
				Service.	Paid.	Unpaid.
1919 ...	1,898	647	11,664	1,523	17,172	872
1920 ...	2,415	866	13,991	1,688	23,316	1,227
1921 ...	2,796	974	12,947	3,428	22,813	1,679
1922 ...	2,644	1,097	12,217	3,133	21,978	2,409
1923 ..	1,882	1,403	14,254	2,524	21,801	1,209

OUTWARD.

1919 ...	2,507	203	855	2,491	9,249	663
1920 ...	2,623	359	758	3,222	10,995	434
1921 ...	3,350	375	1,554	4,963	11,883	1,001
1922 ...	3,443	356	1,101	5,708	12,527	957
1923 ...	2,829	494	810	3,791	13,148	623

Revenue was $25,779. Expenditure was $10,073; telegraph and telephone lines were maintained by the Public Works Department with an additional expenditure of approximately $8,000.

54. *Telegraph.*—The telegraphic service between Kuala Trengganu and Pahang was well maintained throughout the year. The return of telegrams is as follows:

		Class of Telegram		
		Service.	*Government.*	*Paid.*
Inward	...	1,767	754	2,605
Outward	...	1,078	866	2,780

Revenue was $2,242.

The value of Money Orders issued was $63,719, of Money Orders paid $3,743.

IX.—Public Works.

55. *Public Works.*—The expenditure of the Public Works Department was as follows:

				$
Personal emoluments	...	...	...	29,238
Annually recurrent	...	...	...	36,716
Special services	...	...	...	105,932

The department was also responsible for an expenditure of $46,063 on Loan Account (roads $34,059, buildings $11,427, surveys $577). In view of the preparatory nature of a great deal of the work done the percentage of personal emoluments to the total expenditure—13.4— is not unduly high; it will tend to diminish as work develops.

Upkeep services were satisfactory throughout the year.

The chief completed items of Special Services were:

Two sets of European Quarters, Police Barracks, Land Office, Carpenters' Shops and Timber Sheds, Repairs to Istana Maziah, Electric light installation at Istana and Mosque, Produce market, Balik Bukit road, and Chabang Tiga market, Kuala Trengganu; District Office and Quarters, Kuala Brang; Market, Kemaman; Motor boat for District Officer, Paka.

Items well in hand at the end of the year were:

Court Houses, additions to Mosque, Medical administration buildings, one set European Quarters, Public Works Department Launch, and Telephone installation at Besut.

56. *Roads.*—The provision of the Straits Settlements Loan made it possible to prepare a comprehensive scheme of road construction and to make a commencement on the main roads out from Kuala Trengganu to Bukit Payong and Bukit Jong. The scheme contemplates a trunk road running North and South to the Kelantan and Pahang boundaries, with branch roads to the main Settlements on coast. Departmental surveys for road traces were continued throughout the year, and some 50 miles of trial trace were cut. The approximate line of the trunk road is now known; it will run some distance inland in order to secure suitable river-crossings and open up new country. Work will be carried on as funds permit; but the connections between Besut and Kelantan and between Kemaman and Pahang will be pushed on at once.

A scheme of bridle-paths for opening up the Southern mining areas has been prepared; and experiments are being made with a view to solving the difficult problem of constructing paths over the large tracts of loose sand that separate some of the Settlements on the coast.

When a satisfactory specificaion has been found a coast path will be run the whole length of the State.

57. *General.*—Hydrographic survey at Chendering Head was commenced.

The department collected and despatched the Trengganu exhibits for the British Empire Exhibition.

An extension of Trengganu Town, in accordance with the Town plan, was surveyed and pegged out.

Staff.—Mr. D. H. LAIDLAW was Director of Public Works throughout the year. He writes:

"All the staff worked well and very willingly. TENGKU HITAM (Assistant Director), was again of very great assistance and takes an increasingly great interest in all matters connected with the department. Mr. V. V. LINGAM did exceptionally well in the conduct of departmental and contract labour, and uncomplainingly took charge of a very large amount of detail. Mr. A. LANGE, Chief Draftsman, is proving a useful addition to the department."

X.—General.

58. His Highness Sultan SLEMAN BADARU'L-ALAM SHAH celebrated his 28th birthday on February 1st, and the 4th anniversary of his accession on April 21st, 1923.

His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir L. N. GUILLEMARD, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., visited Kuala Trengganu from the 18th to 20th June, in order to confer on His Highness the Sultan the Insignia of an Honorary Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. MICHAEL and St. GEORGE. The installation ceremony was carried out on the night of 19th June. The Town was beautifully illuminated. His Excellency's visit was made an occasion for general rejoicing by the inhabitants of Kuala Trengganu.

His Highness the Sultan visited Singapore from 10th to 22nd September; the yacht *Sea Belle* was placed at his disposal by His Excellency the High Commissioner.

I record with regret the death of the SHEIKHU'L-ISLAM, TUAN EMBONG (SAID ABUBAKAR BIN ABDULRAHMAN AL-IDRUS), Head of the Department of Religion. He gave on several occasions valuable help in difficult matters connected with the Muhammadan Religion. He was the eldest son of the famous UNGKU SAID.

Mr. T. R. HUBBACK, Game Warden, Pahang, visited Trengganu in May, and assisted in the preparation of an enactment for the Protection of Wild Animals.

H. M. S. *Magnolia*, visited Trengganu in May, and stayed three days at the port of Kuala Trengganu.

EUROPEAN STAFF.

59. *European Staff.*—Mr. J. L. HUMPHREYS was British Adviser throughout the year.

Mr. J. E. KEMPE was appointed Commissioner of Lands in February.

Major H. S. PATERSON acted as Assistant Adviser, until his departure on leave in April; he was succeeded in October by Captain J. V. COWGILL, M.C.

Mr. H. H. S. UPTON relieved Mr. D. H. LAIDLAW as Director of Public Works in October.

Mr. M. LL. WYNNE succeeded Mr. E. CHEERS as Commissioner of Police in October.

Dr. A. B. JESSER-COOPE was Medical Officer throughout the year.

GENERAL.

60. *General.*—Although the suzerainty of Trengganu was transferred by Siam to Great Britain in 1909, simultaneously with that of Kedah and Kelantan, an Adviser was not appointed until ten years later (on amendment of Treaty in 1919), and the first executive European Officers were not supplied until late in the following year. The reform of administration is therefore still in an early stage, and the progress attained by neighbouring States cannot yet be hoped for.

The grant of a Loan by the Government of the Straits Settlements made the year an eventful one for Trengganu. It enabled the State (by resumption of Concessions) to recover control of important natural resources, and to commence expenditure on essential works of development—surveys, machinery, buildings, and roads.

J. L. HUMPHREYS,

British Adviser,

TRENGGANU,
25th April, 1924.

APPENDIX *A*.

Statistical Return A.H. 1330 (1912) to A.H. 1341 (1923).

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Farms Revenue.	Customs Revenue.	Land Revenue.	Trade with Singapore.		Exports of Tin-ore.
						Imports.	Exports.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	*Pikuls.*
1330 (1912)	191,418	188,044	*	*	*	1,275,659	1,782,724	6,776
1331 (1913)	182,011	196,717	*	*	*	1,217,692	1,976,691	5,559
1332 (1914)	166,380	178,424	*	*	*	1,242,410	1,962,772	6,374
1333 (1915)	183,723	183,470	101,470	7,978	14,717	1,266,654	1,989,372	6,680
1334 (1916)	236,798	234,687	88,939	40,809	11,517	1,157,788	2,079,642	7,979
1335 (1917)	430,195	326,050	97,739	103,466	19,774	1,187,917	2,306,804	7,244
1336 (1918)	626,835	480,315	64,596	115,039	26,545	1,459,429	3,749,900	10,194
1337 (1919)	762,455	756,977	94,133	141,911	17,020	1,911,014	3,816,670	10,580
1338 (1920)	970,541	757,645	77,410	316,468	33,261	1,571,789	3,544,905	8,117
1339 (1921)	547,619	759,054	33,393	235,884	27,630	803,234	2,022,587	6,711
1340 (1922)	669,763	858,303	51,837	249,744	21,664	629,689	2,092,247	7,240
1341 (1923)	642,679	788,902	30,329	286,934	22,769	798,083	2,747,605	7,955

* No figures available.

APPENDIX B.

Prison Health Statistics.

—	No. of prisoners treated.	Males.	Females.	No. of attendances.	Deaths.	Cause of Death.
January ...	44	43	1	135	3	1 Beri-beri and 2 Dysentery
February ...	50	46	4	411	1	Dysentery
March ...	35	34	1	661	1	Beri-beri
April ...	31	31	...	443	...	
May ...	23	23	...	473	1	Dysentery
June ...	11	11	...	68	2	1 Beri-beri and 1 Dysentery
July ...	16	16	...	180	...	
August ...	28	27	1	321	...	
September ...	38	38	...	609	...	
October ...	29	29	...	419	...	
November ...	39	38	1	463	...	
December ...	54	51	3	418	...	
Total ...	398	387	11	4,601	8	

APPENDIX C.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT — ANALYSIS OF CASES.

Persons.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Government Servants ...	89	73	41	49	80	88	107	91	88	64	73	81	924
Indigents	152	116	117	87	70	207	215	221	283	272	223	276	2,239
School boys	...	13	12	11	2	7	11	9	9	12	6	9	101
Police Constables	29	21	18	27	19	13	27	23	34	28	31	36	306*
Prisoners and Gaol Hospital ...	44	51	42	31	29	18	22	37	44	33	39	59	449
Police cases	3	2	4	5	13	6	4	5	4	6	5	3	60
Lock-up	4	...	3	1	4	2	3	3	4	...	1	5	30
Paying cases	...	...	...	33	9	8	9	8	6	13	7	21	114
Total Number of cases ...	321	276	237	244	226	349	398	397	472	428	385	490	4,223
Sex.													
Males	294	245	194	210	194	256	370	327	421	373	359	431	3,674
Females	27	31	43	34	32	93	28	70	51	55	26	59	549
Total ...	321	276	237	244	226	349	398	397	472	428	385	490	4,223
Nationalities.													
Europeans	6	6	5	5	7	5	3	3	3	4	2	5	54
Malays	245	212	159	182	162	313	369	360	451	395	358	454	3,660
Chinese	61	53	69	50	48	23	23	29	16	24	19	26	441
Others	9	5	4	7	9	8	3	5	2	5	6	5	68
Total ...	321	276	237	244	226	349	398	397	472	428	385	490	4,223
No. of attendances.													
Out-door	993	1,463	1,585	1,944	1,280	4,549	2,149	2,230	1,522	1.340	1,318	1,485	21,858
Prisoners and Gaol Hospital ...	135	414	772	443	554	177	276	470	689	526	463	458	5,377
Total ...	1,128	1,877	2,357	2,387	1,834	4,726	2,425	2,700	2,211	1,866	1,781	1,943	27,235
No. of Visits	234	233	319	230	227	286	341	254	209	145	149	245	2,872
No. of Injections	14	...	8	13	17	39	10	18	34	29	36	21	239
No. of Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,167	2,307	3,579	7,744	3,953	19,750

* Including 191 examinations of recruits.

APPENDIX *D*.

Medical Department.

	Diseases.	*No. of cases.*
1.	Albuminuria	8
2.	Beri-beri	8
3.	Burns and scalds	18
4.	Cardiac disorders	19
5.	Cataract	7
6.	Cerebral Thrombosis	1
7.	Chicken-pox	4
8.	Conjunctivitis	68
9.	Coryza	141
10.	Diarrhoea	64
11.	Digestive disorders	535
12.	Dysentery (unspecified)	145
13.	Dysentery (amœbic)	71
14.	Dysentery (bacillary)	45
15.	Enteric	1
16.	Fractures and dislocations	5
17.	General debility (mal-nutrition)	27
18.	Hæmorrhoids	1
19.	Hemiparesis	1
20.	Zoster	6
21.	Hydrocele	1
22.	Hysteria	2
23.	Influenza	1
24.	Inflammations and Injuries	61
25.	Intestinal worms	789
26.	Insanity	12
27.	Leprosy	4
28.	Malaria	53
29.	Measles	18
30.	Mumps	1
31.	Meningitis	1
32.	Other respiratory diseases	215
33.	Otorrhœa	24
34.	Optic neuritis	2
35.	Phthisis	1
36.	Pneumonia	8
37.	Puerperal Septicæmia	1
38.	Rheumatism (muscular)	47
39.	Sciatica	1
40.	Tetanus	1
41.	Ulcers	189
42.	Various skin diseases	475
43.	Venereal diseases { Gonorrhoea	158
	Syphilis	181
	Others: Chancroids, bubœs	8
44.	Wounds contusions and sprains	326
45.	Whooping Cough	19
46.	Yaws	258
	Total	4,032

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1206	Cyprus	1923
1207	Gold Coast	1922–1923
1208	Trinidad and Tobago	1923
1209	Zanzibar Protectorate	"
1210	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1923–1924
1211	Swaziland	1923
1212	Basutoland	1923–1924
1213	Turks and Caicos Islands	1923
1214	Fiji	"
1215	British Honduras	"
1216	New Hebrides	"
1217	Gibraltar	"
1218	Jamaica	"
1219	Sierra Leone	"
1220	Uganda	"
1221	Grenada	"
1222	British Guiana	"
1223	St. Vincent	"
1224	St. Helena	"
1225	Barbados	1923–1924
1226	Somaliland	1923
1227	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	"
1228	Hongkong	"
1229	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1923–1924
1230	Colonial Survey Committee Report	1914–1923
1231	Cayman Islands	1923
1232	Leeward Islands	1923–1924
1233	Federated Malay States	1923
1234	Mauritius	"
1235	Straits Settlements	"
1236	Seychelles	"
1237	Tongan Islands Protectorate	1923–1924
1238	Brunei	1923

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the Northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

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THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER

TO THE KEDAH GOVERNMENT

FOR THE YEAR

1341 A.H.

(23RD AUGUST, 1922—13TH AUGUST, 1923),

BY

W. PEEL,

BRITISH ADVISER TO THE KEDAH GOVERNMENT

WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER

TO THE PERLIS GOVERNMENT

FOR THE SAME PERIOD

J. W. W. HUGHES,

ACTING BRITISH ADVISER TO THE PERLIS GOVERNMENT

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PART I.

Annual Report on the State of Kedah for the Year A. H. 1341 (23rd August, 1922 to 13th August, 1923.)

FINANCIAL.

The actual revenue for the year was $5,081,138 as compared with an estimate of $5,101,971: the figure for 1340 was $4,966,904.

The padi harvest was most successful, but the estimate of export duty on padi and rice proved rather too optimistic.

There was a considerable increase under Customs due to the increased export duty on rubber.

Land Revenue was well above the estimate, but somewhat below the figure for the previous year.

2. The actual expenditure was $5,311,741 on an estimate of $5,228,876. This excess was due to an oversight in not providing in the Estimates for a re-vote of $400,000 for Sungei Patani Water Works.

3. During the year Investments amounting to $1,918,203 were realised, at a considerable profit: a sum of $1,422,216 was re-invested in various loans on more advantageous terms, while $400,000 was utilized to reduce the debt to the Federated Malay States Government, which now stands at $1,500,000.

The cost price of the Investments held at the close of the year was $4,896,966, but the market value was considerably over $5,000,000.

4. The Audit Office had made fair progress with the auditing of accounts at the close of the year: revenue queries showed considerable increase but there was a large decrease in the number of expenditure queries.

Four subordinate officers were convicted for being concerned in defalcations.

5. The following statement shows the assets and liabilities at the end of 1341.

Liabilities.		*Assets.*	
	$		$
Public Debt ...	1,500,000	Cash	171,710
Deposits ...	602,870	Advances ...	27,751
Excess of Assets ...	3,162,457	Cash-in-transit ...	33,269
		Imprests ...	21,700
		Investments ...	4,896,966
		Loans ...	105,675
		Suspense ...	8,256
	$5,265,327		$5,265,327

The financial position at the close of the year was very satisfactory, and there were signs of a general lifting of the trade depression. The revenue moreover was increasing, so it was deemed desirable to make additional provision in the year 1342 for further extension of roads and for other necessary works.

6. The returns of revenue and expenditure for the past five years are to be found in Appendices A and B.

STATE COUNCIL AND LEGISLATION.

7. There were 63 meetings of the State Council at which, in addition to the ordinary work of administration, the following fourteen Enactments were passed:—

1. The Registration of Cattle Enactment 1341.
2. The Administration of Estates Enactment 1337, Amendment Enactment 1341.
3. The Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment 1341.
4. The Playing Cards Enactment 1332 Repeal Enactment 1341.
5. The Banishment Enactment 1330 Further Amendment Enactment 1341.
6. The Land Enactment 1332 Amendment Enactment 1341.
7. The Export of Rubber Restriction Enactment 1341 Amendment Enactment 1341.
8. The Rubber Dealers and Mineral Ore Buyers Enactment 1335 Amendment Enactment 1341.
9. The Government Wharves Enactment 1341.
10. The Rubber Dealers and Mineral Ore Buyers 1335 Further Amendment Enactment 1341.
11. The Maintenance of Wives and Children Enactment 1341.
12. The Criminal Procedure Code 1336 Amendment Enactment 1341.
13. The Vehicles Enactment 1334 Amendment Enactment 1341.
14. The Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment 1341.

8. The existing Cattle Licensing and Registration Enactment was full of deficiencies which have been made good in the new Enactment. The Administration of Estates Enactment was amended to enable the State Council to revise the rates of duty which were considered inadequate in the case of large estates.

The Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment was passed to give effect to the decision to restrict rubber exports: the original Enactment was amended and subsequently repealed, being replaced by Enactment No. 14 of 1341.

The Playing Cards Enactment was deemed to be an anachronism and was repealed.

The Banishment Enactment was amended so as to give the executive further powers to deal with recommendations for banishment, following the lines laid down in the Colony and Federated Malay States.

The Land Enactment was amended by the repeal of the section prescribing export duty on agricultural produce: such duty is provided for elsewhere.

The Rubber Dealers Enactment was twice amended in connection with the restriction of rubber exports.

A new Government Wharves Enactment was passed with general application, the old Enactment being applicable only to the Government Wharf at Alor Star.

The Criminal Procedure Code was amended partly to make proper provision for trials with the aid of Assessors and partly to make provision for dealing with persons of unsound mind.

LANDS.

9. It was decided to replace the appointments of Director of Lands North and Director of Lands South by one appointment of Director of Lands for the whole State, with an Assistant Director. Both these officers, as well as the Adviser to the Land Office, were stationed at Alor Star. Che Md. Sheriff was appointed Director of Lands, and Che Yeop Abdullah, Assistant Director. Mr. N. Kendall acted as Adviser to the Land Office until 14th March, 1923 (26th Rejab) when he went on leave: he was succeeded by Mr. H. C. Eckhardt. Major G. M. Kidd acted as an Assistant Adviser, being transferred to Kulim as his headquarters.

This reorganisation proved eminently satisfactory.

The Coconut Department was transferred to the newly formed Agricultural Department.

10. The total land revenue amounted to $861,334 against an estimate of $836,185. The falling off of revenue as compared with the previous year amounted to $134,079 and was accounted for by a decrease in the amount of premia and survey fees received: there was an increase of $17,421 in registration fees and commission. Permanent revenue in the shape of rents is steadily increasing.

The arrears of land-tax and land-rent at the close of the year amounted to $5,176 as compared with $7,848 brought forward from the year 1340.

The total expenditure was $222,621 an increase of $3,447.

11. There was little demand for land in large blocks. 11 applications for 2,741 *relongs* were received, of which 5 for 1,025 *relongs* were approved. There were 1,886 applications for small holdings: 745 applications covering 2,891 *relongs* were approved.

The number of applications on the books still remaining to be dealt with at the end of the year was 1,670, one-third of which were for land in the Kota Star district.

The area of land in the State alienated for agriculture now stands at 829,799 *relongs* comprised in 110,202 holdings.

This area is held as follows:—

Final Grants after survey (Surat Putus) ...	226,039	*relongs*.
Old Grants (Surat Putus Lama) demarcated only	109,353	,,
Provisional Grants (Surat Kechil)	348,867	,,
Old Authorities for occupation (Permits and Banchi Siwa)	66,105	,,
Authorities for occupation after approval of application (Surat Akuan)	79,435	,,
	829,799	,,

12. The number of New Grants (Surat Putus) registered during the year was 4,091 and the number issued 2,266: at the end of the year 3,140 Grants were awaiting issue.

Eight hundred and twenty-nine Surat Kechil were issued. The issue of this form of title is being discouraged in areas where there is a chance of surveyed titles being prepared within a reasonable time. Old titles are being replaced as far as possible by surveyed titles of a uniform type (Surat Putus).

Two thousand nine hundred and seventy transfers for value, 543 transfers by gift, 1,396 charges and 3,473 miscellaneous documents were registered in the course of the year.

13. The following summary shows the estimated revenue, the revenue actually collected and the arrears carried forward in the various Land Offices:—

		Estimated revenue.	*Revenue actually collected.*	*Arrears carried forward.*
		$	$	$
Kota Star ...	...	172,350	161,991	1,483
Kubang Pasu	...	86,400	79,343	450
Langkawi ...	...	16,825	14,131	161
Yen ...	...	31,250	27,326	520
Padang Trap	...	9,860	8,064	18
Kuala Muda	...	186,500	187,611	1,519
Kulim ...	...	220,500	261,819	407
Bandar Bahru	...	81,050	88,401	25
Baling ...	...	22,650	21,655	142
Sik ...	...	8,800	10,993	451

Full returns, etc., are shown in Appendix *C*.

There has been a very satisfactory reduction in the amount of arrears carried forward.

14. The passing of Rubber Restrictions Legislation threw a considerable amount of extra work on nearly all the Land Offices.

The Adviser, Lands, was Chairman of the Restriction Committee; the Director was Vice-Chairman and the Assistant Adviser, Secretary.

SURVEYS.

15. Mr. J. Dewar was in charge until 23rd Jamadil-akhir, 1341, when he went on leave: Mr. W. J. C. Stevens acted as Superintendent until the end of the year.

A total chainage of 398,240 (4,978 miles) was measured as compared with 383,267 (4,791 miles) in the previous year. Some 4,511 lots, comprising 32,459 acres, were surveyed; while 10,431 lots, comprising 105,409 acres, were demarcated, the total field cost, excluding trigonometrical surveys, being $150,117.13: this is a considerable decrease on the figure for 1,340 when the cost was $157,370.51 for a total area of 108,193 acres. Included in the year's demarcation are three Forest Reserves, totalling 67,216 acres.

16. The total of final and provisional titles prepared and forwarded to the Land Office was 11,286 as compared with 5,774 in the previous year. This shows a most satisfactory increase in output and reflects great credit on the Department. The resources of the Land Offices are being severely taxed to keep pace.

Up to the end of the year 1341, this Department has located for preliminary settlement purposes, marked on the ground and charted approximately from demarcation 79,786 lots, covering an area of 481,791 acres.

It is estimated that 30,000 lots still remain to be located before requisition for survey can be asked for: these are in outlying mukims.

MINES.

17. The total revenue from all sources connected with mining amounted to $71,542, an increase of $10,652 as compared with the previous year. This increase was due to increased production consequent on the development of the load workings at Bukit Kachi Mines and to the recovery in the price of tin. The price was $79.75 at the commencement of the year: it rose gradually to $117.50 in the month of Sha'aban and stood at $92 at the close of the year. The average was $93.78.

The actual weight of tin ore exported was 10,150 pikuls, the value being $617,000.

The number of mining coolies employed was further reduced, being 1,238: the main decrease was in the number employed in lampaning, this form of mining being discouraged by the Department.

Nine applications for mining land were received: of these one for 700 *relongs* of marble land at Langkawi was approved, one was withdrawn, six were refused and one remained undealt with at the end of the year.

One general prospecting licence was approved: ten applications for exclusive prospecting licences covering an area of 14,290 *relongs* were received: of these two were withdrawn, five were refused and three remained undealt with.

18. A lease was approved for 500 acres of valuable marble land at Langkawi Islands: the specimens obtained appear to be very good and are reported to be equal in quality to Bastard or Carrara marble. Selected specimens are being prepared for the British Empire Exhibition in 1924.

A complex ore-body containing bismuth, copper, zinc and silver was worked for a time at Langkawi, but owing apparently to disputes or a lack of funds work came to a standstill.

19. Lampan workings gave a considerable amount of trouble in the course of the year. Thirty-five Warden's orders, nearly all directed against this form of mining, were issued, and their enforcement had the effect of largely reducing lampan activities.

Kedah is essentially a padi country and where the two industries clash, mining must give way. The location and working of lodes is perhaps the only form of mining enterprise which can be actively encouraged without detriment to padi.

AGRICULTURE.

20. Government decided in the preceding year to borrow an Agricultural Officer from the Federated Malay States, chiefly to advise the rayats with regard to padi and kampong cultivation. Raja Mahmood bin Raja Ali of the Agricultural Department was appointed for a year in the first instance, this term being subsequently extended for another year.

This officer has visited most parts of the State and has collected many valuable data and given much useful advice to the rayats.

21 The padi season was an exceptionally good one; the area planted with wet padi was approximately 200,816 *relongs*, the yield being put at 47,647,809 gantangs: these figures are substantially higher than those for the preceding year. The total area of dry padi was 6,240 *relongs* with a total yield of 804,293 gantangs.

The price of padi varied from a minimum of 6 to 7 cents to a maximum of from 12 to 15 cents. The Manager of the Government Rice Mill at Bagan Serai expressed the opinion that the Kedah padi purchased by him was of a much better quality than that of previous years.

Experiments are being made with selected seeds from Krian with a view to improving the strains.

In addition to a number of hand-mills there were four steam rice mills working in the State; of these one, with the latest modern machinery, was erected at Kota Sarang Semut in the course of the year.

22. The Coconut Department, formerly under the Land Offices, was transferred to the Agricultural Department. The efforts of the Department have resulted in considerable improvement in the condition of small coconut holdings.

A census of trees was started, but had not been completed at the close of the year.

23. A good deal of tapioca is grown in the State, the amount exported in one form or another being 675,360 pikuls.

There are some fine patches of tobacco, a number of the plants showing prolific growth. It is mainly used for local consumption. Reference is made elsewhere in this report to rubber restriction.

FORESTS.

24. Large additional areas of forest were declared to be reserved in the course of the year: they included 30,000 acres in Teloi Mukim, 18,150 acres at Bukit Enggang and 7,500 acres at the Langkawi Islands. A number of hills comprising 7,560 acres in the Kubang Pasu district were reserved for Water Catchment Areas: an area of 2,000 acres in the Kuala Muda district was reserved for the same purpose. A considerable length of boundary line of reserve was cut and a fair proportion demarcated.

The export of mangrove was stopped out of regard for the requirements of the State. In the Sungei Merbok district four mangrove firewood coupes were opened to license holders under agreement, one of the conditions of which was that the produce should be sold at certain fixed prices in Sungei Patani town.

The existing plantations at Gunong Jerai, chiefly composed of teak and merbau, were maintained. The Javanese teak planted in 1340 appears to be thriving better than the Siamese variety planted previously, more especially on the sheltered Northern and Western aspects.

The outturn of Class I and II timber from State and alienated land was 11,870 tons, 1,340 tons in excess of that of the previous year.

The amount of this grade of timber exported was 4,758 tons, an increase of 1,051 tons over the figure for 1340.

Apart from a sum of $23,363 collected by the Customs Department as export duty on timber, the Forest Revenue was $67,352: the corresponding figure for the previous year was $55,235.

The Expenditure on the Department amounted to $54,819 as against $54,158 in 1340.

There were 145 prosecutions for forest offences as against 206 in the previous year: 130 convictions were obtained, the fines inflicted amounting to $2,573.

Mr. V. G. Bell of the Federated Malay States Forest Department acted as Conservator throughout the year.

COURTS.

25. The full Court of Appeal sat in Alor Star in February, 1923: one important case in which an intestate Chinese estate was involved was transferred to Penang and dealt with there.

The First Division of the High Court heard eighteen criminal appeals and fifty-eight civil appeals. In its original jurisdiction, 2 criminal and 4 civil cases were dealt with.

In the Second Division of the High Court, 71 criminal appeals and 121 civil appeals were decided. In original jurisdiction there were 200 criminal and 712 civil cases taken by the Judges.

Return *D* gives the numbers of cases tried in the Magistrates' and District Courts during the year.

There were 1,195 cases in the Sharaiah Courts, of which 83 had not been decided before the end of the year.

Tuan Syed Hassan Barakabah, Chief Malay Judge, was on leave for two months in the year, Tuan Syed Mansoor Aljafri acting for him: the Chief Magistrate, Tuan Syed Md. Idid acted for the latter during this period.

Mr. W. H. Dinsmore acted as European Judge and Legal Adviser until relieved by Mr. M. D. Daly in November, 1922.

POLICE.

26. The total strength of the Force at the end of the year was 730, of whom 622 were Malays, 65 Sikhs and 16 Chinese: the European Officers consisted of one Commissioner, two Assistant Commissioners and three Chief Inspectors.

Owing to better pay and prospects applications for the Force, especially for the Malay Contingent, were very numerous, and it was found possible to obtain a better type of recruit, possessing a fair education.

Discipline is reported to have been good, most of the offences being of a trivial nature.

Health was good.

27. The Department issued licences for 5,178 dogs in the State: 2,864 dogs were destroyed. The number of fire-arms of various descriptions registered was 4,241.

The Department also carried out the Registration of vehicles in South Kedah, and to a certain extent the Registration of Births and Deaths.

Two societies were registered under the Societies Enactment: three were struck off the Register at their own request.

The Police carried out the work under the Women and Girls Protection Enactment: a further decrease in the number of prostitutes is reported.

28. There were a number of fires in the State, the total loss resulting amounting to over $219,900; but of this sum $126,500 represented the reported loss from a fire on Sungei Karangan Estate. The villages of Sungei Karangan and Karangan were burnt down, the loss being put at $8,566 and $30,395 respectively.

29. The Detective Department, which was started at the beginning of the year, was under Chief Inspector D. Hillary. The strength was 39, and the men worked well, but more are required.

30. There was a most satisfactory diminution of serious crime: there were only 11 murders and 51 gang-robberies as compared with 23 murders and 85 gang-robberies in the previous year. There were only 2 cases of murder accompanying robbery. One murder was a most brutal one perpetrated by a gang of 6 or 8 Siamese in the course of robbing a Chinese fowl-dealer of a small amount of property. In one case the accused was declared insane, while in another the charge was amended to Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder. The other cases call for no comment.

31. Mr. W. E. Speers was Commissioner of Police throughout the year: the Assistant Commissioners at the commencement of the year were Messrs: A. W. H. Hamilton and P. K. Hazlitt: they were replaced in the course of the year by Messrs: B. W. Allen and A. C. M. Wall.

PRISONS.

32. The three main prisons are at Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim: prisoners sentenced to one year or more are sent to Alor Star. Sungei Patani and Kulim retain prisoners up to one year.

There are seven district lock-ups where prisoners serving short sentences can be kept.

The prison population was as follows:—

Alor Star	1,100
Kulim	264
Sungei Patani	472
Lock-ups	353

a total population of 2,189.

At Alor Star the daily average of prisoners was 397 as compared with 444 in the previous year: 23 long-sentence prisoners were serving their sentences in the gaol at Singapore at the close of the year.

There were no executions during the year.

Nine prisoners were banished.

The health of prisoners generally was very good, especially at Alor Star where the percentage of deaths on the total gaol population was only ·76.

33. The industrial work at Alor Star Prison continued to be carried out satisfactorily: the actual revenue earned in cash was $5,683 as compared with $4,143 in the previous year: the articles made and supplied to various Government departments and the labour expended on Government work were valued at $65,797.

At Sungei Patani the sale of vegetables brought in a revenue of $619.

34. Five additional Warders were approved for Alor Star gaol. The behaviour of the staff was good, and there was a marked improvement in discipline among the prisoners.

The appointment of a European Gaoler at Alor Star proved a success: various reforms and alterations were made.

A new gaol is required at Kulim: plans are being prepared.

35. Dr A. G. H. Smart, Acting State Surgeon, acted as Superintendent of Prisons until relieved by Dr. D. Bridges in the month of Safar. Mr. A. E Watson acted as Chief Gaoler throughout the year.

Dr. Clarke was in charge of Kulim Prison throughout the year. Dr. Wheeler was in charge at Sungei Patani until relieved by Dr. R. B. Hawes in June.

MEDICAL.

36. The population of Kedah in 1341 was estimated at 341,596. The birth-rate per mille was 27·73 and the death-rate 23·41.

There was a further improvement in infantile mortality, the rate being 161·73 per mille as against 165·35 in the previous year.

The number of deaths in the State was 7,834, of which 3,269 are attributed to fever, but the returns are not very reliable.

The only accurate figures are those from the hospitals.

37. Eight Government hospitals were maintained and 13,020 patients treated therein.

The principal diseases were malaria, venereal disease, ankylostomiasis, dysentery, pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumonia.

The death-rate was 7·25 per cent as compared with 6·89 in the previous year.

The European Nurse resigned her post about the middle of the year: a successor had not been found at the close of the year.

38. In addition to the outdoor department at the hospitals there are seven Government Outdoor Dispensaries in the State: they did good work, the number of cases treated being 15,533 of which 6,670 were Malay.

39. North and South Kedah were free from any epidemic of infectious disease but there were 90 cases of Influenza admitted to hospital in Central Kedah.

Nine thousand three hundred and fifty-five people were vaccinated, at a cost of 53·23 cents per head of vaccination.

One thousand one hundred and eighty-three injections of Neo Salvarsan were given for puru (yaws): the people show eagerness for this treatment.

40. There was a further increase in the number of deaths due to diseases connected with childbirth. The prejudice against competent medical assistance in such cases remains very strong.

41. There remained 67 lunatics from Kedah under treatment at Tanjong Rambutan at the beginning of the year: 24 more were sent, the total at the end of the year being 83.

42. Thirty-three lepers were being maintained by the State at Pulau Jerejak and five at Pulau Pangkor Laut. The accommodation at these places is limited and 17 patients were awaiting vacancies at the end of the year.

43. The total revenue of the department was $29,806, the expenditure being $265,185.

44. A separate Health Department was maintained, Dr. A. G. H. Smart being in charge.

All European-owned estates, to the number of 68, and many of the large native-owned estates were visited by the Health Officer, usually in conjunction with an officer of the Labour Department.

The annual death-rate on a total estate population (labourers and dependants) was 20·44 per mille, but the rate for labourers alone was only 12·38.

Special efforts were made to lower the incidence of hookworm disease on estates: advisory circulars and pamphlets were issued and a great improvement was effected in the course of the year.

Malaria incidence was not excessive on the majority of estates.

The expenditure of the Health Department was $16,840.

45. Dr. A. G. H. Smart, Health Officer, acted as State Surgeon until the 8th. of Safar, when Dr. D. Bridges, who had been appointed to the post, assumed duty.

Dr. Clarke acted as Medical Officer, Kulim, throughout the year. Dr. Wheeler acted in a similar capacity at Sungei Patani until the 15th. of Shawal, when he was succeeded by Dr. R. Brunel Hawes.

Dr. C. J. S. Nicholas, Assistant Surgeon, officiated in the post of Medical Officer at Alor Star.

VETERINARY.

46. Foot and Mouth Disease was brought into Kedah from Province Wellesley early in the year and spread through practically the whole State. Owing to the precautions taken only about 50 per cent of the cattle in the infected areas were attacked: the number actually affected was 16,635, there being 103 deaths.

There were no other diseases of a contagious or infectious nature reported during the year: this was a matter for congratulation as rinderpest spread in Siam to within two miles of the frontier

47. The new Animal Quarantine Camp at Padang Besar, close to the Siam boundary, was opened on the 20th. of Rabial-awal (10th November, 1922) and a resident qualified Veterinary Inspector installed. The Camp is in charge of the State Veterinary Surgeon, Kedah, assisted by an Advisory Board consisting of the Government Veterinary Surgeons of Penang and Perak North, in addition to himself.

The question of the removal of interstate quarantine in Malaya and the control of disease by local restrictions was discussed during the year but no change had been made at the close.

48. Mr. J. J. Fleury, State Veterinary Surgeon, was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

Revenue was $6,747 and Expenditure $28,021.

EDUCATION.

49. The revenue amounted to $12,911·55; the expenditure to $207,340·09. Apart from two small payments totalling $992, the cost of erecting or maintaining school buildings is not included.

50. At the Government English School, Alor Star, the enrolment at the end of the year was 427, showing an increase of over 14 per cent. The attendance averaged 91·8 per cent.

The school achieved material success in the Cambridge Local Examination held at the Kedah centre. Of the 17 boys presented from the Government English School, 10 passed, 5 being Malays and 5 Chinese. This success led to the starting of a small Senior Cambridge Class.

The fact that in future a Junior Cambridge Certificate will be necessary as a qualification for entering the Government Clerical Service will, it is hoped, lead to boys remaining at the School to take this Examination.

The Scout Troop was successfully reorganised under Scout Master Mr. E. C. Hicks: great enthusiasm was shown and the whole school was notably affected for good. The Scouts proved themselves very useful on various occasions.

At the English School, Sungei Patani, the enrolment at the end of the year was 75 and the average attendance 89 per cent.

51. Vernacular Schools numbered 65, including 2 Girls' Schools—two new schools were opened at Kodiang and at Tawar in the Baling District.

Annual examinations were held in 62 of these schools: the results showed an improvement.

The total enrolment at all Vernacular Schools averaged 6,514 and the attendance 5,613: the figures for the previous year were 6,049 and 5,027 respectively.

Some progress in technical training was made, but the lack of Instructors is a handicap: a number of the Vernacular Teachers are now qualifying. Two schools made their own necessary additions to furniture and also supplied other schools.

52. The Malacca College for the training of Teachers was closed in the course of the year and the students transferred to the new Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim: at the same time the course was lengthened to three-year one. It was arranged to send four students yearly from Kedah.

53. Mr. E. A. G. Stuart was in charge of the Department throughout the year. Captain A. C. Cooney, Head Master of the Government English School, Alor Star, was transferred to Penang. Mr. E. C. Hicks came in exchange as Assistant Master, the Superintendent of Education resuming the title of Head Master.

LABOUR.

54 The Labour Department continued to be under the general supervision of the Controller of Labour, Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements, the work of the office being performed by the Deputy Controller of Labour and Assistant Controllers of Labour, Penang.

The total number of labourers employed by estates, mines and Government Departments on 30th June, 1923, was 37,224 as compared with 33,274 on 30th June, 1922: there was an increase under all nationalities except Javanese.

There were 524 places of employment as compared with 517 in the previous year.

During the twelve months ending 30th June, 1923, 1,550 labourers were reported as recruited from India and 17,274 Indians as recruited locally.

Seventy-three visits were paid to estates by the Assistant Protectors of Labour and 348 by Labour Inspectors. No serious complaints were received.

Sixteen estates are reported to have schools for Tamil children. Government approved of a Code, drafted by the Education Department, for the governing of Grants-in-aid for such schools. The Labour Department has undertaken to inspect the schools and hold the annual examinations.

The death-rate among Indian labourers for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1923, was approximately 20 per mille on an average labour force of 17,240. This compares favourably with other parts of the Peninsula.

CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

55. On 1st. Jamadil-akhir, Mr. T. W. H. Kingston was transferred from the Chinese Protectorate, Kuala Lumpur, to Kedah to fill the newly created post of Protector of Chinese, Class III, with Head-Quarters at Sungei Patani. On 9th. Shawal, he was transferred to Alor Star to act as Assistant British Adviser, no officer being available for relief when Mr. H. Norman went on leave.

This was unavoidable as a temporary measure but it naturally interfered with Protectorate work.

Kedah has now a settled rather than a Sinkheh population and Chinese problems are complicated by the intermarriage of Chinese with Malays and Siamese. It is worthy of note that the District Officers and other Malay Officers are beginning to refer to the Protectorate in cases that require specialised Chinese knowledge.

Many complaints regarding domestic matters, claims for maintenance, and disputes regarding the custody of children were received.

The Hokkien Triad Societies of Penang and Province Wellesley have spread largely in Kedah and are responsible for a certain amount of intimidation and crime.

SANITARY BOARDS.

56. The principal Sanitary Boards of the State are in the Districts of Kota Star, Kuala Muda and Kulim. The chief townships are respectively Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim, but smaller townships in the vicinity of these are placed as far as possible under the main Boards.

57. The revenue of the Kota Star Board was $62,125 or $86 short of that for 1340. House Assessment increased by $2,208 but there was a falling off of nearly $2,647 under Miscellaneous, due largely to the demolition of certain Government shop-houses, the rent of which had been credited to the Board. The expenditure amounted to $56,832, an increase of $7,734, due mainly to

increased cost of street lighting at Alor Star: for the first time Electric Light was used throughout the year. Increase of conservancy work necessitated the employment of more coolies.

No new houses were built: only two applications to build were received and these were held up pending the consideration of a new lay-out which is urgently required.

58. The revenue of the Kuala Muda Board was $36,476, an increase of $6,417, of which over $3,000 was due to increase in House Assessment. The expenditure amounted to $28,688, an increase of $4,715 due entirely to increase in the cost of street lighting.

Only five new shop-houses were built at Sungei Patani, on plans passed in the previous year.

The impounding reservoir and pipe line to Sungei Patani were completed and the new water supply brought into use.

59. The revenue of the Kulim Board was $28,788, a falling off of $1,037. The expenditure amounted to $17,368, almost the same as in the preceding year.

Eleven new houses were completed in the course of the year.

The impounding reservoir and pipe line were completed and the new water supply brought into use.

60. There are Sanitary Boards at Bandar Bahru, Baling, Yen and Langkawi: the villages are small and the work calls for no special comment.

MONOPOLIES AND CUSTOMS.

61. Tunku Kassim was in charge of this combined department throughout the year.

The total revenue collected under all heads amounted to $3,590,811 and the expenditure to $504,241, of which $358,214 was for purchase of chandu. The total revenue in 1340 was $3,029,755.

The receipts in respect of chandu totalled $2,067,140 and in respect of liquor $266,867.

Many tenders for chandu shops were not accepted, as being too low.

The import duty on tobacco realised $314,435 as compared with $293,544 in 1340.

The revenue derived from the export of rubber amounted to $450,424, from that of tin to $63,327 and from that of tapioca to $85,857, the respective figures for 1340 being $153,355, $48,925 and $55,239. The large increase in receipts from rubber duty was, of course, a result of the restriction policy.

The export duty on fish and poultry (including eggs) realised $54,200 and $46,561 respectively—a falling off in both cases.

As a result of a good padi harvest the duty on padi and rice taken out of the State realised $144,634 as compared with $63,802 in the previous year.

It was decided to reduce the export duty on rice to 40 cents a pikul, as compared with an export duty on padi of 20 cents a pikul.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

62. The estimated number of postal articles, excluding parcels and registered letters, posted and delivered during the year 1341 was 1,889,446, an increase of 310,869, as compared with the previous year. Forty-two thousand eight hundred and forty-six registered letters were despatched and 43,368 delivered: these figures show an increase. There was a slight decrease in parcel business, the number posted being 3,593 and the number delivered 10,054.

The number of insured articles (letters and parcels) posted was 376, bearing a value of $37,782: the number delivered was 490, valued at $45,004. These figures show a large increase.

Nine articles bearing trade charges for the amount of $138·30 were posted in Kedah, those received for delivery numbering 1,160, of a value of $14,105. The number of returned letters dealt with was 11,941 as compared with 16,213 in 1340.

63. Money Order and Postal transactions increased somewhat, the amount involved being $316,869 as against $303,415 in the previous year.

64. A Savings Bank was introduced for the first time. Three hundred and ninety-six deposits, totalling $15,327, were made, while there were 102 withdrawals amounting to $7,221.

65. The number of Telegrams received, forwarded and transmitted was 43,186, 34,840 and 37,479 respectively, as against 40,183, 34,528 and 28,951 in 1340.

There was a net increase of 33 in the number of subscribers to the Telephone Exchange, the total at the end of the year being 382.

66. The receipts for the year totalled $76,248 as against $95,751 in 1340: the decrease was due to the fact that the value of stamps sold to philatelists in 1340 was $26,000 as against $3,000 in 1341.

The expenditure of the Department amounted to $137,834, a decrease of $14,640: a large portion of this was capital expenditure on new construction.

Mr. S. Asirvadam was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

67. The total expenditure of the Public Works Department, including revotes and special warrants, was $1,881,330 against an estimated expenditure of $2,183,098. A sum of $34,766 had to be revoted in 1342.

68. Three hundred and thirty-eight miles of metalled roads were maintained at an average cost of $1,412·61 per mile; the high figure is largely due to the high cost of metal transport. Some 7¾ miles of road were treated with tarco or asphalt at a cost of $21,166. The latter continues to give better results. The high cost is ascribed to the fact that the tarco or asphalt was intentionally laid thicker and very hot so as to get greater penetration. The treatment is chiefly applied to Town roads and to those portions of the Main roads, the transport of metal to which is most costly.

One hundred and eight miles of unmetalled roads were upkept at a total cost of $19,263: this includes the Government subsidy to roads through estates upkept by the owners thereof.

Owing to the need for economy only three miles of new road were constructed by the Department in the course of the year.

A Reconnaissance Survey for a road from Weng to Sok was undertaken, and a start on its construction will be made in 1342. A purely reconnaissance line was run from Pendang to join the Sok-Nangka foot track.

A number of old timber bridges were replaced by those of a permanent type.

69. The new High Court building at Alor Star was completed and is a fine addition to the architecture of the town: the designer, Mr. F. V. Wade, Assistant Architect, is to be congratulated on the success of his efforts. The total cost, including furniture, electrical fittings, approach roads, etc. was about $165,000. The building was formally opened by H. H. the Sultan in August, 1923.

70. The new Water Works for Sungei Patani were completed and the water turned on on 23rd. Zulka-edah (7th July, 1923). As a result of advice from the Director of Public Works, Federated Malay States, the original scheme was re-designed, a great saving of cost being effected thereby. The work includes an Impounding Reservoir, 11 miles of 12-inch pipe line, a Service Reservoir with a capacity of 880,000 gallons, and a small reinforced concrete tank for the supply to Semiling. The manner in which the work was carried out reflects great credit on those concerned. The cost was a little over $600,000.

71. The new Water Works for Kulim were also completed at a cost of $279,797 and the water turned on on 29th. Sha'aban, 1341 (16th April, 1923). The dam of the Impounding Reservoir gave considerable trouble owing to the poor nature of the foundations.

72. No special funds were provided for the actual undertaking of any new drainage or irrigation work, but the work of collecting data, surveying and levelling was continued: much useful information has been collected and plans have been prepared in detail for several schemes. A sum of $93,000 has been provided in 1342 to enable a start to be made on improving the canals and the drainage of certain areas, and providing sluice gates.

73. Major W. R. Sanguinetti was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

Captain G. Walker, Executive Engineer, North Kedah, went on leave on 19th May, 1923. At the close of the year Messrs. E. D. Kibble, A. V. Gibbings and C. E. Jenkins were respectively, Executive Engineers in North, Central and South Kedah.

Mr. H. M. Butterfield was Executive Engineer in charge of the Irrigation Department until he went on leave on 8th March, 1923 when Mr. W. Laurie was put in charge.

TRADE.

74. The gross value of exports in the year was $19,883,605 and of imports $6,274,173. As trade returns had not previously been kept systematically, comparison with former years is difficult.

The following is a summary of the import and export returns:—

	Import.	*Export.*
	$	$
A.—Live animals, food, drink and narcotics	3,286,384	5,050,837
B.—Raw materials	996,163	14,694,294
C.—Manufactured articles ...	1,974,485	130,875
D.—Sundries	17,141	7,599
Total ...	$6,274,173	$19,883,605

The value of tobacco and cigarettes imported was $735,963, of cotton goods $600,000, of sugar $421,291, of chandu $384,000 and of petroleum $444,959.

The value of the principal exports were—of rubber $13,700,000, of padi and rice $2,034,000, of tapioca and its products $1,895,000 and of tin-ore $560,784.

GENERAL.

75. His Majesty the King graciously indicated his appreciation of the services rendered to the State by His Highness Tunku Mahmood ibni Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin Mukarram Shah by conferring upon His Highness the Honorary Companionship of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

A Treaty between the British and Kedah Governments, defining their mutual relations, was agreed upon in the course of the year and awaited the approval of His Majesty the King at the close. It was subsequently approved and signed. It is a matter for congratulation that these important negotiations were carried out to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned.

An important Conference was held at Senggora in March, 1923, between leading Siamese Officials and British Officials from British Malayan States bordering on Siam. The British Adviser, Kedah, presided in the British Delegation. The questions discussed included measures for dealing with frontier crime, animal quarantine and road communications. The Conference was a great success and was deemed to have enhanced still further the friendly relations between the countries concerned.

Kedah with the rest of British Malaya adopted the principal of Rubber Restriction. In the early stages there was, as elsewhere, a certain amount of trouble, more especially with small holders. There was, of course, a good deal of smuggling, while a certain amount of rubber was exported under the guise of Siamese rubber in transit through the State: as one loophole for evading restriction was closed, others were made, but at the close of the year matters had considerably improved and the scheme was, on the whole, working satisfactorily.

His Excellency the High Commissioner visited the State in the month of Jamadil-awal (January, 1923), and paid a special visit to the Langkawi Islands, which form one of the administrative districts of the State. These Islands were also visited in the month of Zulka-edah (June, 1923) by H. M. S. "Magnolia".

Mr. W. Peel performed the duties of British Adviser throughout the year, being confirmed in the appointment with effect from October 4th, 1922.

W. PEEL,
British Adviser, Kedah.

22nd November, 1923.

APPENDICES.

A.—Revenue ... ... A. H. 1337 to 1341 (A. D. 1919—1923).

B.—Expenditure ... ... A. H. 1337 to 1341 (A. D. 1919—1923).

C.—Land Revenue Returns for the year 1341.

D.—Return of cases tried in the Courts during the year 1341.

E.—Annual Return of Rainfall for the year 1923.

F.—Average Shade Temperature during the year 1923.

G.—Statistics of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kedah.

APPENDIX *A*.

Statement of Revenue for each Year from A. H. 1337 to 1341 (A. D. 1919—1923).

Heading of Revenue.	A. H. 1337 (A. D. 1919).	A. H. 1338 (A. D. 1920).		A. H. 1339 (A. D. 1921).	A. H. 1340 (A. D. 1922).	A. H. 1341 (A. D. 1923).
	$	$	c.	$	$	$
1. Marine	22,277	22,625	07	20,186	18,535	19,484
2. Customs	922,882	1,277,114	10	931,782	977,174	1,381,801
3. Opium Monopoly	2,330,139	2,976,717	90	1,619,603	1,560,659	1,708,883
4. Farms and Licences	156,066	211,400	29	249,026	268,092	210,687
5. Courts Fees, etc.	117,266	172,036	27	174,632	137,441	177,659
6. Police	19,209	20,547	56	19,529	16,038	17,352
7. Education	4,354	6,450	50	7,474	8,580	9,382
8. Veterinary	9,201	10,345	99	2,803	3,702	8,191
9. Reimbursements	23,401	33,848	19	44,729	43,941	39,846
10. Posts and Telegraphs	52,940	63,377	85	69,066	95,751	76,248
11. Lands	661,693	819,154	11	671,219	763,141	751,655
12. Forests	72,796	77,321	50	59,926	51,122	63,084
13. Mines	13,934	15,484	36	18,523	8,465	8,033
14. Interests	175,475	218,240	98	361,432	303,524	266,317
15. Sanitary Boards	115,283	147,864	02	155,412	153,464	161,690
16. Political Receipts	10,000	* ...		...	...	...
17. Miscellaneous	18,077	52,389	31	58,394	425,080	71,954
18. Land Sales	216,494	524,893	13	771,715	132,195	108,872
	4,941,487	6,649,811	13	5,235,451	4,966,904	5,081,138

* Included in Miscellaneous.

APPENDIX *B.*

Statement of Expenditure for each year from A. H. 1337 to 1341 (A. D. 1919—1923.)

Heads of Service.	A. H. 1337 (A. D. 1919.)	A. H. 1338 (A. D. 1920.)		A. H. 1339 (A. D. 1921.)	A. H. 1340 (A. D. 1922.)	A. H. 1341 (A. D. 1923.)
	$	$	c.	$	$	$
1. Charge on account of the Public Debt ...	108,838	108,838	00	108,838	107,655	75,352
2. Ruling House Allowances, Pensions, etc. ...	167,529	193,530	08	226,361	240,083	234,021
3. H. H. The Sultan's Office	116,593	125,143	85	143,473	150,400	141,220
4. State Council	97,477	125,959	22	162,680	141,683	144,907
5. District Offices	136,577	186,580	36	200,054	188,424	170,398
6. Lands	125,703	177,673	20	207,199	229,942	238,484
7. Mines	14,675	14,694	76	10,313	11,130	10,453
8. Forest	41,332	50,346	65	48,985	54,159	54,820
9. Survey	245,824	317,528	23	409,002	363,008	358,980
10. Food Control	...	...		11,527	...	...
11. Agricultural	...	...		...	...	6,688
12. Chinese Protectorate	...	...		...	...	7,417
13. Health	...	...		...	...	19,591
14. Labour	5,273	7,175	93	7,476	10,734	14,345
15. Treasury	23,413	27,326	99	35,165	37,208	37,088
16. Audit	30,638	36,433	76	43,182	43,568	47,527
17. Marine	45,493	48,404	35	39,809	36,156	31,706
18. Courts	94,034	122,751	59	137,801	130,878	132,985
19. Police	301,865	378,191	49	421,222	478,982	459,447
20. Prisons	66,724	80,270	59	97,093	98,428	94,652
21. Medical	172,969	234,826	71	297,604	304,972	265,185
22. Veterinary	13,606	17,016	86	25,489	28,585	28,022
23. Education	144,098	199,456	56	226,572	233,314	228,258
24. Mosque	4,475	6,513	67	9,689	9,081	8,400
25. Miscellaneous	249,026	299,459	01	315,886	222,985	198,814
26. Posts and Telegraphs	94,108	95,116	32	149,769	152,474	137,584
27. Monopolies	87,509	70,122	81	147,892	149,412	146,204
28. Sanitary Boards	72,039	85,210	94	93,545	101,348	115,920
29. Public Works Department	196,869	268,583	90	219,062	233,517	235,347
30. Do. Recurrent	336,730	398,943	02	507,137	682,998	659,193
31. Do. Extraordinary	1,096,459	629,074	33	1,045,929	849,115	1,008,752
	4,089,876	4,305,173	18	5,348,754	5,290,239	5,311,741

APPENDIX C.

Land Revenue Returns for the Year 1341.

District.	Premia on issue of titles.		Survey Fees.		Boundary Marks.		Land-tax & Land-rent.		Ladang Licences.		Registration fees (commission in lieu of stamps).		Miscellaneous.		Grand Total.		(+) or (−)	
	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.		
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Kota Star ...	10,000	8,508 91	10,000	9,290 34	200	79 80	125,000	119,201 70	150	111 50	10,000	7,823 86	17,000	16,974 83	172,350	161,990 94	...	10,359 06
Kubang Pasu ...	6,000	5,631 83	6,000	1,991 94	100	7 20	62,000	59,362 60	300	47 50	4,000	3,532 20	8,000	8,769 30	86,400	79,342 57	...	7,057 43
Yan ...	5,000	4,039 25	2,200	878 47	50	37 80	20,000	19,378 80	...	...	1,500	818 26	2,500	2,173 65	31,250	27,326 23	...	3,923 77
Langkawi ...	1,500	469 25	500	114 50	25	2 40	13,000	11,891 40	100	13 65	700	480 85	1,000	1,159 20	16,825	14,131 25	...	2,693 75
Padang Trap ...	700	925 45	300	107 50	10	...	6,500	5,350 15	700	...	150	99 85	1,500	1,580 95	9,860	8,063 90	...	1,796 10
Kuala Muda ...	15,000	8,688 25	5,000	5,310 60	500	683 28	150,000	144,125 15	...	...	10,000	21,357 02	6,000	7,446 80	186,500	187,611 10	1,111 10	...
Kulim ...	75,000	69,158 15	5,000	4,012 73	500	244 20	125,000	161,283 95	...	...	10,000	22,230 31	5,000	4,889 25	220,500	261,818 59	41,318 59	...
Bandar Bahru ...	5,000	3,309 40	1,000	1,156 98	50	49 80	65,000	68,483 70	...	...	5,000	5,424 63	5,000	9,976 27	81,050	88,400 78	7,350 78	...
Baling ...	5,000	2,962 25	500	1,247 15	...	...	14,000	14,428 45	150	69 15	500	687 22	2,500	2,261 16	22,650	21,655 38	...	994 62
Sik ...	2,000	4,881 75	100	264 50	...	...	5,500	4,747 15	100	163 25	100	63 60	1,000	873 00	8,800	10,993 25	2,193 25	...
Total ...	125,200	108,574 49	30,600	24,374 71	1,435	1,104 48	586,000	608,253 05	1,500	405 05	41,950	62,517 80	49,500	56,104 41	836,185	861,333 99	51,973 72	26,824 73

APPENDIX D.

Return of cases tried in the Courts during the year 1341.

—	Criminal.				Civil.			
	No. of cases from 1340.	No. of cases instituted.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases pending at the end of 1341.	No. of cases from 1340.	No. of cases instituted.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases pending at the end of 1341.
Magistrate's Court, Alor Star ...	131	1,194	1,278	47	122	1,095	1,088	129
Do. Kota Sarang Semut ...	1	217	215	3	1	14	13	2
Do. Langgar	2	44	45	1	1	11	11	1
Do. Pendang	...	20	20	...	2	5	6	1
District Court, Kubang Pasu	13	904	894	23	22	294	291	25
Do. Padang Trap	6	87	88	5	...	33	33	...
Do. Langkawi	1	210	208	3	9	149	156	2
Do. Yen	...	176	176	...	3	89	87	5
Do. Kota Kuala Muda ...	...	107	102	5	4	63	56	11
Do. Semiling	5	38	43	...	2	14	11	5
Do. Sungei Patani	43	916	921	38	76	443	424	95
Do. Gurun	1	47	47	1	1	7	6	2
Do. Baling	22	537	547	12	36	189	207	18
Do. Kuala Ketil	3	177	170	10	14	29	37	6
Do. Sik	2	77	76	3	12	21	24	9
Do. Kulim	5	658	643	20	57	613	575	95
Do. Padang Serai	...	164	152	12	2	33	32	3
Do. Bandar Bahru	7	229	233	3	18	412	368	62
Do. Selama	...	9	9	...	...	3	3	...
Total ...	242	5,811	5,867	186	382	3,517	3,428	471

APPENDIX *E*.

Annual Return of Rainfall for the Year 1923 A. D.

Month.	North Kedah.							Central Kedah.				South Kedah.							
	Alor Star.	Tanjong Pau.	Sungei Wong Water Works.	Padang Besar.	Kangar Perlis.	Pulau Langkawi.	Yen Head Works.	Kedah Peak.	Sungei Batu.	Sungei Getah.	Sungei Patani.	Kuala Muda.	Kuala Ketil.	Baling.	Kulim.	Padang Meiha.	Bandar Bahru.	Serdang.	Batu Lintang.
	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.
January ...	1.78	2.75	...	7.16	1.50	2.03	...	...	1.83	2.48	3.07	4.87	5.22	3.60	5.43	4.38	5.18	7.87	10.49
February ...	0.74	2.89	...	0.16	1.67	0.25	...	...	2.08	0.08	0.62	0.30	3.81	3.45	4.64	2.47	3.67	6.12	3.81
March ...	5.38	5.58	...	3.13	1.62	2.15	...	...	4.29	4.07	3.21	2.35	7 92	4.52	5.40	5.83	5.78	8.14	8.09
April ...	10.90	9.06	...	5.73	7.69	6.45	...	...	8.25	9.10	7.56	1.71	10.53	5.59	14.50	18.22	7.68	13.16	18.62
May ...	12.85	7.48	...	4.67	7.00	6.48	...	...	4.19	4.14	4.37	4.80	2.88	3.12	8.57	4.05	4.85	5.34	7.13
June ...	6.21	2.90	...	4.32	4.97	5.79	...	...	8.07	4.56	6.36	4.90	2.70	4.82	4.47	4.80	6.90	2.63	4.73
July ...	5.66	3.39	...	4.52	7.98	7.59	...	...	8.22	6.94	6.43	10.00	6.25	3.69	7.06	5.56	3.81	4.66	5.89
August ...	4.47	6.10	...	4.26	5.56	6.69	...	...	9.16	8.74	5.35	6.95	8.87	3.67	5.14	7.51	4.32	6.62	5.35
September ...	16.17	12.83	...	12.56	16.79	16.08	...	...	19.57	13.48	19.61	21.35	18.43	9.97	15.64	15.85	16.69	14.72	15.57
October ...	14.36	15.32	...	11.19	14.28	10.36	...	...	16.38	15.80	19.21	...	20.96	11.39	20.74	24.82	20.63	20.64	22.35
November ...	8.88	11.49	...	5.77	12.86	15.11	...	...	11.04	11.04	12.91	...	11.66	10.24	12.94	6.75	7.91	11.79	12.62
December ...	5.58	5.35	...	8.92	5.49	4.72	...	...	5.04	6.93	7.57	...	7.14	4.25	9.54	7.14	5.83	8.66	9.13
Total ...	92.98	85.14	...	72.29	87.41	83.70	...	...	98.12	87.36	96.27	...	106.37	68.31	114.07	107.38	93.25	110.35	123.78

APPENDIX *F.*

Average Shade Temperature at Alor Star during 1923, A. D.

Month.	1923.			1922.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.
January	90.90	73.19	17.81	90.00	74.00	16.00
February	90.82	73.54	17.28	93.00	74.00	19.00
March	91.79	74.39	17.40	91.50	76.00	15.50
April	91.33	75.80	15.53	91.00	75.00	16.00
May	91.32	75.32	16.00	91.00	75.00	16.00
June	91.73	75.73	16.00	93.00	75.00	18.00
July	94.68	76.29	18.39	92.50	75.00	17.00
August	85.19	77.09	8.10	92.00	77.00	15.00
September	88.87	77.17	11.70	91.50	72.50	19.00
October	90.90	71.22	19.68	91.50	72.00	19.50
November	86.33	77.03	9.30	91.00	74.50	16.50
December	86.67	76.16	10.51	91.50	75.00	16.50
Total ...	90.04	75.24	14.80	92.62	74.62	18.00

The highest temperature in the shade 97° F on 21st and 22nd July, 1923. The lowest temperature in the shade 70° F on 12th January, 1923.

APPENDIX *G.*

Statistics of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kedah.

Year.	Approximate number of articles passed through the Post.	Number of Registered Articles.		Number of Parcels.		Number of Insured Articles (Parcels and Letters).			
		Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Value.	Despatched.	Value.
							$ c.		$ c.
A. H. 1337 (A. D. 1919) ...	1,295,658	30,441	30,065	7,172	2,776	134	11,976 76	116	12,945 66
A. H. 1338 (A. D. 1920) ...	1,648,660	37,164	36,860	9,117	3,279	231	24,974 95	214	28,215 75
A. H. 1339 (A. D. 1921) ...	1,650,519	40,705	39,211	10,142	3,358	364	32,114 25	213	24,485 71
A. H. 1340 (A. D. 1922) ...	1,578,577	42,012	41,669	10,312	3,606	375	35,811 90	206	30,713 25
A. H. 1341 (A. D. 1923) ...	1,889,446	43,368	42,846	10,054	3,593	490	45,004 49	376	37,782 50

Year.	Amount of Money Order and Postal Order transactions.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Approximate number of Telegrams.			Telegraph and Telephone Lines.		
			Personal Emoluments.	Annually Recurrent.	Special Expenditure.	Received.	Despatched.	Transit.	Line Mileage.	Wire Mileage.	No. of Telephones.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.						
A. H. 1337 (A. D. 1919) ...	367,160 61	52,939 89	48,889 56	19,531 54	25,686 55	38,558	32,812	37,635	280	1,081	253
A. H. 1338 (A. D. 1920) ...	342,959 40	63,377 85	65,731 61	13,568 94	19,815 77	49,946	44,785	48,932	300	1,144	277
A. H. 1339 (A. D. 1921) ...	401,803 83	69,065 98	80,549 60	22,362 88	46,856 80	50,635	43,602	45,396	345	1,380	306
A. H. 1340 (A. D. 1922) ...	303,415 78	95,751 12	92,120 37	25,486 07	34,867 70	40,183	34,528	28,951	357	1,420	349
A. H. 1341 (A. D. 1923) ...	316,869 71	76,248 00*	94,002 35†	20,176 98	23,655 05	43,186	34,840	37,479	398	1,520	382

* Excludes $3,018. 84 Revenue Debit and $ 5,466.60 Gun Licences, etc. † Includes $924.68 as House Rent Allowance; $40 Special Allowance; $429.58 Leave Pay and $10,186.74 as War Allowance.

PART II.

Annual Report on the State of Perlis for the Year A.H. 1341.

FINANCIAL.

1. The Revenue for the year amounted to $397,187 on an estimate of $327,525 showing an increase of $28,000 over the preceding year. The Expenditure was $392,698 on an Estimate of $332,705 an increase of $30,502. Details are given in appendices *A* and *B*.

2. Repayment of $50,000 was made to the Federated Malay States Government. A statement of the assets and liabilities at the end of 1340 and 1341 is given below.

Liabilities at the end of 1340 and 1341.

Liabilities.	At end of 1340 Actual.		At end of 1341 Actual.	
	$	c.	$	c.
Loans to F. M. S. Government ...	450,000	00	400,000	00
Deposits	11,534	06	11,626	49
Total ...	461,534	06	411,626	49

Assets at end of 1340 and 1341.

Assets.	At end of 1340 Actual.		At end of 1341 Actual.	
	$	c.	$	c.
Cash in Treasury	23,551	04	25,159	83
Cash in Bank	62,161	02	58,951	14
Investments	314,292	50	282,702	50
Advances	6,968	40	44,667	33
Excess Liabilities over Assets ...	54,561	10	145	69
Total ...	461,534	06	411,626	49

Investments are entered at cost price and are in Straits Settlements Government securities.

STATE COUNCIL AND LEGISLATION.

3. There were 45 meetings of the State Council.

The following Enactments were passed:—

1. The Land Title Enactment.
2. The Liquors Amendment Enactment.
3. The Societies Enactment.
4. The Penal Code.
5. The Liquors (second) Amendment Enactment.

LAND AND MINES.

4. The total Revenue amounted to $51,741 against an Estimate of $42,700. This is an increase of $20,903 over the revenue of the previous year, but arrears of rent carried over from 1340 on account of the poor padi crop of that year accounted for $12,706. Premium on sale of land realised $1,757 on an Estimate of $1,500, as compared with $219 in 1340.

Mines Revenue was $1,883 on an Estimate of $2,550.

$8,651-90 was collected on land held under temporary licence on an Estimate of $4,000.

5. There are no startling developments to record, but the land under cultivation is gradually increasing. A Colony of Patani Malays took up land for padi near the Simpang Ampat—Arau canal.

6. The padi crop was estimated at 7,361,920 gantangs. The area planted was estimated at—wet Padi 40,880 relongs.

Dry Padi 143 relongs.

7. There was no further planting of rubber. There is still only one Rubber Estate exceeding 100 relongs in bearing.

SURVEYS.

8. The total Expenditure on Surveys was $19,834. Appendix *C* shows the survey work done. This work is done under the supervision of the Kedah Survey Department and the office work is done in Kedah at the cost of the State of Perlis.

9. The Services of a licenced Surveyor were engaged for six months for work on control traverses. The survey of the traverse from Kaki Bukit begun in 1340 was continued from Wang Lokam to the Kaki Bukit road traverse at the 12½ mile.

Traverses were also completed from Kuala Perlis to Sanglang and from Sanglang to Bukit Papan.

In all 2,759 chains of traverse were completed at a cost of $1-64 a chain.

10. Three thousand two hundred and eighty-five lots were demarcated in 1341. 699 small grants were forwarded to the Land Office.

Survey of the land acquired by the Federated Malay States Railways was completed work to value of $2,900.17 was done in the Kedah Office for the Perlis Department.

11. The Revenue in the Civil and Criminal Courts amounted to $9,689 as compared with $7,965 in 1340. The Revenue of the Sheriah Court was $1,431 as compared with $1,461 in 1340.

12. The work done by the court is tabulated below.

Criminal Courts.

—	Case from 1340.	Instituted in 1341.	Disposed of in 1341.	Pending at end of 1341.
Appeal Court	1	16	17	...
Senior Court	2	35	37	...
Junior Court	3	353	347	9
Sheriah Court	3	36	34	5
	9	440	435	14

Civil Courts.

—	Cases from 1340.	Instituted in 1341.	Disposed of in 1341.	Pending at end of 1341.
Senior Court (Appeal) ...	2	27	27	2
Junior Court	10	271	258	23
Sheriah Court	13	77	80	10
	25	375	365	35

Of the Criminal Appeals 12 were dismissed, 4 were allowed, and one was pending at the end of the year.

Of the Civil Appeals 17 were dismissed, 7 were allowed, 2 were withdrawn and 1 was returned for rehearing.

There were two civil appeals to the Raja's Court, both of which were dismissed.

There were four criminal cases to the Raja's Court all of which were dismissed.

13. In the administration of Estates 163 suits remained unsettled from 1340, 78 new suits were filed, 241 were settled and a balance of 57 remained unsettled.

POLICE.

14. Che Mat, Inspector of Police continued in charge of the Police during the year.

He also supervised the issue of passes to cut fire wood and timber, and the work of the Veterinary Inspector and the Registration of Births and Deaths.

15. The Revenue collected amounted to $6,311 on an Estimate of $6,535 as compared with $8,830 in 1340.

The decrease is more than accounted for by a fall of $3,043 in veterinary inspection fees most of the other items show a small increase.

16. The Expenditure was $24,185 on an Estimate of $25,956. The Expenditure in the previous year was $24,930.

17. Six Police Stations were maintained. The strength of the force was 63 of all ranks at the end of the year. It was short of the establishment by one sergeant and 5 constables. There was no lack of recruits. This is attributed to the improved pay: only Perlis born malays were accepted.

18. The discipline of the force improved. 23 cases were tried departmentally and one before the court, as compared with 41 and 2 respectively in 1340. 6 men were degraded and one sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

The more serious cases were dealt with by the Adviser.

19. The health of the force was fairly satisfactory except at Kaki Bukit where difficulty has been experienced in finding good water.

The Kedah Government supplied water from the tank to the Perlis Police at the border station of Sanglang.

20. An improved scale of pay for all ranks was approved from the 1st. of Rejab 1341.

21. The whole force did firing practice, standing only, at 100 yards, at the temporary range at Bukit Lagi the results were satisfactory.

22. Three hundred and one reports were received, an increase of 2 as compared with the previous year. These 213 were admitted and 148 discoveries made. In all 466 persons were tried, of whom 350 were convicted before the Senior Court, an increase of 2 over the number in 1340. There were 27 convictions and 7 discharged. The actual number of persons tried in the Senior Court was 68 with 44 convictions.

23. Two cases of murder were reported. Both were mysterious affairs committed at night. Unfortunately no clue was discovered in either case. There were 33 reports of cattle theft of which 11 were admitted, with 6 discoveries. The remaining 22 cases were considered to be merely cases of straying. There were 8 admitted cases of robbery with 3 discoveries. The remaining reports were not of a serious nature.

24. Four thousand two hundred and twenty-nine new cattle licences were issued during the year. Cattle imported were all imported from Siam through Padang Besar, Quarantine Station which is under the charge of the State Veterinary Surgeon Kedah. 361 cattle, 138 buffaloes and 833 goats were exported by sea. One Veterinary Inspector is stationed at Kangar. At Padang Besar there is a trained Veterinary Inspector under the orders of the Kedah State Veterinary Surgeon, and paid jointly by Perlis and the other administrations interested.

VITAL STATISTICS.

25. Seven hundred and forty-nine births were registered. Of these 618 were Malays, 96 Chinese, 31 Siamese and 4 Tamils. The births increased by 136. 750 deaths were registered an increase of 144 from that of last year. They include 587 Malays, 101 Chinese, 42 Siamese, 19 Tamils and 1 Bengali. The deaths include 85 infants and 117 between the ages of 1 and 10 years.

MEDICAL.

26. Mr. Chakrabarthy, Senior Dresser, was in charge of Kangar Hospital. The State Surgeon Kedah paid monthly visits of Inspection as before. The number of Indoor patients increased but the percentage of deaths fell. Out-door patients numbered 9191 as against 9269. The number of In-door patients treated was 596 as against 519 in 1340. There were 21 deaths a percentage of 6·20 as compared with 6·82 in 1340. Malaria, Syphilis and Ulcers were the principal ailments. The death rate from Malaria was 4·56. Most of the cases were admitted in an advanced State of the disease.

27. One thousand five hundred and eleven patients were injected with Neo Salvarsan, 473 for Syphilis and 1038 for Puru. The people are very keen on receiving this form of treatment. There were one case of Typhoid, 1 of Small-pox and 4 of supposed Cholera, which were more probably Acute Gastro Enteritis. Vaccinations numbered 2053, of which 1884 were successful.

28. The buildings generally are in good condition. The revenue was $582 and the expenditure $14,504. The ordinary full diet cost 18½ cents, and ordinary milk diet 31 cents.

PRISONS.

29. Mr. Mohammed Ghouse continued as Gaoler throughout the year. There were 58 prisoners at the end of 1340. 126 were admitted in 1341 and 143 discharged, leaving 41 in the prison at the end of the year. There were no escapes.

30. Discipline was fair. There were 36 offences by prisoners as compared with 37 in 1340. The offences were not serious.

31. From the second month of 1341 the diets, with the exception of rice, were supplied on contract. The total cost of an ordinary diet, including the cost of firewood, works out at 17 cents. The same figure as the previous year. The rice was purchased and milled departmentally.

32. The total expenditure on the prison, including purchase of materials and padi was $16,768.

33. Twenty-five thousand one hundred and seventy-three gantang of padi were bought during the year for $2,225.28. 10,910 gantang of rice were produced, and sold for $3,014.10. Materials were purchased at a cost of $1,486.64, from which articles were manufactured valued at $2,333.18.

34. About half the prisoners were employed on extra-mural work as usual, such as scavenging and maintenance of Government grounds. In addition the prisoners painted and white washed a number of Government buildings.

35. The general health of prisoners was very satisfactory.

EDUCATION.

36. A new Girls School was opened at Arau, the seat of H. H. the Raja, making 16 Vernacular Schools in all. Koran instruction was given in 12 of these. The number of children enrolled at the end of the year was 1438, an increase of 94. The percentage of attendance was 84, an improvement on the previous year. 23 summonses were issued for non-attendance, resulting in 21 convictions.

37. The staff consisted of one Visiting teacher, 16 head teachers, 8 assistant teachers, 15 pupil teachers, and 12 Koran teachers. The total expenditure was $11,692. Two boys were educated at Government expense at the Penang Free School.

CUSTOMS AND HARBOURS.

38. The total revenue amounted to $142,214, an increase of $12,233 over the revenue of 1340. The principal items were:—

Import duty on liquor	15,774
Import duty on Tobacco	22,957
Export duty on Poultry	6,445
,, ,, ,, padi and rice	29,803
,, ,, ,, Tin Ore	38,124
,, ,, ,, Fish	4,040

The amount of dutiable articles Imported in 1340 and 1341 is given below:—

	1,340	*1,341*
Tobacco (Pikul)	534	384
Cigars (lbs)	793	494
Cigarettes (lbs)	17,960	18,336
European Spirits (Gallons)	588	474
Chinese ,, ,, ...	2,043	1,858
Beer, Cider, etc ,, ...	503	706
Petroleum ,, ...	60,380	65,252

It is feared that there is still secret distilling of Samsu. One prosecution in 1341 resulted in a conviction. The decrease in tobacco and cigars is slightly exceeded by the increase in cigarettes.

39. The amount of the principal dutiable articles exported in 1340 and 1341 is given below:—

	1,340	1,341
Tin Ore (Pikuls)	7,721	6,004
Padi (Koyans)	3,225	4,947
Fish (Pikuls)	5,853	4,549

	1,340	1,341
Poultry (dozens)	6,566	5,371
Eggs "	180,659	152,470
Rubber (Pikuls)	330	1,331
Cattle (head)	251	702
Sheep and Goats (head)	682	1,098
Pigs (head)	178	8
Hides (Pikuls)	158	176
Copra "	3,194	1,170
Betel-nut "	1,303	544

The increased export of padi is due to a better harvest. The decreases are probably due to lower prices for the articles concerned.

40. The Harbour Department registered the entry of 21 Steam Vessels of a tonnage of 943 tons. This is a decrease on the figure for 1340 because the Steamer ceased to call. The tongkangs entering increased from 205 to 348 in number, and from 3,830 tons to 6,755 tons in tonnage. Small boats increased from 991 to 1,187. The figures for Vessels leaving the Ports are identical with those for Vessels entering.

41. Fishing licences were issued for:—

One hundred and fifty-five blat pandak.
Thirty-four blat panjang.
Twenty deep water pukat.
One hundred and twenty-one inshore pukat.

Seven hundred and twenty-nine boats were registered. These figures differ litttle from those of the previous year.

42. The total expenditure on the Customs and Harbours Department was $8,315 on an estimate of $8,705.

SANITARY BOARD.

43. The Sanitary Board, Kangar, held seven meetings, that at Arau five meetings, that at Padang Besar, one meeting, and that at Kaki Bukit one meeting. The Boards dealt with the usual questions of scavenging, Conservancy, Lighting and Supervision of Buildings. Nothing worthy of special note occurred.

44. The total revenue was $11,575 and the expenditure $6,897.

CHANDU DEPARTMENT.

45. The total amount of chandu sold was 14,492 tahils, a decrease of 602 tahils. Profit on sales was $149,843 a decrease of $7,287. Licences produced $5,624 and fines $75. Both these items show a decrease. The expenditure of the Department was $2,164 an increase of $36. There were seven prosecutions for breaches of the Chandu Enactments. There were convictions in four cases.

PUBLIC WORKS.

46. The total expenditure for the State amounted to $92,236 against an estimated expenditure, with Supplementary Votes, of $96,750.

UNDER RECURRENT EXPENDITURE.

47. Twenty-seven miles of metalled road were upkept during the year at a total cost of $20,267, equivalent to $750 a mile. 27½ miles of unmetalled roads were upkept at a cost of $2,375, equivalent to $88 a mile. $3,261 was spent on upkeep of existing buildings, and $5,619 on Minor Works.

UNDER SPECIAL SERVICES.

48. Three more miles of the Simpang Ampat-Arau Canal were excavated. The extension of Sungei Padang was completed. Various wooden bridges were replaced with pipe culverts and with a reinforced concrete culvert. Four Clerks Quarters and a Recreation Room were erected at Kangar. Schools were completed at Arau and Chuping, Abi and Salang. $3,729 was spent on the Share of Perlis in the Padang Besar, Cattle Quarantine Station. A deep well pump and a supply tank were erected in Kangar for the supply of drinking water.

49. The average number of coolies working during the year was 72 and their health was generally good. Rates of pay were: men 45 cents and women 37 cents a day.

50. Mr. H. L. Bennett was in charge until 17th. of Zilhajah (the 12th. month) when he proceeded on leave and was relieved by Mr. J. M. Noble.

GENERAL.

51. H. H. The Raja enjoyed fairly good health and regularly attended the weekly meetings of the State Council, of which he is President, and his Brother Syed Hamzah, Vice-President. His Highness was appointed an Honorary Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire on the occasion of the Birthday of His Majesty the King.

52. The Adviser accompahied by Syed Hamzah attended a Conference at Singora at which Officers of the Siamese Government met Officers of the Malay States bordering on Siamese territory, and discussed matters of common interest.

53. Mr. T. W. Clayton officiated as British Adviser for the greater part of the year. On 18th June, 1923, he went on leave and was relieved by Mr. J. W. W. Hughes.

J. W. W. HUGHES,

Acting British Adviser,

to the

Perlis Government.

APPENDICES.

A.—Revenue ... ... 1340 - 1341.

B.—Expenditure ... ... 1340 - 1341.

C.—Progress and Cost Return of Field Work, Survey Department.

D.—Rainfall ... ... 1340 - 1341.

APPENDIX *A.*

Return of the Annual Revenue Collected in the year A. H. 1340 and 1341.

Headings.	1340.	1341.
Land	28,603	49,797
Mines	2,206	1,883
Forests	516	559
Customs	115,684	127,583
Chandu Monopoly	163,988	155,543
Farms and Licences	4,575	4,021
Harbours	2,131	2,339
Courts	7,965	9,689
Sheriah Court	1,461	1,431
Police	3,185	3,368
Veterinary	5,130	2,384
Municipal	11,114	11,575
Prison	4,518	5,269
Reimbursements...	435	498
Miscellaneous	17,676	21,248
Total ...	369,187	397,187

APPENDIX *B.*

Return of the Annual "Expenditure" incurred in the year A. H. 1340 and 1341.

Headings.	1340.	1341.
H. H. The Raja	18,360	21,360
Office H. H. The Raja and Adviser ...	13,906	14,709
Treasury	2,209	2,880
Audit Office	1,754	1,841
Courts	7,092	8,520
Sheriah Court	2,507	3,239
Police	16,670	23,730
Land and Mines	5,707	7,240
Surveys	14,912	19,834
Penghulus	2,687	3,183
Prisons	14,627	16,768
Medical	13,616	14,504
Veterinary	600	456
Telephones	120	120
Education	9,596	14,017
Customs and Harbours	6,115	8,316
Sanitary Board	5,896	6,898
Chandu Monopoly	1,122	1,233
Mosques	2,758	2,589
Political Pensions	8,740	11,818
Retired Allowance	1,678	2,612
Interests on Loans	19,816	18,030
Miscellaneous	66,128	40,270
Public Works Department	71,935	91,974
Special Vote	8,683	6,457
Census 1921	367	...
Repayment of Loans	45,395	50,000
Total ...	362,196	392,698

APPENDIX *C.*

Progress and Cost Return of Field Work for the year (A. H. 1341) Survey and Demarcation.

Nature of Work.	Chains Measured.		Marks Planted.			Cost per chain ex off-sets.	No. of lots.	Relongs.	Acres.	Cost per lot.	Cost per acre.	Total cost.	Remarks.
	Lines.	Offests.	Stones.	Pipes.	Cms.								
						SURVEYS.							
						$ c.				c.	$ c.	$ c.	
State Boundary ...	72	...	...	...	4	1 07	...	...	...	...	...	76 75	Boundary Pillar 13.
(*A*) Control Traverses ...	2,687	435	...	58	137	1 60	...	...	...	...	...	4,398 33	Do. 14.
(*B*) Trig Surveys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 00	
Special Surveys ...	62	...	...	...	...	1 78	...	...	...	...	...	110 00	Cost recovered by Perlis Government Mining Dispute.
Total ...	2,821	435	...	58	141	4 45	...	...	...	...	...	4,625 08	
						DEMARCATION.							
Small Agricultural Lots ...	42,826	2,706	7,968	...	...	0 17	3,285	10,364	7,368	2 21	0 99	7,266 35	Includes Supervision.
Large Agricultural Lots ...	187	...	...	...	...	38 05	1	284	202	72 00	0 36	72 00	Do.
Connections ...	155	...	...	...	...	37 03	...	...	...	...	...	58 00	Do.
Tuition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423 29	Do.
	43,168	2,706	7,96	...	...	...	3,286	10,648	7,570	...	...	7,819 64	
Tota Chainage Surveys and Demarcation	45,989 Total Chainage (49,130)	3,141	7,968	58	141	0 27	3,286	10,648	7,570	...	...	12,444 72	Do.
Surveys and Demarcation year 1340	41,393 (43,949)	2,556	5,770	42	8	22 08	2,407	11,118	7,805	...	...	9,433 09	Do.
			Comparison of		S. A. lots	Demarcated in		1341 as	against	1340.			
Demarcation S. A. Lots 1340 ...	40,876	2,542	5,721	...	...	16 05	2,407	11,118	7,805	2 86	0 89	6,874 59	Do.
Demarcation S. A. Lots 1341 ...	42,826	2,706	7,968	...	...	17 00	3,285	10,364	7,368	2 21	0 99	7,236 35	Do.

APPENDIX *D.*

Rainfall, Kangar, Perlis.

Month.	1922.	1923.
January	3·14	1·50
February	4·51	1·67
March	12·61	1·62
April	5·39	7·69
May	9·34	7·00
June	4·37	4·97
July	6·15	7·98
August	11·70	5·56
September	13·32	16·79
October	14·55	14·28
November	6·90	15·86
December	5·03	5·49
Total ...	97·01	87·41

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1925.

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JOHORE

ANNUAL REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR

1924

BY

H. MARRIOTT, C.M.G.
General Adviser.

Singapore:
Printed at the Government Printing Office, Singapore,
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1925.

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Annual Report on the State of Johore for the year 1924.

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The Revenue for 1924 amounted to $10,947,959.68 as against $11,094,954.79 in 1923.

2. The revenue for 1923 was swollen by the inclusion of the rubber duty collected during the last two months of 1922, otherwise the revenue of 1924 would have exceeded that of 1923, despite the lower price of rubber and the consequently reduced export under the Stevenson Restriction Scheme.

Revenue.

3. Details of the principal increases and decreases under the more important sub-heads are given in the following table:—

Head.	*Sub-head.*	*1923.*	*1924.*	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*		%
		$	$	$	$		
Land	Land Rents ...	1,353,376	1,453,971	100,595	...	+	7·4
	Survey Fees ...	95,852	124,052	28,200	...	+	29·4
Customs	Arecanuts ...	105,834	84,127	...	21,707	–	20·5
	Copra ...	220,135	236,834	16,699	...	+	7·6
	Gambier ...	32,747	47,785	15,038	...	+	45·9
	Rubber (*a*) ...	1,314,796	1,033,705	...	281,091	–	21·4
	Other Produce (*b*) ...	81,502	70,118	...	11,384	–	14·0
	Tin Ore ...	207,035	256,220	49,185	...	+	23·8
	Iron Ore ...	128,009	164,350	36,341	...	+	28·4
	Tobacco ...	614,006	652,642	38,636	...	+	6·3
	Petroleum ...	94,594	112,954	18,360	...	+	19·4
	Weighing Fees (*c*) ...	388,815	161,093	...	227,722	–	58·6
Licences	Automobiles ...	40,903	58,288	17,385	...	+	42·5
	Pawnbrokers	111,664	141,434	29,770	...	+	26·7
	Court Fines ...	65,462	75,756	10,294	...	+	15·7
	Chandu (*d*) ...	3,564,467	3,342,524	...	221,943	–	6·2
Interest	Interest on investments	132,291	261,359	129,068	...	+	97·6
	Miscellaneous	15,410	96,495	81,085	...	+	526·2
Municipal	General Assessment ...	170,636	181,049	10,413	...	+	6·1
Land Sales	Premia on Grants ...	258,071	300,250	42,179	...	+	16·3

(*a*) Fourteen months.
(*b*) Including Pineapples.
(*c*) Six months only.
(*d*) Including Shops.

4. The percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue to the annual total (excluding Land Sales) in the years 1920-1924 were as follows:—

	1920.	*1921.*	*1922.*	*1923.*	*1924.*
Land and Forests	9·6	13·3	15·5	14·9	16·4
Customs	32·4	25·0	24·8	35·8	33·0
Licenses, etc.	47·8	45·5	45·4	37·5	36·4
Other Revenue	10·2	16·2	14·3	11·8	14·2
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

EXPENDITURE.

5. The total expenditure in 1924 was $8,095,275 as against $7,064,166 in 1923.

6. The Expenditure on Public Works Special Services was $543,301 more than in 1923, but even so fell short of the Estimates by $1,224,294. Other considerable increases were Personal Emoluments $242,709 and Other Charges $365,290. The only considerable decrease was in Miscellaneous Services which fell from $930,912 in 1923 to $702,920 in 1924, mainly owing to decreased expenditure on the Causeway which was completed in June.

7. The total sum expended on the Causeway up to the end of 1924 was $2,949,288 including a sum of $50,000 actually paid in 1923 but not brought to account until 1924.

INVESTMENTS.

8. During the year £600,000 ($5,142,857) was remitted to the Crown Agents for investment. Investments in Stock Exchange Securities were increased from $614,923 to $5,327,236 and the amount on fixed deposit in London from $882,857 to $1,817,143. Investments in Straits Settlements Government loans remained unchanged at $1,157,734, and fixed deposits were reduced from $3,500,000 to $2,000,000. The approximate market value of sterling securities had appreciated in value by about $170,000.

9. The surplus at the end of the year amounted to $11,141,620 compared with $8,296,220 at the end of 1923. The Advance Account was reduced from $344,318 to $114,518 due to the sale of the Government holding of tin. Apart from interest there was a profit of $11,635 on this transaction. On the Deposit side is a sum of $471,248 representing the balance of Rubber Export Duty after deducting the amount due to Government as revenue.

10. The following are shown in appendices:—

Appendix *A*.—(i) Statement of Assets and Liabilities 1923 and 1924.

Appendix *A*.—(ii) Statement of Actual Revenue, 1923 and 1924.

Appendix *A*.—(iii) Statement of Actual Expenditure, 1923 and 1924.

Appendix *C*.—Statistical Return of Progress 1915 to 1924.

II.—TRADE.

11. The total trade for the year 1924 shows a value of $81,807,947 compared with $84,171,818 in 1923, constituted as follows:—

	1923.	1924.
	$	$
Imports	27,869,594	33,688,565
Exports	56,779,727	48,474,134
	84,649,321	82,162,699
Less Re-exports ...	477,503	354,752
	84,171,818	81,807,947

a decrease of 2·8 per cent.; imports show an increase of 20·9 per cent. and exports a decrease of 14·6 per cent.

Imports.

12. The following table shows, under the main heads the value for 1923 and 1924:—

		1923.	1924.
		$	$
Class I.	Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco	15,368,049	17,505,199
II.	Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	1,337,856	3,103,101
III.	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	10,350,479	13,021,531
IV.	Coin and Bullion.	49,407	7,350
V.	Sundries	763,803	51,384
	Total ...	27,869,594	33,688,565

A detailed statement appears in Appendix *B* (i).

Exports.

13. A detailed statement of exports appears in Appendix *B* (ii).

III.—CUSTOMS.

14. The total Customs revenue collected was $3,830,993. This amount is 0·7 per cent less than the 1923 total of $3,849,033.

15 (i) REVENUE BY DISTRICTS, 1920 - 1924.

District.	*1920.*	*1921.*	*1922.*	*1923.*	*1924.*
	$	$	$	$	$
Muar ...	835,792	179,643	317,590	740,883	711,486
Batu Pahat ...	354,164	211,822	337,876	548,541	560,800
Kukub ...	257,868	150,811	159,541	229,424	203,357
Johore Bahru ...	1,386,913	975,907	1,099,505	1,658,743	1,561,560
Kota Tinggi ...	459,222	176,618	212,436	346,338	437,600
Endau ...	234,520	153,185	100,057	136,727	145,302
Segamat ...	190,972	44,222	76,035	188,377	210,888
Total ...	3,719,451	1,892,208	2,303,040	3,849,033	3,830,993

(ii) REVENUE BY PRODUCTIVE GROUPS, 1920 - 1924.

Group.	*1920.*	*1921.*	*1922.*	*1923.*	*1924.*
	$	$	$	$	$
Arecanuts ...	107,629	78,322	86,065	107,539	81,156
Copra ...	330,130	220,027	204,392	220,997	237,523
Gambier ...	46,744	16,050	25,497	31,497	51,990
Pepper ...	8,931	2,415	1,441	808	841
Rubber ...	1,518,828	106,924	341,040	1,306,123	1,473,613
Tapioca ...	72,953	37,529	40,133	72,774	79,766
Other Agricultural Produce ...	104,003	89,312	106,850	82,367	73,782
Forest Produce ...	98,394	140,368	82,792	83,294	77,281
Minerals ...	389,080	265,175	287,108	324,522	432,618
Marine Produce ...	20,754	28,521	17,801	16,844	17,331
Miscellaneous Produce ...	6,045	3,632	2,657	1,744	2,653
Alcoholic Liquor	553,807	390,150	374,449	435,694	443,112
Tobacco ...	397,232	396,137	508,630	615,885	655,255
Petroleum ...	...	24,527	82,183	97,145	113,000
Matches ...	...	5,744	51,274	61,383	59,454
Live Animals ...	283	1,532	1,541	1,847	1,651
Weighing Fees ...	64,154	84,947	88,053	387,307	28,519
Tobacco Licence	484	896	1,134	1,263	1,448
Total ...	3,719,451	1,892,208	2,303,040	3,849,033	3,830,993

16. In the following table are shown the proportionate contributions made to the revenue by the various groups of dutiable articles in the last five years (tobacco licences and weighing fees are not included).

PERCENTAGE.

Group.	*1920.*	*1921.*	*1922.*	*1923.*	*1924.*
Arecanuts	2·9	4·3	3·8	3·11	2·14
Copra	9·0	12·2	9·2	6·39	6·25
Pepper	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·02	0·02
Gambier	1·3	0·9	1·1	0·91	1·37
Rubber	41·7	5·9	15·4	37·74	38·77
Tapioca	2·0	2·1	1·9	2·10	2·10
Other Agricultural Produce ...	2·9	4·9	4·8	2·38	1·94
Minerals	10·6	14·7	13·0	9·38	11·38
Forest Produce	2·7	7·8	3·7	2·41	2·03
Marine Produce	0·5	1·6	0·8	0·49	0·46
Miscellaneous Produce ...	0·0	0·2	0·1	0·05	0·07
Spirits Imports	15·3	21·6	17·0	12·59	11·66
Tobacco Imports	10·9	21·9	23·0	17·80	17·24
Live Animals	...	0·1	0·1	0·05	0·04
Petroleum	...	1·4	3·7	2·81	2·97
Matches	...	0·3	2·3	1·77	1·56
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·00	100·00

17. Weighing fees were abolished in July, but otherwise no important changes were made during the year in the Customs Duties.

18. The following table gives the average prices per pikul for the years 1923 and 1924 upon which duty was assessed.

	1923.	*1924.*
	$	$
Copra	10.00	10.96
Pepper	15.00	20.21
Gambier	15.00	29.18
Rubber	67.00	55·33
Tin	81.00	99.13

IV.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

19. The usual work of supervision of Chinese women and girls was carried out.

20. The Protector of Chinese is also Registrar of Societies under "The Societies Enactment, 1915." and under this Enactment 18 societies were registered and 5 were exempted from registration.

21. The number of Indian labourers employed on Estates in Johore during the last fiive years was as follows:—

1920	16,455
1921	15,956
1922	14,755
1923	15,413
1924	17,725

22. The health of the estates was very satisfactory, showing the lowest death-rate for the last five years.

23. During the year 80 (73 adults and 7 minors) decrepit and destitute Indians were repatriated through the Labour Office.

V.—LAND AND MINES.

24. The revenue for 1923 and 1924 was as follows:—

	1923.	1924.
Rents:—		
	$	$
Land Rents, Recurrent ...	1,356,850	1,455,026
Land Rents, Annual Licences ...	14,941	18,981
Mining Rents.	12,786	13,348
Rents of Government Plantations	577	716
Licences:—		
Gravel, Stone, etc.	789	893
Mining	—	63
Prospecting	8,673	6,524
Fees:—		
Miscellaneous	3,758	1,901
Notices, Warrants, etc. ...	4,906	4,359
Registration of Titles etc. ...	11,207	12,402
Survey and Demarcation ...	98,715	122,061
Total ...	1,513,202	1,636,274
Land Sales:—		
Premium on Agricultural Land ...	263,652	307,560
Premium on Mining Land ...	5,856	10,422
Total ...	269,508	317,982

Other sums collected in 1923 and 1924 but not credited as land revenue were:—

	1923.	1924.
	$	$
Rubber Dealers Enactment ...	106,434	98,612
Burials Enactment	...	...
Mineral Ores Enactment ...	300	300
Fees:—		
Sale of Boundary Marks ...	10,296	9,089
Sale of Plans	1,411	801
Miscellaneous	3,128	1,130
Total ...	121,569	109,932
Grand Total ...	1,904,279	2,064,188

25. The collections according to districts in 1924 were as follows:—

Revenue detailed.	Johore Bahru.	Muar.	Batu Pahat.	Endau.	Segamat.	Kota Tinggi.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Rents.							
Land Rents (Recurrent)	413,973	421,935	224,845	24,909	153,653	215,711	1,455,026
Land Rents Annual Licences	9,066	1,348	2,942	2,644	898	2,083	18,981
Mining Rents ...	410	...	10	10,369	...	2,559	13,348
Government Plantations	100	169	267	...	...	180	716
Licences.							
Gravel, Stones etc. ...	242	233	130	2	114	172	893
Mining	...	...	...	...	...	63	63
Prospecting ...	280	...	245	4,394	...	1,605	6,524
Fees.							
Miscellaneous ...	750	720	196	27	128	80	1,901
Notices and Warrants ...	384	2,370	1,211	88	247	59	4,359
Registration of Titles ...	3,174	4,615	2,825	484	876	428	12,402
Survey and Demarcation	24,834	31,234	47,720	386	12,483	5,404	122,061
Total ...	453,213	462,624	280,391	43,303	168,899	228,344	1,636,274
Land Sales.							
Premia on Grants ...	41,229	53,351	128,865	1,992	50,414	31,709	307,560
Premia on Mining Lands	1,250	...	...	6,332	...	2,840	10,422
Total ...	42,479	53,351	128,865	8,324	50,414	34,549	317,982
Miscellaneous Licences.							
Rubber Dealers' Enact.	8,946	54,015	26,061	630	6,844	2,116	98,612
Reimbursements-in-aid.							
Sale of Boundary Marks	1,626	2,445	2,559	28	1,802	629	9,089
Sale of Plans ...	644	101	11	...	27	18	801
Miscellaneous (House Rents) and Licences under Waters' Enactment ...	502	600	25	..	...	3	1,130
Total ...	11,718	57,161	28,656	658	8,673	2,766	109,632
Grand Total ...	507,410	573,136	437,912	52,285	227,486	265,659	2,063,888

Comparison.

26. A comparison of revenue excluding land sales, miscellaneous licences and reimbursements for the five years shows:—

		Percentage of increase or decrease over previous year.
1920	1,061,279	+ 8 per cent.
1921	946,359	− 11 ,, ,,
1922	1,213,964	+ 28 ,, ,,
1923	1,513,202	+ 25 ,, ,,
1924	1,636,274	+ 8 ,, ,,

27. The total recorded alienation of land in the State is as follows:—

	Acres.
For Agricultural, Town and Village Land ...	807,652½
Mining	14,321½
Total ...	821,974

Registration.

28. Registration work in the Office of the Commissioner of Land and Mines is shown in the following table:—

Land Enactment.

	1923.	*1924.*
Total number of transactions ...	3,170	2,969
Number of Grants registered ...	763	661
Number of transfers registered ...	1,076	895
Number of charges registered ...	356	400
Other transactions	975	1,013

Mining Enactment.

Mining Leases issued	23	7
Mining Certificates issued ...	16	19
Prospecting Licences	87	93
Other transactions	25	20

29. In connection with the Mukim Registers and Surat Sementara under Land Rule 7 the following transactions were registered:—

	1923.	*1924.*
Mukim Registers	884	928
Surat Sementara	3,025	4,184
Miscellaneous transactions ...	782	748
Total ...	4,691	5,860

Applications.

30. The application books were re-opened for Rubber Cultivation. There was a revived demand to take up new land, but the real stimulus was most probably the high price of pineapples and tapioca which are being planted as catch-crops.

Settlement.

31. The Settlement Enactment continued in force during 1924 in the Districts of Muar and Batu Pahat but owing to the lack of surveyors it could not be introduced into other Districts and could not be further extended at Benut where it is still needed.

32. The survey of small holdings, of which the work under the Settlement Enactment is a very considerable item, is the most important from the Government point of view as things are at present. It is the most economic, results in a large number of holdings being dealt with expeditiously and helps more than anything else to reduce the large area which is still occupied in the State by squatters without registered title. In Muar the surveyors have worked so rapidly on small holdings that they have outstripped the Settlement Officers for the time being. In this District 7,353 lots of an area of 15,000 acres were surveyed.

33. On the other hand, in other Districts than Muar as regards small holdings, and throughout the State as regards surveys for Grants, subdivisions, and Government Reserves there are many arrears owing to a serious shortage of surveyors and the Department on the whole was able to do little more than hold its own, the number of unsatisfied requisitions at the end of the year being little less than those at the end of the year previous. It is satisfactory to record that the staff has recently been considerably increased.

34. The announcement at the beginning of the year that Government would continue to issue titles on easy terms to occupiers of land not having any form of registered titles up to the end of June, 1925, but that after that date the usual terms of alienation would prevail has had a good effect. The majority of the applications received in 1924 have been from persons who have been in occupation for a length of time as squatters or as holding some form of unregistered document of title.

Mukim Registers.

35. Mukim Registers were introduced in Johore Bahru and Segamat Districts. In the former there were 146 entries and in the latter 415 by the end of the year. Endau and Kota Tinggi are not yet in a position to start them.

36. In Muar the entries have now reached nearly 8,000 and in Batu Pahat over 3,000. Collectors report that the prejudice of small holders against the Mukim Register due to an ignorant belief that it conveys an inferior title is dying out.

Alsagoff Concession, Kukub.

37. An advance was made in dealing with the Alsagoff Concession by the completion of a survey of the boundaries of the Concession as fixed by the Alsagoff Enactment of 1920. As a result the land subject to the Receiver's authority as distinct from that administered by the Land Office has been clearly defined.

VI.—AGRICULTURE.

38. The Agricultural Department now consists of the Inspector of Agriculture, a Special Field Officer (temporary) in Muar, five Sub-Inspectors, two Probationers and four Apprentices.

Rubber.

39. On the larger Estates continued interest has been shown in the problems of soil conservation and soil improvement. Outbreaks of disease have been few on the European managed Estates but the Chinese and Japanese Estates have required constant attention.

A good deal of cleaning has been done on the small holdings, partly no doubt, with the view to impress the inspecting officers of the Rubber Restriction Department. Another result of restriction is that the small

owners over tap at the beginning of a quarter when Coupons are issued and are automatically compelled to rest the trees in the latter part of the quarter. This period of resting is having a marked effect in checking Mouldy Rot in Johore.

Coconuts.

40. This industry continues to improve, and on a rough estimate there are about 90,000 acres under coconuts, the best area being round Benut on the West Coast.

Padi.

41. The 1923 - 1924 crop was very poor, the total yield of Wet Padi from 5,728 acres under cultivation being only 538,744 gantangs. Floods were partly responsible, but insufficient control of water supply, and the depredations of birds and rats appear to be the main factors.

Some 2,600 acres were planted with Dry Land Padi and gave a yield of 121,350 gantangs. A considerable quantity of this was, however, interplanted with coconuts and bananas.

Pineapples.

42. Six canning factories are now operating in the State and the industry is flourishing. It is estimated that about 10,000 acres are under this cultivation, either alone or mixed with rubber.

Betel Nuts.

43. A large export of these nuts is still maintained on the West Coast but a large number of trees are becoming unproductive owing to age and the new plantings are insufficient to maintain the supply.

Other Crops.

44. *African Oil Palms.* Small experimental areas already exist, and planters are again becoming interested in them.

Patchouli.—The interest in this crop varies with the market conditions. Owing to a steady fall in price, the distillery started in 1923 was inactive for several months in 1924.

There is a fairly large sago palm industry in Batu Pahat and Kukub.

Tapioca is being grown more extensively by Chinese.

The cultivation of Gambier is stationary but there is still a small export from Kota Tinggi, Central Johore and Kukub.

Tuba is largely grown by market gardeners, and by a few Japanese Estates.

DISEASES AND PESTS.

Rubber.

Bark Diseases.

45. *Mouldy Rot.*—Outbreaks on large estates were reported for the first time, and also on several estates of over 100 acres. Preventive measures were taken in every case and on the whole good results were achieved.

Black Stripe.—No outbreaks recorded during the year.

Brown Bast.—A fair amount of this was noticed on the closely planted small holdings, but thinning and conservative tapping has reduced its incidence in the large estates.

Stem Diseases.

46. *Pink Disease.*—Still occurs in isolated cases, but no serious outbreak was recorded during the year.

Die-Back is very common on the rubber grown under poor conditions in South Johore.

Root Diseases.

Fomes lignosus.—Widely distributed and much neglected in the past. Mainly on Japanese and Chinese estates where much damage has been caused.

Fomes pseudo-ferreus.—Commonest in Kota Tinggi district where a considerable number of trees have been destroyed by it.

Sphaerostilbe repens.—A few cases have been noted but it is comparatively rare and has not caused much damage.

Ustulina Zonata is widespread and is often neglected on Japanese, Chinese and the smaller native holdings.

Brown Root Disease has been noticed in several localities.

Pests.

47. *White ants.*—These are still the most serious pest the rubber planter has to face in Johore.

Deer, Pig and Porcupine.—Considerable damage is done every year by these animals in immature areas.

COCONUT DISEASES AND PESTS.

48. *Diseases.*—A somewhat serious disease was discovered at Benut in 1923. It has not yet been identified but precautions have been taken in the infected places.

Bud Rot has been noticed on the West Coast, and *Pestalozzia Palmarum* has done minor damage in a few places.

49. *Pests.*—Measures for the control of the Red Stripe Weevil and the Rhinoceros Beetle have been steadily continued. Small outbreaks of *Plesispa reichei* occurred in Kota Tinggi, and a scale insect was found attacking the leaves of a few palms at Benut. Considerable damage was done on Joco Estate, Kukub, by monkeys, pigs and bears.

PADI.

50. The chief pests were *Podops coarctata, Leptocorisa spp.*, and *Nephotettix bipunctatus.* Rats have already been mentioned and in addition birds did a considerable amount of damage.

VII.—MINES.

51. The Mines Department consists of a Warden of Mines, an Inspector of Mines, two Mines Overseers and the usual Clerical Staff.

52. The total revenue derived from mining in 1923 and 1924 is shown below:—

	1923.	*1924.*
Export Duty on:—		
	$	$
(*a*) Tin-ore	196,437	268,148
(*b*) Iron-Ore	128,009	164,350
(*c*) China Clay	...	120
Rents on mining leases ...	12,786	13,349
Premium	5,856	10,423
Licences:—		
(*a*) Prospecting	8,673	6,525
(*b*) Individual	250	170
(*c*) Ore buyers	300	300
Total ...	352,311	463,385

53. The expenditure in 1924 was $16,322 compared with $21,123 in 1923. The decrease is due to the temporary discontinuance of the Geological Survey.

54. The amount of tin-ore exported in 1924 was 23,695 pikuls against 22,327 pikuls in 1923. The average price was $99.13 a pikul.

There are no large workings in the Endau district, the majority of them being open cast worked on tribute. Transport is a difficulty as many of them are many miles from the nearest road.

The plant of the Middleton Tin Mines, Limited, remained idle and operations were confined to lampan workings which gave 322 pikuls of ore.

Tengkil Tin Mines treated 203,000 cubic yards for a return of 1,997 pikuls of ore.

Lingui Tin, Limited, treated 351,226 cubic yards for a return of 3,335 pikuls of ore.

An open cast Mine at Pelali was opened early in the year and produced 1,337 pikuls of ore.

55. The Japanese Haematite (Iron-ore) Mine at Bukit Medan produced 235,118 tons of ore against 154,161 in 1923. The labour force is about 900. Thirty tongkangs and 13 launches and tugs are employed for the transport of the ore down the river to the sea where it is loaded into ocean going ships for Japan.

56. The labour force on the Mines during 1924 was 3,758 persons and machinery of 871 horse-power was employed. Except on the Japanese Iron Mine, the whole labour force is Chinese.

57. Eighty tons of china clay were exported from workings at Sungei Perpat. It had been hoped to work up an export trade to India, but owing to gritty impurities in the clay it has been found to be unsuitable for use in the Bombay cotton mills.

58. An area of 14,316 acres was held under mining titles in 1924 compared with 16,846 acres in 1923.

59. Prospecting licences over 37,348 acres were issued during the year. Areas amounting to 938 acres were selected and licences for 28,867 acres remained in force at the end of the year. Prospecting was mainly confined to the Endau District but a certain amount was done in Kota Tinggi and in Central Johore. No outstanding discoveries were made.

VIII.—FORESTS.

60. Exploration of the country north of Labis, and of both banks of Sungei Sembrong was carried out, and in the former district some good forest country was found. The proposed reserve at Gunong Arong was examined from a sea plane.

61. The Pendas Reserve consisting of 902 acres of mangrove, and the Mersing Reserve of 14,631 acres were finally gazetted. The final notification of the Gunong Arong Reserve was postponed in order to exclude land more fitted for agriculture. Banang Reserve was delayed for a similar reason.

62. Preliminary notifications were published for a reserve of 38,000 acres at Renggam and 1,070 acres of mangrove at Kuala Sedili.

63. The timber market remained steady and the revenue under this heading showed an increase of $2,990 over 1923 which would have been considerably greater had it not been for the restriction of the felling of Chengal.

64. A timber concession over 2,000 acres was granted in the Kota Tinggi District, but the saw-mill had not started working by the end of the year. The Mersing saw-mill had a fairly successful year.

65. The amount of timber actually cut in 1924 was 22,249 tons and the export was 13,248. The Federated Malay States Railway took 1,685 tons of sleepers.

66. The amount of firewood and fuel upon which royalty was paid was 52,890 tons.

67. The revenue for 1923 and 1924 is shown below:—

	1923.	*1924.*
	$	$
Timber	61,512	64,502
Firewood and Charcoal	13,365	16,814
Minor Produce	26,875	25,807
Other sources	2,733	4,760
	104,485	111,883

68. The total expenditure amounted to $52,448.

IX.—SURVEYS.

69. The average effective strength of the staff throughout the year was 87 including the Superintendent and six European Surveyors.

70. The following returns show the the state of survey work with reference to requisition:—

Details.	*Grant Lots.*		*Native Holdings.*	
	Number.	*Area in Acres.*	*Number.*	*Area in Acres.*
Unsatisfied requisitions on 31st December, 1923. ...	2,847	70,017	8,285	26,394
Requisitions received during 1924.	913	15,287	3,766	15,149
	3,760	85,304	12,051	41,543
Requisitions satisfied during 1924.	932	25,196	1,926	5,418
Requisitions cancelled during 1924.	59	12,952	33	149
Requisitions remaining unsatisfied on 31st December, 1924.	2,769	47,156	10,092	35,976
	3,760	85,304	12,051	41,543

Note.—A requisition is satisfied when the work of Survey Department is so far completed that titles can be supplied when demanded.

Details of unsatisfied requisitions:—

Details.	*Grant Lots.*		*Native Holdings.*	
	Number.	*Area in Acres.*	*Number.*	*Area in Acres.*
Awaiting Survey or demarcation	619	12,405	2,830	10,318
In hand in field	723	12,044	2,712	9,695
In Land Offices for settlement	482	10,183	2,323	7,831
In Office awaiting, check etc.	945	12,524	2,227	8,132
	2,769	47,156	10,092	35,976

71. During the year 674 grants, 2 mining leases, 19 mining certificates, and 2,458 mukim extracts were sent to Collectors.

72. In addition plans of surveys of 6,514 lots of small holdings were completed under the Settlement Enactment and of these 2,493 lots were settled. It is probable that there remain over 27,000 small lots to be surveyed in the State.

73. Office work included preparation of 232 certified plans, 12 new standard sheets were plotted, 22 new tracings of standard sheets were made and some 400 miscellaneous tracings prepared.

74. The amount of field work done departmentally for the last 3 years shows a remarkable increase at a reduced cost per acre as is shown below.

	Lots.	*Acreage.*	*Cost.*
			$
1922	4,195	23,175	96,191
1923	8,896	42,595	109,417
1924	11,025	62,107	115,134

It is necessary to point out that the increased acreage is mainly due to the survey of 35 lots totalling 28,000 acres in the Alsagoff Concession and that it is unlikely that the survey of such a large compact area will ever occur again.

An increased output of surveys of Native holdings was chiefly due to the efficient organisation of the parties working in Muar, where 7,353 lots comprising an area of 15,500 acres were surveyed. In both Muar and Batu Pahat survey is progressing faster than settlement.

75. No contract surveys were done in 1924 and the Contract Surveyors were finally paid off.

76. The expenditure of this Department amounted to $220,661 compared with $238,180 in 1923. The total revenue collected by the Land Offices on account of survey was $40,808 and on account of demarcation $81,254.

X.—JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.

77. Fifty-eight criminal cases were registered and 26 criminal appeals were heard. Five criminal assizes were held at Johore Bahru, four at Muar and four at Batu Pahat.

Two hundred and sixty-seven civil suits, 10 civil appeals, 98 administration suits and 316 miscellaneous were registered.

78. The Court of Appeal sat on four occasions.

Magistrates' Court.

79. A compilation of the return of cases is given:—

	Criminal.	*Civil.*
Johore Bahru (including Kukub and Kluang)	3,026	806
Kota Tinggi	457	117
Muar	1,524	702
Batu Pahat	1,341	300
Endau	232	73
Segamat	825	192
	7,405	2,190

XI.—POLICE.

80. The strength of the Force was on the 31st December, 989 all ranks, the approved establishment being 1,019.

81. At the close of the year there were maintained 57 Police Stations. The detachments at Sagil, Panchor, Renchong, Sri Gading, Batu Ragi, Mengkibol and Pontian Kechil were in occupation of rented houses. The following major police buildings were completed during the year: a Guard House at the Depôt in Johore Bahru, and two barracks for single men quarters for the Inspector at Mersing, quarters for the Inspector at Kukub and married quarters, police station at Labis, 8 married quarters and Sergeant Major's quarters at Kluang, Inspector's quarters at Muar and Police Station at Yong Peng. In addition Police Stations at Semerah, Bakri, Sagil, Sri Gading, Sungei Rengit, Benut and Senggarang, and 20 married quarters at Muar were in course of erection.

Recruitment, Casualties and Discipline.

82. During the year under review 109 recruits were enlisted, of whom 100 were Malays and 9 Sikhs. One hundred and thirty-two uniformed officers left the force on pension, discharge or dismissal and seven died.

83. The discipline of the force was quite satisfactory.

Health.

84. Six hundred and thirty-one members of the force were admitted to the Hospital, and 2,921 were treated as outpatients. There were 7 deaths.

Crime.

85. The total number of offences of all kinds reported was 9,439 compared with 8,655 in 1923. The increase in the thefts is noticeable, but the following figures show that the increase in serious crime has not yet assumed alarming proportions.

	Murder and culpable homicide.	*Robberies.*	*Thefts.*
1920	46	119	1,509
1921	52	154	1,371
1922	29	109	1,360
1923	34	72	1,048
1924	31	82	1,258

86. Unlawful societies continue to wield great influence in all districts of the State. Smuggling of rubber is still rampant and has a demoralising effect on all classes of the community which come under its influence.

Firearms.

87. Three thousand five hundred and five firearms were registered against 3,259 in 1923. There were 86 prosecutions under the Arms Enactment.

Weights and Measures.

88. Six thousand six hundred and ninety-seven weights and measures were verified by the Police Department.

Motor Cars and Drivers.

89. Four hundred and forty-three private cars and 1,100 hire cars were registered during the year. The corresponding figures for 1923 were 293 and 628. Two hundred and thirty motor lorries compared with 156 in 1923, and 205 motor bicycles against 123 were registered. Fifty-nine Motor Omnibuses were also registered. Licences were granted to 738 drivers as against 556 in 1923.

Noxious Animals.

90. Twenty-two tigers, 15 leopards and panthers and 12 crocodiles, were destroyed and handed over to the police. The number of persons reported killed by noxious animals was 50, 37 by tigers, 7 by crocodiles, 4 by snakes and 2 by bears.

Gambling Supervision.

91. One hundred and seventy cases were brought and fines amounting to $5,016 including confiscations were imposed. Generally speaking public gambling does not appear to be prevalent in the State.

Fires.

92. Thirty-six fires were reported, the most serious occuring at Sri Gading in Batu Pahat where 17 shop-houses were burnt down. The value of the property destroyed was stated to be $23,341.

Expenditure.

93. The expenditure on the Police was $566,482 compared with $524,920 in 1923.

XII.—JOHORE MILITARY FORCES.

94. The Johore Military Forces were maintained at their usual efficiency. No manœuvres were carried out during the year.

95. A detachment went to Singapore to take part in the King's Birthday Parade on 3rd June at Singapore, but owing to the inclemency of the weather the parade had to be cancelled.

96. On 28th June a Guard of Honour was furnished at the Railway Station to receive His Excellency the Governor and Rulers of the Federated Malay States on the occasion of the opening of the Johore Causeway, and again on the 28th September, to receive His Majesty the King of Siam.

97. A review of the Forces was held on the Military Parade Ground on His Highness the Sultan's Birthday.

98. The first shoot for "The Royal Johore Challenge Cup 1923" presented by His Highness the Sultan in commemoration of His Highness's 50th birthday was held in June. Eleven teams competed and the Cup was won by the J. M. F. team. The Forces also acquitted themselves very creditably at the Whitsuntide Prize Meeting at Bukit Timah, at the Bisley Meeting of the Singapore Volunteer Rifle Association, and at the Malaya Command Rifle Meeting.

99. The Johore Volunteer Forces were kept up to strength, and a detachment took part in the parade on His Highness the Sultan's Birthday.

European Volunteers.

100. A satisfactory year's work is reported and His Excellency the General Officer Commanding Malaya has expressed himself satisfied with the progress made.

XIII.—PRISONS.

Prison Population.

101. Admissions to the two State prisons, Johore Bahru and Muar, totalled 1,583 as against 1,291 in 1923.

The daily average numbers for 1923 and 1924 are shown in the following table:—

		1923.		*1924.*	
		Johore Bahru.	*Muar.*	*Johore Bahru.*	*Muar.*
Civil prisoners	...	7·5	13·3	8·7	·1
Convicted prisoners	...	266·4	93·1	262·9	152·8

Convicted prisoners in the State prisons numbered as follows:—

	Johore Bahru.	*Muar.*
Remaining on 1st January, 1924 ...	236	128
Admitted during 1924	810	773
Total ...	1,046	901
Released during 1924	712	658
Transferred	—	75
Escaped	—	1
Died	8	2
Executed	2	—
Remaining on 31st December, 1924	324	165
Total ...	1,046	901

Classification of prisoners on 31st December, 1924.

	Johore Bahru.	*Muar.*	*Total.*
Long Sentence	138	...	138
Short Sentence	184	164	348
Prisoners on remand ...	13	10	23
Sentenced to death ...	...	1	1
His Highness's pleasure ...	2	...	2
Total ...	337	175	512

Health.

102. There were 10 deaths in the Prison Hospital at Johore Bahru, and there were two deaths in Muar.

The average daily number in hospital were:—

Johore Bahru	10·6
Muar	4·2

Discipline.

103. Two hundred and four offences by prisoners were dealt with and nine floggings were inflicted. There were no serious disorders in either prison.

Labour.

104. At Johore Bahru an average of 130 prisoners were engaged by the Public Works Department, on extramural labour, which consisted principally of earth work, drainage and tree-felling connected with anti-malarial works and Government Quarters.

Prisoners undergoing hard labour were also employed in baking, carpentering, chick-making, tailoring, husk-beating, making of baskets, rattan chairs and coir-mats, laundry work and cooking inside the prison.

At Muar the daily average number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 80·2. Useful work was done for the Public Works Department and a large amount of stone was broken in the gaol for road metal.

Recidivism.

105. Of the prisoners admitted during the year 45 had one, 21 two, and 18 three or more previous convictions.

Execution.

106. Two executions were carried out at Johore Bahru.

Staff.

107. The European Staff at Johore Bahru was maintained at full strength and included in addition to the Inspector of Prisons, the Gaoler and four Warders.

The gaol in Muar was in charge of the Assistant Adviser as District Superintendent and a European Gaoler and a Warder.

Expenditure.

108. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Johore Bahru Prison, amounted to $109,159 against $105,399 in 1923. The expenditure at Muar was $33,076 against $24,794 in 1923.

Revenue.

109. A sum of $6,617 was received from the laundry, bakery and workshops at Johore Bahru. A sum of $581 was collected at Muar.

Vagrant Wards.

110. The two State prisons at Johore Bahru and Muar are also vagrant wards under the Vagrancy Enactment, 1921.

Admissions of vagrants in the vagrant wards during the year were as follows:—

	Johore Bahru.	*Muar.*	*Total.*
Remaining on 1st January, 1924	...	...	...
Admitted in 1924. ...	32*	2†	34
	32	2	34
Released during the year ...	...	2	2
Died	1	...	1
Repatriated	29	...	29
Remaining on 31st Dec. 1923 ...	2	...	2
	32	2	34

Of the vagrants admitted 94·2 per cent were Chinese, 5·8 per cent Indians.

XIV.—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

111. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered at all Ports of the State during the year was as follows:—

	Vessels Entered.		*Vessels Cleared.*	
	Number.	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*
Ocean going steamers ...	39	142,696	39	142,696
Coasting steamers ...	2,745	169,751	2,745	170,909
Sailing vessels ...	6,256	89,431	6,291	89,640

112. There were a considerable number of ocean going steamers calling at Batu Pahat, owing to the increased output of iron ore.

*Including 18 transferred from Muar.
†Excluding 18 transferred to Johore Bahru.

113. The Straits Steamship Company have started a regular service of steamers to Batu Pahat.

114. The total number of passengers arrived at all ports was 76,435 and the total number of passengers departing was 72,461.

115. Aga flashing lights were placed at the entrances of the Benut and Pontian Besar Rivers, and a small flashing light buoy was placed at the entrance of the Muar River.

116. All the Government launches were overhauled during the year and the motor launch *Penyabong* was added to the fleet.

XV.—POST OFFICE.

117. The year's statistics show continued expansion. A comparison of the business done during the past three years is as follows:—

	1922.	*1923.*	*1924.*
Letters, papers and parcels received ...	2,423,135	2,894,592	3,723,088
Letters, papers and parcels despatched	1,626,107	1,870,129	1,945,205
Value of Money Orders issued ...	$372,208	$413,065	$411,339
Value of Money Orders paid ...	$ 90,846	$ 95,886	$100,546

The revenue was $108,351 as against $103,013 in 1923. The expenditure was $96,609 against $95,566 in 1923.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

118 Thirty-five thousand eight hundred and forty-six telegrams were received and 22,022 telegrams were despatched during the year against 39,058 and 20,832 respectively in 1923.

XVI.—MEDICAL.

119. The number of births registered in 1924 was 12,296 compared with 10,969 in 1923. The number of deaths registered was 8,274 against 8,267 in 1923.

120. On an estimated population of 317,317 the birth-rate was 38·75 per mille and the death-rate 26·07 per mille.

The infantile mortality for the year was 182·90 per mille compared with 196·28 in 1923.

Zymotic Diseases.

121. The territory has again been entirely free from cholera.

Plague.—Three cases with three deaths.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.— There were 2 cases both fatal.

Chicken-pox and Measles.—Twenty-nine cases of chicken-pox and 205 of measles (including German Measles) were reported. There was one death from measles.

Influenzal Pneumonia.—Six cases with four deaths.

Small-pox.—Only eight cases all of which recovered.

Diphtheria.—One case.

Enteric Fever.—Fifty-eight cases with 16 deaths. The increased number is probably merely due to better diagnosis.

Special Diseases.

122. *Ankylostomiasis.*—In 1924 the cases were 1,798 and the deaths 68 compared with 1,486 and 52 respectively in 1923.

Beri-beri.—The number of cases treated in Government Hospitals was 677 and the deaths 63, against 364 and 56 respectively in 1923.

Black Water Fever.—Three cases with one death occurred during the year.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—The cases and deaths in the Government hospitals show a decrease from 1,810 and 215 in 1923 to 1,043 and 140 in 1924.

Malarial Fever.—Twelve thousand five hundred and fourteen cases were treated in Government and Estate Hospitals, and the percentage of deaths to total treated was 2·85 against 3·28 in 1923.

Phthisis.—In the Government and Estate Hospitals 897 cases were treated with 203 deaths. Four hundred and forty-six deaths were registered as being due to this disease.

Hospitals.

123. The existing Government Hospitals were maintained. Admissions were 15,987. On the 31st December, 1923, there were 1,000 patients remaining and of the total 14,431 were discharged, 93 were transferred, 151 absconded, 1,207 died and 1,105 remained in the hospitals on the 31st December, 1924. The percentage of deaths to the total treated was 7·10.

Maternity Wards.

124. The number of cases treated in the maternity wards at Johore Bahru was 116 against 96 in 1923. Seventy-six cases were treated in their own houses against 20 in 1923. At the close of the year 19 certified midwives were practising in the State.

Mental Hospital.

125. The number of patients at the end of the year was 176. The Asylum was visited weekly by the Superintendent of the Singapore Mental Hospital.

Leper Asylum.

126. The number of lepers in the Johore Leper Asylum at the end of the year was 70. All female lepers, of whom there were 6 at the end of the year, are transferred to the Leper Camp at Singapore.

Vaccinations.

127. The total number of vaccinations during the year was 13,321 compared with 11,642 in 1923.

Out-Patients.

128. The number of attendances on out-patients at the various stations was 64,421 against 56,431 in 1923.

Health Department.

129. Owing to the lack of a Health Officer for several months the work of this department was somewhat handicapped.

130. An anti-malarial survey of Johore Bahru was carried out, and sub-soil draining was done in various swamps round the town.

Meteorological.

131. *Rainfall.*—Johore Bahru shows the highest rainfall for Government stations, 126·72 inches. The lowest rainfall for the Government stations was 76·74 at Batu Pahat.

Temperature.—Temperature variations were not so great as during the previous year, there being a difference of 24 degrees between the highest maximum, 91 (Tangkak) and lowest minimum 67 (Kukub).

BUILDINGS.

132. A new Out-door Dispensary with Venereal Diseases Clinic was in course of erection and nearly completed. At the General Hospital a new Second Class male ward was finished, also a 36 bed general ward for natives.

A 36 bed ward was put up at the Leper Asylum.

At Muar a Maternity ward and a 12 bed Dysentery ward were provided.

FINANCIAL.

133. The expenditure during the year on Personal Emoluments and Other Charges was $486,702 and the revenue collected was $33,093.

XVII.—VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

134. This department was in the charge of His Highness TUNGKU ABU BAKAR with Veterinary Inspectors at Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat. In the out-stations the Assistant Surgeons are in charge of veterinary work. The department is also in charge of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

135. There were several outbreaks of Foot-and-Mouth Disease during the year, but only one was of a serious nature, *viz.*, at Batu Pahat.

XVIII.—EDUCATION.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

	Schools.		*Number.*	*Enrolment.*	*Average attendance.*	*Staff.*
136.	Boys	...	67	4,669	3,749	133
	Girls	...	5	334	294	8

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Schools.		*Number.*	*Enrolment.*	*Average attendance.*	*Staff.*
Boys	...	24	1,493	1,117	35
Girls	...	4	204	167	4

The average attendance at the vernacular schools was 77 per cent of the enrolment.

Malay Training College.—Ten teachers were under training.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

	Schools.	*Enrolment.*	*Percentage of attendances.*	*Masters.*	*Pupil Teachers.*
137.	English College ...	77	94·8	6	...
	Bukit Zahrah School	682	92·4	24	3
	Muar School ...	267	91·7	12	...
	Batu Pahat School ...	331	91·0	13	1
	Total ...	1,357		55	4

In 1924 twenty-one boys were entered for the Junior Cambridge Examination and 7 passes were obtained.

English College.—The strength was 77 and the health was generally good. A small sanatorium was commenced and will be ready early in 1925. The Cadet Corps gave a creditable account of itself at the parade held on His Highness the Sultan's birthday.

Bukit Zahrah Day School.—The number rose to 682, but this includes attendances at the Chinese and Junior Malay branch schools.

Muar Day School.—The number rose to 267. Four new class rooms were very nearly completed.

Batu Pahat Day School.—The number rose to 331 and the school is now overcrowded.

XIX.—TOWN BOARDS.

Johore Bahru.

138. This Town Board is in charge of the townships of Johore Bahru, Tebrau, Renggam and Kluang.

The total revenue collected by the Board was $189,904 compared with $194,316 in 1923. The decrease is due to the secession of Kota Tinggi.

Building enterprise was at a low ebb in Johore Bahru and there were many empty houses.

The Board controls markets at Johore Bahru and Tebrau. The prices of food-stuffs remained about the same as the previous year.

Kota Tinggi.

139. The Town Board here was separated from the Johore Bahru Town Board, and the Assistant Adviser is the President of the new Board.

The revenue in 1924 was $16,819 against $14,016 in 1923.

Muar.

140. The Muar Board is in charge of the township of Bandar Maharani, Panchor and Tangkak.

The revenue was $154,373 in 1924 compared with $154,118 in 1923.

Batu Pahat.

141. This Board is in charge of the townships of Bandar Penggaram (Batu Pahat) and Senggarang.

The revenue was $77,271 compared with $72,373 in 1923.

There was considerable building activity in Bandar Penggaram.

Endau.

142. This Board is in charge of the townships of Mersing and Jemaluang. The revenue for 1924 was $9,891.

Segamat.

143. This Board is in charge of the townships of Segamat, Batu Anam and Buloh Kasap and the two villages of Jementah and Bandar Jabi. The revenue collected was $19,047 compared with $17,056 in 1923.

XX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

144. The provision and expenditure during the year were:—

	$
Provision	4,924,796
Expenditure	3,117,311

145. The cost of supervision including special temporary allowances, but excluding other charges was 9 per cent of the total expenditure.

Works and Buildings.

The expenditure was as follows:—

				$
Annually Recurrent	...	...	...	140,852
Special Services	...	...	...	872,016

Under Special Services new Government Offices at Kota Tinggi were nearly completed. Subordinate Officers' Quarters were built in Johore Bahru, Batu Pahat and Segamat, Malay Schools were renewed and repaired in Muar and Batu Pahat, a new Customs Office, a Malay Vernacular School, two wards at the General Hospital, a Military Hospital and Quarters, and a new Government Dispensary were built in Johore Bahru, a new ward at the Muar Hospital and additions to the Batu Pahat School were provided.

Roads, Streets and Bridges.

146. The provision and expenditure during the year were as follows:—

Annually Recurrent.		Special Services.	
Provision.	*Expenditure.*	*Provision.*	*Expenditure*
$	$	$	$
817,200	774,347	687,805	434,069

Mileage.

The following shows mileage on roads and paths upkept during the year:—

		Town Roads.		Country Roads.	
		Metalled.	*Natural.*	*Metalled.*	*Natural.*
Johore Bahru	...	47·00	...	91·60	...
Segamat	...	4·00	...	68·00	...
Kota Tinggi	...	3·00	...	31·00	...
Kluang	...	4·50	...	87·50	2·00
Muar ...	...	18·50	...	122·00	6·00
Batu Pahat	...	10·00	...	65·00	...
Endau	...	3·75	...	39·00	...
Total	...	90·75	...	504·10	8.00

The total length of roads upkept was 602·85 miles at a cost of $1,204 per mile compared with a cost of $1,298 per mile in 1923.

Special Services.

147. *Road Extension Scheme.*—At the end of 1923 there were 276 miles open to traffic and during 1924 an additional 8·25 miles were opened, making a total of 284·25.

There were, in addition 2 miles under construction

The total expenditure during the year was $108,115 making a total since 1911 of $4,710,721.

The position on each section was as follows:—

Section *I.*—Batu Anam-Tambang, 8½ miles—Completed in 1920.

Section *II.*—Batu Anam-Jementah, 8 miles—Completed in 1918.

Section *III.*—Jementah-Ulu Jementah, 7 miles—Completed in 1917.

Section *IV.*—Ulu Jementah-Tangkak, 19 miles—Completed in 1918.

Section *V.*—Tangkak-Sungei Mati, 9 miles—Completed in 1914.

Section *VI.*—Sungei Mati-Lesang, 5 miles— Completed in 1912.

Section *VII.*—Tangkak-Chohong, 3 miles—Completed in 1913.

Sections VIII and *IX.*—Tenang-Segamat, 12 miles—This road was substituted for the Segamat-S'Pinang and Tenang-Kampong Tenang roads. Completed and opened to traffic in 1921.

Section *X.*—Muar-Renchong, 21 miles—This road is metalled to the 16¾ mile (Lanadron Estate), from the Muar end, one mile at the Renchong end.

Section *XI.*—Kluang-Batu Pahat, 34 miles—Completed in 1917.

Section *XII.*—Ayer Hitam-Muar, 44 miles. The section between Ayer Hitam and Yong Peng (12 miles) is completed and open to traffic. Fifteen miles from Muar are metalled and metalling and bridging for three miles beyond Yong Peng are also completed.

Section *XIII.*—Kulai-Ayer Hitam, 38 miles—Completed in 1919.

Section *XIV.*—Renggam-Ulu Benut, 8 miles—Completed in 1919.

Section *XV.*—Kluang-Mersing, 65 miles—Completed and open to traffic early in 1922.

Section *XVI.*—Yong Peng-Paloh, 19 miles. This section has been substituted for the Ulu Lenggor-Endau Road. Completed in 1924.

Section *XVII.*—Layang-Layang-Ulu Johore, 4½ miles—earth road only

Section *XVIII.*—Gunong Pulai-Pontian Kechil, 19 miles. This has been substituted for the Renchong-Labis portion of section *X*. Seven miles bridged and metalled and open to traffic. Two miles of earthwork.

New Roads.

On the Senggarang-Benut Road new drains were cut and the formation raised for a distance of 3¼ miles, and on the Batu Anam-Buloh Kasap Road 2 miles of earthwork were completed.

Bridges.

148. Seventy-two thousand five hundred and ten dollars was spent on the substitution of permanent for temporary bridges and culverts throughout the State.

Miscellaneous.

149. The provision and expenditure during the year were as follows:—

Annually Recurrent.		Special Services.	
Provision.	*Expenditure.*	*Provision.*	*Expenditure.*
$	$	$	$
387,145	318,657	461,205	233,348

Electrical Department.

150. Two new Cold Start Ruston and Hornsby Engines were installed at a cost of $54,000, and the old Gas Plant was scrapped. The cost of maintenance per unit has been reduced from 26 cents to 15 cents.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

151. Most of the work during the year consisted of replacement of poles and improvement of circuits.

XXI.—DISTRICTS.

Muar

152. The revenue collected in the district was $1,088,894* in 1924 compared with $1,054,299 in 1923. Land revenue increased from $434,903 in 1923 to $468,395 in 1924.

Five hundred and eighty steamships of a tonnage of 109,107 tons entered the port and the same number and tonnage left. In addition 1,253 native vessels (tonnage 17,893 tons) entered and 1,290 vessels (tonnage 18,306) left.

The number of passengers arriving at the port was 20,238 and the number leaving was 21,558.

Batu Pahat.

153. The revenue collected was $946,066* compared with $849,558 in 1923. Land revenue rose to $280,393.

There is on an average rather more than one steamer a day to and from Singapore, and in 1924, 14,308 passengers arrived and 14,298 passengers left.

Endau.

154. The revenue collected was $212,645* against $222,876 in 1923. Land revenue decreased to $43,305.

Segamat.

155. The revenue collected was $380,004* against $286,332 in 1923.

Kota Tinggi.

156. The revenue of this District was $619,367*. The district is thriving, but suffers from a lack of road communication. The new offices were very nearly completed by the end of the year.

Kukub.

157. The revenue of this District was $228,738*. The Receiver of the Alsagoff Estate assists in the Courts and is in charge of the Land Office in addition to his other duties.

XXII.—COUNCIL OF STATE AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

158. The Council of State met on eight occasions and the following Enactments were passed:—

1. Maintenance of Wives and Children.
2. Trade and Customs.
3. Affirmations (Amendment).
4. Deleterious Drugs (Amendment).
5. Land (Amendment).
6. Presbyterian Church of England Mission Incorporation.
7. Traction Engines and Motor Cars (Amendment).
8. Post Office.
9. Banishment (Amendment).
10. Labour Code.
11. Trustees.
12. Douglas Campbell Memorial Scholarship Fund.
13. Invention (Amendment).
14. Prisons (Amendment).

The Executive Council met as usual every week.

* The revenue in the District does not include the revenue derived from the export duty on rubber.

XXIII.—STAFF.

Malay Staff.

159. There were no changes of any importance in the Malay Staff during the year.

European Staff.

160. I went on leave in February and Mr. G. A. Hereford acted for me until 11th September, when he was relieved by Mr. G. Hemmant. I resumed duties temporarily on return from leave from 25th October to 6th November, when I was again relieved by Mr. G. Hemmant until the end of the year.

Captain Meadows Frost, M.C., took up his appointment as Commissioner of Lands and Mines on 2nd January.

Mr. M. E. Sherwood, M.B.E., was relieved in Muar by Mr. F. T. Tree. Mr. M. C. Hay was relieved at Batu Pahat by Mr. W. D. Barron. Mr. C. R. Howitt relieved Captain H. North Hunt at Kota Tinggi.

Mr. F. Glendinning was absent on leave for most of the year his place being taken by Mr. P. Trump (March to May) and Major G. H. Richards, M.C., (May to November).

Dr. R. D. Fitzgerald, M.C., was confirmed as Principal Medical Officer.

Mr. C. H. Sansom, the Commissioner of Police was relieved by Mr. L. L. Mills in August.

Mr. J. R. N. Charter relieved Mr. J. G. Watson as Conservator of Forests in January.

XXIV.—GENERAL.

161. The chief events of the year were the formal opening of the Johore Causeway, on completion of the work, by His Excellency the Governor on 28th June, and the visit of His Majesty the King of Siam on 28th September.

I am glad to report that His Highness the Sultan's health which was not at all good in 1923 has much improved and that His Highness has been able to resume an active share in the business of the State.

I regret to have to record the death of Mr. J. V. Thompson, the English Education Officer, which took place in England while he was on leave.

H. MARRIOTT,
General Adviser.

Johore Bahru, *8th May*, 1925.

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APPENDIX *A* (i).

Statement of Assets and Liabilities on the 31st December, 1924, with corresponding figures for 1923.

Liabilities.	31st December, 1923.	31st December, 1924.	Assets.		31st December, 1923.	31st December, 1924.
	$ c.	$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
Deposits	756,856 46	1,048,648 74	Cash		3,377,959 91	3,921,956 71
Straits Settlements Loans ...	800,000 00	800,000 00	Cash-in-transit		181,394 11	29,849 14
Suspense	...	...	INVESTMENTS (AT COST):—			
Surplus	8,296,220 54	11,141,620 09		$ c.		
			British Government Securities £503,907-19-5	4,440,104 03		
			Colonial Government Securities £104,742-10-8	852,846 73		
			British Municipal £20,000	34,285 72		
			S.S. Dollar Loans	1,157,734 22		
			Fixed Deposits	2,000,000 00	5,279,803 75	8,484,970 70
			Due by other Governments		628,304 39	347,829 20
			Stock of Chandu		2,106 81	10,995 43
			Advances		344,317 72	114,517 91
			Loans		37,930 00	75,055 00
			Suspense		1,260 31	5,094 74
Total ...	9,853,077 00	12,990,268 83	Total ...		9,853,077 00	12,990,268 83

APPENDIX *A* (ii).

Comparative Statement of Actual Revenue for 1923 and 1924.

Head of Revenue.	Actual 1923.	Actual 1924.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue ...	1,510,159	1,637,699	127,540	...
Forest Revenue ...	105,005	110,059	5,054	...
Customs ...	3,878,086	3,504,043	...	374,043
Licences, Excise etc. ...	4,058,976	3,875,787	...	183,189
Fees of Court, etc. ...	174,595	164,195	...	10,400
Posts and Telegraphs ...	94,420	107,251	12,831	...
Port and Harbour Dues ...	31,001	33,078	2,077	...
Railways	357,000	357,000	...	...
Interest	162,532	374,052	211,520	...
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	15,556	15,330	...	226
Municipal	443,967	458,943	14,976	...
Land Sales	263,657	310,523	46,866	...
Total ...	11,094,954	10,947,960	420,864	567,858

APPENDIX *A* (iii).

Comparative Statement of Actual Expenditure for 1923 and 1924.

Head of Expenditure.	Actual 1923.	Actual 1924.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
Pensions, Retired Allces. etc.	178,219	183,076	4,857	...
Personal Emoluments ...	2,476,291	2,719,000	242,709	...
Other Charges ...	1,199,537	1,564,827	365,290	...
Railways	...	...	...	...
Transport	30,006	53,064	23,058	...
Interest	56,000	56,000	...	...
Miscellaneous Services ...	930,912	702,919	...	227,993
Purchase of Land ...	10,019	59,702	49,683	...
Public Works, A. R. ...	1,200,327	1,230,531	30,204	...
Public Works, S. S. ...	982,855	1,526,156	543,301	...
Total	7,064,166	8,095,275	1,259,102	227,993

APPENDIX *B* (i).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
CLASS I—GROUP 1.					
Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco.					
Grain and Flour:—					
Beans ...	Tons.	...	...	1,149	699,069
Maize and Mealie Meal	"	...	...	506	40,262
Padi	"	459	33,193	663	59,913
Peas	"	1,311	195,565	166	22,807
Rice	"	45,250	5,805,616	38,000	6,486,852
Wheat	"	22	2,834	27	7,085
" flour ...	"	3,341	283,241	2,005	338,115
Other Sorts ...	"	82	22,762	...	...
Sago:—					
Flour	"	76	23,829	331	62,569
Pearl	"	43	6,793	7	1,175
Raw	"	...	...	2	450
Tapioca:—					
Flake	"	13	4,086	42	7,632
Flour	"	29	4,995	119	20,041
Pearl	"	11	1,829	86	4,005
Refuse	"	31	2,222	832	7,463
Root	"	1,353	50,494	1,782	44,738
Other Ceroels and Products of Milling ...	"	...	...	92	15,458
Value of Group 1 ...	...	...	6,437,459	...	7,817,634
CLASS I—GROUP 2.					
Feeding Stuff for Animals:—					
Bran	Tons.	8,281	559,752	7,503	368,128
Crushed food ...	"	...	20,345	56	8,166
Dholl	"	201	24,858	315	74,825
Gram	"	34	3,241	48	7,478
Oil Cakes	"	...	...	12	1,127
Other Sorts ...	"	...	...	236	28,928
Value of Group 2 ...	...	...	608,196	...	488,652
CLASS I—GROUP 3.					
Meat:—					
Beef Frozen and Fresh	Tons.	...	...	282	112,439
Mutton and Lamb Frozen and Fresh ...	"	...	...	75	48,020
Bacons and Hams ...	"	...	...	5	5,769
Pork Fresh and Frozen	"	...	...	9	9,530

APPENDIX *B* (i)—*Continued.*

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Cont.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
CLASS I—GROUP 3.—*Continued.*					
Poultry:—					
Alive	Nos.	43,728	36,814	54,754	49,878
Dead	Cwt.	...	...	7	115
Game:—					
Alive	Nos.	...	...	12,051	11,876
Dead	Cwt.	...	...	4	2,540
Meats Tinned or Canned	"	...	...	3,088	28,253
Meats, Other Sorts ...	"	...	...	153	29,831
Value of Group 3 ...		...	36,814	...	298,251
CLASS I—GROUP 4.					
Animals Living, for Food:—					
Cattle	Nos.	430	30,280	1,489	121,922
Goats	"	628	12,252	368	6,679
Sheep	"	792	12,320	402	8,641
Swine	"	2,026	68,171	2,508	64,941
Value of Group 4 ...		...	123,023	...	202,183
CLASS I—GROUP 5.					
Other Food & Drink, Non-dutiable:—					
Beche-de-Mer ...	Tons.	...	302	2	1,095
Birds' Nests ...	"	...	...	...	20
Blachan	"	...	55,435	1,199	59,817
Bread	lbs.	...	81,236	122,689	35,775
Biscuits	Cwt.	...	81,235	27,070	98,534
Butter:—					
Tinned	"	...	76,956	1,612	29,892
Frozen	Value	...	...	...	680
Cheese	Cwt.	...	76,956	230	1,700
Chocolate and Cocoa ...	lbs.	...	4,625	11,393	17,650
Coconuts, Fresh ...	Value	...	9,329	...	20,740
Coffee:—					
Raw	Tons	198	93,739	6,495	104,759
In Tins	lbs.	...	...	14,491	44,510
Confectionery ...	"	...	72,158	70,020	54,476
Curry Stuffs ...	Cwt.	...	47,574	3,203	44,603
Eggs, Fresh and Salted	per 100	42,612	127,837	32,629	97,887

APPENDIX *B* (i)—*Continued.*

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Cont.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	1923. Quantity.	1923. Value.	1924. Quantity.	1924. Value.
			$		$
CLASS I—GROUP 5—*Continued.*					
OTHER FOOD AND DRINK, NON-DUTIABLE—*Continued.*					
Fish:—					
Dried and Salted ...	Tons	...	563,366	893	309,810
Fishmaws	"	...	...	12	2,238
Fresh Fish ...	"	...	33,726	326	33,338
Sharks' Fins ...	"	...	...	6	4,930
Canned Fish:—					
Sardines	"	...	...	306	127,077
Salmon	"	...	...	106	52,958
Lobster	"	...	...	1	415
Other Sorts ...	"	...	...	209	41,394
Fruits:—					
Fresh	"	...	113,418	834	84,571
Dried and Preserved ...	"	...	70,195	208	61,659
Canned Fruits:—					
Pineapples, Canned ...	"	...	...	603	107,537
Other Sorts ...	"	...	...	1,229	47,236
Ghee	"	59	71,038	102	119,118
Isinglass	Cwt.	...	...	2	3,691
Jams, Jellies and Marmalade ...	"	...	...	94	10,931
Lard	"	2,030	55,581	7,298	119,193
Margarine	"	...	...	456	12,536
Milk, Condensed ...	Cases	51,983	793,916	44,151	621,362
" Sterilized ...	"	...	...	6,880	80,008
Minerals and Aerated Waters:—					
Bottles	Doz. Bot	...	85,368	28,652	68,848
Half Bottles ...	"	...	...	6,745	9,397
Pickles	Lbs.	...	...	110,687	21,345
Salt	Tons	1,749	53,387	3,695	118,258
Seaweed	"	3	8,213	11	6,702
Spices:—					
Arecanuts	Tons	...	...	46	7,827
Cardamoms ...	"	...	...	...	8
Cassia	"	...	...	...	...
Cinnamon ...	"	...	...	6	3,113
Cloves	"	...	...	...	713
Corriander Seeds ...	"	...	...	49	22,457
Cubebs	"	...	...	2	407
Ginger	"	...	...	20	7,342
Mace	"	...	...	...	19
Nutmegs	"	...	...	...	20
Pepper, Black ...	"	12	2,226	31	13,946

APPENDIX *B* (i)—*Continued.*

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Cont.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS 1—GROUP 5—*Continued.*			$		$
OTHER FOOD AND DRINK, NON-DUTIABLE—*Continued.*					
Spices:—Continued.					
Pepper, Long ...	Tons	94	45,821	463	60,129
" White ...	"	2	1,104	15	9,378
Other Sorts ...	"	67	15,524	8	8,913
Sugar:—					
Jaggery	Tons	...	...	1	94
Molasses	"	...	...	6	1,628
Sugar	"	3,063	772,813	4,175	817,474
Sugar Candy ...	"	...	...	31	6,466
Sugar-Cane ...	"	...	...	1	522
Vegetables:—					
Potatoes	"	...	4,019	292	35,545
Preserved	Cwt	...	254,437	...	124,046
Onions and Garlic ...	Tons	1,300	214,467	1,179	113,243
Other Kinds ...	Cwt	...	...	14,257	48,834
Tea	Lbs	513,333	204,142	657,742	271,107
Other Provisions not elsewhere specified ...	Lbs	...	207,500	439,534	174,370
Value of Group 5 ...		...	4,297,643	...	4,404,291
CLASS 1—GROUP 6.					
DRINK DUTIABLE AND TOBACCO.					
Spirits:—					
Arrak and Samsu ...	Gallons	38,339	249,959	39,863	327,415
Brandy	"	...	241,936	24,762	500,082
Gin	"	...	17,115	2,856	21,671
Rum	"	...	3,180	309	5,075
Whisky	"	...	169,814	...	155,790
Other Sorts ...	"	...	1,815	945	9,760
Liqueurs and Cordials:—					
Liqueurs	Gallons	...	4,520	...	17,136
Spirituous cordials ...	"	...	...	149	23,322
Wines:—					
Champagne ...	Gallons	...	8,516	228	3,986
Claret	"	...	8,116	278	1,503
Sparkling, of Sorts ...	"	...	...	44	5,603
Still, of Sorts ...	"	...	8,209	1,068	12,354
Port	"	...	66,220	...	42,378
Sherry	"	...	1,684	294	2,961

APPENDIX *B* (i)—*Continued.*

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Cont.

Articles.	How Counted.	1923. Quantity.	1923. Value.	1924. Quantity.	1924. Value.
			$		$
CLASS I—GROUP 6—*Continued.*					
DRINK DUTIABLE AND TOBACCO—*Continued.*					
Malt Liquors:—					
Beer and Ale ...	Gallons.	...	100,843	25,224	97,220
Porter and Stout ..	"	...	132,408	52,011	122,778
Cider and Perry ...	"	...	1,162	61	5,429
Tobacco—					
Cigars	Lbs.	...	612,135	43,140	458,624
Cigarettes	"	...	612,136	512,790	1,549,906
Manufactured ...	"	..	...	...	191,839
Native and Unmanufactured ...	"	...	931,550	1,090,730	728,129
Value of Group 6 ...	...	...	3,855,137	...	4,283,861
CLASS I—GROUP 7.					
ANIMALS LIVING NOT FOR FOOD.					
Birds	Nos.	...	6	...	...
Horses and Ponies ...	"	12	8,750	24	9,587
Other Animals ...	"	368	1,021	4	740
Value of Group 7 ...	...	...	9,777	...	10,327
Total Value of Group 1	...	...	6,437,459	...	7,817,634
" " 2	...	...	608,196	...	488,652
" " 3	...	...	36,814	...	298,251
" " 4	...	...	123,023	...	202,183
" " 5	...	...	4,297,643	...	4,404,291
" " 6	...	...	3,855,137	...	4,283,861
" " 7	...	...	9,777	...	10,327
Total Value of Class I ...	...	...	15,368,049	...	17,505,199
CLASS II—GROUP 1.					
RAW MATERIALS AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.					
Coal	Tons.	...	72,970	710	11,215
Value of Group 1 ...	...	...	72,970	...	11,215

APPENDIX *B* (i)—*Continued.*

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Ctd.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
CLASS—II GROUP 2.					
OTHER NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING QUARRY PRODUCTS AND THE LIKE.					
Asphalt and Bitumen ...	Tons	...	...	23	3,181
Fireclay	"	...	...	16	3,835
Guano	"	58	13,168	...	...
Lime	"	602	22,513	749	22,581
Phosphates of Lime ...	"	...	...	1	265
Precious Stones ...	Value	...	2,652	...	32,256
Stones:—					
Marble	Tons	...	873	...	501
Of sorts	"	...	4,079	...	11,870
Sulphur (Crude) ...	"	...	521	11	919
Other products not elsewhere specified ...	"	3	777	4	1,813
Value of Group 2 ...	...	...	44,583	...	77,221
CLASS II—GROUP 3.					
Iron Ore and Scrap:—					
Iron Ore and Scrap ...	Tons	...	...	1	1,269
Iron Scrap ...	"	...	...	1	34
Value of Group 3 ...	...	...	...	...	1,303
CLASS II—GROUP 4.					
Non-ferrous Metalliferous Ores and Scrap:—					
Tin Ore	Tons	...	...	62	4,076
Tungsten Ore:—					
Scheelite	"	...	...	...	...
Wolfram	"	...	...	...	...
Other Sorts of Ore ...	"	...	...	...	...
Value of Group 4 ...	...	...	...	...	4,076

APPENDIX *B* (i)—*Continued.*

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1922 and 1923—Cont.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
CLASS II—GROUP 5.					
Wood and Timber:—					
Firewood ...	Cubic tons of 50 c. ft.	..	5,275	15	5,282
Garroo	"	...	...	...	1,944
Lacca	"	...	...	636	18,031
Planks	"	...	345,872	...	344,021
Sandal	"	...	...	4	380
Sapan	"	...	...	...	...
Timber	"	...	98,713	...	24,955
Value of Group 5 ...	...	...	449,860	..	394,613
CLASS II—GROUP 6.					
Raw Cotton:—					
Cotton	lbs.	38,933	13,345	22,472	9,028
Value of Group 6 ...	...	...	13,345	...	9,028
CLASS II—GROUP 7.					
Other Textile Materials:—					
Coir Fibre ...	Tons	...	...	39	27,948
Hemp	"	...	...	93	62,997
Other Sorts ...	"	...	...	67	16,017
Value of Group 7 ...	...	...	...	...	106,962
CLASS II—GROUP 8.					
SEEDS AND NUTS FOR OIL, OILS, FATS, RESINS AND GUMS.					
Seed for Expressing Oil:—					
Teel (or Gingelly or Sesamum) ...	Tons	...	...	...	3,619
Rape	"	...	...	4	1,028
Other Sorts ...	"	...	...	...	7,449
Nuts and Kernels for Expressing Oil therefrom:—					
Copra	"	57	11,281	201	32,076
Ground Nuts ...	"	317	78,031	486	91,166
Illipi Nuts ...	"	...	...	1	288
Siak Nuts Beans ...	"	...	...	...	..
Other Sorts ...	"	74	11,463	77	14,425

APPENDIX *B* (i)—*Continued.*

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Cont.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	1923. Quantity.	1923. Value.	1924. Quantity.	1924. Value.
CLASS II—GROUP 8 —*Continued.*			$		$
Gums and Resins:—					
Benjamin	Tons.	...	...	8	708
Camphor (Crude) ...	"	...	...	...	...
Copal	"	..	...	...	...
Damar	"	...	11,563	84	11,619
Dragon's Blood ...	"	...	...	3	260
Resin	"	...	...	33	4,637
Sticklac	"	...	...	1	135
Vegetable Tallow ...	"	...	...	1	416
Other Sorts ...	"	...	...	152	3,707
Oils, Fats and Grease:—					
Cajeput Oil ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Castor Oil ...	"	...	1,208	5	1,832
Coconut Oil ...	Tons.	483	188,724	600	213,492
Gingelly Oil ...	Cwt.	...	9,117	1,789	17,506
Kachang Oil ...	"	13,433	185,080	63,775	245,255
Grease	Tons.	...	...	201	12,226
Linseed:—					
Raw	Gallons.	12,477	21,126	461	2,097
Boiled and Refined ...	"	...	...	635	18,775
Petroleum (Crude) ...	Tons.	...	...	1,112	81,453
Tallow	"	8	1,732	1	250
Wood Tallow ...	Cwt.	...	270	173	2,762
Other Sorts ...	"	...	...	...	16,564
Waxes:—					
Bees' and Others' ...	Tons.	...	17,737	...	10,866
Value of Group 8 ...	...	...	537,332	...	794,611
CLASS II—GROUP 9.					
Hides and Skins.—					
Buffalo Hides ...	Tons.	...	...	47	16,740
Cow Hides ...	"	...	...	...	...
Deer Skins ...	"	...	...	...	...
Goat Skins ...	"	...	17,987	...	...
Other Skins ...	"	3	5,099	3	2,367
Value of Group 9 ...	...	...	23,086	...	19,107

APPENDIX *B* (i)—*Continued.*

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Cont.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
CLASS II—GROUP 10.					
Rubber.—					
Borneo Rubber ...	Tons.	...	...	...	...
Gutta Percha ...	"	2	4,992	...	...
Gutta Inferior ...	"	...	...	...	...
India Rubber ...	"	...	...	...	...
Para Rubber ...	"	...	...	560	1,351,184
Para Rubber Latex ...	"	...	...	...	...
Rambong	"	...	...	...	...
Other Sorts ...	"	...	86,683	5	2,053
Value of Group 10 ...	...	...	91,675	...	1,353,237
CLASS II—GROUP 11.					
Miscellaneous.—					
Attaps ...	Nos.	...	15,124	1,038,524	24,117
Bones for Manure ...	Tons.	...	...	994	28,638
Canes and Stick ...	Cwt.	...	6,936	304	6,592
Charcoal	Tons.	...	26,050	5,551	94,562
Feathers	Lbs.	...	...	...	3,308
Gambodge ..	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Horns	Tons.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Kapok	Tons.	...	...	39	28,947
Patchouli Leaves ...	"	...	...	96	20,816
Rattans	"	9	1,561	...	6,000
Seeds, Rubber (other than seeds for oil) ...	Lbs.	...	8,507	...	...
Tanning Substances:—					
Mangrove Bark ...	Tons.	...	...	25	2,474
Gambier in Bales ...	"	...	...	66	25,075
Gambier Cube ...	"	44	14,567	65	31,052
Safflower	"	...	...	...	...
Other Tanning Substances not elsewhere specified ...	"	...	8,849	1	635
Trees and Plants ...	Nos.	...	2,248	1,705	589
Shells:—					
Green	Tons.	...	...	2	10
Mother-o'-Pearl ...	"	...	...	...	...
Sapanda	"	...	...	...	...
Tortoise	"	...	...	...	...
Torcas	"	...	...	...	...
Other Sorts ...	"	...	...	...	1,624

APPENDIX *B* (i)—*Continued.*

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Contd.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
CLASS II—GROUP 11 —*Continued.*					
Tar:—					
Coal Tar	Tons	...	16,950	273	27,257
Pitch	"	...	4,213	15	5,100
Swedish Tar ...	"	...	...	1	340
Other Sorts ...	"	...	...	84	18,484
Goods unmanufactured not elsewhere specified	Cwt.	...	...	26	6,108
Value of Group 11 ...	...	...	105,005	...	331,728
Total Value of Group 1	...	...	72,970	...	11,215
Do. do. 2	...	...	44,583	...	77,221
Do. do. 3	...	...	...	...	1,303
Do. do. 4	...	...	...	...	4,076
Do. do. 5	...	...	449,860	...	394,613
Do. do. 6	...	...	13,345	...	9,028
Do. do. 7	...	...	...	...	106,962
Do. do. 8	...	...	537,332	...	794,611
Do. do. 9	...	...	23,086	...	91,107
Do. do. 10	...	...	91,675	...	1,353,237
Do. do. 11	...	...	105,005	...	331,728
Total Value of Class 11	...	...	1,337,856	...	3,103,101
CLASS III—GROUP 1.					
Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured.					
Earthenware, Glass and Abrasives:—					
Asbestos Manufactures	Tons	...	...	264	16,670
Bricks	No of Thousand	...	62,257	...	65,737
Crockery and Porcelain	Packages	...	190,009	42,858	101,749
Cement	Tons	...	240,920	...	81,387
Earthenware:—					
Pipes	Packages	...	...	...	18,049
Other Sorts ...	"	...	...	...	10,589
Glass (Plate and Sheet)	Sq. Ft.	...	...	8,242	5,745
Glass Bottles ...	Gross	...	...	344	21,975
Other Glass and Glassware	Packages	...	104,825	3,031	24,488
Tiles	Tons	...	62,258	7,397	65,691

APPENDIX *B* (i)—*Continued.*

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Contd.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
CLASS III—GROUP 1. —*Continued.*					
Earthenware—contd.					
Other descriptions of non-metalliferous Mining and Quarry Products wholly or mainly manufactured	Tons.	...	...	...	11,273
Value of Group 1 ...	...	...	660,269	...	424,353
CLASS III—GROUP 2.					
Iron and Steel and Manufactures Thereof.					
Anchors	Tons.	...	...	1	245
Bars, Rods, Angles, Shapes and Sections:—					
Iron	"	...	4,069	105	26,768
Steel	"	...	...	13	3,241
Beams, Girders, Joists, Pillars ...	"	...	...	14	3,832
Bedsteads ...	Nos.	...	...	333	13,587
Boxes, trunks etc. of Sheet Iron or Steel ...	"	...	...	1,541	14,783
Cast Iron Manufactures	Tons.	...	132,368	95	26,484
Chains	"	...	...	3	1,390
Holloware (Cooking Household Utensils)	"	...	2,351	26	11,581
Iron Galvanised (Corrugated Sheet) ...	"	...	13,480	52	15,161
Iron, Hoop ...	"	...	21,671	101	10,740
" Pig ...	"	...	...	2	993
" Sheet ...	"	...	2,308	41	7,341
" Drums ...	"	...	...	7	1,403
Nails and Tacks (other than wire nails) Rivets and Washers ...	"	...	58,108	188	35,156
Safes	"	...	...	...	1,087
Scraps of Tin Plates ...	"	...	...	9	1,808
Screw, Bolts and Nuts	"	...	...	9	4,453
Steel:—					
Plates	"	...	...	12	2,559
Sheets	"	...	1,815	...	...
Tin Plates ...	"	...	4,776	70	16,661

APPENDIX *B* (i)—*Continued.*

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Contd.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
CLASS III—GROUP 2. —*Continued.*					
IRON AND STEEL AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.—*Ctd.*					
Tramway and Railway Materials:—					
Steel Rails ...	Tons	...	...	4	950
Tyres, Wheels and Axles	"	...	...	3	290
Other Material not elsewhere specified ..	"	...	250	...	9,554
Tubes, Pipes and Fittings ...	"	...	...	80	18,956
Wire:—					
Fencing	"	...	...	80	23,070
Uninsulated ...	"	...	...	1	248
Other Descriptions ...	"	...	...	11	4,831
Wire Manufactures:—					
Wire Cable and Rope ...	"	...	44,231	12	6,963
Wire Netting ...	"	...	...	33	12,252
Wire Nails and Staples	"	...	...	51	13,273
Other Wire Manufactures	"	...	...	34	10,587
Other Manufactures of Iron and Steel Unenumerated ...	"	...	...	53	23,192
Value of Group 2 ...	...	...	285,427	...	323,439
CLASS III—GROUP 3.					
NON-FERROUS METALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.					
Brass and Brassware ...	Cwt.	...	14,160	1,172	21,743
Copper Plates, Sheets and Strips ...	Tons	...	...	...	3,980
Copper Bars, Slabs, ingots and cakes ...	"	...	...	...	37
Copperware ...	Cwt.	...	41,501	...	21,192
Copper wire (including uninsulated electric)	Tons	...	...	5	3,538
Gold and Silver Leaf ..	No. Leaves	...	...	...	18,081

APPENDIX *B* (i)—*Continued.*

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Contd.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
CLASS III—GROUP 3. —*Continued.*					
NON-FERROUS METALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.—*Ctd.*					
Lead:—					
Pig	Tons	...	...	3	1,748
Pipes	"	...	...	...	45
Sheet	"	...	3,465	...	9
Leadware	"	...	1,660	2	2,547
Mercury	Lbs.	...	...	...	365
Platinum Ware ...	"	...	...	...	1,046
Tinware	Cwt.	...	4,812	541	5,866
Tin	Tons	...	16,077	296	26,878
Yellow Metal Sheeting	"	...	...	...	15
Zinc Sheeting ...	"	...	...	151	49,535
Zincware	Cwt.	..	65,012	250	62,343
Other Manufactured Metals of Sorts ...	Tons	...	...	25	12,673
Value of Group 3 ..	...	...	146,687	...	231,641
CLASS III—GROUP 4					
CUTLERY HARDWARE IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.					
Agricultural Implements	Dozen	...	...	...	18,422
Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools	"	...	145,918	...	13,200
Cutlery	"	...	...	...	33,364
Clock and Watches ...	Nos.	...	26,658	3,503	32,243
Engineers' Tools ...	Dozen	...	...	560	7,564
Other Sorts ...	"	...	...	...	36,289
Hardware, not otherwise enumerated ...	Cwt.	...	56,403	...	6,144
Scientific Instruments and Appliances Electrical	Nos.	...	...	257	4,023
Photographic and Cinematographic Materials	"	...	5,604	2,646	5,117
Cinematographic Films	Feet	...	...	1,065,619	25,920
Other Implements and Instruments ...	Nos.	...	...	53,659	32,190
Value of Group 4 ...	...	...	234,583	...	214,476

APPENDIX *B* (i)—*Continued.*

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Contd.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS III—GROUP 5.			$		$
ELECTRICAL GOODS AND APPARATUS.					
Wire and Cables insulated	Tons	...	...	17	10,531
Telegraph and Telephone Instruments and Apparatus ...	Nos.	...	24,781	3,507	10,404
Electric Lamps and Parts thereof ...	"	...	...	4,855	4,408
Electric Glow Lamps ...	"	...	...	...	115
Electric Arc Lamps ...	"	...	...	46	83
Batteries and Accumulators	"	...	...	109	2,965
Electric Lighting Accessories and Fittings ...	"	...	6,855	...	6,721
Electric Goods and Apparatus (Except machinery not elsewhere specified) ...	"	...	...	...	21,133
Value of Group 5 ...		...	31,636	...	56,360
CLASS III—GROUP 6.					
Machinery:—					
Agricultural ...	Nos.	...	...	4	765
Boiler and Boilerhouse Plant	"	...	...	4	2,306
Cranes, Hoists etc. ...	"	...	2,115	...	...
Electrical Machinery:—					
Generators ...	"	...	...	...	545
Motors	"	...	...	10	19,400
Magnetos Ignition ...	"	...	...	25	1,465
Other Electrical Machinery not otherwise specified ...	"	...	...	...	17,192
Primemovers not Electrical ...	"	...	...	1	1,200
Printing and Bookbinding Machines ...	"	...	...	...	...
Pumps	"	...	...	21	1,724
Sewing Machines ...	"	...	...	545	29,012
Typewriters ...	"	...	...	14	5,285
Weighing Machinery	"	...	...	98	5,506
Machines and Machinery not otherwise specified ...	"	...	...	1,357	78,040
Value of Group 6 ...		...	2,115	...	162,440

APPENDIX *B* (i)—*Continued.*

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Contd

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
CLASS III—GROUP 7.					
COTTON YARN AND MANUFACTURES.					
Cotton Yarn:—					
Grey Unbleached ..	Lbs	...	...	55	29
Bleached and Dyed ...	"	...	...	352	649
Mercerised ...	"	...	...	...	19,547
Piece Goods:—					
Plain	Yds.	398,832	332,445	632,299	279,536
Dyed in the piece ...	"	399,216	275,238	447,047	226,364
Printed	"	508,776	345,085	379,422	194,873
Blankets	Nos.	...	36,446	33,970	139,598
Handkerchief ...	Dozen	3,210	13,815	25,163	61,062
Sarong, Slendang and Kains	Nos,	...	307,847	102,172	396,013
Crochet and Knitting Cotton:—					
Reels	per gross	...	31,125	194	2,368
Balls	"	...	..	...	1,139
Sewing Thread:—					
Reels	"	...	...	1,060	10,764
Balls	"	...	...	355	3,216
Made-up Household Cotton Goods ...	Dozen	...	...	...	12,800
Patent net Goods ...	Yards	...	...	127,860	48,523
Wick and Waste ...	"	...	1,230	...	4,036
Other Coloured Cottons	"	...	...	31,674	10,254
Cotton Manufactures not elsewhere specified	Value	...	...	...	4,501
Value of Group 7 ...	...	...	1,343,231	...	1,415,272
CLASS III—GROUP 8.					
Woolen Goods:—					
Carpet and Rugs ...	Nos.	...	6,102	...	22,414
Blankets	"	...	19,768	3,954	20,416
Unions	Yards	...	...	261	1,771
Woolen Cloth ...	"	...	7,623	23,923	76,981
Other Kinds ...	"	...	27,479	18,567	35,437
Value of Group 8 ...	...	...	60,972	...	157,019

APPENDIX *B* (i)—*Continued.*

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Contd.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
CLASS III—GROUP 9.					
Silk and Silk Manufactures:—					
Handkerchief ...	Dozen	...	4,732	6,771	83,345
Piece-goods ...	Yards	25,812	10,118	186,881	106,581
Ribbons	"	...	...	39,504	44,210
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains	Nos.	...	90,848	104,307	233,741
Umbrella	"	...	15,919	...	...
Other Sorts ...	"	...	2,381	...	...
Thread:—					
Reels	per gross	...	1,817	2,867	3,010
Balls	"	...	...	265	4,730
Value of Group 9 ...	...	...	125,815	...	475,617
CLASS III—GROUP 10.					
Manufactures of Other Texile Materials:—					
Carpets and Rugs (Jute)	Nos.	...	...	1,086	11,007
Cordage:—					
Coir	Tons	147	25,553	100	22,180
Europe	"	...	...	28	1,475
Manila	"	...	14,978	6	4,694
Twine	"	42	28,290	27	17,479
Manufactures of Cordage	"	...	...	4	2,187
Gunnies	Bales	...	39,368	1,550	24,787
Lace	Yards	...	...	115,763	2,285
Linen Manufactures:—					
Canvas	"	...	8,516	...	10,109
Towels and Napery ...	Dozen	...	16,823	19,800	53,989
Other Linen Manufactures	Yards	...	42,986	47,964	20,378
Texile Manufactures not elsewhere specified ...	"	...	...	...	68,172
Value of Group 10 ...	...	...	176,514	...	238,742
CLASS III—GROUP 11					
APPAREL.					
Boots and Shoes:—					
Leather	Doz. Pairs	...	70,590	18,741	322,705
Other Sorts ...	"	...	...	4,258	12,351
Haberdashery ...	Value	...	...	...	92,398

APPENDIX *B* (i)—*Continued.*

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Contd.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS III—GROUP 11. —*Continued.*			$		$
APPAREL.—*Ctd.*					
Boots and Shoes:—*Ctd.*.					
Hats, Caps and Other Headgear ...	Dozen	...	51,982	54,742	467,056
Hoisery	Doz. Pairs	...	...	...	33,732
Outer Garments ...	Dozen	...	...	8,114	140,884
Underwear ...	"	...	...	9,626	31,162
Other Apparel ...	"	...	125,209	9,683	56,081
Value of Group 11 ...		...	247,781	...	1,156,369
CLASS III—GROUP 12.					
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES AND COLOURS. CHEMICALS, MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTS.					
Acid:—					
Acetic	Tons	...	86,689	...	75,935
Sulphuric	"	...	...	14	7,366
Other Acids ...	"	...	...	3	3,327
Camphor	Cwt.	...	...	67	1,059
Disinfectants ...	Gallons	...	...	37,695	41,634
Naphtha	"	...	...	17,035	12,518
Saltpetre	Lbs	17,200	1,323	...	40,394
Soda & Sodium Compounds	Cwt.	...	177,523	2,511	20,828
Chemical Manufactures and Products not elsewhere specified ...	"	...	38,120	4,472	113,314
Manufactured or Prepared:—					
Opium Prepared (Chandu)	Lbs.	...	3,694,492	141,529	4,190,097
Other Descriptions ...	"	...	...	24,071	33,903
Raw:—					
Opium (Benares) ..	"	...	...	21,829	284,371
Opium (Persian) ...	"	...	...	...	4,826
Other Drugs & Medicines	"	...	354,899	63,732	109,548
Dyes and Dyestuffs:—					
Aniline Dyes ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cutch	Tons	...	...	29	20,803
Indigo Natural ...	"	...	...	4	840

APPENDIX *B* (i)—*Continued.*

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Contd.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
CLASS III—GROUP 12. —*Continued.*					
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES AND COLOURS. CHEMICALS MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTS. —*Continued.*					
Dyes and Dyestuffs:—*Ctd.*					
Indigo Synthetic ...	Tons	...	...	2	155
Other Descriptions ...	"	...	...	...	1,690
Paints	Cwt.	...	32,[illegible]4	5,398	27,351
Value of Group 12 ...		...	4,385,260	...	4,989,959
CLASS III—GROUP 13					
OIL, FATS AND RESINS MANUFACTURED.					
Candles	Tons	...	25,370	87	19,077
Oil Refined:—					
Essential	Gallons	...	...	...	1,774
Petroleum:—					
Kerosene	Tons	...	733,613	8,986	627,894
Liquid Fuel ...	"	..	1,731	227	21,860
Lubricating Oil ...	"	...	162,776	...	116,187
Motor Spirit ...	"	...	...	...	591,456
Other Sorts ..	"	...	501,218	84	50,631
Soap:—					
Toilet Soap ...	Lbs.	...	...	188,465	57,225
Other Soap ...	Cwt.	...	...	8,145	51,622
Turpentine ...	Gallons	...	15,461	...	31,969
Varnish	"	...		2,849	5,128
Wax Paraffin ...	Tons	...	...	...	20,085
Value of Group 13 ...	...	...	1,440,169	...	1,594,908
CLASS III—GROUP 14.					
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.					
Boxes and Trunks ...	Nos.	...	23,553	3,164	21,398
Hides, Cutting ...	Cwt.	...	[illegible]	...	20,755
Hides, Tanned ...	Tons	...	9,433	6	9,764

APPENDIX *B* (i)—*Continued.*

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Contd.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS III—GROUP 14. —*Continued.*			$		$
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.—*Ctd.*					
Machinery Belting ...	Cwt.	...	...	29	2,939
Saddlery	Nos.	...	3,900	9	475
Other Leather Manufactures ...	Cwt.	...	6,479	...	2,182
Value of Group 14 ...	...	...	43,365	...	57,513
CLASS III—GROUP 15.					
PAPER AND PAPERWARE.					
Paper:—					
Printing	Tons	...	...	66	17,640
Packing	"	...	...	381	52,831
Blotting	Cwt.	...	...	39	3,291
Stationery ...	"	...	21,512	293	14,311
Writing	"	...	...	186	3,944
Playing Cards ...	Doz. Pack.	...	430	...	20,065
Other Manufactures of Paper	Tons	...	131,695	403	61,417
Value of Group 15 ...	...	...	153,637	...	173,499
CLASS III—GROUP 16.					
VEHICLES.					
Rail:—					
Carriage	Nos.	...	...	...	2,492
Locomotives ...	"	...	...	...	...
Tramcars	"	...	...	...	10,759
Wagons and Trucks ...	"	...	...	...	1,694
Parts and Accessories excepting Tyres, Wheels and Axles ...	"	...	59,022	...	3,524
Road:—					
Carts and Carriages ...	"	...	...	82	8,547
Cycles	"	...	...	127	16,253
Motor Cars:—					
Passenger	"	...	...	44	62,642
Commercial ...	"	...	...	12	26,609
Motor Cycles ...	"	...	...	94	17,403

APPENDIX *B* (i)—*Continued.*

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Contd.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS III—GROUP 16. —*Continued.*			$		$
VEHICLES.—*Ctd.*					
Part and Accessories:—					
Motor Cars and Trucks	,,	...	...	11,822	70,581
Motor Cycles ...	,,	...	...	6,871	15,610
Road Vehicles ...	,,	...	...	507	8,794
Cycles	,,	...	...	905	758
Other Road Vehicles ...	,,	...	308,980	1,377	17,073
Tractors including Steam-rollers ...	,,	...	...	6	5,953
Ships and Boats:—					
Sailing Vessels ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Steamships ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Motor Vessels ...	,,	...	...	...	3,610
Other Ships and Boats	Nos.	...	...	1	15
Value of Group 16 ...		...	368,002	...	272,322
CLASS III—GROUP 17.					
RUBBER MANUFACTURES, TYRES AND TUBES:—					
Pneumatic Tyres:—					
Motor Cars and Trucks	Nos.	...	...	4,418	87,289
Motor Cycles ...	,,	...	...	...	1,971
Cycles	,,	...	...	4,115	8,213
Solid Tyres ...	,,	...	...	1,794	39,641
Tubes	,,	...	37,525	...	18,027
Other Manufactures ...	,,	...	...	...	68,980
Value of Group 17 ...		...	37,525	...	224,121
CLASS III—GROUP 18.					
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.					
ARMS AND AMMUNITION.					
Ammunition:—					
Cartridges ...	Thousand	...	5,520	...	3,466
Detonators ...	,,	...	1,706	...	2,550
Fuses	Yards.	...	1,706	63,264	5,811
Dynamite ...	Tons.	...	5,790	8	6,776

APPENDIX *B* (i)—*Continued.*

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Contd.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
CLASS III—GROUP 18. —*Continued.*					
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.—*Ctd.*					
ARMS AND AMMUNITION. —*Continued.*					
Ammunition:—*Ctd.*					
Rockets and other Pyrotechnic Product (Fireworks) ...	Tons.	...	62,432	...	25,680
Other Propellants and Explosives ...	"	...	125	414	15,309
Shot:—					
Iron	"	...	595	26	5,270
Lead	"	...	...	10	5,973
Arms:—					
Muskets, Rifles and Fowling Pieces ...	Nos.	...	..	26	2,252
Pistols and Revolvers	"	...	180	11	364
Swords and Spears ...	"	...	...	7	202
Ordnance ...	"	...	6,070	...	...
Other Arms ...	"	...	220	...	29
Blacking and Polishes	Cwt.	...	...	...	6,485
Bamboo and Rattanware	"	...	23 217	...	6,077
Beads	Lbs.	...	1,248	...	3,841
Bangles	Dozen.	...	...	...	20,054
Books and Maps ...	Nos.	...	12,673	30,124	31,169
Brushes and Brushware	Dozen.	...	...	10,160	13,828
Cabinetware ...	Nos.	...	59,199	...	15,479
Coke	Tons.	...	...	54	1,890
Curios	Nos.	...	...	...	...
Damar Torches ...	"	...	5,420	54,362	2,458
Druggists' and Dentists' Sundries ...	"	...	...	816	1,556
Fertilisers ...	Tons.	...	...	...	8
Engine and Boiler Packing ...	Cwt.	...	...	12	1,115
Glue	"	..	1,246	...	40
Gold Thread ...	Lbs.	...	...	...	142
Fancy Goods and Toys	Value.	...	16,738	...	51,768
Flowers, Artificial ...	"	...	...	...	13,099
Jewelery	"	...	67,904	...	18,210
Joss Stick and Joss Paper	Packgs.	...	40,581	...	31,951
Lacquerware ...	Nos.	...	...	...	3,084
Lamps and Lampware (except electric) ...	"	...	48,112	14,239	36,750

APPENDIX *B* (i)—*Continued.*

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Contd.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS III—GROUP 18.			$		$
Arms Continued:—					
Matches	Ten Thousand	...	79,110	...	55,068
Mats and Mattings ...	Cwt.	...	29,009	4,124	136,259
Musical Instruments ...	Nos.	...	13,182	...	19,917
Plated and Silverware	Value	..	7,019	...	18,865
Perfumery and Cosmetics	Packgs.	...	20,529	...	23,058
Pictures	Nos.	...	...	123,457	38,556
Oil Cloth and Linoleum	Sq. Yds.	...	...	2,061	4,140
Roofing Felt ...	"	...	4,674	2,576	2,943
Ships' Stores (Direct)	Value	...	...	...	58
Silver Thread ...	Yds.	...	...	18,000	8,361
Sporting Materials ...	Nos.	...	...	17,194	11,408
Stationery other than Paper	Packgs.	.	...	24,951	14,124
Telegraph and Telephone Materials not elsewhere specified ...	Value	...	...	...	12,420
Umbrella	Dozen	...	...	2,534	12,153
Woodenware:—					
Rubber Cases ...	Nos.	...	...	30,093	44,639
Other Kinds ...	"	...	107,766	...	72,195
Goods Manufactured wholly or partly, not elsewhere specified	"	...	...	...	46,631
Value of Croup 18. ...		...	607,491	...	853,481
Total Value of Group 1		...	660,269	...	424,353
Do. 2		...	285,427	...	323,439
Do. 3		...	146,687	...	231,641
Do. 4		...	234,583	...	214,476
Do. 5		...	31,636	...	56,360
Do. 6		...	2,115	...	162,440
Do. 7		...	1,343,231	...	1,415,272
Do. 8		...	60,972	...	157,019
Do. 9		...	125,815	...	475,617
Do. 10		...	176,514	...	238,742
Do. 11		...	247,781	...	1,156,369
Do. 12		...	4,385,260	...	4,989,959
Do. 13		...	1,440,169	..	1,594,908
Do. 14		...	43,365	...	57,513
Do. 15		...	153,637	...	173,499
Do. 16		...	368,002	...	272,322
Do. 17		...	37,525	...	224,121
Do. 18		...	607,491	...	853,481
Total Value of Class III ...		...	10,350,479	...	13,021,531

APPENDIX *B* (i)—*Concluded.*

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1923 and 1924—Concluded.

Articles.	Unit o Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS IV—GROUP 1.			$		$
COIN AND BULLION.					
Bullion:—					
Gold	Value	...	3,303	...	...
Silver	"	...	...	...	...
Value of Group 1 ...		...	3,303	...	...
CLASS IV—GROUP 2.					
Specie:—					
Copper Coin ...	Value	...	17,153	...	300
Gold Coin ...	"	...	28,951	...	...
Nickle Coin ...	"	...	...	...	3,500
Silver Coin ...	"	...	...	...	3,550
Value of Group 2. ...		...	46,104	...	7,350
Total Value of Group 1 ...		...	3,303	...	...
Total Value of Group 2 ...		...	46,104	...	7,350
TOTAL VALUE OF CLASS IV ...		...	49,407	...	7,350
CLASS V—GROUP 1.					
SUNDRIES.					
Sundries	Value	...	763,803	...	51,384
Value of Group 1 ...		...	763,803	...	51,384
Total Value of Group 1 ...		...	763,803	...	51,384
TOTAL VALUE OF CLASS V		...	763,803	...	51,384

Articles.	1923.	1924.
	Value.	Value.
	$	$
Class I. Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco	15,368,049	17,505,199
Class II. Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured .	1,337,856	3,103,101
Class III. Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured	10,350,479	13,021,531
Class IV. Coin and Bullion ..	49,407	7,350
Class V. Sundries	763,803	51,384
GRAND TOTAL OF IMPORTS ...	27,869,594	33,688,565

APPENDIX *B* (ii).

Comparative Return of Exports for the years 1923 and 1924.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Arecanuts	Pikuls	246,423	2,848,497	198,357	2,147,456
Copra	"	455,675	4,929,405	473,611	5,192,131
Pepper	"	1,119	15,914	1,015	20,509
Gambier	"	33,457	503,001	33,301	971,715
Coffee	"	161	4,813	309	11,927
Rubber	"	604,236	39,228,915	543,802	30,090,966
Sweet Potatoes ...	"	43,603	89,311	30,845	61,689
Tapioca	"	111,628	1,332,870	136,214	1,114,043
Pineapples	Nos.	21,599,718	573,149	35,438,096	609,549
Preserved Pineapples ...	Cases	306,207	2,030,030	409,142	2,514,297
Other Agricultural Produce		...	629,783	...	558,499
Timber ...	Tons	16,100	540,038	13,297	347,983
Other Forest Produce ...	...	...	294,577	...	311,875
Tin-ore	Pikuls	22,330	1,838,451	23,694	2,348,888
Iron-ore	Tons	154,161	1,248,378	235,118	1,641,161
China-clay	"	50	1,492	80	2,400
Wolfram	Pikuls	...	...	...	...
Marine Produce ...	...	...	193,554	...	173,292
Swine	Nos.	6,927	190,523	8,072	217,805
Cattle	"	82	7,693	74	5,809
Poultry	Dozens	2,523	31,788	917	7,093
Goat and Sheep ...	Nos.	648	15,914	374	6,754
Eggs	"	4,571,400	208,324	2,605,914	91,755
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	23,307	...	26,538
Total ...	...	...	56,779,727	...	48,474,134

APPENDIX *B* (iii).

Trade Returns, 1915—1924.

Year.	IMPORTS. Class I. Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Class II. Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured.	Class III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	Class IV. Coin and bullion.	Class V. Sundries.	Total.	EXPORTS. Agricultural products.	Forest produce.	Minerals.	Marine produce.	Animals.	Other exports.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1915				124,973	281,169	9,163,665	25,890,600	279,739	2,588,000	97,500	26,961	35,000	28,917,800
1916				175,832	462,797	12,739,747	37,877,460	257,600	3,580,100	111,560	27,540	9,440	41,863,700
1917				223,289	607,929	17,400,491	44,703,600	296,200	4,163,200	117,200	24,600	35,500	49,340,300
1918	Classified differently previous to 1923.			28,716	533,435	19,473,685	38,460,400	666,200	4,211,800	124,500	22,800	75,000	43,560,700
1919				52,561	719,822	29,524,700	67,499,900	876,100	2,638,600	184,550	27,380	53,400	71,279,930
1920				6,900	1,923,137	42,877,896	63,354,970	983,940	3,996,000	207,540	52,128	91,209	68,685,787
1921				2,585	605,267	24,730,135	26,924,959	1,418,837	2,839,538	285,118	412,152	148,524	32,029,128
1922				8,468	655,652	24,407,531	32,994,402	836,473	3,152,263	195,119	424,471	258,869	37,861,597
1923	15,368,049	1,337,856	10,350,479	49,407	763,803	27,869,594	52,185,688	834,615	3,088,321	193,554	214,130	263,419	56,779,727
1924	17,505,199	3,103,101	13,021,531	7,350	51,384	33,688,565	43,292,781	659,858	3,992,449	173,292	230,368	125,386	48,474,134

APPENDIX *C*.

Statistical Return of Progress, 1915—1924.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Land and Forest Revenue.	Customs Revenue.	Licences, etc.	Postal Revenue.	Municipal Revenue.	Land Sales.	Expenditure on Public Works. *	Rubber Export.	Tin-ore Export.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	lbs.	Pkls.
1915	5,790,393	3,645,421	322,320	1,654,608	2,941,232	28,569	126,111	401,642	1,116,419	20,534,133	47,756
1916	7,976,862	4,602,432	412,056	2,605,754	4,235,089	30,634	159,001	155,934	1,521,592	31,369,866	57,246
1917	10,168,624	5,119,519	585,480	3,309,342	5,097,014	42,170	216,350	227,265	2,541,428	42,697,333	54,966
1918	9,125,694	5,858,591	768,745	2,612,998	4,551,971	50,668	248,030	251,891	3,107,447	51,108,800	39,421
1919	11,002,777	8,223,862	1,019,532	3,523,174	5,172,117	61,381	282,835	216,976	3,390,515	62,484,100	31,019
1920	11,838,975	13,070,283	1,115,649	3,759,136	5,552,341	75,205	328,101	225,850	3,794,880	60,104,900	26,640
1921	7,689,054	11,159,449	1,005,611	1,883,769	3,422,286	77,204	387,222	166,058	5,136,788	58,559,700	25,078
1922	8,625,223	8,785,873	1,311,675	2,098,595	3,838,615	85,153	408,073	173,032	1,822,878	84,724,100	25,032
1923	11,094,954	7,064,166	1,615,163	3,878,086	4,058,976	94,420	443,967	263,657	2,183,181	80,564,800	22,330
1924	10,947,960	8,095,276	1,747,758	3,504,043	3,875,787	107,251	458,943	310,523	2,756,687	72,506,933	23,694

* Personal Emoluments and other charges not included.

KELANTAN

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1924

BY

H. C. ECKHARDT,

Acting British Adviser.

Singapore:
Printed at the GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, SINGAPORE,
by J. S. NICHOLLS, Acting Government Printer.

1925.

KELANTAN

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1924.

PREFATORY NOTE.

The State of Kelantan is situated on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula, and lies between latitudes 4·45° and 6·25°, and longitudes 101·30° and 102·40° East.

It is bounded on the North by the China Sea, on the East by the China Sea and the State of Trengganu, on the South by the State of Pahang, and on the West by the State of Perak, and the Patani district of Southern Siam. The total area is 5,713 square miles.

Behind a low sandy coast-line of some 60 miles in length there extends a flat plain of about 1,000 square miles in area. This plain is densely populated, and closely cultivated with rice, coconut and fruit trees. South of this plain the country is hilly and broken, the highest hills being those of the main range of the Peninsula which forms the boundary with Perak, and the Tahan range on the Pahang border, many peaks exceeding 6,000 feet in height. This part of the State is thinly populated, but contains the bulk of the foreign owned estates.

The population is predominantly Malay, and Kelantan born. At the 1921 Census, the total population was 309,300, of whom 286,363 were Malays and of these 278,989 were born in Kelantan. Of 12,000 Chinese half were born in Kelantan, and practically all of the 6,000 odd Siamese.

The predominant industry is agriculture. The most important product is rice of which sufficient is produced to provide for the whole population, with a small surplus in most years for export. The next in importance are rubber, coconuts and betel nuts.

Other important industries are fishing and weaving. There is no mining worth mention.

Little is known of the early history of Kelantan. A Chinese Chronicler Chao Je Kua, writing about the year 1225, mentions it as subject to the Sumatran kingdom of Palembang. Portuguese and Dutch maps of the 16th century give the name, and some show a town near the coast, but references to the country are few. Towards the end of the 18th century, the Siamese established suzerainty, which continued till 1909, when it was transferred to Great Britain.

The present ruler is His Highness the Sultan Sir Ismail ibni Almerhum Sultan Mohamed IV, K.C.M.G., who succeeded his father in 1920.

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. Appendices *A* (i), (ii) and (iii) show the revenue and expenditure for the year 1924, and the assets and liabilities of the State on 31st December, 1924.

2. The revenue was $1,422,113 an increase of $25,258 over the revenue of the previous year and $137,396 more than the estimated revenue.

The principal increases and decreases were:—

	1923.	1924.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue ...	357,196	373,009	15,813	—
Customs	437,517	454,707	17,190	—
Licence Excise	413,821	400,466	—	13,355
Fees of Office, etc. ...	66,111	60,920	—	5,191
Posts and Telegraphs ...	69,780	76,142	6,362	—
Interest	5,771	10,171	4,400	—
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	8,394	6,323	—	2,071
Municipal	33,969	36,260	2,291	—

3. The expenditure was $1,442,032 against an estimate of $1,375,919 and $170,145 more than the expenditure for 1923.

Excesses:—

	$
Pensions	983
Miscellaneous	13,528
Works and Buildings, Annually Recurrent ...	2,863
Roads, Streets and Bridges, Annually Recurrent ...	10,319
Works and Buildings, Special Services ...	7,904
Special Expenditure	188,779
Temporary Allowances	262

Savings:—

	$
Personal Emoluments	14,856
Other Charges	29,514
Interest	103,030
Compensation for Land and Crops	6,000
Roads, Streets and Bridges, Special Services ...	5,898

4. The revenue and expenditure since the State came under the protection of Great Britain are given below:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of liabilities over assets.
	$	$	$
1910 ...	419,327	403,552	81,983
1911 ...	487,467	574,850	165,692
1912 ...	535,669	665,608	301,788
1913 ...	676,020	672,137	2,870,351
1914 ...	762,772	805,965	3,309,226
1915 ...	692,556	807,714	3,416,426
1916 ...	822,860	808,164	3,432,078
1917 ...	910,291	757,946	3,277,290
1918 ...	955,402	899,161	3,230,728
1919 ...	1,141,444	1,065,012	2,688,948
1920 ...	1,328,955	1,403,208	2,781,841
1921 ...	1,160,262	1,678,432	3,342,615
1922 ...	1,310,020	1,539,318	3,567,895
1923 ...	1,396,855	1,271,887	3,441,345
1924 ...	1,422,113	1,442,032	3,679,297

The expenditure was swollen by payments amounting to nearly $190,000 on account of the costs of the Duff Arbitration proceedings. To meet these it was necessary to postpone for the second year in succession the payment of interest on loans so accummulating a liability now standing in the balance sheet at $205,714.

II.—TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

5. The revenue collected by the Marine and Customs Department was $467,222 as compared with an estimated revenue of $424,160 and a revenue in 1923 of $450,712.

The expenditure was $45,525 as against $43,906 in 1923.

6. Export duty collected was $159,971 against $156,855 in 1923. The principal items are:—

	1924.	*1923.*
	$	$
Betel Nuts	13,062	11,329
Coconuts and Copra	38,953	32,522
Padi and Rice	957	1,571
Rubber	83,913	93,853
Cattle	1,116	3,778
Poultry	11,058	3,049
Dried Fish	3,706	5,118
Hides and Horns	2,424	1,752
Silk Sarongs	2,285	1,222

There were considerable increases under copra and poultry. The decrease in the revenue from rubber is due to the lower average price. The quantity exported was a little more than in 1923.

7. Import Duty amounted to $293,801 as compared with $279,999 in 1923. The main items are:—

	1924.	*1923.*
	$	$
Kerosene Oil	46,021	38,450
Matches	8,174	22,572
Spirits	60,299	55,768
Sugar	23,535	19,220
Tobacco	68,593	68,877
Miscellaneous	74,519	63,467

Kerosene Oil, Salt, Spirits, Sugar and Miscellaneous goods yielded considerably higher returns than in 1923. The decrease in the revenue from matches is due to smuggling. Kelantan has a long frontier with Siam which it is difficult to patrol adequately. The Kelantan duty on matches is in the neighbourhood of 100 per cent. Siam imposes only a small duty. The conditions obviously encourage smuggling. An attempt was made to remedy the evil by licensing the storing and sale of matches and requiring monthly returns from dealers of receipts and sales of matches.

8. The total volume of trade is valued at $8,978,362 as against $8,738,291 in 1923.

The comparative values of imports and exports for 1922, 1923 and 1924 are as follows:—

	1922.	*1923.*	*1924.*
	$	$	$
Exports	3,577,038	5,667,729	5,407,674
Imports	2,983,248	3,070,562	3,570,688

9. *Exports.*—Detailed figures are given in an appendix in Class *A*. There are heavy decreases under cattle, betelnuts, fish, fruits, padi and provisions. The only noteworthy increase is under poultry. In Class *B*, there is a considerable increase under copra and a large decrease (in value

not in quantity) under para rubber, attributable as stated above to lower prices. No tin-ore was exported at all. In Class *C* there were appreciable increases under cotton goods and silk goods. Only 20½ ozs. of gold were exported. (Class *D*).

10. *Imports.*—The figures for 1924 show an increase of $500,000 over those for 1923. There were large increases under cattle, flour, rice, milk, sugar and other necessities, and under gambier, benzine and motor-cars.

There were noteworthy decreases under matches, liquor, tobacco and zincware.

11. There were 49 cases brought in the Courts for offences against the Customs regulations. Convictions were obtained in 23 cases and fines to the amount of $4,498 were paid while $907 was realised by sale of confiscated commodities.

12. *Marine.*—There was a slight increase in the tonnage of steamships calling at Kelantan ports. The figures are 113,034 tons for 1924 and 108,024 tons for 1923. The tonnage of sailing vessels was 137,755 pikuls as compared with 120,667 pikuls in 1923. The number of boats registered was 5,804 as against 5,770 in 1923.

13. Mr. W. BARTLEY was in charge of the Department to the 11th January when he was succeeded by Mr. H. NORMAN. Mr. H. NORMAN was relieved by Mr. C. C. BROWN on the 23rd May.

III.—LEGISLATION.

14. The State Council met on 23 occasions and passed 12 Enactments:—

1. An Enactment to amend the Kelantan Penal Code, 1325.
2. An Enactment to amend the Rubber Dealers' Enactment, 1914.
3. An Enactment to amend the Kelantan Criminal Procedure Regulation, 1322.
4. An Enactment to further amend the Railways Enactment, 1914.
5. An Enactment to amend the Ecclesiastical Courts Enactment, 1909.
6. An Enactment to amend the Small Offences Enactment, 1909.
7. An Enactment to further amend the Rubber Dealers' Enactment, 1914.
8. An Enactment to amend the Kelantan Civil Procedure Code, 1322.
9. An Enactment to impose restrictions upon the export of rubber.
10. An Enactment to further amend the Kelantan Penal Code, 1325.
11. An Enactment to provide for the taking of evidence on affirmation in Judicial proceedings.
12. An Enactment to further amend the Rubber Dealers' Enactment, 1914.

The Council also passed 47 Executive Orders (notices) dealing with a variety of matters chief of which were notices regarding storing of benzine, prohibition of the export of rubber at places other than Tumpat and Semerak, powers of attorney, increasing the assessment rates in the conservancy areas, licensing of petition writers and pleaders, licensing of dealers in matches, and registration of marriages and divorces of Siamese.

IV.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

15. *Ulu Kelantan.*—The District Office was completely destroyed by fire on the 10th January, 1925, all local records and documents being burnt; only approximate figures therefore can be given of revenue and expenditure. The revenue was $99,310 and the expenditure $56,700. The figures for 1923 were $107,340 and $57,102 respectively.

16. Vernacular Schools at Kuala Krai, Kampong Machang, Temangan and Ulu Kusial were maintained during the year. The School at Balah was closed as the number of scholars did not justify the maintenance of a school there.

17. There was little serious crime. Three cases of homicide were tried in the High Court, in all of which the accused were found guilty of offences not amounting to murder. There were four prosecutions for cattle theft but no convictions.

18. Railway construction in this district is proceeding rapidly. The line was opened for general traffic to Kuala Krai (52nd mile from Tumpat). Beyond that, earthwork was practically completed to the 85th mile. The work on the Pahang Section has advanced over the Kelantan border.

19. His Highness the Sultan made his first official visit to Kuala Krai on the 21st August. The town was gaily decorated and amusements and entertainments of various kinds were provided by public subscription in honour of the occasion.

20. Mr. W. A. WARD was in charge of the District till the 27th May, when he handed over to DATOH BENTARA LUAR who acted as District Officer until the arrival of Mr. A. M. DRYBURGH on the 12th August.

21. *Pasir Puteh.*—The revenue was $107,399 as compared with $89,474 in 1923. The expenditure was $40,790 against $53,613 in 1923.

22. Twelve schools were maintained during the year. The attendance was not satisfactory. The School Attendance Enactment is being enforced. Many applications have been received for new schools. The English school at Pasir Puteh is reported to have been a failure, but that at Bachok is doing very well.

23. There was little serious crime and cattle thieving on the Besut border has been put down by increased vigilance on the part of the police.

24. His Highness the Sultan paid an official visit to Pasir Puteh on the 31st July. The town was *en fête* and bull-fights, ronggengs and other amusements were provided in honour of the occasion.

25. Mr. A. C. JOMARON was in charge of the district until 31st May, when he was relieved by Mr. K. R. BLACKWELL. NIK MOHAMED officiated as Assistant District Officer, Bachok, throughout the year.

V.—LAND, AGRICULTURE AND MINING.

26. The Land Revenue was $373,009 an increase of $15,813 as compared with 1923. The collections were distributed as follows:—

	$
Kota Bharu	221,853
Ulu Kelantan	71,832
Pasir Puteh	79,324
	$373,009

The figures include receipts from land sales which amounted to $14,782 for agricultural lands, and $9,245 for mining lands. The sale of town lots late in the year at Tanah Merah (Bukit Remah) realised about $18,000. This sum, however, has not yet been brought to credit as revenue and will appear in the figures for 1925.

27. There was an improvement in the collection of rents. The arrears at the end of the year stood as follows:—

	Agricultural.	*Mining.*	*Temporary Occupation.*
	$	$	$
Kota Bharu	9,750	—	113
Ulu Kelantan	11,608	278	—
Pasir Puteh	9,034	—	18
	30,392	278	131

a total of $30,801.

The total rents collected were, $294,387 Agricultural, $3,114 Mining and $4,571 Temporary Occupation.

28. In Kota Bharu there were 256 new applications for agricultural land, of which 69 for an area of 296 acres were approved, mainly for padi cultivation. In Pasir Puteh 564 acres were approved.

The Ulu Kelantan records of alienation were unfortunately destroyed by fire just after the close of the year. There were no applications for large areas. The two coast districts are well populated and there is little land available for new occupation, and while there are immense tracts of undeveloped land in the inland district of Ulu Kelantan, the conditions are as yet unattractive owing to the difficulty of communications.

29. There were 3,178 transactions registered in the Kota Bharu Land Office and 1,601 in the Pasir Puteh Land Office. Field authentication of transfers was continued and brought to light many transactions which would otherwise have escaped registration.

30. The number of small holdings registered during the year in the Mukim registers was 3,892 in Kota Bharu and 2,179 in Pasir Puteh. Extracts are usually taken out only upon transfer or other dealing with the land.

31. One hundred and eighty-five Land cases and 502 succession cases were decided at Kota Bharu. Twenty-eight Land cases and 192 succession cases were decided at Pasir Puteh. There is much leeway to make up before all small holdings are registered in accordance with actual ownership.

32. The demarcation by Land Measurers attached to the Land Office, Ulu Kelantan, of the daerahs of Ulu Lebir, Ulu Pergau, and Setong was completed, and of Galas and Nenggiri was approaching completion at the end of the year. The records, however, were destroyed by fire. In the two coast districts all such demarcation is done by the Survey Office.

33. The main small holding cultivation is padi and coconuts. Large holdings are devoted entirely to rubber. The padi crop harvested at the beginning of the year was below the average, and towards the end of the year, it was necessary to import rice from Siam. The position was rendered acute by the prospect of a worse harvest to follow. The rains expected in July and August did not come till November with a consequent delay in the planting. Fairly good results are expected from the "tugalan" land but the crop from the wet padi land in 1925 will be very poor. The market price of rice rose to between 50 and 60 cents a gantang. All exports were stopped and the duty on import of rice was removed. The price of rice is now about 50 cents a gantang.

34. Through the courtesy of the Agricultural Department, Federated Malay States, we were able to carry on some experiments in Krian strains of padi. Results are not yet wholly available, but in some places the new padi yielded better crops than local padi. Owing to the drought the trials

were not carried out under favourable conditions. Trials were also made of cotton-seed supplied by the Agricultural Department. Two estates report failure to germinate.

35. A census of cattle was held during the year. The figures were 26,369 buffaloes and 124,428 head of cattle, a total of 150,797 head, an increase of ten per cent as compared with the figures of the 1921 census.

36. There was a small outbreak of cattle disease at Temangan. The importation of cattle from Siam was stopped owing to the existence of rinderpest in the Southern Siamese States.

37. In Ulu Kelantan 6 prospecting licences and at Kota Bharu, five (all renewals) were issued. A selection was made under one licence only.

No mining for tin at all was carried on during the year, and the export of tin ore was nil. The Kelantan Gold Mines, Limited, owing to lack of funds, withdrew their staff from their property at Kelantan Bharu, and all mining ceased before any gold was produced.

38. The post of Superintendent of Lands was successively held by Messrs A. SLEEP, K. R. BLACKWELL and A. C. JOMARON

VI.—SURVEYS.

39. Mr. A. R. WHITE was in charge except for two months when he was on leave. During that time, Mr. I. D. ROBERTSON, the Director of Works, acted.

40. The expenditure of the department amounted to $87,369 being $1,000 less than the expenditure of the preceding year.

41. Survey work done included 118 town lots, 38 agricultural lots amounting to 5,312 acres, 44¼ miles of standard traverses and 101¼ miles of first class traverses.

42. Of native holdings 1,756 lots covering 3,700 acres were planetabled at a cost of 94 cents an acre. Three thousand and fourteen lots area 8,298 acres were planetabled and settled in the district of Ulu Kelantan. The Settlement of 13 Mukims was completed and tracings and settlement field-books were forwarded to the District Officer, Ulu Kelantan. Two mining lots, area 1,015 acres were demarcated.

43. The total area surveyed and demarcated in the State is as follows:—

Native holdings—332,019 lots	369,731 acres
Agricultural lots	75,432 ,,
Reserves	2,706 ,,
Mining lots	1,858 ,,
Total ...	449,727 acres

(700 square miles).

44. Survey fees on completed requisitions amounted to $8,260 and sales of maps and tracings brought in $747.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

45. The expenditure was $152,486 of which $18,629 was incurred on account of personal emoluments, $59,200 on account of maintenance of buildings and roads, and $82,435 special services.

46. The principal works completed were a telegraph line from Kota Bharu to Rantau Panjang to connect with the Siamese system, quarters for Post Office Staff at Tumpat, protection of the river bank at the market Kota Bahru, married Police Quarters Kota Bahru, and extension to the Gaol Hospital. Extensive repairs to the Customs buildings at Kota Bharu and to the Balai were carried out. The protective works on the river bank at

the market unfortunately collapsed in the November floods. A Customs Office and quarters at Semerak were commenced but not completed during the year.

47. One hundred and six a half miles of road were upkept during the year. One hundred and ninety feet of bridges were erected and extensive repairs were done during the year. Most of the bridges are old and expenditure on renewals and repairs will be high for some time.

48. A road was surveyed from Pasir Puteh to the Trengganu boundary at Bukit Awang. This when completed will give Trengganu a much needed outlet.

49. Thirty thousand dollars was spent on new metalling of the main roads.

50. The road mileage at the end of the year was as follows:—

Metalled Cart Roads	...	...	...	44½ miles.
Town Streets gravelled	...	...	...	3 ,,
Unmetalled Cart Roads	...	...	...	95 ,,
Bridle paths	...	...	...	11 ,,

51. Mr. I. D. Robertson officiated as Director of Works to the 2nd June, when he was relieved by Mr. G. B. Leach. Mr. Leach was granted sick leave in September and Mr. A. R. White, Superintendent of Surveys, carried on the duties of the post till the 14th November, when he was relieved by Mr. S. Brayshay.

VIII.—EDUCATION.

52. At the close of the year there were 24 vernacular schools in the Kota Bharu district, against 18 at the end of 1923. The enrolment was 1,337 with an average daily attendance of 73 per cent. There is urgent demand for more schools and as funds permit the numbers are being increased; but progress can only be gradual.

In many places the villages are prepared to put up the buildings provided the Government supply the teachers. The expenditure on schools in the Kota Bharu district was $16,869.

53. The English night classes at Kota Bharu had a roll of 22, mostly Government servants. The Tumpat classes averaged only 4.

54. The English Girls' School at Kota Bharu had an enrolment of 36 children in January and 47 in December with an average attendance of 31. The School moved into more commodious quarters on the 1st July.

55. The Majelis Ugama, owing to shortage of funds found it necessary to reduce its expenditure by closing its outstation schools. A large Malay School with an enrolment of 272 and an English School with an enrolment of 66 were maintained at Kota Bharu.

The Government maintained five and the Majelis Ugama two students at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar.

IX.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

56. The revenue of the Posts and Telegraphs Department during the year was $76,142, as compared with $67,522 in 1923 and $69,078 in 1922.

The expenditure was $40,726 as against $39,586 in 1923.

57. The total number of cash-on-delivery parcels dealt with was 2,295 with a value of $25,934. This service which was formerly with the Straits Settlements alone was extended to the Federated Malay States as from the 1st January. The results of the extension were inconsiderable.

58. British Postal Orders were on sale from the 19th January. Sales amounted to $2,755 on which a commission of $39.62 was collected. The orders were supplied by the General Post Office, Singapore, at London issue price.

59. Foreign money orders were issued to the value of $155,948 and cashed to the value of $15,695. The rate of commission on orders on India, Ceylon and the United Kingdom was raised from 1½ per cent to 2 per cent.

60. Customs duty on parcels to the amount of $1,554 was collected by the Post Offices.

61. The Postal returns for the years 1922, 1923 and 1924 are given below:—

INWARD.

	1922.	*1923.*	*1924.*
Registered Letters (overseas) ...	5,918	9,184	7,912
Registered Letters (local) ...	3,938	9,819	12,226
Parcels (overseas)	7,420	9,098	8,762
Parcels (local)	6,370	5,707	6,477
Letters, printed matters etc. ...	165,015	182,194	228,687
Foreign Telegrams	7,023	8,519	9,468
Local Telegrams	13,607	14,275	14,019

OUTWARD.

	1922.	*1923.*	*1924.*
Registered Letters (overseas) ...	9,517	5,913	8,598
Registered Letters (local) ...	9,383	6,530	8,084
Parcels (overseas)	1,510	1,557	1,451
Parcels (local)	7,057	9,067	8,256
Letters, printed matters etc. ...	97,017	88,408	105,140
Foreign Telegrams	5,244	4,946	5,243
Local Telegrams	6,955	10,814	5,311

62. A telegraph line to the frontier along the Railway line was completed and put into use on the 17th September. The old line along the coast was abandoned.

X.—MEDICAL.

63. The expenditure of this department was $94,959. A revenue of $6,309 was obtained from hospital fees and sales of medicines.

64. The State maintained at Kota Bharu a European and a native hospital, a gaol hospital, and an isolation camp and a leper camp; at Kuala Krai, a native hospital: at Tumpat, a dispensary, emergency ward and isolation camp, and at Pasir Puteh a dispensary and an emergency ward. The Federated Malay States Railways maintained hospitals at Tanah Merah and Kuala Krai and there are 15 estate hospitals.

65. *European hospital.*—There were 34 admissions against 19 in 1923 and two deaths. There was one maternity case. Miss Ford continued in the post of Matron throughout the year, Miss R. J. Davis relieved Miss Thomlinson as Sister on the 13th March.

66. *Native hospital, Kota Bharu.*—There were 88 patients on the 1st January. Two thousand and fifty-nine patients were admitted. There were 35 deaths giving a percentage of 1.55. Excluding deaths occurring within 48 hours of admission the percentage is 0.93.

The main ailments treated were malaria (274 cases), syphilis (163), yaws (346), ulcers (181), ankylostomiasis (123). Four cases of beri-beri were admitted during the year. The diet in each case was found to have consisted of Siam rice. There were 69 cases of phthisis. In the cases of yaws very satisfactory results were obtained by the use of neoarsenobenzol.

Two thousand two hundred and eighty-five operations were performed including 1,890 intravenous injections of 914, quinine etc., and 155 sutures of wounds. One thousand one hundred and seventy-seven microscopical examinations were carried out.

67. *Isolation camp, Kota Bharu.*—This was used for the isolation and treatment of phthisis and chronic bowel complaints. There were 94 admissions and 36 deaths.

68. *Leper Camp, Kota Bharu.*—There were 6 lepers in the camp on the 1st January. Seven were admitted during the year and 3 absconded. Treatment with sodium hydnocarpate and Heiser's Phillipine formula, and the internal administration of cod liver oil were actively carried out. As a result two cases were discharged with no outward signs of the disease and no microscopical findings of *Bacilli Leprae*. Eight lepers remained at the end of the year.

69. *Tumpat Emergency Ward.*—There were 21 admissions all assault cases. No deaths.

Isolation Camp, Tumpat.—No admissions.

70. *Kuala Krai Hospital.*—The new hospital at Kuala Krai was completed on the 1st February. There is accommodation for 50 patients. Fifty-four patients remained in the old hospital on the 1st January, 665 were admitted during the year. There were 35 deaths a percentage of 4.86. Excluding deaths occurring within 24 hours of admission the percentage would be 3.51. The prevailing ailments were malaria (183 cases) ulcers (107) and ankylostomiasis (45).

71. *Gaol Hospital, Kota Bharu.*—An additional ward was built. There were 317 admissions to hospital, including malaria (32) dysentery (22) ulcer (14) ascaris lumbricoides (31) ankylostomiasis (37) wounds (22).

The usual prophylactic measures against cholera, malaria, etc., were thoroughly carried out.

72. Twelve lunatics remained in the Gaol hospital on the 1st January, 18 were admitted during the year, 10 were released, 7 died and 13 remained at the end of the year. Arrangements were made for the transfer of a limited number of lunatics to the Tanjong Rambutan asylum in Perak.

73. *Federated Malay States Railway hospitals.*—Nine hundred and sixty-seven cases were treated, with 44 deaths a percentage of 4.55.

74. *Outpatients.*—The number of outpatients treated at Kota Bharu was 24,153, Kuala Krai 9,384, Tumpat 8,928, Pasir Futeh 6,465. Federated Malay States Railways hospitals 9,663. Travelling dispensers visited market places and various kampongs at regular intervals, and treated 7,057 children (6,829 Malays). The number of school children examined was 824.

There were 3,089 vaccinations.

75. A special hookworm campaign was carried out in Ulu Kelantan. It was well organised and most successful. Seven thousand and thirty cases were treated with carbon tetrachloride.

76. Twenty-three sporadic cases of choleraic diarrhoea with 12 deaths were reported from various villages. There was one fatal case of cholera. The health on estates was good. The routine medical inspection of estates was thoroughly carried out by Dr. W. J. Geale.

77. An attempt was made to organise the registration of births and deaths. The Police stations were to receive reports and forward particulars for registration to the Residency Surgeon. There was thought to be a certain demand for registration at any rate of births and it was expected that to some extent reports would be made voluntarily. This has proved not to be the case and results were nugatory. It is clear that any registration of births and deaths must be based on compulsion.

78. Doctor J. R. McVail was in charge of the Medical Department during the whole of the year. Doctor Geale continued to act as Medical Officer, Ulu Kelantan, and Doctor Lim Shin Thwin to assist when necessary in Kota Bharu.

79. The usual hospital statistics, meteorological readings and return of deaths on estates are appended.

XI.—POLICE AND CRIME.

80. Captain H. A. Anderson was in charge throughout the year; and Tengku Yusoff acted as adjutant.

The strength of the police at the end of the year was:—

Malays.—Six Inspectors and 278 other ranks.

Indians.—One Subedar and 63 other ranks.

Detectives.—One Inspector and 28 other ranks.

81. There was an improvement in the discipline. The number of breaches of discipline was 251 as compared with 520 in 1923.

82. The health of the force was much the same as in 1923. There were 240 admissions to hospital and 1,115 outpatients as against 225 and 1,299 in the preceding year.

83. Eight musketry camps were held at Kuala Pa'Amat with satisfactory results.

84. The expenditure of the Police was $187,337 of which $148,013 was spent on salaries and allowances.

85. The revenue was $19,877, or $271 more than the revenue of 1923. The main contributing items were performances fees and sales of weights and measures.

86. The number of dogs registered was 174; destroyed 339. In 1923 the figures were 142 and 90 respectively.

87. The reports of crime for the year total 1,194 against 1,248 in the preceding year. The percentage of convictions to arrest is given as 60.31. In 1923 it was 64.95. Reports of theft numbered 753. Assault, affray and cheating come next in order. Of the graver offences there were ten reports of murder, fifteen of robbery and gang robbery and six of counterfeiting coin and stamps.

88. The Fire-Brigade was exercised regularly and the work with the engine has improved.

XII.—COURTS.

89. The Court of Revision consisting of His Highness the Sultan in consultation with the British Adviser dealt with 13 criminal and 76 civil appeals from the decisions of the High Court. The decisions were varied in one criminal and two civil cases.

90. *High Court.*—The revenue collected was $7,183 and the expenditure was $3,273 exclusive of the Judge's salary. The figures for 1923 were $7,305 and $3,770.

In its original criminal jurisdiction the Court heard 28 committal cases, of which 25 were decided and 3 remained pending at the end of the year. The following statement shows the charges and results.

Offence.	*No. of Cases.*	*Convicted.*	*Discharged.*	*Charge altered.*	*Pending.*
Murder ...	7	4	2	1	—
Culpable homicide	3	3	—	—	—
Assault ...	1	—	1	—	—
Robbery and Gang robbery ...	15	10	2	—	3
Rape ...	1	1	—	—	—
Cheating ...	1	1	—	—	—
	28	19	5	1	3

The death sentence was passed in four cases but in one case His Highness the Sultan commuted the death sentence to one of imprisonment for life.

In its original civil jurisdiction, the Court decided 58 claims. Five suits remained over from 1923, seventy-one new suits were instituted and 18 remained unheard at the end of the year.

Inheritance Suits.—Seventeen suits remained over from 1923 and 51 new suits were instituted. Of these, 58 were decided and 10 remained unheard at the end of the year.

The appellate work of the High Court is shown in the following statement:—

	Remaining over from.	*Instituted in*	*Decided in*	*Remaining over at end of*
	1923.	*1924.*	*1924.*	*1924.*
Criminal appeals ...	5	82	65	22
Civil appeals ...	5	121	97	29
Land appeals ...	8	126	103	31
Appeals from Kathi	3	33	22	14

The results of the appeals are shown in the following statement:—

	Appeals dismissed.	*Appeals allowed.*	*Conviction upheld sentence altered.*	*Retrial ordered.*	*Withdrawn by appellant.*
Criminal appeals ...	37	15	9	3	1
Civil appeals ...	62	23	10	2	—
Land appeals ...	79	16	3	4	1
Appeals from Kathis	15	2	5	—	—

The work of the High Court was considerably heavier than in 1923. Mr. H. NORMAN was Judge of the High Court until the 23rd May, when he was relieved by Mr. C. C. BROWN.

91. *Central Court, Kota Bharu.*—The revenue collected was $20,466 against $23,646 in 1923. The expenditure was $11,954, practically the same as in 1923.

There were 740 criminal cases at Kota Bharu and 426 at Pasir Mas a total of 1,166 as compared with 1,153 in the previous year. There were 617 convictions, 417 acquittals, 37 cases were committed for trial, 26 were transferred to other Courts, 34 withdrawn and 35 remained undecided at the end of the year. Seventy-eight Civil cases were filed during the year, of which all but five were decided. Five inquests were held.

92. *Small Court, Kota Bharu.*—Seven hundred and sixty-seven Civil suits were instituted in this Court. Forty-three suits were pending at the end of the year.

93. *Ecclesiastical Court.*—The revenue was $15,518, of which $2,729 was collected in stamps. This is mainly derived from fees for the registration of Mohammedan Marriages and Divorces. There were 373 criminal and 326 civil cases instituted during the year. Thirteen criminal and 19 civil cases were pending at the end of the year. In addition there were 77 claims for divorce, of which six were pending at the end of the year. There were 13 criminal and 26 civil appeals from the Shara'aiah Courts to the Mufti.

94. *Ulu Kelantan.*—Five hundred and forty-three criminal cases were heard. Five cases were committed to the High Court. At the end of the year 16 cases were pending. The number of civil cases was 172 of Land Cases 8, and inquests 14.

95. *Pasir Puteh.*—The following is a statement of the Court work at the two Courts of this district.

	Remaining at beginning of year.	*Instituted in 1924.*	*Decided.*	*Remaining at end of year.*
Police Cases, Pasir Puteh ...	—	271	268	3
,, ,, Bachok ...	12	207	219	—
Summons Cases, Pasir Puteh	50	141	113	78
,, ,, Bachok ...	21	286	291	16
Civil Cases, Pasir Puteh ...	16	144	147	13
,, ,, Bachok ...	14	95	101	8

XIII.—PRISONS.

96. Captain H. A. ANDERSON remained in charge of the Prisons Department throughout the year.

97. There are three prisons. The statistics are as follows:—

Prison.	*Remaining on 31-12-23.*	*Admitted 1924.*	*Discharged 1924.*	*Transferred.*	*Escaped.*	*Recaptured.*	*Died.*	*Remaining 31-12-24.*
Kota Bharu ...	195	405	325	2	10	3	9	257
Pasir Puteh ...	18	86	58	4	2	—	—	40
Kuala Krai ...	24	141	123	5	5	4	3	33
	237	632	506	11	17	7	12	330

Three-quarters of the prisoners were Malays. There were 6 female prisoners at the end of the year. Two prisoners were transferred to Singapore, one a notorious prison-breaker and the other a woman serving a life sentence.

There were three executions by hanging.

98. The expenditure was $34,219, a little less than that of the preceding year. The revenue was $3,068 or $635 less than in 1923; the reason being the greater use made of prison labour on road construction and maintenance. As in previous years, convicts were mainly employed in conservancy and road works, laundry, carpentry and basket-making.

99. Ninety-four convicts were punished for infractions of the prison rules.

100. Prison health statistics are given under the head "medical".

101. The Visiting Justices paid monthly visits to the Kota Bharu prison. Two female prisoners were released by order of His Highness the Sultan.

XIV.—CONSERVANCY BOARD.

102. The revenue was $32,438 as compared with $30,907 in 1923. House assessment accounted for $11,066 while arrears $2,264 were carried forward at the end of the year.

103. There was a reassessment of houses and lands in Conservancy areas and the minimum rate of assessment was fixed at 5 per cent.

104. There was a large increase in the registration of Motor Cars. Hired Motor Cars number 106, and private Motor Cars 26. Bullock carts number 291, handcarts 15 and rickishaws 140.

XV.—AUDIT.

105. The Audit Department consists of an Assistant Auditor, a Chief Clerk and five clerks. During the year various small short collections were pointed out and made good. No defalcations were brought to light.

XVI.—GENERAL.

106. His Excellency the High Commissioner visited the State on the 19th July, and formally opened the railway bridge across the Kelantan river, naming it, at the request of His Highness the Sultan, the Guillemard Bridge. The new section of the railway between Kusial and Kuala Krai was opened to traffic on the same day.

107. His Highness the Sultan paid an official visit to Singapore on the occasion of the visit of the Special Service Squadron in February. On the 9th September His Highness left Kelantan on an unofficial visit to Java, where he spent a few days at Batavia and Bandong. His Highness returned to Kelantan on the 7th October, *via* Singapore and Penang.

108. On the 11th November, Armistice Day, His Highness the Sultan unveiled the obelisk erected at Kota Bharu to the memory of those who died in the War.

109. The proceedings in the matter of the arbitration between the Duff Development Company Limited and the Government of Kelantan commenced in London in June and were not completed at the end of the year.

110. Mr. WORTHINGTON officiated as British Adviser until the 16th April, when he proceeded to England on special duty. He was succeeded by Mr. H. C. ECKHARDT.

111. TENGKU YUSOFF was appointed an extra AIDE-DE-CAMP to His Excellency the High Commissioner in October.

112. A serious accident took place at Tumpat on the 24th October when a passenger boat capsized on the bar and four persons were drowned.

THE RESIDENCY,
KELANTAN, *23rd April*, 1925.

H. C. ECKHARDT,
Acting British Adviser to the Government of Kelantan.

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APPENDIX A.

FINANCIAL.

I.—*Comparative Statement of Kelantan Revenue for the Year 1924.*

Heads of Revenue.	Estimates, 1924.	Revenue, 1924.	Revenue, 1923.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue ...	343,464	373,009	357,196	15,813	...
Customs ...	410,570	454,707	437,517	17,190	...
Port Dues ...	4,000	4,115	4,296	...	181
Licences, Excise etc. ...	375,677	400,466	413,821	...	13,355
Fees of Office etc. ...	47,931	60,920	66,111	...	5,191
Posts and Telegraphs ...	61,105	76,142	69,780	6,362	...
Interest	4,735	10,171	5,771	4,400	...
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	4,280	6,323	8,394	...	2,071
Municipal ...	32,955	36,260	33,969	2,291	...
Total ...	1,284,717	1,422,113	1,396,855	25,258	...

II.—*Comparative Statement of Kelantan Expenditure for the Year 1924.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimates, 1924.	Expenditure, 1924.	Expenditure, 1923.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$	$
Pensions and Retired Allowances	87,271	88,254	87,939	315	...
Personal Emoluments ...	561,453	546,597	526,072	20,525	...
Other Charges ...	290,557	261,043	258,543	2 200	...
Interest ...	172,000	68,970	93,337	...	24,367
Transport ...	2,000	2,773	452	2,321	...
Compensation for Land and Crops ...	6,000	...	75	...	75
Miscellaneous ...	35,438	48,966	42,826	6,140	...
Works and Buildings—Annually Recurrent ...	17,700	20,563	19,294	1,269	...
Roads, Streets and Bridges—Annually Recurrent ...	30,000	40,319	29,677	10,802	...
Works and Buildings—Special Services ...	36,500	44,404	25,385	19,019	...
Roads, Streets and Bridges—Special Services ...	30,000	24,102	33,048	...	8,946
Special Expenditure ...	...	188,779	28,935	159,984	...
Temporary Allowances ...	107,000	107,262	126,304	..	19,042
Total ...	1,375,919	1,442,032	1,271,887	170,145	...

APPENDIX *A.—Continued.*

III. *Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the State of Kelantan on the 31st December,* 1924.

LIABILITIES.	Amount.	Total.
	$	$
DEPOSITS—		
Ulu Kelantan District Treasury	6,556	
Pasir Puteh do.	13,639	
Courts	14,515	
Police Fines and Rewards Fund	250	
Prisons do. do.	146	
Police	304	
Customs Fines and Rewards Fund	35	
Land Office—Sundry	44,868	
Do. Survey	9,921	
Security Fund	2,450	
Pawn-Broking Farm	5,763	
Suspense Accounts	4,617	
Gaol	50	
District Office, Pasir Mas—Sundry	4,833	
Do. do. Survey	2,080	
Clerks' Fines and Rewards Fund	115	
Toddy Shops	518	
Medical	50	
Money Order Account	6,697	
Indian Immigration Fund	1,000	
		118,407
INTEREST—		
Interest due to the Federated Malay States on loans ...	205,714	
		205,714
LOANS—		
Loan owing to the Federated Malay States bearing interest @ 4%	250,000	
Do. £300,000 (Duff Loan)	2,571,429	
Loan owing to the Federated Malay States bearing interest @ 6% in connection with the advance to the D.D.C.L. (£22,500)	192,857	
Do. do. Interest at 7% (£30,000)	257,143	
Loan owing to the Federated Malay States for Road Construction bearing interest @ 5½%	225,000	
Do. do. 7%	188,500	
Loan owing to the Straits Settlements bearing interest @ 4½%	120,000	
Do. do. 7%	400,000	4,204,929
TOTAL ...	...	4,529,050

ASSETS.	Amount.	Total.
	$	$
BALANCES—		
Cash—State Treasury, Kota Bharu	35,870	
District Treasury, Ulu Kelantan	3,949	
Do. Pasir Puteh	5,999	
		45,818
Bank—Chartered Bank	8,542	
Mercantile Bank	205,218	
Fixed deposit	15,000	
		228,760
ADVANCES RECOVERABLE—		
Public Works Department—		
Factory Account	13,400	
Store Account	12,000	
Clubs	4,440	
Government Officers	34,515	
Advance to the Duff Development Company, Limited (£22,500)	192,857	
Advance to the Duff Development Company, Limited (£30,000)	257,143	
Advance to Majlis Ugama	25,000	
		539,355
INVESTMENT—		
8,000 Duff Development Company, Limited's Shares @ $4.29 each	34,320*	
War Saving Certificates...	1,500	
		35,820
		849,753
BALANCE to the debit of the State	...	3,679,297
TOTAL ...	...	4,529,050

APPENDIX *B.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.

I.—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1924.

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
			$
CLASS *A.*			
A.—Live Animals, Foods, Drinks and Narcotics.—			
Animals—			
Cattle	Nos.	1,217	34,169
Goats	,,	13	47
Horses and Ponies	,,	3	150
Poultry	Doz.	96¼	454
Sheep	Nos.	25	189
Swine	,,	307	2,419
Other Animals	...	...	4,355
Birds	...	...	925
Birds' Nests	...	...	106
Blachan	Pkls.	87.46	594
Bread and Biscuits	...	...	30,045
Butter and Cheese	...	...	12,678
Coconuts	Nos.	45	2
Coffee	Pkls.	416.09	15,493
Confectionery	...	...	7,305
Curry Stuff	...	...	17,000
Drugs and Medicine	...	...	37,309
Eggs—Fresh and Salted	...	...	5,118
Fish—			
Dry and Salted	Pkls.	3,910	39,575
Fruits—			
Fresh of Sorts	...	...	12,212
Dried and Preserved	...	...	15,305
Ghee	Pkls.	329.53	16,618
Grains, etc.—			
Beans and Peas	,,	1,901.95	13,148
Bran	,,	301.10	596
Dholl	,,	287.20	3,897
Padi	,,	150.85	366
Rice	,,	11,303.11	76,769
Wheat and Flour	,,	6,705.58	60,613
Lard	,,	7.19	177
Liquor Intoxicating:—			
Spirits—			
Arrack and Samsu	Gallons.	1,771⅓	6,552
Brandy	Cases.	1,336¾	25,539
Gin	,,	254 7/12	3,475
Rum	Gallons.	233	953
Whisky	Cases.	623⅔	17,703

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.—*Continued.*

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1924.—Ctd.*

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS *A.—(Continued.)*			$
A.—Live Animals, Foods, Drinks and Narcotics—(Continued.)			
Liqueurs—			
Liqueurs	Cases.	60⅓	1,781
Wines—			
Champagne	,,	57	2,535
Claret	,,	31½	517
Still of Sorts	,,	189¾	4,015
Port	,,	57⅙	1,668
Sherry	,,	21	432
Malt Liquor—			
Beer and Ale	,,	626¾	13,493
Poter and Stout	,,	330	9,736
Milk—Condensed and Sterilised	,,	8,157	106,538
Mineral and Aerated Waters	,,	1,748	11,249
Oilman's Stores	...	...	54,322
Onions and Garlic	Pkls.	5,254.30	42,493
Opium—			
Government Chandu	Tahils.	44,640	87,048
Provisions—			
Fresh and Salted	...	...	37,117
Ham and Bacon	...	...	2,348
Sago—			
Flour	Pkls.	173	867
Salt	,,	25,854	34,591
Seaweed	,,	14.02	320
Seeds, Coriander	,,	269.20	2,323
Spices—			
Arecanuts	,,	131.77	1,146
Cardamoms	,,	.75	11
Cinnamon	,,	2.10	42
Ginger	,,	7 43	98
Pepper, Black	,,	102.70	2,073
Pepper, Long	,,	117.74	2,309
Spices Other Sorts	...	...	77
Sugar—			
Molasses	Pkls.	89.62	804
Sugar	,,	11,690.13	149,269
Sugar-Candy	,,	77.21	1,246

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.—*Continued.*

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1924.—Ctd.*

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
			$
CLASS *A.—(Continued.)*			
A.—Live Animals, Foods, Drinks and Narcotics—(Continued.)			
Tapioca—			
Flour	Pkls.	77.11	690
Pearl	,,	75.20	911
Potatoes	...	...	4,704
Tea	Pkls.	516.14	32,996
Tobacco—			
Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes	...	...	241,790
Tobacco	Pkls.	736.38	32,582
Vegetables—			
Fresh	...	...	4,691
Preserved	...	...	16,301
Total Value of Class *A.* ...	...	...	1,366,989
CLASS *B.*			
B.—Raw Materials.—			
(*a*) Textile—			
Cotton	Pkls.	67.86	2,119
Silk	,,	8.38	7,506
Value of sub-class (*a*) ...	...	...	9,625
(*b*) Metal—			
Value of sub-class (*b*) ...	...	...	Nil.
(*c*) Other—			
Attaps	...	...	725
Bark, Mangrove	Pkls.	2,379.12	3,046
Canes and Sticks	...	...	23
Charcoal	Pkls.	281.02	430
Copra	,,	9.	63
Gambier	,,	747.03	37,496
Gums, Dyes and Resins—			
Benjamin	,,	13.43	347
Damar, Batu	,,	20.24	139
Sticklac	,,	8.25	250

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.—*Continued.*

1.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1924.—Ctd.*

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
			$
CLASS *B.—(Continued.)*			
(*c*) Other—(*Continued.*)			
Lime	Pkls.	1,595	2,196
Oil—			
Benzine	Gallons.	66,355	66,487
Castor	...	...	102
Coconut	Pkls.	405.13	7,943
Gingelly	...	...	162
Kachang	Pkls.	648.72	15,797
Linseed	...	...	619
Engine	...	...	5,605
Liquid Fuel	...	...	3,379
Lubricating	Gallons.	7,685	9,371
Methylated Spirit	,,	144	182
Petroleum	,,	393,880	272,452
Turpentine	...	...	49
Wood	Pkls.	97	1,411
Other Sorts	...	...	2,973
Precious Stones	...	...	455
Rattan	Pkls.	131.22	1,067
Seeds—			
Of Sorts	...	...	2,182
Shells—			
Of Sorts	...	...	287
Stones—			
Of Sorts	...	...	3,821
Sulphur	...	...	3
Tallow	Pkls.	1.65	43
Trees and Plants	...	...	84
Bees-wax	Pkls.	31.85	859
Wood—			
Firewood	...	...	859
Planks	...	...	45,691
Sandal	...	...	5
Timber	...	...	14,354
Other Sorts	...	..	347
Value of sub-class (*c*) ..	...	....	501,304
Total Value of Class *B.* ...	...	...	510,929

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.—*Continued.*

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1924.—Ctd.*

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
			$
CLASS *C*.			
C.—Manufactured Articles.—			
(*a*) Textile—			
Apparel, Hoisery, Haberdashery Millinery and Drapery, etc.—	...	...	107,679
Canvas	...	...	1,138
Cotton Goods—			
Plain	Pieces.	26,527	111,902
Dyed	,,	14,935	69,222
Printed	,,	37,895	189,665
Yarn Grey	Bales.	38	8,764
Yarn—Dyed	,,	158	35,540
Sewing Thread	...	...	14,716
Handkerchiefs	Doz.	1,943½	2,534
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains	Corges.	14,573	272,185
Blankets	Pieces.	3,381	4,729
Linen Cloth	,,	20	171
Wick and Waste	...	...	1,013
Cordage—			
Coir	Pkls.	60.24	918
Manila	,,	39.58	1,448
Gunnies	Bales of 100 pieces.	880½	21,295
Hats and Caps	...	...	6,136
Silk Goods—			
Piece Goods	Pieces.	1,277	17,627
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains	Corges.	14 19/20	1,639
Thread	...	...	16,390
Twine	Pkls.	181.03	3,624
Umbrellas—			
Alpaca, Cotton, Paper and Silk	...	...	23,953
Woollen Goods—			
Blankets	Pieces.	20	157
Other Kinds	...	...	1,050
Woollen Cloth	Pieces.	109½	1,880
Other Manufactured Textile of Sorts ...	...	...	2,252
Value of sub-class (*a*) ...	...	...	917,627
(*b*) Metal—			
Arms, etc.—			
Cartridges	...	..	3,887
Muskets and Rifles	...	...	4,487
Percussion Caps	...	...	253
Pistol and Revolvers	...	...	1,947
Shot, Iron and Lead	...	..	186

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.—*Continued.*

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1924.—Ctd.*

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
			$
CLASS *C.—(Continued.)*			
(*b*) Metal—(*Continued.*)			
Machinery—			
Engine, Boilers and Parts	...	...	15,432
Sewing Machine	...	...	8,332
Anchors and Chains	...	...	497
Brassware	...	...	28,949
Copperware	...	...	2,266
Hardware and Cutlery	...	...	17,951
Iron Bar and Nail Rod	...	...	1,893
Iron, Corrugated	...	...	22,827
Iron Hoop	...	...	1,096
Iron Nails (Wire and Rose)	...	...	10,091
Iron Sheet	...	...	173
Ironware	...	...	35,965
Lead Sheet	...	...	734
Leadware	...	...	96
Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, Parts and Accessories	...	...	95,751
Steel and Steelware	...	...	376
Tin Plates	...	...	949
Tinware	...	...	2,286
Tools, Instruments and Implements ...	...	...	47,893
Wire and Wire Rope	...	...	10,215
Zincware	...	...	11,482
Plated and Silverware	...	...	734
Other Manufactured Metal of Sorts ...	...	...	12
Materials—			
Gas and Electric Fittings	...	...	173
Telephone and Telegraph Fittings ...	...	...	665
Value of sub-class (*b*) ...			327,598
(*c*) Other—			
Ammunition, etc.—			
Detonators and Fuse	...	...	2,405
Gunpowder	...	...	707
Bamboo and Rattanware	...	...	5,867
Books and Maps	...	...	10,155
Bricks and Tiles	...	...	11,601
Cabinetware	...	...	13,530
Candles	...	...	2,048
Cards, Playing	...	...	1,991
Carriages and Carriage Materials	...	...	1,613
Cement	Casks.	2,392	12,803
Chemical	...	...	12,173
Clocks and Watches	...	...	3,658
Earthenware and Crockery	...	...	51,567
Fancy Goods and Toys	...	...	17,130

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.—*Continued.*

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1924.—Ctd.*

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
			$
CLASS *C.*—(*Continued.*)			
(*c*) Other—(*Continued.*)			
Fireworks	...	...	3,114
Glass and Glassware	...	...	13,515
Glass Bottles	...	...	290
Hides, Tanned	Pkls.	198 02	6,795
Indigo	...	...	2,251
Japanware	...	...	40
Jewellery	...	...	2,375
Joss Sticks and Joss Paper	...	...	5,782
Lamp and Lampware	...	...	9,454
Cork	...	...	548
Leather, etc., Patent and Manufactured—			
Boots and Shoes	...	...	17,638
Boxes and Trunks	...	...	2,422
Leatherware	...	...	1,453
Matches	*Cases.* 136 *Tins.* 1	*Pkts.* 43 ...	5,075
Mats and Mattings	...	...	17,826
Musical Instruments	...	...	4,267
Oilman's Sundries	...	...	8,015
Paints and Varnishes	...	...	9,837
Paper and Paperware	...	...	14,593
Perfumery	...	...	10,244
Photographic Materials	...	...	1,529
Ships and Boats	...	...	8,590
Shoes and Slippers not leather	...	...	2,300
Soap and Soda	...	...	20,322
Toilet Soap	...	...	1,051
Stationery	...	...	17,197
Tar—			
Coal	...	...	2,181
Tyre Rubber	...	...	11,471
Woodenware and Furniture	...	...	22,720
Value of sub-class (*c*) ...	...	...	370,143
Total Value of Class *C.* ...	...	...	1,615,368
CLASS *D.*			
Bullion—			
Gold	...	...	73,372
Species—			
Gold Coin	...	...	4,030
Total Value of Class *D.* ...	...	...	77,402
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	3,570,688

APPENDIX B.—*Continued.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.—*Continued.*

II.—*Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1924 and 1923.*

Articles.	How counted.	1924.		1923.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS *A*.			$		$
A.—Live Animals, Foods, Drinks and Narcotics.					
Animals—					
Cattle	Nos.	349	12,752	1,256	55,706
Poultry	Doz.	6,143½	22,130	1,694	5,545
Sheep and Goats	Nos.	13	102	5	43
Swine	"	45	465	71	1,416
Other Animals	...	...	149	...	262
Birds	...	...	232	...	117
Betelnuts, Dried	Pkls.	42,548.81	340,388	45,434.64	372,072
Betelnuts, Fresh	Nos.	2,745,250	1,107	411,600	370
Blachan	Pkls.	957.77	6,483	589	3,410
Coconuts	Nos.	892	33	200	7
Drugs and Medicine	...	...	288	...	...
Eggs, Fresh and Salted	...	...	372	...	47
Fish—					
Dry and Salted	Pkls.	14,825	151,464	20,467	248,868
Shark Fins	"	13.19	705	7.50	811
Budu	...	...	..	Jars 2,829	4,244
Fruits—					
Fresh of Sorts	...	...	3,672	...	8,975
Dried and Preserved	...	...	411	...	6,708
Grains, etc.—					
Beans and Peas	Pkls.	283.17	2,556	418	5,863
Rice	"	3,937.25	18,000	2,815.20	15,358
Padi	"	4,218.73	11,095	8,826	20,914
Lard—	"	20.17	550	...	...
Mineral and Aerated Waters ...	Cases.	139	839	15	81
Oilman's Stores (Provisions in Tins, Bottles and Jars Unenumerated)	...	...	20,182	...	...
Provisions—					
Fresh and Salted	...	...	1,591	...	825
Durian Cake	Pkls.	.68	1,210	1,025.96	18,609
Sugar—					
Molasses	Pkls.	10.38	92	2.87	27
Sugar Cane	...	...	53	...	10
Tapioca—					
Flour	Pkls.	3	9	...	...
Tobacco—					
Tobacco	"	7.23	413	2.35	121
Vegetables—					
Fresh	...	...	543	...	36
Preserved	...	...	47	...	20
Total Value of Class *A*. ...	...	...	597,933	...	770,465

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.—*Continued.*

II.—*Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1924 and 1923.—Ctd.*

Articles.	How counted.	1924.		1923.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
CLASS *B.*					
B.—Raw Materials.—					
(*a*) Textile—					
Value of sub-class (*a*) ...	...	...	Nil.	...	Nil.
(*b*) Metal					
Tin-ore	Pkls.	...	...	13.17	828
Value of sub-class (*b*) ...	...	...	Nil.	...	828
(*c*) Other—(*Continued.*)					
Attaps	...	...	702	...	240
Bamboo	...	...	437	...	52
Copra	Pkls.	125,586	1,298,453	107,077	1,043,420
Gums, Dyes and Resins—					
Dammar, Batu	,,	10	37	...	...
Dammar, Mata Kuching ...	,,	461.09	6,839	522	6,319
Para Rubber	,,	56,855.96	3,356,559	56,528.91	3,754,562
Sticklace	,,	6.12	217	...	...
Hides and Skins—					
Hides, Dried	,,	2,309.43	33,101	1,752.70	26,294
Horns	,,	5.10	50	...	...
Ivory	...	...	...	.64	160
Lime	Pkls.	93.25	244	39	43
Oils—					
Coconut	,,	6.01	180	3.25	107
Rattan	,,	163.59	903	...	...
Tallow	,,	228.31	3,262	103.74	1,191
Trees and Plants	...	...	212	...	45
Wood.—					
Firewood	...	...	9	...	...
Gharu	Pkls.	4.12	727	2.06	440
Planks	...	...	61	...	382
Timber	...	...	1,796	...	2,090
Value of sub-class (*c*) ...	...	...	4,703,789	...	4,835,345
Total Value of Class *B.* ...	...	...	4,703,789	..	4,836,173

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

II.—*Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1924 and 1923.—Ctd.*

Articles.	How counted.	1924.		1923.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS *C.*			$		$
(*a*) Textile—					
Apparel, Hoisery, Haberdashery, Millinary and Drapery, etc. ...	...	...	6	...	231
Cotton Goods—					
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains ...	Corges.	801	37,623	442½	20,268
Cardage—					
Coir	...	...	1	...	...
Hats and Caps	...	...	439	...	...
Silk Goods—					
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains ...	Corges.	256¾	38,499	102½	20,481
Other Manufactured Textiles of Sorts	...	...	5,464	...	...
Value of sub-class (*a*) ...	...	...	82,032	...	40,980
(*b*) Metal—					
Brassware	...	...	4,754	...	2,561
Ironware	...	...	13,570	...	14,062
Tinware	...	...	50	...	...
Value of sub-class (*b*) ...	...	...	18,374	...	16,623
(*c*) Other—					
Books	...	...	240	...	311
Boots and Shoes	...	...	50	...	...
Bricks and Tiles	...	...	608	...	391
Earthenware	...	...	1,152	...	862
Jewellery	...	...	22	...	...
Mats and Mattings	...	...	834	...	...
Ships and Boats	...	...	1,075	...	1,463
Woodenware	...	...	825	...	255
Value of sub-class (*c*) ...	...	...	4,806	...	3,282
Total Value of Class *C.* ...	...	...	105,212	...	60,855
CLASS *D.*					
Bullion—					
Gold	Ozs.	20½	740	5	206
Total Value of Class *D.* ...	...	...	740	...	206
GRAND TOTAL VALUE ...	...	...	5,407,674	...	5,667,729

APPENDIX C.

LAND AND AGRICULTURE.

Return showing, approximately, the Area under Cultivation in Kelantan during 1924.

District.	Padi.	Coconuts.	Rubber.	Durians.	Sireh.	Sugar-cane.	Various, including tobacco, vegetables and fruit trees (grass land).	Total.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Kota Bharu (including Pasir Mas)	147,665	23,806	19,415	10,676	435	...	25,180	227,177
Ulu Kelantan	12,310	5,408	89,100	290	...	...	11	107,119
Pasir Puteh (including Bachok)	45,900	29,500	3,916	200	...	...	1,050	80,566
Total ...	205,875	58,714	112,431	11,166	435	...	26,241	414,862

APPENDIX *D.*

I.— ***Statistics showing the number of admissions and death rates of the Principal diseases during the last five years 1919 to 1924.***

Disease.	Total Treated.						Death.						Percentage.					
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Malaria ...	197	239	300	224	192	277	6	5	4	6	2	5	3·04	2·09	1·33	2·67	1·04	1·80
Ankylostomiasis ...	109	83	119	115	121	123	1	2	1	1	3	2	·91	2·40	·84	·86	2·47	1·62
Pneumonia ...	27	26	41	35	48	34	5	4	4	6	8	8	18·51	15·38	9·75	17·14	16·66	23·52
Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	9	25	13	...	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	11·11	16·00	23·07
Bronchitis ...	30	35	48	41	73	58	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2·43	...	...
Dysentery ...	77	64	63	31	27	64	7	7	5	...	1	1	9·09	10·93	7·93	...	3·70	1·56
Syphilis ...	142	248	234	147	251	173	1	3	...	...	...	...	·70	1·20	...	...	...	...
Yaws ...	46	124	191	136	233	346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcers ...	147	245	284	208	220	181	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	·40	...	...	·45	...

APPENDIX *D.—Continued.*

II.—DEATH ON ESTATES 1919—1924.

ESTATES.	POPULATION.						DEATHS.						PERCENTAGE.						Average.
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	
Duff Development Co., Ltd., Group:—																			
Kluat and Taku Estate	572	561	483	361	305	336	19	26	10	8	5	7	3·32	4·63	2·07	2·21	1·63	2·08	
Kenneth Estate ...	353	314	254	342	207	211	4	9	1	4	13	14	1·13	2·86	0·29	1·64	6·28	6·63	
Lower Sokor Estate...	264	311	277	192	185	192	3	16	9	3	16	5	1·13	5·14	3·24	1·56	8·64	2·60	
Kerilla Estate ...	572	638	552	402	326	300	5	31	14	10	11	6	0·87	4·85	2·53	2·98	3·37	2·00	
Kelantan Rubber Estates, Ltd.	426	447	418	339	315	316	21	35	23	31	23	17	4·92	7·83	5·50	9·13	7·30	5·37	
Kuala Pergau Rubber Plantations, Ltd. ...	403	343	246	150	144	230	16	21	14	5	7	7	3·97	6·12	5 69	3·33	4·85	3·04	
Kuala Nal Kelantan Rubber Co., Ltd.	480	476	345	252	260	275	15	41	27	12	17	15	3·12	8·61	7·82	4·76	6·53	5·45	
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	333	300	292	292	300	286	17	20	9	11	4	6	5·10	6·66	3·08	3·77	1·33	2·09	
Kuala Hau Estate ...	201	220	161	114	72	65	...	7	2	1	1	1	...	3·18	1·24	0·87	1·38	1·52	
Pasir Besar Estate ...	227	200	213	166	122	152	4	17	3	8	6	9	1·76	8·50	1·40	4·81	4·91	5·92	
Stapoh Nal Estate ...	147	178	141	103	123	133	5	8	4	1	4	3	3·40	4·49	2·83	0·97	3·25	2·18	
Kuala Geh Estate ...	274	270	204	153	158	151	18	26	16	18	5	3	6·56	9·62	7·84	11.73	3·16	1·98	
Mengkebang Estate ...	137	135	55	30	53	69	4	6	1	...	...	...	2·91	4·44	1·81	...	...	...	
Kuala Pertang Syndicate, Ltd.	267	311	198	343	389	432	7	8	3	9	18	28	2·62	2·57	1·50	2·62	4·62	6·48	
Pasir Gajah Estate ...	336	216	152	128	98	85	4	8	6	4	5	4	1·19	3·70	3·94	3·11	5·01	4·70	
Sungei Bagan Rubber Co., Ltd.	543	263	101	105	141	152	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	...	...	...	...	
Bagan River Rubber Co., Ltd.	...	...	241	85	85	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ulu Kesial Estate ...	192	206	102	55	117	135	1	19	9	1	...	4	0·52	9·22	8·82	1·81	...	...	
Pahi Plantations, Ltd. ...	262	287	254	148	383	360	16	27	3	7	15	15	6·10	9·40	5·11	4·71	7·81	4·13	
	5,989	5,676	4,689	3,760	3,783	4,009	159	326	154	133	150	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPEN

III.—Abstract of Meteorological Readings in

Year.	Kota Bharu.				Kuala Lebir.				Kuala Kelantan.				Kuala Nal.			
	Temperature.		Rainfall.		Temperature.		Rainfall.		Temperature.		Rainfall.		Temperature.		Rainfall.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.
1904 ...	...	...	...	...	94·0	62·0	100·36	5·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905 ...	90·0	67·0	97·44	7·27	96·0	63·0	89·78	5·10	91·0	68·0	94·08	11·44	...	...	...	...
1906 ...	92·0	72·0	107·44	3·80	94·5	67·0	136·96	7·88	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
1907 ...	93·7	68·0	108·37	7·31	94·0	62·0	120·54	7·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908 ...	90·7	71·0	109·13	7·74	95·0	69·0	95·16	5·36	89·0	70·0	106·40	9·42	...	...	...	...
1909 ...	91·7	69·0	90·09	4·58	95·0	67·5	73·09	3·71	92·0	70·0	89·56	5·51	...	...	...	...
1910 ...	92·5	68·5	123·40	4·49	93·5	68·0	115·78	5·35	90·0	70·0	100·46	4·75	...	...	...	...
1911 ...	91·5	66·5	165·86	11·05	97·2	64·0	105·84	4·59	91·0	71·0	152·83	11·39	95·0	66·0	107·95	6·12
1912 ...	91·5	67·5	108·60	4·01	95·8	67·0	98·78	5·97	...	...	111·71	7·30	92·0	69·0	103·13	6·12
1913 ...	95·0	68·0	112·85	5·20	96·0	62·0	112·13	9·84	...	...	110·28	3·90	94·0	69·0	106·99	10·00
1914 ...	96·0	68·0	100·00	6·95	98·0	66·0	74·69	3·87	93·0	70·0	89·13	6·02	100·0	68·0	86·66	3·30
1915 ...	96·0	67·0	95·80	4·96	96·6	66·5	97·52	5·99	91·0	72·0	90·77	5·08	98·0	64·0	99·04	4·50
1916 ...	95·0	63·0	151·52	13·43	96·3	64·5	112·46	8·00	91·0	71·0	131·98	11·15	97·0	64·0	115·66	9·85
1917 ...	97·0	67·0	165·62	13·24	95·4	67·4	102·56	8·43	91·0	72·0	143·39	11·35	98·0	66·0	98·09	10·40
1918 ...	95·0	63·0	132·23	6·03	96·5	65·2	89·89	3·98	89·0	69·0	121·03	7·35	89·0	62·0	102·27	4·97
1919 ...	97·0	68·0	125·74	7·98	97·2	67·0	103·23	3·93	91·0	69·0	93·73	6·32	91·0	65·0	104·56	4·65
1920 ...	96·0	66·0	128·51	12·23	95·0	67·5	97·04	7·24	90·0	72·0	104·04	8·50	87·0	63·0	92·64	9·30
1921 ...	96·0	69·0	126·99	9·80	96·8	69·0	135·12	8·15	89·0	72·0	129·70	7·75	87·0	66·0	139·61	8·34
1922 ...	95·0	68·0	194·25	15·52	94·0	67·0	72·25	5·62	90·0	72·0	172·24	14·10	87·0	67·0	157·71	9·65
1923 ...	95·0	67·0	108·23	4·97	...	...	...	...	90·0	70·0	104·18	18·33	87·0	62·0	132·01	7·67
1924 ...	95·0	69·0	106·98	12·80	...	...	...	...	92·0	71·0	92·21	10·49	87·0	65·0	105·31	9·17

Year.	Pasir Jinggi.		Kenneth Estate.		Ulu Kesial.		Pasir Puteh.		Kuala Krai.		Kuala Geh.		Pasir Gajah.		Kuala Pertang.		Kerilla Estate.	
	Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.	
	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.
1904 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
1905 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1910 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
1911 ...	102·10	3·76	131·96	6·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93·60	6·54	...	...	...	...
1912 ...	90·92	6·72	113·78	9·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98·86	6·90	...	...	...	...
1913 ...	108·72	10·60	118·08	10·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124·16	11·50	...	...	...	...
1914 ...	64·13	2·47	79·15	3·76	...	...	94·81	6·97	49·72	2·16	...	...	74·64	4·10	...	...	...	...
1915 ...	83·19	3·54	90·33	5·51	...	...	...	...	85·97	4·00	...	...	109·26	5·90	...	...	...	...
1916 ...	110·15	6·55	...	...	151·50	...	140·95	9·50	111·36	9·65	...	...	123·64	...	...	...	...	...
1917 ...	100·41	7·00	99·97	11·32	142·48	15·14	115·15	11·10	98·65	7·15	133·13	11·20	106·70	7·02	107·12	7·86	118·78	9·82
1918 ...	83·62	3·27	107·88	6·71	131·87	4·83	102·79	2·20	94·73	4·38	125·93	7·00	109·89	6·26	113·12	5·55	133·66	5·28
1919 ...	96·30	5·45	104·50	4·59	139·15	5·80	135·57	7·23	98·58	4·14	120·03	5·60	126·22	6·26	121·11	6·23	153·01	9·55
1920 ...	76·71	2·31	101·16	7·40	93·35	3·70	125·38	15·63	93·58	6·57	91·28	8·36	108·71	7·16	94·47	3·87	104·94	8·40
1921 ...	123·40	8·01	123·32	3·06	152·92	8·80	159·89	11·19	136·85	8·36	138·55	9·08	151·49	8·91	129·61	8·43	141·92	6·66
1922 ...	133·58	6·25	144·60	8·92	148·05	9·50	223·08	20·97	143·97	7·10	152·64	11·59	182·19	12·10	139·14	8·00	166·21	10·85
1923 ...	95·84	5·16	128·87	6·50	156·11	7·36	123·50	8·58	129·35	6·90	135·18	9·40	152·08	11·05	123·97	6·54	127·25	8·95
1924 ...	103·24	7·40	120·13	10·75	113·92	10·20	124·63	12·65	105·37	10·78	107·34	9·56	126·97	12·57	105·67	10·85	110·25	9·45

IX *D.—Continued.*

HE STATE OF KELANTAN FROM 1904 TO 1924.

EAR.	PA[illegible] ANTATIONS.				CHANING.				TAKU ESTATE.				PASIR BESAR.			
	Temperature.		Rainfall.		Temperature.		Rainfall.		Temperature.		Rainfall.		Temperature.		Rainfall.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Total	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	85·11	6·28	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96·12	5·56	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	73·63	3·36	...	...	51·40	3·25
...	...	...	107·45	4·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	114·14	3·91	...	...	137·76	5·84
...	93·0	64·0	97·80	3·55	...	...	106·09	3·83	...	...	115·67	4·10	...	...	122·57	6·80
...	93·0	66·0	91·77	7·00	...	...	96·16	7·00	...	...	99·82	6·60	...	...	68·84	5·80
...	90·0	71·0	101·54	9·35	...	...	104·85	9·35	...	...	111·32	9·22	...	...	119·74	9·40
...	94·0	65·0	64·72	4·58	97·0	66·0	65·10	4·76	...	...	72·21	...	...	...	45·93	3·90
...	97·0	68·0	79·68	5·00	98·5	66·0	95·05	5·24	...	...	69·89	3·34	...	...	125·16	5·19
...	97·0	62·0	110·61	8·10	96·0	64·0	113·88	8·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	116·86	9·52
...	96·0	68·0	98·13	8·69	96·0	63·0	95·98	7·59	.	...	111·16	9·60	...	...	135·38	16·04
...	98·0	61·0	93·34	3·50	97·0	63·0	88·60	2·94	...	...	106·50	6·00	...	...	115·29	5·45
...	101·0	66·0	96·30	4·09	98·0	66·0	96·97	3·80	...	...	115·70	5·30	...	...	129·13	6·00
...	98·0	66·0	99·66	6·55	96·0	67·0	82·16	4·02	...	...	95·00	4·03	...	...	111·23	7·23
...	99·0	67·0	126·49	8·50	96·5	68·0	111·38	8·01	...	...	129·21	8·45	...	...	137·29	6·90
...	92·0	69·0	122·97	5·10	95·5	67·0	113·77	5·09	93·0	71·0	145·52	8·76	...	...	150·37	5·80
...	92·0	64·0	95·64	5·27	98.0	64·0	89·32	5·42	96·0	66·0	137·48	7·15	99·0	66·0	95·92	8·70
...	91·0	69·0	106·80	8·07	98·0	66·0	94·43	7·00	97·0	68·0	107·95	10·20	102·0	72·0	93·91	7·82

EAR.	DOMINION.		DOMINION R. CO.		LOWER SOKOR.		KUALA PERGAU.		BALAH ESTATE.		BAGAN RIVER R CO.		SUNGEI BAGAN R. CO.		STAPOH NAL R. CO.		CHERANG TULI.	
	Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.	
	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	104·53	4·00	104·53	4·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	125·01	6·40	125·01	6·40	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	141·46	10·55	141·46	10·55	130·37	10·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
...	142·92	17·75	142·92	17·75	120·36	10·80	109·03	6·21	129·27	7·39	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	123·71	5·90	123·71	5·90	112·61	7·06	101·11	2·78	114·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	145·86	6·95	145·86	6·95	123·27	7·10	85·21	1·81	127·51	3·36	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	119·85	9·13	119·85	9·13	108·60	7·20	81·40	1·59	93·12	5·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	154·61	8.96	154·61	8·96	144·73	7·30	93·45	2·42	157·41	5·48	146·24	8·34	152·03	9·00	126·77	7·95	...	...
...	161·62	11·15	161·62	11·15	169·61	11·32	112·48	5·96	152·71	7·11	173·67	5·70	205·96	8·35	137·04	11·65	...	...
...	142·64	11·00	142·64	11·00	109·01	2·66	104·26	4·28	113·72	5·50	146·40	7·89	155·25	8·03	128·21	5·05	...	...
...	127·53	11·14	127·53	26·30	82·20	9·30	117·09	6·88	129·41	9·18	130·33	10·50	145·68	8·60	111·40	11·12	131·79	12·24

APPEN

IV.—ABSTRACT OF THERMOMETER AND RAINFALL OBSERVATION

Months.	Kota Bharu.				Kuala Kelantan.				Kuala Nal.			
	Thermometer. Mean.			Total Rainfall during the month.	Thermometer. Mean.			Total Rainfall during the month.	Thermometer. Mean.			Total Rainfall during the month.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	
January ...	86·00	73·00	13·00	5·27	83·26	75·77	7·48	8·70	77·38	67·70	10·00	13·86
February ...	89·03	73·37	15·65	6·82	85·27	75·96	9·31	4·73	81·03	68·78	12·24	4·88
March ...	87·32	73·80	13·51	21·41	84·93	76·52	8·42	14·08	80·38	68·83	11·51	15·85
April ...	91·36	75·33	16·03	1·33	87·83	77·53	10·30	·99	83·43	69·46	13·66	5·17
May ...	91·64	75·38	16·25	4·41	87·84	77·68	10·16	1·68	82·83	70·51	11·96	5·19
June ...	91·33	74·36	16·96	8·38	88·03	76·50	11·53	4·87	80·30	69·66	13·33	2·65
July ...	90·67	74·67	16·00	4·49	87·29	76·61	10·68	1·90	78·67	70·03	12·51	2·34
August ...	91·38	74·00	17·38	4·04	88·55	75·90	12·64	2·99	82·80	69·35	13·45	5·44
September ...	90·60	74·20	16·40	3·23	87·90	75·93	11·96	5·03	80·90	68·80	12·10	9·64
October ...	90·25	74·45	15·80	7·65	86·97	75·97	11·00	5·92	80·03	68·96	11·32	9·68
November ...	86·96	73·13	13·83	25·06	83·20	74·90	8·30	26·55	77·96	68·10	9·86	26·24
December ...	84·03	72·03	12·00	14·89	81·93	73·64	8·29	14·77	75·12	66·64	8·48	4·37
Total Rainfall ...	106·98				92·21				105·31			
Average monthly Rainfall ...	8·91				7·68				8·77			
Mean Temperature...	81·59				76·07				74·48			

Months.	Pasir Besar.	Pasir Jinggi.	Ulu Kesial.	Pasir Puteh.	Kuala Krai.	Kuala Geh.	Pasir Gajah.	Kuala Pertang.	Dominion Rubber Co.
	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.
January	9·60	12·06	11·77	12·49	14·67	10·83	13·55	12·06	14·28
February	4·40	3·88	5·35	10·78	3·30	5·04	7·29	6·06	6·47
March	9·40	11·64	16·22	26·53	14·21	17·16	25·49	20·57	18·96
April	3·15	4·81	7·38	3·64	3·34	6·01	6·28	5·25	6·54
May	4·62	4·04	7·65	5·24	4·57	6·79	3·08	3·10	5·59
June	3·86	9·59	3·79	4·54	5·00	4·26	5·07	3·90	3·50
July	5·51	2·84	4·86	4·56	1·77	1·45	1·48	1·87	7·11
August	5·71	4·73	2·12	4·81	6·05	7·19	7·33	5·21	4·94
September	10·17	10·20	11·78	8·87	7·71	7·82	10·67	8·91	18·14
October	12·27	13·75	13·79	8·85	12·89	6·45	11·99	8·67	10·50
November	19·71	23·23	24·08	24·40	29·31	24·21	29·76	26·79	26·30
December	6·11	2·47	5·13	9·92	2·55	6·13	4·98	3·28	5·20
Total Rainfall	93·91	103·24	113·92	124·63	105·37	103·34	126·97	1[illegible]5·67	127·53
Average monthly Rainfall...	7·82	8·60	9·49	10·38	8·78	8·61	10·58	8·80	10·62
Mean Temperature ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DIX *D.—Continued.*

AT STATIONS OF THE STATE DURING THE YEAR 1924.

Months.	Pahi Plantations.				Chaning Estate.				Taku Estate.			
	Thermometer. Mean.			Total Rainfall during the month.	Thermometer. Mean.			Total Rainfall during the month.	Thermometer. Mean.			Total Rainfall during the month.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	
January ...	81·35	72·38	8·97	11·17	87·74	70·74	17·00	10·04	85·10	72·30	12·80	12·55
February ...	85·31	73·48	11·83	3·48	90·76	71·62	19·14	3·84	88·40	73·50	14·90	4·92
March ...	84·19	74·35	9·84	11·33	90·64	72·09	18·55	12·29	88·00	74·00	14·00	16·02
April ...	88·10	75·30	12·80	4·95	93·76	72·93	20·83	5·09	92·60	74·60	18·00	5·96
May ...	87·03	75·77	11·26	3·82	92·26	72·61	19·65	3·53	90·60	75·40	15·20	4·32
June ...	86·73	74·53	12·20	9·17	92·63	72·33	20·30	5·85	91·20	73·90	17.30	3·85
July ...	86·00	75·16	10·84	6·44	90·97	72·71	18·26	6·01	90·40	73·70	16·70	3·27
August ...	83·06	74·25	8·81	7·26	92·19	72·32	19·87	6·50	90·60	73·10	17·50	5·18
September ...	84·46	72·90	11·56	11·67	91·73	71·73	20·00	11·74	89·90	73·80	16·10	10·42
October ...	85·70	73·51	12·19	11·93	90·64	72·16	18·48	8·58	90·20	73·80	16·40	9·40
November ...	83·10	73·06	10·04	23·49	87·86	71·93	15·93	17·93	88·00	74·00	14·00	27·67
December ...	81·03	72·03	9·00	2·09	86·42	70·00	16·42	3·03	83·60	72·10	11·50	4·39
Total Rainfall ...	106·80				94·43				107·95			
Average monthly Rainfall ...	8·90				7·86				8·99			
Mean Temperature...	79·28				81·26				81·36			

Months.	Kenneth Estate.	Lower Sokor.	Kuala Pergau.	Balah Estate.	Kerilla Estate.	Sungei Bagan.	Bagan River.	Stapoh Nal Estate.	Cherang Tuli Estate.
	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.
January	9·35	13·90	10·96	18·35	13·27	15·55	13·80	11·43	13·08
February	5·97	2·85	6·74	5·41	5·72	7·99	7·56	5·29	10·08
March	16·82	7·50	8·48	10·62	14·58	26·81	29·27	19·99	23·55
April	2·63	2·45	7·19	9·38	4·65	5·76	5·49	5·33	6·24
May	7·80	4·25	9·36	5·11	6·72	6·37	6·57	4·67	6·44
June	6·64	3·70	6·75	4·29	6·25	9·38	3·82	6·01	4·47
July	3·75	1·95	5·13	6·73	4·68	5·94	2·69	1·37	4·66
August	9·27	2·05	8·82	6·53	6·99	8·91	5·98	6·78	6·20
September	13·57	5·85	14·58	14·82	9·29	13·27	10·30	8·68	13·04
October	11·14	11·58	10·84	12·02	10·09	9·51	6·51	11·28	8·38
November	25·46	22·10	22·21	26·00	22·59	29·32	32·06	26·82	26·45
December	7·73	4·02	6·03	10·15	5·42	6·87	6·28	3·75	9·20
Total Rainfall ...	120·13	82·20	117·09	129·41	110·25	145·68	130·33	111·40	131·79
Average monthly Rainfall...	10·01	6·85	9·75	10·78	9.18	12·14	10·86	9·28	10·98
Mean Temperature ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX *E.*

AUDIT.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Trade.		Land Revenue.	Gold Royalty.	Tin Duty.	Posts and Telegraphs.	Census.
			Imports.	Exports.					
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1903–1904 (1321) ...	...	...	1,000,000*	1,500,000*	17,000*	...	...	3,566	275,000*
1904–1905 (1322) ...	168,109	153,862	835,182*	1,496,661*	22,962	2,113	...	5,234	...
1905–1906 (1323) ...	207,980	205,232	1,081,606	1,094,717	24,730	2,928	...	6,475	...
1906–1907 (1324) ...	279,784	262,081	1,388,435	1,153,948	31,451	6,515	30	6,134	...
1907–1908 (1325) ...	317,388	317,613	1,141,874	1,385,997	53,984	7,304	55	4,886	...
1908–1909 (1326) ...	335,299	307,156	1,500,928	1,124,801	75,047	10,365	85	5,654	...
1909–1910 (1327) ...	370,959	377,062	1,175,158	1,473,413	102,656	9,250	301	7,424	...
1910 (1328) ...	419,327	403,552	1,428,676	1,575,259	104,474	5,692	2,184	21,014	...
1911 ...	487,674	574,850	2,237,820	1,505,795	97,236	3,917	2,962	33,000	286,751†
1912 ...	535,669	665,608	2,729,912	1,529,827	128,869	3,349	2,205	22,100	...
1913 ...	676,020	672,137	3,948,325	2,022,307	150,617	815	851	27,208	...
1914 ...	762,772	805,965	2,721,898	1,891,162	138,049	1,036	689	25,095	...
1915 ...	692,556	753,586	1,587,871	1,907,678	128,110	1,117	600	26,260	...
1916 ...	822,860	870,474	1,866,451	3,322,524	155,138	49	351	27,170	...
1917 ...	910,291	755,611	2,196,384	4,550,531	179,373	21	340	31,915	...
1918 ...	955,402	899,161	2,581,408	3,615,079	206,238	...	507	32,502	...
1919 ...	1,141,444	1,065,012	3,876,679	5,467,424	266,138	...	173	44,444	...
1920 ...	1,328,955	1,403,208	5,679,510	6,206,642	286,788	60	570	56,027	...
1921 ...	1,160,262	1,678,432	4,108,595	2,848,171	320,572	60	396	55,095	309,293‡
1922 ...	1,310,020	1,539,318	2,983,248	3,577,038	349,190	...	223	70,143	...
1923 ...	1,396,855	1,271,887	3,070,562	5,667,729	357,196	10	83	69,780	...
1924 ...	1,422,113	1,442,032	3,570,688	5,407,674	373,009	37	..	76,142	...

* Estimated. † According to Census of 1911. ‡ According to Census of 1921.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER, TRENGGANU,

FOR THE YEAR

1924

BY

J. L. HUMPHREYS,

British Adviser, Trengganu.

SINGAPORE:

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1925.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

A.—GEOGRAPHICAL.

Geography.—Trengganu is a Malay State on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula, lying between the parallels of 4° and 5° 55′ North Latitude and the meridians of 102° 20′ and 103° 30′ East Longitude. It is bordered on the North and North-west by Kelantan, on the South and South-west by Pahang, and on the East by the China Sea. The inland boundaries follow the watersheds of the four main rivers—the Besut, Trengganu, Dungun, and Kemaman.

The configuration of the State is long and narrow—the length is approximately 150 miles and the greatest breadth 55 miles. The western and inland half of Trengganu is mountainous and almost uninhabited. The population is concentrated in the eastern half of the State along the river-plains and coastal belt. The highest peak is Gunong Batil (4,985 feet).

2. *Rivers.*—The country is divided into no less than sixteen separate river basins, all of which debouch into the China Sea. The Trengganu and Kemaman rivers, the most important, can both be entered at suitable stages of the tide by sea-going steamers of several hundred tons burden; both rivers have bars with a depth of seven feet at low water. The bars of the other rivers are impassable to other than small craft, but the Besut, Setiu, Dungun, and Paka are all streams of a respectable size.

3. *Islands.*—The State includes the Perhentian and Redang Island groups (both of which provide good harbours in all weathers), the Kapas Island ten miles south of Trengganu (which gives good anchorage in the North-east Monsoon), and other smaller islands, of which Pulau Tenggul is the largest.

4. *Minerals.*—Trengganu is the least opened up of the Unfederated States. It is undoubtedly rich in minerals: tin (lode and alluvial) and wolfram are being worked; graphite, haematite, magnetite, and monazite have been found.

B.—HISTORICAL.

5. *Early history.*—The early history of Trengganu is obscure. A Chinese monk and traveller, CHAO JU KUA, writing about A. D. 1225, mentions Trengganu as subject to the Buddhist Kingdom of Palembang in Southern Sumatra; and a Javanese work, the "Nagarakretagama" (A. D. 1365), refers to both Trengganu and Dungun as subject to the Javanese Empire of Mejapahit: neither reference need be taken to imply more than a nominal suzerainty.

6. *An early record.*—In 1923 a remarkable Malay inscription, dated 702 A. H. (1303 A. D.), was deciphered in Trengganu. The stone bearing it was found at Kuala Brang, a place twenty miles upstream from Kuala Trengganu, and is the fragment of a roughly squared pillar. The language of the inscription is Malay (with a strong admixture of Sanskrit and few Arabic words) and the script is Arabic—a combination for which there is no parallel, before the year 1468 A. D. The subject of the inscription is the Islamic Law of sexual offences. It is far the earliest known record of Islam as a State religion in the Malay Peninsula, and it proves the existence of a Muhammadan Kingdom in the upper Trengganu river a hundred years before the recorded date of the Islamic conversion of Malacca.

The stone has been placed in Raffles Museum, Singapore.

7. *Recent history.*—The Ruling House is descended from the Johore Bendahara ABDUL-HAMID, father of Sultan ABDUL-JALIL SHAH of Johore (1701 A. D.). The present Ruler, Sultan SLEMAN BADARU'L-ALAM SHAH, K.C.M.G., is twelfth of the line. Fressure from the Siamese was felt early in the eighteenth century, and Sultan Mansur (1730-1792) began the sending of a triennial tribute of BUNGA MAS (gold and silver filigree flowers) to the Kings of Siam. In 1787 and 1791 he applied to Captain Light (founder, in 1786, of Penang) for support against them, but throughout the nineteenth century the accident of geography and the policy of her Rulers made Trengganu the point in the Peninsula least touched by either Siamese or British influence.

8. By Treaty made in 1909 Siam transferred her nominal suzerainty to Great Britain, the sending of the BUNGA MAS ceased, and a British Agent (with Consular powers) was appointed. After amendment of Treaty in 1919 (following the report of a Commission of Inquiry) the Agent was replaced by a British Adviser, whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all matters affecting the general administration of the country and all questions other than those touching the Muhammadan Religion.

C.—CLIMATE.

9. *Climate.*—The North-east Monsoon, lasting from November to March, makes a distinct meteorological change in respect of temperature wind and rainfall. The rainfall chart shows a sharp rise in November and an abrupt fall early in the next year. The highest recorded annual rainfall on the coast is 165.5 inches; the average rainfall is about 120 inches.

In the coastal region the regular sea and land breezes modify the heat, which is never at any time oppressive, and the climate is both pleasant and healthy. The wind of the North-east Monsoon is sometimes strong enough between November and March to close the coast to shipping for short periods.

D.—POPULATION.

10. *Population.*—The population at the Census of 1921 was 153,765: 77,115 males and 76,650 females. The division by race was: Malays 145,523, Chinese 7,246, Indians 211, Europeans 34, and other nationalities 751.

The chief division by industries was as follows: fishing 9,350, agriculture 48,344, mining 531, wood-working 661, manufacture of textiles 9,334.

Note.—

1 dollar	=	2*s.* 4*d.*
1 pikul	=	133⅓ lbs.
17 pikuls	=	approximately 1 ton.
1 kati	=	1⅓ lbs.
1 tahil	=	1⅓ oz. av.

Annual Report on the State of Trengganu for the year 1924.

I.—Financial.

A.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

1. *Summary.*—The revenue collected in A. H. 1342 (13th August, 1923—31st July, 1924) was $779,032, against an original estimate of $728,340 and a revised estimate of $780,000. The expenditure was $766,534, against an original estimate of $837,939 and a revised estimate of $765,750. The excess of revenue over expenditure was $12,498.

The figures for the past five years are as follows:

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*Excess revenue.*	*Excess expenditure.*
A. H. 1338 (1920) ...	874,674	661,778	212,896	—
A. H. 1339 (1921)	547,619	759,054	—	211,435
A. H. 1340 (1922) ...	669,763	858,303	—	188,640
A. H. 1341 (1923) ...	642,679	788,902	—	146,223
A. H. 1342 (1924) ...	779,032	766,534	12,498	—

REVENUE.

2. *Details of Revenue.*—The increase of revenue for the year was $136,353 (21.2 per cent). A comparative statement of the revenue for 1341 and 1342 is given below:

Heading.	1341.	1342.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
Farms	30,329	25,564	...	4,765
Marine	12,892	17,276	4,384	...
Chandu and Liquors ...	204,865	224,513	19,648	...
Customs	286,934	373,138	86,204	...
Land	21,818	48,694	26,876	...
Municipal	20,330	22,355	2,025	...
Police	6,716	7,953	1,237	...
Courts	25,041	28,891	3,850	...
Posts and Telegraphs ...	25,779	18,694	...	7,085
Miscellaneous	7,024	10,840	3,816	...
Land sales	951	1,114	163	...
Total ...	642,679	779,032	148,203	11,850

The decrease of revenue under Posts and Telegraphs was due to exceptional sales of stamps used for revenue purposes in 1341; the actual work of the Department increased.

The increases of real importance were in respect of Customs, $86,204 (30 per cent), and Land, $26,876 (123 per cent). The former was due almost entirely to improved control, especially in the institution of systematic Trade and Duty Returns; the latter marks the beginnings of proper land administration in Trengganu. Both returns were records, but both will be largely increased in the current year.

EXPENDITURE.

3. *Details of expenditure.*—The following statement gives details of expenditure for the past four years:

Heading.	1339.	1340.	1341.	1342.	Estimated, 1342.
	$	$	$	$	$
1. H. H. the Sultan ...	112,451	100,100	80,851	80,700	81,318
2. Pensions and Ruling House Allowances	57,950	75,639	56,441	67,724	65,738
3. Personal Emoluments ...	300,976	356,670	365,612	375,269	405,297
4. Other Charges—					
(*a*) Annually Recurrent ...	56,482	61,177	57,499	75,874	90,284
(*b*) Special Services ...	24,573	46,361	22,115	14,653	14,442
5. Miscellaneous	95,501	126,256	63,736	30,454	22,060
6. Public Works—					
(*a*) Annually Recurrent ...	16,025	20,126	36,716	33,324	36,500
(*b*) Special Services ...	95,096	71,974	105,932	79,351	97,300
7. Interest on Loan ...	...	...	...	9,185	25,000
Total ...	759,054	858,303	788,902	766,534	837,939

The increase in Pensions as compared with 1341 was due to provision of annuities ($10,800) for the former owners of surrendered Concessions; the reduction in Miscellaneous was due to a special expenditure of $35,000 in the preceding year for resumption of land.

The saving on the Estimates, $71,405, was made up of economies on Salaries ($30,028) and Other Charges ($14,413), which are genuine savings, and of unexpended balances on Public Works ($17,949) and Interest ($15,815), which are carried forward.

Expenditure was strictly controlled throughout the year, and corresponded closely to the prepared Estimates.

The distribution of expenditure was as follows:

	$	*Percentage.*
A.—Personal Emoluments—		
Ruler, Ruling House, and Pensions ...	148,424	19·4
Salaries of Officials	375,269	48·9
B.—Other Charges—		
Annually Recurrent	109,198	14·3
Special Services	133,643	17·4
	$766,534	100

The percentage figure for Salaries (48·9) is high; but the actual amount ($375,269) is moderate, and represents the minimum cost compatible with efficient administration of this State, which is half as large again as Kedah. The percentage figure will rapidly decrease with expanding revenue.

B.—LOAN FOR DEVELOPMENT WORKS.

4. *Expenditure on Loan Account.*—Of the Straits Settlements Loan of $1,000,000 for Development Works $650,000 had been taken by the end of the year. Allocation of the Loan and Expenditure in 1341 and 1342 are as follows:

Heading.	Allocation.	Expenditure.	
		1341.	1342.
	$	$	$
I.—Special Public Works			
Salaries	67,000	...	17,815
Buildings	105,000	11,427	58,202
Plant	55,000	...	40,126
Roads	381,000	34,060	63,367
Telephones	12,000	...	703
Town Improvement ...	10,000	...	1,745
II.—Surveys, trigonometrical and topographical	75,000	542	27,529
III.—Resumption of Concessions ...	295,000	234,000	23,688
Total ...	1,000,000	280,029	233,175

The total amount expended at the end of the year was, therefore, $513,204, made up as follows:

	$
Special Public Works	227,445
Special Surveys	28,071
Resumption of Concessions	257,688
	$513,204

The terms of the Loan are as follows: the money will be taken as required over a period of five years with interest at 5 per cent; at the end of that period the advances will be put on a Loan basis, with such terms of interest and repayment as are agreed on at that time. The five years period expires in June, 1928.

C.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

5. *Assets and Liabilities.*—The financial position at the end of 1342 was as follows (the figures for the end of 1341 are given for comparison):

Liabilities.	On 30th Zulhijah, 1341.	On 30th Zulhijah, 1342.	Assets.	On 30th Zulhijah, 1341.	On 30th Zulhijah, 1342.
	$	$		$	$
S. S. Loan ...	300,000	650,000	Cash in Bank and Treasuries ...	54,294	157,043
Deposits ...	79,487	64,397	Advances ...	15,738	23,181
			Loans	17,080	16,852
			Cash in transit ...	...	4,269
			Excess of liabilities over assets ...	292,375	513,052
Totals ...	379,487	714,397	Totals ...	379,487	714,397

The deficit of $292,375 at the beginning of the year was made up of Loan expenditure, $280,029, and deficit on current Revenue account, $12,346.

The excess of liabilities over assets (513,052) at the end of the year was the amount of Loan expenditure ($513,204) less a small surplus on Revenue account ($152). The statement is, of course, purely a financial statement, and takes no account of the valuable material assets for which the Loan has been expended, viz., buildings, plant, roads, surveys, and resumed Concessions.

D.—GENERAL.

6. *General.*—In the three years 1921 - 1923 Expenditure exceeded Revenue by a total of $546,298. These three years of slump were—by an unfortunate coincidence—the very period in which the introduction of European Officers made possible for the first time the beginnings of development and useful expenditure. A surplus husbanded in the prosperous years of 1918 - 1920, economy in the bad years, and the grant of a Loan, have enabled the State to tide over a critical period without postponing the work of development. In the year under review revenue at length overtook expenditure; the modest surplus of $12,498 paid off the deficit on Revenue account ($12,346), and left a minute credit balance of $152 at the end of the year. The revenue for the current year (1343) is estimated at $927,800, a figure that will certainly be exceeded and will leave a surplus on current account of approximately $100,000. The policy of the State during the prosperous years immediately ahead will be to maintain a reasonable charge of Special Services on Revenue account, and at the same time to build up a surplus as provision for contingencies, fund for repayment of Loan, and security for further Loans to be taken in the future.

Appendix *A* gives a statistical return for the years 1330 - 1342 (1912 - 1924). It shows clearly the good results that have followed the gradual abolition of the old system of Revenue Farms. The only remaining farms are for gaming, pawnbroking, and the collection of turtle-eggs. The abolition of gaming is under consideration.

II.—Trade Agriculture and Industries.

A.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

7. *Total Trade.*—The establishment of a sub-department for the compilation of Trade Returns makes it possible for the first time in the history of the State to give a comprehensive statement of the total trade.

Details for the year 1924, are given in Appendix *B*.

The total trade of the State during the year was:

		$ c.	$ c.
Gross Imports	...	4,712,289 60	
Less re-exports	...	1,125,046 18	
NET IMPORTS	...	3,587,243 42	3,587,243 42
Gross Exports	...	6,452,421 60	
Less re-exports	...	1,125,046 18	
NET EXPORTS	...	5,327,375 42	5,327,375 42
Total value of the trade of the State	...		$8,914,618 84.
The excess of the value of net exports over net imports was ...	...	...	$1,740,132 00

The most interesting feature of these figures is perhaps the amount of re-exports; this figure gives an index to the importance of the port of Trengganu as a transhipping centre. The chief items in the total of $1,125,046.18 are rice to the value of $707,169 and salt to the value of $97,507.40 transhipped to Singapore. These two articles are the principal cargoes brought by native sailing vessels direct from Cochin-China, Hainan, and Siam. The wonderful natural advantage of the navigable mouth of the Trengganu river makes Kuala Trengganu a trading centre for Cochin-China and Hainan junks. This trade has been continuous for centuries.

The total value of the Export Trade from Trengganu to these countries was only $285,048.73, the chief items being arecanuts to the value of $144,894.67, gambier $30,377.28, sugar $27,383.30, *budu* $14,208, and Trengganu sarongs $11,583.

It is probable that the Trade Returns given in Appendix *B*, being the first compiled in Trengganu, are neither complete nor perfectly accurate. It has, however, been thought best to publish them even though strict accuracy cannot be guaranteed.

SINGAPORE—TRENGGANU TRADE.

8. *Singapore—Trengganu Trade.*—The figures supplied by the Registrar of Imports and Exports, Singapore, for the value of the Trade between Singapore and the State of Trengganu for the year 1924 are:

			$
Imports into Trengganu ...	...	...	1,031,300
Exports from Trengganu	...	...	3,460,790

These figures show an increase of $233,217 (28 per cent) for imports, and $713,185 (24 per cent) for exports.

The figures for the past five years are:

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
1920	1,571,789	3,544,905
1921	803,234	2,022,587
1922	629,689	2,092,247
1923	798,083	2,747,605
1924	1,031,300	3,460,790

Exports.—The totals of Exports to Singapore under the various heads of classification are:

		$
Class I.	Food, Animals, Drink and Tobacco ...	1,115,475
„ II.	Raw Materials	2,298,040
„ III.	Manufactured Articles	47,275
		$3,460,790

The principal items of Trengganu—Singapore trade were the following:

Article.	1923.			1924.		
	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.
			$			$
Copra	1,548	tons	273,641	2,228	tons	417,002
Dried fish and Blachan ...	5,354	„	996,716	5,432	„	943,140
Tin-ore	473	„	482,172	571	„	739,111
Wolfram-ore	280	„	85,110	171	„	43,050
Para Rubber	607	„	625,690	1,060	„	1,009,806
Arecanuts	219	„	35,147	229	„	43,265

Other items of this trade were rattans (194 tons) $22,622; mats and matting (2,489 cwt.) $26,802; gutta percha (12 tons) $27,062; cattle (448 head) $27,566.

9. *Imports.*—The totals of Imports from Singapore are:

		$
Class I.	Food, Animals, Drink and Tobacco ...	464,887
„ II.	Raw Materials	19,290
„ III.	Manufactured Articles	547,123
		$1,031,300

The principal items of Singapore—Trengganu trade were the following:

Article.	1923.		1924.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$		$
Rice	651 tons	71,287	700 tons	88,242
Sugar	109 „	25,880	232 „	45,243
Condensed milk ...	1,489 cases	20,862	2,473 cases	32,672
Tobacco	125,866 lbs.	73,055	114,394 lbs.	67,283
Cigars and Cigarettes ...	56,014 „	119,814	62,594 „	131,572
Piece Goods	4,642 pieces	41,823	...	67,325
Petroleum	21,782 cases	117,957	626 tons	106,031
Intoxicants	2,379 galls.	20,684	4,669 galls.	27,147
Iron and Steel (manufactured) ...	...	...	...	90,486
Machinery	...	...	...	39,936
Prepared opium ...	21,198 tahils	41,099	2,297 lbs.	53 579

Other items of Imports from Singapore were:

Wheat flour (68 tons) $10,565; Cement (403 tons) $13,635; and Silk thread (5,226 lbs.) $15,650.

The trade with Singapore shows a steady increase in both quantities and values from 1922 to 1924. It is considered that the spending in Trengganu of at least $500,000 on Loan account has been a stimulus to trade; there is every reason for anticipating a growing development of trade in the current year. The most noticeable features of the trade for the past year were the increased exports of copra and tin-ore; the increased imports of sugar and condensed milk, which may be classed as luxuries; and the import of manufactured iron and steel and machinery, which reflects development in mining and Public Works. A comparison of the Singapore Registrar's figures with the Trade Return given in Appendix *B* shows that they are far short of the true totals of trade between Trengganu and Singapore.

B.—MINES.

10. *Exports of ore.*—The total export of tin-ore to Singapore was 9,701 pikuls (571 tons), and of wolfram-ore 2,909 pikuls (171 tons).

The exports for the last four years are:

Year.	Tin-ore.		Wolfram-ore.	
	Pikuls.	Value.	Pikuls.	Value.
		$		$
1921	6,711	346,101	180	3,600
1922	7,240	356,167	2,924	44,400
1923	7,955	482,172	4,700	85,110
1924	9,701	739,111	2,909	43,050

11. *Freda Company.*—The Freda Tin Mining Company, Limited, at Bundi, Kemaman, produced 4,741 pikuls of ore; the labour force was 168. The Manager was Mr. J. Joice with four European Assistants. The area of the mine is 2,500 acres. The valley section contains the existing shafts

and mill; the hill section contains a series of lodes discovered in 1922. The extent of the lodes was tested and proved during the year by tunnels driven below the outcrops, from which an output was in the meantime maintained by working on a tribute system. Serveral new lodes were found. Ropeways and hill tramways connect the workings with the hill. Messrs. HENGGELER and Martin of Kuala Lumpur are Secretaries of this Company. The rainfall was 146 inches (on 165 days).

12. *Bundi Tin Mining Company.*—The bucket dredge of the Bundi Tin Dredging Company made its trial run in September and commenced serious operations in October. By the end of the year 1,002 pikuls of tin-ore had been won. The machinery is 284 H.P.; the labour force 282 (85 Malays, 197 Chinese). Mr. G. E. POOLE is Manager, with five European Assistants. Some trouble was caused by old sunken timber but the difficulty was successfully dealt with. The results were well up to expectations.

The construction of a second dredge to work the Cheneh valley is now contemplated.

13. *Other mines.*—Details of other tin mines are as follows:

Name of mine.	Output.		Labour force.	Nature of mine.
	1923.	1924.		
	Pikuls.	*Pikuls.*		
Sungei Ayam ...	690	1,027	255	Lode and alluvial
Tebak Tin Fields Ltd. ...	736	1,017	187	"
Kajang Kemaman Tin Ltd.	1,500	938	110	Lode

The output of Sungei Ayam was a record since the war. Several new lodes were discovered.

The three years sub-lease of the Kajang mine expired in May. Mr. E. F. SWANN took over the management on behalf of the Company in June.

At the end of the year the output of tin-ore from the Kemaman river had reached 1,500 bags monthly; there is every prospect that this amount will steadily increase in 1925.

Wolfram.—The Chenderong wolfram mine produced 2,758 pikuls of ore; the labour force was 65. The mine stopped work in November when the price of wolfram fell below $12 a pikul.

14. *Iron mines.*—The Kuhara Mining Company (Japanese) was given renewed prospecting rights over the Bukit Besi area in Dungun for a period of two years; large deposits of magnetite have been proved.

The Nanyo Kogyo Koshi Company took over the iron mines (hæmatite) at Machang Satahun in Kemaman. A light railway to convey the ore from the mine to a point on the Kemaman river accessible to boats of deep draught is under construction; the distance from the mine is five miles. Mining operations will commence in May or June, 1925. The ore is of very high quality, apparently 50 per cent higher than the ore produced by the same Company in Batu Pahat, Johore.

15. *General.*—The renewal of prospecting activity (due to the improved price of tin, better administration, and the resumption of Concessions) was reflected in the number of applications for licences; 52 licences were issued in 1342 as compared with 5 in 1341; 95 Individual Mining Licences were also issued.

The booklet called "Mining in Malaya", issued by the Malay States Information Agency, contains the following passages in a chapter on "Mining in Trengganu":

"Considering the large area of Trengganu only a very small proportion of it has been opened up. Nevertheless, the discoveries which have been made show that the deposits so far as they have been exploited, although of limited extent, are of great richness, and of a sufficiently encouraging nature to justify a campaign of more vigorous prospecting being undertaken in that country".

The steadily rising output in Kemaman, and the renewed prospecting activity in the Paka, Dungun, and Besut rivers, makes the mining outlook very promising.

C.—AGRICULTURE.

16. *Kretai Plantations.*—The returns of the two Kretai Companies are as follows:

Owners.	Acreage.		Cultivation.	Labour force.	Output 1924.
	Total.	Planted.			
East Asiatic Rubber Estates, Ltd.	4,513	4,329	Rubber	638	685,304 lbs.
East Asiatic Industri og Plantage Kompagni.	3,925	3,834	Coconuts	125	921,000 coconuts

Mr. H. Engberg is Manager of both Companies. The former Company exported 648,771 lbs. of rubber to Singapore; the staff consists of the Manager and six Danish Assistants. The latter Company exported 4,357 pikuls of copra to Singapore; there are two Danish Assistants.

The rainfall was 152.57 inches on the coast (194 wet days) and 167.55 inland (205 wet days). There was a record rainfall of 18.28 inches on November 24th, which did much damage to roads and bridges.

The health of Europeans and labour force was good throughout the year.

Sungei Pinang Estate.—The only other rubber estate of importance is the Sungei Pinang Estate, Kemaman. The planted area is 450 acres; the output was 225 pikuls of rubber; the labour force was 26. Mr. Tham Cheng Lew is Manager.

17. *General.*—The resumption of Concession has made large areas of agricultural land in the Kemaman, Paka, Dungun, and Trengganu rivers available for applicants.

The terms provisionally fixed for alienation are:

Premium ... $1.00 per acre.

Quit-rent ... 10 cents per acre per annum for 5 years, and thereafter $1.

The harvest of both wet and dry padi was well up to the average, but floods in November caused considerable damage to the new crops.

An increase in the areas brought under cultivation in certain districts is undoubtedly due to the decrease of crime. The fruit season, except for durian, was poor.

D.—FISHERIES AND INDUSTRIES.

18. *Fisheries.*—The export of dried fish to Singapore was 5,432 tons (valued at $943,140), as compared with 5,354 tons (valued at $990,716) in 1923. The figure is well above the average. A mild monsoon caused less interruption than usual in the fisheries, with a consequence that the boat-building industry was well maintained throughout the State. It is estimated that 12 per cent of the total adult population is supported by the fishing and fish-curing industry, a proportion higher than in any other State of the Peninsula. The many river-mouths spread along the extended coast-line, and the admirable island harbours of Redang and Perhentian, give Trengganu great natural advantages in this trade; the islands in particular may acquire strategic value as depots, accessible in the North-east Monsoon, if a big development of Malayan Fisheries comes about under the guidance of the Straits Settlements Fishery Department.

Mr. C. C. GREEN, Director of Fisheries, Straits Settlements, visited Trengganu in June and July to study local methods of fishing and fish-curing; he has given the Trengannu Government the benefit of valuable advice on several matters connected with this industry. Through his assistance it has been possible to recover export duty on fish caught in Trengganu waters by Japanese boats and taken direct by them to Singapore. Mr. GREEN inspected the more important fishing centres in the course of his visit.

Periodical returns of the species, quantity, and value of fish caught in Trengganu waters are sent to the Director of Fisheries by the Shahbandar.

19. *Industries.*—Silk and cotton sarongs, boats, rattan nets, ropes, brass and nickel ware, are staple Trengganu manufactures. Specimens of all these products were despatched to the British Empire Exhibition.

The development of the Public Works Shop and Yard has provided training and employment for many Trengganu Malays in carpentry, joinery, tile-making, boat-building, and other handicrafts.

The trading ability of Trengganu Malays is remarkable and has a long tradition. It is to some extent the result of geographical conditions; the Trengganu river, confined by rocky points and well scoured in a course of only 40 miles from the Kelamang Falls, has encouraged sea-going enterprise for hundreds of years. Shooners of as much as 150 tons burden are built locally by Malays and carry on a profitable trade with Siam, Singapore and Cochin-China. It is not unusual to find Chinese trade in Trengganu financed by Malay capital, a remarkable contrast to the conditions in other States. Trading experience has tended to foster habits of industry and frugality in the whole Malay population nf Trengganu.

E.—SHIPPING.

20. *Shipping.*—The steamers of the Siam Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., plying between Singapore and Bangkok, call weekly (both upward and downward) at Kuala Trengganu and Kretai.

The s.s. *Boribat* (352 tons), of the same Company, made 42 trips between Trengganu and Singapore; this vessel enters both the Trengganu and Kemaman rivers.

The s.s. *Hong Ho* (248 tons) made 43 trips to Trengganu, the s.s. "*Quorra*" (189 tons) 34 trips; the *Barratta* (120 tons) 26 trips. These steamers enter the rivers and serve other places of call along the coast.

The Trengganu schooner fleet numbers 112 vessels.

21. *Coast Lights.*—Kuala Trengganu is lighted with a Fourth Order Chance Bros. white port-light, with incandescent illuminant (2,000 candle-power); and Kuala Kemaman by a Fourth Order white port-light with concentric wick burner (150 candle-power). Both lights stand on small hills and are visible at a distance of from 10 to 20 miles.

A system of flag and (for night) lamp signals is in use for the service of shipping at all points of call along the coast.

III.—Administration and Legislation.

A.—STATE COUNCIL.

22. *State Council.*— The State Council met on 56 occasions during the year; during Ramthan the meetings were held at night. There was a great increase of work done. The Council consists of twelve Malay Members and the British Adviser.

23. *Legislation.*—The following Enactments were passed:

1. Protection of Wild Animals.
2. School Attendance.
3. Prohibition of Improper Intercourse.
4. Passports.
5. Administration of Estates (Amendment).
6. Goldsmiths.
7. Settlement.
8. Police Supervision.
9. Societies.
10. Marine.

Of these the last four are the most important. The Settlement Enactment provides for the settlement of land, establishment of boundary marks, and issue of permanent documents of title. It is the basis for the new land administration.

The Police Supervision Enactment provides for the observation of released convicts.

The Societies Enactment provides for the registration of all societies other than those specially exempted.

The Marine Enactment consolidates the law for registration of vessels and control of harbours.

Ten Regulations (*Peraturan*) were passed, dealing among other matters with the Licensing of Dealers in Jungle Produce, Municipal By-laws, Sale of Stamps to Dealers, and the Licensing of Cloth-hawkers.

Fifty-seven Proclamations (*Ishtahar*) were published on various matters.

B.—CONCESSIONS.

24. *Concessions Committee.*—The Committee (the British Adviser, the Mentri Besar, and three Members of Council), appointed in 1922 to negotiate for the resumption of the Ruling House Concessions, continued its work during the year.

At the end of 1342 nine Concessions and eight smaller areas, covering in all 416,785 acres, had been resumed for cash payments of $234,000 and 4 annuities, which amount at present to $10,800 and rise on a sliding scale (with the progress of revenue) to a maximum of $24,000, when the revenue of the State reaches $3,500,000 per annum.

There remain still to be resumed three Concessions, two in Kemaman and one in Paka.

A revenue of approximately $15,000 was derived during the year under review from the resumed areas.

C.—DISTRICTS.

25. *Districts.*—The steady progress of administration in the Districts is reflected in the following figures of increased revenue and reduced expenditure:

REVENUE.

Name of District.	1340.	1341.	1342.
	$	$	$
Kemaman	41,826	68,510	101,377
Kemasik, Kretai and Paka	38,839	53,350	77,306
Dungun	8,562	11,687	17,675
Marang	13,476	14,923	15,852
Kuala Brang	...	2,838	5,082
Besut	29,971	36,159	42,602
Totals ...	132,674	187,467	259,894

These figures of revenue are exclusive of chandu revenue which is all credited to Kuala Trengganu, and of duty paid in Singapore on certain tin exported from Kemaman (the amount in 1342 was $41,000).

EXPENDITURE.

EXPENDITURE.

Name of District.	1340.	1341.	1342.
	$	$	$
Kemaman	30,273	23,901	24,588
Kemasik, Kretai, and Paka	23,338	20,801	18,494
Dungun	7,414	6,832	5,264
Marang	8,933	7,478	6,711
Kuala Brang	...	3,509	3,832
Besut	20,531	18,100	19,148
Totals ...	90,489	80,630	78,037

26. *Kemaman.*—The union of the Southern out-stations (Kemaman, Kemasik, Kretai, Paka, and Dungun), as a single Division under a State Commissioner residing at Kemaman, was effected in July. The Dato' JAYA PERAKASA (formerly District Officer for Kemasik, Kretai, and Paka) was appointed State Commissioner, and the Assistant Adviser (Mr. J. V. COWGILL) was stationed in Kemaman from June onwards to assist him—an innovation of great importance. Remarkable improvements in the Kemaman area had been made by the co-operation of these two Officers before the end of 1924. The new system of administration will have cumulative and far-reaching effects on the welfare of the Southern half of the State. The presence of a European Officer in Kemaman is of great assistance to the European mining community.

Particularly good work was done in the snagging of the Cherul river and the sanitation of Chukai Town, for which a comprehensive Town Plan is in course of preparation. Construction on the road from Chukai to Ayer Puteh was begun in September, and by the end of the year the whole route was felled and cleared and earth-work was under construction on about one-third of the length. The work was done entirely by locally recruited Malay labour under Public Works Department superintendence.

The new Kemaman Government Offices were completed during the year; a new Police Station and Barracks were built; and the construction of a wharf (which will allow coastal steamers serving the port to come alongside) was commenced. The new light house at Kuala Kemaman, completed in July, has been of great help to all vessels navigating these waters.

With a proper allotment of the revenue derived from Chandu the Southern District produces approximately three-fifths of the total revenue of the State: the proportion will tend to increase with the development of the new tin and iron mines in Kemaman. There are good reasons for thinking that Kemaman will before many years be one of the richest districts in the Peninsula

27. *Other Districts.*—Kemasik, owing mainly to the improved price of rubber under Restriction, had on the whole a prosperous year. The mining development expected in Paka did not take place during the year under review. The District Officer did good work in snagging the river. A good trace has been made for a bridle-path from the mouth of the river to the mining area at Wah Li.

The Jajahan Tiga District (Kemasik, Kretai, and Paka) was left in good order by the Dato' JAYA; on his transfer to Kemaman he received a remarkable testimonial from the whole community, of all classes and nationalities.

The Dungun, Marang, and Kuala Brang Districts all made progress during the year. The administration of the Besut District alone remains unsatisfactory.

The District Officers all wrote useful Reports on the work of the year.

28. *Resumption of Control in Districts.*—During the year a settlement was made of a long standing and troublesome matter connected with the Districts, *viz.*, the compensation to be paid to the Rajas and Officials who enjoyed their revenues under the old régime. The grant of these revenues dates from 1882, when the late Sultan Zenalabidin, then a youth, distributed eight River-Districts and the four main tributaries of the Trengganu river to certain Chiefs and members of the Ruling House. With revenues of the rivers went rights of administration on semi-feudal conditions. The system continued until 1913 when it was ended by the Raja Muda (later Sultan Muhammad), who resumed the revenues and control of the twelve districts concerned and promised pensions to the former beneficiaries. The promise was, however, not carried out until after the change of Treaty in 1919. During the past year the grant of pensions, Ruling House allowances, and charitable allowances to the persons concerned was completed. Prolonged inquiries and negotiations, from 1920 to 1924, were necessary before proper decisions could be made in this matter.

D.—AUDIT AND TREASURY.

29. *Audit Office.*—The Auditor ('CHE MHD. KASIM BIN HUSIN) did valuable work throughout the year, both in auditing revenue and expenditure, and in assisting other departments to improve their methods.

A special Committee (Assistant Adviser, State Secretary, and Auditor) prepared a new edition of General Orders: the work of revision was done with skill and care. The Assistant Adviser and Auditor also drew up Financial Rules for the improvement of Treasury procedure; some good result is already noticeable in prompter payments to the Treasury and more careful financial accounts.

E.—OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Customs, Chandu, and Marine.

30. *Revenue.*—The Superintendent (Dato' Sri Andika Raja, reports revenue as follows:

	A. H. 1341. $	A. H. 1342. $
Customs	286,934	373,138
Chandu and Liquors	204,865	224,513
Marine	12,892	17,276

Expenditure (Kuala Trengganu only) was $28,986.

31. *Chandu.*—Of the total $224,513 (Chandu and Liquors) $2,504 was on account of Liquors.

The consumption of prepared opium was 27,911 tahils (25,842 tahils in 1923). The retail price was $10.50 per tahil throughout the year. There was no alteration in the existing law. Stocks in hand at the end of the year were 3,171 tahils. Prepared opium (for consumption off the premises) was retailed at Kuala Trengganu and Kemaman by Government Officials, an innovation that makes for closer control of sales; the system will be gradually extended throughout the State.

32. *Customs.*—The Customs revenue, $373,138, was made up of duties on Imports $151,150 and on Exports $221,988.

The principal items were as follows:

—	Import Duties.	—	Export Duties.
	$		$
Liquors ...	15,323	Tin-ore ...	60,248
Kerosene ...	23,254	Dried fish ...	53,691
Silk and Cotton Goods	38,211	Para Rubber ...	37.886
Tobacco, Cheroots and Cigarettes ...	57,021	Copra ...	20,818
Matches ...	15,813	Jungle Produce ...	13,240
		Betel-nut ...	9.948
Other Items ...	1,528	Other items ...	26,157
Total ...	151.150	Total ...	221,988

The chief increases were in respect of tin-ore ($19,997), para rubber ($19,108), tobacco ($13,337),silk and cotton goods ($15,829), and matches ($8,498). The organisation of the Customs Department was improved under the advice of the Assistant Adviser before his transfer to Kemaman; much remains to be done, but a useful start was made with Trade and Duty returns.

The new Customs Offices were opened at Kuala Trengganu in February; they are the first permanent Customs buildings in the State.

TOWN BOARD, KUALA TRENGGANU.

33. *Town Board.*—Revenue and expenditure were as follows:

—	1340.	1341.	1342.
	$	$	$
Revenue	12,714	13,713	15,256
Expenditure	16,215	14,117	13,897

The increase of revenue was $1,543, and the decrease of expenditure was $220—results that reflect credit on the Officers of the Department. 'CHE ALIAS BIN ABDULHAMID was succeeded as Superintendent by Tengku SRI PEKERMA RAJA for the last half of the year.

The Town and markets were kept clean; a motor lorry has been purchased for the removal of refuse.

34. *Town Plans.*—Further progress was made with the Town Plan for Kuala Trengganu prepared by Mr. D. H. LAIDLAW and amended with the advice of Mr. C. C. READE, Town Planner, Federated Malay States. Surveys done by Mr. C. C. BEST in December made it possible to complete the main plan for approval; the lay-out includes reservations for new roads and for enlargement of existing roads, two shop houses and market areas, open space reserves and semi-public purposes reserves.

The reservations of land made in past years for the Police, Medical, and Public Works Departments, Government offices, and European quarters are fitted into the revised Town Plan. Detailed plans for the development of separate areas will be prepared as occasion arises.

Satisfactory Town Plans for the villages of Paka and Kuala Besut were prepared by Mr. D. H. LAIDLAW.

PRINTING OFFICE.

35. *Printing Office.*—The small Government Printing Office did useful work throughout the year; expenditure (exclusive of cost of materials, $6,000) was $5,773 ($5,962 in 1341). Practically all forms in use in Government departments and all Regulations and Proclamations printed in Jawi, are produced in this office.

Arrangements were made in August, through the courtesy of the Straits Settlements Government, for the printing of Trengganu Enactments in the Government Printing Office, Singapore, on the Linotype Jawi machines recently installed. During his visit to Singapore in September His Highness the Sultan was shown over the Office by the Superintendent, Mr. J. E. TYLER.

DEPARTMENT OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS.

36. *Religious Affairs.*—The expenditure for the year was $13,734; the revenue of the Department was $3,715 (registration of Muhammadan marriage and divorce $2,875; licensing of Wakils $840).

The number of marriages registered was 2,626; of divorces 1,622; of reconciliations 275.

The Department carries on the registration of Muhammadan marriage and divorce, licenses Court Pleaders, arranges the calendar and dates of Muhammadan festivals, superintends mosques, alms, Mecca passports, wakafs, and Baitu'l-mal. A special sub-department for the investigation and recovery of unpaid Baitu'l-mal property was established during the year and did useful work.

IV.—Land and Surveys.

37. *Land Office.*—Mr. J. E. KEMPE was Commissioner of Lands throughout the year. The revenue (including sales of land) was $49,804; the estimate was $43,900. The revenue in 1341 was $22,769. Expenditure was $26,906.

Revenue.—Part of the increase of revenue was due to collection of arrears of rent and premia that had accumulated before the appointment of an European Commissioner of Lands, but there was also a real increase under nearly all heads.

Particular items were:

	1341.	1342.
	$	$
Rents on Mining Land	6,726	10,648
Forest Revenue	6,247	8,051
Prospecting Licences	120	2,065

Details of revenue are given in Appendix *C*.

Rents on agricultural land were $16,004. On this item the Commissioner writes:

"A large percentage of this consists of arrears of rent spread over several years. A determined effort was made to deal with the question, and at the expense of writing off a portion of the arrears a large sum was recovered; more will be credited in 1343".

New Regulations for the Temporary Occupation of State Land were brought into force; permits for the cultivation of hill padi are issued under these Rules.

38. *Settlement.*—The year was notable for the commencement of the work of land settlement. The Settlement Enactment came into force in February (Rejab, 1342). Work began at once in the Mukims of Losong and Chabang Tiga near the Town, with two Settlement Officers; the number was increased later to five. By the end of 1342 (July, 1924) 1,753 lots had been demarcated and settled—an area of approximately 900 acres. The cost works out at $1.65 per lot up to registration and preparation of title.

The scale of rents fixed for small holdings is as follows:

	$ c.
On rubber or coconut gardens	1 00 per acre.
On kampong land or gardens other than rubber and coconut	60 ,, ,,
On first class padi land	40 ,, ,,
On second class padi land	20 ,, ,,

The scale of rents is low. It is not expected or desired that the annual rental of small agricultural holdings should produce more than a morderate revenue. The chief object of settlement is to provide the security of tenure (with uniform titles and easy and cheap transfers) that in a peasant community determines more than anything else the content and comfort of the people and provides the proper basis for general prosperity.

It is calculated that the total number of holdings in Trengganu is not more than 200,000, and that the work of settlement will take seven years.

The Commissioner of Lands reports that there was no friction of any kind with the land owners and no sign of unwillingness to co-operate.

39. *Mining.*—There were 79 applications for Prospecting Licences (of which 52 were granted) as compared with 10 in 1342; prospecting was carried on vigorously. The results will be reflected in payments of premium in 1343. Two new Mining Leases were issued; the total number on the rent-roll is now 28.

The number of Individual Mining (*lampan*) Licences issued was 95.

All mining titles were scrutinized and the list was purged of a large number of old or moribund titles. The rent-roll now shows only Leases on which all arrears are paid up and on which, for the most part, mining is being done. Arrears at the end of the year were $5,691, on two Leases.

Two cases of tin-stealing were detected.

40. *Forest.*—Forest revenue ($8,051) shows a steady increase and reflects an expansion of forest work that should easily be maintained. Licences to rattan cutters were issued free throughout the year. An application for *damar chengal* rights over a large area (made by Mr. F. HOLBROOK) was under consideration during the year and has since been granted.

Regulations were brought into force for licensing Dealers in jungle Produce; 63 licences were issued. The Regulations provide a valuable check on timber and other produce worked on Government passes.

41. *Registration.*—The following transactions were registered at the Head Office: Transfers 161; charges 34.

Trengganu Town.—All preparation of titles for land in the Town area has been stopped pending a re-survey and the completion of new plans for the lay-out of the Town. No titles will be issued that do not conform to the approved Town Plan.

Acquisition of land for Government purposes and scrutiny of ancient documents of title entailed heavy work.

SURVEYS.

42. *Major Triangulation.*—During the year Mr. C. C. BEST, of the Federated Malay States Survey Department, completed the Major Triangulation of the State. Between March and the end of November Mr. BEST occupied 14 primary and 3 secondary points, an average of 14 days per point. The average strength of his party was 2 mandors and 32 coolies. The average monthly expenditure was $1,760, and the total cost approximately $19,910.

43. *Reconnaissance Surveys.*—In addition to this work Mr. BEST made reconnaissance surveys of the following rivers: Dungun, Trengganu, Kerbat, Trengan, Ketiak, Tersat, Brang, Telemong, Setiu, and Besut. He also made useful reports to the Commissioner of Lands on the country covered by his party, in particular a valuable report on the Chemurong waterfall in Hulu Dungun, with approximate figures of head, volume, and power available, and notes on the catchment area and access.

At the conclusion of the trigonometrical surveys Mr. BEST worked for six weeks in making preliminary surveys of Trengganu Town and in re-drawing the Town Plan to fit in with the fresh data obtained.

The work done by Mr. BEST during the year was of remarkable volume and high quality.

Reconnaissance Survey of the Southern part of the State was completed for the Kretai, Paka, and Dungun rivers. The work was done for Trengganu by the Federated Malay States Survey Department with parties from Kuantan under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. E. NEIL. A map was published of the survey of the Kemaman area done in 1923, and proved of great value for Land administration. The work done in 1924 completes the programme of Reconnaissance surveys prepared in 1923. A special map of these surveys (Kemaman to Merchang), and a first map of the whole State of Trengganu, will be published in 1925.

Trigonometrical and Topographical surveys have been paid for out of Loan.

44. *Revenue Surveys.*—The Control Circuiting of the main Trengganu plain was pushed on steadily throughout the year; the work is first class theodolite traverse, within which the Settlement survey is done by chain and compass.

The Settlement survey is done by Settlement Officers recruited by the Land Office. All other work, including plotting, was done by Officers lent by the Survey Department of the Federated Malay States Government, to which Trengganu is indebted for generous assistance of all kinds.

The superintendence of revenue surveys entailed heavy work on the Commissioner of Lands. The increasing volume of this work has made it necessary to provide for a European Superintendent of Surveys during the current year. An excellent start has been made on sound principles.

45. *Summary.*—The year 1924 marks the end of the stage of transition from former chaos to organised Land Office administration. The revenue collected, though more than double the revenue of the preceding year, represents only the beginnings of an expansion that should continue steadily for several years to come; it will be again doubled during the current year. The staff was purged and reorganised to meet the increasing volume of work of all kinds.

V.—Public Works Department.

46. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure of the Department in 1342 was $329,967, divided as follows:

—	Revenue account.	Loan account.	Total.	Percentage.
	$	$	$	
Personal Emoluments ...	26,073	17,815	43,888	13·3
Annually Recurrent ...	40,861	...	40,861	12·5
Special Services ...	79,951	165,267	245,218	74·2
Totals ...	146,885	183,082	329,967	10·0

The expenditure on personal emoluments is lower than in 1341 and compares favourably with the Federated Malay States percentage (15.1). The staff is increasing slowly; the recruitment of suitable men is difficult, but much has been done in the patient training of Trengganu men and boys. All upkeep services were satisfactorily carried out during the year.

Special Services were 74.2 per cent of the total expenditure, exclusive of provision for surveys done by the Federated Malay States Survey Department in Trengganu.

47. *Buildings.*—The works in hand at the end of the previous year and completed during 1342 were:

District Officer's quarters	Kretai.
District Officer's quarters	Paka.
Court Houses	Kuala Trengganu
Hospital Administration block ...	,, ,,
European quarters (fourth set) ...	,, ,,
F. W. D. motor launch	,, ,,
Telephone line	Besut.
Market	Kemaman.

The motor-launch is a sea-going boat with a 30 H. P. Thorneycroft engine. The hull was beautifully built by departmental labour from blue prints supplied by the Crown Agents; the engine was fitted in the P. W. D. yard. The launch proved a seaworthy and satisfactory vessel.

New buildings begun and completed during the year included:

Rest House	Kuala Trengganu.
Extension of Fish Market	,, ,,
One Vernacular school	,, ,,
Two Teachers' quarters	,, ,,
Customs Office	,, ,,
P. W. D. Store	,, ,,
,, Jetty	,, ,,
,, Carpenters' shed	,, ,,
District Office	Kemaman.
,, ,, ...	Dungun.
Police Station and Barracks	Kuala Brang.
,, ,, ,, ...	Bukit Payong.
Police Barracks	Besut.
School and Teacher's quarters	,,
Lighthouse.	Kemaman.

Works well in hand but not completed at the end of the year included Teacher's quarters, Police Barracks, and Hospital ward, Kuala Trengganu.

48. *Roads.*—Work according to the programme of road development prepared in 1923 was continued on the following main roads:

(1) Gong Kapas to Bukit Payong (the first stage of the Southern trunk road);

(2) Chabang Tiga to Bukit Losong (the main road from Trengganu Town to the point where the Northern trunk road will cross the Trengganu river);

(3) Bukit Dato' to Bukit Jong (the first stage, across the Trengganu river, of the Northern trunk road to Kelantan).

Work on these roads is charged to Capital account and is paid for out of Loan. The main line of the road to Kelantan is now known; work on the connection between Besut and Kelantan is being pushed on simultaneously with work at the Trengganu end of the road. Earthwork rates were increased early in the year from 12 to 14 cents per cubic yard, and rapid progress was made in construction. The rates are low but attract ample labour from the peasantry. Before the rice-planting season as many as 800 Malays were daily at work on the Bukit Payong road.

Paths.—Extensive improvements to country paths were well in hand at the close of the year, notably between Kuala Ibai and Marang, where a path suitable for a motor-cycle was constructed through long stretches of loose sand. The network of country paths that feed the local produce markets in the plain of the Trengganu river will be gradually improved or reconstructed, with proper bridges over swampy places; this work greatly benefits the peasant population at small cost.

49. *Miscellaneous.*—Work was started on the construction of roads in a new residential suburb outside the present Town limits.

A telephone line from Chukai to Kuala Kemaman was completed during the year.

Department surveys in connection with road traces were continued throughout the year. Some 40 miles of trace are being adopted with only minor alterations. I regret to record the death of a young Malay Surveyor killed by a tiger while at work on a path-trace in Paka. The work was pluckily continued and completed by other members of the Department.

The supply of local timber is still disappointing, but towards the end of the year there was an improvement. The new saw-mill erected in November and December will make it possible to deal with round logs and avoid the expenses and waste of hand sawing in the jungle.

The staff of the Public Works Department Yard and Shop is almost entirely Malay; the hours of work are from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M., with one hour off from 12 noon to 1 P.M., during which a meal is provided in the Yard for a daily average of 80 employees. This arrangement effects great economies of time and wages. The Department has provided training and employment for many natives of Trengganu in carpentry, joinery, tile-making, boat-building, and the handling of machinery. In this as in other matters it owes almost everything to the technical ability, foresight, and patient teaching of Mr. D. H. LAIDLAW.

The Trengganu exhibits for the Wembley Exhibition were collected by the Public Works Department; they were well displayed in the Malaya Pavilion and the State has every reason to be proud of its representation. The credit for the collection is due to Mr. LAIDLAW and Tengku HITAM BIN ALI.

50. *Plant.*—The expenditure on plant was $40,126; this included a suction-gas engine, sawing and planing machinery, and a one-man road grader. The engine and machinery were erected and brought into use by Mr. LAIDLAW on his return from leave in the autumn. The charcoal fuel required for the engine is economically made from the waste timber of the Public Works Department Yard itself. The one-man grader was bought for experiment in the formation of earth-roads and proved a useful acquisition.

51. *Staff.*—Mr. D. H. LAIDLAW, Director of Public Works, was on leave from October, 1923, to September, 1924. Mr. H. H. S. UPTON acted from October, 1923, to March, 1924; and Mr. H. G. L. BENNETT from March till Mr. LAIDLAW's return from leave.

The work of the Department suffered through these changes which unavoidably injured continuity of work and methods. Steady progress was, nevertheless, made with the programme of work. Mr. LAIDLAW writes: "I have again to call particular attention to the work of Tengku HITAM BIN ALI, V. V. LINGAM, and Mr. A. LANGE. Of the new members of the staff Mr. ISMAIL DE ALWIS, Building Overseer, has proved the outstanding success."

The year was notable for the opening of a permanent branch of the Department at Kemaman.

VI.—Judicial.

A.—COURTS.

52. *Courts.*—The work of the Courts at Kuala Trengganu for the year 1342 was as follows:

COURT.	No. of cases from 1341.	No. of cases instituted.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases pending at end of 1342.
Appeal Court—				
Civil cases	16	44	52	8
Criminal cases	8	11	17	2
Supreme Court—				
Original jurisdiction Civil cases ...	25	40	23	42
" " Criminal cases	17	89	87	19
Appeals, Civil cases... ...	82	108	73	117
" Criminal cases ...	49	77	57	69
Magistrate, Criminal	9	825	834	Nil.
" Civil	9	399	408	Nil.
Kathi	137	149	286	Nil.
Totals 1341–1342 ...	352	1,742	1,837	257
Totals 1340–1341 ...	419	1,719	1,786	352

The figures show that the Criminal Magistrate (WAH NGAH ABDULLAH), the Civil Magistrate (WAN MAHUMUD), and the KATHI (HAJI WAN ENDUT) had no arrears at the end of the year—results that reflect great credit on these Officers. Of the total number of cases unfinished at the end of the year no less than 247 out of a total of 257 were arrears of the Supreme Court—61 original cases and 186 appeal cases.

The concentration of the Courts in the new Court-houses, which were completed during the year, assisted the expedition of business and was a great convenience to the general public.

The Appeal Court consists of the British Adviser, the MUFTI, and the Assistant SHEIKHU'L-ISLAM sitting together. The Assistant Adviser sat from time to time with the Judge of the Supreme Court in special cases.

Revenue from the Courts for the year was $28,891 ($26,246 in 1341).

Expenditure was as follows:

	$
Court of Appeal	2,675
Supreme Court	8,699
Civil Magistrate	4,205
Criminal Magistrate	4,338

B.—PRISON.

53. *Prison.*—The Kuala Trengganu prison records show the following figures of admission and discharges:

—	No. remaining at end of 1341.	Admitted in 1342.	Discharged in 1342.	Pardoned in 1342.	Escaped in 1342.	Executed in 1342.	Deaths in 1342.	No. remaining at end of 1342.
Males ...	84	292	221	10	2	...	3	140
Females ...	Nil.	32	24	...	...	...	...	8
Total ...	84	324	245	10	2	...	3	148

The average daily roll is 124. The gaol is overcrowed and an entirely new building is contemplated when funds are available. The prison area was enlarged by taking in approximately an acre of new ground during the year. Expenditure for the year was $16,492.

There was a large increase in the amount of extra-mural labour done during the year—17,296 days of work as against 10,877 in 1341. The quality of this labour is poor but shows improvement from year to year. The effect of this work of health of prisoners is noticeably good.

The Prison Enactment passed in 1341 came into full operation during the year; it provides for monthly visits to the Gaol by gaol-visitors (including unofficials), and for remission of a portion of sentences on account of good conduct.

An attempt was made to improve the discipline of the Goal by the formation of a small nucleus of Indian Warders and the appointment as Assistant Gaolor of a trained Malay Officer from Kedah.

An experiment was made in the use of the greater Redang Island as a penal settlement; it proved unsuccessful owing to the escape of some of the convicts.

54. *Health of Prison.*—There was a considerable amount of minor sickness; 551 cases were treated (108 in the Gaol Hospital). The most prevalent diseases were: skin diseases 178, bowel complaints 79, intestinal worms 71, influenza 23. There were 9 malaria cases, none of them contracted in the prison. The Gaol Medical Staff consists of one Senior Apprentice Dresser and two Juniors. The Medical Officer or Assistant Medical Officer makes daily visits. The Gaol compound and Warders' living area were kept clean and tidy throughout the year.

VII.—Police and Crime.

A.—POLICE.

55. *Personal.*—Mr. M. Ll. Wynne was Commissioner of Police throughout the year 1924. The approved strength was 222; the actual strength rose from 191 to 216 in the course of the year; the ratio of Police to population is 1 to 728. Distribution at the end of the year was as follows: Headquarters and Trengganu Division 145; Besut 18; Dungun 8; Kretai 24; Kemaman 21. Recruitment was 69 (35 natives of Trengganu), as against 115 in 1,341. There were 12 dismissals (80 in 1341) and 5 discharges of unfit recruits.

Cost.—The cost of the Force was $86,450 ($75,612 in 1341), being $69,252 on account of Personal Emoluments and $17,198 on account of Other Charges. The cost of the Force was approximately 11.1 of the total revenue.

56. *Buildings.*—At the close of the year there were maintained 15 Police Stations (including 4 District Headquarters Stations) and 3 Posts.

The following buildings were completed and occupied during the year: Station and Barracks, Kuala Brang; Station and Barracks, Bukit Payong; Barracks, Besut; Powder Magazine, Kuala Trengganu; Canteen, Kuala Trengganu.

An improved lay-out of the Kuala Trengganu Police Reserve (to separate the Depot from the Divisional Headquarters) was made possible by a remarkable feat performed by local Malays—the bodily removal of two ten-room wooden Barracks to new sites 50 yards distant from their original position.

57. *Training and administration.*—A great advance in Police training was made during the year. A Recruits' squad was formed at Headquarters with a programme of drill and school work. Parades and classes were held for Officers, N. C. O.'s, and trained men. Two N. C. O.'s were sent to Kuala Lumpur for special training as inspectors.

Systematic musketry instruction was carried on throughout the year, but range practices were not fired pending completion of a new 300 yards Range at Bukit Kechil. The range, which is within ¼ mile of the Police Reserve, was designed by the Commissioner and constructed under his supervision by Prison labour.

A Constable was sent to the Armoury Depôt, Kuala Lumpur, as an apprentice armourer for instruction in the S. M. L. E. rifle (stripping, browning, repairs) and the repair of bicycles. Rifles and ammunition on issue were checked; stores were checked and improvements in store-keeping were effected. All Stations were visited and inspected by the Commissioner during the year.

58. *Executive duties.*—The revenue collected was $8,225 ($6,716 in 1341)

The number of arms registered was as follows:—rifles 141, breech-loading guns 322, muzzle-loading muskets 821, revolvers and pistols 108. There are no licensed dealers in arms.

Miscellaneous licences issued by the Police included: Hawkers 62, Slaughter of cattle 245, Dogs 47, Export of cattle 189, Motor-cars 41, Removal of cattle 410; 56 dogs were destroyed.

The licences for the removal of cattle between Districts are a useful check on cattle-stealing.

The Commissioner of Police undertook duties in the protection of women and girls, and took useful action in the settlement of labour and domestic troubles among Chinese, similar to the action taken by Chinese Protectorates.

59. *General.*—Very good progress was made during the year in the work of training and general organisation; the absence of serious crime, noted below, enabled the Commissioner to devote more time to this work than has hitherto been possible. Mr. WYNNE's long experience at the Police Depot, Kuala Lumpur, gave him valuable qualifications for this work. Results in the shape of improved discipline and increased personal interest in Police duties were noticeable throughout the Force before the end of the year.

The training of several lads of the Raja class as Police Cadets will, it is hoped, do much to raise the general tone of the Force, secure it the moral support of upper class of the community, and so keep it from the social disfavour with which a Police is regarded in many Oriental countries.

The Police Force is young in years and experience. It is still handicapped by traditions of deference to privileged persons; by the unfriendly non-cooperation of people who still have more belief in the power of the Police to injure than protect; and by the deficiencies of the Courts. Much remains to be done that can only be done gradually, and not without an improvement in the public standard of morality throughout the State.

B.—CRIME.

60. *Crime.*—The total number of reports was 2,517, which included 1,074 seizable and 1,167 non-seizable offences. The more important offences reported were: murder and homicide 9; gang-robbery 2; robbery 29; house-breaking 60; wounding 22; thefts (serious) 50; cattle-thefts 62; counterfeit coin 6; mischief by fire 5.

There was no organised serious crime. The high incidence of petty thefts and house-breakings is closely connected with the prevalence of gaming among Malays in the neighbourhood of the towns, especially during the North-east Monsoon period. A gang of habitual thieves and house-breakers in Trengganu Town was broken up by the arrest of two ring-leaders and the recovery of a quantity of stolen property; in all 11 of the gang were convicted.

In my Report (as British Agent) for 1915 I wrote:

"Many parts of the central plain are so infested with thieves that poultry and cattle cannot be kept and even the ripe padi is reaped and stolen by night. The villagers are terrorised by well-known bad characters, against whom the peasants—unprotected by Police and deprived since 1911 of the right of carrying weapons—are helpless".

The improvement brought about in this area during the past two years by the opening of Police Stations at Kuala Brang, Alor Limbat, and Bukit Payong (24, 12 and 8 miles from Kuala Trengganu), is clearly reflected in the largely increased areas brought under rice cultivation. In 1915 there was no Police Station outside Town limits.

The general state of crime was satisfactory throughtout the country.

61. *Supervision of Criminals.*— The taking of finger-prints was extended to all Stations in the course of the year. The systematic photography of bad characters was introduced at the Central Station, and a register of bad characters with photographs was compiled. The value of this registration will be cumulatively felt in the future.

The Police Supervision Enactment passed during the year will be a valuable instrument for the control of known bad characters; most Trengganu criminals are locally born Malays who cannot be banished.

VIII.—Education.

62. *Vernacular Schools.*—Vernacular education continued to make progress during the past year. The returns were:

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Assistant Teachers.	Total No. of pupils.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage.
1339	8	14	...	449	321	71·4
1340 ...	10	13	4	536	385	71·8
1341	12	13	7	774	684	88·4
1342	12	14	10	905	748	82·7

Four of the schools are at Kuala Trengganu, eight in the Districts.

A course of special instruction is provided in the Education Department for selected boys who have passed Standard IV in the vernacular schools, with the object of preparing them for Government Service. The number of boys so trained in 1342 was 17 (7 in 1340; 10 in 1341); the average of attendance was 94 per cent. From this class boys are selected for education at King Edward VII School, Taiping, and the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim.

The returns of the English School are:

Year.	No. of pupils.	Average daily attendance	Percentage.
1339	24	17	70·8
1340	24	16	66·7
1341	23	20	87
1432	36	34	95

The English night-school for clerks was open for the last 8 months of the year; the roll-call was 22 and the percentage of attendance 71.

Three Trengganu boys are receiving an English education at King Edward VII School, Taiping; all had excellent reports. Six boys were maintained at Sultan Idris College, Tanjong Malim, throughout the year for a course of training as school teachers.

63. The cost of the Department for four years is as follows:

—	1339	1340	1341	1342
	$	$	$	$
Personal Emoluments ...	5,236	7,282	9,063	11,055
Other Charges annually recurrent	246	521	1,396	4,245
Special Services	139	196	145	...
Total ...	5,621	7,999	10,604	15,300

In 1918, there was only one vernacular school in the State, and the total amount spent on Education was approximately $600. The steady progress of the Department is due to the energy of 'CHE MHD. KASIM BIN HUSIN, the Superintendent, and his Assistant, WAN DAGANG.

During the year a school troop of Boy Scouts was formed; 60 boys were enrolled. The troop is called the Sultan Sleman Troop. An English night school was started in Kemaman towards the end of the year.

CHINESE SCHOOL.

64. *Chinese School.*—The average number of pupils of the Wee Sin School is 103 boys and 23 girls; the numbers were well maintained. Instruction is given in the Mandarin dialect; there is an English class and a commercial class. The Presidents of the School Committee are Mr. LIM MAH TEH (son of the founder, the late Mr. LIM CHUI CHIAN) and Mr. YEO PIT ENG.

The school maintains a troop of 40 Boy Scouts, with a drum and fife band, which Mr. A. LANGE, of the Public Works Department, has taught and trained.

The school is maintained by the voluntary subscription of the Chinese community.

A smaller school of about 40 pupils, in Kemaman, is similarly maintained.

IX.—Health and Climate.

A.—MEDICAL.

65. *Medical Department.*—Dr. A. B. JESSER-COOPE (Medical Officer) and Mr. IBRAHIM SYED NOOR (Assistant Medical Officer) were in charge throughout the year, with a staff of 8 Dressers and Apprentice Dressers. The cost of the Department for the year was as follows:

Personal Emoluments	13,796
Other Charges, annually recurrent	5,044
Special Services	3,059
Total ...	$21,899
Special expenditure for buildings and equipment (paid out of Loan account)	24,424
Total ...	$46,323

Revenue was $143.

The number of persons treated (including 100 examinations of Police Recruits) was 3,935, with 22,169 attendances. These figures are analysed in Appendix *D* and Appendix *E*. The figures for 1923 were 4,032 cases with 27,238 attendances.

66. The Department was transferred in February to the completed new administrative buildings; they include store, dispensary, dressing rooms, laboratory, and a well equipped operating theatre. One Hospital ward was completed and brought into operation in May, the second ward was completed in November; 158 cases were treated in Hospital during the year.

Two major and 35 minor surgical operations were performed; 1,147 clinical pathological examinations were made; 7 clinical analyses of well-water were done.

Lunatic cells, a leper ward, and a vagrants' ward, are under construction. The total area of the Medical Department reserve is approximately 18 acres of land; the site is open sandy ground just outside Town limits and within ½ mile of the sea.

The Commissioner of Police made arrangements for the distribution through 15 Police Stations of drugs for simple ailments (fever, wounds, worms, sores); and a Jawi booklet of instruction on common matters of sanitation, hygiene, and infant feeding was published during the year. It is hoped that these measures will encourage the use of European medicines and help to bring the Medical Department more into touch with the general population.

67. *Disease.*—No vital statistics can be given. Of 549 deaths in Trengganu Town (as against 712 in 1923) 315 occurred among children (182 convulsions; 108 fever) and 234 among adults (109 fever; 47 old age; 23 beri-beri). The high infantile mortality is due to improper feeding and infection with worms. Kuala Trengganu is free from Malaria; the reputed fever cases would properly come under such causes as neglected worm infestations, bowel troubles, or influenza.

Of general diseases treated the more prevalent were skin diseases (515 cases), intestinal worms (597 cases), bacillary dysentery (364 cases), diseases of respiration (280 cases), yaws (240 cases), influenza (225 cases).

Venereal disease is not common; many cases formerly thought to be tertiary syphilis are now considered to be tertiary yaws.

There was no epidemic at Kuala Trengganu during the year. There were epidemics of influenza at Kretai in July, and of bacillary dysentery at Kuala Brang in August; they were cleared up with aid sent from Kuala Trengganu.

The Assistant Medical Officer worked as Health Officer for Trengganu Town, and did much good work in the improvement of sanitation and general cleanliness of houses.

68. *Vaccination.*—The vaccination campaign was continued during the year; 12,890 cases were successfully treated (19,750 in 1923). At the end of the year the vaccination of the whole State was completed except for Hulu Marang and Telemong, where some opposition from religious pundits was again met with.

His Excellency the High Commissioner visited the Medical Department on the 20th July.

B.—RAINFALL.

69. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall at Kuala Trengganu was 107.44 inches (80.72 in 1923). The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was 9.70 inches on the 25th November. Returns were received as follows:

Month.	Place.			
	Kuala Trengganu.	Kuala Kretai.	Ranggong.	Bundi.
January	10.60	14.23	18.41	18.18
February ...	7.67	8.97	9.59	6.63
March	18.33	35.56	32.20	18.62
April	2.10	6.31	8.94	4.73
May	3.73	6.95	4.71	10.55
June	99	7.77	8.71	12.67
July	3.38	3.52	3.89	6.05
August	9.08	3.23	3.67	4.74
September ..	8.74	6.65	12.97	8.36
October	10.40	12.85	11.58	11.40
November ...	21.41	35.06	42.13	14.84
December ...	11.01	11.47	10.76	29.71
TOTAL ...	107.44	152.57	167.55	146.48

X.—Posts and Telegraphs.

70. *Postal returns.*—The postal returns for the years 1920 to 1924 are given below:

INWARD.

Years.	Registered letters.	Parcels.	Printed matters.	Letters.		
				Service.	Paid.	Unpaid.
1920 ...	2,415	866	13,991	1,688	23,316	1,227
1921 ...	2,796	974	12,947	3,428	22,813	1,679
1922 ...	2,644	1,097	12,217	3,133	21,978	2,409
1923 ...	1,882	1,403	14,254	2,524	21,801	1,209
1924 ...	4,206	1,675	18,569	4,381	35,650	1,278

OUTWARD.

Year.	Registered letters.	Parcels.	Printed matters.	Letters.		
				Service.	Paid.	Unpaid.
1920 ...	2,623	359	758	3,222	10,999	434
1921 ...	3,350	375	1,554	4,963	11,883	1,001
1922 ...	3,443	356	1,101	5,708	12,527	957
1923 ...	2,829	494	810	3,791	13,148	623
1924 ...	2,565	175	1,099	8,830	8,706	316

Revenue was $18,594. Expenditure was 10,495.63; telegraph and telephone lines were maintained by the Public Works Department with an additional expenditure of $7,390.

71. *Telegraphs.*—The telegraphic service between Kuala Trengganu and Pahang was well maintained throughout the year. The return of telegrams is as follows:

	Class of Telegram.		
	Service.	*Government.*	*Paid.*
Inward	1,531	1,162	3,866
Outward	846	1,440	3,539

The net revenue was $702.

The value of Money Orders issued was $76,660.10, of Money Orders paid $23,423.29.

Direct Money Orders Service with the Federated Malay States commenced on the 1st April, 1924. Hitherto Singapore acted as an intermediary Office.

A Money Order Service with the Netherlands East India has been opened through the intermediary of Singapore.

The efficiency of the Posts and Telegraphs Department showed noticeable improvement during the year after the appointment of Mr. LIM PAIK HONG as Superintendent, an Officer seconded from the Straits Settlements Postal Department.

XI.—General.

72. *Personal.*—His Highness Sultan SLEMAN BADARU'L-ALAM SHAH, K.C.M.G., celebrated his twenty-ninth birthday on January 21st, and the fifth anniversary of his accession on April 9th, 1924.

His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir L. N. GUILLEMARD, K.C.B., K.C.MG., paid an informal visit to Kuala Trengganu on the 20th July.

His Highness the Sultan paid an informal visit to Singapore in September.

Mr. J. L. HUMPHREYS was British Adviser, and Mr. J. V. COWGILL, M.C., Assistant Adviser, throughout the year.

I record with great regret the sad death of Mr. H. H. S. UPTON, Acting Director of Public Works, while on duty at Kuala Besut on the 26th March. The cause of death was sudden heart failure. Mr. UPTON had been in Trengganu for five months; he had been in poor health for some years.

73. *Miscellaneous.*—The first European child known to have been born in this State was born on the 15th August, 1924; the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. KEMPE.

A tiger was shot in Trengganu Town on the 10th September; it mauled a Malay woman, who recovered, and a Malay Sergeant of Police, who died of blood-poisoning a few days later.

The appointment of British Adviser was raised to staff rank from the 1st July.

74. *General.*—The year under review was one of quiet progress. There was little serious crime; trade greatly improved; the spending of the Loan on development work helped the circulation of money and increased employment among the poorer classes. Revenue, after three bad years, overtook expenditure, and a sound financial position in the near future is assured. A second Loan for completion of the preliminary road programme is already contemplated.

The beginnings of organised land settlement, the stationing of the Assistant Adviser in Kemaman, and the conclusion of Trigonometrical and Topographical Surveys are all marks of administrative advance. It was generally felt that the year 1924 saw the end of a transition stage in Trengganu progress.

J. L. HUMPHREYS,
British Adviser,
Trengganu.

20th April, 1925.

APPENDIX *A*.

STATISTICAL RETURN A.H. 1330 (1912) to A.H. 1342 (1924).

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Farms Revenue.	Customs' Revenue.	Land Revenue.	Trade with Singapore.		Exports of Tin-ore.
						Imports.	Exports.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	*Pikuls.*
1330 (1912)	191,418	188,044	*	*	*	1,275,569	1,782,724	6,776
1331 (1913)	182,011	196,717	*	*	*	1,217,692	1,976,691	5,559
1332 (1914)	166,380	178,424	*	*	*	1,242,410	1,962,772	6,374
1333 (1915)	183,723	183,470	101,470	7,978	14,717	1,266,654	1,989,372	6,680
1334 (1916)	236,798	234,687	88,939	40,809	11,517	1,157,788	2,079,642	7,979
1335 (1917)	392,791	288,646	97,739	103,466	19,774	1,187,917	2,306,804	7,244
1336 (1918)	545,857	399,337	64,596	115,039	26,545	1,459,429	3,749,900	10,194
1337 (1919)	647,563	642,085	94,133	141.911	17,020	1,911,014	3,816,670	10,580
1338 (1920)	874,674	661,778	77,410	316,468	33,261	1,571,789	3,544,905	8,117
1339 (1921)	547,619	759,054	33,393	235,884	27,630	803,234	2,022,587	6,711
1340 (1922)	669,763	858,303	51,837	249,744	21,664	629,689	2,092,247	7,240
1341 (1923)	642,679	788,902	30,329	286,934	22,769	798,083	2,747,605	7,955
1342 (1924)	779,032	766,534	25,564	373,138	49,804	1,031,300	3,460,790	9,706

* No figures available.

Appendix *B*.

Total Exports from Trengganu, 1924.

Articles.	How counted.	To Singapore.		To other Countries.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
***A*.—Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco.**							
Rice	Pikuls.	107,437	707,169	...	...	107,437	707,169
Dried fish ...	,,	107,144	1,169,399	...	...	107,144	1,169,399
Arecanuts ...	,,	9,532	195,664	12,180	144,895	21,712	340,559
Blachan ...	,,	2,901	23,300	...	22,903	...	46,203
Salt	,,	85,858	97,507	6,625	6,621	92,483	104,128
Sugar ...	,,	3,404	42,141	2,329	27,383	7,733	69,524
Other arricles ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	152,334
Total Class *A*. ...	,,	...	2,235,180	...	201,802	...	2,589,316
***B*.—Raw Materials.**							
Copra ...	Pikuls.	39,773	421,867	...	...	39,773	421,867
Gambier ...	,,	2,413	99,320	624	30,377	3,037	129,697
Tin-ore ...	,,	9,962	767,035	...	...	9,962	767,035
Para rubber ...	,,	17,867	893,842	...	...	17,867	893,842
Agricultural produce	,,	...	76,979	...	...	...	76,979
Marine produce ...	,,	...	268,335	..	...	...	268,335
Rattan ...	,,	4,906	40,191	...	...	4,906	40,191
Other articles ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	164,246
Total Class *B*. ...	,,	. .	2,567,569	...	30,377	...	2,762,192
***C*.—Manufactured Articles.**							
Silk sarongs ...	Pieces.	79,705	409,076	3,998	11,583	83,703	420,659
Cotton sarongs ...	,,	161,600	388,668	...	...	161,600	388,668
Cotton goods ...	,,	39,160	43,317	60	150	39,220	43,467
Other articles ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	248,119
Total Class *B*. ...	,,	...	841,061	...	11,733	...	1,100,913

Summary.—

	$
Total Class *A*.	2,589,316
,, ,, *B*.	2,762,192
,, ,, *C*.	1,100,913
Total Export trade (including Re-exports $1,125,046)	6,452,421

Appendix *B.—Continued.*

TOTAL IMPORTS INTO TRENGGANU, 1924.

Articles.	How counted.	From Singapore.		From other countries.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value
***A.*—ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.**							
Rice ...	Pikuls	219,941	1,305,921	201,796	909,720	421,737	2,215,641
Other grains ...	,,	4,950	40,159	280	932	5,230	41,091
Milk condensed ...	Cases	3,453	49,102	...	...	3,453	49,102
Salt	Pikuls	97,256	76,982	84,569	57,841	181,825	134,823
Sugar ...	,,	10,416	143,212	...	...	10,416	143,212
Tobacco ...	,,	1,043	64,115	30	1,570	1,073	65,725
Cigars and cigarettes	,,	526	114,156	lbs. 306	670	...	114,826
Other articles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331,645
Total Class *A.* ...	...	...	1,793,647	...	970,733	...	3,096,025
***B.*—RAW MATERIALS.**							
Silk	lbs	316	225,403	...	...	316	225,403
Petroleum ...	Cases	8,350	125,220	galls. 40	30	...	125,250
Other articles	,,	...	...	..	...	..	93,215
Total class *B.* ...	...	...	350,623	...	30	...	443,868
***C.*—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.**							
Dyed cotton goods	Pieces	34,797	160,858	...	...	34,797	160,858
Thread ...	Pikuls	1,420	431,950	...	...	1,420	431,050
Sarongs, etc. ...	Pieces	115,522	177,534	...	...	115,522	177,534
Machinery ...			40,715	...	...	...	40,715
Chandu ...	Tahil	27,693	53,712	...	...	27,693	53,712
Other articles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292,099
Total Class *C.* ...	..	...	864,769	...	...	...	1,156,868
D.—Parcel Post ...	...	...	15,095	...	...	...	15,095
E.—Coin & Bullion	...	...	433	...	...	...	433

	$
Total Class *A.*	3,096,025
,, ,, *B.*	443,868
,, ,, *C.*	1,156,868
,, ,, *D.*	15,095
,, ,, *E.*	433
Total Import trade (including Re-exports 1,125,046)	4,712,289

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Land Revenue.

Collected in 1924.

	$
Rents on Agricultural Land	16,004
Rents on Mining Land	10,648
Forest Permits	8,051
Occupation Licences	1,649
Prospecting Licences	2,065
Individual Mining Licences	291
Survey Fees	4,123
Notices	64
Grant Fees	165
Registration	781
Sale of Plans	15
Miscellaneous	3,891
Sale of Boundary Stones	943
Sale of Agricultural Land	494
Sale of Mining Land	620
Total ...	$49,804

APPENDIX *D.*

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT — ANALYSIS OF CASES.

Details.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Government Servants ...	98	99	102	85	47	47	86	80	41	75	79	145	984
Indigents	146	113	103	38	70	154	233	292	53	60	81	253	1,596
School Children	18	7	7	2	6	...	18	14	6	22	20	53	173
Police Constables	53	30	30	15	30	58	38	32	24	39	43	47	439*
Prisoners and Gaol Hospital ...	67	72	80	35	38	57	41	15	47	49	40	42	583
Police cases	5	6	3	6	4	3	5	3	1	3	4	7	50
Lock-up	2	8	2	...	4	1	3	...	1	...	2	1	24
Paying cases	7	8	9	3	5	17	13	3	5	6	3	7	86
Total Number of cases ...	396	343	336	184	204	337	437	439	178	254	272	555	3,935
Sex.													
Males	346	302	261	162	177	302	356	331	133	209	209	497	3,285
Females	50	41	75	22	27	35	81	108	45	45	63	58	650
Total ...	396	343	336	184	204	337	437	439	178	254	272	555	3,935
Nationalities.													
Europeans	4	2	5	4	4	4	9	7	6	1	3	10	59
Malays	355	306	207	148	187	308	418	417	152	232	253	522	3,595
Chinese	23	27	25	25	11	24	8	6	13	14	9	13	198
Others	14	8	9	7	2	1	2	9	7	7	7	10	83
Total ...	396	343	336	184	204	337	437	439	178	254	272	555	3,935
No. of attendances.													
Out-door	1,246	963	1,227	809	533	702	1,144	2,060	1,005	1,021	1,066	1,989	13,765
Prisoners and Gaol Hospital ...	400	667	864	512	755	872	739	425	710	1,109	716	635	8,404
Total ...	1,646	1,630	2,091	1,321	1,288	1,574	1,883	2,485	1,715	2,130	1,782	2,624	22,169
No. of Visits	135	233	237	246	253	279	259	195	172	306	337	378	3,030
No. of Injections	1	8	52	6	22	25	31	47	2	11	14	16	235
No. of Vaccinations	2,512	2,800	1,175	950	918	1,072	714	925	288	466	611	459	12,890

* Including 100 examinations of recruits.

APPENDIX *E*.

Prison Health Statistics.

Month.	No. of prisoners treated.	Males.	Females.	No. of attendances.	Deaths.	Cause of Death.
January ...	67	67	...	400	2	1 Heart Disease and Emphysema
February ...	72	72	...	667	...	1 Chronic Malaria
March ...	80	80	...	864	...	
April ...	35	35	...	512	...	
May ...	38	38	...	755	...	
June ...	57	57	...	872	...	
July ...	41	41	...	739	1	Acute Gastro-enteritis
August ...	15	15	...	425	...	
September ...	47	44	3	710	1	Chronic Dysentery A. & B.
October ...	49	48	1	1,109	1	Influenza and Pneumonia
November ...	40	39	1	716	1	Chronic Dysentery A. & B.
December ...	42	42	...	635	...	
Total ...	583	578	5	8,404	6	

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER TO THE KEDAH GOVERNMENT

FOR THE YEAR

1342 A.H.

(14TH AUGUST, 1923—1st AUGUST, 1924)

BY

W. PEEL,

BRITISH ADVISER TO THE KEDAH GOVERNMENT

WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER TO THE PERLIS GOVERNMENT

FOR THE SAME PERIOD

BY

J. W. W. HUGHES,

ACTING BRITISH ADVISER TO THE PERLIS GOVERNMENT.

Alor Star:

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1925.

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PART 1.

Annual Report of the State of Kedah for the Year A.H. 1342 (14th August, 1923 to 1st August, 1924).

GEOGRAPHICAL.

Kedah is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula, situated between the parallels of 5.5' and 6.40' North Latitude and the meridians of 99.40' and 100.55' East Longitude. It is bordered on the interior by the Siamese States of Singora and Patani, and by the State of Perak (Federated Malay States) ; it extends on the sea coast to the river Sanglang, its boundary with its northern neighbour, the State of Perlis (under British protection), and to the Muda River, its boundary with Province Wellesley: thence the State extends behind Province Wellesley down to the northern bank of the Krian River, which forms its boundary with Perak.

The State includes the Island of Langkawi, and a number of adjoining islands, of which Pulau Tuba is the largest. The mainland of Kedah is about 105 miles in length, and at its widest part about 40 miles in width. Its area, including the Langkawi group of islands, is about 3,150 square mlies. The two highest peaks of the mainland are Gunong Jerai—better known as Kedah Peak—(3,986 feet) and Bukit Perak (2,820 feet). Gunong Raia on Langkawi Island is 2,950 feet high.

HISTORICAL.

2. The earliest references to Kedah with its capital Langkasuka are to be found in the "Hikaiat Marong Mahawangsa" or "Kedah Annals". Various mention of Queddah is made by Portuguese and Dutch writers and in 1592 Captain Lancaster called at Pulopinaon (Penang).

During the next 200 years the fortunes of Kedah varied under the rule of Siam until in 1786 A.D. under Captain Light's "Agreement with the King of Queddah for the cession of Prince of Wales' Island" Penang was occupied and the British flag hoisted there on 12th August, 1786.

This agreement was modified by treaty in 1791 whereby the Kedah Government was to receive $6,000 every year from the Honourable East India Company "so long as the English continue in possession of Pulo Pinang". In 1800 the strip of coast territory now known as Province Wellesley was ceded to the Honourable East India Company in return for a further $4,000 per annum. These annual payments are still made by the Straits Settlements Government.

Upon the occupation of Kedah in 1821 A.D., the Siamese Government divided the kingdom of Kedah into four parts: Setul, Perlis, Kubang Pasu and Kedah, placing each under a separate ruler. In A.D. 1843, the Sultan of Kedah (who after his escape to Province Wellesly in 1821 had lived in retreat in Malacca) was allowed to return to Alor Star, and to re-assume the rulership of the last-mentioned of these four parts. Setul, Perlis and Kubang Pasu, however, remained under their separate rulers, who were made independent of the Sultan of Kedah.

Kubang Pasu is a sparsely populated district in the interior of Kedah, between Kota Star and the Singora frontier, and when Tunku Anum, the Rajah of Kubang Pasu, died some years later, the Siamese Government allowed the district to become again part of Kedah. It is now administered by a District Officer. The Rajah of Perlis is independent of the Sultan of Kedah, and has an entirely separate Government. Setul is now a part of Siam.

His Highness Sir Abdul Hamid Halimshah, K.C.M.G., ibni Sultan Ahmad Tajudin, the present Sultan, succeeded to the throne in the year A.D. 1881. In consequence of His Highness's bad state of health, his eldest son H.H. Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O., has acted as Regent since the year 1914.

On the 23rd July, 1905, H.H. the Sultan issued an Edict appointing a Council of State to assist in the " Administration of all Public Affairs ".

On 10th March, 1909, the Anglo-Siamese Treaty was signed whereby the suzerainty of Kedah was transferred from Siam to Great Britain.

FINANCIAL.

3. The actual revenue for the year was $5,499,562 as compared with an estimate of $5,284,544: the figure for 1341 was $5,081,138.

The padi harvest fell considerably short of the excellent crop of the previous year; but the revenue derived from the export duty on padi and rice exceeded the estimate of $112,000 by $13,000.

There were increases in the revenue under the headings Customs, Opium Monopoly, Farms and Licences, Land Revenue, Forests, Sanitary Boards and Land Sales, while decreases were noted under Court Fees and Miscellaneous. The increases are a result of the increased inflow of capital and labour consequent on the gradual lifting of the trade depression, which has been a feature of the past four years. The receipts from Land Sales were more than double those of the preceding year.

4. The actual expenditure was $4,904,823 on an estimate of $5,567,979. This was largely due to the fact that the expenditure on Public Works Special Services fell short of the estimate by nearly half a million dollars, several of the largest works having progressed little beyond the initial stages. The unexpended balances have been carried forward to the next year's account.

5. During the year investments amounting to $104,114 were realised, to reduce the debt to the Federated Malay States Government, which now stands at $800,000 against $1,500,000 at the end of 1341.

The cost price of the investments held at the close of the year was $4,692,860, but the market value considerably exceeds that figure.

6. The Audit Office had made fair progress with the auditing of accounts at the close of the year; both revenue and expenditure queries showed decreases on the 1341 totals, which is attributed to greater care and accuracy on the part of departmental staffs.

Progress was made with the checking of Government Stores in which heavy arrears had to be overtaken. This work is now placed on a systematic basis, and it is satisfactory to note that the year's checking has disclosed no serious mistakes or discrepancies.

Two subordinate officers, a Customs Clerk at Kulim and a Land Office Clerk at Sungei Patani, were convicted of embezzlement and falsification of accounts.

7. The following statement shows the assets and liabilities at the end of 1342.

Liabilities.		$	*Assets.*		$
Public Debt	..	800,000	Cash ..	..	173,503
Deposits ..	..	436,802	Advances	..	23,849
Cash in transit	..	11,382	Imprests	..	21,920
Excess of Assets	..	3,757,196	Investments	..	4,692,860
			Loans ..	..	90,285
			Suspense	...	2,963
		$5,005,380			$5,005,380

8. The returns of revenue and expenditure for the past five years are to be found in Appendices A and B.

STATE COUNCIL AND LEGISLATION.

9. There were 58 meetings of the State Council at which, in addition to the ordinary work of Administration, the following Enactments were passed:—

Royal Arms Enactment, 1342.

Forest Enactment, 1336, Amendment 1342.

Police Force Enactment, 1334, Amendment 1342.

Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases, 1335, Amendment 1342.

Labourers' Protection, 1336, Amendment 1342.

Firearms Enactment, 1342.

Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments, 1342.

Statutory Declarations Enactment, 1342.

Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment, 1341, Amendment 1342.

Court Fees Enactment, 1335, Amendment 1342.

Land Acquisition, 1342.

Chandu Enactment, 1337, Amendment 1342.

Kedah Majority Enactment, 1342.

Sanitary Board Enactment, 1334, Amendment 1342.

Kuala Muda and Baling Boat Passes, 1342.

LANDS.

10. Che Mohamed Sheriff performed the duties of Director of Lands throughout the year. Mr. H. C. Eckhardt acted as Adviser to the Land Office till the 5th Rabial-akhir, when he was relieved by Mr. N. Kendall on the latter's return from leave. Major G. M. Kidd was Assistant Adviser until he went on leave on the 20th Ramthan, being relieved by Mr. A. E. Coope.

11. The total land revenue amounted to $983,783 against an estimate of $932,985 and an actual revenue of $861,334 in 1341. This increase was mainly due to a large increase in the amount of premium received, chiefly on account of sales of land near Gurun, where road extensions are in progress. Permanent revenue in the shape of rents is steadily increasing.

The arrears of land-tax and land-rent at the close of the year amounted to $3,823 as compared with $5,176 brought forward from the year 1341.

The total expenditure was $234,479, an increase of $11,858, mainly under the heads of salary and transport.

12. There was again little demand for land in large blocks. 27 applications for 10,667 relongs were received, of which 6 for 3,309 relongs were approved and 10 refused. There were 3,990 applications for small holdings: 1,397 applications covering 5,745 relongs were approved.

The large number of applications on the books still remaining to be dealt with at the end of the year was due partly to more careful scrutiny and partly to the fact that a rush of applications came in towards the end of the year.

The area of land in the State alienated for agriculture now stands at 834,954 relongs comprised in 111, 802 holdings.

This area is held as follows:—

Final Grants after survey (Surat Putus) ..	234,552	*relongs.*
Old Grants (Surat Putus Lama) demarcated only	113,043	„
Provisional Grants (Surat Kechil)	341,739	„
Old Authorities for occupation (Permits and Banchi Siwa)	59,726	„
Authorities for occupation after approval of application (Surat Akuan) ..	85,894	„
	834,954	„

13. The number of new Grants (Surat Putus) registered during the year was 5,321, and the number issued 2,611: at the end of the year 4,312 Grants were awaiting issue.

Two thousand one hundred and forty five Surat Kechil were issued.

Three thousand six hundred and eighty four transfers for value, 767 transfers by gift, 1,336 charges and 3,833 miscellaneous documents were registered in the course of the year.

14. The following summary shows the estimated revenue, the revenue actually collected and the arrears carried forward in the various Land Offices:—

	Estimated revenue.	*Revenue actually collected.*	*Arrears carried forward.*
	$	$	$
Kota Star ..	170,200	162,755	1,673
Kubang Pasu ..	81,100	82,781	1,237
Langkawi ..	15,225	14,879	52
Yen ..	26,550	34,431	—
Padang Trap ..	8,660	8,458	3
Kuala Muda ..	186,500	238,489	690
Kulim ..	325,500	310,655	162
Bandar Bahru ..	85,050	100,247	—
Baling ..	25,550	21,790	6
Sik ..	8,650	9,298	—

Full returns, etc ,are shown in Appendix C.

There has been a very satisfactory reduction in the amount of arrears carried forward.

15. Rubber Restriction threw a considerable amount of extra work on nearly all the Land Offices, the whole time of the Assistant Adviser, Lands, bieng taken up with it.

The Adviser, Lands, was Chairman of the Restriction Committee, the Director was Vice-Chairman and the Assistant Adviser, Secretary.

SURVEYS.

16. Mr. W. J. C. Stevens acted as Superintendent throughout the year.

A total chainage of 382,487 (4,781 miles) was measured as compared with 398,240 (4,978 miles) in the previous year. Some 5,685 lots, comprising 26,448 acres, were surveyed; while 9,374 lots, comprising 54,669 acres, were demarcated, the total field cost, excluding trigonometrical surveys, being $155, 231.95, as against $150.117.13 in 1341. The increase in costs is largely due to a difficult and costly mining survey at Langkawi, and partly to the more scattered nature of demarcation.

17. The total of final and provisional titles prepared and forwarded to the Land Office was 7,779 as compared with 11,286 in the previous year. This decrease is largely due to the fact that the preparation of preliminary titles was much cut down at the request of the Land Offices, which were unable to keep pace with the large output of the previous year.

Up to the end of the year 1342, this Department has located for preliminary settlement purposes, marked on the ground and charted approximately from demarcation 89,160 lots, covering an area of 536,460 acres.

It is estimated that twenty to twenty five thousand lots still remain to be located before requisition for survey can be asked for: these will probably be completed during the next three years.

MINES.

18. The total revenue from all sources connected with mining amounted to $84,861, an increase of $13,319 as compared with the previous year: this increase was largely due to the rise in the price of tin, which produced an enhanced revenue from export duty. The price was $92.25 at the commencement of the year: it rose gradually to $144.75 in the month of Sha'aban and then fell rather rapidly to $100.75 at the end of Shawal. From then it rose steadily to the end of the year, finishing at $120.25. The average was $114.23.

The actual weight of tin ore exported was 6,190 pikuls, while the export of wolfram increased to 2,435 pikuls.

The number of mining coolies employed was 1,470, an increase of 232 on the previous year's total. The increase is due to the fact that several small lampan workings were allowed to re-open after approval of arrangements for retention of tailings. On expert advice, however, several of these workings are being closed again.

Seven applications for mining land were received: of these two were approved, one was withdrawn, two were refused and two remained undealt with at the end of the year.

One general prospecting licence was approved: ten applications for exclusive prospecting licences covering an area of 10,700 relongs were received: of these four were refused, the other six being approved.

19. The chief question agitating this Department was, as before, that of lampan workings in the hills above Sintok and consequent damage to bendangs in the Temin valley. Silting of the Sungei Ketil by tailings has also been a source of trouble. The F.M.S. Government was asked for the loan of a Mines Officer to report on mining in Kedah, and Mr. A. G. Macdonald, an Assistant Warden of Mines, visited the State in the latter part of Zulhaijah. As a consequence of his report most of the smaller lampans will be shut down and the larger workings will only be allowed to continue under stringent conditions as to retention of tailings.

Kedah is essentially a padi country and where the two industries clash, mining must give way. The location and working of lodes is perhaps the only form of mining enterprise which can be actively encouraged without detriment to padi.

20. Samples of Langkawi marble were prepared by employees of Mr. J. B. David for the British Empire Exhibition, but full operations have not yet commenced on his concession.

AGRICULTURE.

21. Raja Mahmod bin Raja Ali of the F.M.S. Agricultural Department acted as Agricultural Officer throughout the year, except for one month when he was on leave. Che Mohamed Noor, Assistant Agricultural Inspector from Perak, was in charge during his absence.

22. Owing to an unusually long spell of dry weather, the padi season was not so good as the previous one; the area planted with wet padi was approximately 213,288 relongs, the yield being put at about 38 million gantangs: the former figure was 12,472 higher than that for the preceding year, but the yield was about 20 per cent lower. The total area of dry padi was 4,057 relongs with a total yield of 569,622 gantangs: these figures show a falling off.

The price of padi varied from 12 to 15 cents. The Government Rice Mill at Bagan Serai purchased 6,131 pikuls at an average of about $4 a pikul, the Manager expressing the opinion that it was of the same high quality as that of the preceding year.

Experiments were made in a five relong area with selected seeds from Krian with a view to improving the strains, and testing varieties of manure. The results were satisfactory but further tests are necessary before definite results can be arrived at. Seed from this area was distributed to various planters throughout the State.

In addition to a number of hand-mills there were four steam rice mills working in the State.

23. The efforts of the Coconut Department continue to effect considerable improvement in the condition of small coconut holdings.

A census of trees was completed by the end of the year. It showed an area of 31,278 relongs planted with coconuts only and containing 503,103 trees, and an area of 83,019 relongs containing 385,168 coconut trees planted among rubber or fruit trees. Some 20,475 pikuls of copra were exported, a slight increase on the preceding year.

24. The amount of rubber exported was 187,296 pikuls, a falling off of about 12½ per cent. Owing to a rice in price more tapioca was grown in the State, the amount exported in one form or another being 700,375 pikuls.

25. Considerable success was achieved ni the experimental vegetable garden on Gunong Jerai (Kedah Peak), and it is hoped to extend this.

Exhibits were sent from the State to the Agri-Horticultural Show held at Kuala Lumpur, several awards being obtained.

The Government is ready to assist in new cultivation. An area was approved to a Syndicate for planting tea.

The expenditure of the Department was $11,981.

FORESTS.

26. It was decided to add Bukit Tangga, comprising some 24,853 acres, to the reserved areas and to extend the Bukit Enggang reserve by 2,000 acres. The total area of reserved forest in the State, excluding rain-inducing reserves and reserves for supplying fuel to raiats, is estimated to be 313,617 acres.

In the Sungei Merbok District four mangrove firewood coupes were worked by licensed holders under agreement, but the work was somewhat unsatisfactory, owing partly to lack of supervision by the licensees and partly to insufficient and inexperienced coolies.

The existing plantations at Gunong Jerai, chiefly composed of teak and merbau, were maintained at a cost of $1,969. A considerable amount of lalang and blukar had to be cleared. Some 228 teak seedlings from the nursery constructed in the previous year were planted out.

The out-turn of Class I and II timber from State and alienated land was 13,794 tons, 1,924 tons in excess of that of the previous year.

The amount of this grade of timber exported was 5,464 tons, an increase of 706 tons over the figure for 1341.

Apart from a sum of $24,145 collected by the Customs Department as export duty on timber, the Forest Revenue was $78,656: the corresponding figure for the previous year was $67,352.

The expenditure on the Department amounted to $57,210 as against $54,819 in 1341. It should be possible to reduce the cost of demarcation of reserves in future years.

There were 99 prosecutions for forest offences as against 145 in the previous year: 75 convictions were obtained, the fines inflicted amounting to $2,134.

Mr. V. G. Bell of the Federated Malay States Forest Department acted as Conservator until the 29th of Safar (11-10-23) when he went on leave, being relieved by Mr. C. Smith.

COURTS.

27. The new High Court building in Alor Star was opened, with suitable ceremony, on the 8th Muharram (21st August, 1923) by His Highness the Sultan in the presence of three Judges of the Court of Appeal, which sat on that date and again on the 13th Rejab (19th February, 1924). Nine criminal and two civil appeals were disposed of by the Court of Appeal.

The First Division of the High Court heard twenty-eight criminal appeals and fifty-one civil appeals. In its original jurisdiction, 6 criminal and 10 civil cases were dealt with. There were five murder cases, and in 4 the death penalty was imposed.

In the Second Division of the High Court, 105 criminal appeals and 172 civil appeals were decided. In original jurisdiction there were 178 criminal and 473 civil cases taken by the Judges.

Return D gives the numbers of cases tried in the Magistrates' and District Courts during the year.

Including cases brought forward from the preceding year, there were 1,401 cases in the Sharaiah Courts, of which 119 had not been decided before the end of the year.

The revenue collected amounted to $7,422.

Tuan Syed Hassan Barakabah and Tuan Syed Mansoor Aljafri officiated throughout the year as Chief Malay Judge and Second Malay Judge respectively.

Mr. M. D. Daly acted as European Judge and Legal Adviser till he went on leave on the 19th. Shawal, when he was relieved by Mr. F. Robinson.

POLICE.

28. The total strength of the force at the end of the year was 761, of all ranks: the European Officers consisted of one Commissioner, two Assistant Commissioners and three Chief Inspectors.

Recruiting was satisfactory, eighty-five recruits, nearly everyone of whom could write Romanised Malay, being enrolled in the course of the year.

Discipline showed a considerable improvement, most of the offences being of a trivial nature.

Health was fair, the Stations at Sik and Ayer Hitam being the most unhealthy.

29. The Department issued licences for 7,848 dogs in the State: 2,812 dogs were destroyed. The number of fire-arms on the register at the end of the year was 3,803, a decrease of 65: 137 arms were lost, confiscated or destroyed.

The registration of Societies was transferred to the Chinese Protectorate on the 1st. Sha'aban.

The Police carried out the work under the Women and Girls' Protection Enactment: a further slight decrease in the number of prostitutes is reported.

The work of cattle registration was undertaken by the Police for the first time in 1342. A special force of 14 Corporals and 10 Constables were enrolled for the purpose. Provision has been made for an Inspector.

30. Twenty-eight fires were reported in the State, the total loss resulting amounting only to $25,144. The village of Sungei Karangan was on one occasion practically gutted.

31. The Detective Department was under Chief Inspector D. Hillary. The strength was 40, and the men worked well, but more are required.

32. There was a somewhat serious recrudescence of crime in North Kedah, more particularly in the region of the Siamese frontier. Robberies numbered 83 as compared with 29 in the previous year and 61 in 1340. These were mainly perpetrated by an armed gang of Samsams and Siamese; a reward was offered for the head of the gang, and he was arrested just after the end of the year, with the result that there has been a marked diminution of crime since. There were 19 murders in the State as compared with 11 in the previous year.

33. The revenue from all sources collected by the Department was $63,585.

34. Mr. W. E. Speers, Commissioner of Police, proceeded on leave on the 14th. Shawal, his place being taken by Mr. B. W. Allen, Asst. Commissioner of Police, Central Kedah: the latter was relieved by Mr. G. B. Linford, Assistant Commissioner of Police, North Kedah, who was in turn relieved by Mr. I. C. Macmillan from the Colony.

PRISONS.

35. The three main Prisons are at Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim. Prisoners sentenced to one year or more are sent to Alor Star. Sungei Patani and Kulim retain prisoners up to one year.

There are 7 district lock-ups where prisoners serving short sentences can be kept.

The Prison population was as follows:—

Alor Star	1,529
Sungei Patani	413
Kulim	213
Lock-ups	260

a total population of 2,415.

At Alor Star the daily average of prisoners was 381 as compared with 397 in the previous year; 21 long-sentence prisoners were serving their sentences in the Gaol at Singaproe at the close of the year.

Seventeen prisoners were banished.

The health of prisoners generally was very good: the percentage of deaths on the total gaol population at Alor Star was 1.57: there were no deaths at Sungei Patani and Kulim.

36. The industrial work at Alor Star Prison continued to be carried out satisfactorily: the actual revenue earned in cash was $5,990 as compared with $5,683 in the previous year: the articles made and supplied to various Government Departments and the labour expended on Government work were valued at $49,578.

Six prisoners were sent to Taiping for training in new industries, but it will be impossible to start the latter until new workshops are made.

At Sungei Patani the sale of vegetables brought in a revenue of $715.

37. Six Warders were dismissed at the Alor Star Gaol. The behaviour of the staff was on the whole good and, so far as records show, there was a further improvement in discipline among the prisoners.

38. Dr. D. Bridges, State Surgeon, acted as Superintendent of Prisons until relieved by Mr. N. Kendall in the month of Jamadil-akhir. Mr. A. E. Watson acted as Chief Gaoler throughout the year.

Dr. J. T. Clarke was in charge of Kulim Prison and Dr. R. B. Hawes of Sungei Patani Prison throughout the year.

MEDICAL.

39. The population of Kedah in 1342 was estimated at 350,000. The birth-rate per mille was 31.70 and the death-rate 22.41: these figures show the highest birth-rate and the lowest death-rate recorded in Kedah during the last 6 years.

There was considerable improvement in infantile mortality, the rate being 126.27 mille as against 161.73 in the previous year.

The number of deaths in the State was 7,877, of which 3,459 are attributed to fever, but the returns are not very reliable.

The only accurate figures are those for the Hospitals.

40. Eight Government Hospitals were maintained and 13,657 patients treated therein.

The principal diseases were malaria, venereal disease, ankylostomiasis, dysentery, pulmonary tuberculosis and respiratory diseases. There was a marked increase in the number of dysentery cases, but the death-rate was considerably less.

The general death-rate was 7.48 per cent as compared with 7.25 in the previous year, but, excluding deaths which occurred within 48 hours of admission, the rate was only 5.61 per cent.

41. Two European Nursing Sisters were seconded from the Colony and attached to the Alor Star Hospital, but, so far as was possible, one or other was sent to Sungei Patani Hospital whenever required.

42. In addition to the outdoor department at the Hospitals there are 7 Government Outdoor Dispensaries in the State; they did good work, the number of cases treated being 18,698 of which 8,847 were Malays.

Small outbreaks of small-pox occurred in different parts of the State, involving 26 cases and 3 deaths; the outbreaks were quickly controlled.

There were 20,568 vaccinations during the year, the average cost per head of vaccination being 22¼ cents; the figures for the previous year were 9,355 and 53¼ cents respectively; a large number of re-vaccinations accounted in a large measure for the increase.

Seven thousand six hundred and twenty injections of Neo Salvarsan were given for puru (yaws) as against 1,183 in the previous year: the people show eagerness for this treatment.

43. There was a decrease in the number of deaths due to diseases connected with childbirth, but the prejudice against competent medical assistance in such cases remains very strong.

44. There remained 83 lunatics from Kedah under treatment at Tanjong Rambutan at the beginning of the year: 61 more were sent, the total at the end of the year being 112.

45. Twenty lepers were being maintained by the State at the end of the year at Pulau Jerejak and five at Pulau Pangkor Laut. The accommodation at these places is limited and 30 patients were awaiting vacancies at the end of the year. The position with regard to lepers is not satisfactory and it may become necessary to consider one central camp for the State.

46. The total revenue of the Department was $35,192 the expenditure being $280,471.

47. A separate Health Department was maintained, Dr. A. G. H. Smart being in charge until he went on leave on 14th. Rabial-akhir, 1342, (24th. November, 1923). Thereafter Dr. D. Bridges, State Surgeon, acted as Health Officer in North and South Kedah, while Dr. R. B. Hawes combined the work of Medical Officer and Health Officer in Central Kedah.

A hundred and ten estates were visited in the course of the year.

The annual death-rate on a total estate population (labourers and dependants) of 34,494 was 16.12 per mille, but the rate for labourers alone was only 10.8.

Malaria incidence shewed an increase on many estates.

All the towns and most of the villages were visited. More incinerators were built, and the system of back-lanes extended.

The expenditure of the Health Department was $11,554 as compared with $16,840 in the previous year.

48. Dr. D. Bridges officiated as State Surgeon throughout the year.

Drs. J. T. Clarke and R. B. Hawes acted as Medical Officers, Kulim and Sungei Patani respectively.

Dr. C. J. S. Nicholas, Assistant Surgeon, officiated in the post of Medical Officer at Alor Star.

VETERINARY.

49. The epidemic of Foot and Mouth Disease reported last year continued during the early part of the year under review. There was also a small outbreak of this disease in Central Kedah. There were 230 cases and one death. There were 8 cases, all fatal, of haemorrhagic septicaemia in North Kedah.

No other disease of a contagious or infectious nature occurred during the year. This is satisfactory, and reflects credit on the Veterinary Department, as Rinderpest was present in Souther Siam and in Province Wellesley during the greater part of the year.

50. The import and export trade in cattle was considerably hampered by the restriction which it was found necessary to impose owing to the presence of Rinderpest in Southern Siam and Province Wellesley. The records show, however, that 4,086 buffaloes and cattle were exported, as compared with 2,288 in 1341, the corresponding import figures being 579 against 495 in 1341. The Northern frontier was closed for import from the 18th. Rabial-awal (29th. October, 1923) to the 23rd. Shawal (28th. May, 1924) and again from the 25th. Zulka-edah (28th. June, 1924) until the end of the year. The Southern frontier was closed from the 2nd. Jamadil-awal (11th. December, 1923) to the 23rd. Shawal (28th. May, 1924). Informal discussions took place with the Siamese authorities with a view to the development of a control system which it is hoped will subject this valuable and important trade to fewer interruptions in the future.

51. A census of animals showed that there were in Kedah 37,778 buffaloes, 50,202 other cattle and 27,538 goats.

The system of registering and branding all cattle under the new Registation of Cattle Enactment was brought into operation. The work of registration was put under the Police but was not completed by the close of the year.

52. Mr. J. J. Fleury, State Veterinary Surgeon, was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

EDUCATION.

53. The revenue amounted to $13,832.56; the expenditure to $225,839. Apart from a sum of $595 for the erection of 2 temporary schools and 2 teachers' quarters, the cost of erecting or maintaining school buildings is not included.

54. At the Government English School, Alor Star, the enrolment at the end of the year was 438, an increase of 6; there was an increase in the number of Malays counterbalanced by a decrease in Tamils. The attendance averaged 92.4 per cent.

Owing to restricted accommodation a number of boys were unavoidably refused admission; the additional class-rooms required were started towards the close of the year.

The school achieved further success in the Cambridge Local Examination held at the Kedah centre. Of the 19 boys presented from the Government English School, 11 passed, 5 being Malays, 4 Chinese and 2 Indians. The school recorded its first success in the School Certificate Examination (the old Cambridge Senior Local), two passing out of 3 boys presented; the third fell ill during the examination.

The fact that a Junior Cambridge Certificate is now necessary as a qualification for entering the Government Clerical Service had some effect but owing to Rubber Restriction there was a temporary inflated demand for clerks, and a number of boys were allowed to leave who had qualified for Malay clerkships but had not reached the Cambridge Local Standard.

55. The Boy Scouts increased in popularity and usefulness and were a strong influence for good within the school. A most successful camp was held at Sungei Patani during the Chinese New Year holidays, when the Commander of H. M. S. "Dragon", one of the British World-cruise Squadron, inspected the boys. The greatest credit is due to Scoutmaster E. C. Hicks for the success achieved by his troops.

56. At the English School Sungei Patani, the enrolment at the end of the year was 90 and the average attendance 89 per cent.

Vernacular Schools numbered 67, including 3 Girls' Schools. A new Girls' School was opened at Alor Star and a new boys' school at Kuala Ketil in the Baling District.

Annual examinations were held in 65 of these schools, the number of pupils examined being 4,111.

The total enrolment at all Vernacular Schools average 6,783 and the average attendance 5,756; the figures for the previous year were 6,514 and 5,613 respectively.

57. Hand work consisting of wood-work, basketry and mengkuang work was continued or started as opportunities could be found. Towards the end of the year a random selection of 12 school made articles were sent to the Agri-Horticultural Exhibition at Kuala Lumpur; it received 8 certificates, diplomas or prizes, and all the articles except two were sold at the Exhibition.

School gardening was introduced into all schools, considerable enthusiasm being shown.

58. Two Kedah students successfully completed the Teacher Training Course at Tanjong Malim and took up appointments in Kedah schools. In 1313 two and thereafter four Kedah students should yearly complete this triennial course.

Towards the end of the year the approved new Girls' School for Malay girls of good parentage was started in Alor Star, Miss M. C. Waddell being appointed Head Mistress. The Malays were very keen on this experiment, which was only delayed by the difficulty of obtaining a suitable Head Mistress. It has made an auspicious start.

59. Mr. E. A. G. Stuart was in charge of the Department throughout the year and also continued to be Head Master of the Government English Sshool, Alor Star. Messrs. J. B. Neilson and E. C. Hicks were Assistant Masters.

LABOUR.

60. The Labour Department continued to be under the general supervision of the Controller of Labour, Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements, the work of the office being performed by the First Assistant Controller of Labour, Penang.

The total number of labourers employed by estates, mines and Government Departments on 30th June, 1924, was 41,256 as compared with 37,224 on 30th June, 1923; the increases among Indians and Chinese were 3,336 and 927 respectively.

There were 526 places of employment. 39 estates reported that work had been abandoned and the labour force paid off.

During the twelve months ending 30th June, 1924, 4,736 adult labourers and 924 minors were recruited from India, as compared with a total of 1,550 in the previous year. Of the above number 4,406 were recruited by licensed Kanganis, while 1,254 left India as voluntary emigrants.

The returns show that 22,998 Indians were engaged locally; this number is somewhat deceptive as it includes all re-engagements of the same labourers, many of whom were very nomadic.

Seventy-eight visits were paid to estates by the Asst. Protectors of Labour and 738 by Labour Inspectors. No serious complaints were received.

Thirty-three estates are reported to have schools for Tamil children. Most of these were very elementary, one only qualifying for a grant-in-aid. The great difficulty is shortage of teachers.

The death-rate among Indian labourers for the twelve months ending 30th. June, 1924, was approximately 17.94 per mille as compared with a rate of 20 in the previous year. This compares very favourably with other parts of the Peninsula.

The expenditure of the Department amounted to $14,873.

CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

61. On 23. Jemadil-Awal 1342 (1st. January, 1924) Mr. T. W. H. Kingston, Protector of Chinese, Kedah, was relieved of his duties as Acting Assistant Adviser, but he was engaged for about one month more on special duty collecting and preparing information for the Malayan Committee on Opium Control.

62. On 5th. Rejab the Protector of Chinese was appointed Registrar of Societies. One registration was approved during the year and one society was reconstituted. Two new applications were made and subsequently withdrawn and three others were in course of preparation at the end of the year.

63. Enquiries undertaken by the Protectorate totalled seventy-seven. These were frequently cases which the Chinese chose to submit to arbitration or matters referred to the Protectorate by the Police. They can roughly be classified as follows:—enquiries under the protection of Women and Girls' Enactment, fourteen; complaints regarding domestic matters, maintenance, the custody of children etc., nineteen; complaints regarding labourers' wages, twenty-one and enquiries of a miscellaneous nature including complaints regarding bad characters, twenty-three.

64. On 14th.Zulhijjah a batch of five girls was rescued from the Bangkok Mail Train. They were being imported from China for sale for immoral purposes in Malaya. Two women concerned in this were sentenced to ten months' imprisonment each. This case, as well as other information, indicates a recrudescence of this railway traffic due, in part, to the disorder in South China.

65. On 1st Shawal a temporary Home with a Chinese matron in charge was opened in Sungei Patani. During the year thirteen girls were admitted to this Home and seven were in the Home when the year ended. Of three girls who had been transferred to the Home in Penang, two were still there at the close of the year.

SANITARY BOARDS.

66. The principal Sanitary Boards of the State are in the districts of Kota Star, Kuala Muda and Kulim. The chief townships are respectively Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim, but smaller townships in the vicinity of these are placed as far as possible under the main Boards.

67. The revenue of the Kota Star Board was $64,414 or $2,289 more than in 1341. House Assessment showed a decrease of $520 due largely to the demolition of old shop-houses and no new building. There was an increase of $2,978 under Registration of Vehicles due to the registration of an unusually large number of motor cars for hire.

The expenditure amounted to $56,127, a decrease of $705 on the figure for 1341.

No new shop-houses were built during the year.

68. The revenue of the Kuala Muda Board was $38,037, an increase of $1,561. The expenditure amounted to $31,992, an increase of $3,304 due mainly to the purchase of equipment for extinguishing fires.

There was practically no new building started at Sungei Patani, but plans were passed for nine new shop-houses at Gurun.

Water service was laid on to 62 houses at Sungei Patani.

69. The revenue of the Kulim Board was $29,867, an increase of $1,100. The expenditure amounted to $17,389, almost the same as in the preceding year.

Six new houses were completed at Junjong village in the course of the year.

There was a growing demand for domestic water services which was being gradually complied with.

70. There are Sanitary Boards at Bandar Bahru, Baling, Yen and Langkawi; the villages are small and the work calls for no special comment.

MONOPOLIES AND CUSTOMS.

71. Tunku Kassim was in charge of this combined department throughout the year.

The total revenue collected under all heads amounted to $4,037,574 and the expenditure $618,848, of which $461,773 was for purchase of chandu. The total revenue in 1341 was $3,590,811.

The receipts in respect of chandu totalled $2,354,509 and in respect of liquor $321,294.

The number of chandu shops was further reduced.

The import duty on tobacco realised $352,000 as compared with $314,435 in 1341.

The revenue derived from the export of rubber amounted to $525,695, from that of tin to $71,185 and from that of tapioca to $94,486, the respective figures for 1341 being $450,424, $63,327 and $85,857.

The export duty on fish and poultry (including eggs) realised $29,005 and $42,917 respectively—a falling off in both cases. In fact the falling off under the head of fish calls for serious consideration and the question of starting a Fisheries Department should be taken up; the Kedah waters are capable of producing great quantities of fish but the industry requires proper organisation.

Owing to an indifferent padi harvest the duty on padi and rice taken out of the State realised only $125,761 as compared with $144,634 in the previous year.

The State co-operated with the Federated Malay States and Johore in running a Preventive Service specially directed against rubber smuggling and contributed a motor launch and a fair share of running expenses.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

72. The estimated number of postal articles, excluding parcels and registered letters, posted and delivered during the year 1342 was 2,308,020, an increase of 418,574, as compared with the previous year. Forty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty-two registered letters were despatched and 45,583 delivered; these figures show an increase. There was a slight increase in parcel business, the number posted being 3,362 and the number delivered 10,389.

The number of insured articles (letters and parcels) posted was 334, bearing a value of $29,996; the number delivered was 560, valued at $62,374. These figures show a decrease in respect of the articles posted, but a considerable increase in those delivered.

Fourteen articles bearing trade charges for the amount of $279 were posted in Kedah, those received for delivery numbering 1,191, of a value of $12,727. The number of returned letters dealt with was 12,912 as compared with 11,941 in 1341.

73. Money Order and Postal transactions again increased somewhat, the amount involved being $352,247 as against $316,869 in the previous year.

74. The Savings Bank did a considerably increased business, which is satisfactory as showing that it is gaining favour with the public. Six hundred and fifty-six deposits totalling $15,552 were made, while there were 240 withdrawals totalling $15,602. These transactions total 896, against 498 in 1341.

75. The number of telegrams received, forwarded and transmitted was 42,484, 35,386 and 38,935 respectively, as against 43,186, 34,840 and 37,479 in 1341.

76. There was a net increase of 22 in the number of subscribers to the Telephone Exchange, the total at the end of the year being 407.

77. The receipts for the year totalled $80,398 as against $76,248 in 1341, while the expenditure amounted to $140,055 as against $137,834.

78. Mr. S. Asirvadam was in charge of the Department throughout the year, excepting for a period of one and a half months during which Che Md. Arshad, Assistant Superintendent, acted as Superintendent of Post and Telegraphs.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

79. The total expenditure of the Public Work Department, including re-votes and special warrants, was $1,281,368 against an estimated expenditure of $1,923,973.

80. Three hundred and thirty-eight miles of metalled roads were maintained at an average cost of $1,422.12 per mile; the high figure is largely due to the high cost of metal transport. Some 8.73 miles of road were treated with asphalt at a cost of $23,307; the progress in this was disappointing.

One hundred and nine and a half miles of unmetalled roads were upkept at a total cost of $23,502; this includes the Government subsidy to 17 miles of roads through estates upkept by the owners thereof.

81. The slow progress in Special Services, due in part to a shortage of staff, is regrettable. The chief delays were in commencing work on the new Wan Mat Saman Bridge and the Service Reservoir at Alor Star and in proceeding with the approved irrigation schemes.

There was a large road programme but, while some progress was made, no new length of metalled road was actually opened for traffic. A start was made on the Weng-Sok, while the work on the Gurun-Bigia and Lubok-Bigia roads was proceeded with. A sum of $38,854 was spent on renewing various bridges and culverts.

82. The upkeep including painting of Government buildings, valued at $3,691,344, worked out at 2.61 per cent of the value.

83. The Sungei Patani water supply was completed. Extensions of pipe line were made along the Kuala Ketil Road and Pengkalan Semiling. This supply has proved a great boon and many applications for house services were received and attended to.

84. A sum of $93,000 had been approved for Irrigation Schemes but only $36,000 were expended. There was delay in the Dulang Kechil Scheme owing to the difficulty in obtaining certain materials from England, while delay in the Kodiang-Sanglang Scheme was in a measure due to the difficulty in getting possession of the land.

A considerable amount of reconnaissance work was carried out in the irrigation areas. Most of the subordinates employed on this work are Malays, natives of the State, who evinced considerable aptitude for the work.

85. Major W. R. Sanguinetti, State Engineer, proceeded on leave on 10th. November, 1923, and resumed duty on 2nd. July, 1924. During his absence Mr. E. D. Kibble was in charge. Mr. H. M. Butterfield resumed duty as Executive Engineer Irrigation on his return from leave on 6th. November, 1923; he acted as Executive Engineer, North, in addition, from 11th. December, 1923, to 1st. August, 1924.

Messrs. A. V. Gibbings and C. F. Jenkins were respectively Executive Engineers in Central and South Kedah throughout the year.

TRADE.

86. The gross value of exports in the year was $20,994, 758 and of imports $6,805,125. The figures for the previous year were $19,883,605 and $6,274,173 respectively.

The following is a summary of the import and export returns:—

	Import.	*Export.*
A.—Live animals, food, drink and narcotics	$3,647,138	$6,723,151
B.—Raw materials	313,440	14,057,779
C.—Wholly or mainly manufactured articles	2,844,547	213,828
Total ..	$6,805,125	$20,994,758

The value of tobacco and cigarettes imported was $871,467, of cotton goods $816,673, of sugar $536,665 and of petroleum $614,606.

The value of the principal exports were—of rubber $12,771,262, of padi and rice $2,141,673, of tapioca and its products $3,212,769 and of tin-ore $697,546.

GENERAL.

87. His Excellency the High Commissioner visited the State in the month of Jemadil-awal (January, 1924) and presented the Insignia of the Companionship of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George to his Highness Tunku Mahmood ibni Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin Mukarram Shah.

A Treaty between the British and Kedah Governments was signed at Singapore on 1st. November, 1923.

In Safar a very successful show was held at Anak Bukit in order to collect exhibits for the British Empire Exhibition. These included specimens of Langkawi marble, models, weapons, fabrics, walking sticks and similar exhibits.

In February, 1924, the First Light Cruiser Squadron in the course of its world cruise visited Penang. His Highness the Regent and members of the State Council paid an official visit to the Fleet in Penang. Parties of officers and men from the Squadron paid visits to Alor Star and Sungei Patani and were cordially welcomed.

In Zulhijjah (July, 1924), exhibits from Kedah gained many awards at the Agri-Horticultural Show in Kuala Lumpur, including the Silver Cup presented by His Highness the Sultan of Perak for the best collection of models of rice planting implements which was won by the District Officer, Yen. Other awards were obtained for live stock, padi, tapioca, basket work and jungle produce.

Kedah in common with the remainder of Malaya continued the policy of rubber restriction. The cost, including the cost of purchasing and maintaining a launch as part of the joint fleet for preventive service, was $58,563.

In May, His Highness the Regent sailed for England to visit the British Empire Exhibition. While in England he was received by His Majesty the King who graciously conferred upon His Highness the Commandership of the Royal Victorian Order. His Highness Tunku Mahmood acted as Regent during His Highness the Regent's absence in England.

The Acting British Adviser paid an unofficial visit to Senggora and Bangkok in July and discussed measures for dealing with animal quarantine, frontier crime and traffic in women and girls via the Royal Siamese State Railways.

The health of His Highness the Sultan has been slightly better during the year.

Mr. W. Peel, the British Adviser, proceeded on leave on 23rd November and Mr. E. C. H. Wolff arrived on 12th. December, 1923, and assumed the duties of Acting Adviser for the remainder of the year. Mr. H. C. Eckhardt acted in the interval between Mr. Peel's departure and the arrival of Mr. Wolff.

W. PEEL,

10th. November, 1924. *British Adviser, Kedah.*

APPENDICES.

A.—Revenue .. .. A. H. 1338 to 1342 (A. D. 1920—1924).

B.—Expenditure .. .. A. H. 1338 to 1342 (A. D. 1920—1924).

C.—Land Revenue Returns for the year 1342.

D.—Return of cases tried in the Courts during the year 1342.

E.—Annual Return of Rainfall for the year 1924

F.—Average Shade Temperature during the year 1924.

G.—Statistics of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kedah.

APPENDIX *A.*

Statement of Revenue for each year from A. H. 1338 to 1342 (A. D. 1920—1924).

Heads of Revenue.	A. H. 1338 (A. D. 1920.)		A. H. 1339 (A. D. 1921.)	A. H. 1340 (A. D. 1922.)	A. H. 1341 (A. D. 1923.)	A. H. 1342 (A. D. 1924.)
	$	c.	$	$	$	$
1. Marine	22,625	07	20,186	18,535	19,484	23,175
2. Customs	1,277,114	10	931,782	977,174	1,381,801	1,518,741
3. Opium Monopoly	2,976,717	90	1,619,603	1,560,659	1,708,883	1,892,740
4. Farms and Licences	211,400	29	249,026	268,092	210,687	235,905
5. Court Fees etc.	172,036	27	174,632	137,441	177,659	126,224
6. Police	20,547	56	19,529	16,038	17,352	17,369
7. Education	6,450	50	7,474	8,580	9,382	9,982
8. Veterinary	10,345	99	2,803	3,702	8,191	9,985
9. Reimbursements	33,848	19	44,729	43,941	39,846	45,406
10. Posts and Telegraphs	63,377	85	69,066	95,751	76,248	80,399
11. Lands	819,154	11	671,219	763,141	751,655	763,316
12. Forests	77,321	50	59,926	51,122	63,084	74,274
13. Mines	15,484	36	18,523	8,465	8,033	8,923
14. Interests	218,240	98	361,432	303,524	266,317	249,837
15. Sanitary Boards	147,864	02	155,412	153,464	161,690	177,821
16. Miscellaneous	52,389	31	58,394	425,080	71,954	41,680
17. Land Sales	524,893	13	771,715	132,195	108,872	223,788
Total ..	6,649,811	13	5,235,451	4,966,904	5,081,138	5,499,564

APPENDIX *B.*

Statement of Expenditure for each year from A. H. 1338 to 1342 (A. D. 1920—1924.)

Heads of Service.	A. H. 1338 (A. D. 1920.)		A. H. 1339 (A. D. 1921.)	A. H, 1340 (A. D. 1922.)	A. H. 1341 (A. D. 1923.)	A. H. 1342 (A. D. 1924.)
	$	c	$	$	$	$
1. Charge on account of the Public Debt. ..	108,838	00	108,838	107,655	75,352	59,682
2. Ruling House Allowances, Pensions, etc. ..	193,530	08	226,361	240,085	234,021	245,432
3. H.H. The Sultan's Office	125,143	85	143,473	150,400	141,220	141,087
4. State Council	125,959	22	162,680	141,683	144,907	137,920
5. District Offices	186,580	36	200,054	188,424	170,398	174,084
6. Lands	177,673	20	207,199	229,942	238,484	248,770
7. Mines	14,694	76	10,313	11,130	10,453	10,234
8. Forests	50,346	65	48,985	54,159	54,820	57,341
9. Agricultural	...	...	...	...	6,688	11,981
10. Chinese Protectorate	...	...	...	...	7,417	8,140
11. Health	...	...	...	...	19,591	9,111
12. Labour	7,175	93	7,476	10,734	14,345	15,509
13. Treasury	27,326	99	35,165	37,208	37,088	36,656
14. Survey	317,528	23	409,002	363,008	358,980	344,993
15. Food Control	...		11,527	...	...	...
16. Audit	36,433	76	43,182	43,568	47,527	52,291
17. Marine	48,404	35	39,809	36,156	31,706	32,798
18. Courts	122,751	59	137,801	130,878	132,985	142,931
19. Police	378,191	49	421,222	478,982	459,447	453,378
20. Prisons	80,270	59	97,093	98,428	94,652	104,900
21. Medical	234,826	71	297,604	304,972	265,185	280,471
22. Veterinary	17,016	86	25,489	28,585	28,022	29,757
23. Education	199,456	56	226,572	233,314	228,258	248,579
24. Mosque	6,513	67	9,689	9,081	8,400	8,816
25. Miscellaneous	299,459	01	315,886	222,985	198,814	335,906
26. Posts and Telegraphs	95,116	32	149,769	152,474	137,584	140,055
27. Monopolies	70,122	81	147,892	149,412	146,204	158,173
28. Sanitary Boards	85,210	94	93,545	101,348	115,923	119,434
29. Public Works Department	268,583	90	219,062	233,517	235,347	216,021
do. Recurrent	398,943	02	507,137	682,998	659,193	700,010
do. Extraordinary	629,074	33	1,045,929	849,115	1,008,752	380,361
Total ..	4,305,173	18	5,348,754	5,290,239	5,311,741	4,904,821

APPENDIX C.

Land Revenue Returns for the year 1342.

District	Premia on issue of titles.		Survey Fees.		Boundary Marks.		Land-Tax & Land-rent.		Ladang Licence.		Registration Fees (commission in lieu of stamp duty).		Miscellaneous.		Grand Total.		(+) or (—)	
	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.		
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Kota Star ...	5,000	6,206 32	10,000	8,318 73	200	239 40	125,000	123,004 45	...	...	10,000	8,226 48	20,000	16,759 20	170,200	162,754 58	...	7,445 42
Kubang Pasu ...	3,000	6,593 10	3,000	5,083 39	100	95 40	63,000	60,141 65	...	...	4,000	2,234 01	8,000	8,633 95	81,100	82,781 50	1,681 50	...
Yen ...	2,000	7,437 25	500	2,104 45	50	126 60	20,500	20,682 95	...	...	1,500	1,070 44	2,000	3,009 35	26,550	34,431 04	7,881 04	...
Langkawi ...	500	1,624 75	200	354 65	25	10 20	13,000	11,538 00	...	...	400	235 39	1,100	1,115 60	15,225	14,878 59	...	346 41
Padang Trap ...	700	1,303 75	300	92 75	10	7 20	5,500	5,187 00	...	...	150	121 65	2,000	1,746 10	8,660	8,458 45	...	201 55
Kuala Muda ...	15,000	61,743 25	5,000	5,469 50	500	229 54	150,000	146,731 25	...	...	10,000	9,072 95	6,000	15,242 70	186,500	238,489 19	51,999 19	...
Kulim ...	150,000	121,772 65	10,000	7,399 86	500	358 80	150,000	163,293 10	...	...	10,000	10,496 82	5,000	7,333 44	325,500	310,654 67	...	14,845 33
Bandar Bahru...	5,000	8,644 70	1,000	4,468 15	50	16 50	70,000	68,799 85	...	...	4,000	8,659 97	5,000	9,657 62	85,050	100,246 79	15,196 79	...
Baling ...	5,000	2,001 75	2,500	2,288 50	...	...	15,000	14,576 40	...	...	500	600 99	2,500	2,322 47	25,550	21,790 11	...	3,759 89
Sik ...	2,000	2,056 25	300	119 75	...	...	5,500	5,084 25	...	...	100	66 85	750	1,971 05	8,650	9,298 15	648 15	...
Total ...	188,200	219,383 77	32,800	35,699 73	1,435	1,083 64	617,500	619,038 90	...	...	40,700	40,785 55	52,350	67,791 48	932,985	983,783 07	77,396 67	26,598 60

APPENDIX *D.*

Return of cases tried in the Courts during the year 1342.

Courts.	Criminal.				Civil.			
	No. of cases from 1341.	No. of cases instituted.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases pending at the end of 1342.	No. of cases from 1341.	No. of cases instituted.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases pending at the end of 1342.
Magistrate's Court, Alor Star	47	1,269	1,182	134	129	982	1,004	107
do. Kota Sarang Semut ...	3	187	170	20	2	32	27	7
do. Langgar	1	59	59	1	1	13	11	3
do. Pendang	...	52	51	1	1	4	5	...
District Office, Kubang Pasu	...	785	792	16	25	214	232	7
do. Padang Trap	23	66	63	3	...	26	23	3
do. Langkawi	...	180	175	5	1	102	91	12
do. Yen	...	137	137	...	5	83	84	4
do. Kota Kuala Muda ...	5	169	172	2	11	62	57	16
do. Semiling	...	48	48	...	5	14	12	7
do. Sungei Patani	38	898	925	11	95	358	411	42
do. Gurun	1	57	57	1	2	3	3	2
do. Baling	12	500	509	3	18	158	150	26
do. Kuala Ketil	10	209	194	25	6	27	32	1
do. Sik	3	104	107	...	9	26	35	...
do. Kulim	18	701	681	38	215	756	768	203
do. Padang Serai	15	155	167	3	7	34	40	1
do. Bandar Bahru	1	339	333	7	13	149	142	20
do. Selama	...	9	9	...	...	6	6	...
Total ...	177	5,924	5,831	270	545	3,049	3,133	461

APPENDIX *E*.

Annual Return of Rainfall for the period from 1st January to 31st December, 1924.

Month. 1924.	North Kedah.							Central Kedah.				South Kedah.							
	Alor Star.	Tanjong Pau.	Sungei Wong Water Works.	Padang Besar.	Kangar, Perlis.	Pulau Langkawi.	Yen Head Works.	Kedah Peak.	Sungei Batu.	Sungei Getah.	Sungei Patani.	Kuala Muda.	Kuala Ketil.	Baling.	Kulim.	Padang Meiha.	Bandar Bahru.	Serdang.	Batu Lintang.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
January ...	2·02	0·74	1·10	4·03	·71	1·07	2·00	2·05	2·09	3·90	3·01	—	4·13	2·37	7·08	3·08	3·72	5·53	6·42
February ...	3·18	2·22	·91	1·92	2·02	2·66	—	3·13	2·34	1·72	1·18	4·65	1·72	2·86	6·74	2·85	5·26	3·52	6·74
March ...	6·48	3·11	·40	2·42	1·14	3·81	6·65	2·18	5·37	9·60	7·09	7·91	11·09	5·83	15·68	11·64	15·06	20·30	18·55
April ...	6·60	6·42	5·65	6·92	5·55	3·95	17·32	7·13	9·35	8·33	7·07	12·00	10·30	7·99	13·22	8·85	8·10	6·13	10·31
May ...	11·98	10·36	7·26	5·76	8·68	8·67	19·81	17·58	11·91	17·53	11·28	15·80	17·99	7·49	16·58	15·08	9·59	14·49	15·60
June ...	12·97	8·19	9·00	3·83	4·62	10·39	10·85	6·13	5·59	4·90	4·76	9·97	7·02	3·66	10·37	6·28	3·85	4·33	4·00
July ...	7·28	3·27	3·82	4·12	7·09	3·77	8·00	4·17	7·83	7·53	7·48	6·16	5·18	3·60	4·13	5·89	13·32	7·47	—
August ...	13·87	—	9·84	11·74	11·81	15·25	16·73	10·07	—	—	5·45	1·22	5·80	6·00	5·21	—	6·33	4·16	—
September ...	11·31	—	7·59	4·65	8·95	15·93	26·06	18·70	—	—	14·27	23·20	13·16	11·48	20·75	—	11·96	14·33	—
October ...	11·31	—	12·14	8·35	8·80	14·95	25·78	31·15	—	—	16·27	21·00	16·30	12·69	22·22	—	10·01	22·88	—
November ...	7·41	—	8·52	10·75	6·10	4·45	17·26	15·54	—	—	9·16	13·55	11·17	10·17	13·88	—	10·83	6·70	—
December ...	1·27	—	2·00	1·46	1·49	5·11	1·89	3·36	—	—	4·92	1·80	7·29	2·41	10·79	—	6·02	6·90	—
Total ...	95·68	—	68·23	66·65	66·96	90·01	152·37	121·19	—	—	91·96	—	111·15	76·55	144·65	—	103·99	116·74	—

APPENDIX *F.*

Average Shade Temperature at Alor Star for the period from January to December, 1924.

Month.	Maximum. °F	Minimum. °F	Range.
1924			
January	89·97	76·36	13·61
February	93·55	74·86	18·69
March	92·48	76·41	16·07
April	91·50	71·16	20·34
May	89·51	78·54	10·97
June	88·50	78·23	10·27
July	89·51	78·25	11·26
August	89·25	77·74	11·51
September	87·70	76·83	10·86
October	86·25	77·19	9·06
November	87·16	76·43	10·73
December	88·61	74·06	14·54
Average ...	89·49	76·34	13·16

Highest maximum in shade 97° F on March 29th. Lowest minimum in shade 72° F on February 6th.

APPENDIX *G*.

Statistics of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kedah.

Year.	Approximate number of articles passed through the Post.	Number of Registered Articles.		Number of Parcels.		Number of Insured Articles (Parcels and Letters).			
		Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Value.	Despatched.	Value.
							$ c.		$ c.
A. H. 1338 (A. D. 1920) ...	1,648,660	37,164	36,860	9,117	3,279	231	24,974 95	214	28,215 75
A. H. 1339 (A. D. 1921) ...	1,650,519	40,705	39,211	10,142	3,358	364	32,114 25	213	24,485 71
A. H. 1340 (A. D. 1922) ...	1,578,577	42,012	41,669	10,312	3,606	375	35,811 90	206	30,713 25
A. H. 1341 (A. D. 1923) ...	1,889,446	43,368	42,846	10,054	3,593	490	45,004 49	376	37,782 50
A. H. 1342 (A. D. 1924) ...	2,308,020	45,583	45,882	10,389	3,362	560	62,374 80	334	29,996 83

Year.	Amount of Money Order and Postal Order Transactions.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Approximate number of Telegrams.			Telegraph and Telephone Lines.		
			Personal Emoluments.	Annually Recurrent.	Special Expenditure.	Received.	Despatched.	Transit.	Line Mileage.	Wire Mileage.	No. of Telephones.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.						
A. H. 1338 (A. D. 1920) ...	342,959 40	63,377 85	65,731 61	13,568 94	19,815 77	49,946	44,785	48,932	300	1,144	2
A. H. 1339 (A. D. 1921) ...	401,803 83	69,065 98	80,549 60	22,362 88	46,856 80	50,635	43,602	45,396	345	1,380	306
A. H. 1340 (A. D. 1922) ...	303,415 78	95,751 12	92,120 37	25,486 07	34,867 70	40,183	34,528	28,951	357	1,420	349
A. H. 1341 (A. D. 1923) ...	316,869 71	76,248 00	94,002 35	20,176 98	23,655 05	43,186	34,840	37,479	398	1,520	382
A. H. 1342 (A. D. 1924) ...	352,247 20	80,398 74*	102,844 64†	23,858 78	13,351 83	42,484	35,386	38,935	410	1,554	407

* Excludes $3,353.19 Revenue Debit and $5,604.60 Gun Licences, etc.

† Includes $863. 17 as House Rent Allowance ; $3,085.27 Holiday Allowance ; $650.02 Leave Pay and $10,481.28 as War Allowance.

PART II.

Annual Report on the State of Perlis for the Year A.H. 1342.

FINANCIAL.

1. The Revenue for the year amounted to $453,452 on an estimate of $353,852 and exceeded that of the preceding year by $56,265.

The Expenditure amounted to $441,155 including $100,000 in reduction of the debt to the Federated Malay States. No provision for debt had actually been made in the estimate of $353,754. The expenditure in the previous year amounted to $392,698, including $50,000 in reduction of debt. Details are given in appendices A and B.

2. A statement of assets and liabilities at the end of 1341 and 1342 is given below.

The assets at the end of the year under review exceeded the liabilities for the first time in the history of the State.

Liabilities at the end of 1341 and 1342.

Liabilities.	At end of 1341 actual.		At end of 1342 actual.	
	$	c.	$	c
Debt to Federated Malay States Government	400,000	00	300,000	00
Deposits	11,626	40	8,386	90
Excess of assets	—	—	112,130	98
Total ..	411,626	40	420,517	88

Assets at end of 1341 and 1342.

Assets.	At end of 1341 actual.		At end of 1342 actual.	
	$	c.	$	c.
Cash in Treasury	25,159	83	17,911	67
Cash in Bank	58,951	14	64,169	35
Investments	282,702	50	282,702	50
Advances	44,667	33	55,734	36
Excess liabilities over Assets ..	145	69	—	—
Total ..	411,626	49	420,517	88

Investments, as before, are entered at cost price and consist of Straits Settlements Government securities.

STATE COUNCIL AND LEGISLATION.

3. There were 39 meetings of the State Council.

The following Enactments were passed:—

1. The Registration of Imports and Exports Enactment.
2. The Railway Enactment, 1335.

   Amendment Enactment, 1342.

LAND AND MINES.

4. The total revenue amounted to $51,964 on an estimate of $45,300, an increase of only $223 over that of the previous year, but the collections of 1341 included an unusually large amount of arrears. Premium on sale of land amounted to $1,295.

Survey fees amounted to $3,723: $7,178 was collected on land held under temporary licence. This has proved an unsatisfactory arrangement and it is hoped that gradually persons occupying land on this system will exchange it for a permanent title.

Mines revenue was $2,834 as compared with $1,883 in the previous year.

5. The padi crop was estimated at 8,075,600 gantangs. The area planted was estimated at 45,214 relongs, the whole of this being bendang except 62 relongs. The average yield was slightly over one kuncha (160 gantangs) a relong.

Syed Idrus remained Commissioner of Lands and Mines during the year.

SURVEYS.

6. The work of this Department was as usual carried out under the supervision of the Kedah Survey Department, Perlis paying the cost. The field supervision was in the hand of the Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, North Kedah. Office work was carried out partly in the head office at Kulim and partly in the District Survey Office, Alor Star.

The expenditure was $19,644 on an estimate of $21,500.

7. No final survey was carried out during the year, other than a visit by the Assistant Superintendent to Jenali in Siam, from which angles were observed on to various stations in Perlis. Signal stations were erected on Bukit China, Bukit Pelarit and Kuan Cheok.

8. 3362 lots were demarcated and 8356 stones planted, the total number of lots demarcated at the end of the year being 15,838. The cost per lot increased from $2.21 to $2.65. This is due to the fact that the work was further afield and a slight increase in transport expenses inevitable.

1648 small grants were sent to the Land Office during the year. Appendix C shows the work done.

COURTS.

9. The revenue collected in the Civil and Criminal Courts amounted to $9,696 as compared with $9,689 in the previous year.

The revenue of the Sheriah Court amounted to $1,589 as compared with $1,431.

10. The work done in the Courts is tabulated below.

Criminal Courts.

	Cases from 1341.	Instituted in 1342.	Disposed of in 1342.	Pending at end of 1342.
Appeal Court	nil	23	21	2
Senior Court	nil	22	20	2
Junior Court	9	326	329	6
Sheriah Court ..				

Civil Courts.

	Cases from 1341.	Instituted in 1342.	Disposed of in 1342.	Pending at end of 1342.
Senior Court (Appeals)	2	38	39	1
Junior Court	23	221	211	33
Sheriah Court ..				

Of 38 civil appeals instituted in 1343, 24 were dismissed, 8 were allowed and the decision was varied in five cases. 2 were undecided at the end of the year.

Of 23 criminal appeals instituted in 1342, 7 were dismissed, 7 were allowed and the decision was varied in 7 cases. 2 were pending at the end of the year.

There was one civil appeal to the Raja's Court which was dismissed.

There were four criminal appeals to the Raja's Court. Three were dismissed and in one case a death sentence was commuted to a sentence of imprisonment for life.

POLICE.

11. Che Mat continued as Inspector of Police during the year. He also supervised the issue of timber passes, the work of the Veterinary Inspector and the Registration of Births and Deaths.

The revenue collected amounted to $6,266, on an estimate of $5,570: the collection in the previous year was $6,311.

The expenditure amounted to $27,405 as against $24,185 in the previous year.

12. Six Police Stations were maintained as usual. The strength of the force at the end of the year was 64 of all ranks.

Discipline was good, nine cases only being tried departmentally and none before the court. 3 constables were dismissed for misconduct, and 3 resigned of their own accord. One left on account of ill-health: 5 recruits were taken on during the year, all Malays.

The health of the contingent was satisfactory except at Kaki Bukit where fever was prevalent.

13. 271 reports were received and entered in the Report books at the different stations. Of these 192 were admitted and 79 refused. Discoveries

were effected in 144 cases out of 192. Reports of theft numbered 111 of which 71 were admitted, 46 being discovered and 25 undiscovered. The reports rejected were cases of a petty nature in which identification of the property said to be stolen was impossible.

14. There were 17 reports of cattle theft of which only four were admitted, 3 being discovered. The cases refused were cases of straying only. The outbreak of rinderpest in Siam and the consequent restrictions caused a great decrease in this class of crime, though owing to the impassable nature of much of the frontier cattle stealing is never so serious here as in some of the frontier States.

There were 8 reports of robberies, 7 admitted and 6 discovered of which only 3 were actually robbery cases. In the other 3 only minor charges were made.

15. There was only one case of murder—a case of sexual jealousy. The case was discovered and the accused sentenced to imprisonment for life.

16. 211 cases were sent for trial in the courts resulting in 183 convictions and 28 discharges. 312 persons were involved of whom 258 were convicted and 54 discharged.

The year was distinctly a satisfactory one as regards crime. This is due to the prosperity which the industries of the State enjoyed, but the work of the Police is deserving of credit. 1181 licences were issued by the Police under various Enactments.

VITAL STATISTICS.

17. 851 births were registered—comprising 750 Malays, 28 Siamese, 69 Chinese, 3 Tamils and one Sikh.

685 deaths were registered including 548 Malays, 29 Siamese, 90 Chinese, 16 Tamils, one Bengali and one other.

VETERINARY.

18. 4,416 new cattle licences were issued during the year. 613 goats, 83 cattle and 44 buffaloes were exported from the State.

The import of live stock from Siam was prohibited during a large part of the year. No case of serious disease is known to have occurred.

The Quarantine Station on the Railway at Padang Besar was maintained as usual under the State Veterinary Surgeon, Kedah, at the joint expense of the Colony, Federated Malay States, Kedah and Perlis.

MEDICAL.

19. Dresser J. C. Chakrabutty was in charge of the Kangar Hospital during the year except for 4 months when he was on leave in India. Dresser P. R. Madhavan Pillai was lent by the Kedah Government to act in his absence.

The State Surgeon, Kedah, visited the hospital once a month and at other times when urgently required.

20. The number of indoor patients was 549 as compared with 596 in the previous year. The percentage of deaths was 6.57 or, if deaths occurring within 48 hours of admission are excluded, 4.91.

The daily average of inpatients was 37.46. The principal diseases treated were Malaria, Dysentery, Phthisis, other lung complaints, Ankylostomiasis, Syphilis and ulcers.

Malaria cases numbered 143 with 6 deaths, Dysentery 25 with 3 deaths, Phthisis 12 with 7 deaths, Syphilis 56 with no deaths.

21. One case of small pox occurred in a railway coolie line. It was promptly isolated. One case of Chicken pox, one of measles and 11 of mumps were treated in Hospital.

1065 specimens were examined in the laboratory

22. The number of outpatients treated rose from 11,991 to 12,543 of whom 8,805 were Malays. It is satisfactory to observe that Malays are taking outdoor treatment very freely. A travelling dispensary was started during the year. It visited Arau and Kaki Bukit once a fortnight, and Sanglang and Simpang Ampat at less frequent intervals.

It distributes quinine, treats ulcers and other simple complaints and is well patronised.

23. Neo Salvarsan injections numbered 3,409 against 2,027 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations was 1,641 at a total cost of $780.08 or 47½ cents a head.

The revenue of the department was $733 and the expenditure $17,108.

Some extension of the quarters provided for the staff will have to be considered at an early date. The State Surgeon, Kedah, considers the work of the year satisfactory.

PRISONS.

24. Mr. Mohamed Ghouse continued as Gaoler during the year. There is only one prison at Kangar. There were 41 prisoners remaining in gaol at the end of 1341. 109 were discharged and one escaped, but was subsequently recaptured. 42 remained at the end of the year.

Discipline was satisfactory. There were only 13 offences tried, none serious. There was no case of flogging.

The cost of diets works out at average of just over 15 cents per head. The rice was purchased and milled departmentally.

25. 14,032 gantangs of padi were purchased during the year at a price of $1,910. 18,720 gantangs were milled and produced 9,266 gantangs of rice which was sold for $2,316. Rice was supplied to the Gaol and Public Works Department as well as for use in the Gaol.

Materials for manufactures were bought during the year at a cost of $999. Manufactures to the value of $1,862 were sold.

An average of 10 prisoners were employed on manufactures. Prisoners were employed as usual on extra-mural work such as water carrying, gardening and scavenging.

26. A number of articles made in the gaol formed part of an exhibit arranged by His Highness The Raja for the Wembley Exhibition.

The total revenue was $4,255 and the expenditure $14,180. The health of the prisoners was excellent.

EDUCATION.

27. The total expenditure was $19,622. 16 schools including one girls' school at Arau, were maintained.

The number of children on the register at the end of the year was 1646 an increase of 208. The percentage of attendance was 83.

The staff consisted of one Visiting Teacher and 54 others, including 12 Koran Teachers.

Vernacular instruction is given up to the 5th. standard. 2 boys were educated at Government expense at Penang Free School.

CUSTOMS AND HARBOURS.

28. The total revenue was $173,699 an increase of $31,485 over that of the previous year.

The principal items were:—

	$
Import duty on liquor	22,997
Import duty on tobacco	26,004
Export duty on poultry	4,754
„ „ „ padi and rice	31,050
„ „ „ tin-ore	68,675
„ „ „ rubber	5,484
„ „ „ fish	2,613

29. The amount of dutiable articles imported in 1341 and 1342 is given below.

	1341	*1342*
Tobacco (pikul)	384	488
Cigars (lbs)	494	117
Cigarettes (lbs)	18,336	20,115
European Spirits (Gallons)	474	943
Chinese „ „	1,858	2,739
Beer, Cider etc.	706	1,504
Petroleum	65,252	75,660

These figures generally show an increase due to the improved condition of the tin industry and another good padi harvest.

30. The quantity of the principal dutiable articles exported in 1341 and 1342 is given below.

	1341	*1342*
Tin-ore (pikuls)	6,004	8,749
Padi and rice (koyan)	4,947	5,165
Fish (pikuls)	4,549	3,397
Poultry (dozen)	5,371	3,962
Eggs (dozen)	152,470	158,466
Rubber (pikuls)	1,331	2,029
Cattle (head)	702	720
Sheep and Goats (head)	1,098	680
Pigs (head)	8	42
Hides (pikuls)	176	195
Copra (pikuls)	1,170	1,927
Betel-nut (pikuls)	544	1,429

Most of the exports go to Penang. The export of Fish is not encouraged. The fish is needed for consumption in the State.

The increases in tin-ore and padi are the most important features.

Other exports include tapioca flour, attaps, firewood and honey.

31. No steam vessels called during the year. The tongkangs entering increased from 348 to 531, in number, and from 6755 tons to 7117 tons in tonnage. Small boats entering increased from 1187 to 1191. The figures of vessels leaving the ports are identical wtih those for vessels entering.

Lights were maintained as usual at Kuala Perlis and Sanglang.

32. Fishing licences were isued for 174 blat pandak, 38 blat panjang, 17 deep water pukat and 116 inshore pukat.

749 boats were registered.

33. 18 prosecutions were brought in matters relating to the Customs and 7 in matters relating to the Harbours. The expenditure on the Department was $9,054.

Che Mohamed Arshad was in charge of the Department during the year.

SANITARY BOARD.

34. The Sanitary Board, Kangar, held six meetings, that at Arau 4 meetings, that at Padang Besar one meeting. The Board dealt with the usual matters in these four villages, which were well kept.

The principal need is an improved water supply at Kangar. 15 prosecutions were undertaken.

The Revenue was $13,369 and the expenditure $7,958.

Che Mohamed Arshad officiated as Chairman except for a period while he was on leave when Che Mohamed Junit acted for him.

CHANDU MONOPOLY.

35. The total amount of chandu sold was 17,119 tahils, the profit on sale being $162,058. Licences produced $7,102 and fines $49.

36. The total expenditure was $1,648.

There were 2 prosecutions before the courts.

PUBLIC WORKS.

37. The total expenditure in the State was $90,718 on an estimated expenditure, including supplementary votes, of $108,144. Personal emoluments amounted to $8,826 and other charges to $1,452.

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE.

A. ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES.

38. The expenditure was $20,136 on an estimate of $22,000. 28 miles of metalled roads were upkept at a total cost of $19,079 or $681 a mile.

$2,130 was expended on upkeep of unmetalled roads and paths.

There are 27 miles of unmetalled paths and roads.

B. BUILDING AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

39. The expenditure was $19,265 on an estimate of $20,050. The number of buildings in the State amounted to 113. Twelve buildings were added during the year.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

The expenditure was $50,850 on an estimate of $53,924. One mile of the Simpang Ampat—Arau Canal was dug but not completed to depths.

Miles 10—12¾ on the mines road were metalled. Progress was delayed by the breakdown of the roller, the repairs to which were not completed till early in the following year. It has since been found necessary to buy a second roller.

40. A contract was let to two men for the erection of four clerks' quarters. Owing to the absconding of one of them the work was carried on departmentally and was 70 per cent complete by the end of the year.

Seven reinforced concrete culverts were erected. The bridge over the river at the entrance to Kangar was 70 per cent complete, and $9,880, out of $10,000 vote for concrete culverts and bridges, was expended. A length of 47 lines on the Utan Aji Canal was dug but not completed to section.

A forty foot bridge of squared timber was constructed over the Jerneh river on the new Chuping—Ketri Road.

The expenditure on this road was $3,287 out of $3,500.

A five-foot path on the earth road from Pengkalan Asam to Seriab was metalled for one mile and gravelled for 40 lines and two bridges capable of taking carts constructed.

41. Schools and quarters were completed at Simpang Ampat and Padang Malau, and quarters for teachers at Simpang Sanglang and Arau Girls' school. Other works completed were Police Barracks at Kaki Bukit, a new court house at Kangar, a Customs shed at Kangar, an oil store at Sanglang and an extension of coolie lines at Kangar.

42. The average labour force was 83 and their health generally was good. Rates of pay were, men 45 cents and women 37 cents.

Rainfall was 94.43 inches.

Mr. Noble, Assistant Engineer, went on leave on 7th. Rejab and was succeeded by Mr. F. H. Monckton.

GENERAL.

43. On the 12th. of January, 1924, His Excellency the High Commissioner presented His Highness the Raja with the insignia of a Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

The presentation took place at the house of the British Adviser, Kedah, at Alor Star where His Excellency was staying. The Adviser, the members of Council and Heads of Departments were present.

In the evening His Highness, the Adviser, and Syed Hamzah were present, on the invitation of His Highness the Regent of Kedah, at the banquet in the Balai Besar at which His Excellency decorated His Highness Tunku Mahmud of Kedah.

44. On the morning of the 5th. of February, His Highness the Raja, accompanied by the Adviser and members of Council, paid an official visit to H. M. S. Delhi, the flagship of the 1st. Light Cruiser Squadron in Penang Harbour; Rear-Admiral Sir Hubert Brand returned His Highness's visit on shore. In the afternoon an informal visit was paid in company with His Highness the Regent of Kedah and party to H. M. S. Dunedin where the Commanding Officer showed the party over the ship.

45. The Dato' Stia who had been a Penghulu for many years retired from service on his return from Mecca. He had done useful work in his younger days. I regret to record that he has since died.

46. The year on the whole was a very prosperous one, but the small size and comparatively limited possibilities of the State will always necessitate a policy of caution.

J. W. W. HUGHES,
Acting British Adviser,
Perlis.

Kangar, 7th January, 1925.

APPENDICES.

A.—Revenue .. .. 1341—1342.

B.—Expenditure .. .. 1341—1342.

C.—Progress and Cost Return of Field Work, Survey Department .. .. 1342.

D.—Rainfall .. .. 1923—1924.

APPENDIX *A*.

Returns of the Annual Revenue Collected in the years A. H. 1341 and 1342.

Headings.	1341.	1342.
	$	$
Land	49,797	49,083
Mines	1,883	2,835
Forests	559	1,167
Customs	127,583	170,560
Chandu Monopoly	155,543	169,210
Farms and Licences	4,021	3,930
Harbours	2,339	2,464
Courts	9,689	9,696
Sheriah Court	1,431	1,589
Police	3,368	3,916
Veterinary	2,384	1,184
Municipal	11,575	13,369
Prison	5,269	4,255
Reimbursements	498	557
Miscellaneous	21,248	19,637
Total ...	397,187	453,452

APPENDIX *B.*

Returns of the Annual "Expenditure" incurred in the years A.H. 1341 and 1342.

Headings.	1341.	1342.
	$	$
His Highness the Raja	21,360	21,360
Office Raja and Adviser	14,709	14,502
Treasury	2,880	3,766
Audit Office	1,841	1,824
Courts	8,520	10,228
Sheriah Court	3,239	4,070
Police	23,730	27,009
Land asnd Mines	7,240	12,471
Surveys	19,834	19,645
Penghulus	3,183	5,152
Prison	16,768	13,241
Medical	14,504	17,109
Veterinary	456	396
Telephones	120	120
Education	14,017	19,622
Customs and Harbours	8,316	9,055
Sanitary Board	6,898	7,958
Chandu Monopoly	1,233	1,649
Mosques	2,589	3,270
Political Pensions	11,818	11,200
Retired Allowance	2,612	799
Interest on Loans	18,030	16,000
Miscellaneous	40,270	25,564
Public Works	91,974	90,532
Special Vote	6,457	4,614
Repayment of Loans	50,000	100,000
Total ..	392,598	441,156

APPENDIX C.

Progress and Cost return of Field work for the year 1342.

Nature of Surveys.	Chains Measured.		Marks Planted.			Lots.	Relongs.	Acres.	Cost per chain ex-offsets.	Cost per lot.	Cost per acre.	Total field cost.	Remarks.
	Lines.	Offsets.	Stones.	Pipes.	Cms.								
									$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Trigonometrical ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	531 29	Clearing and erecting Beacons.
Small Agricultural.	48,466	2,275	8,251	...	...	3,362	12,715	9,041	0 18	2 65	0 99	8,914 54	
Mukim Boundaries.	550	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	0 25	...	...	136 87	Kurong Anai and Padang Siding.
Connections ...	705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 24	...	...	172 13	
Tuition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 42	
Total ...	49,721	2,275	8,356	...	...	3,362	12,715	9,041	0 21	...	...	9,797 25	Includes supervision.
	Total Chainage (45,996)												
Total Demarcation 1341 ...	43,168	2,706	7,968	...	...	3,285	10,648	7,570	...	...	...	7,819 64	
	Total Chainage (45,874)												
Demarcation S. A. Lots 1341 ...	42,826	2,706	7,968	...	...	3,285	10,364	7,368	0 17	...	...	7,236 35	
do. 1342 ...	48,466	2,275	8,251	...	...	3,362	12.715	9,041	0 18	...	...	8,914 54	

APPENDIX *D.*

Rainfall, Kangar, Perlis.

Months.	1923.	1924.
1924.	Inches.	Inches.
January	1·50	71
February	1·67	2·04
March	1·62	1·14
April	7·69	5·55
May	7·00	8·68
June	4·97	4·62
July	7·98	7·09
August	5·56	11·81
September	16·79	8·95
October	14·28	8·80
November	12·86	6·10
December	5·49	1·49
Total ...	87·41	66·98

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Under British Protection.

REPORTS FOR 1925.*

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JOHORE

ANNUAL REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR

1925

BY

T. W. CLAYTON,

Acting General Adviser.

Singapore:

Printed at the GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, SINGAPORE
by W. T. CHERRY, Government Printer.

1926.

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF JOHORE FOR THE YEAR 1925.

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The Revenue for 1925 amounted to $15,884,592 as compared with $10,947,960 for 1924 and $11,094,955 for 1923. Actual Revenue exceeded the Estimate by $5,886,148.

2. The increase of $4,936,632 over the revenue for 1924 is chiefly accounted for by increased receipts under the main heads of Customs. Licences, Land, Land Sales and Interest as shown in the following table:—

			1924.	*1925.*	*Increase.*	%
			$	$	$	
Customs.—	Rubber	...	1,033,705	3,038,328	2,004,623	194
	Tobacco	...	652,642	972,620	319,978	49
	Spirits	...	440,170	717,069	276,899	63
Licences.—	Chandu	...	3,258,030	4,429,720	1,171,690	36
Land.—	—	...	1,637,699	2,201,299	563,600	34
Land Sales.—	...	...	310,523	561,327	250,804	81
Interest.—	...	...	374,052	566,356	192,304	51

3. The percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue to the total revenue (exclusive of Land Sales) for the years 1921 - 1925 were as follows:—

		1921.	*1922.*	*1923.*	*1924.*	*1925.*
Land and Forests	...	13·3	15·5	14·9	16·4	14·5
Customs	...	25·0	24·8	35·8	33·0	37·2
Licences	...	45·5	45·4	37·5	36·4	33·3
Other Revenue	...	16·2	14·3	11·8	14·2	15·0
		100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Expenditure.

4. The total expenditure in 1925 was $9,780,322 as compared with $8,095,275 for 1924 and an estimate of $11,286,267 for 1925.

5. The expenditure on Public Works, Special Services, was $994,565 more than in 1924 but fell short of the Estimates by $1,248,919. Expenditure on Personal Emoluments and Other Charges increased by $278,497 and $273,826 respectively, but on Miscellaneous Services there was a decrease of $104,601. There was a small increase of $5,330 on Pension, etc.

Investments.

6. During the year £350,000 ($2,989,051) was remitted to the Crown Agents for investment. Investments in Sterling Securities increased from $5,327,236 on 1st January, 1925, to $10,380,561 on 31st December, 1925. Not allowing for redemption the average rate of interest being earned by such securities was approximately 4¾ per cent which can be considered quite satisfactory. Investments in Straits Settlements Government Securities remained unchanged at $1,157,734 and local Fixed Deposits amounted to $3,300,000.

7. The Surplus at the end of the year amounted to $17,253,175 as compared with $11,141,620 at the end of 1924. On the Assets side Cash (including Cash in Transit) amounted to $3,926,273 while the Advance Account and Loans stood at $137,469 and $108,020 respectively. On the Liabilities side the Straits Settlements Loan remained at $800,000.

The following are shown in appendices:—

Appendix *A*.—Statement of Assets and Liabilities 1924 and 1925.

Appendix *B*.—Statement of Actual Revenue, 1924 and 1925.

Appendix *C*.—Statement of Actual Expenditure, 1924 and 1925.

Appendix *D*.—Statistical Return of Progress 1921 to 1925.

II.—TRADE.

8. The total trade for the year 1925 shows a value of $167,590,314 compared with $81,807,947 in 1924, constituted as follows:—

	1924.	*1925.*
	$	$
Imports	33,688,565	49,874,197
Exports	48,474,134	118,214,613
	82,162,699	168,088,810
Less Re-exports	354,752	498,496
	81,807,947	167,590,314

Imports.

9. The following table shows, under the main heads, the value for 1924 and 1925:—

		1924.	1925.
		$	$
Class I.	Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	17,505,199	18,876,750
II.	Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	3,103,101	6,817,266
III.	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	13,021,531	17,961,991
IV.	Coin and Bullion	7,350	174,356
V.	Sundries	51,384	6,043,834
		33,688,565	49,874,197

The large increase under "Sundries" is due to the fact that the Heading "Sundries" was omitted early in 1924 from Trade Returns, but was re-introduced in 1925 and has been used to excess by clerks lacking a knowledge of English, when they were at a loss for the correct description of articles imported.

Exports.

10. Out of a total value of $118,214,613 Rubber accounted for $97,195,046 as against $30,090,966 in 1924. The next largest item was copra with a value of $6,026,179. The value of tin ore exported was $3,040,020 compared with $2,348,888 in 1924.

III.—CUSTOMS.

11. The total Customs revenue collected was $6,018,133. This amount is 55 per cent more than the 1924 total of $3,830,993.

12. (i) Revenue by Districts, 1921 - 1925.

District.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	$	$	$	$	$
Muar ...	179,643	317,590	740,883	711,486	1,759,927
Batu Pahat ...	211,822	337,876	548,541	560,800	871,718
Kukub ...	150,811	159,541	229,424	203,357	227,663
Johore Bahru	975,907	1,099,505	1,658,743	1,561,560	2,282,788
Kota Tinggi ...	176,618	212,436	346,338	437,600	461,924
Endau ...	153,185	100,057	136,727	145,302	152,599
Segamat ...	44,222	76,035	188,377	210,888	261,514
	1,892,208	2,303,040	3,849,033	3,830,993	6,018,133

(ii) Revenue by Productive Groups, 1921 - 1925.

Group.	*1921.*	*1922.*	*1923.*	*1924.*	*1925.*
	$	$	$	$	$
Arecanuts ...	78,322	86,065	107,539	81,156	82,054
Copra	220,027	204,392	220,997	237,523	258,198
Gambier	16,050	25,497	31,497	51,990	41,509
Pepper	2,415	1,441	808	841	616
Rubber	106,924	341,040	1,306,123	1,473,613	3,038,328
Tapioca	37,529	40,133	72,774	79,766	64,503
Other Agricultural Produce	89,312	106,850	82,367	73,782	70,847
Forest Produce ...	140,368	82,792	83,294	77,281	71,059
Minerals	265,175	287,108	324,522	432,618	427,311
Marine Produce ...	28,521	17,801	16,844	17,331	13,996
Miscellaneous Produce	3,632	2,657	1,744	2,653	5,457
Alcoholic Liquor ...	390,150	374,449	435,694	443,112	707,069
Tobacco	396,137	508,630	615,885	655,255	972,619
Petroleum ...	24,527	82,183	97,145	113,000	169,938
Matches	5,744	51,274	61,383	59,454	92,632
Live Animals ...	1,532	1,541	1,847	1,651	44
Weighing Fees ...	84,947	88,053	387,307	28,519	83
Tobacco Licences ...	896	1,134	1,263	1,448	1,870
Total ...	1,892,208	2,303,040	3,849,033	3,830,993	6,018,133

13. In the following table are shown the proportionate contributions made to the revenue by the various groups of the dutiable articles in the last five years (tobacco licences and weighing fees are not included).

PERCENTAGE.

Group.	*1921.*	*1922.*	*1923.*	*1924.*	*1925.*
Arecanuts	4·3	3·8	3·11	2·14	1·07
Copra	12·2	9·2	6·39	6·25	4·17
Pepper	0·1	0·1	0·02	0·02	·71
Gambier	0·9	1·1	0·91	1·37	·01
Rubber	5·9	15·4	37·74	38·77	50·55
Tapioca	2·1	1·9	2·10	2·10	1·11
Other Agricultural Produce ...	4·9	4·8	2·38	1·94	1·21
Minerals	14·7	13·0	9·38	11·38	7·16
Forest Produce	7·8	3·7	2·41	2·03	1·22
Marine Produce	1·6	0·8	0·49	0·46	·25
Miscellaneous Produce	0·2	0·1	0·05	0·07	·10
Spirits Imports	21·6	17·0	12·59	11·66	11·79
Tobacco Imports	21·9	23·0	17·80	17·24	16·22
Live Animals	0·1	0·1	0·05	0·04	·01
Petroleum	1·4	3·7	2·81	2·97	2·85
Matches	0·3	2·3	1·77	1·56	1·57
	100·0	100·0	100·00	100·00	100·00

IV.—CHANDU DEPARTMENT.

14. This Department is in charge of the Superintendent Chandu Monopolies who also Commissioner of Trade and Customs. He is assisted by one European Inspector of Chandu Shops, the remainder of his staff, except for one Chinese Interpreter, consists of Malays.

15. In addition to the three Government retail shops opened in 1924 eight were opened on 1st January, 1925, and eleven more on 1st July, 1925, and preparations were completed for opening a further twelve shops on 1st January, 1926. These shops were entirely staffed with Malays who have carried out their work in a satisfactory manner. There was one case of defalcation by a clerk at Muar who was convicted in Court and sentenced to imprisonment.

16. The number of "Off" licences remaining on 31st December, 1924, was 188 and on 31st December, 1925, was 48; only nine of these were to be renewed in 1926. "On" licences for smoking shops were decreased by 28 in 1925.

V.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

17. The usual work of supervision of Chinese women and girls was carried out.

18. The Protector of Chinese is also Registrar of Societies under "The Societies Enactment, 1915," and under this Enactment 12 Societies were registered and 5 were exempted from registration.

19. The number of Indian labourers employed on Estates in Johore during the last five years was as follows:—

1921	15,956
1922	14,755
1923	15,413
1924	17,725
1925	18,381

20. The health of the estates was satisfactory, the general death-rate and death-rate from malaria fever were lower than in 1924.

VI.—LAND AND MINES.

21. The revenue for 1924 and 1925 was as follows:—

	1924.	*1925.*
	$	$
Rents:—		
Land Rents, Recurrent ...	1,455,026	1,940,406
Land Rents, Annual Licences ...	18,981	19,504
Mining Rents	13,348	12,940
Rents of Government Plantations	716	576
Licences:—		
Gravel, Stone, etc.	893	1,417
Mining	63	615
Prospecting	6,524	7,517
Fees:—		
Miscellaneous	1,901	3,868
Notices, Warrants, etc. ...	4,359	7,061
Registration of Titles, etc. ...	12,402	21,312
Survey and Demarcation ...	122,061	170,728
Total ...	1,636,274	2,185,944

Land Sales:—

	1924.	1925.
	$	$
Premium on Agricultural Land ...	307,560	535,923
Premium on Mining Land ...	10,422	16,180
Total ...	317,982	552,103

Other sums collected in 1924 and 1925 but not credited as land revenue were:—

	1924.	1925.
	$	$
Fees:—		
Rubber Dealers Enactment ...	98,612	105,155
Burials Enactment	...	...
Mineral Ores Enactment ...	300	500
Fees:—		
Sale of Boundary Marks ...	9,089	9,387
Sale of Plans	801	1,404
Miscellaneous	1,130	2,124
Total ...	109,932	118,570
Grand total ...	2,064,188	2,856,617

22. The Collections by Districts in 1925 were as under:—

Revenue detailed.	Johore Bahru.	Muar.	B. Pahat.	Endau.	Segamat.	K. Tinggi.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
RENTS.							
Land Rents (Recurrent)	586,347	543,312	327,462	31,135	199,144	253,006	1,940,406
,, Annual Licences	7,884	2,125	1,598	2,334	688	4,875	19,504
Mining Rents ...	125	184	103	9,569	...	2,959	12,940
Government Plantations	100	91	150	145	...	90	576
LICENCES.							
Gravel, Stone, etc. ...	268	323	135	5	208	478	1,417
Mining	...	615	...	...	...	...	615
Prospecting	100	162	100	4,595	105	2,455	7,517
FEES.							
Miscellaneous ...	2,246	1,116	344	71	...	91	3,868
Notices and Warrants ...	902	3,167	1,515	191	1,108	178	7,061
Registration of Titles ...	5,338	8,881	4,561	544	1,307	681	21,312
Survey and Demarcation	43,750	59,465	46,083	4,041	8,564	8,825	170,728
Total ...	647,060	619,441	382,051	52,630	211,124	273,638	2,185,944
LAND SALES.							
Premia on Grants ...	98,247	204,434	149,111	1,875	10,634	71,622	535,923
,, Mining Lands	...	...	360	7,820	...	8,000	16,180
Total ...	98,247	204,434	149,471	9,695	10,634	79,622	552,103
MISCELLANEOUS LICENCES.							
Rubber Dealers Enactment	8,952	56,523	26,753	1,098	7,545	4,284	105,155
Mineral Ores Enactment	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
REIMBURSEMENT-IN-AID.							
Sale of Boundary Marks	666	3,529	3,261	418	600	913	9,383
,, Plans ...	991	183	24	...	83	123	1,404
Miscellaneous (House Rents) and Licences under Water Enactment	...	1,675	25	...	424	...	2,124
Total ...	11,109	61,910	30,063	1,519	8,652	5,320	118,570
Grand Total ...	756,416	885,785	561,585	63,841	230,410	358,580	2,856,617

Comparison.

23. A comparison of revenue excluding land sales, miscellaneous licences and reinbursements for the last five years shows:—

		Percentage of increase or decrease over previous year.
1921	946,359	- 11 per cent.
1922	1,213,964	+ 28 ,, ,,
1923	1,513,202	+ 25 ,, ,,
1924	1,636,274	+ 8 ,, ,,
1925	2,185,944	+ 35 ,, ,,

24. The noticeable increase of revenue in 1925 was principally due to (*a*) the considerable number of occupiers of land without registered title who paid fees and came on to the application books owing to the Government's promise of easy terms for all who came on the Books not later than 30th June, 1925, (*b*) the collection of large outstanding arrears of rent by means of a more rigorous enforcement of the sections for recovery of rent in Part VII of the Land Enactment (*c*) the high price of rubber which obtained for the second half of 1925.

Registration.

25. Registration work in the Office of the Commissioner of Land and Mines is shown in the following table:—

Land Enactment.

	1924.	*1925.*
Total number of transactions ...	2,969	4,746
Number of Grants registered ...	661	715
Number of transfers registered ...	895	2,200
Number of charges registered ...	400	289
Other transactions	1,013	1,542

Mining Enactment.

Mining Leases issued	7	10
Mining Certificates issued	19	50
Prospecting Licences	93	86
Other transactions	20	18

26. In connection with the Mukim Registers and Surat Sementara under Land Rule 7 the following transactions were registered:—

	1924.	1925.
Mukim Registers	928	2,282
Surat Sementara	4,184	9,000
Miscellaneous transactions ...	748	870
Total ...	5,860	12,152

Applications.

27. The application books were closed from 1st March, 1925, onwards to applications for unoccupied country land in all districts except Endau, as the Land and Survey Departments were unable to cope with the applications already on the books.

Settlement.

28. In Muar demarcation and settlement of small holdings under the Settlement Enactment were continued. In Batu Pahat there was no further extension of the area demarcated under the Settlement Enactment but the settlement of holdings already demarcated and the issue of extracts were proceeded with. Four thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven extracts were issued in Muar mostly in exchange for Surat Sementara which are temporary titles issued to small holders pending demarcation and settlement.

Mukim Registers.

29. Mukim Registers are in existence in the District of Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat and Segamat, but owing to lack of surveyors to carry out demarcation on an adequate scale it has not been found possible to introduce Mukim Registers into Endau and Kota Tinggi districts.

Alsagoff Concession, Kukub.

30. The boundaries of the land belonging to the Alsagoff Concession having been surveyed and the total area ascertained, it now became possible for the Government to enter into negotiations with the Receiver for buying out the Concession. Negotiations were proceeding very favourably at the end of the year, and a settlement was in sight.

VII.—AGRICULTURE.

31. The field staff of the Department consisted, for the greater part of the year, of the Inspector of Agriculture, the special field officer (temporary) Muar, one junior agricultural assistant, four agricultural probationers and six sub-inspectors. Four agricultural apprentices were undergoing training at the Department of Agriculture, S. S. and F. M. S., Kuala Lumpur.

RUBBER.

32. Increased prosperity in the Industry has resulted in an extension in planted areas, reclamation of old areas abandoned during the slump and a general improvement of existing properties. The necessity for soil conservation is fully realised and silt pits, contour draining or cover crops or a combination of these are now the rule on hilly and undulating land. General estate sanitation and pest treatment have received careful attention on a large number of estates. In last year's report it was stated that "the Chinese and Japanese estates had required constant attention" in the matter of disease. This statement requires some qualification, as on some of the Chinese and Japanese estates systematic measures for control of disease and pests were taken in 1924 and disease was never serious. Satisfactory progress is reported during 1925.

The area reported to be planted with rubber in Johore as on the 31st December, 1925, is as follows:—

Year of planting.	Large Estates. (a)	Medium Estates. (b)	Small-holdings. (c)	Total.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
1918 or earlier ...	245,899	27,949	157,226	431,074
1919	24,177	3,696	10,600	38,473
1920	16,955	2,541	9,010	28,506
1921	6,969	900	3,531	11,400
1922	3,924	460	2,120	6,504
1923	5,806	847	3,127	9,780
1924	4,100	450	2,766	7,316
1925	749	339	630	1,718
Total ...	308,579	37,182	189,010	534,771

The average price of rubber was $67.83, $121.55, $136.38 and $156.14 respectively, for the quarters commencing 1st February, 1st May, 1st August and 1st November, 1925.

The Restriction of Rubber exports was in force throughout the year. The percentage of Release was 55 in the quarter commencing the 1st February and advanced with quarterly increases of 10 during the following quarters.

COCONUTS.

33. The area under coconuts was approximately 90,000 acres. The export of copra amounted to 29,775 tons valued at $6,025,000. The coconut plantations are distributed along the west coastal districts. Some of the largest and most productive areas lying between Benut and Sungei Senggarang. A fringe of palms also extends along part of the South and East coasts.

Padi.

34. The area under wet padi during the 1924 - 1925 season was approximately 5,600 acres, a slight reduction on the figure of the previous year, but the total yield of about 869,000 gantangs shows an average yield of more than 50 per cent in excess of last year's. In addition about 1,330 acres of dry padi were planted giving an estimated yield of 280,000 gantangs.

Pineapples.

35. The export amounted to 652,840 cases and 29,611,118 fruits representing a total yield of about 54,000,000 fruits. The area under pineapples is estimated at 16,000 acres. Six factories operated during the year. The price of fruits towards the end of year was higher than usual varying from $3 to as much as $6.50 per 100 for large fruits.

African Oil Palm.

36. One thousand and thirty-five acres were planted up during the year and 1,400 acres were cleared for planting in 1926. There have been further enquiries about suitable land for this form of cultivation and it is probable that there will be a considerable increase of planting in the next few years.

Other Crops.

37. *Patchouli.*—Little interest was shown in patchouli in 1925. It is estimated that an area of 150 acres mostly in small patches is planted with this crop.

Betel nuts.—The export, 185,000 pikuls was less than in 1924 but many fine areas are to be seen in the Batu Pahat and Kukub districts where the practice of planting supplies among the older trees should maintain output for some years to come. There are young plantations coming into bearing. In Muar district palms are becoming old and less productive. The estimated total area under this crop is 7,500 acres.

Tapioca.—There has been an increase in the export. Planting continues in Muar and Segamat districts. The estimated area of this crop is 16,000 acres.

Sago.—This palm grows well near the rivers of the west coast and numerous small Chinese factories are to be found along the banks of the Simpang Kanan and Simpang Kiri rivers. There is also an area of about 800 acres at Kukub. Total export was 23,500 pikuls.

Diseases and Pests.

Rubber.

38. There has been but little spread of diseases and pests during the year: the most prevalent were—

Mouldy Rot.—This has received constant attention and a large quantity of disinfectant has been retailed in small quantities or distributed free to small holders. Control has been well maintained and the spontaneous use of disinfectant in treating this disease on small holdings is increasing.

Pink Disease.—This has given trouble in some districts but outbreaks have not been serious. The west coast areas have not suffered from this disease.

Root Diseases.—Both Fomes Lignosus and Fomes Pseudoferreus are fairly widely distributed but control measures are now a matter of routine on most of the larger estates.

White ants continue to take their toll of trees particularly in those areas where clearing of timber was delayed.

39. *Coconuts.*—The disease discovered at Benut and referred to in last year's report is still unidentified. A Malay probationer who has received special training in coconut diseases was stationed at Benut and supervised control measures. The spread of this disease was not serious in 1925. The disposal of dead trees is always a matter of difficulty in coastal areas: it is no easy task either to burn or bury the trunks effectively. Other pests were noted in various areas but did not cause serious damage.

VIII.—MINES.

40. The Mines department consists of a Warden of Mines, an Inspector of Mines, two Mines Overseers and the usual Clerical Staff.

41. The total revenue derived from mining in 1924 and 1925 is shown below:—

	1924.	*1925.*
	$	$
Export duty on:—		
(*a*) Tin-ore	268,148	288,156
(*b*) Iron-ore	164,350	135,996
(*c*) China Clay	120	135
Rents on mining leases ...	13,349	12,939
Premium	10,423	16,180
Licences:—		
(*a*) Prospecting	6,525	7,517
(*b*) Individual	170	615
(*c*) Ore buyers	300	500
	463,385	462,038

42. The expenditure in 1925 was $16,640 compared with $16,322 in 1924.

43. The amount of tin-ore exported in 1925 was 23,160 pikuls against 23,695 pikuls in 1924. The average price was $131.26 a pikul.

44. The Japanese Haematite (Iron-Ore) Mine at Bukit Medan produced 271,992 tons of ore against 235,118 in 1924. During the five years this deposit has been worked over 800,000 tons have been exported. The output is controlled mainly by the supply of shipping and labour, the ore is much in demand among the smelters in Japan. The metal contents are high and the ore is found to be more satisfactory than low grade ore supplied from mines in China.

45. The labour force on the Mines during 1925 was 3,536 persons and machinery of 691 horse-power was employed. Except on the Japanese Iron Mine, the whole labour force is Chinese.

46. The China clay industry was dormant till August when exports on a small scale were commenced, the clay being used for fillings in rubber manufactories in Singapore. 50,000 latex cups a month are turned out and command a ready sale locally.

47. An area of 13,897 acres was held under mining titles in 1925 compared with 14,316 acres in 1924.

48. Prospecting Licences over 32,217 acres were issued during the year. Areas amounting to 1,389 acres were selected. Prospecting was mainly confined to the Endau District. No new mining districts were discovered.

IX.—FORESTS.

49. The mangrove forest on the west coast between Sungei Rengit on the north and Pontian Besar on the south was explored. Many of the best mangrove areas have been spoilt by squatters who have cleared irregular areas through the mangrove belt. A plan of the whole area has been prepared from photographs taken from seaplanes which indicate cleared spaces and it is hoped to fix the landward boundaries from the information thus obtained and to reserve as much of the area as possible. A portion of the forest between the 16th and 18th mile on the eastern side of the Kluang Mersing Road was examined and found to contain excellent kapur and resak forest The north-western and northern portion of the area now proposed as the Panti Muntahak reserve was examined. Fair kapur forest was found on the slopes of Muntahak, Seraya on some of the ridges and Chengai on the lower slopes of the hills in the northern portion. Two small enumeration surveys were made on the western side at the 9th mile and one on eastern side at the 18½ mile Kluang Mersing Road. Countings were made along 7½ miles of rentis giving an area of 62 acres. The average volume of timber per acre worked out at over 50 tons which is very satisfactory. Enumeration surveys must however be made over a much more extensive area before much reliance can be placed on the figures obtained.

50. The Rengam Reserve consisting of 38,000 acres was finally gazetted. The Gunong Arong and Banang Reserves were still awaiting final gazetting at the end of the year.

51. The timber market remained fairly steady till July but prices rose rapidly towards the end of the year. The revenue under this heading showed an increase of $11,830 as compared with the previous year.

52. The amount of timber actually extracted in 1925 was 27,634 tons and the export was 17,814. The Federated Malay States Railway took 818 tons of sleepers.

53. The Mersing mill worked successfully during the year, and there was an increasing demand for kapur flooring and scantlings from this mill. Three new saw-mills were in course of erection during the year—one of these is on the banks of the Batu Pahat river, and two on the Mersing Road.

54. Two samples of lac were sent to the Research Officer and have been favourably reported on. Samples of lac varnish were prepared from this lac which gave excellent results when used on wood or metal.

55. The amount of firewood and fuel upon which royalty was paid was 36,733 tons.

56. The revenue for 1924 and 1925 is shown below:—

	1924.	*1925.*
	$	$
Timber	64,502	76,332
Firewood and Charcoal ...	16,814	18,262
Minor Produce	25,807	15,813
Other Sources	4,760	2,157
	111,883	112,764

57. The total expenditure amounted to $56,072.

58. The staff at the end of the year consisted of the Conservator of Forests, one Ranger Grade II, four Rangers Grade III, eight Foresters and forty-four forest-guards. It is hoped to obtain the services of a trained European Officer for exploration work in 1926.

X.—SURVEYS.

59. The average effective strength of the staff throughout the year was 84 including the Superintendent and six European Surveyors. Difficulties were experienced in obtaining assistant surveyors and in keeping up the strength of the survey coolies owing to the high wages paid to rubber tappers.

60. The following returns show the state of survey work with reference to requisition:—

Details.	Grant Lots. Number.	Grant Lots. Area in Acres.	Native Holdings. Number.	Native Holdings. Area in Acres.
Unsatisfied requisitions on 31st December, 1924 ...	2,769	47,156	10,092	35,976
Requisitions received during 1925	1,098	28,029	5,065	13,796
	3,867	75,185	15,157	49,772
Requisitions satisfied during 1925	863	27,378	1,751	6,582
Requisitions cancelled during 1925	154	4,450	739	2,501
Requisitions remaining unsatisfied on 31st December, 1925	2,850	43,357	12,667	40,689
	3,867	75,185	15,157	49,772

Details of unsatisfied requisitions:—

Details.	Grant Lots. Number.	Grant Lots. Area in Acres.	Native Holdings. Number.	Native Holdings. Area in Acres.
Awaiting survey or demarcation	980	15,200	7,694	22,849
In hand in field	724	11,736	1,803	6,442
In Land Offices for settlement ...	356	10,692	2,470	8,398
In Office awaiting, check etc. ...	790	5,729	700	3,000
	2,850	43,357	12,667	40,689

Note.—A requisition is satisfied when the work of Survey Department is so far completed that titles can be supplied when demanded.

61. During the year 760 grants, 4 leases, 7 agricultural leases, 16 mining leases, 40 mining certificates and 7,063 mukim extracts were sent to Collectors.

62. Progress of surveys under the Settlement Enactment was slower than in 1924. Settlement tracings of 4,725 small holdings were sent to the district Land Offices and of these 2,217 lots were unsettled at the end of the year. The rate of demarcation and settlement of small holdings was slow in 1925.

63. Office work included the drawing of 391 certified plans covering 5,998 lots of an area of 39,000 acres, 31 tracings of standard 16 chain sheets were brought up to date for Land Office, 50 new tracings of standard sheets were prepared and 74 sun-prints of standard sheets made. Seven hundred and eighty-four settlement tracings, 850 tracings for surveyors and 150 miscellaneous tracings were prepared.

A series of District Maps on scale one mile to one inch were prepared and forwarded to the Survey Office, Kuala Lumpur, with a view to the compilation of a new State Map.

64. The expenditure of this Department amounted to $245,430 compared with $220,661 in 1924. The total revenue collected by the Land Offices on account of survey was $44,423 and on account of demarcation $122,168.

XI.—JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.

65. Forty-two criminal cases and 34 criminal appeals were registered. Four Criminal Assizes were held at Johore Bahru, four at Muar and four at Batu Pahat.

One hundred and seventy-five civil suits, 13 civil appeals, 221 administration suits and 179 miscellaneous were registered.

66. The Court of Appeal sat on four occasions.

Magistrates' Court.

67. A compilation of the return of cases is given:—

	Criminal.	*Civil.*
Johore Bahru (including Kluang) ...	2,503	518
Kota Tinggi	570	84
Kukub	460	47
Muar	1,911	403
Batu Pahat	1,341	300
Endau	232	73
Segamat	682	138
	7,699	1,563

68. The Assistant Adviser, Kota Tinggi, visited Pengerang once a fortnight and held Court there. First Class Magistrate's cases at Kukub were taken by the Receiver of the Alsagoff Concession who was gazetted a First Class Magistrate.

XII.—POLICE.

69. The strength of the Force was on the 31st December, 1,015 all ranks the approved establishment being 1,110.

70. The following police buildings were erected during the year:—

District Headquarters and Barracks at Pengerang, Police Station at Gunong Pulai built by the Singapore Municipality, Police Stations at Semerah, Sri Gading, Parit Separap, Senggarang, Sembrong, Sungei Rengit, Benut, Bakri, Sagil, Parit Jawa and Jementah, quarters for the A. C. P. Segamat, 20 married quarters at Muar. In addition a Police Station and Barracks at Kuala Sedili, Tebrau, Jemaluang, Peserai and Bekok (Tangkak) a Police Station at Kesang and a District Headquarters Station at Tangkak were under construction.

Recruitment, Casualties and Discipline.

71. During the year under review 96 recruits were enlisted, of whom 86 were Malays and 10 Sikhs. One hundred and twenty-four uniformed officers left the force on pension, discharge or dismissal and three died.

72. The discipline of the force was satisfactory.

Health.

73. Four hundred and fifty-eight members of the force were admitted to the Hospital, and 2,550 were treated as out-patients. There were 3 deaths. Four members of the rank and file were discharged medically unfit.

Crime.

74. The total number of offences of all kinds reported was 10,356 compared with 9,439 in 1924.

The following table shows the main headings of crime for the past three years:—

	1923.	*1924.*	*1925.*
Murder and Homicide ...	34	31	44
Gang-robbery	15	14	7
Robbery	57	68	36
House-breaking	28	19	57
Thefts (over $100)	94	144	170
Counterfeit coin and stamps ...	13	21	3

The reduction in robberies is noticeable and may be attributed to a variety of causes. The disturbed condition of affairs in China offered a better field of operations for the activities of the dangerous criminals. Other bad characters found it simpler and more profitable to indulge in rubber smuggling and rubber

thieving rather than in violent crime. House-breaking and serious theft reports continue to increase for which the high price of rubber is mainly responsible. House-breaking and theft of rubber from stores and smoke-houses is extremely difficult to suppress, and in many cases must be attributed to breach of trust by a caretaker or servant.

75. Unlawful societies continue to wield great influence throughout the State and more particularly in Kukub, Kota Tinggi and Batu Pahat districts. Smuggling of rubber began to decrease in the latter part of the year owing to the increase of the percentage of Standard Production of holdings which was allowed to be exported.

Firearms.

76. Three thousand three hundred and ninety-two firearms were registered against 3,505 in 1924.

Weights and Measures.

77. Seven thousand three hundred and fifty-two weights and measures were verified by the Police Department compared with 6,697 in 1924.

Motor Cars and Drivers.

78. The registration of Traction Engines and Motor Cars was handed over in February to the Town Boards at Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat, Mersing and Segamat. The Chief Police Officers at Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat continued to license drivers under the Enactment. In 1925 1,373 drivers' certificates were issued as compared with 738 in 1924 and 556 in 1923. Of the 1925 total 755 certificates were issued in Muar.

Noxious Animals.

79. Twenty tigers, 11 leopards and panthers and 9 crocodiles were destroyed and handed over to the Police. The number of persons reported killed by noxious animals was 62, 50 by tigers, 7 by crocodiles, 1 by snake, 1 by bear, 2 by elephants and 1 by bees. Man-eating tigers caused great havoc in the neighbourhood of Bukit Kepong and Renchong in Ulu Muar.

Gambling Supervision.

80. One hundred and sixty-seven cases were brought and fines amounting to $4,102 including confiscations were imposed. Gaming is reported to be carried on mainly amongst mining coolies in out of the way places, and in certain registered clubs: one of the latter was closed by order of the Government after a conviction in Court.

Expenditure.

81. The expenditure on the Police was $584,333 compared with $566,482 in 1924.

XIII.—JOHORE MILITARY FORCES.

82. A satisfactory year's work is reported, and the forces were maintained at full strength. The discipline was good. A detachment went to Singapore on 22nd November under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dato ABDUL HAMID and took part in Manœuvres with the regular and Volunteer troops They were complimented by the General Officer Commanding on their turn out and the part they took in the operations.

On 24th March the General Officer Commanding, with the concurrence of His Highness the Sultan, inspected the Johore Military and Volunteer Forces and commented favourably on their steadiness on parade and handling of their arms.

On 3rd June a detachment went to Singapore to take part in the King's Birthday parade.

A review of the forces was held on the Military Parade Ground on His Highness the Sultan's Birthday.

83. The Johore Military Forces team won, for the second year in succession, the "Royal Johore Challenge Cup". The competition was open to all Military and Volunteer units and recognised Rifle Clubs in Malaya, and there was a very keen contest for the Trophy the runners up being the Malay States Volunteer Regiment. The Forces also won prizes at the Malay States Volunteer Regiment Rifle Association Prize Meeting at Kuala Lumpur in April, at the Whitsuntide Prize Meeting at Bukit Timah, and the Malaya Command Rifle Meeting at Penang.

84. The Johore Volunteer Forces were maintained at full strength. The contingents at Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat and Mersing took part in the ceremonial parades held in each of these stations in honour of His Highness the Sultan's Birthday.

The signal section under the supervision of Lieutenant Tungku AHMAD at Johore Bahru is reported to have made good progress.

JOHORE VOLUNTEER RIFLES (EUROPEAN VOLUNTEERS).

85. Major W. B. Y. DRAPER, Commanding Officer, was at his own request transferred to the Reserve of Officers and was succeeded by Second-Lieutenant E. F. G. DAVIES, M.C., and Lieutenant MEADOWS FROST, M.C., of the Malayan Volunteer Infantry was transferred to the Johore Volunteer Rifles as second in command with the rank of Captain.

Camps were held during three week ends at Siglap, Singapore, by arrangement with the S. S. Volunteer Forces. They were well attended and useful work was done. Tactical exercises were held for the various platoons, and progress was made in musketry training.

XIV.—PRISONS.

Prison Population.

86. Admissions to the two State Prisons, Johore Bahru and Muar, totalled 2,054 as against 1,583 in 1924. This increase is mainly due to rubber smuggling.

The daily average numbers for 1924 and 1925 are shown in the following table:—

	1924.		1925.	
	Johore Bahru.	*Muar*	*Johore Bahru.*	*Muar.*
Civil prisoners ...	8·71	·11	10·35	16·22
Convicted prisoners ...	262·94	152·75	460·89	176·80

Convicted prisoners in the State prisons numbered as follows:—

	Johore Bahru.	*Muar.*
Remaining on 1st January, 1925 ...	315	165
Admitted during 1925	1,159	895
Total ...	1,474	1,060
Released during 1925	914	522
Transferred	—	414
Escaped	—	—
Died	8	2
Executed	4	—
Remaining on 31st December, 1925 ...	548	122
Total ...	1,474	1,060

Classification of prisoners on 31st December, 1925.

	Johore Bahru.	*Muar.*	*Total.*
Long Sentence ...	133	...	133
Short Sentence ...	409	122	531
Prisoners on remand ...	3	9	12
Awaiting banishment ...	17	...	17
Sentenced to death ...	6	...	6
His Highness's pleasure ...	5	...	5
Total ...	573	131	704

Health.

87. There were 8 deaths in the Prison Hospital at Johore Bahru, and there were two deaths in Muar.

The average daily number in hospital were:—

Johore Bahru	16·3
Muar	4·05

Discipline.

88. One hundred and eighteen offences by prisoners were dealt with and eight floggings were inflicted. There were no serious disorders in either prison.

Labour.

89. At Johore Bahru an average of 220 prisoners were engaged by the Public Works Department on extramural labour, which consisted principally of earth work, drainage and tree-felling connected with anti-malarial works and Government Quarters, and extension of the Johore Bahru Rifle Range.

Prisoners undergoing hard labour were also employed in baking, carpentering, chick-making, tailoring, husk-beating, making of baskets, rattan chairs and coir-mats, laundry work and cooking inside the prison.

At Muar the daily average number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 87·25. Useful work was done for the Public Works Department and a large amount of stone was broken for road metal.

Recidivism.

90. Of the prisoners admitted during the year 47 had one, 16 two and 14 three or more previous convictions.

Execution.

91. Four executions were carried out at Johore Bahru.

Staff.

92. The European Staff at Johore Bahru was maintained at full strength and included in addition to the Inspector of Prisons, the Gaoler and four Warders.

The Gaol in Muar was in charge of the Assistant Adviser as District Superintendent and a European Gaoler and a Warder.

Expenditure.

93. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Johore Bahru Prison amounted to $143,367 against $109,159 in 1924. The expenditure at Muar was $48,245 against $33,076 in 1924.

Revenue.

94. A sum of $9,508 was received from the laundry, bakery and workshops at Johore Bahru. A sum of $782 was collected at Muar.

Vagrant Wards.

95. The two State Prisons at Johore Bahru and Muar are also vagrant wards under the Vagrancy Enactment, 1921.

Admissions of vagrants in the vagrant wards during the year were as follows:—

	Johore Bahru.	*Muar.*	*Total.*
Remaining on 1st January, 1925 ...	2	...	2
Admitted in 1925	15*	...	15
	17		17
Released during the year	...	...	...
Died	...	...	...
Repatriated	15	...	15
Remaining on 31st December, 1925 ...	2	...	2
	17		17

Of the vagrants admitted 86·66 per cent were Chinese, 6·67 per cent Indians and 6·67 per cent Javanese.

XV.—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

96. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered at all Ports of the State during the year was as follows:—

	Vessels Entered.		*Vessels Cleared.*	
	Number.	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*
Ocean going steamers ...	40	136,318	40	136,318
Coasting steamers ...	3,635	234,981	3,635	234,981
Sailing vessels ...	7,475	139,535	7,578	140,628

97. The number and tonnage of the Japanese ocean going steamers calling at Batu Pahat to load iron ore were practically the same as in the previous year. These vessels load their cargo from lighters off the mouth of the river.

98. The Straits Steamship Company maintained a regular service of steamers to Batu Pahat and Muar. Wharfage and godown accommodation at these ports is deficient and is being increased.

99. The total number of passengers arrived at all ports was 99,363 and the total number of passengers departing was 84,321.

* Including 4 transferred from Muar.

100. All lights and buoys were maintained in good order, the new Aga Flashing lights at the entrances of the Benut and Pontian Besar rivers operated well and proved useful.

XVI.—POST OFFICE.

101. The year's statistics show continued expansion. A comparison of the business done during the past three years is as follows:—

	1923.	*1924.*	*1925.*
Letters, papers and parcels received ...	2,894,592	3,723,088	4,180,337
Letters, papers and parcels despatched ...	1,870,129	1,945,205	2,226,018
Value of Money Orders issued ...	$413,065	$411,339	$583,031
Value of Money Orders paid ...	$ 95,886	$100,546	$135,597

The revenue was $137,955 as against $108,351 in 1924. The expenditure was $127,401 against $96,609 in 1924.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

102. Fifty-three thousand two hundred and twenty-five telegrams were received and 33,382 telegrams were despatched during the year against 35,846 and 22,022 respectively in 1924.

XVII.—MEDICAL.

103. The number of births registered in 1925 was 12,497 compared with 12,296 in 1924. The number of deaths registered was 8,938 against 8,274 in 1924.

104. On an estimated population of 320,876 the birth-rate was 38·95 per mille and the death-rate 27·85 per mille.

The infantile mortality for the year was 195·33 per mille compared with 182·90 in 1924. It is hoped that with the increased output in trained midwives the infantile mortality rate will decrease. Midwives on the completion of their training are sent to outstations to practise. They receive a subsidy from the Government tilll they are able to support themselves.

Zymotic Diseases.

105. There have been no cases of Plague or Cholera.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—There were 3 cases all fatal.

Chicken-pox and Measles.—Thirty-one cases of chicken-pox and 301 of measles (including German Measles) were reported. There were no deaths from measles.

Influenzal Pneumonia.—Three cases with one death.

Small-pox.—Only two cases both of which recovered.

Diphtheria.—Two cases, neither virulent.

Enteric Fever.—Thirty-four cases with 6 deaths.

Special Diseases.

106. *Ankylostomiasis.*—In 1925 the cases were 2,024 and the deaths 81 compared with 1,798 and 68 respectively in 1924.

Beri-beri.—The number of cases treated in Government Hospitals was 493 and the deaths 49, against 677 and 63 respectively in 1924.

Black Water Fever.—One case was treated at Batu Pahat Hospital which proved fatal.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—The cases and deaths in the Government hospitals show a decrease from 1,043 and 140 in 1924 to 888 and 135 in 1925.

Malarial Fever.—Twelve thousand cases were treated in Government and Estate Hospitals, and the percentage of deaths to total treated was 3·16 against 2·85 in 1924.

Phthisis.—In the Government and Estate Hospitals 417 cases were treated with 144 deaths. Five hundred and five deaths were registered as being due to this disease.

Yaws.—The total number of injections given in Government Hospitals was 3,667, of which 2,660 were for new and 1,007 for old cases. One thousand five hundred and seventy-one injections were given at Batu Pahat, 564 at Kukub, and 550 at Segamat, and 18 in Johore Bahru.

Pneumonia.—Total of cases treated in Government Hospitals was 433 with a total number of deaths 174.

Hospitals.

107. The existing Government Hospitals were maintained. Admissions were 17,854. On the 31st December, 1924, there were 1,105 patients remaining and of the total 16,437 were discharged, 12 were transferred, 150 absconded, 1,323 died and 1,037 remained in the hospitals on the 31st December, 1925. The percentage of deaths to the total treated was 6·97.

Maternity Wards.

108. The number of cases treated in the maternity wards at Johore Bahru was 106 against 116 in 1924. Thirty-five cases were treated in their own houses against 76 in 1924. At the close of the year 25 certified midwives were practising in the State. Ten probationer midwives were in training during the year.

Mental Hospital.

109. The number of patients at the end of the year was 198. The Asylum was visited weekly by the Superintendent of the Singapore Mental Hospital.

Leper Asylum.

110. The number of lepers in the Johore Leper Asylum at the end of the year was 77. All female lepers, of whom there were 7 at the end of the year, are transferred to the Leper Camp at Singapore.

Vaccinations.

111. The total number of vaccinations during the year was 11,200 compared with 13,321 in 1924.

Out-Patients.

112. The number of out-patients treated at the various stations was 65,396 against 64,421 in 1924.

Health Department.

113. There is only one whole-time Health Officer who is stationed in Johore Bahru but visits all districts periodically. The Medical Officer, Muar, and Assistant Surgeons in charge of other out-station Hospitals were gazetted Health Officers under the Anti-malarial Enactment.

Meteorological.

114. *Rainfall.*—Kota Tinggi shows the highest rainfall for Government stations, 134·55 inches. The lowest rainfall for the Government stations was 82·45 Muar.

Temperature.—Temperature variations were greater than during the previous year, there being a difference of 28 degrees between the highest maximum, 94·5 (Tangkah) and lowest minimum 66 (Kukub).

115. Anti-malarial measures have been undertaken in most of the larger towns in the State but the most important works, chiefly subsoil drainage, have been done in Johore Bahru. Oiling is carried out regularly. Mosquito spot maps have been made of the towns of Johore Bahru, Mersing, Bandar Maharani (Muar) Bandar Penggaram (Batu Pahat) and of several villages.

Buildings.

116. *Medical.*—A new second class ward for female patients and a 36 bed ward for third class patients were completed at the General Hospital, Johore Bahru. Muar Hospital was extended by two general wards, Tangkah by a new dysentry ward and a 16 bed female ward, and Segamat by a 16 bed female ward. An outdoor dispensary was opened at Benut, an isolated town on the west coast. A new hospital was opened at the Gaol, Johore Bahru.

Financial.

117. The expenditure during the year on Personal Emoluments and Other Charges was $544,813 and the revenue collected was $30,525.

XVIII. VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

118. This department was in the charge of His Highness Tungku Abu Bakar with Veterinary Inspectors at Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat. In the out-stations the Assistant Surgeons are in charge of Veterinary work.

119. There were three outbreaks of Foot-and-Mouth Disease during the year, all in Muar district, but they were not of a serious character and were easily suppressed.

120. The total number of animals imported and exported was as follows:—

		Oxen.	*Buffaloes.*	*Sheep and goats.*	*Swine.*
Import	...	4,117	669	3,649	14,554
Export	...	167	13	116	2,568

XIX.—EDUCATION.

Vernacular Schools.

	Schools.		*Number.*	*Enrolment.*	*Average attendance.*	*Staff.*
121.	Boys	...	73	5,275	4,031	146
	Girls	...	7	428	337	15

Religious Classes.

Schools.		*Number.*	*Enrolment.*	*Average attendance.*	*Staff.*
Boys	...	24	1,523	1,148	43
Girls	...	4	200	140	5

The average attendance at the vernacular schools was 70 per cent of the enrolment.

Malay Training College.—Ten teachers were under training.

English Schools.

	Schools.		*Enrolment.*	*Percentage of attendances.*	*Masters.*	*Pupil Teachers.*
122.	English College	...	77	96	7	...
	Bukit Zaharah School		753	95	28	3
	Muar School	...	331	90·5	13	...
	Batu Pahat School	...	373	91·9	16	...
	Total	...	1,534		64	3

123. In 1925 thirteen boys were entered for the Junior Cambridge Examination and 7 passes were obtained. The falling off in numbers is due to boys, who have qualified themselves for posts in the Government Service by passing the Government Entrance Examination, leaving the schools to take up appointments in the clerical service.

124. Four new class rooms were completed for Muar School, and additional accommodation for Batu Pahat School is to be provided in 1926.

125. Arrangements were made to provide free dental treatment for school children in Johore Bahru and between September and December 186 children received treatment. Daily visits were paid to the boys' school in Johore Bahru by a Dresser of the Medical Department.

126. The Government maintains two Malay Students at Hongkong University in the engineering school, and three more advanced students in England, two of whom are studying law and one engineering.

XX.—TOWN BOARDS.

Johore Bahru.

127. This Town Board is in charge of the townships of Johore Bahru, Tebrau, Rengam, Kluang and Sedenak, and of the villages of Bekok and Paloh alongside the railway, and of Batu Sepuloh Scudai and Senai on the Johore Bahru-Batu Pahat road, which were declared Town Board areas under section 50 of the Enactment in January. The By-laws made applicable to these areas are those which concern building and conservancy. No revenue was collected from these villages.

The total revenue collected by the Board was $215,670 compared with $189,904 in 1924.

The revenue collected for electric light in Johore Bahru amounted to $63,295 as against $50,816 in 1924.

In March the Department took over the licensing of motor vehicles for Johore Bahru district. The revenue collected from this source amounted to $20,761.

Kota Tinggi.

128. The revenue in 1925 was $18,191 against $16,819 in 1924. The village of Mawai was brought under the control of the Board.

Muar.

129. The Muar Board is in charge of the townships of Bandar Maharani, Panchor, Tangkak, Parit Jawa, Sungei Idrus and Bukit Pasir and supervises sanitary work in the villages of Serom, Parit Bakar, Sungei Renchong, Tanjong Agas, Bukit Kangka, Sagil Luar, Bekoh, Gersek and Simpang Jeram.

The revenue was $190,028 in 1925 compared with $154,373 in 1924. $31,913 of the revenue was collected on account of licences for motor vehicles.

Batu Pahat.

130. This Board is in charge of the townships of Bandar Penggaram (Batu Pahat) and Senggarang and supervises sanitary work in the villages of Benut, Rengit, Parit Kemang, Semrah, Pesrai, Yong Peng, Sri Gading and Hup Choon Kang.

The revenue was $113,088 compared with $77,271 in 1924. Taxes on motor vehicles accounted for $17,772 of this increase.

There was considerable building activity in Bandar Penggaram.

Endau.

131. This Board is in charge of the townships of Mersing and Jemaluang. The revenue for 1925 was $12,546. Revenue from taxes on motor vehicles amounted to $2,062.

Segamat.

132. This Board is in charge of the townships of Segamat, Batu Anam, Buloh Kasap and Labis and the two villages of Jementah and Bandar Jabi. The revenue collected was $25,950 compared with $19,047 in 1924. House and Land assessment were collected in respect of Segamat and Batu Anam only. The revenue collected for taxes on motor vehicles amounted to $3,859.

XXI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

133. The provision and expenditure during the year were:—

	$
Provision	6,029,637
Expenditure	4,218,068

134. The cost of supervision including special temporary allowances, but excluding other charges was 8 per cent of the total expenditure.

Works and Buildings.

The expenditure was as follows:—

	$
Annually Recurrent	168,417
Special Services	1,621,648

Under special services in Johore Bahru the new Training College was well advanced at the end of the year. Two new wards and 3 sets of quarters for Assistant Surgeons were completed. A new Prison Hospital with necessary extension of Gaol wall was built. In Muar district good progress was made with the Mosque, a new ward was built for the Hospital, an extension made to Prison buildings, and the Muar Civil Service Club was completed. In Batu Pahat district the new Civil Service Club was completed, the P. W. D. store

was nearly finished. Houses for subordinate officers were built in Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat, Segamat and Kota Tinggi districts, and new schools were erected in various districts to replace temporary buildings, a reinforced concrete wharf was built at Benut.

Roads, Streets and Bridges.

135. The provision and expenditure during the year were as follows:—

Annually Recurrent.		Special Services.	
Provision.	*Expenditure.*	*Provision.*	*Expenditure.*
$	$	$	$
840,850	787,420	1,038,226	677,568

The following shows mileage on roads and paths upkept during the year:—

	Town Roads.		Country Roads.	
	Metalled.	*Natural.*	*Metalled.*	*Natural.*
Johore Bahru ...	51·00	...	99	...
Segamat ...	4·00	...	68·00	...
Kota Tinggi ...	3·00	...	33·00	...
Kluang ...	4·50	...	87·50	2·00
Muar ...	18·50	...	122·00	6·00
Batu Pahat ...	10·00	...	66·00	...
Endau ...	3·75	...	39·00	...
Total ...	94·75	...	514·50	8·00

The total length of roads upkept was 617·25 miles at a cost of $1,177 per mile compared with a cost of $1,204 per mile in 1924.

Difficulty was experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of granite for road maintenance work. A new quarry is being opened at Bukit Mor in Muar district but stone will not be available till 1926. Road maintenance work also suffered from a shortage of labour.

Special Services.

136. *Road Extension Scheme.*—At the end of 1924 there were 284¼ miles open to traffic and during 1925 an additional 4 miles were opened, making a total of 288¼.

There were 14¼ miles under construction making a total of 302½ miles completed and under construction.

The total expenditure during the year was $146,331 making a total since 1911 of $4,857,053.

The position on each section was as follows:—

Section *I.*—Batu Anam-Tambang, 8½ miles—Completed in 1920.

Section *II.*—Batu Anam-Jementah, 8 miles—Completed in 1918.

Section *III.*—Jementah-Ulu Jementah, 7 miles—Completed in 1917.

Section *IV.*—Ulu Jementah-Tangkak, 19 miles—Completed in 1918.

Section *V.*—Tangkak-Sungei Mati, 9 miles—Completed in 1914.

Section *VI.*—Sungei Mati-Kesang, 5 miles—Completed in 1912.

Section *VII.*—Tangkak-Chohong, 3 miles—Completed in 1913.

Sections *VIII.* and *IX.*—Tenang-Segamat, 12 miles—Completed in 1921.

Section X.—Muar-Renchong, 21 miles—Metalling was completed to Renchong village 20¼ miles from Muar.

Section XI.—Kluang-Batu Pahat, 34 miles—Completed in 1917.

Section XII.—Ayer Hitam-Muar, 44 miles. This road was metalled and opened to traffic as far as the 15th mile from Ayer Hitam, *i.e.*, three miles beyond Yong Peng. A further 5½ miles was under construction in the Kluang district. In the Batu Pahat district 3½ miles were under construction on both sides of the Simpang Kiri river. In the Muar district 2½ miles were under construction. This goes through very bad swamp where no good earth is available for road-making. It will be necessary to transport earth by light railway from the hill at the 15½ mile from Muar.

Section XIII.—Kulai-Ayer Hitam, 38 miles—Completed in 1919.

Section XIV.—Rengam-Ulu Benut, 8 miles—Completed in 1919.

Section XV.—Kluang-Mersing, 65 miles—Completed and open to traffic early in 1922.

Section XVI.—Yong Peng-Paloh, 19 miles— Completed in 1924.

Section XVII.—Layang-Layang-Ulu Johore, 4½ miles—earth road only.

Section XVIII.—Gunong Pulai-Pontian Kechil, 19 miles. This has been substituted for the Renchong-Labis portion of section X. Three miles from 25th mile (from Johore Bahru) were bridged, metalled and opened to traffic. A new laterite quarry was opened at the 27th mile where cooly lines, lorry shed and Overseer's quarters were erected. Earthwork was in hand on a further three miles including 1 mile at Pontian Kechil end. It will be necessary to transport earth towards Pontian Kechil by light railway from the hill near 29th mile.

New Roads.

137. In Johore Bahru district. 2¾ miles of earthwork were constructed for a new road to Plintong. In Muar district four miles of earthwork were completed from 15-19 mile Serom-Ulu Jementah Road and 2¼ miles were gravelled.

In Batu Pahat district 1¼ miles of Senggarang-Ulu Benut Road from 17¼ to 18½ miles were metalled. Progress on this road was slow and unsatisfactory owing to difficulties of transport of granite and the inexperience of the labour and supervising staff.

Segamat district. The earthwork of the Batu Anam-Buloh Kasap road was completed and work was commenced on three bridges, one of 140 feet and two of 60 feet span. These bridges are being built with concrete trestles and timber superstructure.

Tenang-Labis Road—Felling and earthwork were commenced at Tenang in August and Labis in October.

Bridges.

138. Eighty-eight thousand and eighteen dollars were spent on the substitution of permanent for temporary bridges and culverts throughout the State.

Miscellaneous.

139. The provision and expenditure during the year were as follows:—

Annually Recurrent.		Special Services.	
Provision.	*Expenditure.*	*Provision.*	*Expenditure.*
$	$	$	$
422,914	344,137	361,235	220,998

Electrical Department.

140. The total B. T. units generated was 707,750 which allowing 46,550 for loss in transmission, left a balance of 661,200. The demand for electrical current exceeded the supply and it was necessary to refuse many applications. Proposals to enlarge the Power Station so as to allow the installation of additional engines or in the alternative to erect a larger Power Station on a more central site were under consideration at the end of the year.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

141. One additional trunk line Johore Bahru-Kluang was constructed and opened for traffic in August. One new line Muar to Johore-Malacca boundary was erected and is ready to be opened as soon as the new Muar exchange is completed. A considerable amount of work remains to be done in the improvement of circuits particularly in Muar district. It is hoped to open Trunk and Telegraph lines to Batu Anam from Kluang in 1926.

XXII.—COUNCIL OF STATE AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

142. The Council of State met on six occasions and the following Enactments were passed:—

1. Repeal Enactment.
2. Anti-malaria Enactment.
3. Johore European Volunteer Enactment.
4. Negotiable Instruments Enactment.
5. Railways Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment.
6. Police Force Enactment, 1916, Amendment Enactment.
7. Prisons Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment.
8. Registration and Military Service Repeal Enactment.
9. Netherlands Indian Labourers Protection Repeal Enactment.
10. Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment, 1923, Amendment Enactment.

The Executive Council met on 48 occasions during the year.

XXIII.—STAFF.

Malay Staff.

143. Ungku Husein bin Abdul Rahman, D.K., State Commissioner, Batu Pahat, retired on pension and was replaced by Dato Mohamed Shah bin Awang, D.P.M.J., Magistrate Muar. Dato Abdullah bin Haji Othman, D.P.M.J., State Commissioner, Endau, retired on pension and was replaced by Major Dato Daud bin Haji Suleiman, D.P.M.J.

European Staff.

144. Mr. G. Hemmant acted as General Adviser till 11th April, when Mr. Hayes Marriott resumed the duties of his appointment till 8th May. Mr. Marriott was relieved by Mr. T. W. Clayton who acted till the end of the year.

On 6th July, 1925, Mr. W. Burton, Acting Legal Adviser, was transferred to Kuala Lumpur and Mr. W. Pryde took his place.

Mr. M. Rex acted as Financial Commissioner and Auditor-General till 11th June, when Mr. McLean resumed the duties of his appointment.

Mr. G. E. Cator was in charge of the Customs and Chandu Departments from 1st January, 1925—12th February, 1925 and from 17th October, 1925, till the end of the year. Mr. M. E. Sherwood, M.B.E., was in charge from 13th February, 1925 till 21st August, 1925, when he proceeded to Europe on medical leave. Mr. E. T. Williams filled the gap between 22nd August, 1925 and 16th October, 1925.

XXIV.—GENERAL.

145. This was the thirtieth year of H. H. the Sultan's reign and on the occasion of H. H's birthday addresses of congratulation were presented by the Government service and the various communities.

A Game Warden's Department was instituted with Headquarters at Kluang in March and Captain AHMAD, Johore Military Forces, was appointed Game Warden. Fifteen elephants and three deer which had destroyed rubber trees were killed. Fifteen cases were brought under "the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Enactment."

I regret to have to record the death of Mr. M. E. SHERWOOD, M.B.E., which took place in Switzerland while he was on leave.

T. W. CLAYTON,
Acting General Adviser.

JOHORE BAHRU, *May 19th*, 1926.

APPENDICES.

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APPENDIX *A*.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities on 31st December, 1925 with corresponding figures for 1924.

LIABILITIES.	31st Dec., 1924.	31st Dec., 1925.
	$ c.	$ c.
Deposits	1,048,648 74	1,238,793 77
S. S. Loans	800,000 00	800,000 00
Surplus	11,148,904 25	17,253,174 54
Total ...	12,997,552 97	19,291,968 31

ASSETS.		31st Dec., 1924.	31st Dec., 1925.
		$ c.	$ c.
Cash		3,921,956 71	3,708,839 86
Cash in Transit		29,849 14	217,433 05
INVESTMENTS (at cost) :—	$ c.		
British War Loans ...	598,810 53		
National War Bonds ...	3,823,293 50		
Other Sterling Securities	5,963,387 01	8,492,254 84	14,843,225 26
S. S. War Loans ...	1,157,734 22		
Fixed Deposits ...	3,300,000 00		
Due by other Governments ...		347,829 20	74,569 02
Stock of Chandu		10,995 43	201,924 85
Advances		114,517 91	137,468 96
Loans		75,055 00	108,020 00
Suspense		5,094 74	487 31
Total ...		12,997,552 97	19,291,968 31

APPENDIX *B.*

Comparative Statement of Actual Revenue for 1924 and 1925.

Head of Revenue.	Actual 1924.	Actual 1925.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue ...	1,637,699	2,201,299	563,600	...
Forest Revenue ...	110,059	111,123	1,064	...
Customs	3,504,043	5,922,218	2,418,175	...
Licences, Excise etc. ...	3,875,787	5,295,254	1,419,467	...
Fees of Court, etc. ...	164,195	196,466	32,271	...
Posts and Telegraphs ...	107,251	135,704	28,453	...
Port and Harbour Dues ...	33,078	34,955	1,877	...
Railways	357,000	357,000	...	..
Interest	374,052	566,356	192,304	...
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	15,330	14,764	...	566
Municipal	458,943	488,126	29,183	...
Land Sales	310,523	561,327	250,804	...
Total ...	10,947,960	15,884,592	4,937,198	566

APPENDIX *C.*

Comparative Statement of Actual Expenditure for 1924 and 1925.

Head of Expenditure.	Actual 1924.	Actual 1925.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Pensions, Retired Allces., etc.	183,075 88	188,406 64	5,330 76	...
Personal Emoluments ...	2,719,000 23	2,997,496 85	278,496 62	...
Other Charges ...	1,564,827 75	1 838,653 56	273,825 81	...
Railways	...	...	...	...
Transport	53,064 52	59,050 33	5,985 81	...
Interest	56,000 00	56,000 00	...	...
Miscellaneous Services ...	702,919 61	598,318 26	...	104,601 35
Purchase of Land ...	59,702 08	222,870 32	163,168 24	...
Public Works, A. R. ...	1,230,531 30	1,298,804 98	68,273 68	...
Public Works, S. S. ...	1,526,155 62	2,520,720 99	994,565 37	...
Total	8,095,276 99	9,780,321 93	1,789,646 29	104,601 35

APPENDIX *D*.

Statistical Return of Progress, 1921 - 1925.

			Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
1921	...	...	7,689,054	11,159,450
1922	...	...	8,625,223	8,785,873
1923	...	...	11,094,955	7,064,166
1924	...	...	10,947,960	8,095,276
1925	...	...	15,884,592	9,780,322

KELANTAN

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1925

BY

G. E. SHAW,

Acting British Adviser.

Singapore:

Printed at the GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, SINGAPORE,
by W. T. CHERRY, Government Printer.

1926.

KELANTAN

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1925.

PREFATORY NOTE.

The State of Kelantan is situated on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula, and lies between latitudes 4·45 and 6·25, and longitudes 101·30 and 102·40 East.

It is bounded on the North by the China Sea, on the East by the China Sea and the State of Trengganu, on the South by the State of Pahang, and on the West by the State of Perak, and the Patani district of Southern Siam. The total area is 5,713 square miles.

Behind a low sandy coast-line of some 60 miles in length there extends a flat of about 1,000 square miles in area. This plain is densely populated, and closely cultivated with rice, coconut and fruit trees. South of this plain the country is hilly and broken, the highest hills being those of the main range of the Peninsula which forms the boundary with Perak, and the Tahan range on the Pahang border, many peaks exceeding 6,000 feet in height. This part of the State is thinly populated, but contains the bulk of the foreign owned estates.

The population is predominantly Malay, and Kelantan born. At the 1921 Census, the total population was 309,300, of whom 286,363 were Malays and of these 278,989 were born in Kelantan. Of 12,000 Chinese half were born in Kelantan, and practically all of the 6,000 odd Siamese.

The predominant industry is agriculture. The most important product is rice. The next in importance are rubber, coconuts and betel nuts.

Other important industries are fishing and weaving. There is no mining worth mention.

Little is known of the early history of Kelantan. A Chinese Chronicler, Chao Je Kua, writing about the year 1225, mentions it as subject to the Sumatran kingdom of Palembang. Portuguese and Dutch maps of the 16th century give the name, and some show a town near the coast, but references to the country are few. Towards the end of the 18th century, the Siamese established suzerainty, which continued till 1909, when it was transferred to Great Britain.

The present ruler is His Highness the Sultan Sir Ismail ibni Almerhum Sultan Mohamed IV, K.C.M.G., who succeeded his father in 1920.

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. Appendices *A* (i), (ii) and (iii) show the revenue and expenditure for the year 1925 and the assets and liabilities of the State on 31st December, 1925.

2. The revenue was $1,804,180 an increase of $382,077 over the revenue of the previous year and $501,200 more than the estimated revenue.

The revenue shows an increase under all headings the principal items being:—

	1924.	*1925.*	*Increase.*
	$	$	$
Land Revenue	373,009	443,173	70,164
Customs	454,707	659,790	205,083
Licences	400,466	458,411	57,945
Fees of Office	60,920	72,696	11,776
Posts and Telegraphs ...	76,142	92,933	16,791
Interest	10,171	22,521	12,350
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	6,323	9,423	3,100
Municipal	36,260	41,054	4,794

3. The expenditure was $1,401,961 against an estimate of $1,413,127 and $40,071 less than the expenditure for 1924:—

Excesses:—

	$
Pensions and Retired allowances	2,474
Personal Emoluments	6,261
Other Charges	25,500
Compensation for Land and Crops	6,507
Miscellaneous	33,186
Works and Buildings, Annually Recurrent ...	2,095
Roads, Streets and Bridges, Annually Recurrent ...	872
Roads, Streets and Bridges, Special Services ...	23,082
Temporary Allowances	2,393
Savings:—	
Interest	13,333
Transport	1,458
Works and Buildings, Special Services	22,828
Special Expenditure	104,822

4. The revenue and expenditure since the State came under the protection of Great Britain are given below:—

		Revenue.	*Expenditure.*	*Excess of liabilities over assets.*
		$	$	$
1910	...	419,327	403,552	81,983
1911	...	487,467	574,850	165,692
1912	...	535,669	665,608	301,788
1913	...	676,020	672,137	2,870,351
1914	...	762,772	805,965	3,309,226
1915	...	692,556	807,714	3,416,426
1916	...	822,860	808,164	3,432,078
1917	...	910,291	757,946	3,277,290
1918	...	955,402	899,161	3,230,728
1919	...	1,141,444	1,065,012	2,688,948
1920	...	1,328,955	1,403,208	2,781,841
1921	...	1,160,262	1,678,432	3,342,615
1922	...	1,310,020	1,539,318	3,567,895
1923	...	1,396,855	1,271,887	3,441,345
1924	...	1,422,113	1,442,032	3,679,297
1925	...	1,804,180	1,401,961	3,345,647

5. In view of the Duff arbitration proceedings expenditure has been kept as low as possible. In fact a point has been reached beyond which it is impossible to starve public services without running the risk of stunting the development of the State.

II.—TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

6. The revenue collected by the Marine and Customs Department was $671,096 as compared with an estimated revenue of $389,065 and a revenue in 1924 of $467,222. This is the highest revenue yet recorded for this Department. The increase is entirely due to the upward tendency of the rubber market.

7. The expenditure was $42,242 as against $45,525 in 1924.

8. Export duty collected was $289,181 against $159,971 in 1924. The principal items are:—

	1925.	*1924.*
	$	$
Betel Nuts	10,516	13,062
Coconuts and Copra	26,758	38,953
Rubber	232,856	83,913
Cattle	1,759	1,116
Poultry	6,860	11,058
Dried Fish	3,018	3,706
Hides and Horns	2,708	2,424
Silk Sarongs	1,719	2,285

9. Exports of rubber were in 1924 lbs. 7,584,794⅓; in 1925 lbs. 8,794,770 7/12.

10. The decreases under the three items Betelnuts, Coconuts and Copra and Poultry are of course attributable to the zest for rubber which characterised the year under review.

11. Import duty amounted to $369,118 as compared with $293,801 in 1924. The main items are:—

	1925.	*1924.*
	$	$
Kerosene Oil	51,829	46,021
Matches	11,067	8,174
Spirits	68,301	60,299
Sugar	32,945	23,535
Tobacco	87,574	68,593
Miscellaneous	105,525	74,519

12. Collections under import duty on matches are still unduly small being rather less than half the amount collected under that heading in 1922. The other figures call for little comment as they merely reflect the general increase of prosperity which has followed the rise in the price of rubber.

13. The total volume of trade is valued at $16,396,799 as against $8,978,362 in 1924.

The values of imports and exports for the last three years are as follows:—

	1923.	*1924.*	*1925.*
	$	$	$
Exports	5,667,729	5,407,674	11,185,696
Imports	3,070,562	3,570,688	5,211,103

14. *Marine.*—There is a decrease in the tonnage of steamships calling at Kelantan ports. The tonnage was 96,208 for 1925 and 113,084 for 1924 while there was a considerable increase in the tonnage of sailing vessels the figures being 192,778 in 1925 and 137,755 in 1924.

15. Mr. C. C. Brown was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

III.—LEGISLATION.

16. The State Council met on 14 occasions and passed 12 Enactments:—

1. The Weights and Measures Enactment.
2. An Enactment to provide for Police Assistance.
3. An Enactment to further amend the Kelantan Penal Code, 1325.
4. An Enactment to amend the Criminal Procedure Code, 1322.

5. An Enactment to amend the Ecclesiastical Courts Enactment of 1327 A. H.
6. An Enactment to further amend the Kelantan Ports and Customs Regulation of 1325 A. H.
7. An Enactment to further amend the Railways Enactment, 1914.
8. An Enactment to amend the Labour Enactment, 1912.
9. An Enactment to define the constitution and powers of the Courts in the State of Kelantan.
10. An Enactment to prohibit the publication and importation of obscene pictures and literature.
11. Rubber Restriction Amendment Enactment, 1925.
12. An Enactment to further amend the Civil Procedure Code, 1322.

The Council also passed 19 Executive Orders (Notices) dealing with a variety of matters chief of which were notices regarding quarantine on the import of cattle from Siam; retaining of Chandu by Government; re-export of tin imported into Kelantan by rail; prohibition of the import of rubber into Kelantan; fees for registration of sales, charges and other transactions in Land Offices, and fixing a time limit for appeal to the Court of Revision.

IV.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

17. *Ulu Kelantan.*—The total revenue collected during the year, excluding chandu revenue, was $127,600 as against a revenue of $99,310 for 1924. The expenditure was $72,307.

18. Much work and some additional expenditure was entailed by the reconstruction of land records and rent rolls destroyed in a fire which burnt out the District Office on the 10th January. Thanks to energetic action by the District Officer and the Superintendent of Surveys it was found possible to compile new records sufficient for revenue purposes before the end of the year. This essential work unavoidably hampered the alienation of land for agricultural purposes.

19. There was no development of importance in the mining areas.

20. There was comparatively little serious crime. There were three cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and eleven convictions for cattle theft, a variety of crime which does not appear to be decreasing.

21. Two new Vernacular Schools were opened. There is a satisfactory demand for education by Malays in this District.

22. On the 3rd April a Government Chandu Shop was opened at Kuala Krai with satisfactory results.

23. During the year no new section of Railway was opened for traffic. There was however considerable advance in construction. Rail head for the open line is still at Kuala Krai (52 miles from Tumpat) but as far as the Pahang frontier earthwork is now in hand. Labour supplies for the Railway appear on the whole to have been adequate. Timber is a difficulty, Kelantan forests being poor.

24. His Highness the Sultan visited Kuala Krai on the 20th August, inspecting the Hospital, Gaol and other public buildings.

25. Mr. A. M. DRYBURGH was in charge of the District throughout the year.

26. *Pasir Puteh.*—The total revenue collected during the year, excluding chandu sales, was $152,062 as against a revenue of $107,399 for 1924. The expenditure was $60,352.

27. In this District arrears of rent outstanding were very considerably reduced during the year by personal effort. It is noteworthy that 4,135 transfers of land were registered in the District in 1925 as against 1,091 in 1924.

28. There was little serious crime but a great deal of petty thieving.

29. No new schools were opened in the District during the year. With the short staff which is available there is inevitable lack of supervision and lack of system in educational work.

30. A new Market was erected in Pasir Puteh town. This town was flooded out during November. New outlets are required, and are being provided, for flood water.

31. In this District Penggawas and Penghulus, on whose energy and loyalty so much of the success of the local administration depends, are beginning voluntarily to tender assistance to the District Officer. For some years past team work by local headmen in this District has not been as good as it might have been.

32. Mr. R. G. B. FARRER was in charge of the District almost from the beginning of the year.

V.—LAND AND AGRICULTURE.

33. The Land Revenue was $481,997 as compared with $373,009 for 1924. The collections were distributed as follows:—

	1925.	*1924.*
	$	$
Kota Bharu	280,870	221,853
Ulu Kelantan	95,720	71,832
Pasir Puteh	105,407	79,324

34. The total rents collected were $286,077 agricultural, $2,085 Mining and $6,298 temporary occupation.

35. During the year 931 applications for land in small holdings were received. Two hundred and thirty-two Land cases and one thousand five hundred and eleven succession cases were decided. Nearly 5,500 entries in the Mukim register were completed. Administration of the legislation for Rubber Restriction proceeded with comparative smoothness.

36. The agricultural industries of Kelantan are padi, rubber and coconuts. Comparatively there is less fruit (dusun) and mixed cultivation than in other States.

37. The area brought under rice cultivation in 1925 may be placed at 160,000 acres. The present population of Kelantan is about 320,000. Taking the average consumption of rice for all ages at 50 gantangs a year the Kelantan consumption is sixteen million gantangs of rice or the equivalent of thirty-eight million gantangs of padi.

In order to support the population Kelantan padi land should produce an average of about 230 gantangs of padi to the acre. It should be able to do this with a modicum of careful husbandry. Unfortunately owing to mixed seed and careless cultivation it has in recent years been found necessary to import rice from Siam.

38. The area under rubber is as follows:—

Kota Bahru	20,328
Ulu Kelantan	89,603
Pasir Puteh	4,006
	113,937 acres.

39. Rubber in Kelantan appears to be comparatively free from root disease. The higher lands in the coastal padi plain are going slowly into rubber. Much of this land was formerly used for "tugalan" padi. All efforts are made to prevent cultivation of rubber on any land which might be used with success for padi cultivation.

40. South of the coastal plain there is admirable land available for rubber cultivation. Investigation by the Geologist, Federated Malay States, has shown that certain areas contain volcanic soil of the type which has been proved in Pahang to be eminently suitable for rubber.

41. Kelantan has an area of approximately 58,289 acres under coconuts, mainly in the coastal belt. These coconuts are comparatively free from beetle. A certain amount of loss is caused by bud-rot, but on the whole there does not appear to be much disease of the tree.

42. One estate is planting up a small area of oil palm as an experiment with the intention of developing this cultivation if the trial is successful.

43. There was an outbreak of rinderpest which was speedily controlled. An interesting and, so far, successful attempt at stock farming is being made in the Ulu by a planter who has had experience of cattle raising elsewhere. He has now 220 head of cattle and is increasing his herd.

44. A little prospecting was done by miners during the year. Access facilities to the mining areas will have to be improved considerably before any development in this direction can be hoped for. The Kelantan Gold Mines, Ltd. has ceased operations and its land has reverted to the State.

VI.—SURVEYS.

45. Major A. R. WHITE, M.C., was in charge throughout the year.

46. Up to date 337,889 lots have been demarcated or surveyed and settled in Kelantan. Viewed from the point of view of its effect on revenue the work is excellent. There are large areas of alienated land which still require survey. From the figure quoted above it will be judged that the native of Kelantan is anxious to own land and is attached to the soil.

47. Sub-divisions of holdings are too numerous and many of the surveyed lots are unreasonably small. The population of Kelantan cannot exceed 320,000. There is therefore more than one surveyed lot for every head of population of all ages.

Additional to the above some 1,900 acres have been surveyed for mining purposes and 2,700 acres as reserves of various kinds. As yet no forest reserves have been surveyed.

48. The expenditure on the Department was $83,577. Thirty-one miles of standard traverse were run at a cost of $76 a mile and 91½ miles of first class traverse at a cost of $77 a mile. One thousand eight hundred and ninety small holdings were demarcated at a cost of 90 cents an acre and 2,692 chains of boundary (road and railway) survey were run at a cost of 69 cents a chain. Three estate holdings were surveyed.

49. In Ulu Kelantan a great deal of time was expended on the re-settlement of holdings the records of which were lost when the District Office was burned down in January.

50. For intending applicants for land there is available a useful lithograph map of the State.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

51. Mr. S. BRAYSHAY was in charge throughout the year as Director of Works.

52. The expenditure was $158,847. A revenue of $1,905 was collected. The expenditure on Personal Emoluments was $20,109. On maintenance of buildings and roads a total of $61,700 was spent. Special Services accounted for $68,759.

53. Of Public Works Kelantan's principal interest is roads. There is an industrious agricultural population and there are rich lands awaiting development. Unfortunately throughout the low lands the monsoon season is against anything but a first class road. For five months each year most of the existing main arteries of transport become impassable. This will of course continue to be the case until the flooded portions are raised and metalled. This work is proceeding as fast as our limited means permits. Good work in the direction of permanent improvement has been done during the year under review, particularly in regard to the road to the Ulu. Altogether 126 miles out of a total mileage of 153 were upkept during the year. Three hundred and fifty-nine feet of bridging were put in to replace outworn and temporary bridges.

54. A new District Office for Kuala Krai remained unfinished at the end of the year. Lighthouse towers were erected at Kuala Besar and Kuala Semerak. There was considerable renovation of Customs Houses and Police Stations which had reached the stage of decrepitude.

VIII.—EDUCATION.

55. Four new vernacular schools were opened in the Kota Bharu District during the year. The enrolment was 1,501 with an average daily attendance of 1,138 or 76 per cent.

56. There is urgent demand for vernacular education in Kelantan. This demand can but slowly be gratified owing to limited funds. A sum of $18,662 was spent on the Department as compared with $16,869 in 1924. There are 35 Malay teachers employed. There are 28 schools.

57. The Majlis Ugama maintained its school with 264 pupils at Kota Bharu and provided for the education of 3 pupils at schools outside the State. The Government maintained 5 pupils at schools in the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements.

IX.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

58. The revenue of the Posts and Telegraphs Department was $96,765 as compared with $74,861 in 1924 and $67,552 in 1923.

59. The expenditure was $43,836 as against $40,726 in 1924. The increase was due to the establishment of two Railway sub-Post Offices and to the opening of a new telephone line to Kamuning.

60. Cash on delivery parcels dealt with were 2,388 as compared with 2,295 in 1924. The total value of Money Orders issued in Kelantan was $207,375, that of orders cashed being $26,947.

61. For carriage of mails between Kota Bharu and Pasir Puteh a motor service was established on the 1st February in place of the former bicycle service. From the 17th March the telephone exchange at Kota Bharu has been opened day and night.

62. Mr. C. C. Brown was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

X.—MEDICAL.

63. The expenditure of this Department was $100,796 against $94,959 in 1924. The revenue was $7,213.

64. As birth and death notification is optional and very rarely practised no vital statistics can be given for Kelantan.

65. An epidemic of mumps occurred in the Kota Bharu Gaol in April, there being 56 cases. In August there was a somewhat severe epidemic of

dysentery among newly recruited Indian coolies on an estate in Ulu Kelantan. Other zymotic disease was Sporadic, eight cases of Cholera and two of Small-pox.

66. For systematic treatment of yaws fixed days were advertised for injection of Neo-Arsenobenzol at four centres. The number of patients applying for treatment has increased from 73 in January to 1,430 in December. The total number of persons treated was 11,956 of whom 10,992 were Malays.

67. Of patients admitted to Government Hospitals 10·2 per cent were admitted for venereal disease. The percentage for out-patients was 7·04 per cent. About 64 per cent of these patients were Malays.

68. Leprosy appears to be fairly common in Kelantan and there are in particular very many Malay lepers. Though the Quarantine Regulations give sufficiently wide powers they cannot be enforced strictly as the Government cannot yet provide sufficient and suitable accommodation for lepers who are not able to maintain themselves in suitable isolation. In the Kota Bharu Hospital there is one ward for lepers. This accommodates 13 Chinese. Other Chinese and all Malays have to be treated as out-patients. Generally the patients are anxious for modern treatment.

69. In April permission was obtained from the Federated Malay States Government to remove lunatics up to a maximum of ten males and ten females, other than Kelantanese, to the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan. This is a welcome relief. There are still 11 bad cases remaining in Kota Bharu. It has been possible to transfer seven cases to Tanjong Rambutan.

70. During the year 8,143 vaccinations were performed.

71. In spite of the whole hearted work of Dr. Geale and the willing co-operation of Managers the health of coolies on estates was not good in 1925. There was a great deal of mild influenza. Cases of broncho-pneumonia following this were not infrequent, Malaria appears to have been more prevalent than usual. Doubtless the presence in Kelantan of a large alien labour force employed on Railway construction did not make for a decrease in the incidence of malaria. Dysentery too had practically an epidemic character on some estates.

72. There were 19 admissions to the European Hospital. There was one death. Two of the admissions were maternity cases.

73. At the Native Hospital, Kota Bharu, 2,647 persons were treated as in-patients. Of this number 1,456 were Malays and 342 were women. Out-patients numbered 40,186; 31,651 being Malays. There were 48 deaths in Hospital. The most prevalent complaints were malaria, venereal disease and ulcers. Phthisis and other lung diseases are common.

74. This Hospital is no longer large enough to cope with the demand for treatment. Action is in view for the provision of more accommodation on a more suitable site.

75. Mr. Devota (Senior Hospital Assistant) did excellent service at this Hospital during the year under the Residency Surgeon. One hundred and sixty-one operations under chloroform anæsthesia were performed.

76. At the Kuala Krai Hospital too work is steadily increasing. As at Kota Bharu many more patients have to be accepted than the Hospital was intended to accommodate. There were 1,072 in-patients and 11,648 out-patients. There were 55 deaths in Hospital.

77. At the Dispensaries which have been established at Tumpat and Pasir Puteh there were 16,275 persons treated, of whom 8,856 were Malays. Unfortunately owing to difficulty of transport and access to populous areas travelling (motor) dispensaries are not, as yet, practicable in Kelantan. Three travelling Dispensers visit the larger villages and treat minor complaints sending to the Government Hospitals any serious cases which they may find. In this way 5,347 cases were treated during the year, 5,119 of them being Malays.

78. In Federated Malay States Railway Hospitals 1,490 in-patients and 7,327 out-patients were treated during the year. In addition 189 Railway employees were admitted to Government Hospitals. The Medical Department was administered by Dr. L. W. EVANS almost from the beginning of the year. Miss K. M. HILL was Matron of the European Hospital from the 2nd April.

79. Dr. W. J. GEALE acted as Medical Officer, Ulu Kelantan, throughout the year.

XI.—POLICE AND CRIME.

80. Captain H. A. ANDERSON was in charge throughout the year and Tengku YUSOF acted as Adjutant.

81. The strength of the Police at the end of the year was six Inspectors and three hundred and seventeen other ranks, with one Detective Inspector and twenty-four other ranks.

82. The Police force is now entirely Malay, the Sikh contingent having been disbanded, for financial reasons, early in the year.

83. The total number of breaches of discipline by subordinate Police Officers and constables was 428 as against 211 for 1924.

84. The health of the force was not good. There were 426 in-patients and 2,159 out-patients.

85. Six musketry camps were held at Kuala Pa'Amat with satisfactory results.

86. The expenditure was $178,645 as against $187,337 for 1924. The revenue was $23,859 as against $19,877 for 1924. The main contributing items were performances fees and sale of weights and measures.

87. Reports of crime for the year totalled 1,403 against 1,248 in 1924. The percentage of convictions against arrests was 61 per cent. Cattle thefts are decreasing. There is a marked increase in assault cases and petty thefts. Of grave offences there is an increase in murder (13 as against 10) and a decrease under robbery, gang-robbery and counterfeiting.

88. The Fire-Brigade has been exercised regularly and work with the engine is satisfactory.

XII.—COURTS.

89. The Court of Revision consisting of His Highness the Sultan in consultation with the British Adviser dealt with 32 criminal and 82 civil appeals from the decisions of the High Court.

90. *High Court.*—The revenue collected was $7,021. The expenditure, exclusive of the Judges' salary was $3,204.

91. In its original criminal jurisdiction the Court heard 39 committal cases and in its original civil jurisdiction 36 cases. Six miscellaneous applications (relating to Chinese or Siamese divorces, etc.) were heard.

92. In its appellate jurisdiction the Court heard 94 criminal appeals and 94 civil appeals. Forty-four of the former and forty-eight of the latter were dismissed. In 31 of the criminal cases the sentence was altered.

Ninety-one Land appeals were heard of which 61 were dismissed. Twenty-one appeals from Kathis' Courts and 32 Inheritance suits were heard.

93. This Court has to deal with a very large volume of work. Kelantanese are notoriously litigious and their dialectical peculiarities are such that a Judge who is not also a Malay scholar would find the burden of interpretation almost intolerable.

94. Mr. C. C. Brown was Judge of the High Court throughout the year.

95. *Central Court.*—The revenue collected was $24,730 as against $20,466 in 1924. The expenditure was $12,939 as against $11,954.

96. There were 760 criminal cases at Kota Bharu and 406 at Pasir Mas, a total of 1,166. In 1924 the total was also 1,166. There were 617 convictions and 398 acquittals, the rest being committed for trial transferred to other Courts or withdrawn. There were 14 inquests. Forty-seven civil suits were filed during the year as against 78 in 1924.

97. *Small Court, Kota Bharu.*—Seven hundred and twenty-six civil suits were instituted in this Court as against 767 in 1924. At the end of the year 27 were pending.

98. *Ecclesiastical Court.*—The revenue was $15,072 as against $15,518 for 1924. This is mainly derived from fees for registration of Mohammedan Marriages and Divorces. Three hundred and fifty-one criminal cases and 339 civil cases were instituted during the year.

99. *Ulu Kelantan.*—Five hundred and ninety-two criminal cases were heard. Eight cases were committed to the High Court. Two hundred and six civil cases were dealt with during the year.

100. *Pasir Putch.*—Three hundred and seventy-nine civil and 256 criminal cases were dealt with. In addition 1,060 succession cases were decided at Pasir

Puteh and Bachok. This was an enormous increase on last years figure 241. The increase is attributable to the energy displayed by the District Officer in getting land records straight.

XIII.—PRISONS.

101. Captain H. A. ANDERSON remained in charge of the Prisons Department throughout the year.

102. There are three prisons. Statistics are as follows:—

Prison.	*Remaining on 31-12-24.*	*Admitted 1925.*	*Discharged 1925.*	*Transferred.*	*Escaped.*	*Recaptured.*	*Died.*	*Remaining 31-12-25.*
Kota Bharu ...	257	341	371	—	10	6	—	223
Pasir Puteh ...	40	99	108	5	—	—	—	26
Kuala Krai ...	33	123	116	7	2	2	—	33

103. Two female prisoners were released on medical grounds.

104. The expenditure was $36,873 as against $34,219 in 1924. Revenue amounting to $3,529 was collected mainly as the proceeds of carpentering, basket-making, and washing.

105. Eighty-two convicts were punished for infractions of prison rules.

106. The Visiting Justices paid monthly visits to the Kota Bharu Gaol.

107. Principally owing to an epidemic of mumps the health was not quite so good as last year.

XIV.—CONSERVANCY BOARD.

108. The revenue was $36,566 as compared with $32,428 in 1924. House assessment accounted for $14,882, arrears of $2,771 being carried forward.

109. Three "Beehive" incinerators were constructed during the year.

110. One hundred and ten new Motor Vehicles were licensed during the year, an increase of 75 per cent. Bullock Carts decreased by 10 per cent.

XV.—AUDIT.

111. The small staff available did good work during the year, all revenue accounts being efficiently checked. Defalcations amounting to $2,888 by the Shroff and Market-keeper of the Conservancy Board, Kota Bharu, were discovered. One culprit absconded, the other was convicted and sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

XVI.—GENERAL.

112. It is with the deepest regret that I have to record the death at the Kota Bharu European Hospital on the 8th January of Miss M. A. FORD, the Matron. She had done excellent work during the three years of her service in Kelantan and was held in the highest affection and esteem by all.

113. His Excellency the High Commissioner (Mr. E. S. HOSE, C.M.G.), visited Kelantan in July, spending three days at Kota Bharu.

114. On the 25th November it was found that the cash in the State Treasury was short to the amount of $23,200. This crime has since been brought home to the Cashier and his Assistant who have been adequately punished. About $13,000 is irrecoverable.

115. On the 27th November, Sir E. A. SPEED, as Arbitrator in certain matters of dispute between the Government of Kelantan and the Duff Development Company, Limited, published his award adjudging to the Company the sum of £378,000 to be recovered from the Kelantan Government as damages for breach of contract.

116. Mr. H. C. ECKHARDT acted as British Adviser until the 2nd May when he was succeeded by Mr. A. F. WORTHINGTON. Mr. WORTHINGTON was transferred to the Federated Malay States as Acting British Resident, Pahang, on the 16th December, when Mr. G. E. SHAW took over from him.

G. E. SHAW,
Acting British Adviser to the
Government of Kelantan

THE RESIDENCY,
KELANTAN, *29th April*, 1926.

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APPENDIX *A*.

FINANCIAL.

I.—*Comparative Statement of Kelantan Revenue for the Year 1925.*

Heads of Revenue.	Estimates, 1925.	Revenue, 1925.	Revenue, 1924.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue ...	362,900	443,173	373,009	70,164	...
Customs ...	389,065	659,790	454,707	205,083	...
Port Dues ...	3,500	4,179	4,115	64	...
Licences, Excise etc. ...	378,647	458,411	400,466	57,945	...
Fees of Office etc. ...	53,273	72,696	60,920	11,776	...
Posts and Telegraphs ...	71,715	92,933	76,142	16,791	...
Interest	7,160	22,521	10,171	12,350	...
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	2,800	9,423	6,323	3,100	...
Municipal ...	33,920	41,054	36,260	4,794	...
Total ...	1,302,980	1,804,180	1,422,113	382,067	...

II.—*Comparative Statement of Kelantan Expenditure for the Year 1925.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimates, 1925.	Expenditure, 1925.	Expenditure, 1924.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$	$
Pensions and Retired Allowances ...	91,149	90,728	88,254	2,474	...
Personal Emoluments ...	587,582	552,858	546,597	6,261	...
Other Charges ...	299,146	286,543	261,043	25,500	...
Interest ...	172,000	55,637	68,970	...	13,333
Transport ...	2,000	1,315	2,773	...	1,458
Compensation for Land and Crops ...	1,000	6,507	...	6,507	...
Miscellaneous ...	40,998	82,512	48,966	33,186	...
Works and Buildings—Annually Recurrent ...	19,200	22,658	20,563	2,095	...
Roads, Streets and Bridges—Annually Recurrent	40,000	41,191	40,319	872	...
Works and Buildings—Special Services ...	7,000	21,576	44,404	...	22,828
Roads, Streets and Bridges—Special Services ...	46,200	47,184	24,102	23,082	...
Special Expenditure ...	...	83,957	188,779	...	104,822
Temporary Allowances ...	106,852	109,655	107,262	2,393	...
Total ...	1,413,127	1,401,961	1,442,032	...	40,071

APPEN

III. *Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the*

LIABILITIES.	Amount.	Total.
	$	$
DEPOSITS—		
Ulu Kelantan District Treasury	21,521	
Pasir Puteh do.	8,897	
Courts, Kota Bharu	19,904	
Police Fines and Rewards Fund	220	
Prisons do. do.	149	
Police, Kota Bharu	508	
Land Office, Kota Bharu	37,440	
Survey Deposit, Kota Bharu	1,500	
Clerks' Fines and Rewards Fund	134	
Customs do. do.	52	
Land Office Revenue Deposit	1,080	
Gaol	353	
Land Office, Pasir Mas	30,998	
Survey Office, do.	1,593	
Clerks' Security Fund	3,435	
Money Order Deposit	6,634	
Suspense Account	10,640	
Pawn-Broking Farm	4,200	
Toddy Farm	858	
Medical Deposit	100	
P. W. D. Contract Deposit	50	
Customs Deposit	1,408	
Deposit Account, New Mosque	1,057	
Office Mentri	1,523	
		154,254
INTEREST—		
Interest due to Federated Malay States on loans	308,571	
		308,571
LOANS—		
Loan owing to the Federated Malay States bearing interest @ 4% ...	250,000	
Loan owing to the Federated Malay States (Duff Loan—£300,000) bearing interest @ 4%	2,571,429	
Loan owing to the Federated Malay States bearing interest @ 6% in connection with the advance to the Duff Development Company, Limited (£22,500)	192,857	
Loan owing to the Federated Malay States bearing interest @ 7% in connection with the advance to the Duff Development Company, Limited (£30,000)	257,143	
Loan owing to the Federated Malay States lent for Road Construction bearing interest @ 5½%	225,000	
Loan owing to the Federated Malay States lent for Road Construction bearing interest @ 7%	188,500	
Loan owing to the Straits Settlements bearing interest @ 4½% ...	120,000	
Do. do. do. 5% ...	400,000	
		4,204,929
TOTAL ...	...	4,667,754

DIX *A.—Continued.*

State of Kelantan as on 31st December, 1925.

ASSETS.	Amount.	Total.
	$	$
BALANCES—		
Cash—State Treasury, Kota Bharu	46,198	
District Treasury, Ulu Kelantan	53,200	
Do. Pasir Puteh	2,995	
		102,393
Bank—Mercantile Bank	572,595	
Do. Fixed deposit	15,000	
Chartered Bank	12,812	
		600,407
ADVANCES RECOVERABLE—		
Public Works Department Store Account	12,000	
Do. do. Factory Account	11,700	
Clubs	4,280	
Government Officers	30,833	
Majlis Ugama	70,000	
Advance to the Duff Development Company, Limited (£52,500) ...	450,000	
Miscellaneous	494	
		579,307
INVESTMENT—		
8,000 Duff Development Company's Shares @ $5.00 each ...	40,000	
		40,000
		1,322,107
BALANCE to the debit of the State	...	3,345,647
TOTAL ...	...	4,667,754

APPENDIX *B.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1925.*

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
			$
CLASS *A.*			
A.—Live Animals, Foods, Drinks and Narcotics.—			
Animals—			
Cattle	Nos.	475	17,172
Goats	,,	27	120
Horses and Ponies	,,	1	100
Poultry	Dozs.	86	437
Sheep	Nos.	10	69
Swine	,,	516	4,446
Other Animals	...	...	1,441
Birds	...	...	609
Birds' Nests	...	...	48
Blachan	Pkls.	74.18	707
Bread and Biscuits	...	...	48,213
Butter and Cheese	...	...	12,401
Coconuts	...	...	21
Coffee	Pkls.	491.65	20,201
Confectionery	...	...	8,302
Curry Stuffs	...	...	16,517
Drugs and Medicine	...	...	44,274
Eggs—Fresh and Salted	...	...	6,640
Fish—			
Dry and Salted	Pkls.	4,108.43	41,061
Fruits—			
Fresh of Sorts	...	...	15,141
Dried and Preserved	...	...	15,786
Ghee	Pkls.	457.73	26,143

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.—*Continued.*

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1925.—Ctd.*

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS *A.—Continued.*			
A.—Live Animals, Foods, Drinks and Narcotics—Continued.			$
Grains, etc.			
Beans and Peas	Pkls.	2,051.67	15,675
Bran	,,	858.49	1,100
Dholl	,,	573.71	4,922
Crushed Foods	,,	122.93	1,398
Padi	,,	371.15	1,348
Rice	,,	85,985.52	617,899
Wheat and Flour	,,	8,994.98	89,653
Lard	,,	43.51	1,314
Liquor Intoxicating—			
Spirits—			
Arrack and Samsoo	Gallons.	3,115	10,242
Brandy	Cases.	3,427¼	81,477
Gin	,,	401 5/12	8,924
Whisky	,,	1,667⅓	40,020
Liqueurs—			
Liqueurs	,,	28⅓	861
Wines—			
Champagne	,,	90	4,059
Claret	,,	73	1,157
Still of Sorts	,,	90⅓	1,897
Port	,,	20⅔	1,173
Sherry	,,	26¼	528
Malt Liquor—			
Beer and Ale	,,	1,026¾	21,578
Porter and Stout	,,	302⅙	8,767
Milk—Condensed and Sterlized ...	,,	11,509	116,218
Mineral and Aerated Waters ...	,,	1,823	11,482
Oilman's Stores	...	..	58,789
Onion and Garlic	Pkls.	5,222.17	41,998

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.—*Continued.*

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1925.—Ctd.*

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS *A.—Continued.*			$
A.—Live Animals, Foods, Drinks and Narcotics—Continued.			
Opium—			
Government Chandu	Tahils.	48,960	103,305
Provisions—			
Fresh and Salted	...	...	37,356
Ham and Bacon	...	...	2,894
Sago—			
Flour	Pkls.	530.89	1,643
Pearl	,,	35.55	265
Salt	,,	22,425.65	25,265
Seaweed	,,	48.83	2,229
Seeds, Corriander	,,	278.54	2,654
Spices—			
Arecanuts	,,	123.93	1,353
Cardamons	,,	2.26	34
Cinamon	,,	2.91	63
Cloves	,,	...	54
Ginger	,,	3.23	49
Pepper, black	,,	97.27	1,985
Pepper, long	,,	169.19	3,296
Pepper, white	,,	2.11	37
Spices other sorts	...	...	514
Sugar—			
Molasses	Pkls.	110.57	1,274
Sugar	,,	16,416.63	213,416
Sugar-Candy	,,	56.48	790
Tapioca—			
Flour	,,	224.92	1,930
Pearls	,,	62.45	750
Potatoes	...	...	4,820
Tea	Pkls.	575.61	35,123

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.—*Continued.*

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1925.—Ctd.*

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS *A.—Concluded.*			$
A.—Live Animals, Foods, Drinks and Narcotics—Concluded.			
Tobacco—			
Manufactured Tobacco, Cigar and Cigarettes	Pkls.	...	292,236
Tobacco	,,	1,172.47	56,061
Vegetables—			
Fresh	...	...	7,671
Preserved	...	...	15,360
Total Value of Class *A* ...	...	...	2,234,755
CLASS *B.*			
B.—Raw Materials.—			
(*a*) Textile			
Cotton	Pkls.	91.47	2,912
Silk	,,	2.68	2,295
			5,207
(*b*) Metal—			
			Nil.
(*c*) Other—			
Attaps	...	...	1,342
Bark, Mangrove	Pkls.	3,400.66	4,571
Canes and Sticks	...	...	162
Charcoal	Pkls.	262.82	628
Coal	,,	...	75
Gambier	,,	502.37	36,139

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.—*Continued.*

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1925.—Ctd.*

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS *B.—Continued*			$
(*c*) Other—*Continued.*			
Gums, Dyes and Resins—			
Benjamin	Pkls.	9.31	280
Camphor	...	...	12
Damar Batu	Pkls.	2.	10
Damar Mata Kuching	,,	37.56	449
Damar Torches	,,	...	898
Lime	,,	2,624	4,280
Oils—			
Benzine	Gallons.	82,700	82,864
Castor	...	...	39
Coconut	Pkls.	492.71	11,704
Engine Oil	...	...	9,451
Essential	...	...	1,513
Gingelly	...	...	98
Kachang Oil	Pkls.	675.15	17,292
Linseed Oil	...	...	465
Liquid Fuel	...	...	4,012
Lubricating	Gallons.	9,286	11,139
Grease	...	...	715
Methylated Spirit	Gallons.	227	298
Petroleum	Cases.	53,930	387,306
Turpentine	...	...	70
Other Sorts	...	...	5,730
Wood Oil	Pkls.	167.55	2,532
Precious Stones	...	...	1,685
Rattans	Pkls.	145.34	1,093
Seeds—Of Sorts	...	...	2,159
Shells—			
Of Sorts	...	...	33

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.—*Continued.*

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1925.—Ctd.*

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS *B.—Concluded.*			$
(*c*) Other—*Concluded.*			
Stones—			
Marble	...	...	130
Of Sorts	...	...	2,939
Sulphur	...	...	69
Trees and Plants	...	...	40
Bees Wax	Pkls.	9.93	261
Wood—			
Firewood	...	...	894
Planks	...	...	45,976
Timber	...	...	10,038
Total of sub-class (*c*) ..	...	...	649,391
Total Value of Class *B.* ...	...	...	654,598
CLASS *C.*			
C.—Manufactured Articles.—			
(*a*) Textile—			
Apparel, Hoisery, Etc.	...	...	135,238
Canvas	...	...	7,008
Cotton Goods—			
Plain	Pieces.	25,502	106,426
Dyed	,,	15,532	75,356
Printed	,,	54,249	218,332
Yarn, Grey	Bales.	42	9,467
Yarn, Dyed	,,	190	42,608
Sewing Thread	...	...	10,609
Handkerchiefs	Doz.	1,699	2,192
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains ...	Corges.	20,144	340,109

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.—*Continued.*

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1925.—Ctd.*

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS *C.—Continued.*			$
(*a*) Textile—*Concluded.*			
Cotton Goods—*Concluded.*			
Blankets	Pieces.	5,447	6,868
Linen Cloth	,,	75	700
Wick and Waste	...	...	574
Cordage—			
Coir Rope	Pkls.	107.21	1,624
Manila	,,	13.67	531
Gunnies	Bales of 100 pieces.	963.$\frac{7}{50}$	22,897
Hats and Caps	...	...	5,670
Silk Goods—			
Handkerchiefs	Dozs.	30	170
Piece Goods	Pieces.	2,218	42,605
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains ...	Corges.	41$\frac{9}{20}$	3,954
Thread	...	...	16,371
Twine	Pkls.	179.25	3,585
Umbrellas—			
Alpacca, Cotton, Paper etc. ...	...	...	38,286
Woollen Goods—			
Blankets	Pieces.	86	722
Woollen Cloth	,,	54	1,088
Other Manufactured Textile of Sorts	...	...	4,306
Value of sub-class (*a*) ...	...	...	1,097,296
(*b*) Metal—			
Arms, etc.—			
Cartridges	...	...	3,442
Muskets and Rifles	...	...	4,070

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.—*Continued.*

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1925.—Ctd.*

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS *C.—Continued.*			$
(*b*) Metal—*Concluded.*			
Arms, etc.—*Concluded.*			
Percussion Caps	...	...	124
Pistols and Revolvers	...	...	1,564
Shot, Iron and Lead	...	...	546
Machinery—			
Engine Boilers and Parts ...	...	...	23,922
Sewing Machine	...	...	10,478
Anchors and Chains	...	...	728
Brassware	...	...	28,348
Cooking Utensils	...	...	1,040
Copperware	...	...	4,820
Hardware and Cutlery	...	...	24,309
Iron Bar and Nail Rod	...	...	2,716
Iron, Corrugated	...	...	26,786
Iron Hoop	...	...	991
Iron Nails	...	...	9,118
Ironware	...	...	52,185
Lead Sheet	...	...	1,167
Leadware	...	...	283
Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, Parts and Accessories	...	...	186,200
Steel and Steelware	...	...	504
Tin Plates	...	...	1,420
Tinware	...	...	1,684
Tools, Instruments and Implements, etc.	...	...	45,239
Wire and Wire Rope	...	...	25,525
Zincware	...	...	24,826
Plated and Silverware	...	...	1,175
Other Manufactured Metal of Sorts	...	...	566
Gas Electric Fittings	...	...	351
Telephone and Telegraph Fittings ..	...	...	204
Value of sub-class (*b*) ...			484,335

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.—*Continued.*

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1925.—Ctd.*

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
			$
CLASS *C.—Continued.*			
(*c*) Other—			
Detonators and Fuse	...	...	3,675
Gunpowder	...	...	200
Bamboo and Rattanware	...	...	6,561
Books and Maps	...	...	11,038
Brick and Tiles	...	...	14,214
Brushes and Brushware	...	...	358
Cabinetware	...	...	17,709
Candles	...	...	1,969
Cards, Playing	...	...	2,763
Carriages and Carriage Materials ...	...	...	2,096
Cement	Casks.	2,527	15,257
Chemical	...	...	18,097
Clock and Watches	...	...	9,333
Earthernware and Crockery ...	...	...	61,028
Fancy Goods and Toys	...	...	16,141
Fireworks	...	...	3,170
Glass and Glassware	...	...	16,445
Glass Bottles	...	...	118
Hides, Tanned	Pkls.	217.18	10,811
Indigo	...	...	2,348
Jewellery	...	...	2,435
Joss Sticks and Joss Paper ...	...	...	7,125
Lamp and Lampware	...	...	17,456
Leather, etc., Patent and Manufactured—			
Boots and Shoes	...	...	25,732
Boxes and Trunks	...	...	2,945
Leatherware	...	...	303
Matches	Cases.	184⅓	5,420
Mats and Mattings	...	...	19,756
Musical Instruments	...	...	9,456

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.—*Continued.*

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1925.—Ctd.*

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS *C.—Concluded.*			$
Oilman's Sundries	...	...	20,706
Paints and Varnishes	...	...	8,496
Paper and Paperware	...	...	13,158
Perfumery	...	...	12,318
Photographic Materials	...	...	2,766
Ships and Boats	...	...	10,815
Shoes and Slippers not Leather ...	...	..	9,563
Soap and Soda	...	...	26,417
Toilet Soap	...	...	988
Stationery	...	...	24,236
Tar—			
Coal	...	...	1,275
Tyre Rubber	...	...	19,636
Woodenware and Furniture ...	...	...	71,054
Value of sub-class (*c*) ...	...	...	525,387
Total Value of Class *C.* ...	...	...	2,112,018
CLASS *D.*			
Bullion—			
Gold	...	...	192,536
Species—			
Gold Coin	...	...	17,196
Total Value of Class *D.* ...	...	...	209,732
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	5,211,103

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.—*Continued.*

II.—*Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1925 and 1924.*

Articles.	How counted.	1925.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
CLASS *A.*					
A.—Live Animals, Foods, Drinks and Narcotics.					
Animals—					
Cattle	Nos.	571	22,512	349	12,752
Poultry	Doz.	3,978	14,491	6,143⅓	22,130
Sheep and Goats ...	Nos.	17	101	13	102
Swine	,,	12	140	45	465
Other Animals ...	...	...	56	...	149
Birds	...	...	148	...	232
Betelnuts, Dried ...	Pkls.	41,812.53	630,147	42,548.81	340,388
Betelnuts, Fresh ...	Nos.	1,256,785	675	2,745,250	1,107
Blachan	Pkls.	1,194.84	8,745	957.77	6,483
Bread and Biscuits ...	...	...	4,447	...	...
Coconuts	Nos.	141,000	4,240	892	33
Drugs and Medicine ...	...	...	224	...	288
Eggs, Fresh & Salted	...	...	56	...	372
Fish—					
Dry and Salted ...	Pkls.	12,065	122,556	14,825	151,464
Fishmaws ...	,,	1.10	66	...	...
Shark Fins ...	,,	6.53	314	13.19	705
Fruits—					
Fresh of Sorts ...	...	...	3,783	...	3,672
Preserved ...	...	...	712	...	411

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.—*Continued.*

II.—*Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1925 and 1924.—Ctd.*

Articles.	How counted.	1925.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS *A.—Continued.*			$		$
Grains, Etc.—					
Beans	Pkls.	452	4,068	283.17	2,556
Rice	,,	26.50	128	3,937.25	18,000
Padi	,,	164	492	4,218.73	11,095
Lard	,,	5.41	136	20.17	550
Mineral and Aerated Waters ...	Cases.	123	753	139	839
Oilman's Stores ...	...	...	8,293	...	20,182
Provisions—					
Fresh and Salted ...	...	...	1,160	...	1,591
Durian Cake ...	...	...	...	68	1,210
Spices—					
Ginger	Pkls.	2.75	23	...	...
Sugar—					
Molasses ...	Pkls.	32.70	320	10.38	92
Sugar Cane ...	...	...	801	...	53
Tapioca—					
Flour	Pkls.	289.21	894	3	9
Tobacco	,,	9.27	553	7.23	413
Vegetables—					
Fresh	...	...	2,677	...	543
Preserved ...	...	...	9	...	47
Total Value of Class *A*.	...	...	833,720	...	597,933

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.—*Continued.*

II.—*Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1925 and 1924.—Ctd.*

Articles.	How counted.	1925.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
CLASS *B.*					
B.—Raw Materials.—					
(*a*) Textile—					
Other Sorts ...	...	...	88	...	...
Value of sub-class (*a*)	...	...	88	...	Nil.
(*b*) Metal—					
Tin-ore	Pkls.	20.58	1,752	...	...
Value of sub-class (*b*)	...	...	1,752	...	Nil.
(*c*) Other—					
Attaps	...	...	472	...	702
Bamboo	...	...	...	...	437
Charcoal	Pkls.	16	20	...	...
Copra	,,	86,622.92	891,895	125,586	1,298,453
Gums, Dyes & Resins—					
Damar Batu ...	Pkls.	25	78	10	37
Damar Mata Kuching	,,	535.74	7,857	461.09	6,839
Para Rubber ...	,,	65,960.76	9,314,227	56,855.96	3,356,559
Sticklace ...	,,	...	...	6.12	217
Hides and Skins—					
Hides, Raw ...	Pkls.	2,443.10	36,645	...	...
Hides, Dried ...	,,	263.21	4,308	2,309.43	33,101
Horns	,,	3.04	30	5.10	50
Ivory	,,	1.44	744	...	...
Lime	,,	124	336	93.25	244

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.—*Continued.*

II.—*Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1925 and 1924.—Ctd.*

Articles.	How counted.	1925.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
CLASS *B.—(Contd.)*					
Oils—					
Coconut ...	Pkls.	6.75	205	6.01	180
Wood Oil ...	,,	6.09	157	...	...
Rattans	,,	83.20	502	163.59	903
Tallow	,,	301.55	4,474	228.31	3,262
Trees and Plants ...	...	...	1,140	...	212
Wood—					
Firewood ...	...	...	16	...	9
Gharu	Pkls.	1.63	325	4.12	727
Planks	...	...	7	...	61
Timber	...	...	20	...	1,796
Value of sub-class (*c*)	...	...	10,263,458	...	4,703,789
Total Value of Class *B.*	...	..	10,265,298	...	4,703,789
CLASS *C.*					
(*a*) Textile—					
Apparel, Hoisery, Etc.	...	...	127	...	6
Cotton Goods—					
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kaino ...	Corges	1,197	46,539	801	37,623
Cordage—					
Coir	Pkls.	...	...	...	1
Hats and Caps ...	...	...	890	...	439

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.—*Continued.*

II.—*Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1925 and 1924.—Ctd.*

Articles.	How counted.	1925.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
CLASS *C.—(Contd.)*					
Silk Goods—					
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains ...	Corges	64¾	10,423	256¾	38,499
Other Manufactured Textile of Sorts ...	...	...	7,438	...	5,464
Value of sub-class (*a*)	...	...	65,417	...	82,032
(*b*) Metal—					
Brassware ...	...	...	5,470	...	4,754
Hardware and Cutlery	...	...	234	...	...
Ironware	...	...	9,087	...	13,570
Tinware	...	...	366	...	50
Tools, Instruments, Etc.	...	...	303	...	...
Zincware	...	...	97	...	...
Value of sub-class (*b*)	...	...	15,557	...	18,374
(*c*) Other—					
Bamboo & Rattanware	...	...	420	...	...
Books and Maps ...	...	...	...	...	240
Boots and Shoes ...	...	...	...	...	50
Brick and Tiles ...	...	...	254	...	608
Earthenware ...	...	...	797	...	1,152

APPENDIX *B.—Concluded.*

STATE OF KELANTAN.—*Concluded.*

II.—*Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1925 and 1924.—Cld.*

Articles.	How counted.	1925.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
CLASS *C.—(Contd.)*					
(*c*) Other—*Conld.*					
Jewellery	...	...	65	...	22
Mats and Mattings ...	...	...	1,444	...	834
Oilman's Sundries ...	...	...	7	...	...
Ships and Boats ...	...	...	1,958	...	1,075
Woodenware ...	...	...	759	...	825
Value of sub-class ...	...	...	5,704	...	4,806
Total Value of Class *C.*	...	...	86,678	...	105,212
CLASS D.					
Bullion—					
Gold	Ozs.	...	...	20½	740
Total Value of Class *D.*	...	...	...	...	740
Grand Total Value	...	...	11,185,696	...	5,407,674

APPENDIX C.

LAND AND AGRICULTURE.

Return showing, approximately, the Area under Cultivation in Kelantan during 1925.

District.	Padi.	Coconuts.	Rubber.	Durians.	Sireh.	Sugar-cane.	Various, including tobacco, vegetables and fruit trees (grass land).	Total.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Kota Bharu (including Pasir Mas)	148,702	23,226	20,328	10,676	444	...	25,180	228,556
Ulu Kelantan	12,417	5,463	89,603	290	...	...	12	107,785
Pasir Puteh (including Bachok)	46,100	29,600	4,006	200	...	...	1,050	80,956
Total ...	207,219	58,289	113,937	11,166	444	...	26,242	417,297

APPENDIX *D.*

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS.

I.—*Statistics showing the number of admissions and death rates of the Principal diseases during the last five years 1919 to 1925.*

DISEASE.	Total Treated.						Death.						Percentage.					
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	19.
Malaria	239	300	224	192	277	623	5	4	6	2	5	11	2·09	1·33	2·67	1·04	1·80	1·76
Ankylostomiasis ...	83	119	115	121	123	233	2	1	1	3	2	6	2·40	·84	·86	2·47	1·62	2·57
Pneumonia ...	26	41	35	48	34	68	4	4	6	8	8	18	15·38	9·75	17·14	16·66	23·52	26·47
Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	9	25	13	37	...	...	1	4	3	3	...	...	11·11	16·00	23·07	8·10
Bronchitis ...	35	48	41	73	58	261	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2·43	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	64	63	31	27	64	101	7	5	...	1	1	5	10·93	7·93	...	3·70	1·56	4·95
Syphilis	248	234	147	251	173	144	3	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	...	...	...	...	...
Yaws	124	191	136	233	346	569	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcers	245	284	208	220	181	376	1	...	...	1	..	...	·40	...	...	45	...	...

APPENDIX *D.—Continued.*

II.—*Death on Estates 1920—1925.*

—	Population.						Deaths.						Percentage.						Average.
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	
DUFF DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., GROUP:—																			
Kluat and Taku Estate	561	483	361	305	336	376	26	10	8	5	7	11	4·63	2·07	2·21	1·63	2·08	2·92	
Kenneth Estate ...	314	254	342	207	211	293	9	1	4	13	14	29	2·86	0·29	1·64	6·28	6·63	9·89	
Lower Sokor Estate ...	311	277	192	185	192	211	16	9	3	16	5	24	5·14	3·24	1·56	8·64	2·60	11·37	
Kerilla Estate ...	638	552	402	326	300	277	31	14	10	11	6	9	4·85	2·53	2·98	3·37	2·00	3·24	
Kelantan Rubber Estates, Ltd.	447	418	339	315	316	328	35	23	31	23	17	26	7·83	5·50	9·13	7·30	5·37	7·92	
Kuala Pergau Rubber Plantation, Ltd.	343	246	150	144	230	215	21	14	5	7	7	3	6·12	5·69	3·33	4·85	3·04	1·39	
Kuala Nal Kelantan Rubber Co., Ltd.	476	345	252	260	275	266	41	27	12	17	15	11	8·61	7·82	4·76	6·53	5·45	4·13	
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	300	292	292	300	286	242	20	9	11	4	6	16	6·66	3·08	3·77	1·33	2·09	6·61	
Kuala Hau Estate ...	220	161	114	72	65	161	7	2	1	1	1	3	3·18	1·24	0·87	1·38	1·52	1·86	
Pasir Besar Estate ...	200	213	166	122	152	80	17	3	8	6	9	6	8·50	1·40	4·81	4·91	5·92	7·50	
Stapoh Nal Estate ...	178	141	103	123	133	156	8	4	1	4	3	6	4·49	2·83	0·97	3·25	2·18	3·84	
Kuala Geh Estate ...	270	204	153	158	151	140	26	16	18	5	3	5	9·62	7·84	11·73	3·16	1·98	3·57	
Mengkebang Estate ...	135	55	30	53	69	82	6	1	...	...	...	1	4·44	1·81	...	...	...	1·21	
Kuala Pertang Syndicate, Ltd.	311	198	343	389	432	467	8	3	9	18	28	36	2·57	1·50	2·62	4·62	6·48	7·70	
Pasir Gajah Estate ...	216	152	128	98	85	98	8	6	4	5	4	3	3·70	3·94	3·11	5·01	4·70	3·06	
Sungei Bagan Rubber Co., Ltd.	263	101	105	141	152	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	
Bagan River Rubber Co., Ltd.	...	241	85	85	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ulu Kesial Estate ...	206	102	55	117	135	170	19	9	1	...	4	17	9·22	8·82	1·81	...	...	10·00	
Pahi Plantations, Ltd. ...	287	254	148	383	360	322	27	3	7	15	15	44	9·40	5·11	4·71	7·81	4·13	13·57	

APPENDIX *D.—Continued.*

III.—Abstract of Meteorological Readings in the State of Kelantan from 1904 to 1925.

Year.	Kota Bharu.				Kuala Lebir.				Kuala Kelantan.				Kuala Nal.			
	Temperature.		Rainfall.		Temperature.		Rainfall.		Temperature.		Rainfall.		Temperature.		Rainfall.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.
1904 ...	...	...	...	...	94·0	62·0	100·36	5·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905 ...	90·0	67·0	97·44	7·27	96·0	63·0	89·78	5·10	91·0	68·0	94·08	11·44	...	...	...	...
1906 ...	92·0	72·0	107·44	3·80	94·5	67·0	136·96	7·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907 ...	93·7	68·0	108·37	7·31	94·0	62·0	120·54	7·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908 ...	90·7	71·0	109·13	7·74	95·0	69·0	95·16	5·36	89·0	70·0	106·40	9·42	...	...	...	...
1909 ...	91·7	69·0	90·09	4·58	95·0	67·5	73·09	3·71	92·0	70·0	89 56	5·51	...	...	...	...
1910 ...	92·5	68·5	123·40	4·49	93·5	68·0	115·78	5·35	90·0	70·0	100·46	4·75	...	...	...	...
1911 ...	91·5	66·5	165·86	11·05	97·2	64·0	105·84	4·59	91·0	71·0	152·83	11·39	95·0	66·0	107·95	6·12
1912 ...	91·5	67·5	108·60	4·01	95·8	67·0	98·78	5·97	...	...	111·71	7·30	92·0	69·0	103·13	6·12
1913 ...	95·0	68·0	112·85	5·20	96·0	62·0	112·13	9·84	...	...	110·28	3·90	94·0	69·0	106·99	10·00
1914 ...	96·0	68·0	100·00	6·95	98·0	66·0	74·69	3·87	93·0	70·0	89·13	6·02	100·0	68·0	86·66	3 30
1915 ...	96·0	67·0	95·80	4·96	96·6	66·5	97·52	5·99	91·0	72·0	90·77	5·08	98·0	64·0	99·04	4·50
1916 ...	95·0	63·0	151·52	13·43	96·3	64·5	112·46	8·00	91·0	71·0	131·98	11·15	97·0	64·0	115·66	9·85
1917 ...	97·0	67·0	165·62	13·24	95·4	67·4	102·56	8·43	91·0	72·0	143·39	11·35	98·0	66·0	98·09	10·40
1918 ...	95·0	63·0	132·23	6·03	96·5	65·2	89·89	3·98	89·0	69·0	121 03	7 35	89·0	62 0	102·27	4·97
1919 ...	97·0	68·0	125·74	7·98	97·2	67·0	103·23	3·93	91·0	69·0	93·73	6·32	91·0	65·0	104·56	4·65
1920 ...	96·0	66·0	128·51	12·23	95·0	67·5	97·04	7·24	90·0	72·0	104·04	8·50	87·0	63 0	92·64	9·30
1921 ...	96·0	69·0	126·99	9·80	96·8	69·0	135·12	8·15	89·0	72·0	129·70	7·75	87·0	66·0	139 61	8·34
1922 ...	95·0	68·0	194·25	15·52	94·0	67·0	72·25	5·62	90·0	72 0	172·24	14·10	87·0	67·0	157·71	9·65
1923 ...	95·0	67·0	108·23	4·97	...	...	...	...	90·0	70·0	104·18	18·33	87·0	62·0	132·01	7·67
1924 ...	95·0	69·0	106·98	12·80	...	...	...	...	92·0	71·0	92·21	10·49	87·0	65·0	105·31	9 17
1925 ...	98·0	66·0	116·96	4·40	...	...	...	...	93·0	61·0	95 81	4·50	86·0	65·0	98·43½	3·60

APPENDIX *D.—Continued.*

III.—Abstract of Meteorological Readings in the State of Kelantan from 1904 to 1925.—*Ctd.*

Year.	Pahi Plantations.				Chaning.				Taku Estate.				Pasir Besar.			
	Temperature.		Rainfall.		Temperature.		Rainfall.		Temperature.		Rainfall.		Temperature.		Rainfall.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.
1904 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85·11	6·28	...	...	...	...
1908 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96·12	5·56	...	...	...	...
1909 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73·63	3·36	...	...	51·40	3·25
1910 ...	...	...	107·45	4·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	114·14	3·91	...	...	137·76	5·84
1911 ...	93·0	64·0	97·80	3·55	...	...	106·09	3·83	...	...	115·67	4·10	...	...	122·57	6·80
1912 ...	93·0	66·0	91·77	7·00	...	...	96·16	7·00	...	...	99·82	6·60	...	...	68·84	5·80
1913 ...	90·0	71·0	101·54	9·35	...	...	104·85	9·35	...	...	111·32	9·22	...	...	119·74	9·40
1914 ...	94·0	65·0	64·72	4·58	97·0	66·0	65·10	4·76	...	...	72·21	...	...	...	45·93	3·90
1915 ...	67·0	68·0	79·68	5·00	98·5	66·0	95·05	5·24	...	...	69·89	3·34	...	...	125·16	5·19
1916 ...	97·0	62·0	110·61	8·10	96·0	64·0	113·88	8·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	116·86	9·52
1917 ...	96·0	68·0	98·13	8·69	96·0	63·0	95·98	7·59	...	...	111·16	9·60	...	...	135·38	16·04
1918 ...	98·0	61·0	93·34	3·50	97·0	63·0	88·60	2·94	...	...	106·50	6·00	...	...	115·29	5·45
1919 ...	101·0	66·0	96·30	4·09	98·0	66·0	96·97	3·80	...	...	115·70	5·30	...	...	129·13	6·00
1920 ...	98·0	66·0	99·66	6·55	96·0	67·0	82·16	4·02	...	...	95·00	4·03	...	...	111·23	7·23
1921 ...	99·0	67·0	126·49	8·50	96·5	68·0	111·38	8·01	...	...	129·21	8·45	...	...	137·29	6·90
1922 ...	92·0	69·0	122·97	5·10	95·5	67·0	113·77	5·09	93·0	71·0	145·52	8·76	...	...	150·37	5·80
1923 ...	92·0	64·0	95·64	5·27	98.0	64·0	89·32	5·42	96·0	66·0	137·48	7·15	99·0	66·0	95·92	8·70
1924 ...	91·0	69·0	106·80	8·07	98·0	66·0	94·43	7·00	97·0	68·0	107·95	10·20	102·0	72·0	93·91	7·82
1925 ...	90·0	61·0	87·39	3·72	97·0	66·0	93·52	3·88	96·0	68·0	114·91	5·71	...	...	122·13	4·10

APPENDIX *D.—Continued.*

III.—Abstract of Meteorglogical Readings in the State of Kelantan from 1904 to 1925.—*Ctd.*

Year.	Pasir Jinggi. Rainfall.		Kenneth Estate. Rainfall.		Ulu Kesial. Rainfall.		Pasir Puteh. Rainfall.		Kuala Krai. Rainfall.		Kuala Geh. Rainfall.		Pasir Gajah. Rainfall.		Kuala Pertang. Rainfall.		Kerilla Estate. Rainfall.	
	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.
1904 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1910 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1911 ...	102·10	3·76	131·96	6·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93·60	6·54	...	...	...	...
1912 ...	90·92	6·72	113·78	9·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98·86	6·90	...	...	...	...
1913 ...	108·72	10·60	118·08	10·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124·16	11·50	...	...	...	...
1914 ...	64·13	2·47	79·15	3·76	...	...	94·81	6·97	49·72	2·16	...	...	74·64	4·10	...	...	...	...
1915 ...	63·19	3·54	90·33	5·51	...	...	...	...	85·97	4·00	...	...	109·26	5·90	...	...	...	...
1916 ...	110·15	6·55	...	...	151·50	...	140·95	9·50	111·36	9·65	...	...	123·64	...	...	...	...	...
1917 ...	100·41	7·00	99·97	11·32	142·48	15·14	115·15	11·10	98·65	7·15	133·13	11·20	106·70	7·02	107·12	7·86	118·78	9·82
1918 ...	83·62	3·27	107·88	6·71	131·87	4·83	102·79	2·20	94·73	4·38	125·93	7·00	109·89	6·26	113·12	5·55	133·66	5·28
1919 ...	96·30	5·45	104·50	4·59	139·15	5·80	135·57	7·23	98·58	4·14	120·03	5·60	126·22	6·26	121·11	6·23	153·01	9·55
1920 ...	76·71	2·31	101·16	7·40	93·35	3·70	125·38	15·63	93·58	6·57	91·28	8·36	108·71	7·16	94·47	3·87	104·94	8·40
1921 ...	123·40	8·01	123·32	3·06	152·92	8·80	159·89	11·19	136·85	8·36	138·55	9·08	151·49	8·91	129·61	8·43	141·92	6·66
1922 ...	133·58	6·25	144·60	8·92	148·05	9·50	223·08	20·97	143·97	7·10	152·64	11·59	182·19	12·10	139·14	8·00	166·21	10·85
1923 ...	95·84	5·16	128·87	6·50	156·11	7·36	123·50	8·58	129·35	6·90	135·18	9·40	152·08	11·05	123·97	6·54	127·25	8·95
1924 ...	103·24	7·40	120·13	10·75	113·92	10·20	124·63	12·65	105·37	10·78	107·34	9·56	126·97	12·57	105·67	10·85	110·25	9·45
1925 ...	95·35	4·60	112·29	5·20	154·42	6·82	128·26	5·56	102·66	5·50	125·13	5·40	145·94	5·45	115·61	4·77	122·63	5·80

APPENDIX *D.—Continued.*

III.—Abstract of Meteorological Readings in the State of Kelantan from 1904 to 1925.—*Cld.*

Year.	Dominion R. Co.		Lower Sokor.		Kuala Pergau.		Balah Estate.		Bagan River R Co.		Sungei Bagan R. Co.		Stapoh Nal R. Co.		Cherang Tuli.		Kuala Semerak.	
	Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.		Rainfall.	
	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total.	Greatest in 24 hours.
1904 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1910 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1911 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1912 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1913 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1914 ...	104·53	4·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1915 ...	125·01	6·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1916 ...	141·46	10·55	130·37	10·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
1917 ...	142·92	17·75	120·36	10·80	109·03	6·21	129·27	7·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1918 ...	123·71	5·90	112·61	7·06	101·11	2·78	114·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 9 ...	145·86	6·95	123·27	7·10	85·21	1·81	127·51	3·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1920 ...	119·85	9·13	108·60	7·20	81·40	1·59	93·12	5·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1921 ...	154·61	8·96	144·73	7·30	93·45	2·42	157·41	5·48	146·24	8·34	152·03	9·00	126·77	7·95	...	...	...	...
1922 ...	161·62	11·15	169·61	11·32	112·48	5·96	152·71	7·11	173·67	5·70	205·96	8·35	137·04	11·65	...	...	...	...
1923 ...	142·64	11·00	109·01	2·66	104·26	4·28	113·72	5·50	146·40	7·89	155·25	8·03	128·21	5·05	...	...	...	...
1924 ...	127·53	11·14	82·20	9·30	117·09	6·88	129·41	9·18	130·33	10·50	145·68	8·60	111·40	11·12	131·79	12·24	...	...
1925 ...	132·22	6·58	97·60	5·50	104·06	4·52	135·94	5·35	138·27	5·95	137·80	6·22	...	...	129·54	5·01	112·84	5·20

IV.—Abstract of Thermometer and Rainfall Observations at Stations of the State during the year 1925.

Months.	Kota Bharu.				Kuala Kelantan.				Kuala Nal.			
	Thermometer. Mean.			Total Rainfall during the month.	Thermometer. Mean.			Total Rainfall during the month.	Thermometer. Mean.			Total Rainfall during the month.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	
January	85·74	72·83	12·90	11·48	84·39	73·35	9·03	5·36	76·90	67·51	9·38	13·19
February	85·20	71·10	14·10	1·75	84·28	74·39	9·89	2·79	77·71	67·00	10·71	3·90
March	88·50	73·80	14·70	4·72	86·03	75·29	10·74	4·45	79·70	68·45	11·32	12·33
April	91·73	73·70	17·23	4·22	87·96	76·26	11·70	2·19	82·13	69·16	22·66	5·19
May	93·90	74·40	19·40	3·43	89·90	76·80	13·00	3·39	83·19	69·90	13·35	5·81
June	93·13	74·10	19·03	3·33	89·13	76·37	12·76	3·95	81·80	69·71	12·10	4·03
July	91·90	73·51	18·39	4·76	88·09	75·90	12·19	4·75	81·89	69·49	12·38	2·66
August	91·80	73·58	18·22	6·33	86·45	70·09	16·35	4·23	82·48	68·90	10·35	6·17
September	92·70	73·90	18·80	6·12	88·13	70·76	17·37	3·38	82·56	69·56	13·00	2·31
October	89·26	73·83	15·41	12·13	84·55	69·26	15·29	11·45	78·35	69·45	12·19	14·12
November	84·33	73·40	10·93	43·97	80·66	66·26	14·40	42·01	75·26	68·60	6·66	14·81½
December	85·90	73·54	12·36	14·72	82·03	67·58	14·45	7·86	75·32	68·59	6·96	13·91
Total Rainfall	116·96				95·81				98·43½			
Average monthly Rainfall ...	7·74				7·98				8·20			
Mean Temperature	81·48				79·32				74·31			

APPENDIX *D.—Continued.*

IV.—Abstract of Thermometer and Rainfall Observations at Stations of the State during the year 1925.—*Continued.*

Months.	Kuala Pahi.				Chaning.				Taku Estate.			
	Thermometer. Mean.			Total Rainfall during the month.	Thermometer. Mean.			Total Rainfall during the month.	Thermometer. Mean.			Total Rainfall during the month.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	
January	81·54	70·07	11·47	11·08	87·32	70·93	16·39	10·56	85·00	72·70	12·30	13·81
February	83·21	73·50	9·61	3·33	87·28	69·11	18·17	3·39	86·10	71·30	14·80	4·74
March	86·42	70·00	16·42	9·22	90·45	71·55	18·90	10·35	88·70	73·70	15·00	12·99
April	87·07	71·50	15·57	4·83	92·83	72·26	20·57	5·30	91·20	74·80	16·40	7·11
May	86·17	65·32	20·85	5·93	93·67	72·80	20·87	6·56	93·20	75·10	18·10	8·60
June	88·80	67·33	21·47	3·08	91·53	72·16	19·37	2·93	91·40	74·30	17·10	4·33
July	85·00	74·57	10·43	6·11	91·80	72·16	19·64	5·69	91·70	73·90	17·80	5·33
August	84·39	74·71	9·68	4·24	91·45	71·68	19·77	7·52	92·00	74·00	18·00	6·32
September	85·20	75·70	9·50	3·60	93·26	72·06	21·20	3·99	91·80	72·90	18·90	3·82
October	86·40	74·80	11·60	9·83	90·38	71·93	18·45	10·22	89·20	71·60	17·60	18·01
November	80·00	73·80	6·20	14·62	87·13	71·80	15·33	14·95	85·00	71·40	13·60	15·66
December	80·00	73·80	6·20	11·52	86·45	71·39	15·06	12·06	85·10	71·50	13·60	14·19
Total Rainfall	87·39				93·52				114·91			
Average monthly Rainfall ...	7·28				7·79				9·57			
Mean Temperature	78·30				80·97				81·10			

APPENDIX *D.—Continued.*

IV—Abstract of thermometer and Rainfall Observations at Stations of the State during the year 1925.—*Continued.*

Months.	Pasir Besar.	Pasir Jinggi.	Ulu Kesial.	Pasir Puteh.	Kuala Krai.	Kuala Geh.	Pasir Gajah.	Kuala Pertang.	Dominion Rubber Co.
	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.
January	14·75	10·37	13·80	13·25	11·85	18·63	20·93	17·38	11·80
February	5·40	4·77	3·73	4·03	4·69	4·77	4·51	2·53	2·75
March	11·38	10·25	10·05	9·27	13·81	12·55	15·98	12·61	11·24
April	1·99	8·07	3·49	4·56	4·31	7·25	6·07	5·90	5·19
May	4·64	6·18	9·61	5·32	6·24	9·04	10·69	8·87	5·91
June	7·07	2·78	6·27	5·62	5·34	2·58	6·78	4·78	5·06
July	3·06	3·72	13·09	6·11	4·68	4·03	4·89	4·25	9·54
August	5·36	4·49	7·04	5·35	4·55	6·38	8·09	5·14	6·05
September	4·89	3·31	10·65	2·40	3·15	7·49	7·89	4·91	9·13
October	17·18	10·69	18·11	11·78	13·68	12·20	15·87	10·32	16·32
November	24·04	15·54	26·87	39·49	16·74	23·03	26·22	22·36	24·59
December	22·37	15·18	31·71	21·08	13·62	17·18	18·02	16·56	24·64
Total Rainfall	122·13	95·35	154·42	128·26	102·66	125·13	145·94	115·61	132·22
Average monthly Rainfall	10·17	7·94	12·86	10·68	8·55	10·42	12·16	9·63	11·01
Mean Temperature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX *D.—Continued.*

IV.—Abstract of Thermometer and Rainfall Observations at Stations of the State during the year 1925.—*Concluded.*

Months.	Kenneth Estate.	Lower Sokor.	Kuala Pergau.	Balah Estate.	Kerilla Estate.	Sungei Bagan.	Bagan River.	Kuala Semerak.	Cherang Tuli Estate.
	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.	Total Rainfall during the month.
January	22·71	12·20	19·96	16·74	13·82	16·66	14·97	8·96	13·76
February	5·40	4·10	4·06	4·36	4·53	5·29	3·81	4·44	3·58
March	8·63	6·25	4·50	10·57	7·45	10·29	9·38	15·86	8·99
April	4·67	0·85	4·54	11·68	3·25	4·29	3·74	3·27	5·16
May	7·22	1·25	8·66	9·63	6·44	10·49	9·72	2·80	8·88
June	5·79	2·00	2·32	3·07	8·35	4·75	7·35	3·19	4·93
July	3·15	1·85	3·24	3·17	2·35	7·58	9·24	4·02	3·50
August	6·75	3·65	5·99	4·75	7·32	4·77	5·27	6·08	5·69
September	5·74	5·42	7·17	9·02	7·18	5·63	5·60	2·29	6·10
October	13·40	13·78	13·06	17·31	18·10	11·22	13·06	10·53	16·36
November	14·16	16·31	11·17	15·46	19·67	35·38	37·20	40·76	33·75
December	14·67	29·94	19·39	30·18	24·17	21·45	18·93	10·64	18·84
Total Rainfall	112·29	97·60	104·06	135·94	122·63	137·80	138·27	112·84	129·54
Average monthly Rainfall	9·35	8·13	8·67	11·32	10·21	11·48	11·52	9·40	10·79
Mean Temperature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX *E.*

AUDIT.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Trade.		Land Revenue.	Gold Royalty.	Tin Duty.	Posts and Telegraphs.	Census.
			Imports.	Exports.					
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1903–1904 (1321) ...	...	...	1,000,000*	1,500,000*	17,000*	...	...	3,566	275,000*
1904–1905 (1322) ...	168,109	153,862	835,182*	1,496,661*	22,962	2,113	...	5,234	...
1905–1906 (1323) ...	207,980	205,232	1,081,606	1,094,717	24,730	2,928	...	6,475	...
1906–1907 (1324) ...	279,784	262,081	1,388,435	1,153,948	31,451	6,515	30	6,134	...
1907–1908 (1325) ...	317,388	317,613	1,141,874	1,385,997	53,984	7,304	55	4,886	...
1908–1909 (1326) ...	335,299	307,156	1,500,928	1,124,801	75,047	10,365	85	5,654	...
1909–1910 (1327) ...	370,959	377,062	1,175,158	1,473,413	102,656	9,250	301	7,424	...
1910 (1328) ...	419,327	403,552	1,428,676	1,575,259	104,474	5,692	2,184	21,014	...
1911 ...	487,674	574,850	2,237,820	1,505,795	97,236	3,917	2,962	33,000	286,751†
1912 ...	535,669	665,608	2,729,912	1,529,827	128,869	3,349	2,205	22,100	...
1913 ...	676,020	672,137	3,948,325	2,022,307	150,617	815	851	27,208	...
1914 ...	762,772	305,965	2,721,898	1,891,162	138,049	1,036	689	25,095	...
1915 ...	692,556	753,586	1,587,871	1,907,678	125,110	1,117	600	26,260	...
1916 ...	822,860	870,474	1,866,451	3,322,524	155,138	49	351	27,170	...
1917 ...	910,291	755,611	2,196,384	4,550,531	179,373	21	340	31,915	...
1918 ...	955,402	899,161	2,581,408	3,615,079	206,238	...	507	32,502	...
1919 ...	1,141,444	1,065,012	3,876,679	5,467,424	266,138	...	173	44,444	...
1920 ...	1,328,955	1,403,208	5,679,510	6,206,642	286,788	60	570	56,027	...
1921 ...	1,160,262	1,678,432	4,108,595	2,848,171	320,572	60	396	55,095	309,293‡
1922 ...	1,310,020	1,539,318	2,983,248	3,577,038	349,190	...	223	70,143	...
1923 ...	1,396,855	1,271,887	3,070,562	5,667,729	357,196	10	83	69,780	...
1924 ...	1,422,113	1,442,032	3,570,688	5,407,674	373,009	37	...	76,142	...
1925 ...	1,804,180	1,401,961	5,211,103	11,185,696	443,173	...	133	92,933	...

* Estimated. † According to Census of 1911. ‡ According to Census of 1921.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER, TRENGGANU

FOR THE YEAR

1925

BY

J. W. SIMMONS,

Acting British Adviser, Trengganu.

Singapore:

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1926.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

A.—GEOGRAPHICAL.

Geography.—Trengganu is a Malay State on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula lying between the parallels of 4° and 5° 55′ North Latitude and the meridians of 102° 20′ and 103° 30′ East Longitude. It is bordered on the North and North-west by Kelantan, on the South and South-west by Pahang, and on the East by the China Sea. The inland boundaries follow the watersheds of the four main rivers—the Besut, Trengganu, Dungun, and Kemaman.

Its area is about 5,500 sq. miles, roughly equal to the combined areas of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Sussex and Hampshire.

The configuration of the State is long and narrow—the length is approximately 150 miles and the greatest breadth 55 miles. The western and inland half of Trengganu is mountainous and almost uninhabited. The population is concentrated in the eastern half of the State along the river-plains and coastal belt. The highest peak is Gunong Batil (4,985 ft.).

2. *Rivers.*—The country is divided into no less than sixteen separate river basins, all of which debouch into the China Sea. The Trengganu and Kemaman rivers, the most important, can both be entered at suitable stages of the tide by sea-going steamers of several hundred tons burden; both rivers have bars with a depth of seven feet at low water. The bars of the other rivers are impassable to other than small craft, but the Besut, Setiu, Dungun and Paka are all streams of a respectable size.

3.—*Islands.*—The State includes the Perhentian and Redang Island groups (both of which provide good harbours in all weather), the Kapas Island ten miles South of Trengganu (which gives good anchorage in the North-east Monsoon), and other smaller islands, of which Pulau Tenggul is the largest.

4. *Minerals.*—Trengganu is the least opened up of the Unfederated States. It is undoubtedly rich in minerals: tin (lode and alluvial) and wolfram are being worked; graphite, haematite, magnetite, and monazite have been found.

B.—HISTORICAL.

5. *Early history.*—The early history of Trengganu is obscure. A Chinese monk and traveller, Chao Ju Kua, writing about A. D. 1225, mentions Trengganu as subject to the Buddhist Kingdom of Palembang in Southern Sumatra; and a Javanese work, the "Nagarakretagama" (A. D. 1365), refers to both Trengganu and Dungun as subject to the Javanese Empire of Mejapahit; neither reference need be taken to imply more than a nominal suzerainty.

6. *An early record.*—In 1923 a remarkable Malay inscription, dated 702 A. H. (1303 A. D.) was deciphered in Trengganu. The stone bearing it was found at Kuala Brang, a place twenty miles upstream from Kuala Trengganu, and is the fragment of a roughly squared pillar. The language of the inscription is Malay (with a strong admixture of Sanskrit and few Arabic words) and the script is Arabic—a combination for which there is no parallel

before the year 1468 A. D. The subject of the inscription is the Islamic Law of sexual offences. It is far the earliest known record of Islam as a State religion in the Malay Peninsula, and it suggests the existence of a Muhammadan Kingdom in the upper Trengganu river a hundred years before the recorded date of the Islamic conversion of Malacca.

The stone has been placed in Raffles Museum, Singapore.

7. *Recent history.*—The Ruling House is descended from the Johore Bendahara ABDUL-HAMID, father of Sultan ABDUL-JALIL SHAH of Johore (1707 A. D.). The present Ruler, Sultan SLEMAN BADARU'L-ALAM SHAH, K.C.M.G., is twelfth of the line. Pressure from the Siamese was felt early in the eighteenth century, and Sultan MANSUR (1730-1792) began the sending of a triennial tribute of BUNGA MAS (gold and silver filigree flowers) to the King of Siam. In 1787 and 1791 he applied to Captain LIGHT (founder, in 1786, of Penang) for support against them, but throughout the nineteenth century the accident of geography and the policy of her Rulers made Trengganu the point in the Peninsula least touched by either Siamese or British influence.

8. By Treaty made in 1909 Siam transferred her nominal suzerainty to Great Britain, the sending of the BUNGA MAS ceased, and a British Agent (with Consular powers) was appointed. After amendment of Treaty in 1919 (following the report of a Commission of Inquiry) the Agent was replaced by a British Adviser, whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all matters affecting the general administration of the country and all questions other than those touching the Muhammadan Religion.

C.—CLIMATE.

9. *Climate.*—The North-east Monsoon, lasting from November to March, makes a distinct meteorological change in respect of temperature wind and rainfall. The rainfall chart shows a sharp rise in November and an abrupt fall early in the next year. The highest recorded annual rainfall on the coast is 165.5 inches; the average rainfall is about 120 inches.

In the coastal region the regular sea and land breezes modify the heat which is never at any time oppressive, and the climate is both pleasant and healthy. The wind of the North-east Monsoon is sometimes strong enough between November and March to close the coast to shipping for short periods.

D.—POPULATION.

10. *Population.*—The population at the Census of 1921 was 153,765: 77,115 males and 76,650 females. The division by race was: Malays 145,523, Chinese 7,246, Indians 211, Europeans 34 and other nationalities 751.

The chief division by industries was as follows: fishing 9,350, agriculture 48,344, mining 531, woodworking 661, manufacture of textiles 9,334.

Note.—

1 dollar	=	2*s.* 4*d.*	1 kati	=	1⅓ lbs.
1 pikul	=	133⅓ lbs.	1 tahil	=	1⅓ oz. av.
17 pikuls	=	approximately 1 ton.			

Annual Report on the State of Trengganu for the year 1925.

I.—Financial.

A.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

11. *Summary.*—The revenue collected in A. H. 1343 (1st August, 1924-20th July, 1925) was $1,007,282 against an original estimate of $927,800 and a revised estimate of $960,000. The expenditure was $899,475 against an original estimate of $929,241 and a revised estimate of $855,000.

The figures for the past 6 years are as follows:

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*	*Excess revenue.*	*Excess expenditure.*
A. H. 1338 (1920) ..	874,674	661,778	212,890	—
A. H. 1339 (1921) ...	547,619	759,054	—	211,435
A. H. 1340 (1922) ..	669,763	858,303	—	188,640
A. H. 1341 (1923) ..	642,679	788,902	—	146,223
A. H. 1342 (1924) ...	779,032	766,534	12,498	—
A. H. 1343 (1925) ...	1,007,282	899,475	107,807	—

REVENUE.

12. *Details of Revenue.*—The increase of revenue for the year was $228,250 (29.2 per cent). A comparative statement of the revenue under the various headings for 1342 and 1343 is given below:

Heading.	1342.	1343.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	
1. Farms	25,564	37,613	12,049	...
2. Marine	17,276	20,766	3,490	...
3. Chandu and Liquors ..	224,513	255,023	30,510	...
4. Customs	373,138	493,348	120,210	...
5. Land	48,694	62,317	13,623	...
6. Municipal	22,355	25,020	2,665	...
7. Police	7,953	10,249	2,296	...
8. Courts	28,891	47,860	18,969	...
9. Posts and Telegraphs ...	18,694	23,193	4,499	...
10. Miscellaneous	10,840	13,118	2,278	...
11. Land sales	1,114	18,775	17 661	...
Total ...	779,032	1,007,282	228,250	...

The departments showing the highest percentage of increase were Farms 47 per cent, Customs 30 per cent, Land (including land sales) 65 per cent, and Courts 65 per cent, Customs of course provide the largest actual increase ($120,210). This increase was obtained on Import duties on Liquors ($19,700), Silk and Cotton ($14,400) and Tobacco ($20,560) and on Export duties on Tin ($44,766), Dried fish (14,370) and Rubber ($13,833). The only noticeable decrease was one of $5,220 on export duty on Copra.

EXPENDITURE.

13. *Details of expenditure.*—The following statement gives details of expenditure for the past four years:

Heading.	1340.	1341.	1342.	1343.	Estimated, 1343.
	$	$	$	$	$
1. H. H. the Sultan ...	100,100	80,851	80,700	82,460	82,038
2. Pensions and Ruling House Allowances	75,639	56,441	67,724	74,715	80,222
3. Personal Emoluments ...	356,670	365,612	375,269	408,818	428,830
4. Other Charges—					
(*a*) Annually Recurrent ..	61,177	57,499	75,874	88,555	98,896
(*b*) Special Services ...	46,361	22,115	14,653	20,070	15,385
5. Miscellaneous	126,256	63,736	30,454	36,045	22,120
6. Public Works—					
(*a*) Annually Recurrent ...	20,126	36,716	33,324	44,314	36,500
(*b*) Special Services ...	71,974	105,932	79,351	96,038	130,250
7. Interest on Loan ...	...	...	9,185	48,460	35,000
Total ...	858,303	788,902	766,534	899,475	929,241

Exp nditure corresponded closely to the printed Estimates.

The proportion of personal emoluments to the total expenditure (nearly two-thirds) is still too large, but should automatically decrease with expansion of revenue, when more money will be available for allocation to Special Services.

14. The distribution of expenditure was as follows:

A.—Personal Emoluments—

	$	*Percentage.*
Ruler, Ruling House, and Pensions ...	157,175	17·5
Salaries of Officials	408,818	45·4
B.—Other Charges—		
Annually Recurrent	132,869	14·8
Special Services	200,613	22·3
	$899,475	100.

B.—LOANS FOR DEVELOPMENT WORKS.

15. *Expenditure on Loan Account.*—Of the first Straits Settlements Loan of $1,000,000 for Development works $850,000 had been taken by the end of the year. The allocation of the Loan and the expenditure in 1341, 1342, and 1343 have been as follows:

Heading.	Allocation.	Expenditure.		
		1341.	1342.	1343.
	$	$	$	$
I.—Special Public Works				
Salaries	67,000	...	17,815	19,186
Buildings	105,000	11,427	58,202	25,773
Plant	55,000	...	40,126	14,040
Roads	381,000	34,060	63,367	139,649
Telephones ...	12,000	...	703	3,117
Town Improvement ...	10,000	...	1,745	8,709
II.—Surveys, Trigonometrical and Topographical ..	75,000	542	27,529	36,320
III.—Resumption of Concessions	295,000	234,000	23,688	14,287
Total ...	1,000,000	280,029	233,175	261,086

The total amount of this Loan expended at the end of the year was, therefore, $774,290 made up as follows:

	$
Special Public Works	437,924
Special Surveys	64,391
Resumption of Concessions	271,975
	$774,290

SECOND LOAN.

16. On June 29th, 1925 the Government of the Straits Settlements approved of the granting of a second loan of $1,000,000 to Trengganu on the following terms:

(*a*) That on the outstanding balance of the total advances made the Government of Trengganu should pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum till the end of 1925 and thereafter at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum until 30th June, 1930.

(*b*) That on 1st July, 1930 the total of the advances then outstanding shall be formally constituted as a single loan, terms of repayment being definitely fixed in accordance with Trengganu's financial capacity at that date and the rate of interest to be further revised with reference to contemporary rates on trustee investments.

17. The proposed allocation of the second Loan is as follows:

	$
I. Special Public Works	
(1) Completion of road from Kuala Trengganu to Kelantan	750,000
(2) Completion of road from Chukai, Kemaman, to Ayer Puteh	170,000
(3) Telephone extensions	40,000
II. Geological Survey and miscellaneous	40,000
	$1,000,000

The loan was not drawn on in 1343.

C.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

18. *Assets and Liabilities.*—The financial position at the end of 1343 was as follows, the figures for 1342 being given for comparison:

Liabilities.	On 30th Zulhijah, 1342.	On 30th Zulhijah, 1343.	Assets.	On 30th Zulhijah, 1342.	On 30th Zulhijah, 1343.
	$	$		$	$
S. S. Loan ...	650,000	850,000	Cash in Bank and Treasuries ...	157,043	199,134
Deposits ...	64,397	82,678	Advances ...	23,181	51,072
			Loans	16,852	16,271
			Cash in transit ...	4,269	1,000
			Excess of Liabilities over Assets ...	513,052	665,201
Totals ...	714,397	932,678	Totals ...	714,397	932,678

The deficit of $513,052 at the beginning of the year was made up of the Loan expenditure $513,204 less a surplus on Revenue account of $152.

At the end of the year the deficit of $665,201 was made up of the Loan expenditure $774,290, less surplus on Revenue account $109,089.

D.—GENERAL.

19. *General.*—An excess of $107,807 of Revenue over Expenditure during the year has left the State in a much better position than at the end of 1342, when the credit balance on Revenue account was only $152. It is hoped gradually and regularly to augment this surplus as a provision against bad times and as security for repayment of loans. At the same time development will be continued and some of the most pressing Special Services will be undertaken.

A statistical return for the years 1330-1343, (1912-1925) is given in Appendix *A*. It is feared however that no real reliance can be placed on the Trade figures shown therein.

II.—Trade, Agriculture and Industries.

A.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

20. *Total Trade.*—Details for the year 1925 are given in Appendix *B*. The total trade of the State during the year is said to have been:—

		$	
Gross Imports	...	4,556,366	
Less re-exports	...	1,110,415	
NET IMPORTS	...	3,445,950	3,445,950
Gross Exports	...	8,072,696	
Less re-exports	...	1,110,416	
NET EXPORTS	...	6,962,280	6,962,280
Total value of the trade of the State ...			... 10,408,230
The excess in value of the net exports over the net imports was			... $3,516,330

21. It must be admitted that these figures are not trustworthy. The first trade returns were published at the end of 1924, during which year the sub-department for the compilation was established. As was pointed out in that years's report, their accuracy was not guaranteed, but it was considered then, as it is now, advisable to publish them. Subsequent inquiry has shown in some particulars how very unreliable the figures are and further efforts are being made to improve the system, which depends for its success on the employment of more intelligent clerks than it has hitherto been possible to engage.

The so-called re-exports are in most cases not really re-exports at all. A certain number of sailing vessels bringing rice from Siam or Cochin-China enter Kuala Trengganu and remain in the river for varying periods on their way southwards to Singapore. In a few cases, when the demand arises and prices are favourable some of the cargo is sold in Trengganu, but the majority of it after a few days sojourn in Trengganu waters, is taken on to Singapore, and should not have been entered in the Trengganu returns at all. There is as a matter of fact, very little re-export or transhipping.

22. In the case of certain articles, more particularly those on which duties are charged, the figures given may perhaps be taken as substantially correct, and comparative figures for 1924 and 1925 are given below. It is regretted that the rice figures are too inaccurate to be worth quoting.

SINGAPORE—TRENGGANU TRADE.

Imports into Trengganu.

Articles.	*1924.* *Value.*	*1925.* *Value.*
—	$	$
Sugar	143,212	203,740
Condensed milk	49,102	71,794
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes ...	176,031	281,504
Cotton stuffs	338,344	576,362
Petroleum	125,190	110,243
Silk and silk fabrics	657,252	810,946
Liquors	27,147	46,458
Motor cars	19,153	53,876
Machinery	39,936	44,137
Building materials	23,591	47,922

The principal Exports from Trengganu were:

Articles	*1924.*	*1925.*
—	$	$
Copra	421,867	337,329
Dried fish	1,192,699	1,181,710
Tin-ore	767,035	1,348,963
Wolfram	20,769	110,326
Haematite	—	79,204
Para Rubber	893,842	2,434,286
Gambier	99,320	39,491
Areca-nuts	195,663	303,907
Pure silk sarongs	409,076	555,417
Half silk sarongs	388,668	504,599

A striking feature of the above returns in the amount of trade in silk and mixed silk and cotton sarongs. If the figures are to be believed, over a million dollars worth of such sarongs were exported last year.

B.—MINES.

23. *Export of ore.*—The total export of tin-ore to Singapore was: The exports for the last four years are:

Year.	Tin-ore.		Wolfram-ore.		Iron-ore.	
	Pikuls.	Value.	Pikuls.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		$		$		$
1921 ...	6,711	346,101	180	3,600	...	...
1922 ...	7,240	356,167	2,924	44,400	...	...
1923 ...	7,955	482,172	4,700	85,110	...	...
1924 ...	9,701	739,111	2,909	43,050	...	...
1925 ...	16,178	1,283,486	1,294	20,326	7,690	69,204

24. *Freda Tin Mining Company.*—This Company produced 3,218 pikuls of ore. The labour force was 66 and in addition contract labour was employed. The Manager was Mr. Bibby with one European Assistant. It is a lode mine and work was carried on over an area of about 1,000 acres out of a total area of 2,500 acres.

The health of the labour force was only fair and there was rather a serious influenza epidemic during the exceptionally dry weather of June, July and August.

25. *Bundi Tin Dredging Company.*—This is an alluvial mine worked by a bucket dredge. A very satisfactory output of 5,532 pikuls was obtained during the year. Mr. G. E. Poole is Manager and there are four European Assistants. Of a labour force of 326, 204 are Chinese and 115 Malays. The health both of the Europeans and the native staff was not good—all the former suffered from Malaria and the proportion of the latter who were absent from work owing to sickness was very heavy.

The construction of another dredge of far higher capacity, in the Chenek valley has been decided upon, and it should not be long before it is working.

26. *Other tin mines.*—Details of other tin mines are as follows:

Name of mine.	Output.		Labour force.	Nature of mine.
	1924.	1925.		
	Pikuls.	*Pikuls.*		
Sungei Ayam ...	1,027	1,305	99	Lode and alluvial
Kajang Kemaman Tin Ltd.	938	2,319	120	Lode
Tebak Tin Fields Ltd. ..	1,017	732	162	Lode and alluvial

27. *Wolfram.*—The New Chenderong Wolfram Mines, Kemaman, produced 1,482 pikuls of ore. The mine was closed in November, 1924, and did not start work again till March, 1925.

28. *Iron Mines.*—The Nanyo Kogyo Koshi Company have been working a mine of manganese and iron-ore at Machang Sa'tahun in Kemaman district. They employ a labour force of 200 and exported during 1925, 7,690 tons of ore to Japan. The ore is said to be of good quality and a considerable increase in output is to be expected in the near future.

29. *General.*—Seventy-two Prospecting licence applications were issued in 1343, as compared with 52 in 1342, and 5 each in 1341 and 1340. The bulk of the prospectors are Malays and Chinese, and the proportion of Europeans was considerably less than in 1342. The greatest activity was shown in Dungun, where several mines have been opened. The publication of a reconnaissance survey map of the Kemaman district has proved extremely valuable in dealing with applications.

C.—AGRICULTURE.

30. By far the most important estates in the country are those of the Kretai Plantations. The returns of the Kretai companies are as follows:

Owners.	Acreage.		Cultivation.	Labour force.	Output 1925.
	Total.	Planted.			
East Asiatic Rubber Estates, Ltd.	4,513	4,329	Rubber	712	858,103 lbs. (=6,435 pikuls or 383 tons)
East Asiatic Industri og Planting Kompagni.	3,925	3,834	Coconuts	97	4,707

The above export of rubber represents a percentage of 32 per cent of the total rubber export from the State.

Mr H. ENGBERG is Manager of both Companies and there are 7 Danish Assistants on the rubber estate and 2 on the coconut estate. The health of the Europeans and the labour force was good throughout the year.

31. *Sungei Pinang Estate.*—The only other rubber Estate of importance is the Sungei Pinang Estate Kemaman. The area of the estate is 500 acres of which 450 acres are planted with rubber. The output for the year was 311 pikuls and the labour force numbered 32. Mr. THAM CHENG LEW is the Manager.

32. *General.*—The rise in the price of rubber stimulated inquiry for the planting of land, and considerable areas were being cleared up or planted before the end of the year.

D.—FISHERIES AND INDUSTRIES.

33.—*Fisheries.*—The 1925 fishing season was rather below the average of recently years. Five thousand and fifty-eight tons of dried fish (valued at $843,338) were exported to Singapore compared with 5,432 tons (valued at $943,130) in 1924.

34. *Industries.*—Trengganu has always been famous for its sarongs. In 1925, the value of the sarongs (silk, mixed silk and cotton) exported amounted to over one million dollars. Almost every house has its loom and the Trengganu Malays peddle the product of these looms all through the other Malay States of the Peninsula and to the Netherland East Indies. The sarongs (some of them worth more than $100 a piece) go as part of the exporters' personal luggage and this is the explanation of the fact that even now the extent of this very valuable trade is not apparent from the Trengganu—Singapore trade returns supplied by the Registrar of Imports and Exports, Singapore.

It is much to be regretted that the use of the "fast" native vegetable dyes by the sarong weavers is decreasing. Cheap chemical dyes which will not retain their colour in the wash and which fade in the sun, are now far too commonly used for dying the thread. It is hoped, however, that it will be possible to arrange for supplies of good quality "fast" dyes to be available and it is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty in inducing weavers to buy them as they are beginning to realise the folly of employing colours which will not last.

35. Another flourishing native industry is the manufactures of nickel-ware. Trays and bowls of all kinds are turned out and the Malay craftsmen are very skilful at imitating any patterns given to them. Owing to the heaviness of the ware very little is exported, but the local trade is a large one.

36. The Malay black-smiths of Kuala Trengganu live in a little kampong of their own, and it is a most refreshing sight for one who has seen the Malay in other States of the Peninsula content to buy his domestic articles and agricultural implements from the Chinese, to watch Trengganu Malays working industriously at their forges to produce their own.

37. Boat-building and the rope and net-making industries continue to flourish and provide employment for large numbers of the maritime population of the State.

E.—SHIPPING.

38. *Shipping.*—Except during the North-east Monsoon the steamers of the Siam Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. plying between Singapore and Bangkok call weekly at Kuala Trengganu and Kretai.

During the year the s.s. *Boribat* (352 tons) of the same Company made 39 trips between Trengganu and Singapore.

The s.s. *Hong Ho* (248 tons) made 42 trips to Trengganu and the s.s. *Quorra* (189 tons) made 39 trips. Both these steamers are owned by a Chinese company.

During the North-east Monsoon the s.s. *Boribat* and s.s. *Hong Ho* which can enter both the Trengganu and Kemaman rivers were, apart from the telegraph line, Trengganu's only link with the outside world. At the beginning of December owing to the very high seas which were running neither boat was able to enter the rivers and Trengganu was without mails for fourteen days.

Pulau Kapas, a rocky island 12 miles South-east of Kuala Trengganu gives excellent shelter during the monsoon to local trading ships.

39. Trade has increased so steadily that it is intended during the present year (1926) to put the s.s. *Asdang*, a sister ship of the *Boribat*, on the run as well. Trengganu will then be fairly well served with steamers and it is hoped that a regular time table will be adopted. The round trip for steamers which go to Besut and Bacho' (in Kelantan) takes about 8 days.

40. There are 4 or 5 motor boats which ply regularly in the fine season between Kemaman and Kuala Trengganu.

III.—Administration and Legislation.

A.—STATE COUNCIL.

41. *State Council.*—The State Council met on 56 occasions during the year. During the month of Ramthan 4 of these meetings were held at night time. The Council consists of 14 Malay members and the British Adviser. Two of the Malay members are the State Commissioners, Kemaman and Besut who are of course not able ordinarily to attend meetings. The other 12 are assiduous in attendance, the average number present being about 10.

42. *Legislation.*—The following Enactments were passed during the year:

1. Courts (Amendment) Enactment.
2. Control of Buffaloes Enactment.
3. An Enactment to provide for Police assistance between Trengganu and Kelantan.

4. Judgment Debtors Enactment.
5. Police Force Enactment.

Of these the most important was the last, which defined the powers and duties of the Police.

Eight Regulations (Peraturan) were passed dealing among other matters with a Scheme for Government Officers' salaries, Estate Duities, Re-exports, Treasury Regulations and various postal matters.

Forty-eight Proclamations (Ishtahar) were published.

B.—CONCESSIONS.

43. *Concessions.*—Negotiations with regard to the resumption of Concessions were continued during 1343 but none of the 3 remaining were actually resumed. The value of the steps taken in resumption of the other concessions becomes more and more apparent. From the point of view of the State no more disastrous method of providing for the Royal Family could be devised than that of granting its members, in perpetuity, enormous tracts of country with no development clauses.

C.—DISTRICTS.

44. *Districts.*—The Revenue and Expenditure figures for the 8 districts for the last 3 years are shown below. Separate figures for the districts of Kemasik, Kretai and Paka are only available for last year, before which time they were administered as one district by the present State Commissioner.

REVENUE.

Name of District.	1341.	1342.	1343.
	$	$	$
Kemaman	68,510	101,377	163,073
Kemasik	53,350	77,306	36,407
Kretai			36,199
Paka			17,053
Dungun	11,687	17,675	25,560
Marang	14,923	15,852	21,091
Kuala Brang	2,838	5,082	8,080
Besut	36,159	42,602	49,043
Totals ...	187,467	259,894	356,506

These figures are exclusive of chandu revenue which is all credited to Kuala Trengganu and of duty on tin which also appears under Kuala Trengganu collection.

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure (exclusive of Public Works).

Name of District.	1341.	1342.	1343.
	$	$	$
Kemaman	23,901	24,588	28,129
Kemasik	20,810	18,494	5,756
Kretai			6,004
Paka			8,243
Dungun	6,832	5,264	6,807
Marang	7,478	6,711	7,195
Kuala Brang	3,509	3,8[illegible]2	4,686
Besut	18,100	19,148	20,084
Totals ...	80,630	78,037	83,904

THE EASTERN DISTRICT (JEJAHAN TIMOR).

45. In last year's report the consolidation of the 5 districts of Kemaman, Kemasik, Kretai, Paka and Dungun under a State Commissioner residing at Kemaman was referred to. It took place in the 11th month of 1342 (8th June, 1924). The State Commissioner, Dato' JAYA PERKASA, had the benefit during the whole of 1343 of Mr. J. V. COWGILL's advice, in the reorganisation of the five districts under his control, and in a very interesting report has made very generous acknowledgement of the assistance that he received from Mr. COWGILL. Such assistance would, however, have achieved far less admirable results had it not been for the energy and whole-hearted co-operation of the State Commissioner himself. It will be seen from the figures already quoted that the revenues for the districts increased during the year by $83,000.

During the year a Joint Court was formed consisting of the State Commissioner and the Assistant Adviser to try all cases in the Jajahan Timor in which others than Trengganu subjects are concerned. The Court has powers equal to those exercised by the Supreme Court. Eleven cases were entered and decided during the 5 months in which the Court was in existence.

In the 3rd month a branch of the Public Works Department was opened in Kemaman under the charge of Mr. V. V. LINGAM, and good progress was made with the construction of the road from Chukai to Ayer Puteh, a distance of 21 miles. A sum of $170,000 has been allocated for this work, out of Loan account, of which during 1343, $19,200 was spent. Various other useful public works were initiated, such as the construction of Wharf and Customs station, Chukai, and the erection of offices at Kretai and Paka. The State Engineer comments very favourably on the value of work done by Mr. LINGAM.

A Dispensary was started in the 9th month at Chukai, in charge of an energetic Dresser, Mr. T. K. MAURICE. This dispensary for which a shop-house is rented, will be replaced by a more suitable building during the present year.

Good work was done by the District Officers at Kemasik Kretai, Paka and Dungun. Their districts were periodically visited by both the State Commissioner and the Assistant Adviser. With improved land communications between them it will probably prove possible to reduce the number of districts in Jejahan Timor from five to three.

46. The report on the administration of the area under his charge written by Dato' JAYA PERKASA, contains a historical note which is, I think, worth recording here.

"In the time of Sultan PARIT of Trengganu the Kemaman district was ruled by a certain LEBAI SARIS, whose authority for his position was however merely his own influence and wealth. He had come from Patani, and he was the first man to settle at Kampong Nyior (in Kemaman river about 6 miles from the mouth) where he made a clearing and settlement.

LEBAI SARIS had a son named CHE ABU BAKAR who was a celebrated warrior. He used to give himself airs as though he were a Sultan. At the padi season he used to build a great pavilion of State in which he used to sit, from whence he would visit the various padi plantings carried in a litter by some of the men who owed allegiance to him. He paid no attention to any instructions received from the Sultan in Trengganu, but merely set them at defiance. Before very long however the Sultan ordered a certain ENGKU KEMBAL, a foreign Malay to arrest CHE ABU BAKAR and LEBAI SARIS, and both of them were arrested and sentenced.

There followed a series of headmen over the district until we come to the time of Dato' KAYA PENGLIMA HASSAN. He was a man named HASSAN, and he received his title from the Sultan. It was he who made the first clearing and started the village of Chukai. Shortly after his death at Kemaman, the district came under the sway of Tengku WOT, who was sent there by Tengku PUTERI, consort of Sultan PARIT, the district having been generously presented to her by the Sultan as a marriage portion. At this time there was a famous Chinese trader at Kemaman called CHEONG TENG, commonly known as CHE TENG. When he died he was buried on the hill in Kemaman town, which is now known as Bukit Che Teng.

Soon after the death of Tengku WOT, Kemaman was governed by Enche MAT (Dato' Bentara Haji) by the Sultan's command, but after 4 months he was recalled to Trengganu and was succeeded in the Government of Kemaman by Tengku YUSOF. In his day a wooden fort was built and a boom in the river at the point of Tanjong Chukai: the fort was fitted with cannon. In consequence of this Tengku YUSOF was recalled to Trengganu and Kemaman was given by the Sultan temporarily to Enche WAN NGAH, a Kemaman man. The substantive authority however was conferred soon afterwards on

Enche ABDUL RAHMAN BIN MUSA, a Trengganu man, and Enche BUROK BIN KHATIB ISMAIL with equal authority. Enche ABDUL RAHMAN administered the Kuala while CHE BUROK used to look after the river places, as he had some knowledge of mining. They both received an annual dole from the Sultan in the form of rice. It was from the enterprise of CHE BUROK in touring the country side that tin was discovered at Bundi and at Sungei Ayam. These mines were worked by CHE BUROK with the assistance of a headman called TAN A POK, a Hokkien. The capital for coolies' wages was supplied by the Sultan and the profits belonged to him.

In the days of CHE BUROK the mines were found and opened up in this district Soon afterwards CHE BUROK became blind, but such was his success and fame that he continued in his official position. It was at this time that Tengku HITAM BIN Tengku DERAHIM came to Kemaman for purposes of trade. He managed to obtain favour with CHE BUROK at whose request he was appointed by the Sultan (AHMAD) to the government of Kemaman. Enche ABDUL RAHMAN left and went to live at Gebang in a sulk.

After the death of Sultan AHMAD, Tengku HITAM was recalled and CHE ABDULRAHMAN returned to Kemaman from Gebang and held office in conjunction with Tuan MERAT of Beserah. His official acts and decisions are not set down here as they are already on record.

About three years after that Kemaman came under the rule of Tengku MUDA,—Tengku PENGLIMA, and he sent CHE ABDULRAHMAN BIN ISAHAK, now Dato' LELA, to live in the district and carry on the administration of Kemaman, and Kijal as well, a sub-district which lies to the North of Kuala Kemaman.

About 30 years ago, under Dato' LELA's (CHE DRAHMAN) rule, the farms came into existence: they were the gaming farm, the river mouth farm (Customs) and the Chandu farm, but the entire revenue from the three of them amounted only to $600 a year, which used to be sent to Tengku PANGLIMA at Trengganu. The various officials received no salary, but I need not elaborate this as it is already on record.

In 1332 CHE DRAHMAN received a letter of authority (tauliah) officially appointing him as Commissioner of State (Pesurohjaya), and in that year a Court and other Government departments were started."

47. *Other Districts.*—Marang and Kuala Brang showed steady progress, but although there was an increase of nearly 15 per cent in revenue at Besut the administration of that district continues to be far from satisfactory, and no real improvement can be hoped for under present conditions. The Sultan in Council has asked for the loan of an Officer of the Malayan Civil Service to be stationed at Besut and it is hoped that it may be possible to send one there soon.

IV.—Departments.

I.—CUSTOMS, CHANDU AND MARINE.

48.—*Revenue.*—The Superintendent of the Joint Department (DATO' SRI ANDIKA RAJA) reports revenue as follows:

	A. H. 1342.	A. H. 1343.
	$	$
Customs	373,138	493,348
Chandu and Liquors	224,513	255,023
Marine	17,276	20,766

Expenditure.—The expenditure amounted to $32,143 of which $27,110 was for salaries and $5,033 for other charges.

49. *Chandu.*—Of the total $255,023 (Chandu and Liquors) $7,217 was on account of liquors as against $2,504 in 1342.

The consumption of prepared opium was 27,703 tahils (27,911 tahils in 1342). The stocks in hand at the end of the year were 1,928 tahils.

The system of retailing prepared opium by Government officials was extended and is now in operation everywhere except in a few distant places where no Government officers are stationed.

50. *Customs.*—The Customs revenue $493,348 was made up of duties on Imports $199,582, and on Exports $293,766.

The principal items were as follows:

—	Import Duties.		—	Export Duties.	
	1342.	1343.		1342.	1343.
	$	$		$	$
Liquors ...	15,323	25,020	Tin-ore ...	60,248	105,015
Kerosene ...	23,254	22,894	Dried fish ...	53,691	68,060
Silk and Cotton Goods	38,211	52,617	Para Rubber ...	37.886	51,620
Tobacco ...	57,021	77,581	Copra ...	20,818	15,599
Matches ...	15,813	19,474	Jungle Produce ...	13,240	9,962
Other Dutiable articles ...	1,528	1,996	Betel-nut ...	9,948	16,776
			Other items ...	26,157	26,934
Total ...	151,150	199,582	Total ...	221,988	293,766

The chief increases were in respect of tin-ore ($34,767) para rubber ($13,734) tobacco ($20,560), silk and cotton goods ($14,406) and dried fish (14,369). Under other items, Export Duty to the amount of $20,280 was collected in iron-ore from a Japanese mine in Kemaman, the first fruits of what it is hoped will form a considerable addition to the Customs revenue.

The increases are normal and call for no comment.

During the year sub-Customs Stations were opened at Kuala Ibai and Batu Rakit, and a commencement was made with the construction of a new Customs Office and Wharf at Chukai in Kemaman.

51. *Marine.*—A new Marine (Sahbandar) Office in Kuala Trengganu was completed towards the end of 1343 and was occupied on 23rd June, 1925. It is situated nearer the mouth of the river than the Customs Office, just opposite the Post Office, and is a most useful addition to the Government buildings.

2.—DEPARTMENT OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS.

52. *Religious Affairs.*—The expenditure for the year was $18,676. the revenue of the Department was $4,226 (Registration of Mohamedan Marriages and Divorces $3,382; Licensing of Wakils (Pleaders) $720).

The number of marriages registered was 3,913; of divorces 2,588; of reconciliations 432.

Two hundred and eighty-five cases or enquiries were disposed of in the Kathi's Court in Kuala Trengganu in 1343.

3.—THE PRINTING OFFICE.

53. The expenditure during the year was $4,863 as against $5,773 in 1342. The machines are old and the premises bad and it is necessary to have most of the Government printing done in Singapore.

When funds permit a new printing office should be provided.

4.—LAND AND SURVEYS.

54. *Land Office.*—Mr. J. E. Kempe continued to act as Commissioner of Lands and Mines throughout the year. The revenue including land sales was $81,168 as against $49,804 for 1342, and $22,767 for 1341. Of last year's total $16,300 was due to sale of mining land, and $2,821 to sale of agricultural land.

Details of collections under each heading of revenue and for each district may be seen in Appendix *C*.

The expenditure is stated to be $36,593 but this sum refers to Head Office administration expenses only. Except for the salaries of a few Forest Guards there is as yet no purely Land Office provision in the districts, such work as is done there being carried out by the District Officer and his clerks.

The Commissioner states, with regard to—

Mining.—"Partly owing to high price of tin, but also thanks to a steadily increasing confidence in the mining future of the country and security of tenure, there was considerable and increased competition for prospecting licences.

One hundred and fifteen licences were applied for in 1343 and 72 were issued. These figures compare with past years as follows:

	Applications.	*Issued.*
1340	11	5
1341	10	5
1342	79	52
1343	115	72

These figures reflect a remarkable change in the public view of conditions in Trengganu.

The bulk of the prospectors are Chinese and Malay".

"The most interesting mining feature of the year has been perhaps the re-discovery of Dungun. This important river had for years been kept as a private preserve in the hands of one or two big families. The "opening" of it in 1342 led to a few cautious applications for licences; 1343 has seen a rush for them and the actual opening of several mines which are very favourably reported on."

"There are 46 leases on the rent-roll at the end of the year as against 28 in 1342. All of these are valid leases and in most cases functioning mines, the rent-roll having been finally purged."

"The Japanese iron mine at Machang S'tahun, Kemaman, started working towards the end of the year, after several years of inactivity. It is now in the hands of the Nanyo Kogyo Koshi Mining Company, which has extensive schemes for the working of the mine, including a railway from it to tidal water. Two hundred and twenty-five tons were exported in 1342. The ore is rich in Manganese."

With regard to *agriculture* he writes.

"A greatly increased interest was displayed in agricultural land. This was due partly to the rise in the price of rubber, and partly to the completion of a good many miles of earth-road making access good, and increasing the value of the lands abutting on them. No very large applications were received, but a fair number of lots ranging from ten to two hundred acres were applied for.

The Land Office experienced great difficulties and much inconvenience from the appearance of claimants to land in the most unlooked for places—often adjoining a new stretch of road. Some of these claimed by virtue of an old 'Chap'; other had all the appearances of being mere land snatchers with no title other than bluff and audacity. In nearly all cases the lands were entirely undeveloped, and carried jungle. It must be recorded with regret that morality as regards land is at a very low ebb in Trengganu."

Settlement.—This is and for some years will continue to be the most important work undertaken by the Land Office. The amount of trouble expense and frequently injustice caused by the present lack of survey of demarcation and of registration is appalling. A large proportion of the Civil cases, in the Courts of the Magistrates, Judge, and Appeal Court have their origin in disputes as to ownership of land. Until the country is adequately settled there can be no real security of tenure for the land owner nor peace for the Government officer.

Mr. KEMPE writes on this subject:—

"The task of settling the boundaries and titles of all customary holdings throughout the State was begun towards the end of 1342—in that year, 1,735 lots were dealt with. In 1343 a further 6,390 had their boundaries and owners ascertained, a total of 8,125 up to the end of 1343. The work was carried on by Land Office Settlement Officers, the staff being practically the same as in 1342.

Seven Mukims were in course of settlement through the year. Of these six are in the neighbourhood of headquarters, and one, Telemong, nine miles up the river. The latter was specially undertaken, largely for political reasons, and by end of the year some 300 lots had been dealt with.

On 19-8-43 took place the first issue of extracts for customary holdings in Trengganu. A shed was set up in Chabang Tiga and on that and the two following days there was displayed a remarkable keenness to pay the charges and current year's rent, and to obtain the extracts. Six hundred and eleven were issued in all for Losong during the three days and $1,545 collected. Thereafter a weekly field issue was held every Monday. The total collected for cost of settlement during the year was $3,108, which includes a handsome profit. This is below the estimate ($10,000) which was too optimistic. More rapid plotting would, however, have achieved the figure, as the Land Office was in a position to deal with the output. Three hundred and forty-eight dollars current rent was collected.

The work was entirely by chain and compass tied to first class theodolite circuit traverse".

With regard to *Surveys.*

"The triangulation of the country was finally concluded by Captain C. C. BEST before the monsoon broke at the beginning of the year. Captain BEST was able to do a good deal of extremely useful reconnaissance survey in the course of the more important work, especially in little known parts of northern Trengganu and produced maps."

Major C. E. BONE, was seconded in the 11th month of the year 1343 (early in May, 1925) to act as Superintendent of Surveys.

5.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

55. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure of the Department in 1343 was $394,083 divided as follows:

—	Revenue account.	Loan account.	Total.	Percentage.
	$	$	$	
Personal Emoluments ...	28,623	19,186	47,809	12·2
Annually Recurrent ...	44,314	...	44,314	11·2
Special Services ...	95,020	206,940	301,950	76·6
Total ...	167,957	226,126	394,083	100·0

The expenditure on Personal Emoluments $47,809 against an estimate of $50,256 is only a little over 12 per cent of the total expenditure for the year.

Buildings.—The following buildings which had been commenced before the end of 1342 were completed during the year:

Teachers' quarters ... ... Kuala Trengganu.

Barracks for unmarried Police ... ... ,, ,,

One Hospital Ward ... ... ,, ,,

Police Station and Barracks ... ... Kemaman.

Works and buildings begun and completed during the year:

Kitchen to married Police barracks ... Kuala Trengganu.

Police Store ... ... ,, ,,

Sungei Besi Culvert ... ... Kemaman.

Motor Boat ... ... ,,

Government Office ... ... Kretai.

Government Office ... ... Paka.

The following works were begun and were well in hand at the end of the year:

Government Offices	Kuala Trengganu.
School	Chabang Tiga.
School	Kuala Brang.
State Commissioner's quarters	Kemaman.
Customs Jetty	Kemaman.

56. *Roads.*—In accordance with programme work was continued on the Bukit Payong and Bukit Jong roads throughout the year. It was also started on the Chukai—Ayer Puteh, and Kampong Raja—Kelantan Boundary roads. Nineteen thousand two hundred dollars was spent on the former road, and $14,200 on the latter.

57. *Paths.*—Work was continued on the Chendering—Marang, Bukit Payong—Kuala Brang, and Chukai to Kuala Kemaman Paths. As the main trunk road from Kelantan to Pahang will be at an average distance inland of 10 to 15 miles from the Coast the importance of coast paths is obvious. For at least 4 months of the year they form the only means of communication between districts: and their improvement to the point where it will be feasible to use them for bicycles will greatly facilitate administration in the out-districts.

58. *Miscellaneous.*—Work was continued on the Kuala Trengganu residential suburb but much still remained to be done before occupation could be started.

Work was begun on the telephone line from Chukai to Ayer Puteh.

Departmental surveys of road traces were continued throughout the year, and the trace from Kuala Paka to Wah Li Kongsi was completed.

The supply of local timber improved considerably during the year. The saw-mill was erected early in the year and has run almost daily since. As elsewhere however the demand of the Public Works Department for seasoned timber is far ahead of the supply.

It is perhaps worthy of remark that the new Government offices at Kuala Trengganu are being erected with Trengganu Kapor timber throughout.

In view of the amount of work to be done at Kemaman and at Besut it was decided to start small branch P. W. D. offices at both these outstations. It was necessary to transfer officers from Trengganu to take charge of these offices, though it was inevitable that this should result in serious interruption of work at Headquarters.

A Town Planning scheme for Kuala Trengganu was decided on at the end of the year.

Mr. D. H. Laidlaw was in charge of the Department during the whole of the year. He calls attention in his report to the support received by him at Kuala Trengganu by his Assistant Tengku Hitam bin Ali and by Ismail bin Wok, correspondence clerk.

6.—JUDICIAL.

A.—Courts.

59. *Courts.*—The following returns of the work of the Courts at Kuala Trengganu for the year 1343 have been supplied to me:

Court.	No. of cases from 1342.	No. of cases instituted.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases pending at end of 1343.
Appeal Court—				
Civil cases	8	41	37	12
Criminal cases	2	21	23	...
Supreme Court—				
Original Jurisdiction Civil cases...	37	20	52	5
" " Criminal cases	63	49	107	5
Appeals, Civil cases... ...	63	158	203	18
" Criminal cases ...	39	89	121	7
Magistrate, Civil	...	316	313	3
" Criminal	...	902	902	...
Kathi	...	243	242	1
Totals 1342–1343 ...	212	1,839	2,000	51
Totals 1341–1342 ...	352	1,742	1,837	257

Revenue from the Courts for the year amounted to $47,859 as compared with $28,891 in 1342.

The expenditure was as follows:

	$
Court of Appeal	2,760
Supreme Court	8,797
Civil Magistrate	4,850
Criminal Magistrate	4,275

B.—PRISON.

60. *Prison.*—There is only one prison in the State situated at Kuala Trengganu. It is not a satisfactory building, and it is feared that no great improvement can be made in the discipline or health until funds permit the erection of an entirely new building on another site further away from the Town.

The records of admission and discharge were:

—	No. remaining at end of 1342.	Admitted in 1343.	Discharged in 1343.	Executed in 1343.	Deaths in 1343.	No. remaining at end of 1343.
Males	139	269	280	...	12	116
Females	9	10	18	...	...	1
Total ...	148	279	298	...	12	117

The amount of extra mural work performed was 17,465 days, an increase of 168 days over the figures for 1342. Fifteen thousand two hundred and forty-one days of intramural work were performed.

61. *Health of Prison.*—There were 103 admissions to the Gaol Hospital and 497 out-patients were treated. There were 12 deaths, which is considerably more than in 1342. The principal cause of deaths were Beri-beri 3, Malaria 3, Pneumonia 2, Cardiac disease 2.

The Medical Officer suggests as explanation of the comparatively heavy death-rate the improverished condition of some of the prisoners on admission to the Gaol.

7.—EDUCATION.

62. *Vernacular Schools.*—The returns for the last 5 years were:—

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Assistant Teachers.	Total No. of pupils.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage.
1339	8	14	...	449	321	71
1340	10	13	4	536	385	72
1341	12	13	7	774	684	88
1342	12	14	10	905	748	83
1343	12	15	11	1,092	833	76

The course provided for special instruction to boys who have passed Standard IV and wished to enter Government service was continued, but there was a drop for an average attendance of 16 out of 17 boys in 1342 to an attendance of 14 boys out of 22 in 1343.

In the English School at Kuala Trengganu the number of pupils was 38 as compared with 26 in 1342, but the average attendance was only 53 per cent as compared with 94 per cent in 1342.

An English night school for clerks was maintained, but here again there was only an average attendance of 21 per cent of the number on the register.

On the 5th May, 1925 Tengku ALI, the eldest son of His Highness the Sultan, accompanied by ABDULRAHMAN, son of the State Commissioner, Kemaman, entered the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar. I am very glad to be able to relate that both these boys received good reports at the end of the year.

There are 6 boys, all sons of Trengganu Chiefs or Officials, studying at King Edward's School, Taiping, and making satisfactory progress.

Nine boys are maintained at Sultan Idris College, Tanjong Malim, for the 3 year course of training there as vernacular school teachers. Commencing from 1925 three of them will leave each year and be replaced by three others until the vernacular schools in Trengganu are staffed by properly trained *gurus*.

63. The cost of the Education Department for the last 5 years is as follows:

Year.	$
1339	5,621
1340	7,999
1341	10,604
1342	15,300
1343	21,355

CHE MOHD. KASSIM who is also Auditor, assisted by Wan Dagang, was in charge of the Department throughout the year. The department owes much to his careful supervision, but it cannot be long before the duties of his main appointment and increase in the Education Department necessitate his handing over to a whole time officer.

CHINESE EDUCATION.

64. *Chinese School.*—The number of pupils on the roll of the Wee Hin School in Kuala Trengganu was 112 boys and 22 girls, as compared with 103 and 23 girls in 1342. The school has a staff of seven teachers including the Principal Mr. CHIAO YIN KANG. The languages taught are Chinese (Mandarin dialect) and English.

The School is maintained by voluntary subscription of the Chinese community. In connection with it there is a troop of 50 Boy Scouts with a drum and fife band under the Scoutmastership of Mr. LIM WEI CHENG and Mr. E. H. YAP who have been officially appointed by the Commissioner of Boy Scouts for Malaya.

A smaller school is maintained also in Kemaman.

8.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

65. *Postal returns.*—The Postal Returns for the years 1921—1925 are given below:

INWARD.

Years.	Registered letters.	Parcels.	Printed matter.	Letters.		
				Service.	Paid.	Unpaid.
1921 ...	2,796	974	12,947	3,428	22,813	1,679
1922 ...	2,644	1,097	12,217	3,133	21,978	2,409
1923 ...	1,882	1,403	14,254	2,524	21,801	1,209
1924 ...	4,206	1,675	18,569	4,381	35,650	1,278
1925 ...	4,893	1,826	25,098	10,387	38,174	914
OUTWARD.						
1921 ...	3,350	375	1,554	4,963	11,883	1,001
1922 ...	3,443	356	1,101	5,708	12,527	957
1923 ...	2,829	494	810	3,791	13,148	623
1924 ...	2,565	175	1,099	8,830	8,706	316
1925 ...	5,083	1,129	7,217	13,451	28,370	1,066

These figures show an extraordinary increase in postal activity during the year 1925.

The revenue was $22,214 as against $18,594 in 1342. Expenditure was $14,103.

66. Telegraph and telephone lines were maintained by the Public Works Department at an additional expenditure of $2,773. The telegraphic service between Kuala Trengganu and Pahang was again well maintained throughout the year.

The return of telegrams is as follows:

	Class of Telegrams.		
	Service.	*Government.*	*Paid.*
Inward	1,485	1,493	4,716
Outward	811	1,543	4,254

The value of Money Orders issued was $76,782 and of Money Orders paid $34,840.

67. Much remains to be done before this Department can be considered to be satisfactory. The office itself, while the site is excellent, is a very poor building, and considerable improvement should ensue when it is possible to spare money for a new building.

9.—TOWN BOARD KUALA TRENGGANU.

68. Revenue and Expenditure were as follows:

	1340.	*1341.*	*1342.*	*1343.*
	$	$	$	$
Revenue	12,714	13,713	15,256	15,899
Expenditure	16,215	14,117	13,897	16,964

With regard to the excess of expenditure over revenue it must however be pointed out that no Government officer pays any municipal assessment on the house he occupies

Kuala Trengganu is still without two of its most important municipal services, a water supply and a conservancy system. The town itself is, considering all things kept fairly clean, but flies abound and the absence of epidemic diseases such as cholera and dysentery strike one as being due mainly to good fortune. An expenditure of between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000 would probably be necessary to give Kuala Trengganu a suitable water supply: and in the present state of the State's finances it is not easy to say when this expenditure will be possible.

10.—HEALTH AND CLIMATE.

A.—Medical.

69. *Medical Department.*—Dr. A. B. Jesser-Coope was in charge of the Department as Medical Officer until 4th September, 1925, when he was relieved by Dr. N. H. Harrison.

Mr. Ibrahim Syed Noor remained as Assistant Medical Officer until 15th November, 1925, when he resigned. The appointment which is to be changed to Assistant Surgeon, remained unfilled until the end of the year.

The cost of the Department was $25,425 compared with $21,899 in 1924.

The Revenue was $317.

70. *Public Health.*—Reliable statistics concerning the number and causes of deaths and the prevalence of disease are not obtainable, only the figures from the Government Hospital, Kuala Trengganu and the Government Dispensary Chukai being of any use.

Death returns are received from the Police for part of the district of Kuala Trengganu only. An Enactment providing for the Registration of Births and Deaths is being drafted and will, it is hoped, come into force in 1926.

The total number of patients treated during the year throughout the State including those treated by Travelling Dressers was 19,237 as compared with 3,935 in 1924. The total attendances were 57,991 compared with 22,169.

Of the 19,237 cases treated the prevailing diseases were:

	1924.	*1925.*
Intestinal worms	597	4,214
Skin Diseases	515	3,654
Yaws	240	2,963
Digestive	364	2,119
Fever (unspecified)	—	1,526
Influenza	225	1,194
Malaria	—	294
Tuberculosis	—	29
Other diseases	—	3,244

71. The Medical Officer makes the following remarks on the above:

"Reviewing this table it will be seen that helminthic disease is widespread. Until an adequate sanitary service is in force this disease is certain to prevail.

Skin diseases of various types are very common those of the tinea group being most in evidence.

Yaws appears to be met with principally along the sea board, gradually fading as the interior is reached. A campaign has been inaugurated to deal extensively with this disease. Extra personnel is being provided for in next year's estimates. Strategical bases have been decided upon and trained travelling dressers will proceed from these bases in all directions along the coast and inland. The treatment of this disease is gratifying. Bismuth Sodium Tartrate (Howards) is being used in solution and injected by the intramascular route. In early slight cases one injection is sufficient to cure. In the established cases especially where secondary infection is superimposed 4 or 5 injections are necessary. Hospital treatment is urged for contracture deformities with open lesions and for other cases where constant dressing and attention is necessary in addition to the specific treatment.

Fever unspecified claims a large record. These cases occurring along the sea board probably do not include many overlooked malaria cases. The fever is usually of the 3—5 days type and is difficult to categorize.

Communicable diseases. Influenza is seasonal arriving with the advent of the monsoon in November and continuing throughout the monsoon. It is of a very mild type. Serious complications are comparatively rare.

Malaria is endemic inland. So far as it is possible to state at present malaria does not occur along the sea board. All cases of malaria treated at the hospital and dispensaries were found to have contracted the disease inland.

Venereal disease.—The incidence of venereal disease in Trengganu is difficult to estimate. Of the total number of outpatients treated, *i.e.*, 19,237, there were 179 cases of venereal diseases, diagnosed—

Syphilis	18
Soft chancre	6
Gonorhoea	155,

while of the 382 admissions to Hospital there were 36 cases of venereal disease, diagnosed—

Syphilis	5
Soft chancre	1
Gonorhoea	30

Trengganu has been a more or less closed State until quite recently thereby having secured a large measure of protection from infection from outside.

Amongst the Malays gonorhoea is the most prevalent disease. I have not yet met a case of syphilis amongst Malays in Trengganu.

There were 4 epidemics of dysentery during the year.

(*a*) At Marang in January where there were 120 cases treated by a travelling dresser sent from Kuala Trengganu.

(*b*) At Merdang Buloh in March where 38 cases were treated by a travelling dresser sent from Kuala Trengganu.

(*c*) At Kemasik in June where 31 cases were treated by the Dresser from Chukai.

(*d*) At kampongs along the river Marang in July where 254 cases were treated by a travelling dresser sent from Kuala Trengganu.

The type of dysentery in these epidemics is not known but judging clinically from the symptoms and course it was probably ameobic in most cases.

With reference to the treatment of Yaws 3,898 attendances are recorded giving an average of 1.31 injections per patient. Assuming that patients return for treatment until cured this average indicates the efficiency of Bismuth Sodium Tartrate. This assumption is justified by the fact that the Malays are convinced that the treatment of Yaws is successful and are anxious to continue until all lesions disappear."

From my own experience during 25 years' service in five Malay States I can say that I have never seen such evidence of faith among the raiat in the efficiency of European medicine to cure a specific disease. I doubt too, speaking as a layman, if ever such good cause for faith has been provided.

The effects of the injections appear miraculous, and it is a wonderful sight to see crowds of stricken Malays, men, women, and children, jostling one another at the Kuala Trengganu dispensary in their efforts to get an early dig with the Medical Officer's needle every Saturday morning—the special morning set aside for 'Yaws'. It is heartrending to know that all their misery and deformities, so patiently borne, might have been obviated years ago had so simple a remedy been made available to them.

With the opening of three new dispensaries next year there is little doubt but that the number of cases treated will show an even more astonishing increase, and there is cause to hope that in a few years time yaws will be practically non-existent.

72. *Preventive Measures.*—Mosquito surveys have been carried out at the site of the new town at Kuala Trengganu and also at the site of the proposed new quarters for the Assistant Adviser, Kemaman. The presence of anopheline mosquitoes at both these sites indicates the possibility of malaria although no cases of malaria could be traced in the vicinity.

Vaccination.—Two travelling vaccinators have been at work in the State and it is to their credit that 11,382 successful vaccinations have been performed during the year.

73. The Assistant Medical Officer continued to work as Health Officer for Trengganu Town until the arrival of Dr. HARRISON who took over the duties himself. As he is in charge of the administrative and curative branches the time he can devote to the preventive branch is of necessity limited and the appointment of a Health Officer is one of the State's chief requirements.

74. *Hospitals.*—There is only one Hospital in Trengganu, situated at Kuala Trengganu. It was considerably more utilised than during the previous year, there being 382 admissions as compared with 158 in 1924.

There were 17 deaths, giving a percentage of 4.4 to the number of admissions compared with 5 deaths and a percentage of 2.6 in 1924.

Of the admissions the most common diseases were:—

Malaria	59 cases.	5 deaths.
Rheumatism	52 ,,	no ,,
Yaws	47 ,,	no ,,
Gonorrhœa	37 ,,	no ,,
Influenza	28 ,,	no ,,
Bowel diseases	17 ,,	4 ,,

There are only 2 Government dispensaries, one attached to the Government Hospital, and one at Chukai. As the Hospital is situated 1½ miles from the town, a separate dispensary is being opened in 1926 in the heart of the Town.

It is proposed to build three more dispensaries in the near future—one at Dungun, one at Besut, and one up river at Kuala Brang.

There are private Hospitals on the Kretai Plantations and at Bundi Mine.

B.—METEOROLOGICAL.

75. No proper meteorological records are kept, but the rainfall was as follows:—

Month.	Place.			
	Kuala Trengganu.	Kuala Kretai.	Ranggong.	Bundi mines.
	Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
January	9.67	6.80	7.54	...
February ...	3.37	10.19	9.53	...
March	5.70	10.17	18.26	...
April	9.20	7.01	4.88	...
May	1.87	3.80	6.72	...
June	3.72	4.62	4.61	...
July	1.53	3.45	4.03	...
August	2.33	6.43	4.91	...
September ..	1.05	6.21	7.25	...
October	19.39	23.59	26.21	...
November ...	46.52	31.43	33.55	...
December ...	6.60	19.31	27.09	...
TOTAL ...	110.95	133.01	154.63	146.48

Of the total of 110.95 inches registered at Kuala Trengganu, no less than 50 inches fell in 30 consecutive days of October and November.

The greatest rainfall recorded in 24 hours was 6·81 inches on the 17th January, 1925.

II.—POLICE AND CRIME.

A.—POLICE.

76. *Personal.*—Mr. M. LL. WYNNE, continued to act as Commissioner of Police throughout the year.

The approved strength of the Force was 248, and the actual strength rose from 216 at the beginning of the year to 230 at the end.

The ratio of Police to an estimated population of 165,000 is about one constable to 739 inhabitants.

The distribution at the end of the year (1343) was as follows:

Headquarters and Kuala Trengganu 135, Kemaman 25, Kretai 33, Dungun 15 and Besut 20.

There were 10 dismissals as compared with 12 in 1342, 80 in 1341, and 40 in 1340. Twenty-five recruits were discharged as unlikely to become efficient, as compared with 5 in 1342.

The number of men enrolled was 79 compared with 69 in 1342. Out of 129 applications for enlistment 52 were from Trengganu Malays, of whom 27 were accepted. Mr. WYNNE reports that the material offering was of poor quality, intelligence and physique, and that the Trengganu recruits were all illiterate.

At the end of Sha'aban 1343 Tengku MOHAMED BIN ALMERHUM Sultan AHMAD of Pahang, Assistant Commissioner Federated Malay States Police, was seconded for service as Assistant Commissioner of Police, Trengganu: his appointment has materially strengthened the force, for which the greatest difficulty is experienced in obtaining suitable material as officers It has not been possible to fill the post of Chief Inspector during the year.

77. *Cost.*—The cost of Police force was $96,294 as compared with $86,450 in 1342. Of the above amount $76,216 was on account of pay and allowances and $20,078 on account of other charges. The cost of the force was 9.55 per cent of the actual revenue for the year, as compared with 11.1 per cent in 1342.

78. *Buildings.*—At the close of the year there were 21 Police Stations, *viz.*:—

5 District Headquarter Stations.
4 Sub-district Stations.
9 Police Stations.
3 Police posts.

Of these 5 were permanent buildings.

The following Stations and buildings were completed and occupied during 1343.

Station and Lock ups, Chukai.
Combination Single and Married Barracks, Chukai.
Single Barracks Headquarters.
Store ,,
Lock ups extension ,,

4 other buildings were under construction but not completed.

The temporary station at Chendering was connected by telephone with Headquarters during the year.

The Phonophore connected with all coast stations between Kuala Trengganu and Kemaman did not give very satisfactory service: due principally to ineradicable habits of curiosity on the part of those in charge, leading to a desire to hear messages intended for stations further down the line.

79. *Training and Administration.*—Training of recruits and the brushing up of trained men continued throughout the year at Headquarters. Two more Non-commissioned Officers and 2 boy buglers were sent to the Kuala Lumpur Depôt, as in its previous year, for training. Musketry instruction was carried on by means of daily classes at Headquarters throughout the year. A new Rifle Range (300 yards) at Bukit Kechil, near Headquarters, was taken into use and found satisfactory.

The discipline of the force, considering the material of which it is composed, is very fair. The number of offences by N.C.Os. and men of the Police was 360 of which 4 were dealt with by the Courts, being offences against the Laws of the State.

80. *Executive duties.*—The revenue collected was $10,249, compared with $8,225 in 1342, and $6,716 in 1341.

One hundred and thirty-two rifles, 375 breech-loading guns, 932 muzzle loaders, and 116 revolvers and pistols were registered.

The policy pursued in regard to fire arms is to discourage the purchase of all revolvers and other weapons for personal protection except where there is especial need, and to encourage land owners to possess themselves of muzzle loading guns for the protection of their crops which suffer greatly from damage by deer, pig and squirrels. To this end a number of confiscated and other serviceable muzzle loaders in the possession of the Police were sold during the year at nominal prices to approved applicants. Ammunition for muzzle loaders is cheap and easy to procure.

The following licences were issued by the Police throughout the State:

Cattle slaughter 3,387, Hawkers 332, Dogs 231, Permits to travel armed 153, Permits to fire crackers 16, Exports of live-stock 740, Removal of live-stock 1,174. It is not possible to institute comparison with last year, as the figures given for 1342 were for Headquarters only.

B.—CRIME.

81. *Crime.*—The total number of reports recorded was 3,630 compared with 2,517 in 1342. Of these reports 1,329 for seizable, and 1,867 for non-seizable offences.

The most important offences reported were: Murder and homicide 7, gang robbery 1, robbery 40, house-breaking 59, grievous hurt 21, thefts (serious) 63, cattle thefts 81, counterfeit coin or notes 15, mischief by fire 27. With regard to the murder cases the most note-worthy was that of the 'amok' of Pa' Mat in Kuala Trengganu Town on the night of 26 Jemadi'l-akhir 1343 (22nd January, 1925) when out of 11 persons wounded 4 died. The murderer himself was shot by the Police the same night when partially disabled by wounds. The murderer started a fire which destroyed 21 houses before it was put out. Mr. WYNNE, the Commissioner of Police, was unfortunately absent in Kemaman at the time. He writes in his report "The most unsparing and valuable aid was rendered by the British Adviser, Mr. J. L. HUMPHREYS, by Captain BEST, Trigonometrical Surveyor, and

Dato' Sri LELA DI RAJA, who were early on the scene after the alarm had been given at 11-0 P.M. and who worked untiringly in locating the murderer and in assisting the victims of the fire until after the murderer had received his quietus at about 3 A.M."

As Mr. WYNNE points out, the apparent increase in serious crime as shown by statistics is not a real one but is due to the opening of new Police Stations which record reports which hitherto would have gone unreported.

82. *Supervision of Criminals.*—The taking of finger-prints was extended to all stations during the year, and the systematic photographing of bad characters was continued at Headquarters, there being now upwards of 500 on the roll.

A Prevention of Crimes Enactment was in course of preparation at the end of the year (1343) and was passed on 16th December, 1925. This should result in a considerable diminution of petty crimes.

83. In 1918 I visited Trengganu as Secretary to the Commission of Enquiry, part of whose duty was to enquire into the conduct of the Police. It is almost incredible that from practically the same material as the Commission then examined has been evolved the present Force. To Mr. CHEERS, who was the first Commissioner from October 1920 to October 1923, and to the present Commissioner, Mr. WYNNE, who succeeded him, is due the very highest credit for their extraordinarily successful work in the face of the greatest difficulties.

V.—GENERAL.

84. *Personal.*—His Highness the Sultan celebrated two birthdays during 1925, his 30th on the 9th January; and his 31st on the 29th December. The sixth anniversary of his accession was celebrated on 27th March.

Accompanied by the Mentri Besar, the State Secretary and other officials he visited Singapore and Kedah, and was away from Trengganu from 31st July to 6th September.

He also paid a visit to Kemaman in June, and went up river to Bundi when he inspected the Freda Lode mine and the dredge belonging to the Bundi Tin Mining Company. His Highness was hospitably entertained by the managers of these 2 companies and 2 houses were placed at the disposal of His Highness and his staff.

85. His Excellency the Acting High Commissioner, the Honourable Mr. E. S. HOSE, C.M.G. and Miss HOSE visited the State on July 17th and stayed until the 19th. His Excellency was accompanied by His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops, Major-General Sir THEODORE FRASER, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., and Miss FRASER.

Their Excellencies visited Chukai for a few hours on their return to Singapore.

86. On the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, the Dato' Sri AMAR DI RAJA, Dato' Mentri Besar, was granted the Honorary Commandership of the

Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. He had been previously raised from the title of Naib Mentri Besar to Mentri Besar.

87. *Appointments.*—Mr. J. L. HUMPHREYS, C.B.E., was British Adviser until the 5th May, 1925, when he proceeded to Kedah to act as British Adviser He was succeeded by Mr. J. W. SIMMONS.

Major C. E. BONE, M.C., took up the appointment of Superintendent of Surveys on the 10th May.

Dr. A. B. JESSER-COOPE, Medical Officer, was transferred to Singapore after nearly 3 years' service in Trengganu, and was relieved on the 4th September by Dr. N. H. HARRISON.

Tengku MOHAMED BIN ALMERHUM Sultan AHMAD MA'ATHAM SHAH, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Federated Malay States, was seconded for service as Assistant Commissioner of Police, Trengganu, on 25th March, 1925

Mr. P. A. B. MCKERRON was appointed to act as Assistant Adviser, Trengganu, on the 16th December, 1925. This post had been vacant since the transfer of Mr. J. V. COWGILL to Kemaman in June, 1924.

The only other European officials in the State, Messrs. Kempe, Cowgill, Laidlaw and Wynne remained throughout the whole year as Commissioner of Lands and Mines, Assistant Adviser, Kemaman, State Engineer and Commissioner of Police respectively.

88. It is impossible to close this report without a reference to the departure in May of Mr. J. L. HUMPHREYS, C.B.E. who was British Agent, from November, 1915 to May, 1919 when he was appointed British Adviser. What the State owes to his wise and patient advice and administration for over 9 years cannot be calculated. He was granted the honour of C. B. E. on the occasion of His Majesty's last birthday.

J. W. SIMMONS,

Acting British Adviser,

Trengganu.

18th April, 1926.

APPENDIX *A*.

Statistical Return A.H. 1330 (1912) to A.H. 1342 (1925).

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Farm Revenue.	Customs Revenue.	Land Revenue.	Trade with Singapore.		Exports of Tin-ore.
						Imports.	Exports.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	*Pikuls.*
1330 (1912) ...	191,418	188,044	*	*	*	1,275,569	1,782,724	6,776
1331 (1913) ...	182,011	196,717	*	*	*	1,217,692	1,976,691	5,559
1332 (1914) ...	166,380	178,424	*	*	*	1,242,410	1,962,772	6,374
1333 (1915) ...	183,723	183,470	101,470	7,978	14,717	1,266,654	1,989,372	6,680
1334 (1916) ...	236,798	234,687	88,939	40,809	11,517	1,157,788	2,079,642	7,979
1335 (1917) ...	392,791	288,646	97,739	103,466	19,774	1,187,917	2,306,804	7,244
1336 (1918) ...	545,857	399,337	64,596	115,039	26,545	1,459,429	3,749,900	10,194
1337 (1919) ...	647,563	642,085	94,133	141,911	17,020	1,911,014	3,816,670	10,580
1338 (1920) ...	874,674	661,778	77,410	316,468	33,261	1,571,789	3,544,905	8,117
1339 (1921) ...	547,619	759,054	33,393	235,884	27,630	803,234	2,022,587	6,711
1340 (1922) ...	669,763	858,303	51,837	249,744	21,664	629,689	2,092,247	7,240
1341 (1923) ...	642,679	788,902	30,329	286,934	22,769	798,083	2,747,605	7,955
1342 (1924) ...	779,032	766,534	25,564	373,138	49,804	1,031,300	3,460,790	9,706
1343 (1925) ...	1,007,282	899,475	37,613	493,348	62,317	2,410,568	5,742,532	16,178

* No figures available.

APPENDIX *B*.

Total Imports into Trengganu, 1925.

Articles.	How Stated.	From Singapore.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$		$
***A*.—Animals, Food Drinks and Tobacco.**							
Rice	Pikuls.	52,926	351,000	154,183	954,794	207,109	1,305,794
Other Grains	"	6,038	56,673	16	135	6,054	56,808
Milk	Cases.	5,469	71,794	...	...	5,469	71,794
Salt	Pikuls.	14,742	17,662	70,707	43,814	85,449	61,476
Sugar	"	20,653	203,740	...	...	20,653	203,740
Tobacco	"	1,094	104,811	13	685	1,107	105,496
Cigars and Cigarettes ...	"	659	166,693	2	643	661	167,336
Other Articles ...	"	...	...	...	..	...	355,258
Total Class *A* ...	...	...	972,373	...	1,000,071	...	2,327,702
***B*.—Raw Materials.**							
Silk	Pikuls.	422	364,267	...	...	422	364,267
Petroleum	Cases.	21,874	110,243	...	...	21,874	110,243
Other Articles ...	Pikuls.	...	...	...	...	...	102,613
Total Class *B* ...	...	...	474,510	...	...	...	577,123
***C*.—Manufactured Articles.**							
Dyed Cotton Goods ...	Pieces.	26,898	165,540	...	...	26,898	165,540
Thread	Pikuls.	11,491	446,679	...	...	1,491	446,679
Sarongs	Pieces.	207,993	284,330	...	..	207,993	284,330
Machinery	...	...	30,335	...	...	...	30,335
Other Articles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	687,855
Total Class *C* ...	...	...	926,884	...	...	...	1,614,739
***D*.—Parcel Post** ...	...	...	32,235	...	...	...	32,235
***E*.—Coin and Bullion**	...	...	4,567	...	...	...	4,567

		$
Total Class *A*.	...	2,327,702
" " *B*.	...	577,123
" " *C*.	...	1,614,739
" " *D*.	...	32,235
" " *E*.	...	4,567
Total Import Trade (including re-exports $1,110,416)	...	4,556,366

APPENDIX *B.—Continued.*

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM TRENGGANU, 1925.

ARTICLES.	How Stated.	TO SINGAPORE.		TO OTHER COUNTRIES.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$		$
A.—ANIMALS, FOOD DRINKS AND TOBACCO.							
Rice	Pikuls.	111,870	721,431	...	...	111,870	721,431
Dried fish	"	56,436	670,978	69	412	56,505	671,390
Arecanuts	"	2,861	80 773	8,371	223,135	11,232	303,908
Blachan	"	701	5,611	338	2 707	1,039	8,318
Salt	"	66,956	59,454	3,505	3,245	70,461	62,699
Sugar	"	2,352	22,758	4,735	43,333	7,087	66,091
Other Agricultural produce	"	...	31,393	...	...	...	31,393
Other Articles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207,396
Total Class *A* ...	...	...	1,592,398	...	272,832	...	2,072,626
B.—RAW MATERIALS.							
Copra	Pikuls.	28,047	337,330	...	..	28,047	337,330
Gambier	"	637	19,507	511	19,984	1,148	39,491
Tin-ore	"	19,653	1,348,963	...	...	19,653	1,348,963
Para Rubber	"	19,917	2,434,286	...	...	19,917	2,434,286
Marine Produce ...	...	...	47,239	...	...	...	47,239
Forest Produce ...	...	...	9,045	...	...	...	9,045
Rattan	Pikuls.	2,471	19,780	90	629	2,561	20,409
Other Articles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355,291
Total Class *B* ...	...	...	4,216,150	...	20,613	...	4,592,054
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.							
Silk Sarongs (pure) ...	Bales.	6,075	547,164	129	8,253	6,204	555,417
Half silk Sarongs ...	"	10,584	504,599	...	...	10,584	504,599
Cotton goods	Pieces.	19,871	62,026	...	...	19,871	62,026
Other Articles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285,974
Total Class *C* ...	...	...	1,113,789	...	8,253	...	1,408,016

	$
Total Class *A*.	2,072,626
" " *B*.	4,592,054
" " *C*.	1,408,016
Total Export Trade (including re-export $1,110,416)	8,072,696

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT OF LAND REVENUE, 1925.

No.	Details of Revenue.	Kuala Trengganu.	Kuala Brang.	Marang.	Kemaman.	Kemasik.	Kretai.	Paka.	Dungun.	Besut and Setiu.	Total.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1.	Land Rents	987	346	366	199	5,548	3,824	1,279	615	110	13,274
2.	Mining Rents	12,858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,858
3.	Permits, Forest Produce	726	2,969	532	1,474	528	333	719	700	2,450	10,431
4.	Temporary occupation of Crown Land ...	1,154	719	470	230	181	109	157	944	667	4,604
5.	Prospecting Licence	2,765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,765
6.	Individual Mining Licences	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
7.	Survey Fees	4,472	...	219	811	3,132	...	...	...	1,860	10,494
8.	Settlement Fees	3,108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,108
9.	Notice Fees	70	...	1	...	70	1	3	2	26	173
10.	Grant Fees	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
11.	Registration Fees	518	7	4	390	70	2	20	48	80	1,139
12.	Sale of Plans	147	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	176
13.	Miscellaneous	235	...	48	402	22	...	26	148	283	1,164
14.	Licences produce dealers	455	148	35	290	60	40	120	255	165	1,568
15.	Sale of Mining Lands	16,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,300
16.	Sale of Agricultural Lands	204	...	267	...	1,930	...	...	68	351	2,820
	Total ...	44,293	4,189	1,942	3,798	11,541	4,309	2,324	2,780	5,992	81,168

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER TO THE KEDAH GOVERNMENT

for the year 1343 A.H.

(2ND AUGUST, 1924—21ST JULY, 1925)

BY

A. S. HAYNES, *Acting British Adviser to the Kedah Government,*

WITH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER TO THE PERLIS GOVERNMENT

for the same period

BY

P. S. WILLIAMS, *Acting British Adviser to the Perlis Government.*

Alor Star:

PRINTED AT THE KEDAH GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1926.

STATE OF KEDAH

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STATE OF KEDAH.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1343 (2ND. AUGUST, 1924 TO 21ST. JULY, 1925).

[*The value of the dollar is 2s. 4d.*]

[*A picul is 133⅓ pounds av.*]

PREFATORY NOTE.

I—GEOGRAPHICAL.

1. Kedah is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula, situated between the parallels of 5.50 and 6.40 North Latitude and the meridians of 99.40 and 100.55 East Longitude. It is bordered on the interior by the Siamese States of Singora and Patani, and by the State of Perak (Federated Malay States); it extends northwards on the sea coast to the River Sanglang, its boundary with its Northern neighbour the State of Perlis (under British protection), and southwards to the Muda River, its boundary with Province Wellesley in the South: thence the State extends behind Province Wellesley down to the Northern bank of the Krian River, which forms its boundary with Perak.

2. The State includes the island of Langkawi, and a number of adjoining islands, of which Pulau Tuba is the largest. The mainland of Kedah is about 105 miles in length, and at its widest part is about 40 miles in width. Its area including the Langkawi group of islands is about 3,150 square miles. The two highest peaks of the mainland are Gunong Jerai—better known as Kedah Peak (3,986 feet) and Bukit Perak (2,820). Gunong Raia on Langkawi Island is 2,950 feet high.

II—HISTORICAL.

3. The earliest references to Kedah with its capital Langkasuka are to be found in the "Hikaiat Marong Mahawangsa" or "Kedah Annals". Various mention of Queddah is made by Portuguese and Dutch writers and in 1592 Captain Lancaster called at Pulopinaon (Penang).

4. During the next 200 years the fortunes of Kedah varied under the rule of Siam until in 1786 A.D. under Captain Light's "Agreement with the King of Queddah for the cession of Prince of Wales' Island" Penang was occupied and the British Flag hoisted there on 12th August, 1786.

5. This Agreement was modified by Treaty in 1791 whereby the Kedah Government was to receive $6,000 every year from the Honourable East India Company " so long as the English continue in possession of Pulo Pinang. In 1800 the strip of coast territory now known as Province Wellesley was ceded to the Honourable East India Company in return for a further $4,000 per annum. These annual payments are still made by the Straits Settlements Government.

6. Upon the occupation of Kedah in 1821 A.D., the Siamese Government divided the kingdom of Kedah into four parts: Setul, Perlis, Kubang Pasu and Kedah, placing each under a separate ruler. In A.D. 1843, the Sultan of Kedah (who after his escape to Province Wellesley in 1821 had lived in retreat in Malacca) was allowed to return to Alor Star, and to-reassume the rulership of the last mentioned of these four parts. Setul, Perlis and Kubang Pasu, however, remained under their separate rulers, who were made independent of the Sultan of Kedah.

7. Kubang Pasu is a sparsely populated district in the interior of Kedah, between Kota Star and the Singora frontier, and when Tunku Anum, the Rajah of Kubang Pasu, died some years later, the Siamese Government allowed the district to become again part of Kedah. It is now administered by a District Officer. The Raja of Perlis is independent of the Sultan of Kedah, and has an entirely separate Government. Setul is now a part of Siam.

8. His Highness Sir Abdul Hamid Halimshah, K.C.M.G., ibni Sultan Ahmad Tajudin, the present Sultan, succeeded to the throne in the year A.D. 1881. In consequence of His Highness' bad health, his eldest son H. H. Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O., has acted as Regent since the year 1914.

On the 23rd July, 1905, the Sultan issued an Edict appointing a Council of State to assist in the "Administration of all Public Affairs".

On the 10th March, 1909, the Anglo-Siamese Treaty was signed, whereby the sovereignty of Kedah was transferred from Siam to Great Britain.

On the 1st November, 1923, at Singapore, a treaty was signed between the British and the Kedah Governments, by which the Kedah Government agreed to continue under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who shall exercise the rights of suzerainty, and also to accept a British Adviser.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1343.

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. Completed returns for the year A.H. 1343 give the following figures:—

Revenue	$5,970,148	(Estimated $5,351,065).
Expenditure	$5,671,697	(Estimated $5,865,214).

The actual excess of Assets at the end of the year was $4,055,647.

2. During the course of the year the outstanding balance of the Federated Malay States loan, $800,000 was paid off; the State is now free of public debt.

3. The progress of revenue during the past 4 years is shown by the following figures:—

A.H.	$
1340	4,966,904
1341	5,081,138
1342	5,499,562
1343	5,970,148
1344 (Estimated)	5,376,809

4. In the past year the following items showed substantial increases:—

Customs ($191,136), Opium ($83,893), Licences ($50,146), Lands ($84,764), and Land Sales ($77,122).

The figures reflect a general return of prosperity, due largely to the improved position of rubber.

5. Expenditure in 1343 was less than the estimate by $193,517 (the principal savings being on Surveys and Miscellaneous). Of the provision for Public Works Extraordinary, $1,014,652, the sum of $1,004,718 was expended, a satisfactory result. In 1342, partly owing to shortage of staff many works were left uncompleted and required large re-votes in 1343.

6. The Audit Office made considerable progress, the total number of queries being 337 as against 446 in 1342, indicating better supervision by Heads of Departments of the work of their subordinates. The work of checking Government stores was proceeded with..

There were no prosecutions for embezzlement or fraud.

7. The following statement shows the assets and liabilities at the end of 1343:—

Liabilities.	$	*Assets.*	$
Deposits ..	568,984	Cash	297,345
Excess of Assets ..	4,055,647	Advances ..	27,206
		Cash-in-transit ..	29,845
		Imprests ..	21,720
		Investments ..	4,063,086
		Loans	100,415
		Suspense ..	85,014
	$4,624,631		$4,624,631

8. The returns of Revenue and Expenditure for the past five years are to be found in Appendices "A" and " B ".

II.—STATE COUNCIL AND LEGISLATION.

9. There were 56 meetings of the State Council at which, in addition to the ordinary work of administration, the following Enactments were passed:—

Waters Enactment 1343.
Courts Enactment 1339, Amendment Enactment 1343.
Entertainments Enactment 1343.
Quarantine and Diseases of Animals Enactment 1343.
Pawnbroking Farms Enactment 1343.
Government Officers' Guarantee Fund Enactment 1343.
Police Amendment Enactment 1343.
Rubber Dealers—Mineral Ore Buyers Enactment 1335, Amendment Enactment 1343.
Births and Deaths Amendment Enactment 1343.
Lunatics Enactment 1343.
Land Enactment 1343.
Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Enactment 1343.
Excise Enactment 1343.
Customs Enactment 1343.
Civil Procedure Code Amendment Enactment 1343.
Land Revenue Enactment 1332, Amendment Enactment 1343.
Rubber Restriction Enactment 1341, Amendment Enactment 1343.
Drinking Shops Enactment 1334, Amendment Enactment 1343.

Arbitrations Enactment 1343.
Motor Cars Enactment 1343.
Toddy Enactment 1336, Amendment Enactment 1343.

10. Rules under the following Enactments were also passed during the year:—

Waters Enactment 1343.
Courts Amendment Enactment 1343.
Entertainments Enactment 1343.
Pawnbrokers Enactment 1343.
Quarantine Enactment 1343.
Export of Rubber Restriction Enactment.
Estate Toddy Shops Enactment.
Women and Girls' Protection Enactment.
Land Enactment.
Courts Enactment.
Motor Cars Enactment.
Toddy Enactment.

III.—LANDS.

11. The total land revenue was $1,070,842 against an estimate of $918,920 and an actual revenue of $983,783 in 1342. The increase was due to the rise in Commission and Registration Fees, consequent on a large increase in the number of transfers resulting from the high price of Rubber. Auction sales in Kota Star and Kuala Muda Districts realised good prices, and helped to swell the total for premia.

Arrears of Land tax and Land rent were again reduced from $3,823 in 1342 to $2,325.

12. The total expenditure was $261,368 against $234,479 in 1342, the increase being mainly under the head of Salaries.

13. There was a larger demand for land in blocks of over 50 relongs, 51 applications being received for a total of 15,846 relongs, and 11 applications remaining over from last year for a total of 3,774 relongs. 25 applications were approved for a total of 7,136 relongs and 9 were refused. There were 4,827 applications for small holdings of which 2,260 were approved, covering 9,099 acres, and 789 were refused. 5,061 applications remained to be dealt with.

14. The area of land in the State alienated for agriculture now stands at 843,717 relongs comprised in 114,970 holdings.

This area is held as follows:—

	No. of holdings.	Area in relongs.
Final Grants after Survey (Surat Putus) ..	25,501	363,982
Old Grants (Surat Putus Lama)	5,736	70,975
Provisional Grants (Surat Kechil) ..	49,524	301,829
Old Authorities for Occupation (Permits and Banchi Sewa)	22,913	42,241
Authorities for Occupation after approval of application (Surat Akuan)	11,296	64,690
TOTAL ..	114,970	843,717

The total area is 8,763 relongs more than in 1342.

15. The number of new Grants (Surut Putus) registered during the year was 4,681 and the number issued was 3,791. 7,088 were awaiting issue at the end of the year.

2,304 Surat Kechils were issued.

5,124 transfers for value, 1,248 transfers by gift, 1,815 charges, and 4,277 miscellaneous documents were registered during the year.

16. The following summary shows the estimated revenue, the revenue actually collected, and the arrears carried forward in the various Land Offices:—

District.	Estimated Revenue.	Revenue actually collected.	Arrears carried forward.
Kota Star	172,200	188,857	861
Kubang Pasu	85,650	86,513	696
Langkawi	13,510	14,625	1
Yen	27,050	31,201	—
Padang Trap	9,260	9,512	1
Kuala Muda	282,500	368,590	357
Kulim	209,000	242,554	139
Bandar Bahru	87,050	97,223	—
Baling	24,250	22,998	249
Sik	9,050	9,623	21

Full returns are shown in Appendix "C".

17. The issue of Rubber Restriction Coupons was again a handicap to the Land Offices, and the whole time of the Assistant Adviser, Lands, was taken up with Restriction work.

18. Che Mohamed Sheriff, Director of Lands, proceeded on 4 months' leave on 1st. Zulkhaidah and Che Yeop Abdullah, Assistant Director, acted for him. Mr. N. Kendall and Mr. A. E. Coope were Adviser, and Assistant Adviser, Lands, respectively throughout the year.

IV.—SURVEYS.

19. A total chainage of 341,159 (4,304 miles) was measured as compared with 382,487 (4,781 miles) in the previous year. Some 6,019 lots comprising 29,386 acres were surveyed as against 5,685 lots comprising 26,448 acres in 1342: while 7,313 lots covering 78,046 acres were demarcated compared with 9,374 lots covering 54,669 acres in 1342. The total field cost was $171,986 as against $155,232 in the previous year. The increase in cost is due to the fact that the work is completed in easily accessible and thickly populated areas, and the scattered nature of the work remaining makes supervision and transport difficult, thus tending to increase the cost.

20. Preliminary work for the mapping of areas in Eastern Kedah was done by the F.M.S. Topographical Survey Department. Two hills were selected and prepared in Baling District for the erection of permanent signal stations.

21. A total of 7,005 final and provisional titles were prepared as against 7,779 in 1342. Tracings for the preparation of a new State map on a scale of two miles to an inch were prepared and sent to the office of the Surveyor General, F.M.S. This map has now been published. Eight mukim maps comprising 21 sheets were prepared for lithographing.

Up to the end of 1343 approximately 96,470 lots covering 614,500 acres have been located, demarcated and mapped.

22. All Surveyors were brought in to District Headquarters in Ramthan for tuition but results did not come up to expectation, and other arrangements will be made for 1344.

In the Head Office the Computing Branch has not kept pace with the Field, but the Drafting Branch has dealt with all the work sent to it by the Computing Branch.

23. About 70,000 holdings await final survey. If new alienations continue proportionately to the normal increase in the agricultural population, and allowing for the inevitable increase and sub-divisional surveys, it will be quite seventeen years before arrears disappear.

The number of lots surveyed, but in or awaiting action in office now represents nearly two years' output. An increase of personnel for the Computing Branch and an adjustment of personnel between that Branch and the Drafting Branch, or else a considerable alteration in existing methods, appears inevitable.

24. Mr. W. J. C. Stevens was in charge throughout the year.

V.—AGRICULTURE.

25. The area planted with wet padi increased in 1343 by 13,552 relongs to 226,840 relongs in all. In addition 4,355 relongs were planted with dry padi. The total yield was over 50,000,000 gantangs, showing an increase of over 13 millions over 1342.

Owing to a sufficiency of water and absence of blight etc., the crops were good.

26. Trials were again carried out with seed of selected pure strains, but the yield was not so good as in 1342.

Improvements have been obtained over the whole State by manuring and by changes of seed.

27. During 1343, 8,786 fresh coconut trees were planted. The industry prospers, and raiats can take up land at a rent of only 20 cents per relong for 4 years near the sea, and for 7 years inland. There was an increase in the copra trade.

Less damage was done this year by pigs and rats owing to the clearing of undergrowth and cutting down of jungle. Black beetle and red stripe weevil did a certain amount of damage, as did also lightning and a disease called "Budrot."

28. The rubber industry is also looked after by the department and advice is given to estates which are troubled with diseased trees. Large estates are clean and well looked after, but small estates suffer from undergrowth, lallang, disease, and trees damaged by excessive tapping since the rise in rubber.

29. The European vegetable garden on Gunong Jerai progressed during the year, and a sum of $1,200 was voted to enlarge the garden. A site was chosen and 2 relongs commenced clearing during the year.

30. Weekly fairs for marketing agricultural produce in Malay localities were started during the year, and by the end of the year they were being held in five different districts.

31. Gardening is popular in Malay Schools, and vegetables, beans, brinjals, etc. are grown. Many people also grow vegetables in the kampongs, and many areca-nut trees have been planted in Bandar Bahru and Kuala Muda Districts.

32. A tea estate started by a European on the Sik Road seems to be prospering, and another European has started a coffee and lime estate. Cocoa is being tried at Gunong Jerai and Anak Bukit Gardens, and the trees seem to be doing well.

33. Five merchants tried to grow cotton, but unfortunately did not hit off the season and planted in unsatisfactory soil. There is hope however, and it might be tried again.

VI.—MINES.

34. The total revenue from all sources connected with mining amounted to $92,716.13 an increase of $7,854.26 over 1342, and of $18,916.13 over the estimate. A large increase in export duties was due to increased output, and the high average price of tin.

35. The actual weight of tin ore and wolfram exported was 6,483.40 piculs and 2,977.02 piculs respectively.

36. The number of mines coolies employed was 1,701, an increase of 231 over 1342.

37. Fifteen applications for land totalling 1,184 relongs were received of which 3 were approved, 11 refused which were for land either in prohibited areas or close to bendang land, and one had not been decided on at the end of the year.

Ten prospecting applications were received for 10,059 relongs. Four Exclusive Prospecting Licences were issued for 2,019 relongs in Langkawi, and one for 50 relongs in Yen District to prospect for mica. An application to prospect a large area in Yen District with a view to dredging was under consideration at the end of the year. . Five General Prospecting Licences were issued and four applications were refused.

38. Conditions improved in the Temin bendang area owing to the stopping of nearly all the lampans in the watershed.

Some trouble was occasioned by the bursting of dams in the Bukit Ibu workings in Baling District, but a new dam which is being completed by the Company should effect an improvement.

One new open-cast mine was opened at Semiling, and another was closed down in the same District.

No work was done on the marble concession in Langkawi.

39. It is advisable to repeat the remark made in the Annual Reports for the two previous years in succession, namely that Kedah is essentially a padi country and where the two industries clash, mining must give way. The location and working of lodes is perhaps the only form of mining enterprise which can be actively encouraged without detriment to padi.

VII.—FORESTS.

40. An area of about 23,000 acres less two areas near Weng and Sik more suitable for padi was added to the Bukit Seblah Reserve, and five areas totalling 3,341 acres were reserved for supplying the raiat's requirements of forest produce.

41. An exploration of the country north of Sok showed that the forest between Sok and Keta-Ok is mostly swamp and not worth reserving whilst between Keta-Ok and Ketong it is mostly bamboo with some sporadic Merbau, and is worth reserving for the bamboo alone.

42. 126.39 miles of reserve boundary were demarcated during the year by the Department. 235.91 miles were repaired at $15.37 per mile. The Conservator reports that it will be possible to reduce this expenditure considerably in future years.

43. The plantation on Gunong Jerai was upkept at a cost of $1,638.92. Lalang is still a serious pest but it is hoped to keep it down by planting Batai.

Taban Merah (Gutta Percha) was planted as an experiment but owing to drought only 409 seedlings survived out of 1,000.

44. The total return of timber, firewood and charcoal for the State fell from 29,644.28 tons in 1342 to 27,721.24 tons. The total outturn of Class I and II timber was 15,479 tons, an increase of 1,685 tons over 1342, whilst the amount exported was 4,997 tons, a decrease of 467 tons.

45. In Rabial-Akhir, the tapping of Chengal for Damar was begun in Gunong Bongsu Reserve. Damar was collected from 99 out of 431 trees tapped at a cost of $534.30, but was not sold during the year. This cost is high and should be reduced when the coolies gain experience. There are sufficient Chengal trees in the Bukit Enggang and Bukit Sungkop Reserves to justify tapping.

46. Mr. C. Smith was in charge until he went on leave on the 9th. Zulhaidjah (1st. July 1925) when Mr. A. B. S. Boswell relieved him.

VIII.—COURTS.

47. The Court of Appeal consisting of Sir Walter Shaw, Chief Justice, Straits Settlements, and Mr. Justice Whitley, sat twice during the year and disposed of 9 Civil and 5 Criminal Appeals.

48. The First Division of the High Court heard 60 Civil and 47 Criminal Appeals, and in its original jurisdiction dealt with 11 Civil and 6 Criminal cases. There were six murder cases, in one of which the death sentence was imposed.

The Second Division of the High Court heard 129 Civil Appeals and 64 Criminal Appeals. In its original jurisdiction 493 Civil and 143 Criminal cases were disposed of. Appendix "D" gives the number of cases tried in the Magistrates' and District Courts during the year.

49. The revenue collected amounted to $145,189.00.

50. Tuan Syed Hassan Barakabah and Tuan Syed Mansur Aljaffri officiated throughout the year as Chief Malay Judge and Second Malay Judge respectively.

Mr. Franklyn Robinson acted as European Judge and Legal Adviser until 17th Ramthan, 1343 (11-4-25) when Mr. M. D. Daly returned from leave.

IX.—POLICE.

51. The total strength of the Force at the end of the year was 735 of all ranks. The European Officers consisted of one Commissioner, two Assistant Commissioners, and three Chief Inspectors.

Recruiting was satisfactory, 51 being taken on the strength, including 4 Sikhs. No Malays who are not natives of Kedah and educated are now enlisted.

52. Discipline on the whole was good. Out of 1,293 offences there were 1,260 convictions. This is an increase of nearly 300 on 1342, but is accounted for by the better discipline maintained, and the greater readiness on the part of N.C.O's to report trivial offences.

The health of the Force was on the whole good.

53. Chief Detective Inspector Hillary of Sungei Patani was in charge of the Detective Branch. The strength allowed for the whole State is 40, which is reported to be insufficient for the amount of work to be done. The work of this Branch was satisfactory.

54. 8,366 dogs were registered during the year, and 2,857 dogs were destroyed.

Firearms registered and re-registered amounted to 4,402.

Registration of vehicles in Sungei Patani, Bandar Bahru and Kulim was carried out by the Police.

Cattle registration was continued and 47,667 head were registered during the year.

55. Thirty-five fires were reported during the year, the total damage done being $28,129.93. The Brigade was not called out.

56. There was a very welcome fall in the number of robberies and gang robberies, the decrease being almost 50 per cent. This is due to the arrest and sentence to long terms of imprisonment of three well known leaders, and to a good raid by the Siamese Police on the Siam-Kedah frontier, resulting in the breaking up of the organised gangs. There were 12 murders in the year compared with 19 in 1342.

57. Twenty-eight persons were banished during the year.

58. The Police carried out the work under the Women and Girls Protection Ordinance.

59. Mr. W. E. Speers, Commissioner of Police returned from leave on 1st. January 1925, when Mr. B. W. Allen reverted to his appointment as Assistant Commissioner of Police South Kedah. Mr. G. B. Linford was re-transferred to the F.M.S. on 21st January, 1925.

X.—PRISONS.

60. There are three main prisons in Kedah, at Alor Star, Sungei Patani, and Kulim. Prisoners sentenced to one year or more are sent to Alor Star. There are also 7 district lock-ups where short sentence prisoners can be kept.

61. The prison population was as follows:—

Alor Star	902
Sungei Patani	424
Kulim	212
Lock-ups	325
TOTAL ..	1,863

At Alor Star the daily average was 404 as against 381 for the previous year. There were also 19 Kedah long service prisoners in Singapore Gaol.

62. Seventeen prisoners were banished during the year.

63. The health of the prisoners was not so good as last year. There were 12 deaths at Alor Star, 4 at Sungei Patani, and 1 at Kulim.

64. The various industries, with the exception of the book-binding department, were fully occupied throughout the year and the manufacture of honeycomb towels was started. The actual revenue earned was $88,098.45 against $5,990 in the previous year, and articles made and supplied to Government departments were valued at $49,812.64 as against $49,578. At Sungei Patani the sale of vegetables realised $813, an increase of nearly $100.

65. Extensive alterations were made at Kulim to the two wards for sentenced prisoners, with a view to improving ventilation. New latrines, bath house, and kitchen were built and both wards enclosed within iron gratings and rails.

66. At Alor Star work was started on 10 new quarters for married warders. The old hospital was demolished, and the new hospital was in course of construction, a section of one of the wards being used temporarily as a hospital. The ground adjoining the execution shed and remand prison was enclosed by an extension of the Prison walls, and a new workshed commenced in the new yard.

67. Mr. N Kendall acted as Superintendent throughout the year. Dr. R. B. Hawes acted as Assistant Superintendent at Sungei Patani, and Dr. J. T. Clarke at Kulim until 4th Jemadil-Akhir when he was temporarily relieved by Mr. A. E. Coope, who handed over to Dr. J. Portelli on 25th Jemadil-Akhir. Mr. A. E. Watson, Chief Gaoler, went on leave on 14th Safar, and was relieved by Mr. E. V. Thomas from the F.M.S. Prisons Department.

XI.—MEDICAL.

68. Eight Government Hospitals were maintained, and 16,659 patients treated therein as against 13,657. The death-rate was 7.47 per cent as against 7.48 per cent, and excluding deaths which occurred within 48 hours of admission the rate was 5.55 per cent.

69. There was a travelling launch Dispensary on the river over a short period; only seven trips were possible but during these over 1,000 persons attended for treatment. A travelling ambulance Dispensary was also started and covered 5,440 miles by road in nine months, and showed 18,178 attendances.

70. The prevailing diseases were malaria, ulcers, venereal diseases, ankylostomiasis, respiratory diseases, dysentery, and pulmonary tuberculosis. There was a marked rise in admissions on account of Malaria towards the end of the year.

71. 5,995 injections of Neo-Salvarsan were given for puru (yaws) during the year as against 7,620 in 1342. The decrease is probably due to the actual decrease in the amount of puru in the Districts which have been reached.

There were 17,419 vaccinations during the year, against 20,568 in 1342. There was one case of small-pox at Kuala Sala early in the year.

72. There were 210 deaths connected with pregnancy, which is practically the same as in 1342.

73. There were 112 Kedah lunatics under treatment at the Tanjong Rambutan Mental Hospital at the beginning of the year and 113 at the end. A new Enactment was passed bringing the procedure into line with that elsewhere.

74. There remained 53 lepers at Pulau Jerejak and 5 at Pulau Pangkor Laut maintained by the State, and there were 30 awaiting admission.

75. At the outdoor dispensaries 38,636 cases were treated as against 18,698 in 1342; 26,370 of them were Malays.

76. The revenue and expenditure of the Department were $42,884.65 and $293,146.80 respectively compared with $35,192.01 and $280,471.16 in 1342.

77. Dr. D. Bridges, State Surgeon, went on leave on 18-8-43 and was relieved by Dr. A. G. H. Smart.

Two Dressers' Grade Examinations were held at which 1 passed for 3rd Grade, 5 for 2nd, and 1 for 1st Grade.

XII.—HEALTH.

78. The population of Kedah in 1343 was estimated at 375,500.

The birth-rate per mille was 28.33 and the death-rate 23.02. It was discovered during the year that still births were registered as live births, and in some cases infants which had lived only a few hours as deaths. It is unlikely that the figures quoted for birth or death rates are accurate.

79. The rate of infantile mortality was given as 151.45, but should probably be higher. The previous year's rate cannot be compared with the rate for 1343, owing to the registration of still births. A separate register of still births is now being kept.

80. Approval has been given for the appointment of a Lady Medical Officer in 1344 for Infant Welfare Work.

81. The Health Officer paid 54 visits to estates. The annual death-rate on a total estate population of labourers and dependents of 42,295 was 25.37 per mille, the rate for labourers only being 14.40 per mille.

Practically all the Vernacular Schools were inspected during the year, and a much larger total of pupils was seen than in previous years.

82. A Mosquito Destruction Board was constituted during the year consisting of the State Surgeon, (Chairman), State Engineer, Health Officer, and the Secretary Sanitary Board, Kota Star, (Secretary). Two meetings were held before the State Surgeon went on leave, and since then the State Engineer and Acting State Surgeon (and Health Officer) have collaborated in carrying on the work of the Board.

83. The chief matters dealt with were anti-malarial work at (1) Bukit Kayu Hitam, (2) on an area in Maxwell Road in Alor Star, and (3) in Kulim.

With regard to (1) a complete contour and mosquito survey was made during the year, and a proposal was made to carry out sub-soil draining. During the interval this area is being controlled by regular oiling.

As regards (2) work was carried out under the Public Works Department to eliminate certain well established anopheline breeding places: this was completed during the year.

As regards (3) a mosquito survey was continued throughout the year and a contoured plan was under preparation.

84. Regular oiling was carried on throughout the year at Alor Star, Kulim, and Sungei Patani, in the first two places by the Medical Department, and this oiling was controlled by frequent mosquito surveys.

85. The Health Officer writes:—

"Laboratory work consisted of a large number of examinations made to determine species of mosquitoes. If time allowed, most useful work could be done towards determining the species of transmitter in the case of the annual rise in malaria apparently just before the breaking of the South-West monsoon, and what combination of conditions determines why this carrier should be specially dangerous, that is infective, at this period.

The amount of the malaria seen at other times, apart from that occurring on certain well recognised sites, is not remarkable, although conditions do not seem to be widely different from those prevalent during epidemic phases."

86. The health work of the State was shared between the State Surgeon and the Medical Officer, Central Kedah, until 24-3-43 (23-10-24). On that date Dr. A. G. H. Smart, the Health Officer, returned from leave, and did health work until 14-8-43 (10-3-25), from which date he was acting as State Surgeon in addition.

XIII.—VETERINARY.

87. In the first month of the year there was an outbreak of rinderpest in mukim Pinang Tunggal, Central Kedah. Fourteen cattle were affected of which 4 died and 10 were destroyed. In addition 8 contact cattle were destroyed. The outbreak was confined to this one area.

88. There was a small outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the Kulim District in the early part of the year, which spread to the Bandar Bahru District. Thirty-three cattle in all were affected and recovered. A second outbreak occurred in Sungei Patani amongst cattle imported from Penang and spread to Kulim and Baling Districts. 1,620 cattle were affected of which 34 died and 1,506 recovered. This outbreak was stamped out early in 1344.

89. There were 12 cases of rabies in dogs in North Kedah late in the year. The disease still exists and has spread as far as Sungei Patani after the close of the year. The outbreak was traced to Perlis and may be connected with an outbreak of this disease in Southern Siam. Import of dogs from Perlis and Siam was prohibited.

90. There was a decrease in the import and export trade of cattle owing to the necessity of enforcing restrictions against Siam throughout the year, and against Penang and Perak for two months each. The export and import figures for cattle and buffaloes were 2,976 and 299 respectively as against 4,086 and 579 in the previous year.

91. The question raised by Kedah of the establishment of an Institute for Veterinary Research Work in Malaya remained unsettled.

92. Cattle enclosures were erected at Selama and Baling for the purpose of examining cattle for export and import, and a brick wall was constructed at the former place. Cattle shelters were also erected at the Animal Quarantine Station at Padang Besar.

93. Mr. J. J. Fleury was in charge of the Department until 18-8-43 when he went on leave. He was succeeded by Mr. Macmillan, Assistant Commissioner of Police, North Kedah, who was in turn succeeded by Mr. R. Macgregor, who was lent by the F.M.S. until the return of Mr. Fleury.

XIV.—EDUCATION.

94. The revenue amounted to $14,770.16 and the expenditure to $240,263.26. The cost of erecting and maintaining school buildings is not included.

95. At the Government English School, Alor Star, there were 432 names on the roll at the end of the year, a decrease of 1 from 1342. The attendance averaged 94.7 per cent.

96. In the Cambridge Local Examinations held in December, 1924, 19 boys out of 27 qualified for the Junior Local Certificate, 9 being Malays, 8 Chinese and 2 Indians. One Probationer Assistant Master (Malay) also qualified. In the School Certificate Examination 5 out of 6 passed—3 Malays and 2 Indians. Two of the Malays were sent to England, and the third to the Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim, to continue their studies, all at Government expense.

97. The remodelled Administration Block and four new rooms in the main building were completed during the year.

98. The Boy Scouts made great progress, and with the help of a special vote of $500 from Government, camps were held for periods amounting in all to 10 days. Part was taken in most of the Government and School Celebrations and Sports and at a special parade on Empire Day a message was read from His Highness the Regent.

99. At the English School, Sungei Patani, 119 names were on the roll at the end of the year, an increase of 29 from 1342. A shop house was rented to provide extra accommodation. The percentage of attendance was 92.4 per cent. A troop of 2 patrols of Boy Scouts was formed, and made their first appearance on the birthday of His Highness the Sultan.

100. Vernacular Schools numbered 69, an increase of 2. Five Head Teachers' quarters of a new type were erected. A number of temporary schools were paved with cement floors, and the work of providing schools with fences and wells continued.

Annual examinations were held with, on the whole, satisfactory results, although improvement is wanted in Standard III.

The average enrolment at all Vernacular Schools was 7,131, with an average attendance of 6,103, increases of 348 and 347 respectively over 1342.

101. Further progress was made with instruction in Handwork, Basketry etc., and as in 1342 exhibits were sent to the Agri-Horticultural Show at Kuala Lumpur, and 6 prizes obtained. Progress was made in School gardening.

102. One Kedah student completed the Teacher's Training Course at Taniong Malim, and received an appointment in Kedah. Four new students joined the College.

103. At the Malay Girls' School at Kampong Bahru under Miss Waddell, 29 girls were on the roll at the end of the year, an increase of 6. The average attendance was 90 per cent. Numbers are strictly limited and admission is keenly prized. Initial difficulties were satisfactorily overcome and H. H. The Regent on his return from Europe in Rabi-al-Akhir expressed himself well pleased with the progress made.

104. Mr. E. A. G. Stuart went on leave in Rabi-al-Akhir and was away until the end of the year. During his absence Mr. H. Ball administered the Department.

XV.—LABOUR.

105. As returns are made according to the English Calendar, this report deals with the period 1-7-24 to 30-6-25 (28-11-42 to 8-12-43).

106. The total number of labourers employed by estates, mines, and Government Departments, on 30-6-25 was 43,146 as against 41,256. This represents an increase of 4½ per cent in the total number and 9½ per cent in the number of South Indian labourers. The decrease in Chinese labourers is due to the transfer of several Chinese-owned estates to European Companies.

The death rate amongst Indian labourers was 16.20 per mille compared with 17.94 per mille in 1342.

The prevailing rate of wages was 40 cents for men and 30 cents for women.

There were 557 places of employment, and 48 estates reported abandonment of work and payment off of their labour force.

107. The number of State aided Indian immigrants who arrived in Kedah during the year was 4,541 adults and 1,007 minors, compared with 4,736 and 924 respectively in 1342. Of these 4,196 were recruited by licensed Kanganies and 1,352 left India as voluntary emigrants.

This year 23,514 Indians were engaged locally as against 22,998 in the previous year. This number is somewhat deceptive as it includes re-engagements of nomadic labourers.

108. One hundred and nine visits were made to estates by Assistant Protectors of Labour and 615 by Labour Inspectors.

Thirteen prosecutions were undertaken by the Department for offences against the Labour Laws and 12 convictions were obtained. One case was pending at the close of the year.

There were no serious disturbances. Some 22 labourers struck work on a European Estate, but returned to work after a visit by the Assistant Protector of Labour.

There were 34 estate schools in Kedah. Most of them were very elementary, and only two qualified for a grant-in-aid.

During the year no whole time officer was appointed to Kedah, the work being carried out by the Assistant Controller of Labour, Penang.

XVI.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

109. Mr. T. W. H. Kingston continued to act as Protector of Chinese throughout the year. In Ramthan the Protector was given the powers of an Assistant Superintendent, Monopolies and Customs.

110. Six societies were registered during the year. The numer of registered societies is now 38, and the number of those exempted 11. One Co-operative Society applied for registration.

The number of cases enquired into totalled 297 as against 77 in 1342. They were as follows:—

Enquiries under the Protection of Women and Girls Enactment	41
Complaints regarding domestic matters, maintenances, the custody of children, etc.	89
Complaints regarding labourers' wages	100
Miscellaneous	67

111. The traffic in women and girls from China via Siam was serious early in the year. Many suspicious cases were stopped, and prosecutions resulted in the conviction of 2 women engaged in the import trade and of 3 persons acting as receivers. They were ordered to be banished.

The Siamese Government assisted by making stricter enquires in the case of Chinese female immigrants, and the Protector of Chinese reports that the railway traffic has now practically stopped.

Before this stoppage it was found that many young girls were being imported into Kedah, and after a few months being sent to Penang. A round up led to congestion of the Home, which was met by the placing of an empty house at the Department's disposal by a local Chinese.

Two relongs of land were acquired as a site for a new Home.

XVII.—SANITARY BOARDS.

112. The principal Sanitary Boards of the State are in the districts of Kota Star, Kubang Pasu, Kuala Muda, and Kulim. The chief townships are respectively Alor Star, Jitra, Sungei Patani, and Kulim, but smaller townships in the vicinity of these are placed as far as possible under the main Boards, and there are also other controlled building areas.

113. The revenue of the Kota Star Board was $71,574 as against $64,302 in 1342. There was an increase of $5,160 under heading Vehicles Registration, and of $1,000 in Water Rates. The expenditure amounted to $62,137 as against $56,127 in 1342, and included $6,942 Special Expenditure. A new 2-ton Albion lorry was purchased for $5,469 for conservancy use.

Two 2nd Class shop-houses were built, several applications for permission to build in Alor Star being postponed pending the approval of the new lay-out designed by the Town Planning Committee. Three dwelling houses and a distillery were erected, and three Government-owned shop-houses and several attap houses condemned and demolished.

The Board, of which Mr. E. V. G. Day was Secretary, met five times during the year.

114. The revenue of the Kuala Muda Board was $42,622.45 as compared with $38,036.82 in 1342, and the expenditure $31,555.48 as against $31,992.52 in 1342.

Six houses were built near the Railway Station, Sungei Patani, and one petroleum and one dangerous petroleum store were completed during the year.

Water was laid on to 26 houses, and additions made to the electric lighting in Sungei Patani. A public bath-house was completed at Sungei Patani, and tenders were called for.

115. The revenue of the Kulim Board was $29,279.05 as against $29,867.21 in 1342, and the expenditure was $15,824.66 as against $17,389.72.

Nine brick shop-houses were completed in 1343—one each at Kulim and Padang Serai, and seven at Junjong.

Plans for 7 Class I and 6 Class II shop-houses at Serdang were passed during the year. Seven houses were completed in Langkawi, while an incinerator was erected at Baling, and motor car stands at Baling, Kuala Ketil, and Merbau Pulas.

XVIII.—MONOPOLIES AND CUSTOMS.

116. The total revenue collected under all heads amounted to $4,243,343.80 and the expenditure $529,159.48.

The total revenue in 1342 was $4,037,574.

The import duty on tobacco realised $386,106.88 as compared with $352,000 in 1342.

The revenue derived from the export of rubber amounted to $654,896.39, compared with $525,695 in 1342. The revenue for tin and tapioca was $84.203.39 and $80,086.40 respectively as compared with $71,185 and $94,486 in 1342.

The export duty on fish and poultry (including eggs) totalled $54,160.04 and $39,031.20 respectively, compared with $29,005 and $42,919 in 1342.

The export duty on padi and rice amounted to $130,854.43, showing a slight increase over the 1342 figure.

117. It is worth drawing attention to the fact that of the various products on which export duty is charged, padi and rice contributed a larger sum towards the revenue than any product except rubber, the amount collected on padi and rice being just one-fifth of the amount collected on rubber.

118. During the year Messrs. Maxwell and Raffles of the F.M.S. Customs Department paid a visit to Kedah. They visited the various Customs offices, and wrote a report, as well as giving much advice.

Tunku Kassim was in charge of the department throughout the year.

XIX.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

119. The estimated number of postal articles, excluding parcels and registered letters, posted and delivered during the year was 2,295,735, a decrease of 2,285, as compared with the previous year. Forty nine thousand four hundred and seventeen registered articles were despatched and 47,546 delivered as compared with 45,882 and 45,583 in 1342. The number of parcels posted and delivered numbered 4,753 and 13,092 respectively as compared with 3,362 and 10,389.

The number of insured articles (letters and parcels) posted was 331 and the value $32,555.73; the number delivered was 509 valued at $51,994.70. The figures for the previous year were 334 and 560 valued at $29,996 and $62,374 respectively.

Eleven articles bearing trade charges for the cost of $124 were posted in Kedah during the year, as against 14 articles for $279.15 in 1342. Those received for delivery numbered 1,637 for $14,494.55 as compared with 1,191 for $12,727.26 in 1342. The number of returned letters dealt with was 22,124 as against 12,912 in 1342.

Money Order and Postal Order transactions again increased, the cost involved being $392,613.25 as compared with $352,247.20.

The Savings Bank business increased again, 968 deposits being made totalling $17,218.22; withdrawals were 353 totalling $23,690.10.

The number of telegrams received, forwarded, and transmitted was 49,751, 39,936 and 52,468 respectively as against 42,751, 35,386 and 38,935 in 1342.

There was a net increase of 62 in the number of telephone subscribers, the total at the end of the year being 469. During the year the Perlis Government Telephone was taken over.

The Trunk Line from Kulim to Bagan Samak was tapped at Trap, Serdang, and Lubok Buntar Police Stations, and rendered the line unsatisfactory. A new direct trunk line to Bagan Samak is necessary.

120. The receipts for the year totalled $74,023.34 as against $80,398.74 in 1342. A sum of $14,617.99 due by the S.S. Government was received late and brought into the 1344 accounts. Expenditure amounted to $131,014.07 as against $140,055.25 last year.

121. From 18.2.43 London closed a direct mail to Kedah but would not agree to direct mails to Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim. After six months the old system of sending Kedah mails via Penang was reverted to.

XX.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

122. The total expenditure of the Public Works Department, including revotes and special warrants, for the year was $1,943,281.68 against an estimated expenditure of $2,294,608.78.

123. 350.55 miles of metalled roads were maintained during the year at an average cost of $1,411.58 per mile. The high figure is due to the high cost of transport of metal in North Kedah. 11.75 miles of road were treated with asphalt at a cost of $28,351.74. 115.25 miles of unmetalled roads were upkept at a cost of $19,660.85. This includes 17 miles upkept by estates with a Government grant, and 6 miles of the Weng-Sok Road, earthwork for which was completed and upkept.

124. The earthwork on the Gurun-Bigia Road was completed and 4½ miles were metalled and opened to traffic. The earthwork on the Lubok-Bigia Road was nearly completed and 3 miles were metalled and opened for traffic.

Work in constructing permanent bridges and replacing temporary bridges by permanent ones was continued. Work on the Wan Mat Saman bridge at Alor Star was delayed owing to the necessity of lengthening a number of concrete piles after having been driven.

The extension to the Government English School, Alor Star, was completed at a cost of $30,000, and satisfactory progress was made with the new Service Reservoir.

Work for the Alor Star Hospital and Gaol absorbed $55,750; and plans and site were approved for, and work started on, the new Post Office which is to be an up-to-date building costing a large sum of money.

A special provision of $66,000 was made for the building of a Court House and District Office at Sungei Patani.

Works for the Medical Department in South Kedah totalled $30,600, and a new Court House was started at Bandar Bahru, and a Police Station and Barracks at Sungei Kechil Hilir.

125. *IRRIGATION.*—The work under this important heading may be divided into 4 sub-heads,viz:—Construction, Maintenance, Clearing Rivers, and Reconnaissance.

CONSTRUCTION.

(*i*) *Dulang Kechil Scheme.*—The work, estimated to cost $120,500 was continued, and good progress was made. The expenditure for the year was $22,243.31 (making a total of $49,972.45 to date) and comprised 4 miles of canal from the sea to the Sungei Trui. The whole of the money provided for the year on this work was spent.

(*ii*) *Kodiang-Sanglang Scheme.*—Very good progress was made; the main canal to the sea was completed including the new cut made to deviate the river from Sanglang to the Kuala, a total length of 10¾ miles. 4½ miles of feeders were cut and a number of controls placed. The total expenditure for the year on this work was $147,368.01 which included a revote, the cost of the scheme to date being $155,642.20 against a total estimate for the whole scheme of $215,500.

(*iii*) *Langkawi.*—$5,000 was provided for construction works by way of a start. This sum was spent to great advantage on the construction of a concrete weir in Ulu Sungei Malacca to allow of diverting the waters of the river to the rice fields, 4 miles of old Tali Ayer were cleared and 9,500 lineal feet of Tali Ayer reconstructed. A timber flume was constructed to carry the water across the river channel to supply certain feeders. This small scheme in Langkawi is interesting as being the only pure piece of irrigation in hand at present; the other works are more strictly drainage.

MAINTENANCE.

One hundred and seventy one miles of canals were maintained. Nine miles being under reconstruction, were not maintained. Water hyacinth was cleared from canals between Yen Road and the Perlis Boundary.

CLEARING RIVERS.

A sum of $3,000 was provided and $2,973 spent on clearing and improving a number of small streams which are used for irrigation purposes. $7,500 was provided by special warrant and spent on clearing and improving the Sungei Temin, (otherwise called Sungei Sintok) which had become badly choked. It is hoped that this will improve the prospects of the raiats who depend on this river for their padi fields.

RECONNAISSANCE.

This is still a very important matter, and good progress is being made. A number of existing canals and streams were surveyed and levelled, and levels taken over the country that future schemes will deal with. This includes investigation with a view to utilising the Asun Swamp as a reservoir for irrigating areas now dependent only on rainfall.

The work under this head may be summarised as follows:—

Surveyed only	76¾	miles
Surveyed, levelled, and Cross Sections ..	117	miles

A map is attached which shows work done, work in progress, and works projected.

126. Major W. R. Sanguinetti, State Engineer, was in charge throughout the year. Mr. H. N. Sellers acted as Executive Engineer, North Kedah, till 5.8.43 (1.3.25), when he was relieved by Mr. I. D. Robertson. Mr. R. C. Drew relieved Mr. A. V. Gibbings as Executive Engineer, Central Kedah, when the latter went on leave on 26.2.43 (26.9.24). Mr. C. E. Jenkins was Executive Engineer, South Kedah, throughout the year.

XXI.—PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

127. This is a new Department, which has only come into being during the year. Mr. S. N. Samy, who has been in charge since the department's inception, superintended the erection of the machinery with the help of Mr. W. Kenworthy of Messrs. Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., of Singapore. Mr. J. E. Tyler, Superintendent of the Straits Settlements Printing Department, also rendered valuable help in advising as to initial lay-out and materials, and in securing trained personnel.

A number of Kedah Malay youths are being trained as apprentices in the various branches. This is necessarily somewhat detrimental to quick despatch of work, but this will be rectified in time to come.

The Stationery Department, hitherto attached to the Adviser's Office, has been incorporated with the Printing Department.

One result of the Printing Department has been the publishing of a Kedah Government Gazette, and the more rapid printing of Enactments. Some private work, chiefly for Perlis, has been done, for which a low rate of payment is charged.

The total expenditure for the year was $52,988.51.

XXII.—TRADE.

128. The gross value of exports in the year was $23,928,600 and of imports $9,299,892. The figures for the previous year were $20,994,758 and $6,805,125 respectively.

The following is a summary of the import and export returns:—

	Import.	*Export.*
A.—Live animals, food, drinks, and narcotics.	$4,055,295	$4,997,612
B.—Raw Materials.	434,106	18,693,652
C.—Wholly or mainly manufactured articles.	2,810,491	237,336
Total ..	9,299,892	23,928,600

The value of tobacco and cigarettes imported was $911,608, of cotton goods $732,521, of sugar $544,825, and of petroleum $626,060.

The value of the principal exports were, of rubber $17,445,549, of padi and rice $1,803,745, of tapioca and its products $1,351,333, and of tin ore $744,586.

XXIII.—GENERAL.

129. Kedah and Perlis are the only States in the Malay Peninsula which grow more than enough rice for their own requirements.* Kedah exports annually a consiiderable amount of padi and rice, and the revenue benefits by an export duty.

The State thus rests on a sound economic basis, and it is the desire of the Kedah Government to preserve that basis firm and intact.

The first need is proper water-control, that is, to get the water on the land when it is wanted and to get it off when it is not wanted. A drought at the wrong season or a flood will cause great loss to the country and to the padi planters. It was at one time roughly estimated that the present year's padi crop would, owing to drought, be some 25,000,000 gantangs of padi short of the previous year's crop; this amount calculated at a price of only 10 cents a gantang (which is very much below the actual price) would involve a prospective loss of $2,500,000 to padi planters.

The very great importance of securing water-control by means of drainage and irrigation works will thus be seen; and it is the intention of the Kedah Government to spend on such works all the money that can be afforded therefor.

The map, already mentioned, attached to this Report will show what is being done and planned in this direction.

It is interesting and satisfactory to record that the whole of the reconnaissance work on this service is being done by locally trained Malays. For this, much credit is due to Mr. Butterfield, the Irrigation Engineer.

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*A diagram shewing the ratio between consumption and production of rice in each State of the Peninsula is printed between pages 48 and 49 of "Rice in Malaya" Bulletin No. 35 of the Department of Agriculture, S.S. and F.M.S., by Mr. H. W. Jack, Economic Botanist. On page 48 of this valuable and interesting Bulletin Mr. Jack writes:—....."The average cost of importing rice to feed our masses since 1910 is over $34,000,000 per annum".

130. Now that a Lady Medical Officer has been appointed in the State it is hoped that much medical work may be done among the Malay women of the State, and that much may be accomplished to lower the rate of infantile mortality amongst the Malay peasantry who are the food-producing part of the population and the most valuable asset to the State.

131. His Highness the Regent, who had sailed in the previous year for England to visit the British Empire Exhibition, returned to the State on the 10th. of Rabi-al-awal (9th. October, 1924). There were welcoming festivities all over the State, the principal welcome being at Alor Star, where, amongst other things, there was a banquet in the Balai Besar. Addresses of welcome were read by all sections of the Community.

132. The policy of rubber restriction was continued during the year. The total cost to Kedah including the share of the State in maintaining the joint fleet for preventive service was $79,840. In the previous year the cost was $58,563.

133. The health of His Highness the Sultan remained about the same as during the previous year.

134. Mr. Peel, the British Adviser, left the State on 9th. May, 1925, to take up the post of Resident Councillor, Penang, and Mr. J. L. Humphreys assumed the duties of Acting British Adviser on 12th. May, for the remainder of the year.

A. S. HAYNES.
Acting British Adviser, Kedah.

Alor Star, 25th. April, 1926.

APPENDIX *A*.

Statement of Revenue for each year from A.H. 1339 to 1343 (A.D. 1921—1925).

Heads of Revenue.	A. H. 1339 (A. D. 1921.)	A. H. 1340 (A. D. 1922.)	A. H. 1341 (A. D. 1923.)	A. H. 1342 (A. D. 1924.)	A. H. 1343 (A. D. 1925.)
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Marine	20,186	18,535	19,484	23,175	23,696
2. Customs	931,782	977,174	1,381,801	1,518,741	1,716,006
3. Opium Monopoly ...	1,619,603	1,560,659	1,708,883	1,892,740	1,993,843
4. Farms and Licences ...	249,026	268,092	210,687	235,905	280,139
5. Court Fees etc. ...	174,632	137,441	177,659	126,224	160,330
6. Police	19,529	16,038	17,352	17,369	29,943
7. Education	7,474	8,580	9,382	9,982	11,366
8. Veterinary	2,803	3,702	8,191	9,985	1,556
9. Reimbursements ...	44,729	43,941	39,846	45,406	56,397
10. Posts and Telegraphs ...	69,066	95,751	76,248	80,399	74,023
11. Lands	671,219	763,141	751,655	763,316	832,014
12. Forests	59,926	51,122	63,084	74,274	65,738
13. Mines	18,523	8,465	8,033	8,923	7,160
14. Interests	361,432	303,524	266,317	249,837	248,265
15. Sanitary Roards ...	155,412	153,464	161,690	177,821	197,118
16. Miscellaneous ...	58,394	425,080	71,954	41,680	34,932
17. Land Sales	771,715	132,195	108,872	223,788	237,622
Total ...	5,235,451	4,966,904	5,081,138	5,499,564	5,970,148

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Expenditure for each year from A. H. 1339 to 1343 (A. D. 1921—1925).

Heads of Service.	A. H. 1339 (A. D. 1921.)	A. H. 1340 (A. D. 1922.)	A. H. 1341 (A. D. 1923.)	A. H. 1342 (A. D. 1924.)	A. H. 1343 (A. D. 1925.)
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Charges on account of the Public Debt.	108,838	107,655	75,352	59,682	29,371
2. Ruling House Allowances, Pensions, etc.	226,361	240,083	234,021	245,432	265,698
3. H. H. The Sultan's Office ...	143,473	150,400	141,220	141,087	139,176
4. State Council	162,680	141,683	144,907	137,920	135,800
5. District Offices	200,054	188,424	170,398	174,084	179,848
6. Lands	207,199	229,942	238,484	248,770	261,368
7. Mines	10,313	11,130	10,453	10,234	9,891
8. Forests	48,985	54,159	54,820	57,341	57,292
9. Agricultural	...	...	6,688	11,981	12,951
10. Chinese Protectorate	...	...	7,417	8,140	16,848
11. Health	...	...	19,591	9,111	19,531
12. Labour	7,476	10,734	14,345	15,509	14,046
13. Treasury	35,165	37,208	37,088	36,656	41,665
14. Survey	409,002	363,008	358,980	344,993	338,682
15. Food Control	11,527	...	...	...	...
16. Audit	43,182	43,568	47,527	52,291	52,665
17. Marine	39,809	36,156	31,706	32,798	34,655
18. Courts	137,801	130,878	132,985	142,931	146,729
19. Police	421,222	478,982	459,447	453,378	473,937
20. Prisons	97,093	98,428	94,652	104,900	105,545
21. Medical	297,604	304,972	265,185	280,471	293,147
22. Veterinary	25,489	28,585	28,022	29,757	27,336
23. Education	226,572	233,314	228,258	248,579	253,592
24. Mosque	9,689	9,081	8,400	8,816	9,747
25. Miscellaneous	315,886	222,985	198,814	335,906	346,703
26. Posts and Telegraphs	149,769	152,474	137,584	140,055	131,014
27. Monopolies	147,892	149,412	146,204	158,173	165,551
28. Sanitary Boards	93,545	101,348	115,923	119,434	123,601
29. Public Works Department ...	219,062	233,517	235,347	216,021	256,405
" do. Recurrent	507,137	682,998	659,193	700,010	699,356
do. Extraordinary ...	1,045,929	849,115	1,008,752	380,361	1,004,718
Total ...	5,348,754	5,290,239	5,311,741	4,904,821	5,671,697

APPENDIX *C.*

Land Revenue Returns for the year 1343.

District.	Premia on issue of titles.		Survey Fees.		Boundary Marks.		Land-Tax & Land-Rent.		Ladang Licence.		Commission in lieu of stamp duty.		Registration fees.		Miscellaneous.		Grand Total		+ or —	
	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Plus.	Minus.
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c	$ c.	$ c.
Kota Star ...	10,000	20,349 09	10,000	12,960 10	200	529 80	125,000	124,014 00	...	...	10,000	13,316 37	5,000	6,771 25	12,000	10,916 25	172,200	188,856 86	16,656 86	...
Kubang Pasu	5,000	4,884 50	3,000	4,017 18	50	64 80	65,000	61,777 85	...	...	3,000	5,288 08	2,500	3,390 50	6,500	7,089 70	85,050	86,512 61	1,462 61	...
Yen ...	2,000	4,119 00	1,000	1,432 90	50	46 20	20,500	20,677 90	...	...	1,000	1,805 00	1,000	967 25	1,500	2,152 95	27,050	31,201 20	4,151 20	...
Langkawi ...	500	952 55	200	119 75	10	6 00	11,500	11,689 00	...	...	200	409 88	100	433 25	1,000	1,014 75	13,510	14,625 18	1,115 18	...
Padang Trap	2,000	1,577 25	100	20 00	10	... ...	5,500	5,218 95	...	...	150	223 39	100	913 00	1,400	1,559 35	9,260	9,511 94	251 94	...
Kuala Muda	100,000	146,748 10	5,000	12,409 51	500	1,199 50	155,000	154,712 70	...	...	10,000	39,389 58	2,000	3,818 75	10,000	9,424 70	282,500	367,702 84	85,202 84	...
Kulim ...	30,000	44,516 05	3,000	5,246 98	500	458 20	160,000	174,002 25	...	...	10,000	11,113 62	1,500	2,451 50	4,000	4,765 66	209,000	242,554 26	33,554 26	...
Bandar Bharu	5,000	8,236 25	1,000	1,350 90	50	117 00	70,000	70,076 75	...	...	5,000	9,914 15	1,000	2,139 00	5,000	5,376 80	87,050	97,210 85	10,160 85	...
Baling ...	3,000	3,218 80	1,500	1,133 29	...	9 60	15,500	14,803 55	...	...	750	987 24	1,000	1,356 00	2,500	1.489 61	24,250	22,998 09	... ...	1,251 91
Sik ...	2,000	1,741 25	200	504 60	...	11 04	5,500	5,510 45	...	...	100	107 25	250	667 00	1,000	1,081 75	9.050	9,623 34	573 34	...
Total ...	159,500	236,342 84	25,000	39,195 21	1,370	2,442 14	633,500	642,483 40	...	...	40,200	82,554 56	14,450	22,907 50	44,900	44,871 52	918,920	1,070,797 17	153,129 08	1,251 91

APPENDIX *D*.

Return of cases tried in the Courts during the year 1343.

Courts.	Criminal.				Civil.			
	No. of cases from 1342.	No. of cases instituted	No. of cases disposed of.	No of cases pending at end of 1343.	No. of cases from 1342.	No. of cases instituted.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases pending at end of 1343.
Magistrate's Court, Alor Star ...	156	1,301	1,327	130	107	1,085	1,099	93
do. Kota Sarang Semut ...	20	252	267	5	7	93	87	13
do. Langgar ...	1	125	85	41	3	38	34	7
do. Pendang ...	1	17	17	1	...	16	14	2
District Office, Kubang Pasu ...	16	713	726	3	7	228	215	20
do. Padang Trap ...	3	193	181	15	...	52	41	11
do. Langkawi	5	132	127	10	12	61	66	7
do. Yen	...	173	172	1	4	79	80	3
do. Kota Kuala Muda ...	2	112	111	3	16	46	59	3
do. Semiling	...	41	40	1	7	5	4	8
do. Sungei Patani ...	11	851	794	68	42	420	426	36
do. Gurun	1	62	60	3	2	4	2	4
do. Baling	2	410	387	25	25	147	143	29
do. Kuala Ketil	25	156	172	9	1	33	27	7
do. Sik	...	134	133	1	...	35	34	1
do. Kulim	38	586	582	42	137	612	580	169
do. Padang Serai	3	131	124	10	1	34	29	6
do. Bandar Bahru ...	7	300	292	15	20	116	125	11
do. Selama	...	17	10	7	...	3	2	1
Total ...	291	5,706	5,607	390	391	3,107	3,067	431

APPENDIX *E*.

Annual Return of Rainfall for the year, 1925, A.D.

Month.	North Kedah.							Central Kedah.							South Kedah.			
	Alor Star Hospital.	Bukit Wang Water Works.	Padang Besar.	Pulau Langkawi (Kuah).	Ulu Malaca Langkawi.	Kuala Sala.	Sanglang.	Yeu Head Works.	Kedah Peak.	Gurun.	Sungei Patani Hospital.	Kuala Muda Dispensary.	Kuala Ketil Hospital.	Baling Hospital.	Kulim Hospital.	Kulim Head Works.	Bandar Bharu Hospital.	Serdang Hospital.
1925.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.
January ..	3·19	2·85	2·66	2·59	1·01	4·46	3·95	4·09	5·63	4·53	7·56	5·90	6·12	5·41	13·97	18·55	11·78	11·84
February..	·66	..	2·01	·69	1·58	2·50	2·25	1·82	1·87	1·66	4·45	1·30	2·86	·78	1·93	5·72	5·76	5·79
March ..	11·44	7·63	4·83	7·24	7·26	13·36	6·03	16·07	30·83	21·73	14·06	23·40	11·81	9·74	21·39	25·55	18·32	19·54
April ..	9·42	10·34	9·12	10·24	12·66	12·40	7·48	8·60	10·71	7·99	10·98	10·60	11·28	10·73	14·53	17·23	8·91	10·76
May ..	12·20	3·85	5·03	3·57	8·29	9·98	10·80	14·56	14·66	9·82	13·28	9·60	9·14	4·53	7·39	7·97	9·95	10·28
June ..	4·40	4·33	2·24	8·94	10·59	12·01	11·11	25·88	15·40	1·34	7·94	9·66	9·77	6·12	9·31	9·90	8.90	5·90
July ..	4·13	3·48	6·98	5·99	6·69	4·46	6·23	4·42	·84	·70	·77	1·70	1·56	·94	2·37	1·59	2·53	4·49
August ..	9·88	8·81	7·67	11·03	11·43	11·93	10·03	18·78	13·95	·59	7·62	6·95	8·92	7·94	10·56	7·59	4·58	4·20
September	4·25	7·29	4·53	4·39	6·10	11·72	6·96	10·26	8·63	2·06	6·08	7·40	5·52	7·87	10·22	13·81	7·56	17·83
October ..	15·34	10·64	7·26	18·80	24·50	26·54	16·19	43·95	36·62	2·50	21·38	33·70	17·78	13·58	19·04	23·53	23·09	18·90
November	13·72	5·04	10·75	8·49	10·92	15·90	14·75	22·80	25·01	27·70	16·51	27·55	16·64	9·96	23·22	22·45	20·37	20·08
December	2·10	1·85	2·71	1·18	2·42	3·96	2·45	8·86	4·96	4·80	3·62	4·60	5·78	4·02	7·80	7·50	5·56	9·46
Total ..	90·73	66·11	65·79	83·15	103·45	129·22	98·23	180·09	169·11	85·42	114·25	142·36	107·18	81·62	141·73	156·39	127·31	139·07

APPENDIX *F*.

Average Shade Temperature at Alor Star for the period from January to December, 1925.

Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.
1925.			
January ..	89·04	74·01	15·03
February ..	90·07	73·03	17·04
March ..	92·09	75·07	17·02
April ..	90·05	77·04	13·01
May ..	90·02	79·00	11·02
June ..	89·03	77·03	12·00
July ..	89·19	76·08	12·39
August ..	88·42	76·09	11·52
September ..	88·93	77·46	11·47
October ..	87·07	77·02	10·05
November ..	88·08	76·02	12·06
December ..	88·04	75·09	12·05

Highest maximum in shade 95° F on February 22nd. Lowest minimum in shade 71° F on February 20th.

APPENDIX G

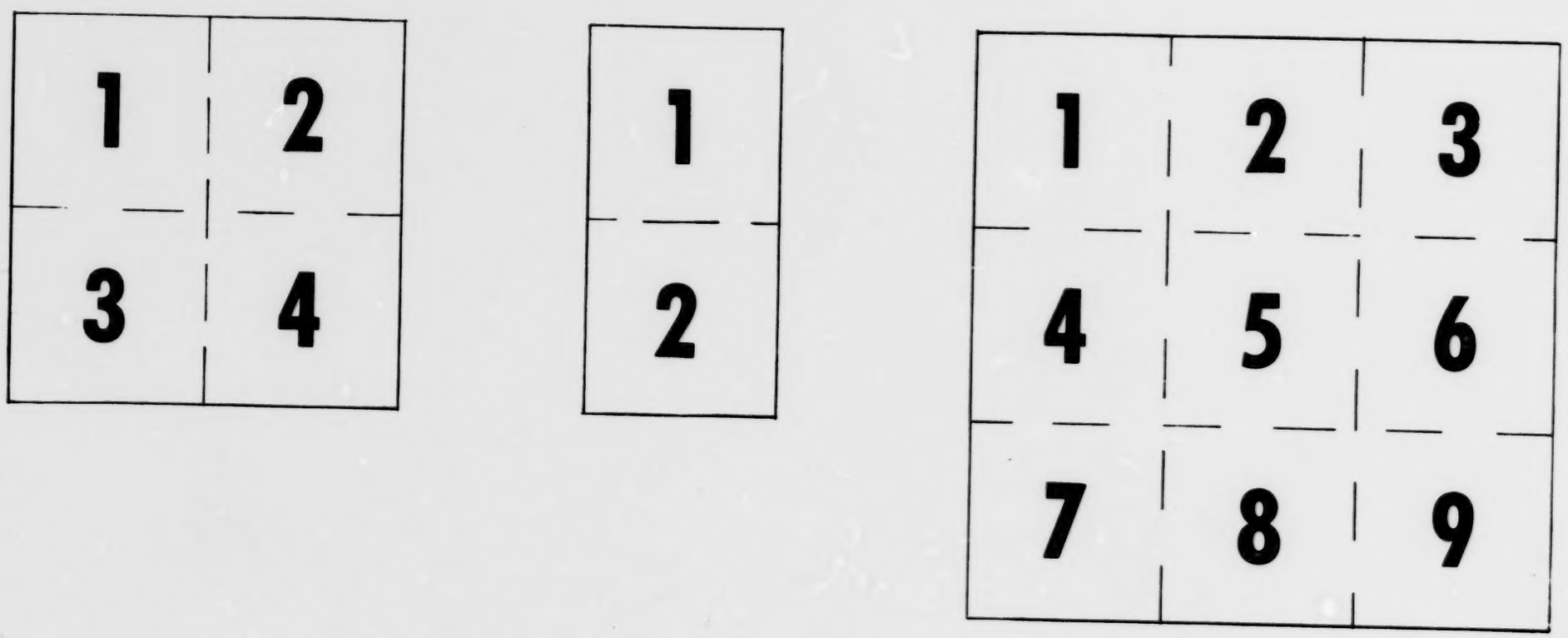
Statistics of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kedah.

Year.	Approximate number of articles passed through the Post.	Number of Registered Articles.		Number of Parcels.		Number of Insured Articles (Parcels and Letters).			
		Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Value.	Despatched.	Value.
							$ c.		$ c.
A. H. 1339 (A. D. 1921)	1,650,519	40,705	39,211	10,142	3,358	364	32,114 25	213	24,485 71
A. H. 1340 (A. D. 1922)	1,578,577	42,012	41,669	10,312	3,606	375	35,811 90	206	30,913 25
A. H. 1341 (A. D. 1923)	1,889,446	43,368	42,846	10,054	3,593	490	45,004 49	376	37,782 50
A. H. 1342 (A. D. 1924)	2,308,020	45,583	45,882	10,389	3,362	560	62,374 80	334	29,782 50
A. H. 1343 (A. D. 1925)	2,295,775	47,546	49,417	13,092	4,753	509	51,994 70	331	32,555 78

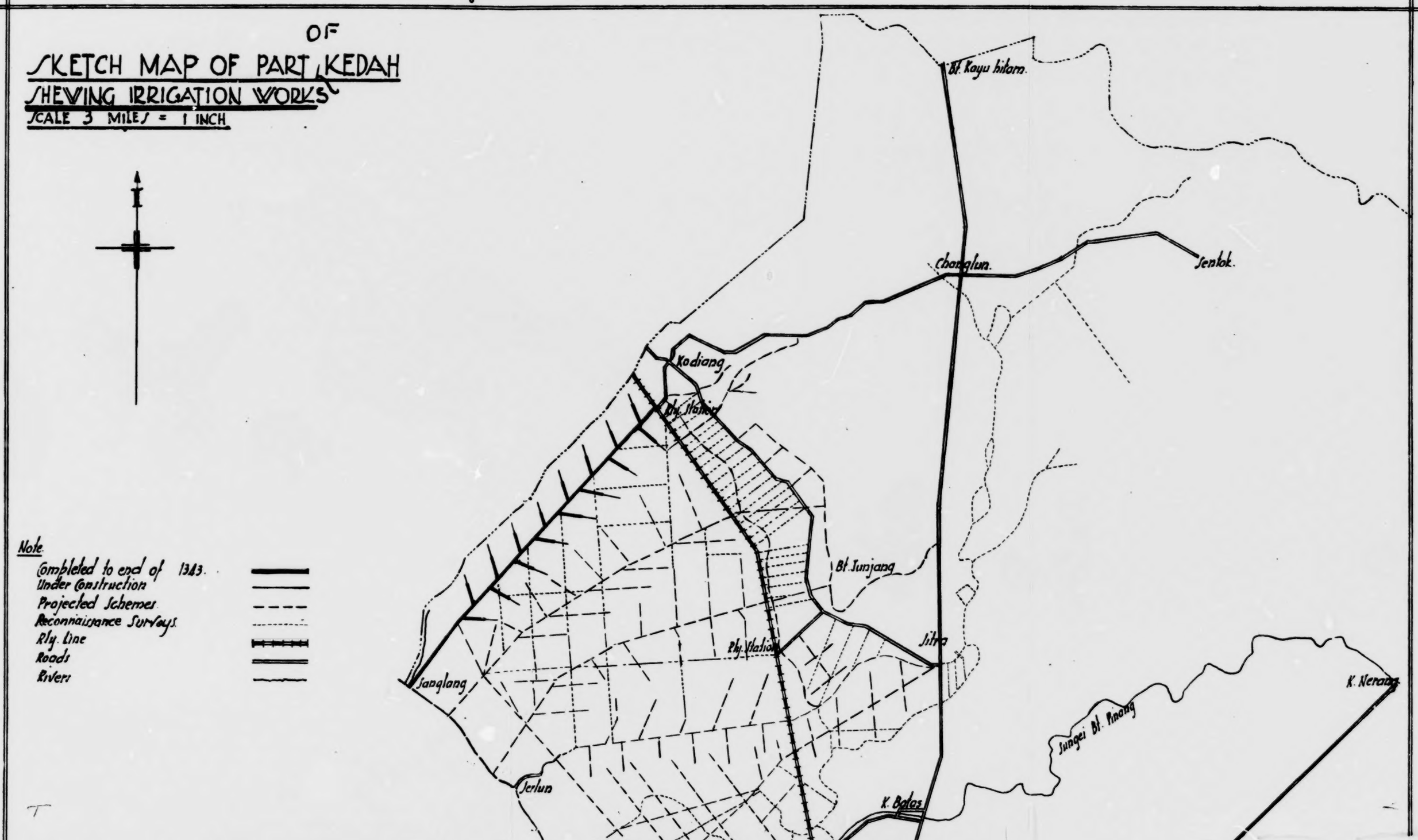
Year.	Amount of Money Order and Postal Order Transactions.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Approximate number of Telegrams.			Telegraph and Telephone Lines.		
			Personal Emoluments.	Annually Recurrent.	Special Expenditure.	Received.	Despatched.	Transit.	Line Mileage.	Wire Mileage.	No. of Telephones.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.						
A. H. 1339 (A. D. 1921)	401,803 83	69,065 98	80,549 60	22,362 88	46,856 80	50,635	43,602	45,396	345	1,380	306
A. H. 1340 (A. D. 1922)	303,415 78	95,751 12	92,120 37	25,486 07	34,867 70	40,183	34,528	28,951	357	1,420	349
A. H. 1341 (A. D. 1923)	316,869 71	76,248 00	94,002 35	20,176 98	23,655 05	43,186	34,840	37,479	398	1,520	382
A. H. 1342 (A. D. 1924)	352,247 20	80,398 74	102,844 64	23,858 78	13,351 83	42,484	35,386	38,935	410	1,554	407
A. H. 1343 (A. D. 1925)	392,613 25	* 74,023 34	105,211 95	22,264 17	3,537 95	49,751	39,936	52,468	440	1,610	469

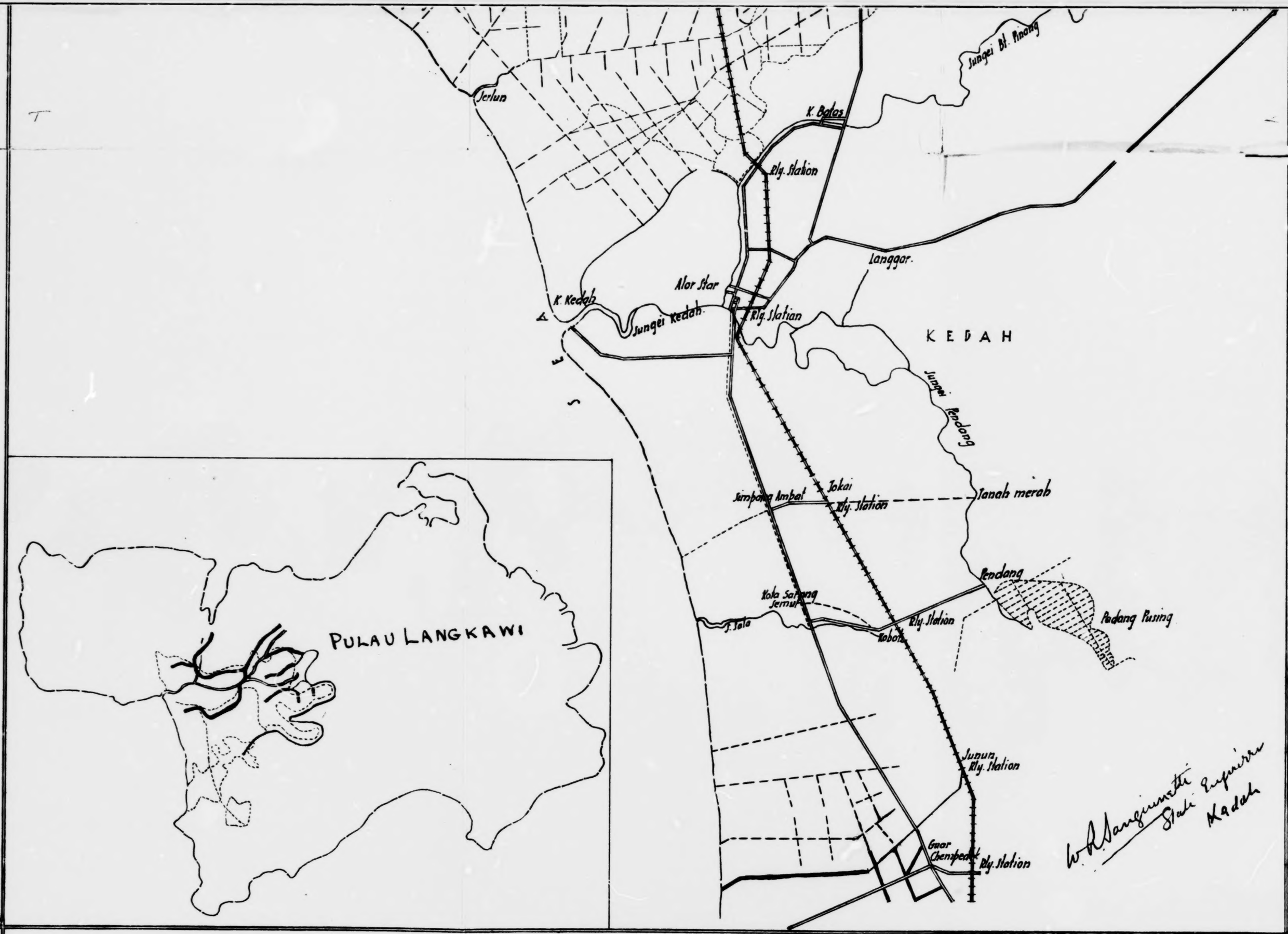
* Excludes Revenue Debit of $4,495.33 and $6,034.80 for Gun Licences, etc.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.



Irrigation Works in Kedah





W. A. Sanguinetti
State Engineer
Kedah

STATE OF PERLIS

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STATE OF PERLIS.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1343 (2ND. AUGUST, 1924 TO 21ST. JULY, 1925).

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The Revenue for the year amounted to $470,616 on a very conservative Estimate of $392,992 and exceeded that of the previous year by $17,164.

2. The Expenditure amounted to $441,825, including a sum of $50,000 repaid in reduction of the debt to the Federated Malay States which stood at the end of the year at $250,000. The Estimate was $467,368, and the Expenditure in 1342 was $441,155, practically the same figure. It is satisfactory to record that so much of the Estimated Expenditure was achieved. Details are given in Appendices A and B.

3. A Statement of assets and liabilities at the end of the two years 1342 and 1343 is shown below:—

Assets.	At end of 1342.		At end of 1343.	
	$	c.	$	c
Cash in Treasury	17,911	67	17,786	36
Cash in Bank	64,169	35	92,496	93
Investments	282,702	50	295,000	00
Advances	55,734	36	58,925	00
Total ..	420,517	88	464,208	29

Liabilities.	At end of 1342.		At end of 1343.	
	$	c.	$	c.
Debt to F.M.S. Government ..	300,000	00	250,000	00
Deposits	8,386	90	15,102	24
Excess of Assets	112,130	98	199,106	05
Total ..	420,517	88	464,208	29

Investments, which consist of Straits Settlements Government securities, are entered at face value.

Of the surplus of $199,106.05, $112,000 has been estimated for 1344 for the cost of a water-supply.

II.—CUSTOMS AND HARBOURS.

A.—CUSTOMS.

4. The total revenue was $160,655, a decrease of $13,044 on the figures for the previous year. The decrease is more than accounted for by the decrease in duty on tin-ore exported, always a variable quantity.

The principal items were:—

	1342.	*1343.*
	$	$
Import duty on liquor	22,997.	27,045.
„ „ „ tobacco	26,004.	32,715.
Export duty on poultry	4,754.	6,265.
„ „ „ padi and rice	31,050.	20,175.
„ „ „ tin-ore	68,675.	49,634.
„ „ „ rubber	5,484.	8,595.
„ „ „ fish	2,613.	4,337.

5. The amount of dutiable articles imported is given below:—

	1342.	*1343.*
Tobacco (pikuls)	488.	1,362.
Cigars (lbs)	117.	116.
Cigarettes (lbs)	20,115.	26,694.
European Spirits (Gallons)	943.	1,256.
Chinese Spirits (Gallons)	2,739.	2,678.
Beer, Cider etc. (Gallons)	1,504.	1,741.
Kerosine oil (Gallons)	56,848.	60,864.
Petroleum (Gallons)	18,812.	27,864.

6. The quantity of the principal articles exported is given in the following table:—

	1342.	*1343.*
Tin-ore (pikuls)	8,749.	5,623.
Padi and rice (Koyan)	5,165.	3,867.
Fish (pikuls)	3,397.	5,064.
Poultry (dozen)	3,962.	5,221.
Eggs (dozen)	158,466.	221,316.
Rubber (pikuls)	2,029.	3,231.
Cattle (head)	720.	258.
Sheep and goats (head)	680.	754.
Hides	195.	189.
Copra (pikuls)	1,927.	1,338.
Betel-nut (pikuls)	1,429.	670.
Guano (tons)	—	1,701.

Most of the exports go to Penang.

Other exports include tapioca flour, ataps, fire-wood and honey.

B.—Marine & Harbours.

7. No steam vessels called during the year. Tongkangs entering decreased in number from 531 to 343 but increased in tonnage from 7,117 to 7,172. Small boats entering decreased from 1,191 to 807. The figures for vessels leaving are indentical with those entering.

8. Lights were maintained at Kuala Perlis and at Sanglang.

9. Fishing licences were issued for 200 *blat pandak* (174), 30 *blat panjang* (38), 16 deep-water *pukat* (17) and 112 inshore *pukat* (116). 765 boats (749) were registered. Figures for 1342 are given in brackets.

10. Seven prosecutions were brought in matters relating to Customs with 5 convictions, and 20 relating to Harbour with 19 convictions.

11. The Expenditure on the Department amounted to $12,957.

Enche Muhammad Arshad was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

III.—LANDS AND MINES.

12. The total Revenue amounted to $59,514 on an estimate of $51,690, an increase of $7,550 over the figures for the previous year. Land-rents, recurrent, amounted to $25,499 and arrears to $10,586. There is still a seriously large amount of land-rent outstanding, due over a period of several years, and an equally serious attempt will have to be made to reduce it, as the State cannot afford to be philanthropic over the tenure of land.

3,652 notices of demand for rent were issued during the year.

A sum of $6,537 was collected on land held under temporary occupation licence.

Survey fees amounted to $2,815 and premia on sale of lands to $6,451.

Mines revenue was $2,676 and mining survey fees amounted to $352.

13. The Padi Crop was estimated at 6,722,400 gantangs. The estimated area planted is given as 44,951 relongs of which only 84 relongs produced dry (hill) padi. The average yield was 150 gantangs a relong.

14. The total Expenditure on the office was $19,697.

Syed Idrus is still Commissioner of Lands and Mines.

IV.—SURVEYS.

15. The Expenditure of the Department was $18,656 on an estimate of $21,500. The figure for 1342 was $19,645.

16. Preliminary plans following demarcation were drawn in the District Survey Office, Alor Star, while the preparation of titles was carried out in the Head Office, Kulim.

17. Trigonometrical stations at Bukit Papan, Bukit Tinggi, Bukit Kuan Chuk and Bukit Telepang were occupied during the year and the field work on controls was nearly finished. No final surveys for titles were made.

18. 2,710 lots were surveyed, a decrease on the 1342 figures of 652, due to reduction of the effective field-staff from 8 to 6 Assistant Surveyors.

The total number of lots demarcated at the end of the year was 18,492.

19. 2,654 lots were plotted on preliminary plans and 1,786 added to the 2-chain sheets.

1.460 small grants were sent to the Land Office, making a total of 3,824.

Requisitions, indicating completion of preliminary settlement, for the survey of 747 lots were sent, making a total of 4,519.

A State Map on a scale of 1 mile to an inch is in the course of preparation.

A statement of figures and cost is given in Appendix C.

Mr. W. J. C. Stevens was in charge throughout the year, while the field-work was supervised by Mr. O. Watson, Assistant Superintendent, Alor Star.

V.—STATE COUNCIL.

20. There were 34 meetings of the State Council.

The following Enactments were passed:—

1. The Criminal Procedure Code 1329, Amendment Enactment.
2. The Tamil Immigration Fund Enactment 1329, Amendment Enactment.
3. The Railways Enactment 1335, Amendment Enactment.
4. The Women and Girls' Protection Enactment.
5. The Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases (Animals) Enactment.

VI.—AUDIT.

21. The work of auditing was carried out by two Senior Clerks under the supervision of the Adviser.

22. Thirty-eight regular audits of offices were performed representing a quarterly examination and 232 audits of outstation Police and Customs accounts representing a monthly examination.

One hundred and thirty one surprise examinations were conducted.

An issue of "General Orders" was made in December, 1924.

23. The cost of the office, including salaries, was $1,956, and this Department may be regarded as both effective and cheap.

VII.—POLICE AND CRIME.

A.—POLICE.

24. Enche Mat bin Haji Kassim continued as Head of the Police Department throughout the year.

The Head of the Police, in addition to ordinary Police work, supervises the issue of timber passes, the Veterinary work, the registration of births and deaths, and the registration of vehicles.

25. Six Police Stations were maintained.

The strength of the force at the end of the year was 72 of all ranks; with the exception of 3 Muhammadan Indian Constables, 2 Siamese Constables and a Siamese Detective, the whole force is Malay. 19 Perlis-born recruits were enrolled. It has been difficult to get recruits who can read and write, with the result that effective N.C.O's are few, but this problem will solve itself in time.

Discipline was fair. Twenty-five cases were tried departmentally and four before the Courts. There was one serious case of perjury which resulted in imprisonment.

There were 5 dismissals, 2 resignations, 3 desertions, and one death.

The health of the Force has been uniformly good, except at Kaki Bukit where fever is prevalent. Conditions at Padang Besar have largely improved.

26. Twelve hundred and sixteen licences were issued under various Enactments as compared with 1,181 in 1342.

B.—CRIME.

27. Two hundred and thirty nine reports were received at the various stations, of which 158 were admitted and 81 refused. Of the admitted reports, discoveries were made in 123 cases. Sixty eight reports of theft were admitted with 42 successes.

Four cases of cattle theft were admitted. These cases have largely decreased of late, chiefly owing to the vigilance of the Siamese authorities on the boundary.

There were 2 reports of murder. Arrest was effected in each case and a conviction obtained.

28. Two hundred and eighty four cases were sent for trial by the Courts.

There were 256 convictions and 27 discharges. One case was pending at the end of the year.

Of the 37 cases in the Senior Court, 33 resulted in convictions.

403 persons were involved in these cases—46 in the Senior Court.

335 persons were convicted—37 in the Senior Court.

There has been little serious crime, owing to prosperous conditions, and gaol labour, a great economic feature, has consequently been scarce.

VIII.—JUDICIAL.

A —COURTS.

29. The revenue collected in the Civil and Criminal Courts amounted to $15,033 as compared with $9,696 in the previous year and $9,689 in 1341. Expenditure was $11,190.

The Revenue of the Sheriah Court amounted to $1,373 ($1,589 in 1342.)

30. The work done in the Courts is tabulated hereunder:—

Criminal Courts.

Criminal Work.	Cases from 1342.	Instituted in 1343.	Disposed of in 1343.	Pending at end of 1343.
Appeal Court ..	2	15	17	—
Senior Court ..	2	41	34	9
Junior Court ..	6	370	362	14
Sheriah Court ..	18	26	21	23

Civil Courts.

Civil Work.	Cases from 1342.	Instituted in 1343.	Disposed of in 1343.	Pending at end of 1343.
Senior Court (appeal) ..	1	52	52	1
Junior Court ..	37	608	591	54
Sheriah Court ..	9	86	84	11

31. Of 15 criminal appeals instituted in 1343, 8 were dismissed, 5 were allowed, and in two cases the decision was varied.

Of 52 civil appeals instituted in 1343, 27 were dismissed, 13 were allowed, and in twelve cases the order of the Lower Court was varied.

There were 7 criminal appeals to the Raja's Court. In one case the sentence was varied.

There were 6 civil appeals to the Raja's Court. Two were allowed.

B.—Prisons.

32. The Adviser is Superintendent of Prisons. Enche Muhammad Ghouse performed the duties of the Gaoler throughout the year.

There were 38 prisoners remaining in the gaol at the end of 1342. 104 were admitted during the year. 92 were discharged, one was transferred, two (working outside the gaol) escaped, and 47 remained at the close of the year. One female prisoner was sent to Kedah to serve her sentence.

Discipline was good. Five cases of offences by prisoners were dealt with by the Superintendent and one offence by a warder.

33. Rice is purchased and milled in the Gaol. 18,560 gantangs of padi, purchased during the year at a cost of $2,754, were milled in the gaol and produced 9,280 gantangs of rice which was sold for $2,739.

Rice was supplied to the Hospital and to the Public Works Department as well as used in the Gaol.

Materials for manufactures were bought during the year at a cost of $1,250.

Manufactures to the value of $2,385 were sold.

The work done inside the gaol included rice-milling, carpentry, basket-and chick-making and licence-and other notice-board writing.

A large amount of extra-mural work was carried out in the way of grass-cutting, water carting, drain-clearing, gardening, scavenging, and so forth.

From this point of view, the number of prisoners was unfortunately small, as much more work could have been advantageously performed. This is, however, not a matter that can be rectified to order.

34. The excellent health of the prisoners throughout the year is no doubt largely attributable to the amount of out-door work achieved.

The cost of diets works out at an average of 16 cents a head.

The total revenue was $5,123 ($4,255 in 1342), and the expenditure $15,176.

IX.—HEALTH AND CLIMATE.

A.—Medical.

35. Mr. J. C. Chakrabutty continued in charge of Kangar Hospital until 15 Ramthan (9th April, 1925), when he was transferred to Pulau Langkawi for reasons of health.

Mr. K. Raghava Pillai of the Kedah Medical Department re-placed him and remained in charge until the end of the year.

The State Surgeon, Kedah, visited the Hospital monthly.

36. The number of in-patients was 590 as compared with 549 in 1342 and 596 in 1341. Of this number 54 were women.

The percentage of deaths was 7.62, or if deaths within 48 hours of admission are excluded, 5.76. The daily average of patients was 36.07.

Of the 590 patients treated, 274 were Chinese, 214 Indians and 89 Malays.

1495 specimens were examined in the laboratory (1065 in 1342.)

Principal Diseases were malaria, veneral disease, dysentery, ankylostomiasis and ulcers.

Malaria cases numbered 249 with eight deaths and there were 7 phthisis cases with 5 deaths. 7 cases of mumps were treated.

37. Out-door patients numbered 9,317—as compared with 12,543 in the previous year—of whom 5,117 were Malays.

The Travelling Dispensary visited Arau and Kaki Bukit by land and Simpang Ampat and Sanglang by water, and has done most useful work.

The number of vaccinations performed was 1,989 as compared with 1,641 in 1342; of these 1,637 were successful.

An intensive campaign against yaws was started at the close of the year, particularly among school-children. The total number of neo-salvarsan injections for the year was 836, of which 654 were for yaws and 182 for venereal diseases.

38. Revenue amounted to $999 and expenditure to $18,511. The Hospital was well kept and the State Surgeon considers the work satisfactory.

One case was sent to the Leper Hospital on Pulau Jerejak and 3 cases were sent to the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan.

B.—Vital Statistics.

39. 824 births were registered during the year, of which 687 were Malays, 27 Siamese, 100 Chinese, 9 Southern Indians and one Northern Indian.

434 were males and 390 females.

The figure for Malay births is almost exactly the average figure for the past five years.

753 deaths were registered, 589 Malays, 29 Siamese, 109 Chinese, 22 Southern Indians, two Northern Indians and 2 others. 431 were males and 322 females.

210 persons died over 50 years of age, 176 between 30 and 50, 111 between 10 and 30, 143 between 1 and 10 years and 113 infants under 12 months.

The figure for Malays is considerably below the average.

The population of the State, based on the 1921 census, is approximately 43,700; of these some 38,000 are Malays.

C.—VETERINARY.

40. 4,575 licences for cattle were issued during the year. No cattle were imported, owing to movement restriction. Owing to similar restrictions, only 215 head of cattle —133 buffaloes and 82 bulls and cows—were exported.

A census of cattle was taken during the year. The total number was 12,560, of which 2,335 were buffaloes.

It is difficult to get milch-cows, as Malays keep cattle for ploughing and breeding almost exclusively and drink buffalo or goat's milk.

413 goats were exported and one pig.

There was no epidemic during the year.

41. A case of rabies occurred in Kangar in the eleventh month (June). Vigorous measures were taken to prevent infection and by the end of the year 511 dogs had been destroyed. As only 365 dogs had been registered for the year, it is evident that a considerable amount of revenue was being lost to the State. A campaign had already been started against unlicensed dogs when the case of rabies occurred, which materially helped matters.

Thanks are due to the Kedah Government for the temporary loan of two dog-shooters.

D.—RAINFALL.

42. The rainfall at Kangar totalled 68.71 ins. (66.98 in 1924). The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was 2.15 inches on 29th Moharram.

A table is given in Appendix D.

X.—EDUCATION.

43. Seventeen schools, including a school for girls at Arau, were maintained.

The staff consisted of a Visiting Teacher and 63 Teachers, including Teachers of the Koran.

Total Expenditure amounted to $22,133 on an estimate of $25,568.

The number of children on the register at the end of the year was 1,826, an increase of 180 on the figures for the previous year.

The percentage of attendance was 80, and of attendance at Koran classes 87.

Vernacular instruction is given up to the 5th standard. 77 boys passed this standard in 1343. Two boys continued their studies at Government expense at the Penang Free School.

About 800 school-children attended the King's Birthday Parade and gave an exhibition of physical drill.

XI.—CHANDU MONOPOLY.

44. The total amount of Chandu sold was 17,946 tahils, the profit on sale being $178,804 or more than 1/3 of the total revenue of the State.

Licences produced $7,003 and fines $75.

The total expenditure was $1,681.

45. There were 16 prosecutions before the Courts, with 14 convictions.

Enche Wan Ahmad, State Treasurer, continued to act as Superintendent.

XII.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

46. The following volume of correspondence was dealt with at Kangar Post Office:—

Letters	61,022	
Registered Articles ..	3,612	
Parcels	775	
Insured Parcels ..	4	(value $228).
C.O.D. Parcels ..	164	(trade charges $1,250, delivery fees $25.)
Telegrams.		
Despatched	1,833	
Delivered	1,911	

$19,321 worth of money-and postal-orders were handled.

At Padang Besar Railway Station 22,230 letters were handled, 689 registered articles and 76 parcels. Telegrams were dealt with by the Railway Telegraph Office.

47. The Post Office, Kangar, belongs to the Kedah Government, and efforts are being made to improve the telephone system which was handed over to tne Kedah Government in 1342.

Telephonic communication with Alor Star, Kedah, can be had by means of Police lines.

XIII.—SANITARY BOARD.

48. The Board held 4 meetings at Kangar, 2 at Arau, 1 at Padang Besar, and one at Kaki Bukit the mines village.

The usual matters were dealt with in these four areas which were creditably kept.

49. There were 22 prosecutions with 19 convictions.

Pig-slaughter houses were erected at Padang Besar and at Kaki Bukit.

Revenue amounted to $15,096 and Expenditure to $7,705, as against $13,369 and $7,958 in 1342.

Enche Muhammad Arshad, Collector of Customs, continued to officiate as Chairman throughout the year.

XIV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

50. The total Expenditure of the Department amounted to $115,477 on an estimate, including supplementary and special votes, of $128,022.

Personal Emoluments accounted for $11,647 and other charges for $1,119.

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE.

A.—Roads, Streets and Bridges.

51. Expenditure was $33,899 on an estimate of $35,000. It is satisfactory to record that after an unpromising start the Expenditure estimate was very nearly attained.

32½ miles of metalled road were maintained at a cost of $952 a mile.

The metalling of the road to Bukit Ketri Station was completed.

$1,519 was expended on the upkeep of unmetalled roads and paths, of which there are 29¼ miles.

B.—Buildings and Miscellaneous Works.

52. Expenditure amounted to $20,164 on an estimate of $20,690, again a satisfactory conclusion to an inferior start.

The number of buildings in the State amounted to 125. Twelve new buildings were added during the year.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

Expenditure totalled $49,848 on an estimate of $53,760.

53. One mile of the Simpang Ampat-Arau canal was dug, but not completed to depth. Work was seriously delayed by heavy rains and by the bursting of a temporary dam.

49 lines of the Utan Aji canal were completed to section, leaving 68 lines still to be dug.

54. Replacing of temporary bridges was continued. Four reinforced concrete bridges were completed and two more were under construction at the end of the year. The bridges consist of piles, slabs, and main and subsidiary beams of reinforced concrete. Sixteen pipe culverts were put in.

55. Four new Clerks' quarters (detached) were built at Kangar, 2 Customs Clerks' quarters at Arau, and schools and Teachers' quarters at Jelempok (between Arau and the Kedah Boundary) and at Kuala Perlis.

New coolie-lines were erected at Besri on the mines road.

Pig-slaughter houses were built for the Sanitary Board at Kaki Bukit (the mines village), and at Padang Besar on the Siamese frontier.

Extensive repairs, cleaning and painting were carried out at the Residency during the last 2½ months of the year. Cleaning prior to painting occupied 5 weeks.

The work was done partly by contract and in part departmentally. A sum of $1,200 was expended but the probable necessity for re-erection of the building has been saved.

56. The average labour force was 138. The health was generally good.

Mr. F.H. Monckton, Assistant Engineer, returned to the Federated States on 31st May, and Mr. P. H. Hanitsch was lent by the Government of Kedah until the arrival of Mr. G. T. F. White who was in hospital.

Mr. White assumed duty on 27th June, during the last month of the year.

Thanks are due to the Kedah Government for the loan of Mr. Hanitsch.

The State Engineer, Kedah, continued to advise on more important matters.

Mr. C. R. Savege was engaged in December, 1924, to carry out a scheme to supply water from the Perlis-Setul range to Kangar Town. A considerable amount of preliminary work had been achieved by the end of the year, and it is hoped that the scheme will be completed in 1344. A water supply will fill a very badly needed want, as the whole of Kangar is practically dependent for drinking water on one well about half a mile from the town.

XV.—GENERAL.

57. His Highness the Raja celebrated his 44th Birthday in November, 1924, and completed 21 years as Raja during the year. His Highness enjoyed good health throughout the year and presided at 33 meetings of the State Council out of a "possible" of 34.

58. A Co-operative Society among Government Servants was started in September, 1924. It was a little premature, but it is a sturdy infant and Captain Hashim, M.C.S., of the Co-operative Societies Department, Federated Malay States, who, by kind permission of the Registrar, (Mr. Cavendish), visited Perlis just after the close of the year, has proved an admirable tutor. One of the Officials of the Society has been sent to study in the Federated Malay States. Great hopes are entertained of the success of this venture which should prove a far more effective maid to sweep away the sand-heaps of individual debt than seven mops of seven Advisers however vigorous.

59. The Padi crop was a good one in the inland parts but poor in the coastal areas. Specially selected seed has been imported from the experimental station at Titi Serong in Krian and is proving a great success.

60. The King's Birthday was celebrated on June 3rd by a parade of Police, a display of physical drill by some 800 Malay school children, some excellent flag-drill and marching by Chinese school children, and by athletic sports.

61. The Commissioner, Malaya Pavilion, British Empire Exhibition, wrote to say that the Perlis exhibits had been very much admired, and that Her Gracious Majesty, Queen Mary, had acquired the quail cage which was numbered among them.

62. Mr. J. W. W. Hughes, M.C.S., officiated as British Adviser until May 8th, when he proceeded on "leave" to England in company with His Highness the Yang dipertuan of Negri Sembilan.

He was succeeded by the writer of this report.

P. S. WILLIAMS,
Acting British Adviser, Perlis.

Kangar, 25th November, 1925.

APPENDIX *A*.

Return of Annual Revenue Collected in the years A.H. 1342 and 1343

Headings.	1342.	1343.
	$	$
Land	49,083	56,811
Mines	2,835	2,676
Forests	1,176	1,233
Customs	170,560	157,723
Chandu Monopoly	169,210	185,882
Farms and Licences	3,930	4,067
Harbours	2,464	2,300
Courts	9,696	15,033
Sheriah Court	1,589	1,373
Police	3,916	4,631
Veterinary	1,184	1,247
Municipal	13,369	15,097
Prison	4,255	5,123
Reimbursements	557	529
Miscellaneous	19,637	16,891
Total ...	453,452	470,616

APPENDIX *B*.

Return of Annual Expenditure incurred in the years A.H. 1342 and 1343.

Headings.	1342.	1343.
	$	$
His Highness the Raja	21,360	25,560
Office Raja and Adviser ...	14,502	15,886
Treasury	3,766	4,213
Audit Office	1,824	1,956
Courts	10,228	11,190
Sheriah Court	4,070	4,292
Police	27,009	27,500
Lands and Mines	12,471	14,369
Surveys	19,645	17,735
Penghulus	5,152	5,328
Prison	13,241	15,177
Medical	17,109	18,511
Veterinary	396	788
Telephones	120	48
Education	19,622	22,133
Customs and Harbours	9,055	12,957
Sanitary Board	7,958	7,705
Chandu Monopoly	1,649	1,681
Mosques	3,270	3,504
Political Pensions	11,200	11,062
Retired Allowances	799	897
Interest on Loans	16,000	12,954
Miscellaneous	25,564	30,683
Public Works	90,532	111,515
Special Votes	4,614	14,181
Repayment of Loans	100,000	50,000
Total ...	441,156	441,825

APPENDIX C.

Progress and Cost Return of Field work for the year 1343.

Nature of Surveys.	Chains Measured.		Stones Planted.	Lots.	Relongs.	Acres.	Cost per chain ex offsets.	Cost per lot.	Cost per acre.	Total field cost.	Remarks.
	Lines.	Offsets.									
							$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Trigonometrical ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403 27	Fixation of Trig. Points.
Small Agricultural ...	40,394	277	8,329	2,710	10,096	7,178	0 19	2 83	1 07	7,689 01	
Connection ...	378	...	...	...	...	...	0 19	...	...	72 56	
Total ...	40,772	277	8,329	2,710	10,096	7,178	0 20	...	...	8,164 84	
Total Demarcation 1342	49,721	2,275	8,356	3,362	12,715	9,041	0 21	...	...	9,797 25	

APPENDIX *D*.

Rainfall, Kangar.

Months.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
January ...	5·82	3·14	1·50	·71	1·76
February ...	·09	4·51	1·67	2·04	·90
March ...	7·58	12·61	1·62	1·14	5·79
April ...	3·19	5·39	7·69	5·55	8·41
May ...	15·36	9·34	7·00	8·68	5·50
June ...	5·36	4·37	4·97	4·62	7·89
July ...	7·15	6·15	7·98	7·09	5·03
August ...	9·73	11·70	5·56	11·81	9·97
September ...	17·69	13·32	16·79	8·95	5·08
October ...	8·04	14·55	14·28	8·80	8·92
November ...	7·07	6·90	12·86	6·10	6·29
December ...	·22	5·03	5·49	1·49	3·17
Total ...	87·30	97·01	87·41	66·98	68·71

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(Under British Protection).

REPORTS FOR 1926.*

* The Kedah and Perlis Reports are for the Year 1344 A.H. (22nd July, 1925—11th July, 1926).)

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JOHORE

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1926

BY

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1927

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF JOHORE FOR THE YEAR 1926

I.—FINANCIAL

1. The revenue for 1926 amounted to $18,781,565 as compared with $15,884,592 for 1925, and $10,947,960 for 1924. Actual revenue exceeded the estimate by $7,249,865.

2. The increase of $2,896,973 over the revenue for 1925 is mainly accounted for by increased receipts under the main heads of Customs, Licences, Municipal, Land Sales and Posts and Telegraphs, as shown in the following table:—

	1925	*1926*	*Increase*	%
	$	$	$	
Customs.—				
Rubber ...	3,038,328	3,363,680	325,352	10·7
Tobacco ...	972,620	1,424,835	452,215	46·5
Spirits ...	717,069	1,012,004	294,935	41·1
Licences.—				
Chandu ...	4,429,720	5,489,512	1,059,792	23·9
Municipal.—	488,126	705,535	217,409	44·5
Land Sales.—	561,327	696,775	135,448	24·1
Posts and Telegraphs.—	135,704	192,218	56,514	41·6

3. The percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue to the total revenue (exclusive of Land Sales) for the years 1922—1926 were as follows:—

	1922	*1923*	*1924*	*1925*	*1926*
Land and Forests ...	15·5	14·9	16·4	14·5	12·8
Customs ...	24·8	35·8	33·0	37·2	39·8
Licences ...	45·4	37·5	36·4	33·3	35·7
Other Revenue ...	14·3	11·8	14·2	15·0	11·7
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Expenditure

4. The total expenditure in 1926 was $18,099,232 as compared with $9,780,322 for 1925, and an estimate of $16,939,413.

5. The large increase in expenditure is due to the creation of an Opium Revenue Replacement Fund, for which a sum of $5,898,498 appears in the account. Under Purchase of Land there was an increase of $953,353, due to the purchase by Government of the Alsagoff Concession at Kukob. Expenditure on Public Works, Special Services, was $804,314 more than in 1925, while on Annually Recurrent the increase was $235,912. Expenditure on Pensions, Personal Emoluments and Other Charges increased by $42,416, $314,953 and $259,571 respectively, but there were decreases on Transport, Interest and Miscellaneous Services. The Straits Settlements loan of $800,000 was repaid in May.

Investments

6. During the year £633,398.8.9 ($5,430,313) was remitted to the Crown Agents for investment. Investments on account of Surplus Funds in Sterling securities on 31st December, 1926, amounted to $10,844,054. Investments in Straits Settlements Government securities increased to $1,486,532, and local Fixed Deposits amounted to $2,000,000. Sterling investments totalling $5,898,498 were transferred from Surplus Funds Investments to the new Opium Revenue Replacement Fund, which at the end of the year stood at $6,119,922 all in sterling securities. The total investments held by Government on the 31st December, 1926 were $20,470,509.

7. The surplus at the end of the year was $17,935,508 compared with $17,253,175 at the end of 1925. On the Assets side of the Balance Sheet Cash (including Cash in Transit) amounted to the large total of $7,048,465. The Advance Account and Loans stood at $161,644 and $83,595.

8. The creation of an Opium Revenue Replacement Fund marks an important event in the financial history of the State. In spite of the large sum appropriated, the finances were able to bear it, and actually show a gain on the year's working.

The following are shown in appendices:—

Appendix *A*.—Statement of Assets and Liabilities 1925 and 1926.

Appendix *B*.—Statement of Actual Revenue 1925 and 1926.

Appendix *C*.—Statement of Actual Expenditure 1925 and 1926.

Appendix *D*.—Statistical Return of Progress 1922 to 1926.

II.—TRADE

9. The total trade for the year 1926 shows a value of $173,266,820 compared with $167,590,314 in 1925, constituted as follows:—

		1925	*1226*
		$	$
Imports	...	49,874,197	35,782,758
Exports	...	118,214,613	139,261,451
		168,088,810	175,044,209
Less Re-exports	...	498,496	1,777,389
		167,590,314	173,266,820

Imports

10. The following table shows, under the main heads, the value for 1925 and 1926:—

		1925	*1926*
		$	$
Class I.	Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	18,876,750	18,870,490
II.	Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured ...	6,817,266	2,597,532
II.	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	17,961,991	14,181,341
IV.	Coin and Bullion ...	174,356	133,395
V.	Sundries	6,043,834	Nil.
		49,874,197	35,782,758

Exports

11. The Commissioner writes:—"Of a total value of exports of $139,261,451 rubber represents no less than $119,580,069, and it can be seen from these figures how largely and dangerously the State relies on this one form of cultivation. The weight of tin-ore fell from 23,160 pikuls in

1925 to 17,455 pikuls in 1926, in spite of the good prices ruling throughout the year. Unless new fields are opened there is likely to be a progressive decline of export. The export of copra continues to show a steady and satisfactory increase. The pineapple industry did not have a good year, but nevertheless new canning factories continue to be erected".

III.—AGRICULTURE

12. The field staff of the Department consisted, at the end of the year, of the Inspector of Agriculture, three junior agricultural assistants, two agricultural probationers and seven sub-inspectors. Two agricultural apprentices were undergoing training at the Department of Agriculture, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Kuala Lumpur.

Rubber

13. General estate improvement has been maintained, and a fair interest has been taken in the question of reconditioning poor areas by means of artificial fertilisers. Experiments in this connection are being started on several estates, and are being watched with interest. Sulphate of Ammonia appears to give good results, and Ammonium Nitrate is also being tried. The total area of new planting is estimated at 12,000 acres, selected seed from Sumatra being employed in some cases. Bud grafting with selected stock was also undertaken on one property, but for some unknown reason was not a great success, a considerable percentage of grafts failing to take.

The area under rubber at the end of the year was recorded at about 526,000 acres. Exports amounted to 1,010,679 pikuls valued at $119,580,069.

Restriction continued in operation throughout the year, the percentage of standard production exportable at the minimum duty being 100 for the first three, and 80 for the last quarter, the figure in January being 85. The standard production for the restriction year was 60,449 tons.

Coconuts

14. The area under coconuts was approximately 90,000 acres. Output shows a considerable increase, being 576,000 pikuls, valued at $6,344,000. The cultivaion of coconuts in Johore is almost entirely in the hands of small holders, and the collection of the nuts and preparation and export of copra

are well organised. Recently some interest has been shown in the possibilities of preparing a fibre for spinning purposes from the husk.

Padi

The area recorded as planted with wet padi was 3,866 acres, and a yield of 384,187 gantangs was obtained. There were also 1,462 acres of hill padi, which produced 126,524 gantangs. Padi planting is on the decline. Suitable acres exist, but it is improbable that there will be any extension while other crops such as rubber and coconuts offer so much greater attraction, unless the prospects of obtaining an increased yield are improved by irrigation schemes and the introduction of better varieties of seed. Investigations in these directions are now being made, and Government is prepared to give financial assistance to any scheme which is likely to prove successful. Labour of course is a serious problem, and unless immigrants can be attracted, the outlook is not very hopeful.

Pineapples

16. About 15,000 acres are reported to be under pineapples. The output of canned pines was 643,534 cases, a decrease of 9,000 cases on the figures for 1925. In addition, about 27,000,000 pines were exported. Seven factories were operating during the year. Great interest was shown in the question of canning, the most important feature being the formation of a local Producers' Combine. Steps are being taken to ensure more uniformity in the contents of tins and consignments, the latter being now limited to the "No. 1 grade" and the "good average quality".

African Oil Palm

17. Progress in this crop has been well maintained and an additional 1,200 acres were planted up, making a total area of 2,235 acres at the close of the year. Nine hundred acres had been felled and burnt ready for planting, and further felling had started. Enquiries for large areas of land for oil palms have been received, and the question of ear marking definite localities is under consideration.

Other Crops

18. *Betel Nuts.*—The planted area is estimated at from 7,500 to 8,000 acres, and the export was 216,465 pikuls, valued at $2,151,000. Export in 1925 was 185,000 pikuls.

Tapioca.—The production (154,280 pikuls) was slightly less, but large additional areas have been opened up in the Segamat and Central Johore districts, and 16,000 acres are stated to be under cultivation.

There was a reduction in the export of sago and gambier, but an extension of the area planted with tuba, mainly on the Japanese estates on the Johore river.

Diseases and Pests

19. *Rubber.*—Mouldy Rot remains localised. It is extensive in parts, but there has been no spread of importance to new areas. Brown Bast is prevalent on many native holdings. Conservative tapping systems are considered to be having a beneficial effect on the majority of the larger estates.

Pink disease has shown no signs of increase.

Die Back is common in South Johore, but the conclusion has been formed that this is almost entirely due to poor soil conditions.

Coconuts.—There has been no marked increase in the mortality of palms round Benut. Research indicates that the trouble experienced at Benut and elsewhere in Malaya is due to two fungi and that the decision to regard this disease as a root disease and to advise control measures accordingly was well founded. No serious outbreaks of Bud Rot have been recorded, and neither the Rhinoceros beetle nor the Red Stripe weevil have done much damage. Regular inspections are carried out by the Department, and the small holder appears to be learning slowly the value of preventive measures.

IV.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

20. The usual work of the supervision of Chinese women and girls was carried out.

21. Four societies were exempted from registration, and 13 were registered. There are now 59 exempted and 128 registered societies in Johore. Considerable activity was displayed by unlawful societies, though rubber smuggling still gives them an outlet for their superfluous energy to the partial exclusion of more serious forms of crime.

22. The number of labourers employed in each of the last two years, according to returns furnished to the Controller of Labour, was:—

	1925	1926
Indians	22,214	31,272
Chinese	14,660	19,006
Javanese ...	4,055	6,248
Others	1,102	1,121

23. The health on Estates was fair only, the death rate among Indians being slighly higher than in 1925. The Controller reports that housing and sanitary conditions in European and Japanese managed Estates are generally satisfactory, but that in other estates a tendency to avoid responsibility is noticeable, and enforcement of the provisions of the Code is not easy, though considerable progress is being made in this respect.

V.—COUNCIL OF STATE AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

24. The Council of State met on four occasions and the following Enactments were passed:—

1. The Supervision of Alien Missionaries Repeal Enactment.
2. The Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Repeal Enactment.
3. The Aliens Restriction Repeal Enactment.
4. The Telegraphs Enactment, 1923, Amendment Enactment.
5. The Foreign Companies Enactment.
6. The Female Domestic Servants Enactment.
7. The Women and Girls Protection Enactment.
8. The Alsagoff Concession Enactment, 1920, Amendment Enactment.
9. The Ports and Shipping Enactment, 1917, Amendment Enactment.
10. The Trustee Enactment, 1924, Amendment Enactment.
11. The Revised Edition of the Laws of Johore Enactment.
12. The Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment, 1923, Amendment Enactment.
13. The Pensions (Gratuities) Enactment.

14. The Labour Code, 1924, Amendment Enactment.

15. The Titular Roman Catholic Bishop of Malacca Incorporation Enactment.

The Executive Council met on 50 occasions during the year.

VI.—CUSTOMS

25. The total nett revenue collected by the Department was $6,978,710.

26. (i) REVENUE BY DISTRICTS, 1922 - 1926

	1922	*1923*	*1924*	*1925*	*1926*
	$	$	$	$	$
Muar ...	317,590	740,883	711,486	1,759,927	2,034,360
Batu Pahat ...	337,876	548,541	560,800	871,718	904,692
Kukub ...	159,541	229,424	203,357	227,663	270,080
Johore Bahru	1,099,505	1,658,743	1,561,560	2,282,788	2,694,679
Kota Tinggi ...	212,436	346,338	437,600	461,924	606,132
Endau ...	100,057	136,727	145,302	152,599	139,658
Segamat ...	76,035	188,377	210,888	261,514	329,109
	2,303,040	3,849,033	3,830,993	6,018,133	6,978,710

(ii) REVENUE BY PRODUCTIVE GROUPS, 1922 - 1926

Arecanuts ...	86,065	107,539	81,156	82,054	86,187
Copra ...	204,392	220,997	237,523	258,198	269,273
Gambier ...	25,497	31,497	51,990	41,509	17,806
Pepper ...	1,441	808	841	616	—
Pineapples ...	—	—	—	—	42,824
Rubber ...	341,040	1,306,123	1,473,613	3,038,328	3,363,680
Tapioca ...	40,133	72,774	79,766	64,503	39,248
Other Agricultural Produce	106,850	82,367	73,782	70,847	30,894
Forest Produce	82,792	83,294	77,281	71,059	79,276
Minerals ...	287,108	324,522	432,618	427,311	372,075
Marine Produce	17,801	16,844	17,331	13,996	15,290
Miscellaneous Produce ...	2,657	1,744	2,653	5,457	7,645
Alcoholic Liquor ...	374,449	435,694	443,112	707,069	909,007
Tobacco ...	508,630	615,885	655,255	972,619	1,313,098
Petroleum ...	82,183	97,145	113,000	169,938	322,130
Matches ...	51,274	61,383	59,454	92,632	107,793
Live Animals	1,541	1,847	1,651	44	—
Weighing Fees	88,053	387,307	28,519	83	—
Tobacco Licences ...	1,134	1,263	1,448	1,870	2,484
Total ...	2,303,040	3,849,033	3,830,993	6,018,133	6,978,710

27. In the following table are shown the proportionate contributions made to the revenue by the various groups of the dutiable articles in the last five years (tobacco licences and weighing fees are not included).

PERCENTAGE

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Arecanuts ...	3.8	3.11	2.14	1.07	1.24
Copra ...	9.2	6.39	6.25	4.17	3.86
Pepper ...	0.1	0.02	0.02	.71	—
Pineapples ...	—	—	—	—	0.61
Gambier ...	1.1	0.91	1.37	.01	0.26
Rubber ...	15.4	37.74	38.77	50.55	48.22
Tapioca ...	1.9	2.10	2.10	1.11	0.56
Other Agricultural Produce ...	4.8	2.38	1.94	1.21	0.44
Minerals ...	13.0	9.38	11.38	7.16	5.33
Forest Produce ...	3.7	2.41	2.03	1.22	1.14
Marine Produce ...	0.8	0.49	0.46	.25	0.22
Miscellaneous Produce ...	0.1	0.05	0.07	.10	0.11
Spirits Imports ...	17.0	12.59	11.66	11.79	13.03
Tobacco Imports ...	23.0	17.80	17.24	16.22	18.82
Live Animals ...	0.1	0.05	0.04	.01	—
Petroleum ...	3.7	2.81	2.97	2.85	4.62
Matches ...	2.3	1.77	1.56	1.57	1.54
	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

PREVENTIVE BRANCH

28. Owing to difficulties of recruitment it was not possible to make a serious beginning with the establishment of a Preventive Branch until the middle of the year. The results achieved have proved the necessity of such a Branch for the protection of revenue, and have fully justified the expenditure incurred. Convictions were obtained in 59 cases of rubber smuggling, while the Police had 19 cases with 16 convictions. For other offences against the Customs Excise and Chandu Laws 276 cases (with 227 convictions) were brought by the Customs, and 264 cases (with 205 convictions) by the Police. The total amount of fines recovered was $24,357, and the expenditure on the Branch was $21,742.

29. The Preventive Fleet has, as in previous years, been maintained and manned by the Federated Malay States, the Government of Johore contributing to its cost. The Fleet has steadily advanced in efficiency, and, according to the Superintendent, the presence of the launches off the coast has had an invaluable deterrent effect. Without its assistance

Restriction would have been little more than a name in Johore, while revenue would have suffered to the extent of many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

VII.—CHANDU DEPARTMENT

30. This Department is in charge of the Superintendent Chandu Monopoly, who is also Commissioner of Trade and Customs. He is assisted by one European Inspector of Chandu Shops, the remainder of the staff consisting of Malays and Chinese.

31. The amount of chandu sold in 1926 was 576,213 tahils, of which 478,408 tahils were sold direct to the public from Government shops, and 97,805 tahils to Licensees. The total sales in 1924 were 326,862 tahils, and in 1925 423,659 tahils. The nett revenue from the sale of chandu was $5,812,251 and from licences $7,044.

32. Twenty Government shops for retail sale "Off" were opened during the year, making 39 in all, and 18 "On" shops; 9 "Off" and 116 "On" licences being terminated. The process of substituting Government retail and smoking shops for "On" and "Off" licences is now complete; 461 licences in all have been cancelled throughout the State, and great credit is due to the Superintendent for carrying out the policy without a hitch and without a serious complaint from any quarter. These measures have involved practically the creation of a new department. The Personnel in 1924 numbered 27; the present total is close on 300.

VIII.—EDUCATION

33. VERNACULAR SCHOOLS

Schools	*Number*	*Enrolment*	*Average Attendance*	*Staff*
—	—	—	—	—
Boys ...	74	5,625	4,477	159
Girls ...	10	599	520	19

RELIGIOUS CLASSES

Schools	*Number*	*Enrolment*	*Average Attendance*	*Staff*
—	—	—	—	—
Boys ...	26	1,721	1,333	48
Girls ...	5	223	187	5

The average attendance at the vernacular schools was 80 per cent of the enrolment.

Malay Training College.—Thirty-three teachers were under training, of whom about 14 should be qualified early next year. Lack of properly trained teachers has seriously handicapped the progress of vernacular education in Johore.

34. ENGLISH SCHOOLS

Schools	Enrolment	Learning English	Masters	Pupil teachers	Percentage of attendance
English College	71	71	7		94·3
Bukit Zaharah	742	519	30	2	93·0
Muar ...	345	345	13		91.8
Batu Pahat ...	392	292	17		91.7
Segamat ...	67	67	3		92.6
	1,617	1,294	70	2	—

The corresponding totals for 1925 were:—

Enrolment 1,534; Learning English 1,247; Masters 64.

35. Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining any suitable masters locally, and very few applications for employment from Grade I masters were received. Until more qualified candidates are available, the standard of education is not likely to improve. A scheme for training Johore boys in Singapore as teachers has been approved, but it is evident that the Department is not so popular as the Clerical service.

36. Owing to the small number of Cambridge candidates in the out-station schools, all candidates were concentrated at Bukit Zaharah. The results of the 1925 Cambridge examination (received in March) were as follows:—

School Certificate	...	1 passed	out of	6
Malayan Certificate	...	1 ,,	,,	6
Junior under 16	...	4 ,,	,,	6
Junior over 16	...	3 ,,	,,	7

The small number of candidates is due to the large proportion of boys who get posts in Government service after passing the Government Entrance Examination.

37. The Segamat School was opened in June in a private house and has made a promising start. It is hoped to provide an appropriate building in 1928.

38. The Arab Football Cup, for which the Johore English Schools compete annually, was won for the first time by the English College, which was undefeated.

39. The Government maintains two Malay students at Hong Kong University in the engineering school, and three more advanced students in England, two of whom are studying law, and one engineering.

40. The Board of Education met on 14 occasions. Its most important work was the reorganisation of the English College and day schools. The numbers have been limited, and the Malay sides taken from the English Schools at Bukit Zaharah and Batu Pahat, and established as Vernacular schools. Strict conditions have been made as to the qualifications for admission, and also as to superannuation. The effect of these changes, which came into force at the beginning of the current year, will not be noticeable to any great extent for the present, but if the regulations are consistently carried out, the English schools should be filled with boys to whom it will be really worth while giving an English education.

41. A scheme for grants-in-aid to estate Tamil schools was approved by Government, and a new Inspector has been appointed in connection with the work.

IX.—FORESTS

42. The forest between Bukit Selanchar, on the Pahang boundary, Gunong Chabang Tiga and Labis was explored, with a view to laying out the western boundary of the Labis Reserve. An ascent of Gunong Chabang Tiga was made, in order to ascertain the extent and position of various unsurveyed kampongs and dusuns. The forest traversed held a high percentage of Penak, Serayah and Keruing, and Rhu Bukit was plentiful at the top. The Penyabong area was thoroughly examined, as application for the alienation of some 10,000 acres for rubber had been made. A rough stock map covering about 20,000 acres was prepared, and the volume of timber ascertained to be extremely high, but the fact that the forest areas are practically surrounded by biukar will make the extraction of timber difficult if not impossible.

43. The Gunong Arong Reserve of 12,100 acres in Endau district, and the Kuala Sedili Mangrove Reserve of 1,070 acres in Kota Tinggi District were finally gazetted. Preliminary notifications were issued in respect of an extension of the Mersing Reserve, consisting of 50,200 acres of excellent Kapur, Giam and Penak, and of an area of about 6,500 acres of mangrove in Batu Pahat and Kukub Districts.

44. The high price of timber ruling in 1925 was more or less maintained. Licencees had to increase their coolies' wages considerably, to compete with the rate on rubber estates.

45. A total of 41,962 tons of timber was extracted compared with 27,674 tons in 1925. The revenue realised was $95,979 against $76,332. The Railway Department only took 1,058 sleepers, compared with 17,797 in 1925 and 40,676 in 1924. The Conservator considers that licensees, owing to the keen demand and high prices, find it more profitable to supply the local demand than to cut timber into sleeper sizes.

46. The RODNEY SAWMILL at Mersing continued to furnish large quantities of Kapur flooring to the Public Works Department, but had to close down for some months owing to fire. The CROSS MILL at Rengam is once more at work, and the QUA HONG CHIAM MILL at the 5th mile Kluang—Mersing road has started, and should have a large output in the near future.

47. The outturn of firewood was 42,732 tons, and of charcoal 150 tons, as against 35,769 and 962 in 1925.

48. The revenue for 1925 and 1926 is shown below.—

	1925	*1926*
	$	$
Timber	76,332	95,979
Firewood and Charcoal ...	18,262	21,143
Minor Produce ...	15,813	11,016
Other Sources	2,157	4,602
	$112,564	$132,740

The total expenditure amounted to $63,171.

49. The staff at the end of the year consisted of the Conservator of Forests, one Assistant Conservator, one Sub-Assistant Conservator, one Ranger Grade I, six Rangers Grade II, nine Foresters and forty-three Forest-guards.

X.—GAME WARDEN

50. This department, which was instituted in 1925, consisted of a Game Warden and six Rangers, stationed at Kluang. The revenue collected was $1,325, while the expenditure amounted to $9,909. Four elephants and two deer found destroying crops and plantations were shot, and four cases were brought under the "Wild Animals and Birds Protection Enactment".

XI.—JUDICIAL

SUPREME COURT

51. Fifty-six criminal cases and 47 criminal appeals were registered. Four Criminal Assizes were held at Johore Bahru, five at Muar and four at Batu Pahat.

One hundred and fifty-eight civil suits, 12 civil appeals, 223 administration suits and 110 miscellaneous were registered.

52. The Court of Appeal sat on three occasions.

MAGISTRATES' COURT

53. A compilation of the return of cases is given:—

	Criminal	*Civil*
Johore	2,394	407
Kota Tinggi	703	69
Kukub (including Benut) ...	470	37
Muar	2,537	308
Batu Pahat	1,852	245
Endau	283	46
Segamat	837	105
Kluang	858	55
	9,934	1,272

54. The Assistant Adviser, Kota Tinggi, visited Pengerang once a fortnight and held Court there. First Class Magistrate's cases at Kukub and Benut were taken by the Receiver of the Alsagoff Concession who became Assistant Adviser in September.

The Kluang Court was conducted by a Magistrate from Johore Bahru until August, when it was taken over by the Second Assistant Adviser, Batu Pahat.

XII.—LAND

55. The revenue for 1925 and 1926 was as follows:—

Rents:—

	1925	*1926*
	$	$
Land Rents, Recurrent ...	1,940,406	1,966,027
Land Rents, Annual Licences ...	19,504	24,588
Mining Rents	12,940	12,179
Rents of Government Plantation	576	363

	1925	1926
	$	$
Licences:—		
Gravel, Stone, etc., ...	1,417	2,968
Mining	615	Nil.
Prospecting	7,517	7,337
Fees:—		
Miscellaneous	3,868	6,015
Notices, Warrants, etc. ...	7,061	8,996
Registration of Titles, etc. ...	21,312	21,490
Survey and Demarcation ...	170,728	114,452
Total ...	2,185,944	2,164,415

Land Sales:—

	$	$
Premium on Agricultural Land	535,923	689,608
Premium on Mining Land ...	16,180	9,470
Total ...	552,103	699,078

Other sums collected in 1925 and 1926 but not credited as land revenue were:—

Fees:—

	$	$
Rubber Dealers Enactment ...	105,155	124,966
Burials Enactment	—	600
Mineral Ores Enactment ...	500	—
Fees:—		
Sale of Boundary Marks ...	9,387	8,139
Sale of Plans	1,404	2,684
Miscellaneous	2,124	9,592
Total ...	118,570	145,981
Grand total ...	2,856,617	3,009,474

56. Owing to the opening of the application books on the 1st June, there is a large increase in the premia on agricultural land. The decline in Survey and Demarcation fees is due to lack of Survey Staff.

Registation

57. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown in the following table:—

Land Enactment

	1925	1926
	$	$
Total number of transactions ...	4,746	4,549
Number of Grants registered ...	715	982
Number of transfers registered ...	2,200	1,732
Number of charges registered ...	289	531
Other transactions	1,542	1,304

Mining Enactment

Mining Leases issued	10	10
Mining Certificates issued ...	50	25
Prospecting Licences	86	51
Other transactions	18	24
Value of stamps affixed on instruments	310,956	119,280

58. In connection with the Mukim Registers and Surat Sementara under Land Rule 7 the following transactions were registered:—

	1925	1926
	$	$
Mukim Registers	2,282	2,683
Surat Sementara	9,000	8,079
Miscellaneous transactions ...	870	1,062
Total ...	12,152	11,824

Mukim Registers

59. No progress has been made in starting Registers in the Endau and Kota Tinggi Districts. The work has continued in Muar and Batu Pahat, 5,164 extracts being issued in Muar as against 4,797 last year. Little could be done in Segamat owing to shortage of staff, whilst in Johore Bahru the form of title does not appear to be popular, as only 251 entries were made during the year.

General

60. The opening of the application books in certain Districts resulted in a great rush of new applications, so much so that, in view of the state of survey and the impossibility of the Land Offices coping with the extra work, it was decided early this year to close the books again in all Districts except Endau for an indefinite period. The Land Offices as usual were burdened with rubber restriction work, which takes up a large part of the time which should be devoted to more permanent objects.

61. During the year the long protracted negotiations with the Receiver of the Alsagoff Concession at Kukub were finally completed. The Concession reverted to Government on the 1st September, and a new Land Office has been started at Kukub.

62. The total area of land alienated on the 1st January, 1927 is quoted as 975,460 acres, of which about 287,000 acres are held under no permanent form of title. This is an unsatisfactory state of affairs, and it will be some years before the arrears can be overtaken at the present rate of progress.

XIII.—MARINE

63. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all Ports of the State during the year was as follows:—

	Vessels Entered		Vessels Cleared	
	Number	*Tonnage*	*Number*	*Tonnage*
Ocean-going steamers	61	185,850	61	185,850
Coasting steamers ...	3,572	185,189	3,572	185,189
Sailing vessels ...	9,544	173,631	9,649	168,448

There was a large increase in the number and tonnage of Japanese ocean going steamers calling at Batu Pahat to load iron-ore. These vessels load their cargo from lighters at the entrance of the river, and thus no wharf dues are paid.

64. The total number of passengers arriving at all ports was 118,053, and the total number of passengers departing was 103,628, an increase of 18,690 and 19,307 respectively.

65. All lights and buoys were maintained in good order. The fixed light off Tanjong Agas was moved bodily on to a new reinforced concrete pile structure, and repairs were effected to the lighthouse at Tanjong Tohor.

66. The Government steam launches made a total of 217 trips during the year.

XIV.—MEDICAL

Vital Statistics

67. The number of births registered was 14,883 compared with 12,497 in 1925. The number of deaths registered was 12,740 against 8,938 in 1925. On an estimated population of 331,155 the birth-rate was 46.07 per mille, and the death-rate 39.44 per mille, the corresponding rates for 1925 being 38.95 and 27.85.

68. The infantile mortality was 213.26 per mille as against 195.33 per mille in 1925. This figure is very disappointing, but an Infant Welfare Centre has just been opened in Johore Bahru, and it is hoped that with better education the rate may be materially reduced. Deaths from convulsions amounted to 2,000.

Zymotic Diseases

69. The following table gives the number of Zymotic diseases and deaths resulting therefrom during the year:—

Disease	*Cases*	*Deaths*
Plague	—	—
Cholera	56	33
Small-pox	5	2
Chicken-pox	13	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	4	3
Measles (including German Measles)	567	—
Enteric Fever	49	16
Erysipelas	20	3
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	—	—
Diphtheria	4	2

70. A severe outbreak of cholera occurred in the Lunatic Asylum during August, lasting for four and a half days. It was confined to Wards I and II which are joined

by a covered way and have a common bathroom and latrine. There were 98 patients in these wards, of whom 30 developed cholera and 15 died. It is assumed that a carrier must have been present, and fouled either the water in the bathing tank, or the water in the special receptacle provided for holding drinking water.

At the same time there was an outbreak in Johore Bahru, 25 cases being reported with 20 deaths. This lasted about a fortnight, and great credit is due to the Medical Department for the way in which it tackled the problem.

Special Diseases

71. *Ankylostomiasis.*—Six thousand and fifty cases with 93 deaths. In 1925 there were 2,024 cases with 81 deaths.

Beri-beri.—One thousand five hundred and eight cases with 215 deaths. In 1925 there were 650 cases with 63 deaths.

Dysentery.—Three thousand two hundred and three cases with 291 deaths. In 1925 there were 1,351 cases with 149 deaths.

Diarrhœa.—Two thousand seven hundred and fifteen cases with 117 deaths. In 1925 there were 809 cases with 66 deaths.

Malarial Fever.—Thirty-nine thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine cases with 899 deaths. In 1925 there were 12,000 cases with 380 deaths.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Eight hundred and forty-eight cases with 251 deaths. In 1925 there were 417 cases with 144 deaths.

Pneumonia.—One thousand three hundred and thirty-seven cases with 477 deaths.

Yaws.—The total number of injections given in Government Hospitals was 3,579, of which 2,383 were for new, and 1,196 for old cases. The number of injections in 1925 was 3,667.

Hospitals

72. The existing Government Hospitals were maintained. Admissions were 27,489 compared with 17,854 in 1925. On the 31st December, 1925, there were 1,038 patients remaining, and of the total 24,844 were discharged, 24 were transferred, 242 absconded, 2,174 died, and 1,243 remained at the end of the year. The percentage of deaths to the total treated was 7.62.

Out-Patients

73. The number of out-patients treated at the various stations was 31,586, the attendances being 46,395. The figures for the previous year were 39,153 and 65,396.

Maternity Wards

74. Maternity cases showed a large increase, 284 being treated, as against 106 in 1925, while 311 cases were treated in their own homes, compared with 35 in 1925. During the year 28 certified midwives were practising in the State, and 9 Probationers were undergoing training.

Mental Hospital

75. The number of patients remaining on the 31st December, 1925, was 198, and there were 118 admissions in 1926, making a total of 316. Of these 39 were discharged, one was transferred, one absconded, 54 died, and 221 (181 males and 40 females) remained at the close of the year. More than half the patients are chinese.

Leper Asylum

76. There were 73 lepers in the Asylum at the end of the year, and 9 females in the camp at Singapore. Forty-three were receiving the Tai Fong Chee treatment, and it is stated that 21 of them showed signs of slight improvement.

Vaccinations

77. The number of vaccinations performed during the year was 12,021, compared with 11,200 in 1925.

Meteorological

78. *Rainfall.*—The highest rainfall for the year was recorded at Senai Estate, Johore Bahru District, 129.65 inches and the lowest at Pengerang Estate, Kota Tinggi District 60.65 inches

The following observations were made at Government Hospitals:—

Johore Bahru (South)	...	95·58	inches
Kota Tinggi (South-east)	...	104·22	,,
Kukub (South-west)	...	100·23	,,
Batu Pahat (west)	...	88·26	,,
Kluang (Central)	...	87·33	,,
Mersing (East) ...	...	98·73	,,
Muar (North-west)	...	109·38	,,
Segamat (North-east)	...	89·94	,,

Temperature—The highest maximum temperature recorded was 96° F. at Segamat Hospital on the 22nd April, and the lowest minimum 65° F. at Kota Tinggi Hospital on the 6th February.

Health Department

79. Dr. R. B. Wallace, Health Officer, resigned in September, and the appointment had not been filled at the end of the year. Dr. J. R. Gwynne was appointed Assistant Health Officer in October. A large number of estates were inspected, and the usual reports with recommendations forwarded to the Controller of Labour.

Malaria

80. The year under review was marked by a great increase in the case rate and death-rate of malaria. The main causes, according to the Principal Medical Officer, appear to be (*a*) the diminution of rainfall, thereby causing anopheles to seek breeding places other than their natural ones, or to breed in places not under control: (*b*) the infrequent heavy tropical downpours which wash away and destroy so many larvæ, and (*c*) the continual movement of infected coolies from estate to estate, and the large influx of non immune coolies who readily succumbed when placed in infected areas.

Permanent anti-malarial measures were carried on in Johore Bahru, so far as finances and labour permitted and also at Mersing. Oiling operations have been extended, and are now in force in all towns throughout the State. Mosquito surveys have been made in many villages and estates.

Financial

81. The expenditure on Personal Emoluments and Other Charges came to $664,543, compared with $544,813 in 1925. Revenue amounted to $55,228.

XV.—MILITARY

82. The total strength of the Forces at the end of the year was 625, being 31 short of the authorised strength. The signal section has increased to 11, and is making progress. Discipline is reported to be fair, and health good on the whole.

A detachment under the command of Major Mohamed Tahir took part in the manœuvres held by the Garrison at Singapore in August, and aquitted itself well, whilst on the 3rd June a detachment went to Singapore for the King's Birthday parade. No review was held on His Highness the Sultan's Birthday owing to court mourning.

The Forces were rearmed with S.M.L.E. Rifles Mark III, complete with bayonets, scabbards and frogs, and nine Lewis Guns were obtained.

Musketry showed a marked improvement. The Royal Johore Challenge Cup—shooting for which took place in June, when 14 teams entered from various parts of Malaya—was won outright by the Johore Military Forces. At the Malaya Command Rifle Meeting held at Bukit Timah in December A Company won the Warren Shield, and Major Yahya, the Adjutant, particularly distinguished himself in the Revolver Shooting competition.

83. The Johore Volunteer Forces were maintained at practically full strength. There are contingents as Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat and Mersing, and the report of their progress is generally satisfactory. A Company took part in the Singapore manœuvres in August. The Signal section shows promise.

Johore Volunteer Rifles (European Volunteers)

84. Major E. F. G. Davies, M.C., Commanded the Corps throughout the year. Captain Frost, M.C., Second-in-Command, was transferred to Malacca in June, and it was not found possible to fill the vacancy before the end of the year. Captain J. W. Hood, D.S.O., M.C., terminated his appointment as Adjutant in March, and was succeeded by Captain T. Prince, Royal Sussex Regiment.

The strength on the 31st December, 1926 was 10 Officers and 220 other ranks, there being 62 enrolments and 20 discharges.

By permission of the Straits Settlements Volunteer Force three week end camps were arranged at Siglap, Singapore, but the attendance was very poor.

The scattered nature of the Corps makes training very difficult, but the record of progress for the year was on the whole disappointing.

XVI.—MINES

85. The Mines Department consists of a Warden of Mines, an Inspector and two Overseers.

86. The total revenue derived from mining in 1925 and 1926 is shown below:—

	1925	1926
	$	$
Export duty on:—		
(*a*) Tin-ore	288,156	238,532
(*b*) Iron-ore	135,996	125,050
(*c*) China Clay	135	377
Rents on mining leases	12,939	12,178
Premium	16,180	9,470
Licences:—		
(*a*) Prospecting ...	7,517	7,337
(*b*) Individual ...	615	—
(*c*) Ore buyers ...	500	500
	462,038	393,444

87. The expenditure in 1926 was $17,620 compared with $16,640 in 1925.

88. The amount of tin-ore exported was 17,453 pikuls against 23,160 pikuls in 1925, the whole of this coming from the Endau district. The decline is due to existing leases being worked out and failure to discover other land; absence of transport facilities in mining districts resulting in high working costs; and difficulty of obtaining labour in competition with rubber estates. The average price of tin for the year was $144 per pikul, the highest yet recorded.

89. The Japanese mine at Bukit Medan produced 250,100 tons of iron-ore against 271,993 tons in 1925. The output depends entirely on shipping facilities.

90. China Clay to the extent of 337 tons was exported from Sungei Perapat, there being a demand from the manufacturers of rubber goods in Singapore.

91. The labour force on the mines was 2,930 persons, a decrease of 606. To balance this there was an increase in the machinery employed of 738 horse-power against 691 horse-power. Labour was very scarce and difficult to obtain, and this factor was mainly responsible for the decrease in the output of tin-ore. There is an economic limit beyond which an employer cannot afford to pay his coolies, and this is reached in Johore at $1.40 per day, which is the usual wage demanded.

92. An area of 13,113 acres was held under mining titles at the end of the year, compared with 13,897 acres in 1925. With the exception of a few leases near Batu Pahat and Pelali all lands now alienated for mining are situated on the east coast between Kota Tinggi and Jemaluang.

93. Fifty-one prospecting licences were issued, covering 39,214 acres, the selections amounting to 473 acres under 13 licences.

XVII.—POLICE

94. The strength of the Force was on the 31st December, 978 all ranks, the approved establishment being 1,116.

95. At the close of the year there were 62 Police Stations, of which 12 are headquarters of Police Districts. Various buildings were completed, but a good deal remains to be done. It is hoped that the Police Head Office at Johore Bahru will be finished before the end of 1927.

Recruitment and Discipline

96. During the year 130 Malays and 3 Sikhs were enlisted. A good class of recruit was obtained, and as resignations have decreased there appears to be a reasonable chance of bringing the force up to approved strength.

97. The discipline was not very satisfactory, there being 767 offences against 657 in 1925, 547 being cases of absence from duty.

Health

98. Three hundred and ninety-nine members of the force were admitted to the Hospital, and 2,183 were treated as out-patients. There were 5 deaths. Eight members of the rank and file were discharged as medically unfit.

Crime

99. The total number of offences of all kinds reported was 13,225 compared with 10,356 in 1925.

The following table shows the main headings of crime for the past three years:—

	1924	1925	1926
Murder and Homicide ...	31	44	50
Gang-robbery	14	7	14
Robbery	68	36	26
House-breaking ...	19	57	74
Thefts (over $100) ...	144	170	174
Counterfeit coin and Stamps	21	3	—
Unlawful Societies ...	17	15	14

The increase in gang robberies is more than covered by the decrease in robberies, and can be accounted for to a certain extent by a more careful classification. House-breaking and serious theft continue to increase slightly.

100. Unlawful Societies still hold a powerful influence throughout the State. The 14 cases in 1926 scarcely give a sufficiently clear idea of the successful work done by the Police in this direction, as they resulted in the conviction of 55 Chinese and one Malay. In almost all cases under the Societies Enactment banishment proceedings have been or are being taken.

101. There were 67 banishments from the State, and 7 Chinese and one Indian were repatriated as vagrants.

Firearms

102. Three thousand four hundred and seventy-six fire-arms were registered against 3,392 in 1925.

Weight and Measures

103. Seven thousand three hundred and fifty-three weights and measures were verified by the Police Department, the work being under the control of a Malay Inspector.

Motor Cars and Drivers

104. The registration of Traction Engines and Motor Cars is in the hands of the Town Boards at Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat, Mersing and Segamat. The Chief Police Officers at Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat continued to licence drivers under the Enactment. In 1926, 2,519 drivers' certificates were issued as compared with 1,373 in 1925 and 738 in 1924. Of the 1926 total 1,198 certificates were issued in Muar. Sixteen certificates were cancelled by the Licensing officers and 59 were suspended for varying periods.

Noxious Animals

105. Fifteen tigers, 8 leopards and panthers and 4 crocodiles were destroyed and handed over to the Police. The number of persons reported killed by noxious animals was 73, 57 by tigers, 9 by crocodiles, 3 by snakes, 2 by elephants and 2 by wild boars.

Fires

106. Considerable damage was done by fire at Sungei Mati where 38 houses were burned (estimated loss $54,000); at Tangkak, where 15 shop houses were burned (estimated loss $15,000); at Endau where 18 shop houses were burned valued at $12,000; at Bandar Maharani, where 12 brick shop houses were burned valued at $100,000; and at Jemaluang, where 140 attap shop houses, valued at $150,000, were destroyed.

Revenue and Expenditure

107. The expenditure on the Police was $556,351 compared with $584,333 in 1925, while the revenue collected by the Department amounted to $58,087.

XVIII.—POST OFFICE

108. The year's statistics show continued expansion. A comparison of the business done during the past three years is as follows:—

	1924	*1925*	*1926*
Letters, papers and parcels received	3,723,088	4,180,337	4,613,572
Letters, papers and parcels despatched	1,945,205	2,226,018	3,117,096
Value of Money Orders issued	$411,339	$583,031	$875,939
Value of Money Orders paid	$100,546	$135,597	$212,842

The revenue was $192,515 as against $137,955 in 1925. The expenditure was $131,000 against $127,400.

Telegraphs and Telephones

109. Fifty-seven thousand three hundred and eighty-three telegrams were received and 35,501 telegrams were despatched during the year against 53,225 and 33,382 respectively in 1925.

The Telegraph Engineering Department has ceased to be under the State Engineer, and become a separate Department under the Chief Telegraph Engineer.

The Kluang—Mersing telegraph line was opened in May, and a new telegraph office was opened at Segamat, connected to Kluang 52 miles distant.

New trunk telephone lines were completed between Batu Pahat and Kluang, and Johore Bahru and Segamat, and the telephone system was generally improved during the year.

XIX.—PRISONS

Prison Population

110. Admissions to the two State Prisons, Johore Bahru and Muar, totalled 1,053 as against 2,054 in 1925. This decrease is mainly due to less activity in rubber smuggling.

111. The daily average numbers for 1925 and 1926 are shown in the following table:—

	1925		*1926*	
	Johore Bahru	*Muar*	*Johore Bahru*	*Muar*
Civil Prisoners ...	10·35	16·22	10·92	11·52
Convicted prisoners ...	460·89	176·80	269·20	109·07

Convicted Prisoners in the State Prisons numbered as follows:—

	Johore Bahru	*Muar*
Remaining on 1st January, 1926	549	122
Admitted during 1926 ...	571	482
Total ...	1,120	604
Released during 1926 ...	867	432
Transferred	—	55
Escaped	1	—
Died	4	2
Committed Suicide	1	—
Executed	10	—
Remaining on 31st December, 1926	237	115
Total ...	1,120	604

Classification of prisoners on 31st December, 1926.

	Johore Bahru	*Muar*	*Total*
Long Sentence ...	118	—	118
Short Sentence ...	118	115	233
Prisoners on remand ...	14	13	27
Awaiting banishment ...	8	—	8
Sentenced to death ...	1	—	1
His Highness's pleasure	6	—	6
Total ...	265	128	393

Health

112. There were 5 deaths in the Prison Hospital at Johore Bahru.

The average daily number in hospital was:—

Johore Bahru	13·5
Muar	4·87

Discipline

113. One hundred and thirty-seven offences by prisoners were dealt with and seven floggings were inflicted. There were no serious disorders in either prison.

Labour

114. At Johore Bahru an average of 120 prisoners was engaged by the Public Works Department on extramural labour, including extensive reclamation operations at Sungei Chat.

Prisoners undergoing hard labour were also employed in baking, carpentering, chick-making, tailoring, husk-beating, making of baskets, rattan chairs and coir-mats, laundry work and cooking inside the prison.

At Muar the daily average number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 38·57. Useful work was done for the Public Works Department and a large amount of stone was broken for road metal.

Recidivism

115. Of the prisoners admitted during the year 32 had one, 13 two and 11 three or more previous convictions.

Executions

116. Ten executions (six Chinese and four Indians) were carried out at Johore Bahru.

Staff

117. The European Staff at Johore Bahru was maintained at full strength and included, in addition to the Inspector of Prisons, the Gaoler and four Warders.

The Gaol in Muar was in charge of the Assistant Adviser as District Superintendent and an European Gaoler and a Warder.

Expenditure

118. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Johore Bahru Prison amounted to $135,659 against $143,367 in 1925. The expenditurre at Muar was $42,722 against $48,245 in 1925. The reduction in each case was due to lower musters.

Revenue

119. A sum of $10,524 was received from the laundry, bakery and workshops at Johore Bahru; and $592 was collected at Muar.

Vagrant Wards

120. The two State Prisons at Johore Bahru and Muar are also vagrant wards under the Vagrancy Enactment, 1921. Eighteen vagrants were admitted and six remained at the end of the year. Of the vagrants admitted 94·44 per cent were Chinese, and 5·56 per cent Indians.

XX.—PUBLIC WORKS

121. The provision and expenditure during the year were:—

			$
Provision	...	...	6,730,252
Expenditure	...	...	5,291,011

The expenditure exceeded that of 1925 by $1,072,943. The cost of supervision was 7 per cent of the total expenditure including special temporary allowances, but excluding other charges.

Works and Buildings

122. The expenditure was as follows:—

		$
Annually Recurrent ...	...	639,329
Special Services ...	...	1,805,232

Under special services anti-malarial work was carried out in the Johore Bahru, Batu Pahat, Endau and Kota Tinggi Districts at a cost of over $34,000. In Johore Bahru the new Training College was completed, and good progress was made with the Customs Office near the Railway Station, the new Central Police Station, and the Supreme Court. A 36 bed male ward was built at the General Hospital, and a Police Station with quarters at Plintong; while female wards at the General Hospital and Mental Hospital, and a concrete jetty at Kukub were almost finished by the end of the year.

At Muar the Mosque, owing to various additions and alterations, is still incomplete, but the Tongkang wharf was rebuilt, a 24 bed ward was built at the Hospital, and a 36 bed surgical ward was nearly ready for occupation. At Batu Pahat a 24 bed ward was built; at Mersing a reinforced concrete wharf, and at Segamat quarters for the Executive Engineer.

Roads, Streets and Bridges

123. The provision and expenditure during the year were as follows:—

Annually Recurrent		Special Services	
Provision	*Expenditure*	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
$	$	$	$
913,500	901,077	1,292,916	1,117,196

	Town Roads		Country Roads	
	Metalled	*Natural*	*Metalled*	*Natural*
Johore Bahru ...	51.00	...	101	...
Segamat ...	4.00	...	72	...
Kota Tinggi ..	3.00	...	33	...
Kluang ...	4.50	...	87.50	2.00
Muar ...	18.50	...	122	6.00
Batu Pahat ...	10.00	...	70	...
Endau ...	3.75	...	39	...
Total ...	94.75	...	524.50	8.00

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The total length of roads upkept was 627·25 miles at a cost of $1,436 per mile compared with a cost of $1,177 per mile in 1925.

124. The cost of maintenance is steadily increasing, and must continue to do so until an adequate wearing surface is provided. The volume of traffic on the roads has almost doubled since 1924, and the problem of reconstruction and maintenance is a very difficult one, as the majority were not built to stand the present strain. The supply of good metal is inadequate, and labour has been short, the coolies recruited from India by the Department being in the main most unsatisfactory. Special attention is being given to the main trunk road, ten miles of which are to be resurfaced this year with machine mixed tar macadam.

SPECIAL SERVICES

Road Extension Scheme

125. At the end of 1925 there were 288¼ miles open to traffic, and during 1926 an additional 3 miles were opened. There were 23 miles under construction, making a total of 314¼ miles completed and under construction.

The total expenditure during the year was $278,094 making a total since 1911 of $5,135,147.

Fifteen of the eighteen sections comprising the Extension Scheme have been completed. Progress on the remaining three was as follows:—

Section X.—Muar—Renchong, 21 miles. Metalling was completed to 20½ miles.

Section XII.—Ayer Hitam—Muar, 44 miles. This road was metalled and opened to traffic to the 17th mile from Ayer Hitam, *i.e.*, 5 miles beyond Yong Peng. A further 5½ miles was under construction in the Kluang District. In the Batu Pahat District 7 miles were under construction on both sides of the Simpang Kiri river. In the Muar District 2½ miles were under construction. The road between Simpang Kiri river and the Muar boundary runs through very bad swamps, and hill earth is now being transported by light locomotives from the 15th mile, which is very slow and expensive work.

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Section XVIII.—Gunong Pulai—Pontian Kechil, 19 miles. Metalling was completed to the 29th mile from Johore Bahru. From this point earth is being transported to make the road through lowlying land to the 31st mile. From there to Pontian (37th mile) drains have been cut and the road formed, but 4 miles of earthwork remain to be made up.

NEW ROADS.

126. The expenditure was $303,487.

Johore Bahru District. Plintong road. The earthwork was finished, and about 1½ miles were metalled.

Muar District. Serom—Ulu Jementah road. At Ulu Ring one steel bridge and wooden bridges totalling 75 feet span were completed. Two miles were gravelled, and the road from the 17th to 19th mile was raised.

Batu Pahat District. Senggarang—Benut road. Fair progress was made by the contractor, and the road has now been completed as far as Rengit.

Segamat District. Batu Anam—Buloh Kasap road. This will be finished off as soon as the new bridge at Buloh Kasap now under construction is ready.

Tenang—Labis road, 8 miles. All earthwork was done, and metalling is being started this year.

GENERAL

127. The following, among other, sums were expended by the Department during the year:—

Water-proofing road—$53,465.

Construction of Town drains—$35,420.

Substitution of permanent for temporary bridges and culverts—$63,404.

Deviation of Tampoi road—$14,676 (unfinished).

Widening Jalan Scudai, mile 2 to 3—$13,017 (unfinished).

Muar—Batu Pahat road—$104,052 (Special treatment).

Reinforced concrete bridge over Segamat river at Segamat—$30,451 (unfinished).

Reinforced concrete bridge over Muar river at Buloh Kasap—$66,909 (unfinished).

Maintenance of Waterworks—$50,426.

Maintenance of Muar Railway—$24,833.

Purchase of Lorries—$83,450.

Purchase of Rollers—$20,798.

Improvements to water supply at Muar—$36,303.

" " " " Batu Pahat—$29,353.

" " " " Mersing—$15,661.

" " " " Kluang—$9,179.

Electrical Department

128. The B. T. units generated during the year were 782,427, which, allowing for a loss of 38,624 in transmission, left 743,803 available for sale. The accounts showed an excess of revenue over expenditure of $69,266, representing a profit of $49,666 on the years working, after deducting interest and depreciation. Proposals for erecting a larger Power Station on a different site have been approved, and the work is being put in hand this year.

XXI.—SURVEYS

129. The average effective strength of the staff throughout the year was 86 including the Superintendent and seven European Surveyors.

Difficulties were experienced in obtaining assistant surveyors and the position as regards the subordinate staff is far from satisfactory.

130. The following return shows the state of survey work with reference to requisitions:—

Details	Grant Lots		Native Holdings	
	Number	*Area in Acres*	*Number*	*Area in Acres*
Unsatisfied requisitions on 31st December, 1925 ...	2,850	43,357	12,667	40,689
Requisitions received during 1926	1,444	45,128	4,763	19,382
	4,294	88,485	17,430	60,071

Details	Grant Lots		Native Holdings	
	Number	*Area in Acres*	*Number*	*Area in Acres*
Requisitions satisfied during 1926 ...	1,057	26,842	1,789	7,078
Requisitions cancelled during 1926 ...	183	2,788	154	459
Requisitions remaining unsatisfied on 31st December, 1926 ...	3,054	58,855	15,487	52,534
	4,294	88,485	17,430	60,071

Details of unsatisfied requisitions:—

Details	Grant Lots		Native Holdings	
	Number	*Area in Acres*	*Number*	*Area in Acres*
Awaiting survey or demarcation ...	1,131	20,506	9,529	34,858
In hand in field ...	932	15,330	1,930	7,646
In Land Offices for settlement ...	682	12,160	2,923	6,021
In Office awaiting, check etc. ...	309	10,859	1,105	4,009
	3,054	58,855	15,487	52,534

131. The amount of field work done shows a decrease in the number of lots surveyed and in chainage, and a slight increase in area. The total cost was considerably greater. The decrease in the number of small holdings surveyed is disappointing, and is mainly due to the incompetence and lack of energy displayed by the Subordinate Surveyors engaged on the work. Moreover the field staff is much below strength.

132. During the year 1,110 grants, 9 mining leases, 6 agricultural leases, 26 mining certificates and 7,276 mukim extracts were sent to Collectors.

NOTE.—A requisition is satisfied when the work of the Survey Department is so far completed that titles can be supplied when demanded.

133. Office work included the drawing of 426 certified plans, covering 6,603 lots of an area of 50,600 acres; while 475 settlement tracings, in duplicate, 1,096 survey tracings, and 230 sun prints were prepared. Thirty-seven new standard sheets were drawn, 28 being on the 8 chain scale, and 62 tracings and prints of standard sheets were prepared for various offices, and 24 standard sheet tracings revised for Land Offices.

134. The much needed new State map, scale 3 miles to an inch, was published in June. Lithograph maps of each district, scale one mile to an inch in black and white, were also issued, and met with more demand than was anticipated.

135. At the invitation of the Johore Government, Mr. J. Dewar, of the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements Surveys, visited the State, inspected all Survey Offices, and made a report which contained valuable criticisms and suggestions. The greatest need of the Department is a large increase in the number and efficiency of the Assistant Surveyors, and until suitable material is available, and recruiting both for the field and office staffs shows marked improvement, there is little hope of catching up the accumulation of arrears. Unfortunately the Johore Malay does not appear to be attracted by the Department, and applications for appointments are few and far between.

136. The expenditure of this Department amounted to $257,507 compared with $245,430 in 1925. The total revenue collected by the Land Offices on account of survey was $53,829 and on account of demarcation $60,622.

XXII.—TOWN BOARDS

Johore Bahru

137. This Board is in charge of the townships of Johore Bahru, Tebrau, Rengam, Kluang, Batu Sepuloh, Scudai and Sedenak, and of the villages of Bekok, Paloh, and Senai, which have been declared Town Board areas under section 50 of the Enactment. The by-laws made applicable to these areas are those which concern building and conservancy. No revenue was collected from these villages.

The total revenue collected by the Board was $252,870 compared with $215,670 in 1925.

The revenue collected for electric light in Johore Bahru amounted to $74,032 as against $63,295 in 1925, and for motor vehicles $41,929 against $20,761.

The year was a prosperous one on the whole, and the work of the Board is increasing. More attention must be paid to the outlying villages, which are developing rapidly, and require careful supervision.

Kota Tinggi

138. The revenue in 1926 was $20,971 against $18,190 in 1925. The village of Pengerang was brought under the control of the Board. No new shop houses were built in Kota Tinggi.

Muar

139. The Muar Board is in charge of the townships of Bandar Maharani, Panchor, Tangkak, Parit Jawa, Sungei Idrus and Bukit Pasir, and supervises sanitary work in the villages of Serom, Parit Bakar, Sungei Renchong, Tanjong Agas, Bukit Kangka, Sagil Luar, Bekoh, Gersek and Simpang Jeram.

The revenue was $246,009 in 1926 compared with $190,028 in 1925, $59,323 being collected on account of licences for motor vehicles.

Batu Pahat

140. This Board is in charge of the townships of Bandar Penggaram (Batu Pahat) and Senggarang and supervises sanitary work in the villages of Benut, Rengit, Parit Kemang, Semrah, Pesrai, Yong Peng, Sri Gading and Hup Choon Kang.

The revenue was $138,886 compared with $113,088 in 1925. Taxes on motor vehicles accounted for $32,159 of this increase.

There was considerable building activity in Bandar Penggaram. A new lay out for Senggarang has been approved, but Yong Peng remains to be dealt with.

Endau

141. This Board is in charge of the townships of Mersing and Jemaluang. The revenue for 1926 was $13,450. Revenue from taxes on motor vehicles amounted to $2,966. Serious fires broke out at Endau and Jemaluang, doing considerable damage.

Segamat

142. This Board is in charge of the townships of Segamat, Batu Anam, Buloh Kasap and Labis, and (under section 50

andronicus pu

of the Enactment) of Kampong Gonting, Jabi, Jementah and Kampong Jalan Genuang. The revenue was $34,617 compared with $25,950 in 1925. House and Land Assessment were collected at Segamat and Batu Anam only. Taxes on motor vehicles amounted to $9,126. The new town site of Buloh Kasap was levelled and laid out, and building operations will begin shortly.

XXIII.—VETERINARY

143. This department was in the charge of His Highness Tungku Abu Bakar with Veterinary Inspectors at Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat. In the out-stations the Assistant Surgeons are in charge of Veterinary work.

There were two mild out-breaks of foot-and-mouth disease at Segamat, 162 animals being infected, with 4 deaths.

The total number of animals imported and exported was as follows:—

		Horses	*Oxen*	*Sheep and goats*	*Swine*
Import	...	71	5,289	2,818	15,754
Export	...	84	129	119	2,034

XXIV.—STAFF

Malay Staff

144. The following Senior Malay Officers retired in the course of the year:—

Haji Ismail bin Haji Suleiman, Inspector, Malay Schools.

Captain Mohamed Salleh bin Dapat, Johore Military Forces.

Captain Mohamed Ali bin Arshad, Johore Military Forces.

Inche Mohamed Taib bin Abu Talib, Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

European Staff

145. I succeeded Mr. T. W. Clayton as Acting General Adviser on the 27th May.

Captain Meadows Frost, M.C., Commissioner of Lands and Mines, was transferred to Malacca on the 26th June, Mr. C. H. G. Clarke filling the vacancy.

lishing company, inc.

Mr. H. G. R. LEONARD succeeded Mr. L. McLEAN as Financial Commissioner on the 8th January.

Mr. W. S. EBDEN was 1st Magistrate, Johore Bahru, till the 12th January, when he proceeded to Segamat as Assistant Adviser, Mr. W. N. GOURLAY going to Batu Pahat as Second Assistant Adviser. Mr. F. C. MARSHALL, Warden of Mines, filled the post of 1st Magistrate, Johore Bahru.

Mr. J. FALCONER became Second Assistant Adviser, Muar, *vice* Mr. H. J. COCKMAN on the 10th February, and Mr. A. L. BIRSE took Mr. J. HUGGINS' place on the 1st March as Receiver Alsagoff Concession, becoming Assistant Adviser, Kukub, on the 1st September.

XXV.—GENERAL

146. This was the thirty-first year of His Highness the Sultan's reign, but the usual birthday celebrations did not take place owing to the state of His Highness's health, which was unfortunately not of the best throughout the year.

I regret to have to record the death of Her Highness the Sultana, which occurred on the 8th March at the Istana Pasir Plangie.

His Highness the TUNGKU MAHKOTA was appointed an Honorary Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and the Dato MENTRI BESAR an Honorary Commander of the Order of the British Empire. The Insignia of the Orders were presented by His Excellency the Governor at Government House, Singapore, on the 29th December in the presence of a distinguished gathering, and there was an At Home the same afternoon at the Istana Besar.

C. W. H. COCHRANE,

General Adviser.

JOHORE BAHRU,

25th May, 1927.

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APPENDIX *A*

Statement of Assets and Liabilities on 31st December, 1926 with corresponding figures for 1925

LIABILITIES	31st Dec., 1925	31st Dec., 1926
	$ c.	$ c.
Deposits	1,238,793 77	3,894,223 06
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	...	6,119,922 29
Toh Ah Boon Education Fund ...	...	20,000 00
Suspense	...	3,810 25
S. S. Loans	800,000 00	...
Surplus	17,253,174 54	17,935,508 17
Total ...	19,291,968 31	27,973,463 77

ASSETS		31st Dec., 1925	31st Dec., 1926
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Cash		3,708,839 86	6,936,671 44
Cash in Transit		217,433 05	111,793 20
INVESTMENTS SURPLUS FUNDS (at cost):—			
	$ c		
British War Loans ...	598,810 53		
National War Bonds ...	3,823,293 50		
Other Sterling Securities	6,421,950 57	14,843,225 26	14,330,587 15
S. S. War Loans ...	1,486,532 55		
Fixed Deposits ...	2,000,000 00		
INVESTMENTS SPECIFIC FUNDS (at cost):—			
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	6,119,222 29		
Toh Ah Boon Education Fund ..	20,000 00	...	6,139,922 29
Advances		137,468 96	161,644 34
Loans		108,020 00	83,595 00
Due by other Governments ...		74,569 02	144,861 64
Stock of Chandu		201,924 85	64,388 71
Suspense		487 31	...
Total ...		19,291,368 31	27,973,463 77

Erratum Slip.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF JOHORE
FOR THE YEAR 1926.

Page 40, Appendix A, line 15 in the Column of "Assets", *for* "$6,119,222.29" *read* "$6,119,922.29".

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APPENDIX *B*

Comparative Statement of Actual Revenue for 1925 *and* 1926

Head of Revenue	Actual 1925	Actual 1926	Increase	Decrease
	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue ...	2,201,299	2,173,477	...	27,822
Forest Revenue ..	111,123	135,435	24,312	...
Customs	5,922,218	7,190,960	1,268,742	...
Licences, etc.	5,295,254	6,460,016	1,164,762	...
Fees of Court	196,466	221,534	25,068	...
Posts and Telegraphs ...	135,704	192,218	56,514	...
Ports and Harbour Dues ...	34,955	39,440	4,485	...
Railways ...	357,000	352,500	...	4,000
Interest	566,356	604,323	37,967	...
Miscellaneons Receipts ...	14,764	9,352	...	5,412
Municipal	488,126	705,535	217,409	...
Lands Sales	561,327	696,775	135,448	...
Total ...	15,884,592	18,781,565	2,934,707	37,734

APPENDIX *C*

Comparative Statemeut of Actual Expenditure for 1925 *and* 1926

Heads of Expenditure	Actual 1925	Actual 1926	Increase	Decrease
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Pensions ...	188,406 64	230,822 93	42,416 29	...
Personal Emoluments ...	2,997,496 85	3,312,449 49	314,952 64	...
Other Charges ...	1,838,653 56	2,098,224 16	259,570 60	...
Transport ...	59,050 33	23,142 57	...	35,907 76
Opium Reserve Fund ...	...	5,898,498 08	5,898,498 08	...
Interest ...	56,000 00	28,000 00	..	28,000 00
Miscellaneous Services ...	598,318 26	472,119 55	...	126,198 71
Purchase of Land	222,870 32	1,176,223 31	953,352 99	...
Public Works (A. R.) ...	1,298,804 98	1,534,716 71	235,911 73	...
Public Works (S. S.) ...	2,520,720 99	3,325,034 91	804,313 92	...
Total ...	9,780,321 93	18,099,231 71	8,509,016 25	190,106 47

APPENDIX *D*

Statistical Return of Progress, 1922 - 1926

	Revenue	*Expenditure*
1922	8,625,223	8,785,873
1923	11,094,955	7,064,166
1924	10,947,960	8,095,276
1925	15,884,592	9,780,322
1926	18,781,565	18,099,232

KELANTAN

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1926

BY

W. M. MILLINGTON,

Acting British Adviser

SINGAPORE:

Printed at the GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, SINGAPORE,
by W. T. CHERRY, Government Printer

1927

KELANTAN

Administration Report for the year 1926

PREFATORY NOTE

1. The State of Kelantan is situated on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula, and lies between latitudes 4·45 and 6·25, and longitudes 101·30 and 102·40 East.

2. It is bounded on the North by the China Sea, on the East by the China Sea and the State of Trengganu, on the South by the State of Pahang, and on the West by the State of Perak, and the Patani district of Southern Siam. The total area is 5,713 square mlies.

3. Behind a low sandy coast-line of some 60 miles in length there extends a flat of about 1,000 square miles in area. This plain is densely populated, and closely cultivated with rice, coconut and fruit trees. South of this plain the country is hilly and broken, the highest hills being those of the main range of the Peninsula which forms the boundary with Perak, and the Tahan range on the Pahang border, many peaks exceeding 6,000 feet in height. This part of the State is thinly populated, but contains the bulk of the foreign owned estates.

4. The population is predominantly Malay, and Kelantan born At the 1921 Census, the total population was 309,300 of whom 286,363 were Malays and of these 278,989 were born in Kelantan. Of 12,000 Chinese half were born in Kelantan, and practically all of the 6,000 odd Siamese.

5. The predominant industry is agriculture. The most important product is rice. The next in importance are rubber, coconuts and betel nuts.

Other important industries are fishing and weaving. There is no mining worth mention.

6. Little is known of the early history of Kelantan. A Chinese Chronicler CHAO JE KUA, writing about the year 1225, mentions it as subject to the Sumatran kingdom of Palembang. Portuguese and Dutch maps of the 16th century give the name, and some show a town near the coast, but references to the country are few. Towards the end of the 18th century, the Siamese established suzerainty, which continued till 1909, when it was transferred to Great Britain.

7. The present ruler is His Highness the Sultan Sir ISMAIL IBNI ALMERHUM SULTAN MOHAMED IV, K.C.M.G., who succeeded his father in 1920.

I.—FINANCIAL

8. Appendices *A* (i), (ii) and (iii) show the revenue and expenditure for the year 1926 and the assets and liabilities of the State on 31st December, 1926.

9. The revenue was $2,371,595, an increase of $567,415 over that of the previous year and $956,952 more than the estimated revenue.

Increases:—	*1925*	*1926*	*Increase*
	$	$	$
Land Revenue ...	443,173	629,380	186,207
Customs	659,790	806,832	147,042
Licences, etc. ...	458,411	650,744	192,333
Fees of Office ...	72,696	91,576	18,880
Posts and Telegraphs	92,933	106,328	13,395
Municipal ...	41,054	56,260	15,206

10. The expenditure was $1,927,134 against an estimate of $1,616,537 and $525,173 in excess of that for 1925.

Excesses:—	$
Pensions and Retired allowances ...	5,839
Personal Emoluments	54,256
Other Charges	36,332
Transport	630
Compensation for Land and Crops ...	32,122
Works and Buildings, Annually Recurrent	16,623
Roads, Streets and Bridges, Do. ...	73,390
Works and Buildings, Special Services	50,020
Roads, Streets and Bridges, Do. ...	101,259
Special Expenditure	166,202
Temporary allowance	2,659
Savings:—	
Interest	7,432
Miscellaneous	6,707

11. The revenue and expenditure since the State came under the protection of Great Britain are given below:—

		Revenue	*Expenditure*
		$	$
1910	...	419,327	403,552
1911	...	487,467	574,850
1912	...	535,669	665,608
1913	...	676,020	672,137
1914	...	762,772	805,965
1915	...	692,556	807,714
1916	...	822,860	808,164
1917	...	910,291	757,946
1918	...	955,402	899,161
1919	...	1,141,444	1,065,012
1920	...	1,328,955	1,403,208
1921	...	1,160,262	1,678,432
1922	...	1,310,020	1,539,318
1923	...	1,396,855	1,271,887
1924	...	1,422,113	1,442,032
1925	...	1,804,180	1,401,961
1926	...	2,371,595	1,927,134

12. In November settlement of the Duff Arbitration award was arranged with the assistance of the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements Governments. The former decided to write off the loan of £300,000 made by the Federated Malay States to Kelantan in three instalments in the years 1912, 1913, and 1914 and to repay to the State a sum of $977,142.82 already paid to the Federated Malay States in respect of interest on the said loan. The Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements approved a loan of 4¼ million dollars to Kelantan free of interest for 5 years. It was not necessary to draw from this loan for payment of expenses in Kelantan but a sum of $3,880,684 has been paid from the loan funds on account of the settlement.

13. The external debt of Kelantan on 31st December, 1926, amounted to $4,400,684.

II.—TRADE AND CUSTOMS

14. The revenue collected by the Marine and Customs Department was $819,504 as compared with $671,096 in 1925 and an estimate of $451,420. This figure constitutes a record for the Department.

15. The increase in export duty was mainly due to increased quantity of rubber, 13,781,905 pounds as against 8,794,770 pounds in 1925. Though increases are recorded under the heads Betel-nuts and Coconuts and Copra it should be noted that neither of these items reached the figures for 1924. This marks the tendency of the Malay cultivator to neglect these crops in favour of the more lucrative rubber.

16. *Import Duty.*—Every item, with the single exception of the Salt Duty, exceeded both the estimates for the year and the actual collections for 1925. The exceedingly high import duty on matches still produces an unsatisfactorily small return, though an increase is shown over the figures for last year. The principal items which reflect the growing prosperity of the State, are as follows:—

		1925	*1926*
		$	$
Kerosene Oil	...	51,829	69,458
Matches	...	11,067	12,870
Spirits	...	68,501	96,949
Sugar	...	32,945	45,215
Tobacco	...	87,574	118,749
Miscellaneous Goods		105,525	119,813

17. *Trade.*—The values of imports and exports for the last three years are returned as follows:—

		1924	*1925*	*1926*
		$	$	$
Exports	...	5,407,674	11,185,696	12,518,719
Imports	...	3,570,688	5,211,103	5,682,902
Total trade	...	$8,978,362	16,396,799	18,201,621

The great increase which marked the year 1925 has been well maintained.

18. The tonnage of steamers calling at Kelantan ports was 114,264 in 1926 and 96,208 in 1925. The corresponding figures for sailing vessels are 239,341 pikuls and 192,778 pikuls.

19. *Preventive Work.*—Fifty-six cases were brought in the Courts for offences against the Customs Regulations and Rules thereunder. Forty-eight convictions were obtained.

The efficiency of the Department is steadily improving.

20. Mr. N. COULSON took over charge of the department on 19th September and the arrangement by which the duties were carried out by the Assistant Adviser in addition to his other work was terminated.

21. The Customs Godown, Jetty and Landing Stage at Kota Bharu were completely destroyed by the great flood at the end of December.

III.—LEGISLATION

22. The State Council met on 19 occasions and passed 6 Enactments:—

1. An Enactment to further amend the Kelantan Penal Code.
2. An Enactment to cancel certain obsolete Enactments.
3. Land Enactment.
4. Mohammedan Marriage and Divorce Enactment.
5. An Enactment to further amend the small offences Enactment 1909.
6. An Enactment to amend the Indian Immigration Fund Enactment.

Twenty-three Executive Orders (Notices) were passed in Council.

IV.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

23. *Ulu Kelantan.*—The total revenue collected during the year excluding Chandu revenue was $217,446 as against $127,600 in 1925. The expenditure was $76,897.

24. The work of reconstructing the land records destroyed by fire in 1925 was continued. The Land application books were reopened in January and immediately there was a rush by small holders for land for rubber cultivation.

25. Owing to the loss of records during the floods in December the exact number of applications cannot be stated but it exceeded 1,500. There was no great demand for larger areas, the only application of importance being one for 2,500 acres which was approved.

Sixty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-eight dollars was collected as premium on land alienated.

26. Some control traverses in the Daerahs upstream from Kuala Krai were completed by the Survey Department in preparation for the demarcation of holdings.

27. There was practically no mining. Three Prospecting Licences were approved and two were extended. No selection was made.

28. The total number of criminal cases tried increased but there was little serious crime. One murder was reported. Serious thefts and robberies decreased. There were no cases of cattle theft.

29. No new schools were opened. The average attendance at the seven schools in the District was disappointing. The efficiency of the teachers is very low.

30. The demand for timber for Railway Construction work and other purposes continued. Royalty collected on Forest Produce was $26,748 as against $24,844 in 1925.

31. Railhead for the open line remained at Kuala Krai (52 miles from Tumpat). The section Kuala Krai to Manek Urai was practically completed by December. South of Manek Urai progress was made with tunnels and earth work. Five more bridges were completed. The December floods destroyed the Manek Urai bridge and caused enormous damage to earth work. There was a serious shortage of labour for railway purposes.

32. Complaints by labourers on Estates were few and trivial. The financial situation having improved most estate managers were able to put in hand necessary anti-malarial measures.

33. His Highness paid his annual visit to Kuala Krai on 8th and 9th of August staying the night at the District Officer's quarters.

34. An Assistant District Officer (Malay) was appointed in August.

35. Mr. A. M. DRYBURGH was in charge of the District throughout the year.

36. *Pasir Puteh.*—The total revenue collected excluding Chandu Sales was $234,679 as against $152,062 in 1925. The expenditure was $81,164.

37. Arrears of rent were reduced to under $1,000. Five thousand and fifty-four transfers and transmissions of land were registered. Rewriting of Land Office records necessitated by the decayed condition of the original books was continued.

Land Succession Cases decided numbered 1,673 as against 1,060 in 1925.

38. There was little serious crime. A large number of fraudulent transfers of land were discovered and the perpetrators heavily fined; a salutory check on this popular method of amassing wealth. An enterprising attempt by a Malay to dispose of 80 acres of Government land for $1,400 was frustrated.

39. The existing vernacular schools were maintained. The results obtained were poor owing to the lack of suitable teachers and adequate supervision.

40. The District Officer made great progress with construction of roads to Cherang Roko and the Trengganu boundaries from Pasir Puteh. Earth work was done at a great pace by local Malays working in gangs of several hundreds each.

41. Much attention was given to the working of timber and other Forest Produce with satisfactory results in increasing local supplies for Public Works.

42. Several small plots planted with padi seed supplied by the Federated Malay States Agricultural Department gave much heavier crops than local seed cultivated under similar conditions. Experiments will be continued in view of the importance of increasing the yield of locally grown rice which at present is disappointingly small.

43. Mr. R. G. B. FARRER was in charge throughout the year.

V.—LAND AND AGRICULTURE

44. The Land Revenue was $629,380 as compared with $481,997 in 1925. The collections were distributed as follows:—

	1926	*1925*
	$	$
Kota Bharu	281,566	280,870
Ulu Kelantan ...	169,924	95,720
Pasir Puteh	177,890	105,407

During the year 4,264 applications for land in small holdings were received. More than half of these were for land in the Pasir Puteh District.

45. On the 17th July the State Council passed a long awaited Land Enactment. It is hoped that this legislation will have the effect of systematising work in the District Land Offices and Land Courts and will generally make for efficiency and better business in land administration.

46. The padi crop was below the average. Over considerable areas no return at all was reaped. The reason for the failure was the unprecedented drought.

47. Other agricultural products were normal.

48. There was no epidemic cattle disease.

49. In the direction of mining there was no stir. As far as can be ascertained at present the values of tin bearing land in the accessible regions of Kelantan are not high enough to warrant expenditure in prospecting.

VI.—SURVEYS

50. Major A. R. WHITE was in charge until October, when he was succeeded by Mr. C. E. NUGENT.

51. Expenditure amounting to $90,732 shows an increase of $7,155 over that for 1925. Ninety-six miles of traverses were run at a cost of $83.20 per mile. One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five lots were planetabled at a cost of $1.09 per acre. Five hundred and ninety-nine chains of Railway Reserve Boundaries were surveyed at a cost of 91 cents per chain.

52. Three hundred and forty-four town lots and twenty-four agricultural lots were surveyed. The latter included one block of 6,300 acres.

53. Mr. DEWAR, Assistant Surveyor-General, Federated Malay States, visited Kelantan in June and submitted a report on the Survey Department. His recommendations have been adopted. Steps have been taken to introduce a better class of survey for lands to be held by entry in the Mukim Registers.

54. Classes were started in December for the instruction of the staff. At present there is difficulty in obtaining apprentices possessing the necessary educational qualifications.

55. Progress in Ulu Kelantan has again received a check. In 1925 the settlement records were lost when the District Office was burnt down. This year the district was devastated by floods, the District Office was submerged and records were damaged or destroyed.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS

56. Mr. S. BRAYSHAY was in charge throughout the year. An Assistant Engineer arrived on 13th September, 1926.

57. Provision amounting to $286,358 was entered in the Estimates. During the year special and supplementary votes

amounting to $302,763 were added. Expenditure amounted to $387,932 of which 6·2 per cent represents Personal Emoluments. In 1925 the expenditure was $158,847.

58. Delay in delivery of goods ordered from England contributed towards the largeness of the unexpended balance.

59. Of 153 miles of road 147 were upkept so far as funds and time permitted. Owing to the small provision for maintenance during the last few years upkeep usually involves reconstruction. During the monsoon, apart from the main flood, the Ulu road beyond the 32nd mile, 3 miles of the Bachok Road and the Pengkalan Chepa Road were impassable. This condition is inevitable with earth roads during a heavy monsoon and will continue till the roads have been properly metalled.

60. One short steel bridge and 715 feet of timber bridges were constructed.

Five miles and 60 chains of earth road were converted into first class metalled road.

61. The road from Pasir Puteh to Cherang Roko, 9 miles, was nearly completed at the end of the year as were the heavy banking and bridging on the first two miles of the road from Pasir Puteh to Trengganu boundary.

Considerable progress was made with the conversion of the bridle paths from Gunong to Melor and Bukit Jawa into country roads.

62. Eight buildings including the Electric Light Power Station, Kota Bharu, were completed. Six including a hospital ward at Kota Bharu, were under construction at the end of the year. The majority of the Government buildings are old and of temporary type.

63. The Kota Bharu Electric Light Plant was in operation at the end of the year. Owing to the demand two more power units were ordered.

64. A fourth order Port Light was installed at Kuala Besar.

65. Telephone lines to Bachok, Ketari and Machang were completed.

VIII.—EDUCATION

66. Four new vernacular schools were opened in Kota Bharu District. The enrolment was 1,760 against 1,501 in 1925. The average daily attendance was 74 per cent of the enrolment.

67. Unfortunately it was not possible to take adequate steps to satisfy the increasing demand for better vernacular education. In all Government Offices the need for better educated subordinates was apparent.

68. The expenditure rose from $18,662 in 1925 to $19,900. There were 40 Malay teachers and 32 vernacular schools in Kota Bharu District.

69. The Girls School (English) had an enrolment of 31 with an average attendance of 20.

70. Schools in Ulu Kelantan and Pasir Puteh districts were under the control of the District Officers.

71. The Majlis Ugama maintained its school with 292 pupils in Kota Bharu and provided for the education of 4 pupils at schools outside the State. The Government maintained 8 pupils at schools in the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements. One boy was sent to England to read for the Bar.

IX.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

72. The revenue of this Department amounted to $98,249 against an estimate of $74,140 and $96,765 in the previous year. But for the floods which suspended postal business for many days in December a further increase would have been obtained.

73. Expenditure rose to $50,266 from $43,836 in 1925. The increase is accounted for under Foreign Telegrams due to the revival of trade and the payment of 1925 accounts presented in 1926 by outside administrations.

74. Letters and printed papers received numbered 938,225 as compared with 576,144 in 1925.

The figures for letters and printed papers despatched show an increase of 20 per cent. Inward parcels and registered letters despatched increased. Outward parcels decreased.

75. Telegraph, Postal Order, and Money Order business showed considerable increases. Twenty-one telephones were maintained.

76. Mr. C. C. Brown was in charge of the department until 23rd November when he went on leave. Mr. N. R. Jarrett succeeded him on December 17th. Mr. N. Coulson acted in the meantime.

X.—MEDICAL

77. The expenditure of this Department was $115,012 as against $100,796 in 1925. The revenue was $11,150. Expenditure from votes under the control of District Officers is not included.

78. Notification of births and deaths was made compulsory, the object immediately in view being to provide for preparation of vital statistics.

79. Thirteen cases of Chicken-pox, 4 of Mumps and 1 of Cholera occurred. Other zymotic disease was sporadic.

80. Systematic treatment of yaws was continued by injection of Neo-Arsenobenzol at four Government Dispensaries on fixed days.

Dressers were sent into Ulu Kelantan, Pasir Puteh and Bachok Districts to inject patients in their own Kampongs.

Twenty-three thousand four hundred and ninety persons were treated, 21,230 of whom were Malays.

81. Nine per cent of the patients in Government Hospitals were admitted for venereal disease.

82. Thirty-seven patients including 4 maternity cases were admitted into the European Hospital. There was one death.

83. Admissions into the State Hospitals numbered 4,711; 2,095 of these were Malays. Four hundred and seven were women.

84. The percentages of deaths to admissions were 2·04 in Kota Bharu Hospital and 6·62 at Kuala Krai. Malaria, Dysentery, Lung Disease, and Beri-beri were the most prevalent diseases. Thirty major and 379 minor operations were performed.

85. Out-patients treated at Hospitals and Dispensaries numbered 66,536 of whom 45,063 were Malays.

86. Ten thousand nine hundred and forty-eight vaccinations were performed by Government vaccinators. Licensed vaccinators dealt with many other persons.

87. In spite of the efforts of the Medical Officer, Ulu Kelantan, and the willing co-operation of Managers health conditions on Estates were not good. Malaria and Dysentery were common. The floods in December damaged or destroyed many anti-malarial works. Records were lost and it is not possible to give accurate death returns for the year.

88. Federated Malay States Railways Hospital figures are not available owing to records and some Hospitals being lost.

89. Work on the new State Hospital, Kota Bharu, was started. At Kuala Krai necessary temporary accommodation was obtained by taking over the old Railway Construction Hospital.

Both State Hospitals were overcrowded.

90. Dr. L. W. EVANS was in charge of the Department till 8th August when he was relieved by Dr. J. H. BOWYER.

Dr. W. J. GEALE acted as Medical Officer, Ulu Kelantan, throughout the year.

XI.—POLICE AND CRIME

91. Captain H. A. ANDERSON was in charge and Tengku YUSOF acted as Adjutant.

92. The strength of the force at the end of the year was seven Inspectors and three hundred and thirty-eight other ranks, with one Detective Inspector and twenty-eight other ranks.

93. The total number of breaches of discipline by subordinate Police Officers and Constables was 322 as against 428 in 1925.

94. The health of the force was better than in the previous year. The most prevalent diseases were Venereal, Malaria and Bronchial Catarrh.

95. Four musketry camps were held at Kuala Pa'amat with satisfactory results.

96. The expenditure was $189,690 as against $178,645 in 1925. Revenue amounting to $25,096 was collected.

97. Reports of crime decreased from 1,403 in 1925 to 963. The decrease in cattle thefts continued. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 74¾. Of grave offences there is a decrease in murder (7 as against 13) and counterfeiting with an increase in robbery and gang robbery. Reports of thefts decreased from 604 in 1925 to 415.

98. The Fire Brigade was exercised regularly and work with the engine improved.

XII.—COURTS

99. The Court of Revision consisting of His Highness the Sultan in consultation with the British Adviser dealt with 10 criminal and 80 civil appeals from the decisions of the High Court.

100. *High Court.*—The revenue collected was $17,389. The expenditure exclusive of the Judges' salary was $3,196.

101. In its original criminal jurisdiction the Court heard 31 committal cases and in its original civil jurisdiction 46 cases.

102. In its appellate jurisdiction the Court heard 60 criminal appeals and 113 civil appeals. Forty-two of the former and sixty-one of the latter were dismissed.

One hundred and two land appeals were heard of which 60 were dismissed. Twenty-seven appeals from Kathis' Courts were heard.

103. Mr. C. C. BROWN was Judge of the High Court until 24th November, 1926, and was succeeded by Mr. N. R. JARRETT on December 17th. Mr. N. COULSON acted during the interval.

104. *Central Court.*—The revenue collected was $26,705 as against $24,730 in 1925. The expenditure was $12,424 as against $12,939.

105. There were 870 criminal cases at Kota Bharu and 444 at Pasir Mas, a total of 1,314. In 1925 the total was 1,166. There were 816 convictions and 439 acquittals. The rest being committed for trial, transferred to other Courts or withdrawn. There were 8 inquests. Sixty-five civil suits were filed during the year as against 47 in 1925.

106. *Small Court, Kota Bharu.*—Five hundred and ninety-eight civil suits were instituted in this Court as against 726 in 1925. At the end of the year 21 were pending.

107. *Ecclesiastical Court.*—The revenue was $15,913 as against $15,072 for 1925. This is mainly derived from fees for registration of Mohammedan Marriages and Divorces. Three hundred and sixty-two criminal cases and 345 civil cases were instituted during the year.

108. *Ulu Kelantan.*—Seven hundred and sixty-nine criminal cases were heard. Ten cases were committed to the High Court. One hundred and ninety civil cases were dealt with during the year.

109. *Pasir Puteh.*—Two hundred and thirty-two civil and five hundred and fifty-eight criminal cases were dealt with.

XIII.—PRISONS

110. Captain H. A. ANDERSON remained in charge of the Prisons Department throughout the year.

111. Statistics for the three prisons are:—

—	Remaining on 31-12-25	Admitted in 1926	Discharged in 1926	Transferred	Released on bail pending Appeal	Transferred to out district	Escape	Recaptured	Died	Executed	Remaining 31-12-26
Kota Bharu ...	223	321	332	...	2	1	2	2	2	2	205
Pasir Puteh ...	26	91	84	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Kuala Krai ...	33	123	112	1	...	...	6	6	2	...	41

one female prisoner was discharged on medical grounds.

112. Expenditure at $32,767 and revenue at $3,389 show small decreases from 1925 corresponding to reduction in the number of prisoners.

113. Discipline and Health were satisfactory. The Visiting Justices paid bi-monthly visits to Kota Bharu Jail.

XIV.—CONSERVANCY BOARD

114. The revenue was $51,240 as compared with $36,566 in 1925. House assessment accounted for $17,224, arrears of $2,279 being carried forward.

115. The oil lamps lighting the Kota Bharu streets were partly replaced by electric lighting under control of the Public Works Department.

116. An executive order of the State Council issued in February prohibits the erection of shop houses other than of brick construction within the Conservancy area except with special consent.

117. A development scheme comprising a new public market and shop house area was approved in May, the object being to extend the business portion of the town and to afford some relief to the very congested and insanitary areas nearer the river.

XV.—AUDIT

118. All revenue accounts were efficiently checked. Various small errors were discovered and adjusted. There were no defalcations.

XVI.—GENERAL

119. His Excellency the High Commissioner visited Kelantan on 12th and 13th June.

120. Tengku ABDULLAH BIN ALMERHUM SULTAN AHMAD, Tengku BENDAHARA, died on 2nd December after a short illness. By his death the State Council has lost a regular attendant who took a keen interest in all its proceedings.

121. His Highness the Sultan was absent from the State from 17th October until the 6th November.

122. In November, with the assistance of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, settlement of the award and costs in the dispute between the State and the Duff Development Company, Limited was effected.

The removal of uncertainty as to the financial position and provision of money justified carrying on preparations for overdue public works such as construction of serviceable main roads and essential public buildings. Progress in this direction was delayed by the necessity for obtaining materials from abroad and by shortage of staff.

123. Mr. G. E. SHAW who was acting as British Adviser from the beginning of the year was confirmed in the appointment with effect from 26th February.

During his absence on leave Mr. C. C. BROWN acted as British Adviser from 28th July until the arrival of Mr. W. M. MILLINGTON on 8th August.

124. The prosperity of the year was checked by the unprecedented disaster which occurred at its close. By Chirstmas Day the ordinary monsoon floods had reached their usual limits. Gales and heavy rain continued. By December 27th the situation was serious and the telephone line to Kuala Krai, headquarters of the Ulu Kelantan District was out of action. On the night of December 29th the Kelantan River rose suddenly. From Kuala Krai South the height reached was approximately 70 feet above the normal dry weather level.

125. Kuala Krai town, railway construction camps, estate buildings, riverside villages, practically all the railway line and many miles of roads were submerged. In the plains about 800 square miles were deeply flooded. Telegraph and telephone lines were down. The gale still prevented landing cargo at the ports.

126. Thousands of people including European women and children took to the hills where they spent several days and nights with little food, clothing, or shelter. It was usually

impossible to send messengers for assistance. Wherever possible launches and boats were sent out to give help. Many hundreds escaped through roofs of houses and remained on the tops without food or shelter till the water subsided.

127. About noon on December 31st the river began to fall slowly but it was not till 2nd January that a rapid fall began. In the plains the floods remained high for several days.

128. Fifty-four persons were drowned. But for the work done by officials and employers in the affected areas a much larger number of casualties must have occurred.

129. Two thousand nine hundred cattle and buffaloes were drowned. One thousand seven hundred houses were washed away. Out of an estimated area of 168,000 acres under padi about one third was ruined. Much of the remainder was damaged.

130. The losses reported by 23 Estates amounted to $254,000. Other estates, riverside small holdings, roads and buildings suffered severely. In Kuala Krai town the damage was estimated at $300,000. Figures are not available for villages which were swept away. Damage to the railway was immense.

131. The topography of Kelantan is such that the drainage of more than two thirds of the State is collected into the Kelantan River and has to pass Kuala Krai before getting out into the plains. The probability of the future occurrence of dangerous floods cannot be overlooked.

132. Distribution of relief supplies commenced on December 29th and was continued until conditions became normal in January, 1927.

133. It is not out of place to record that all communities and all ranks joined in splendid team work. In most cases the achievements of individuals were limited only by their opportunities.

His Highness the Sultan took a very prominent part. During the year his enthusiastic interest in all matters connected with the development of his State was of great value.

W. M. MILLINGTON,
Acting British Adviser
to the Government of Kelantan.

THE RESIDENCY,
KELANTAN, *25th March*, 1927.

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APPENDIX *A*.

FINANCIAL

I.—*Comparative Statement of Kelantan Revenue for the Year* 1926

Heads of Revenue	Estimates, 1926	Revenue, 1926	Revenue, 1925	Increase	Decrease
Land Revenue	380,160	629,380	443,173	186,207	...
Customs	451,420	806,832	659,790	147,042	...
Port Dues	4,000	4,725	4,179	546	...
Licences, Excise, etc.	393,768	650,744	458,411	192,333	...
Fees of Office, etc.	55,130	91,576	72,696	18,880	...
Posts and Telegraphs	74,140	106,328	92,933	13,395	...
Interest	12,145	20,424	22,521	...	2,097
Miscellaneous Receipts	4,475	5,326	9,423	...	4,097
Municipal	39,405	56,260	41,054	15,206	...
Total	1,414,643	2,371,595	1,804,180	567,415	...

II.—*Comparative Statement of Kelantan Expenditure for the Year* 1926

Heads of Expenditure	Estimates, 1926	Expenditure, 1926	Expenditure, 1925	Increase	Decrease
Pensions and Retired Allowances	98,085	96,567	90,728	5,839	...
Personal Emoluments	603,575	607,114	552,858	54,256	...
Other Charges	313,689	322,875	286,543	36,332	...
Interest	172,000	48,185	55,637	...	7,452
Transport	2,000	1,945	1,315	630	...
Compensation for Land and Crops	1,000	38,629	6,507	32,122	...
Miscellaneous	47,998	75,445	82,152	...	6,707
Works and Buildings, Annually Recurrent	23,700	39,281	22,658	16,623	...
Roads, Streets, and Bridges, Annually Recurrent	60,000	114,581	41,191	73,390	...
Works and Buildings, Special Services	74,490	71,596	21,576	50,020	...
Roads, Streets, and Bridges, Special Services	100,000	148,443	47,184	101,259	...
Special Expenditure	...	250,159	83,957	166,202	...
Temporary Allowance	120,000	112,314	109,655	2,659	...
Total	1,616,537	1,927,134	1,401,961	525,173	...

APPEN

III. *Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the*

LIABILITIES	Amount	Total
	$	$
Deposits—		
Ulu Kelantan District Treasury	106,071	
Pasir Puteh do.	9,422	
Courts, Kota Bharu	75,335	
Police Fines and Rewards Fund	148	
Prisons do. do.	174	
Police, Kota Bharu	568	
Land Office, Kota Bharu	63,141	
Survey Deposit, Kota Bharu	11,369	
Clerks' Fines and Rewards Fund	145	
Customs do. do.	52	
Gaol	161	
Land Office, Pasir Mas	94,376	
Survey Office, do.	1,335	
Clerks' Security Fund	2,664	
Money Order Deposit	17,078	
Suspense Account	16,254	
Pawnbroking Farm	4,200	
Toddy Farm	606	
Medical Deposit	50	
P. W. D. Contract Deposit	350	
Customs Deposit	407	
Deposit Account, New Mosque	1,057	
Office Mentri	630	
Distressed Kelantanese in Mecca	101	
		405,694
Loans—		
Loan owing to the Straits Settlements bearing interest @ 4½%	120,000	
Loan owing to the Straits Settlements bearing interest @ 5%	400,000	
Loan owing to the Straits Settlements free of interest for 5 years	3,880,684	
		4,400,684
Total ...	...	4,806,378

DIX *A.—Continued*

State of Kelantan as on 31st December, 1926

ASSETS	Amount	Total
	$	$
BALANCES—		
Cash—State Treasury, Kota Bharu	350	
District Treasury, Ulu Kelantan	31,256	
Do. Pasir Puteh	9,385	
		40,991
Bank—Mercantile Bank	1,294,250	
Do. Fixed deposit	15,000	
Chartered Bank	14,892	
		1,324,142
ADVANCES RECOVERABLE—		
Public Works Department Store Account ...	12,000	
Do. do. Factory Account ...	11,700	
Clubs	4,245	
Government Officers	37,054	
Majlis Ugama	70,000	
Miscellaneous	550	
		135,549
INVESTMENT—		
8,000 Duff Development Company's Shares @ $5.00 each	40,000	
		40,000
		1,540,682
BALANCE to the debit of the State	...	3,265,696
TOTAL ...	...	4,806,378

APPENDIX *B*

STATE OF KELANTAN

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1926*

Articles	How counted	Quantity	Value
			$
CLASS *A*			
A.—Live Animals, Foods, Drinks and Narcotics.—			
Animals—			
Cattle	Nos.	280	8,456
Horses and Ponies ...	"	3	180
Poultry	Dozs.	333	1,089
Sheep	Nos.	1	12
Swine	"	667	8,001
Other Animals ...	...	...	671
Birds	...	...	317
Blachan	Pkls.	57	518
Bread and Biscuits ...	...	...	55,816
Butter and Cheese ...	...	...	14,139
Coffee	Pkls.	593½	22,769
Confectionery ...	...	...	7,675
Curry Stuffs	...	...	25,937
Drugs and Medicines ...	...	...	76,208
Eggs, Fresh and Salted ...	...	...	1,831
Fish—			
Dry and Salted ...	Pkls.	3,530	44,991
Fruits—			
Fresh of Sorts ...	...	...	16,996
Dried and Preserved, of Sorts	...	...	14,429
Ghee	Pkls.	221	17,889
Carried forward ...	...	...	317,924

APPENDIX *B.—Continued*

STATE OF KELANTAN

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1926*

Articles	How counted	Quantity	Value
			$
CLASS *A—continued*			
Brought forward ...	...	...	317,924
Grains, Etc.—			
Beans and Peas ...	Pkls.	1,837	16,413
Bran	"	478½	1,412
Crushed Food ...	"	555	1,767
Dholl	"	2,633	11,293
Gram	"	78	208
Other Sorts ...	...	...	303
Padi	Pkls.	90	278
Rice	"	139,022	988,733
Wheat Flour ...	"	11,961	77,128
Lard	"	9	313
Liquors, Intoxicating.—			
Spirits—			
Arrack and Samsoo ...	Gallons	5,606	20,967
Brandy	Cases	1,154	27,736
Gin	"	213	5,001
Rum	"	1	35
Whisky	"	1,142	27,927
Other Spirits ...	"	10	250
Liqueurs and Cordials—			
Liqueurs	"	103	3,059
Wines—			
Champagne ...	"	114	6,041
Claret	"	8	160
Still, of Sorts ...	"	125	2,636
Sparkling, of Sorts ...	"	50	1,521
Port	"	73	2,228
Sherry	"	24	661
Carried forward ...	...	...	1,513,994

APPENDIX *B.—Continued*

STATE OF KELANTAN

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1926*

Articles	How counted	Quantity	Value
			$
CLASS *A—continued*			
Brought forward ...	...	...	1,513,994
Malt Liquors—			
Beer and Ale ...	Cases	1,236	38,590
Porter and Stout ...	"	868	27,066
Milk, Condensed and Sterilized	"	15,292	174,611
Mineral and Aerated Waters	...	...	18,130
Oilman's Stores ...	...	...	78,726
Onions and Garlies ...	Pkls.	3,529½	22,160
Opium—			
Government Chandu ...	Tahils	61,129	125,261
Provisions—			
Fresh and Salted ...	...	...	28,763
Hams and Bacons ...	...	...	2,845
Sago—			
Flour	Pkls.	195	2,170
Pearl	"	25½	240
Salt	"	20,520	27,702
Seaweed	"	587	17,660
Seeds, Coriander ...	"	249	2,785
Spices—			
Cardamoms ...	"	1.85	30
Cinnamon	"	.60	11
Ginger	"	33	491
Pepper, Black ...	"	130	2,999
Pepper, Long ...	"	3	65
Pepper, White ...	"	5	103
Spices, Other Sorts ...	...	...	4
Carried forward ...	...	...	2,084,406

APPENDIX *B.—Continued*

STATE OF KELANTAN

I.—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1926

Articles	How counted	Quantity	Value
CLASS *A—concluded*			$
Brought forward ...	...	...	2,084,406
Sugar—			
Molasses	Pkls.	348	3,471
Sugar	"	22,439	269,568
Sugar-candy ...	"	110	1,515
Tapioca—			
Flake	"	7½	76
Flour	"	258	1,694
Pearl	"	44	393
Refuse	"	1½	3
Tea	...	662	40,582
Tobacco—			
Cigars and Cigarettes ...	...	...	431,356
Tobacco	Pkls.	791	43,641
Vegetables—			
Fresh	...	...	5,241
Preserved	...	...	15,601
Total Value of Class *A*	...	...	2,897,547
CLASS *B*			
B.—Raw Materials.—			
(*a*) Textile—			
Cotton ...	Pkls.	438½	21,934
Silk	"	.75	430
Value of sub-class (*a*)	...	...	22,364

APPENDIX *B.—Continued*

STATE OF KELANTAN

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1926*

Articles	How counted	Quantity	Value
			$
CLASS *B—continued*			
Brought forward ...	...	...	22,364
(*b*) Metal—			
Value of sub-class (*b*)	...	...	Nil.
(*c*) Other—			
Attaps	...	...	2,861
Bark, Mangrove ...	Pkls.	306	611
Canes and Sticks ...	...	...	30
Charcoal	Pkls.	396	865
Gambier	"	788.69	39,434
Gums, Dyes and Resins—			
Benjamin	"	9	273
Camphor	"	15	1,729
Dammar Batu ...	"	24	121
Dammar Torches ...	...	...	1,932
Hides and Skins—			
Hides, Raw ...	Pkls.	22	329
Goats' Skins ...	...	...	29
Horns	Pkls.	.45	10
Ivory	"	.23	46
Lime	"	670	2,010
Manure—			
Manure of Sorts ...	"	33½	69
Nuts—			
Ground	"	110	1,038
Carried forward ...	...	...	51,387

APPENDIX *B.—Continued*

STATE OF KELANTAN

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1926*

Articles	How counted	Quantity	Value
CLASS *B—continued*			$
Brought forward ...	...	...	51,387
Oils—			
Benzine	Gallons	114,425	114,425
Castor	Cases	2	54
Coconut	Pkls.	740	16,973
Essential	...	...	6,627
Gingelly	...	...	442
Kachang	Pkls.	1,264	24,101
Linseed	Gallons	303	777
Lubricating ...	"	8,233	10,725
Grease	Pkls.	103	2,882
Petroleum	Cases	36,472	218,835
Liquid Fuel	...	...	14,502
Turpentine	...	...	558
Other Sorts ...	...	...	2,431
Wood	Pkls.	55	729
Rattans	"	137½	601
Seeds—			
Of Sorts	...	...	7,787
Teel	Pkls.	4	74
Shells—			
Other Sorts ...	...	...	56
Stones—			
Marble	...	...	2,624
Of Sorts	...	...	1,760
Sulphur	Pkls.	14½	218
Tallow	"	12½	195
Trees and Plants ...	...	...	322
Wax, Bees' and Other ...	Pkls.	38½	1,000
Carried forward ...	...	...	480,085

APPENDIX *B.—Continued*

STATE OF KELANTAN

I.—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1926

Articles	How counted	Quantity	Value
			$
CLASS *B—concluded*			
Brought forward ...	...	...	480,085
Wood—			
Firewood	...	...	752
Gharoo	Pkls.	0.39	78
Planks	...	...	25,593
Sandal	Pkls.	0.25	13
Timber	...	...	48,204
Value of sub-class (*c*)	...	...	554,725
Total Value of Class *B*	...	...	577,089
CLASS *C*			
C.—Manufactured Articles.—			
(*a*) Textile—			
Apparel, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Millinery and Drapery, Etc.	...	...	87,460
Towels and Napery ...	...	...	2,345
Canvas	...	...	10,689
Cotton Goods—			
Plain	Pieces	20,379	102,995
Dyed	"	20,631	129,719
Printed	"	13,751	79,801
Yarn, Grey and Bleached	Bales	7	1,937
Yarn Dyed	"	182	55,526
Carried forward ...	...	...	470,472

APPENDIX *B.—Continued*

STATE OF KELANTAN

I.—Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1926

Articles	How counted	Quantity	Value
CLASS *C—continued*			$
Brought forward ...	...	...	470,472
Cotton Goods—*contd.*			
Sewing Thread ...	...	...	8,581
Handkerchiefs ...	Dozs.	1,332	3,999
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains	Corges	10,619	283,900
Blankets	Pieces	3,577	7,155
Wick and Waste ...	...	...	723
Linen Cloth ...	Pieces	417	3,402
Carpets and Rugs ...	...	...	103
Cordage—			
Coir	Pkls.	139	2,083
Manila	,,	26½	397
Gold Thread	...	...	122
Gunnies	Bales	486	14,593
Hats and Caps ...	...	...	6,667
Oil Cloth and Linoleum ...	...	...	752
Silk Goods—			
Handkerchiefs ...	Dozs.	144	735
Piece Goods ...	Pieces	3,247	43,262
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains	Corges	93	6,509
Thread	...	...	1,843
Twine	Pkls.	441½	8,841
Umbrellas—			
Alpaca, Cotton, Paper and Silk	...	...	36,341
Woollen Goods—			
Blankets	Pieces	40	354
Other Kinds ...	...	...	9,745
Woollen Cloth ...	Pieces	88	1,756
Other Manufactured Textiles of Sorts ...	...	...	3,063
Value of sub-class (*a*)	...	...	915,398

APPENDIX *B.—Continued*

STATE OF KELANTAN

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1926*

Articles	How counted	Quantity	Value
CLASS *C—continued.*			$
(*b*) Metal—			
Arms, Etc.—			
Cartridges	...	...	2,647
Muskets, Rifles, and fowling pieces ...	...	...	9,422
Percussion Caps ...	...	...	921
Pistols and Revolvers ...	...	...	1,081
Shot, Iron and Lead ...	...	...	7
Machinery—			
Electrical	...	...	40,180
Engines, Boilers and Parts	...	...	2,334
Other, unenumerated ...	...	...	376
Sewing Machines ...	...	...	15,990
Typewriters ...	...	...	775
Anchors and Chains ...	...	...	3,101
Brassware	...	...	18,550
Cooking Utensils ...	...	...	4,786
Copperware	...	...	12,241
Cycles, Parts and Accessories	...	...	17,754
Hardware and Cutlery, excluding cooking utensils	...	...	15,495
Iron Bar and Nail Rod ...	...	...	2,450
Iron, Corrugated ...	...	...	56,082
Iron, Hoop	...	...	1,827
Iron Nails (Wire and Rose)	...	...	8,103
Iron Sheet	...	...	865
Ironware (excluding cooking utensils) ...	...	...	54,047
Carried forward ...	...	...	269,034

APPENDIX *B.—Continued*

STATE OF KELANTAN

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1926*

Articles	How counted	Quantity	Value
CLASS *C—continued*			$
Brought forward ...	...	...	269,034
Lead, Sheet	...	...	426
Leadware	...	...	1,160
Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, Parts and Accessories ...	...	...	164,075
Steel	...	...	2,547
Tin Plates	...	...	2,985
Tinware	...	...	5,818
Tools, Instruments and Implements ...	...	...	41,185
Wire Rope	...	...	64,639
Zincware	...	...	56,753
Plated and Silverware ...	...	...	4,121
Other Manufactured Metals of Sorts ...	...	...	800
Value of sub-class (*b*)	...	...	613,543
(*c*) Other—			
Ammunition, etc.—			
Detonators and Fuse ...	Cases	22	37
Dynamite	Pkls.	20	1,112
Gunpowder	...	...	983
Acetic Acid	...	...	351
Aniline Dyes	...	...	3,107
Bamboo and Rattanware	...	...	6,339
Books and Maps ...	...	...	18,423
Carried forward ...	...	...	30,352

APPENDIX *B.—Continued*

STATE OF KELANTAN

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1926*

Articles	How counted	Quantity	Value
CLASS *C—continued*			$
Brought forward ...	...	...	30,352
Ammunition—*contd.*			
Bricks and Tiles ...	...	...	13,079
Brushes and Brushware ...	...	...	1,007
Cabinetware	...	...	29,972
Candles	...	...	2,930
Cards, Playing ...	...	...	1,653
Carriages and Carriage Materials	...	...	2,627
Cement	Casks	5,263	35,444
Chemicals	...	...	28,091
Clocks and Watches ...	...	...	9,635
Coke	Pkls.	4	233
Earthenware	...	...	39,133
Crockery and Porcelain ...	...	...	19,252
Dentists' and Druggists' Sundries	...	...	45
Fancy Goods, Sporting Materials and Toys ...	...	...	8,694
Fireworks	...	...	1,952
Glass and Glassware ...	...	...	16,605
Glass Bottles	...	...	2,552
Hides, Tanned ...	Pkls.	31	1,890
Hides, Cutting ...	...	...	803
Indigo, Synthetic ...	...	...	729
Jewellery	...	...	4,022
Joss Sticks and Joss Paper	...	...	16,398
Lamps and Lampware ...	...	...	33,625
Leather, Etc., Patent and Manufactured—			
Boots and Shoes ...	...	...	32,162
Boxes and Trunks ...	...	...	8,044
Carried forward ...	...	...	340,929

APPENDIX *B.—Continued*

STATE OF KELANTAN

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1926*

Articles	How counted	Quantity	Value
CLASS *C—concluded*			$
Brought forward ...	...	...	340,929
Matches	Cases	214, tins 3 & paekets 8	6,865
Mats and Mattings ...	...	.	19,853
Methylated Spirit ...	Gallons	157	216
Musical Instruments ...	...	...	9,751
Oilman's Sundries ...	...	...	10,368
Paints and Varnishes ...	...	...	19,996
Paper and Paperware ...	...	...	14,374
Perfumery and Cosmetics	...	...	17,508
Photographic and Cinematographic Materials ...	...	...	41,988
Ships and Boats ...	...	...	18,355
Shoes and Slippers, not leather	...	...	14,902
Soap	...	...	20,095
Toilet Soap	...	...	2,037
Soda	Pkls.	760	7,585
Stationery	...	...	19,845
Tar—			
Coal	Casks	161	2,450
Tyres, Rubber ...	...	...	26,842
Woodenware	...	...	31,610
Value of sub-class (*c*)	..	...	625,569
Total Value of Class *C*	...	...	2,154,510
Total Value of Imports	...	...	5,629,146

APPENDIX *B.—Continued*

State of Kelantan

I.—*Return of Imports into the State of Kelantan during the year 1926*

Articles	How counted	Quantity	Value
CLASS *D*			$
D.—Coin and Bullion.—			
Bullion—			
Gold	...	...	39,611
Silver	...	...	1,052
Specie—			
Copper Coin ...	...	...	1,758
Gold Coin	...	...	11,335
Total Value of Class *D*	...	...	53,756
Grand Total Value of Imports ...	...	...	5,682,902

APPENDIX *B.—Continued*

STATE OF KELANTAN

II.—*Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1926 and 1925*

Articles	How counted	1926		1925	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
CLASS *A*			$		$
A.—Live Animals, Foods, Drinks and Narcotics.—					
Animals—					
Cattle	Nos.	766	36,229	571	22,512
Poultry	Doz.	3,049	12,026	3,978	14,491
Sheep and Goats	Nos.	7	43	17	101
Swine	"	...	..	12	140
Other Animals	...	...	101	...	56
Birds	...	...	610	...	148
Betelnuts, Dried	Pkls.	47,577	667,078	41,812.53	630,147
Betelnuts, Fresh	Nos.	...	...	1,256,785	675
Blachan	Pkls.	760	6,755	1,194.84	8,745
Bread and Biscuits	...	...	732	...	4,447
Carried forward ...	...	...	723,574	...	681,462

APPENDIX *B.—Continued*

STATE OF KELANTAN

II.—*Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1926 and 1925*

Articles	How counted	1926		1925	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
CLASS *A—continued*			$		$
Brought forward ...	...	...	723,574	...	681,462
Coconuts	Nos.	300	9	141,000	4,240
Drugs and Medicines	...	...	873	...	224
Eggs, Fresh and Salted ...	...	...	10	...	56
Fish—					
Dry and Salted	Pkls.	12,624¾	152,681	12,065	122,556
Fishmaws	,,	...	...	1.10	66
Sharks' Fins	,,	...	...	6.53	314
Fruits—					
Fresh of Sorts	...	...	4,117	...	3,783
Preserved	...	...	2,459	...	712
Carried forward ...	...	...	883,723	...	813,413

APPENDIX *B.—Continued*

STATE OF KELANTAN

II.—*Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1926 and 1925*

Articles	How counted	1926		1925	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
CLASS *A—continued*			$		$
Brought forward ...	...	...	883,723	...	813,413
Grains, Etc.—					
Beans	Pkls.	34	424	452	4,068
Rice	"	44	264	26.50	128
Padi	"	166.3	490	164	492
Lard	"	...	...	5.41	136
Mineral and Aerated Waters ...	Cases	56	395	123	753
Oilman's Stores	...	...	7,669	...	8,293
Provisions—					
Fresh and Salted	...	...	1,474	...	1,160
Durian Cake	...	...	...	...	...
Carried forward ...	...	...	894,439	...	828,443

APPENDIX *B.—Continued*

STATE OF KELANTAN

II.—*Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1926 and 1925*

Articles	How counted	1926		1925	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
CLASS *A—concluded*			$		
Brought forward ...	...	...	894,439	...	828,443
Spices—					
Ginger	Pkls.	...	...	2.75	23
Sugar—					
Molasses	Pkls.	5	48	32.70	320
Sugar-cane	...	...	226	...	801
Tapioca—					
Flour	Pkls.	...	...	289.21	894
Tobacco	"	2.16	134	9.27	553
Vegetables—					
Fresh	...	...	931	...	2,677
Preserved	...	...	...	...	9
Total Value of Class *A* ...	...	...	895,778	...	833,720

APPENDIX *B.—Continued*

STATE OF KELANTAN

II.—*Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1924 and 1925*

Articles	How counted	1926		1925	
		Quantity.	Value	Quantity	Value
CLASS *B.*			$		$
B.—Raw Materials.—					
(*a*) Textile—					
Other Sorts	...	...	...	...	88
Value of sub-class (*a*) ...	...	...	...	...	88
(*b*) Metal—					
Tin-ore	Pkls.	7.80	767	20.58	1,752
Value of sub-class (*b*) ...	...	...	767	...	1,752
(*c*) Other—					
Attaps	...	...	473	...	472
Bamboo	...	...	...	...	...
Charcoal	Pkls.	...	...	16	20
Carried forward ...	...	...	473	...	492

APPENDIX *B—Continued*

STATE OF KELANTAN

II.—*Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1926 and 1925*

Articles	How counted	1926		1925	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
CLASS *B—continued*			$		$
Brought forward ...	...	...	473	...	492
Bark, Mangrove	Pkls.	107½	345	...	...
Copra	"	93,609	1,070,286	86,622.92	891,895
Gums, Dyes and Resins—					
Dammar Batu	"	309	5,569	25	78
Dammar Mata Kuching ...	"	...	...	535.74	7,857
Para Rubber	"	103,364.29	10,419,532	65,960.76	9,314,227
Sticklace	"	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—					
Hides, Raw	"	2,472	40,316	2,443.10	36,645
Hides, Dried	"	...	...	263.21	4,308
Horns	"	.25	3	3.04	30
Ivory	"	...	...	1.44	744
Lime	"	124	339	124	336
Carried forward ...	...	...	11,536,863	...	10,256,612

APPENDIX *B—Continued*

STATE OF KELANTAN

II.—*Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1926 and 1925*

Articles	How counted	1926		1925	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
CLASS *B—concluded*			$		$
Brought forward ...	...	...	11,536,863	...	10,256,612
Oils—					
Coconut	Pkls.	10½	222	6.75	205
Wood Oil	"	...	...	6.09	137
Rattans	"	39	359	83.20	502
Tallow	"	223½	3,359	301.55	4,474
Trees and Plants	...	...	386	...	1,140
Wax, Bees and Other	...	...	17	...	...
Wood—					
Firewood	...	...	...	...	16
Gharu	Pkls.	1.73	351	1.63	325
Planks	"	...	27	...	7
Timber	"	...	574	...	20
Value of sub-class (*c*) ...	...	...	11,542,158	...	10,263,458
Total Value of Class *B* ...	...	...	11,542,925	...	10,265,298

APPENDIX *B.—Continued*

STATE OF KELANTAN

II.—*Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1926 and 1925*

Articles	How counted	1926		1925	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
CLASS *C*			$		$
(*a*) Textile—					
Apparel, Hosiery, Etc. ...	...	...	610	...	127
Cotton Goods—					
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains ...	Corges	218	8,750	1,197	46,539
Cordage—					
Coir	Pkls.	.15	12	...	...
Hats and Caps	...	...	623	...	890
Silk Goods—					
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains ...	Corges	595	59,505	64¾	10,423
Other Manufactured Textiles of Sorts	...	...	1,359	..	7,438
Value of sub-class (*a*) ...	...	...	70,859	...	65,417

APPENDIX *B.—Continued*

STATE OF KELANTAN

II.—*Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1926 and 1925*

Articles	How counted	1926		1925	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
CLASS *C.—Continued*			$		$
(*b*) Metal—					
Brassware	...	...	1,127	...	5,470
Hardware and Cutlery	...	...	...	...	234
Ironware	...	...	2,543	...	9,087
Tinware	...	...	184	...	366
Tools, Instruments, etc. ...	...	...	719	...	303
Cooking Utensils	...	...	18	...	...
Zincware	...	...	...	...	97
Copperware	...	...	119	...	...
Leadware	...	...	135	...	...
Value of sub-class (*b*) ...	...	...	4,845	...	15,557

APPENDIX *B.—Concluded*

STATE OF KELANTAN

II.—*Comparative Return of Exports from the State of Kelantan during the years 1926 and 1925*

Articles	How counted	1926		1925	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
CLASS *C.—Continued*			$		$
(*c*) Other—					
Bamboo and Rattanware ...	...	...	362	...	420
Books and Maps	...	...	373	...	...
Boots and Shoes	...	...	5	...	...
Bricks and Tiles	...	...	76	...	254
Earthenware	...	...	956	...	797
Lamps and Lampware	...	...	65	...	...
Jewellery	...	...	...	...	65
Mats and Mattings	...	...	1,121	...	1,444
Oilman's Sundries	...	...	...	...	7
Ships and Boats	...	...	605	...	1,958
Woodenware	...	...	749	...	759
Value of sub-class (*c*) ...	...	...	4,312	...	5,704
Total Value of Class *C* ...	...	...	80,016	...	86,678
Grand Total Value of Exports ...	...	...	12,518,719	...	11,185,696

APPENDIX C

LAND AND AGRICULTURE

Return showing, approximately, the Area under Cultivation in Kelantan during 1926

District	Padi	Coconuts	Rubber	Durians	Sireh	Sugar-cane	Various, including tobacco, vegetables and fruit trees (grass land)	Total
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
Kota Bharu (including Pasir Mas)	149,994	23,229	31,623	10,676	444	...	25,180	241,146
Ulu Kelantan	15,736	1,360	64,300	130	...	...	3,936	85,462
Pasir Puteh (including Bachok)	49,220	35,968*	11,076	...	...	...	...	96,264
Total ...	214,950	60,557	106,999	10,806	444	...	29,116	422,872

* Coconut and Kampong Cultivation

APPENDIX *D*

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

I.—*Statistics showing the number of Admissions and death rates of the Principal diseases during the last five years 1922 to 1926*

DISEASE	Total Treated					Death					Percentage				
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Malaria	224	192	277	623	1,073	6	2	5	11	34	2·67	1·04	1·80	1·76	3·16
Ankylostomiasis	115	121	123	233	180	1	3	2	6	11	·86	2·47	1·62	2·57	6·11
Pneumonia	35	48	34	68	80	6	8	8	18	20	17·14	16·66	23·52	26·47	25·00
Broncho-Pneumonia	9	25	13	37	76	1	4	3	3	1	11·11	16·00	23·07	8·10	6·25
Bronchitis	41	73	58	261	196	1	...	...	...	1	2·43	...	...	...	0·51
Dysentery	31	27	64	101	86	...	1	1	5	5	...	3·70	1·56	4·95	5·81
Syphilis	147	251	173	144	204	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	0·49
Yaws	136	233	346	569	613	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	0·16
Ulcers	208	220	181	376	428	...	1	..	...	2	...	0·45	...	...	0·46

APPENDIX *D.—Continued*

II.—Deaths on Estates 1921—1926

—	Population						Deaths						Percentage					
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Duff Development Co., Ltd., Group:—																		
Kluat and Taku Estate	483	361	305	336	376	371	10	8	5	7	11	20	2·07	2·21	1·63	2·08	2·92	5·39
Kenneth Estate ...	254	342	207	211	293	366	1	4	13	14	29	28	0·29	1·64	6·28	6·63	9·89	7·65
Lower Sokor Estate ...	277	192	185	192	211	249	9	3	16	5	24	20	3·24	1·56	8·64	2·60	11·37	8·03
Kerilla Estate ...	552	402	326	300	277	363	14	10	11	6	9	8	2·53	2·98	3·37	2·00	3·24	2·20
Kelantan Rubber Estates, Ltd.	418	339	315	316	328	567	23	31	23	17	26	104	5·50	9·13	7·30	5·37	7·92	18·34
Kuala Pergau Rubber Plantation, Ltd.	246	150	144	230	215	433	14	5	7	7	3	15	5·69	3·33	4·85	3·04	1·39	3·46
Kuala Nal Kelantan Rubber Co., Ltd.	345	252	260	275	266	328	27	12	17	15	11	9	7·82	4·76	6·53	5·45	4·13	2·74
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	292	292	300	286	242	362	9	11	4	6	16	17	3·08	3·77	1·33	2·09	6·61	4·69
Kuala Hau Estate ...	161	114	72	65	161	189	2	1	1	1	3	2	1·24	0·87	1·38	1·52	1·86	1·05
Pasir Besar Estate ...	213	166	122	152	80	219	3	8	6	9	6	3	1·40	4·81	4·91	5·92	7·50	1·36
Stapoh Nal Estate ...	141	103	123	133	156	207	4	1	4	3	6	5	2·83	0·97	3·25	2·18	3·84	2·41
Kuala Geh Estate ...	204	153	158	151	140	197	16	18	5	3	5	8	7·84	11·73	3·16	1·98	3·57	4·06
Mengkebang Estate ...	55	30	53	69	82	210	1	...	...	...	1	3	1·81	...	...	...	1·21	1·42
Kuala Pertang Syndicate, Ltd.	198	343	389	432	467	665	3	9	18	28	36	37	1·50	2·62	4·62	6·48	7·70	5·56
Pasir Gajah Estate ...	152	128	98	85	98	234	6	4	5	4	3	3	3·94	3·11	5·01	4·70	3·06	1·28
Sungei Bagan Rubber Co., Ltd.	101	125	141	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bagan River Rubber Co., Ltd.	241	85	85	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulu Kesial Estate ...	102	55	117	135	170	180	9	1	...	4	17	11	8·82	1·81	...	...	10·00	6·11
Pahi Plantations, Ltd. ...	254	148	383	360	322	464	3	7	15	15	44	40	5·11	4·71	7·81	4·13	13·57	8·47

APPENDIX *D.—Continued*

III.—Abstract of Meteorological Readings in the State of Kelantan from 1904 to 1926

Year	Kota Bharu				Kuala Lebir				Kuala Kelantan				Kuala Nal			
	Temperature		Rainfall		Temperature		Rainfall		Temperature		Rainfall		Temperature		Rainfall	
	Highest	Lowest	Total	Greatest in 24 hours	Highest	Lowest	Total	Greatest in 24 hours	Highest	Lowest	Total	Greatest in 24 hours	Highest	Lowest	Total	Greatest in 24 hours
1904 ...	...	...	...	...	94·0	62·0	100·36	5·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905 ...	90·0	67·0	97·44	7·27	96·0	63·0	89·78	5·10	91·0	68·0	94·08	11·44	...	..	...	...
1906 ...	92·0	72·0	107·44	3·80	94·5	67·0	136·96	7·88	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
1907 ...	93·7	68·0	108·37	7·31	94·0	62·0	120·54	7·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908 ...	90·7	71·0	109·13	7·74	95·0	69·0	95·16	5·36	89·0	70·0	106·40	9·42	...	...	...	...
1909 ...	91·7	69·0	90·09	4·58	95·0	67·5	73·09	3·71	92·0	70·0	89·56	5·51	...	...	...	...
1910 ...	92·5	68·5	123·40	4·49	93·5	68·0	115·78	5·35	90·0	70·0	100·46	4·75	...	...	...	...
1911 ...	91·5	66·5	165·86	11·05	97·2	64·0	105·84	4·59	91·0	71·0	152·83	11·39	95·0	66·0	107·95	6·12
1912 ...	91·5	67·5	108·60	4·01	95·8	67·0	98·78	5·97	...	...	111·71	7·30	92·0	69·0	103·13	6·12
1913 ...	95·0	68·0	112·85	5·20	96·0	62·0	112·13	9·84	...	...	110·28	3·90	94·0	69·0	106·99	10·00
1914 ...	96·0	68·0	100·00	6·95	98·0	66·0	74·69	3·87	93·0	70·0	89·13	6·02	100·0	68·0	86·66	3·30
1915 ...	96·0	67·0	95·80	4·96	96·6	66·5	97·52	5·99	91·0	72·0	90·77	5·08	98·0	64·0	99·04	4·50
1916 ...	95·0	63·0	151·52	13·43	96·3	64·5	112·46	8·00	91·0	71·0	131·98	11·15	97·0	64·0	115·66	9·85
1917 ...	97·0	67·0	165·62	13·24	95·4	67·4	102·56	8·43	91·0	72·0	143·39	11·35	98·0	66·0	98·09	10·40
1918 ...	95·0	63·0	132·23	6·03	96·5	65·2	89·89	3·98	89·0	69·0	121·03	7·35	89·0	62·0	102·27	4·97
1919 ...	97·0	68·0	125·74	7·98	97·2	67·0	103·23	3·93	91·0	69·0	93·73	6·32	91·0	65·0	104·56	4·65
1920 ...	96·0	66·0	128·51	12·23	95·0	67·5	97·04	7·24	90·0	72·0	104·04	8·50	87·0	63·0	92·64	9·30
1921 ...	96·0	69·0	126·99	9·80	96·8	69·0	135·12	8·15	89·0	72·0	129·70	7·75	87·0	66·0	139·61	8·34
1922 ...	95·0	68·0	194·25	15·52	94·0	67·0	72·25	5·62	90·0	72·0	172·24	14·10	87·0	67·0	157·71	9·65
1923 ...	95·0	67·0	108·23	4·97	...	...	...	...	90·0	70·0	104·18	18·33	87·0	62·0	132·01	7·67
1924 ...	95·0	69·0	106·98	12·80	...	...	...	...	92·0	71·0	92·21	10·49	87·0	65·0	105·31	9·17
1925 ...	98·0	66·0	116·96	4·40	...	...	...	...	93·0	61·0	95·81	4·50	86·0	65·0	98·43½	3·60
1926 ...	99·0	67·0	128·09	6·55	...	...	...	...	93·0	62·0	111·08	7·40	86·0	64·0	138·40	9·45

APPENDIX *D.—Continued*

III.—Abstract of Meteorological Readings in the State of Kelantan from 1904 to 1926

Year	Pahi Plantations				Chaning				Taku Estate				Pasir Besar			
	Temperature		Rainfall		Temperature		Rainfall		Temperature		Rainfall		Temperature		Rainfall	
	Highest	Lowest	Total	Greatest in 24 hours	Highest	Lowest	Total	Greatest in 24 hours	Highest	Lowest	Total	Greatest in 24 hours	Highest	Lowest	Total	Greatest in 24 hours
1904 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85·11	6·28	...	...	...	...
1908 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96·12	5·56	...	...	...	...
1909 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73·63	3·36	...	...	51·40	3·25
1910 ...	...	...	107·45	4·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	114·14	3·91	...	...	137·76	5·84
1911 ...	93·0	64·0	97·80	3·55	...	...	106·09	3·83	...	...	115·67	4·10	...	...	122·57	6·80
1912 ...	93·0	66·0	91·77	7·00	...	...	96·16	7·00	...	...	99·82	6·60	...	...	68·84	5·80
1913 ...	90·0	71·0	101·54	9·35	...	...	104·85	9·35	...	...	111·32	9·22	...	...	119·74	9·40
1914 ...	94·0	65·0	64·72	4·58	97·0	66·0	65·10	4·76	...	...	72·21	...	...	...	45·93	3·90
1915 ...	67·0	68·0	79·68	5·00	98·5	66·0	95·05	5·24	...	...	69·89	3·34	...	...	125·16	5·19
1916 ...	97·0	62·0	110·61	8·10	96·0	64·0	113·88	8·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	116·86	9·52
1917 ...	96·0	68·0	98·13	8·69	96·0	63·0	95·98	7·59		...	111·16	9·60	...	...	135·38	16·04
1918 ...	98·0	61·0	93·64	3·50	97·0	63·0	88·60	2·94	...	...	106·50	6·00	...	...	115·29	5·45
1919 ...	101·0	66·0	96·30	4·09	98·0	66·0	96·97	3·80	...	...	115·70	5·30	...	...	129·13	6·00
1920 ...	98·0	66·0	99·66	6·55	96·0	67·0	82·16	4·02	...	...	95·00	4·03	...	...	111·23	7·23
1921 ...	99·0	67·0	126·49	8·50	96·5	68·0	111·38	8·01	...	...	129·21	8·45	...	...	137·29	6·90
1922 ...	92·0	69·0	122·97	5·10	95·5	67·0	113·77	5·09	93·0	71·0	145·52	8·76	...	...	150·37	5·80
1923 ...	92·0	64·0	95·64	5·27	98.0	64·0	89·32	5·42	96·0	66·0	137·48	7·15	99·0	66·0	95·92	8·70
1924 ...	91·0	69·0	106·80	8·07	98·0	66·0	94·43	7·00	97·0	68·0	107·95	10·20	102·0	72·0	93·91	7·82
1925 ...	90·0	61·0	87·39	3·72	97·0	66·0	93·52	3·88	96·0	68·0	114·91	5·71	...	...	122·13	4·10
1926 ...	90·0	70·0	74·67	5·38	101·0	61·0	83·53	5·89	100·0	68·0	96·53	6·17	...	...	93·69	8·20

APPENDIX *D.—Continued*

III.—Abstract of Meteorological Readings in the State of Kelantan from 1904 to 1926

Year	Pasir Jinggi		Kenneth Estate		Ulu Kesial		Pasir Puteh		Kuala Krai		Kuala Geh		Pasir Gajah		Kuala Pertang		Kerilla Estate	
	Rainfall		Rainfall		Rainfall		Rainfall		Rainfall		Rainfall		Rainfall		Rainfall		Rainfall	
	Total	Greatest in 24 hours	Total	Greatest in 24 hours	Total	Greatest in 24 hours	Total	Greatest in 24 hours	Total	Greatest in 24 hours	Total	Greatest in 24 hours	Total	Greatest in 24 hours	Total	Greatest in 24 hours	Total	Greatest in 24 hours
1904 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
1905 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1910 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1911 ...	102·10	3·76	131·96	6·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93·60	6·54	...	...	...	...
1912 ...	90·92	6·72	113·78	9·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98·86	6·90	...	...	...	...
1913 ...	108·72	10·60	118·08	10·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124·16	11·50	...	...	...	...
1914 ...	64·13	2·47	79·15	3·76	...	...	94·81	6·97	49·72	2·16	...	...	74·64	4·10	...	...	...	...
1915 ...	63·19	3·54	90·33	5·51	...	...	...	...	85·97	4·00	...	...	109·26	5·90	...	...	...	...
1916 ...	110·15	6·55	...	...	151·50	...	140·95	9·50	111·36	9·65	...	...	123·64	...	...	...	...	...
1917 ...	100·41	7·00	99·97	11·32	142·48	15·14	115·15	11·10	98·65	7·15	133·13	11·20	106·70	7·02	107·12	7·86	118·78	9·82
1918 ...	83·62	3·27	107·88	6·71	131·87	4·83	102·79	2·20	94·73	4·38	125·93	7·00	109·89	6·26	113·12	5·55	133·66	5·28
1919 ...	96·30	5·45	104·50	4·59	139·15	5·80	135·57	7·23	98·58	4·14	120·03	5·60	126·22	6·26	121·11	6·23	153·01	9·55
1920 ...	76·71	2·31	101·16	7·40	93·35	3·70	125·38	15·63	93·58	6·57	91·28	8·36	108·71	7·16	94·47	3·87	104·94	8·40
1921 ...	123·40	8·01	123·32	3·06	152·92	8·80	159·89	11·19	136·85	8·36	138·55	9·08	151·49	8·91	129·61	8·43	141·92	6·66
1922 ...	133·58	6·25	144·60	8·92	148·05	9·50	223·08	20·97	143·97	7·10	152·64	11·59	182·19	12·10	139·14	8·00	166·21	10·85
1923 ...	95·84	5·16	128·87	6·50	156·11	7·36	123·50	8·58	129·35	6·90	135·18	9·40	152·08	11·05	123·97	6·54	127·25	8·95
1924 ...	103·24	7·40	120·13	10·75	113·92	10·20	124·63	12·65	105·37	10·78	107·34	9·56	126·97	12·57	105·67	10·85	110·25	9·45
1925 ...	95·35	4·60	112·29	5·20	154·42	6·82	128·26	5·56	102·66	5·50	125·13	5·40	145·94	5·45	115·61	4·77	122·63	5·80
1926 ...	93·85	4·78	108·89	4·42	199·71	10·44	169·40	10·50	135·93	7·95	176·09	7·92	199·97	14·06	84·60	4·15	107·50	8·30

APPENDIX *D.—Continued*

III.—Abstract of Meteorological Readings in the State of Kelantan from 1904 to 1926

Year.	Dominion R. Co.		Lower Sokor		Kuala Pergau		Balah Estate		Bagan River R Co.		Sungei Bagan R. Co.		Stapoh Nal R. Co.		Cherang Tuli		Kuala Semerak	
	Rainfall		Rainfall		Rainfall		Rainfall		Rainfall		Rainfall		Rainfall		Rainfall		Rainfall	
	Total	Greatest in 24 hours	Total	Greatest in 24 hours	Total	Greatest in 24 hours	Total	Greatest in 24 hours	Total	Greatest in 24 hours	Total	Greatest in 24 hours	Total	Greatest in 24 hours	Total	Greatest in 24 hours	Total	Greatest in 24 hours
1904 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1910 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1911 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1912 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1913 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1914 ...	104·53	4·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1915 ...	125·01	6·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1916 ...	141·46	10·55	130·37	10·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1917 ...	142·92	17·75	120·36	10·80	109·03	6·21	129·27	7·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1918 ...	123·71	5·90	112·61	7·06	101·11	2·78	114·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1919 ...	145·86	6·95	123·27	7·10	85·21	1·81	127·51	3·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1920 ...	119·85	9·13	108·60	7·20	81·40	1·59	93·12	5·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1921 ...	154·61	8·96	144·73	7·30	93·45	2·42	157·41	5·48	146·24	8·34	152·03	9·00	126·77	7·95	...	...	...	...
1922 ...	161·62	11·15	169·61	11·32	112·48	5·96	152·71	7·11	173·67	5·70	205·96	8·35	137·04	11·65	...	...	...	...
1923 ...	142·64	11·00	106·01	2·66	104·26	4·28	113·72	5·50	146·40	7·89	155·25	8·03	128·21	5·05	...	...	...	...
1924 ...	127·53	11·14	82·20	9·30	117·09	6·88	129·41	9·18	131·33	10·50	145·68	8·60	111·40	11·12	131·79	12·24	...	...
1925 ...	132·22	6·58	97·60	5·50	104·06	4·52	135·94	5·35	138·27	5·95	137·80	6·22	...	...	129·54	5·01	112·84	5·20
1926 ...	161·16	9·64	100·83	8·80	79·72	6·90	104·08	7·00	143·34	8·95	195·31	10·20	...	...	204·63	9·73	131·23	8·47

APPENDIX *D.—Continued*

IV.—Abstract of Thermometer and Rainfall Observations at Stations of the State during the year 1926

Months	Kota Bharu				Kuala Kelantan				Kuala Nal			
	Thermometer			Total Rainfall during the month	Thermometer			Total Rainfall during the month	Thermometer			Total Rainfall during the month
	Mean				Mean				Mean			
	Maximum	Minimum	Range		Maximum	Minimum	Range		Maximum	Minimum	Range	
January	85·29	72·09	13·19	3·09	82·48	67·58	14·90	2·44	75·51	64·06	8·22	7·97
February	86·60	71·25	15·25	1·66	83·32	67·75	15·57	2·08	78·00	67·15	10·57	3·81
March	90·32	72·67	17·64	0·64	86·19	70·00	16·19	0·35	91·99	68·96	13·00	3·07
April	95·13	76·00	19·13	1·67	89·37	73·43	15·93	0·58	81·96	72·30	9·6	4·51
May	94·03	75·74	18·29	8.26	88·00	72·48	16·51	7·14	83·51	71·16	12·35	2·75
June	92·16	74·6	17·5	7·57	87·03	70·6	17·1	7·26	80·73	70·10	10·26	10·11
July	92·00	73·2	18·7	4·13	86·7	68·9	17·8	2·42	81·19	69·70	11·48	10·32
August	92·19	73·35	17·83	6·13	86·58	69·35	17·22	8·00	80·45	68·74	11·71	6·14
September	92·26	74·63	17·63	8·92	85·96	69·56	16·40	3·88	...	...	...	...
October	92·25	74·93	17·33	6·74	85·67	69·38	16·58	4·00	80·03	68·68	11·35	14·47
November	91·63	73·96	17·66	27·94	82·93	67·83	15·10	27·25	76·50	69·30	7·40	28·55
December	85·92	73·71	12·21	51·34	81·45	66·61	14·84	45·68	75·61	69·58	7·58	46·70
Total Rainfall	128·09				111·08				138·40			
Average Monthly Rainfall ...	10·67				9·25				12·58			
Mean Temperature	82·36				77·50				74·75			

APPENDIX *D.—Continued*

IV.—Abstract of Thermometer and Rainfall Observations at Stations of the State during the year 1926

Months	Kuala Pahi				Chaning				Taku Estate			
	Thermometer			Total Rainfall during the month	Thermometer			Total Rainfall during the month	Thermometer			Total Rainfall during the month
	Mean				Mean				Mean			
	Maximum	Minimum	Range		Maximum	Minimum	Range		Maximum	Minimum	Range	
January	79·3	72·8	6·5	7·99	86·4	69·7	·17	8·01	85·2	71·2	14·0	9·13
February	79·6	73·5	6·1	2·51	90·9	69·1	·22	2·06	88·2	70·8	17·4	3·13
March	89·1	76·7	12·4	2·10	94·51	70·13	24·38	1·79	92·3	71·4	20·9	2·09
April	...	...	...	3·55	97·10	73·93	23·17	2·97	96·2	76·2	20·0	1·70
May	...	...	...	6·14	94·58	73·90	20·67	7·37	94·8	75·6	19·2	4·14
June	...	...	...	4·94	91·96	72·96	19·00	8·42	92·5	74·2	18·3	10·79
July	...	...	...	3·87	92·58	72·29	20·29	5·78	91·5	73·1	18·4	8·28
August	...	...	...	6·57	91·29	72·39	18·90	4·44	90·5	72·6	17·9	8·63
September	...	...	...	10·97	92·33	71·73	20·60	10·36	89·7	71·4	18·3	8·90
October	...	...	...	...	90·19	72·29	17·90	9·92	89·1	72·9	16·2	12·14
November	...	...	...	23·03	86·86	72·43	14·43	22·41	86·2	72·8	13·4	27·60
December	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total Rainfall	74·67				83·53				96·53			
Average Monthly Rainfall ...	7·47				7·59				8·78			
Mean Temperature	78·16				81·80				81·07			

* (Records lost during flood)

APPENDIX *D.—Continued*

IV—Abstract of Thermometer and Rainfall Observations at Stations of the State during the year 1926

Months	Pasir Besar	Pasir Jinggi	Ulu Kesial	Pasir Puteh	Kuala Krai.	Kuala Geh	Pasir Gajah	Kuala Pertang	Dominion Rubber Co.
	Total Rainfall during the month	Total Rainfall during the month	Total Rainfall during the month	Total Rainfall during the month	Total Rainfall during the month	Total Rainfall during the month	Total Rainfall during the month	Total Rainfall during the month	Total Rainfall during the month
January	...	8.25	15·22	8·91	9·84	9·81	12·50	12·50	12·25
February	2·50	2·63	4·71	4·10	2·36	3·75	5·48	4·70	4·92
March	1·30	·91	1·55	0·15	1·84	1·29	...	2·00	0·51
April	·30	·91	6·64	·39	·89	3·74	3·81	4·99	5·15
May	6·21	9·51	8·15	2·60	3·14	3·64	7·36	6·97	7·57
June	10·85	6·65	13·68	12·33	6·95	15·68	16·01	1·82	8·50
July	8·22	8·01	13·65	3·41	7·30	9·89	11·65	7·07	10·86
August	8·98	7·03	9·20	10·79	11·82	9·20	13·47	8·47	7·16
September	15·02	12·75	20·49	14·13	10·48	12·86	15·99	15·76	15·48
October	11·46	13·97	11.16	15·52	10·91	15·65	14·15	11·32	10·73
November	28·85	23·23	34·36	47·27	24·71	30·67	34·62	...	32·25
December	*	*	61·10	49·80	45·69	59·94	64·93	*	45·78
Total Rainfall	93·69	93·85	199·71	169·40	135·93	176·09	199·97	84·60	161·16
Average Monthly Rainfall	9·37	8·53	16·64	14·11	11·32	14·67	18·18	8·46	13·43
Mean Temperature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* (Records lost during flood)

APPENDIX D.—*Concluded*

IV.—Abstract of Thermometer and Rainfall Observations at Stations of the State during the year 1926

Months.	Kenneth Estate	Lower Sokor	Kuala Pergau	Balah Estate	Kerilla Estate	Sungei Bagan	Bagan River	Kuala Semerak	Cherang Tuli Estate
	Total Rainfall during the month	Total Rainfall during the month	Total Rainfall during the month	Total Rainfall during the month	Total Rainfall during the month	Total Rainfall during the month	Total Rainfall during the month	Total Rainfall during the month	Total Rainfall during the month
January	10·55	10·57	6·56	11·11	13·74	9·95	9·39	4·85	10·77
February	4·05	2·38	3·25	4·01	2·48	...	...	1·55	4·48
March	2·26	2·37	...	...	2·22	·26	·39	2·93	·34
April	1·35	·28	4·33	...	1·48	1·05	·95	·16	·76
May	3·99	4·52	7·81	...	5·28	4·54	6·28	2·28	7·32
June	9·52	9·30	8·15	8·36	11·91	11·39	10·00	11·39	9·85
July	8·66	9·67	7·86	4·06	8·18	10·71	8·25	2·01	3·73
August	11·35	10·58	...	11·51	9·44	10·79	11·18	7·43	6·00
September	15·06	14·45	8·67	5·61	14·37	13·95	10·87	8·77	17·12
October	18·76	13·48	13·74	10·44	11·98	17·45	...	9·79	17·49
November	23·34	23·23	19·35	24·72	26·42	39·66	...	33·37	64·87
December	*	*		24·26	*	75·56	86·33	47·70	61·91
Total Rainfall	108·89	100·83	79·72	104·08	107·50	195·31	143·34	131·23	204·63
Average Monthly Rainfall	9·89	9·17	8·86	11·56	9·77	17·75	15·93	10·93	17·05
Mean Temperature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* (Records lost during flood)

APPENDIX E

AUDIT

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Trade		Land Revenue	Gold Royalty	Tin Duty	Posts and Telegraphs	Census
			Imports	Exports					
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1903–1904 (1321) ...	...	...	1,000,000*	1,500,000*	17,000*	...	...	3,566	275,000*
1904–1905 (1322) ...	168,109	153,862	835,182*	1,496,661*	22,962	2,113	...	5,234	...
1905–1906 (1323) ...	207,980	205,232	1,081,606	1,094,717	24,730	2,928	...	6,475	...
1906–1907 (1324) ...	279,784	262,081	1,388,435	1,153,948	31,451	6,515	30	6,134	...
1907–1908 (1325) ...	317,388	317,613	1,141,874	1,385,997	53,984	7,304	55	4,886	...
1908–1909 (1326) ...	335,299	307,156	1,500,928	1,124,801	75,047	10,365	85	5,654	...
1909–1910 (1327) ...	370,959	377,062	1,175,158	1,473,413	102,656	9,250	301	7,424	...
1910 (1328) ...	419,327	403,552	1,428,676	1,575,259	104,474	5,692	2,184	21,014	...
1911 ...	487,674	574,850	2,237,820	1,505,795	97,236	3,917	2,962	33,000	286,751†
1912 ...	535,669	665,608	2,729,912	1,529,827	128,869	3,349	2,205	22,100	...
1913 ...	676,020	672,137	3,948,325	2,022,307	150,617	815	851	27,208	...
1914 ...	762,772	805,965	2,721,898	1,891,162	138,049	1,036	689	25,095	...
1915 ...	692,556	753,586	1,587,871	1,907,678	128,110	1,117	600	26,260	...
1916 ...	822,860	870,474	1,866,451	3,322,524	155,138	49	351	27,170	...
1917 ...	910,291	755,611	2,196,384	4,550,531	179,373	21	340	31,915	...
1918 ...	955,402	899,161	2,581,408	3,615,079	206,238	...	507	32,502	...
1919 ...	1,141,444	1,065,012	3,876,679	5,467,424	266,138	...	173	44,444	...
1920 ...	1,328,955	1,403,208	5,679,510	6,206,642	286,788	60	570	56,027	...
1921 ...	1,160,262	1,678,432	4,108,595	2,848,171	320,572	60	396	55,095	309,300‡
1922 ...	1,310,020	1,539,318	2,983,248	3,577,038	349,190	...	223	70,143	...
1923 ...	1,396,855	1,271,887	3,070,562	5,667,729	357,196	10	83	69,780	...
1924 ...	1,422,113	1,442,032	3,570,688	5,407,674	373,009	37	..	76,142	...
1925 ...	1,804,180	1,401,961	5,211,103	11,185,696	443,173	...	133	92,933	...
1926 ...	2,371,595	1,927,134	5,682,902	12,518,719	629,380	...	77	106,328	...

* Estimated. † According to Census of 1911. ‡ According to Census of 1921.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER, TRENGGANU

FOR THE YEAR

1926

BY

J. W. SIMMONS,

British Adviser, Trengganu.

SINGAPORE:

Printed at the GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, SINGAPORE,
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1927

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PREFATORY NOTE

A.—GEOGRAPHICAL

Geography.—Trengganu is a Malay State on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula lying between the parallels of 4° and 5° 55′ North Latitude and the meridians of 102° 20′ and 103° 30′ East Longitude. It is bordered on the North and North-West by Kelantan, on the South and South-West by Pahang, and on the East by the China Sea. The inland boundaries follow the watersheds of the four main rivers—the Besut, Trengganu, Dungun, and Kemaman.

Its area is about 5,500 sq. miles, roughly equal to the combined areas of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Sussex and Hampshire.

The configuration of the State is long and narrow—the length is approximately 150 miles and the greatest breadth 55 miles. The Western and inland half of Trengganu is mountainous and almost uninhabited. The population is concentrated in the eastern half of the State along the river-plains and coastal belt. The highest peak is Gunong Batil (4,985 ft.).

2. *Rivers.*—The country is divided into no less than sixteen separate river basins, all of which debouch into the China Sea. The Trengganu and Kemaman rivers, the most important, can both be entered at suitable stages of the tide by sea-going steamers of several hundred tons burden; both rivers have bars with a depth of seven feet at low water. The bars of the other rivers are impassable to other than small craft, but the Besut, Setiu, Dungun and Paka are all streams of a respectable size.

3. *Islands.*—The State includes the Perhentian and Redang Island groups (both of which provide good harbours in all weather) the Kapas Island ten miles South of

Trengganu (which gives good anchorage in the North-east Monsoon), and other smaller islands, of which Pulau Tenggul is the largest.

4. *Minerals.*—Trengganu is the least opened up of the Unfederated States. It is undoubtedly rich in minerals: tin (lode and alluvial) and wolfram are being worked; graphite, haematite, magnetite, monazite have been found.

B.—HISTORICAL

5. *Early history.*—The early history of Trengganu is obscure. A Chinese monk and traveller, Chao Ju Kua, writing about A. D. 1225 mentions Trengganu as subject to the Buddhist Kingdom of Palembang in Southern Sumatra; and a Javanese work, the "Nagarakretagama" (A. D. 1365), refers to both Trengganu and Dungun as subject to the Javanese Empire of Majapahit; neither reference may be taken to imply more than a nominal suzerainty.

6. *An early record.*—In 1923 a remarkable Malay inscription, dated 702 A. H. (1303 A. D.), was deciphered in Trengganu. The stone bearing it was found at Kuala Brang, a place 20 miles upstream from Kuala Trengganu, and is the fragment of a roughly squared pillar. The language of the inscription is Malay (with a strong admixture of Sanskrit and few Arabic words) and the script is Arabic—a combination for which there is no parallel before the year 1468 A. D. The subject of the inscription is the Islamic Law of sexual offences. It is far the earliest known record of Islam as a State religion in the Malay Peninsula, and it suggests the existence of a Muhammadan Kingdom in the upper Trengganu river a hundred years before the recorded date of the Islamic conversion of Malacca.

The stone has been placed in Raffles Museum, Singapore.

7. *Recent history.*—The Ruling House is descended from the Johore Bendahara Abdul-hamid, father of Sultan Abdul-Jalil Shah of Johore (1707 A. D.). The present Ruler, Sultan Sleman Badaru'l-alam Shah, K.C.M.G., is twelfth of the line. Pressure from the Siamese was felt early

in the eighteenth century, and Sultan Mansur (1730 - 1792) began the sending of a triennial tribute of BUNGA MAS (gold and silver filigree flowers) to the King of Siam. In 1787 and 1791 he applied to Captain Light (founder, in 1786, of Penang) for support against them, but throughout the nineteenth century the accident of geography and the policy of her Rulers made Trengganu the point in the Peninsula least touched by either Siamese or British influence.

8. By Treaty made in 1909 Siam transferred her nominal suzerainty to Great Britain, the sending of the BUNGA MAS ceased, and a British Agent (with Consular powers) was appointed. After amendment of Treaty in 1919 (following the Report of a Commission of Inquiry) the Agent was replaced by a British Adviser, whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all matters affecting the general administration of the country and all questions other than those touching the Muhammadan Religion.

C.—CLIMATE

9. *Climate.*—The North-east Monsoon, lasting from November to March, makes a distinct meteorological change in respect of temperature wind and rainfall. The rainfall chart shows a sharp rise in November and an abrupt fall early in the next year. The highest recorded annual rainfall on the coast is 165·5 inches; the average rainfall is about 120 inches.

In the coastal region the regular sea and land breezes modify the heat which is never at any time oppressive, and the climate is both pleasant and healthy. The wind of the North-east Monsoon is sometimes strong enough between November and March to close the coast to shipping for short periods.

D.—POPULATION

10. *Population.*—The population at the Census of 1921 was 153,765: 77,115 males and 76,650 females. The division by race was: Malays 145,523, Chinese 7,246, Indians 211, Europeans 34 and other nationalities 751.

The chief division by industries was as follows: fishing 9,350, agriculture 48,344, mining 531, wood working 661, manufacture of textiles 9,334.

Note.—

1 dollar	=	2s. 4d.
1 pikul	=	133⅓ lbs.
17 pikuls	=	approximately 1 ton.
1 kati	=	1⅓ lbs.
1 tahil	=	1⅓ oz. av.

Annual Report on the State of Trengganu for the year 1926

I.—Financial

A.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

11. *Summary.*—The revenue collected in A. H. 1344 (21st July, 1925 to 10th July, 1926) was $1,302,008 against an original estimate of $1,052,600 and a revised estimate of $1,180,000. The expenditure was $1,067,878 against an original estimate of $1,134,417 and a revised estimate of $1,026,500.

The figures for the past 7 years are as follows:

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Excess revenue	Excess expenditure
A.H. 1338 (1920) ...	874,674	661,778	212,890	...
A.H. 1339 (1921) ...	547,619	759,054	...	211,435
A.H. 1340 (1922) ...	669,763	858,303	...	188,640
A.H. 1341 (1923) ...	642,679	788,902	...	146,223
A.H. 1342 (1924) ...	779,032	766,534	12,498	...
A.H. 1343 (1925) ...	1,007,282	899,475	107,807	...
A.H. 1344 (1926) ...	1,302,008	1,067,878	234,130	...

REVENUE

12. *Details of Revenue.*—The increase of revenue for year was $294,726 (29·2 per cent). A comparative statement of the revenue under the various headings for 1343 and 1344 is given below:

Heading	1343	1344	Increase	Decrease
	$	$	$	$
1. Farms ...	37,613	52,395	14,782	...
2. Marine ...	20,766	21,237	471	...
3. Chandu & Liquors	255,023	309,647	54,624	...
4. Customs ...	493,348	645,809	152,461	...
5. Land ...	62,317	111,184	48,867	...
6. Municipal ...	25,020	29,651	4,631	...
7. Police ...	10,249	16,949	6,700	...
8. Courts ...	47,860	36,516	...	11,344
9. Posts & Telegraphs	23,193	42,484	19,291	...
10. Miscellaneous ...	13,118	16,193	3,075	...
11. Land sales ...	18,775	19,943	1,168	...
Total ...	1,007,282	1,302,008	306,070	11,344

The departments showing the highest percentage of increase were Customs 30 per cent, Lands (including Land sales) 76 per cent, Police 65 per cent, Posts and Telegraphs 83 per cent.

Customs again provided the largest actual increase (152,461). The import duties on liquors increased from $25,020 to $32,442, on kerosine from $22,894 to $29,877, on silk and cotton goods from $52,617 to $70,243 and on tobacco from $77,581 to $116,680 while the export duty on tin-ore increased from $105,015 to $124,026, on rubber from $51,620 to $87,433, on copra from $15,599 to $21,300 and on other items from $26,934 to $53,924.

EXPENDITURE

13. Details of expenditure for the past four years:

Headings	1341	1342	1343	1344	Estimated 1344
	$	$	$	$	$
1. H. H. the Sultan ...	80,851	80,700	82,460	88,355	81,928
2. Pensions and Ruling House Allowances ...	56,441	67,724	74,715	71,160	77,702
3. Personal Emoluments ...	365,612	375,269	408,818	461,312	495,054
4. Other Charges—					
(*a*) Annually Recurrent	57,499	75,874	88,555	89,113	112,518
(*b*) Special Services ...	22,115	14,653	20,070	51,753	52,845
5. Miscellaneous ...	63,736	30,454	36,045	43,459	25,720
6. Public Works—					
(*a*) Annually Recurrent	36,716	33,324	44,314	57,938	47,650
(*b*) Special Services ...	105,932	79,351	96,038	163,415	195,000
7. Interest on Loan ...	...	9,185	48,460	41,373	46,000
Total ...	788,902	766,534	899,475	1,067,878	1,134,417

The percentage of Personal Emoluments out of total expenditure was reduced from 68 per cent in 1342, and 63 per cent in 1343 to 58 per cent in 1344.

The distribution of expenditure was as follows:

A.—Personal Emoluments—

	$	*Percentage*
Ruler, Ruling House and Pensions	159,515	14·9
Salaries of Officials ...	461,312	43·2
B.—Other Charges—		
Annually Recurrent ...	147,051	13·8
Special Services ...	300,000	29·1
	1,067,878	100·

B.—LOANS FOR DEVELOPMENT WORKS

14. *Expenditure on Loan Account.*—Of the first Straits Settlements Loan account of $1,000,000 for Development works $900,000 had been taken by the end of the year. The allocation of the Loan and the expenditure in 1341, 1342, 1343 and 1344 have been as follows:

Heading	Allocation	Expenditure			
		1341	1342	1343	1344
	$	$	$	$	$
I.—Special Public Works					
Salaries	67,000	...	17,815	19,186	31,615
Buildings	105,000	11,427	58,202	25,773	25.818
Plants	55,000	...	40,126	14,040	746
Roads	381,000	34,060	63,367	139,649	123,801
Telephones	12,000	...	703	31,017	302
Town Improvement ...	10,000	...	1,745	8,709	...
II.—Surveys, Trigonometrical and Topographical	75,000	542	27,529	36,320	456
III.—Resumption of Concessions	295,000	234,000	23,688	14,287	11,968
Total ...	1,000,000	280,029	233,175	261,086	194,706

The total amount of this loan expended at the end of the year was therefore $968,996 made up as follows:

		$
Special Public Works	...	620,206
Special Surveys ...	...	64,847
Resumption of Concessions	...	283,943
		968,996

SECOND LOAN

15. *Expenditure account of the Second Loan.*—Of the Second Straits Settlements Loan of $1,000,000 for Development Works $242,941 had been taken by the end of the

year. The Allocation of the Loan and the expenditure in 1344 have been as follows:

Heading	Allocation	Expenditure 1344
	$	$
I. Special Public Works—		
Personal Emoluments ...	100,000	...
Roads	40,000	89,782
Telephones	40,000	...
II. Surveys	15,000	2,019
III. Resumption of Concessions ...	150,000	150,000
IV. Miscellaneous	25,000	1,140
Total ...	1,000,000	242,941

It will be seen that more has been spent on works to be paid from Loan Accounts than has been borrowed from the Straits Government. In all $1,211,937 had been spent at the end of 1,344, of which $900,000 has been taken from the Straits Settlements and $312,000 has been advanced from Revenue Account.

C.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

16. *Assets and Liabilities.*—The financial position at the end of 1344 was as follows. The figures for 1343 are given for comparison.

Liabilities	On 30th Zulhijah 1343	On 30th Zulhijah 1344	Assets	On 30th Zulhijah 1343	On 30th Zulhijah 1344
	$	$		$	$
S. S. Loan ...	850,000	900,000	Cash in Bank and Treasuries ...	199,134	146,598
Deposits ..	82,678	202,064	Advances ...	51,072	59,065
Due to Revenue account o account of Loan Works ...	...	312,000	Loans ...	16,271	339,492
			Cash in Transit ...	1,000	...
			Excess of Liabilities over Assets ..	665,201	868,909
Totals ...	932,678	1,414,064	Totals ...	932,678	1,414,064

II.—Trade, Agriculture and Industries

A.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

17. *Total Trade.*—Details for the year 1926 are given in Appendix *B*. The total trade of the State for the year is recorded to have been as follows, the 1925 figures being given for comparison:

		1925	*1926*
		$	$
Imports	...	3,445,950	5,915,560
Exports	...	6,962,280	8,052,391

making the total value of the Trade of the State $13,967,951. The excess of the value of the Exports over the Imports was $2,136,831.

18. It is certain that these figures are not accurate. It has not been possible to obtain the services of a staff either sufficiently capable or sufficiently large to deai with the work of the Trade Registry and there have been so many more important calls on the time of the European Officers stationed in Trengganu that the supervisory and constructive work needed by this department has not yet been performed.

19. Comparative figures for 1925 and 1926 are given below in the case of the more important articles imported from Singapore.

Articles		*1925 Value*	*1926 Value*
		$	$
Sugar ...	...	203,740	215,335
Tinned milk	...	71,794	83,498
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	...	281,504	330,420
Cotton stuffs	...	576,362	465,041
Petroleum	...	110,243	146,413
Silk and silk fabrics		810,946	439,262
Liquors	...	46,458	53,259
Motor cars	...	53,876	140,184
Machinery	...	44,137	59,563
Rice ...	...	—	1,227,728

Silks and silk fabrics.—This decrease is almost certainly due to the fact that the price of sarongs has gone down in Singapore and therefore a lesser quality of silk is imported with which to make sarongs. More is said on this subject later on the paragraph on industries.

The rice figures recorded for 1925 are not given for comparison as they are not considered sufficiently accurate.

20. The principal Exports from Trengganu to all countries were as follows:

Articles	*1925 Value*	*1926 Value*
	$	$
Copra ...	337,329	427,564
Dried fish ...	1,181,710	970,059
Tin-ore ...	1,348,963	1,167,752
Wolfram ...	110,326	40,369
Haematite ...	79,204	349,864
Para Rubber ...	2,434,286.	2,975,455
Gambier ...	39,491	56,208
Areca-nuts ...	303,907	253,301
Puresilk sarongs ...	555,417	524,926
Half silk sarongs	504,599	342,405

21. The export of haematite shows a very large increase and there are also substantial increases for copra, para rubber and gambier. It is discouraging, though, that all the other articles show a decrease. This is largely due to the exceptionally severe weather experienced at the end of the year which caused great destruction of property and interfered with sea traffic.

B.—MINES

22. *Export of ore.*—The following table gives the mineral exports for the last five years:

Year	Tin-ore		Wolfram-ore		Iron-ore	
	Pikuls	Value	Pikuls	Value	Tons	Value
		$		$		$
1921 ...	6,711	346,101	180	3,600	...	...
1922 ...	7,240	356,167	2,924	44,400	...	...
1923 ...	7,955	482,172	4,700	85,110	...	...
1924 ...	9,701	739,111	2,909	43,050	...	...
1925 ...	16,178	1,283,486	1,294	20,326	7,690	69,204
1926 ...	12,816	1,167,751	1,995	40,369	45,511	349,864

23. *Freda Tin Mining Company.*—This Company produced 3,218 pikuls of ore. The labour force was 95 and in addition contract labour was employed. The Manager was Mr. W. H. MARTIN with one European Assistant. It is a lode mine and work was carried on over an area of 1,000 acres out of a total area of about 2,500 acres.

The health of the labour force was very fair during the year.

24. *Bundi Tin Dredging Company.*—This is an alluvial mine worked by a bucket dredge. The output fell from 5,532 pikuls in 1925 to 3,490 pikuls in 1926. Mr. G. E. POOLE is Manager and there are four European Assistants. A Surveyor is also employed by the Company. The labour force numbers 342 of which 168 are Chinese, 114 Malays and 60 Indians.

The construction of another dredge in the adjoining valley of Cheneh is in hand, and it is hoped that mining operations will be started during 1927.

25. *Other tin mines.*—Details of other tin mines are as follows:

Name of mine	Output		Labour force	Nature of mine
	1925	1926		
	Pikuls	*Pikuls*		
Sungei Ayam ...	1,305	1,090	104	Lode and alluvial
Kajang Kemaman Tin, Ltd.	2,319	2,280	70	Lode
Tebak Tin Fields, Ltd. ..	732	505	120	Lode and alluvial

26. *Wolfram.*—The New Chenderong Wolfram Mines, Kemaman, produced 1,989 pikuls of wolfram-ore and 9 pikuls of tin-ore. The labour force was 60; only 200 acres out of a total area of 1,150 were worked.

27. *Iron Mines.*—The Nanyo Kogyo Koshi Company have been working a mine of manganese and iron-ore at Machang Sa'tahun in Kemaman district. They employ a labour force of 400 and exported during 1926, 45,510 tons of ore to Japan. This is a great increase in the amount exported in 1925, which was only 7,690 tons. The area of the mine is 514 acres.

28. *General.*—There were 129 applications for Prospecting Licence during the year of which 90 were approved. Twenty-eight of these were at Kemaman and 38 at Dungun.

Prospecting for tin-ore by the Kuhara Mining Company at Bukit Besi, Paka, was carried on under prospecting licence with favourable results and it is anticipated that the Company will apply for a lease over this area. Difficulty was experienced in obtaining adequate plans from applicants showing the area over which they wished to prospect and a considerable number of applications were refused because plans were not sufficiently clear.

There were 98 leases on the rent roll, the total area alienated for mining at the end of the year being 9,190 acres.

C.—AGRICULTURE

29. The only estates of any size in the country are those of the Kretai Plantations. The 1926 Returns of these two Companies are as follows:

Owners	Acreage		Cultivation	Labour force	Output
	Total	Planted			
East Asiatic Rubber Estates, Ltd.	4,513	4,295	Rubber	829	lbs. 1,244,702
East Asiatic Industri og Planting Kompagni	3,925	3,831	3,658 acres coconuts 173 Rubber	134	nuts 1,059,340

The above export of rubber represents a percentage of 34 per cent of the total rubber export.

Mr H. Engberg is Manager of both companies and there are 8 Danish Assistants in the rubber estate and one in the coconut estate.

30. *Sungei Pinang Estate.*—The only other estate of importance is the Sungei Pinang Estate, Kemaman. The area of the estate is 500 acres of which 450 acres are planted with rubber. The output of the estate was 375 pikuls and the labour force numbered 40. Mr. Lim Choon Kiat is the Manager.

D.—FISHERIES AND INDUSTRIES

31. *Fisheries.*—The fishing season for 1926 was again rather below the average. Five thousand two hundred and forty tons of dried fish valued at $945,633 were exported to Singapore compared with 5,058 tons (valued at $843,338) in 1925.

32. *Industries.*—Trengganu has always been famous for its sarongs. In 1925 the value of the sarongs (silk, mixed silk and cotton) exported amounted to over $1,000,000 and in 1926 amounted to $867,331. This decrease is said to be due to the settlement of skilled Trengganu weavers in Johore Baharu, Batu Pahat and Muar, who have captured a part of the Singapore market. A reduction in price has thereby been caused which leads to a decreased output on the part of those workers who remain in Trengganu.

E.—SHIPPING

33. *Shipping.*—Except during the North-east Monsoon (November to March), the steamers of the Siam Steam Navigation Company Limited, plying between Singapore and Bangkok call weekly on both "up" and "down" trips at Kuala Trengganu, Kretai and Kemaman.

The same Company also run throughout the year two small steamers the s.s. *Boribat* (352 tons) and the s.s. *Asdang* (405) tons both of which can enter the Trengganu and Kemaman rivers during the Monsoon except when very high seas are running. The *Boribat* made 33 trips between Singapore and Trengganu during the year and the *Asdang* which came new into the run in 1926 made 34 trips. The round trips for the steamers which go to Besut and Bachok (in Kelantan) takes about 9 days.

The s.s. *Hong Ho* (248 tons) made 38 trips to Trengganu and the s.s. *Quorra* (189 tons) also made 38 trips. The s.s. *Mersing* made 31 trips to Kemaman only. These three steamers are owned by a Chinese Company.

Pulau Kapas, a rocky island 12 miles South-east of Kuala Trengganu gives excellent shelter during the Monsoon to local trading ships.

34. In addition to the above, there is a very fair trade and passenger traffic along the coast by motor boats in the fine weather.

III.—Administration and Legislation

A.—STATE COUNCIL

35. *State Council.*—The State Council met on 55 occasions during the year. During the month of Ramthan 3 of these meetings were held at night time. The Council consists of 13 Malay members and the British Adviser.

36. *Legislation.*—The following Enactments were passed during the year:

(1) Liquors (Amending) Enactment

(2) Prevention of Crimes Enactment

(3) Concessions Enactment

(4) Registration of Births and Deaths Enactment

(5) Land Enactment

(6) Vagrancy Enactment

(7) Ruling House Allowances Enactment.

Of these the most important were the Land Enactment and the Ruling House Allowances Enactment.

By the first a simple code, based largely on that in force in the Federated Malay States was introduced to deal *inter alia* with alienation, town lands, small and large areas of country land and registration of title and all dealings therewith. The important provision too was enacted that all lands in the State became liable to the payment of rent.

By the Ruling House Allowances Enactment, allowances on a sliding scale, varying with the State Revenue were fixed for members of the Ruling House up to the time when the Revenue reaches $2,500,000.

Twelve Regulations (Peraturan) were passed, the most important of which were those dealing with the establishment of definite Muhammadan Burial Grounds in Kuala Trengganu. Buildings By-Laws (also Kuala Trengganu) and a Scheme for Chintings (Revenue Officers) salaries.

Fifty-eight Proclamations (Ishtahar) were published.

The revision of "General Orders" which was carried out by a Special Committee was completed and approved by the Government during the year.

B.—CONCESSIONS

37. *Concessions.*—Two of the remaining three Concessions were resumed during the year, *i. e.* those belonging to His Highness the Sultan at Jabor, on the borders of Pahang, and to Tengku Maimunah, at Paka. Both these were very important areas totalling nearly 230 sq. miles and the price paid nearly $200,000, though a great drain on the country's finances, will prove in time to be money well spent.

C.—DISTRICTS

38. *Districts.*—The Revenue and Expenditure figures for the 8 districts for the last 4 years are shown below. Separate figures for the districts of Kemasik, Kretai and Paka are only available for the last two years, before which they were administered as one district by the present State Commissioner.

REVENUE

Name of District	1341	1342	1343	1344
	$	$	$	$
Kemaman	68,510	101,377	163,073	326,269
Kemasik ...	53,350	77,306	36,407	58,155
Kretai			36,199	55,462
Paka			17,053	19,475
Dungun	11,687	17,675	25,560	30,089
Marang	14,923	15,852	21,091	25,165
Kuala Brang... ...	2,838	5,082	8,080	14,980
Besut	36,159	42,602	49,043	75,283
Total ...	187,467	259,984	356,506	604,878

These figures are exclusive of chandu revenue which is all credited to Kuala Trengganu and, up to 1343, of duty on tin which also appeared under Kuala Trengganu.

EXPENDITURE

Expenditure (exclusive of Public Works).

Name of District	1341	1342	1343	1344
	$	$	$	$
Kemaman	23,901	24,588	28,129	37,553
Kemasik	20,810	18,494	5,756	7,697
Kretai			6,004	6,923
Paka			5,243	6,164
Dungun	6,832	5,264	6,807	7,387
Marang	7,478	6,711	7,195	7,347
Kuala Brang... ...	3,509	3,832	4,686	5,109
Besut	18,100	19,148	20,084	20,775
Total ...	80,630	78,037	83,904	98,955

THE EASTERN DIVISION OF THE STATE (JEJAHAN TIMOR)

39. The Eastern Division of the State (Jejahan Timor) which includes the districts of Kemaman, Kemasik, Kretai, Paka and Dungun continued under the administration of a State Commissioner, Dato' JAYA PERKASA, residing at Kemaman, while Mr. J. V. COWGILL continued to act as Assistant Adviser.

40. The revenue for this division rose from $278,292 in 1343 to $458,361 in 1344, but it must be borne in mind that the Export duty on tin has hitherto been shown under Kuala Trengganu. Naturally the principal increase was shown by the Customs revenue which rose from $118,260 in 1343 to $247,389. The Land revenue also rose from $3,807 in 1343 to $25,231 in 1344.

41. There are three Courts in Kemaman. The Joint Court consisting of the Assistant Adviser and State Commissioner with powers equivalent to the Supreme Court, Trengganu, Magistrate's Court and the Kathi's Court. The Joint Court dealt with 35 Criminal cases during the year and 10 Civil cases. The Magistrate's Court dealt with 164 Criminal and 149 Civil cases.

42. *Public Works*:—About 5 miles were added to the Ayer Puteh Road during the year. A new Customs House was completed and also a telephone line to Ayer Puteh.

The Malay School was moved to a new building on 25-10-44. This school is under a Malay teacher trained at Tanjong Malim. One hundred and twenty-eight pupils are on the register.

43. *Other Districts*.—The Districts of Marang and Kuala Brang showed fair progress, and Besut increased its revenue (largely by means of land alienation which may prove unfortunate when settlement takes place) from $49,000 to over $75,000.

44. The important appointment of Assistant Adviser, Besut, approved in 1925, remained unfilled during the year.

IV.—Departments

I.—CUSTOMS, CHANDU AND MARINE

45. *Revenue*.—The Superintendent of the Joint Department (Dato' Sri Andika Raja) reports the collection of revenue as follows:—

	A.H. 1342 $	A.H. 1343 $	A.H. 1344 $
Customs	373,138	493,348	645,809
Chandu and Liquors	244,513	255,023	309,647
Marine	17,276	20,766	21,236

Expenditure.—Expenditure on these departments amounted to $54,918 of which $47,052 was for salaries and $7,866 for Other Charges.

46.—*Chandu.*—Of the total $309,647 (Chandu and Liquors) $7,129 was on account of Liquors against $7,217 in 1343.

The consumption of prepared opium was 37,769 tahils (27,703 tahils in 1343) an increase due to immigration of the Chinese labour. The stocks in hand at the end of the year were 3,659 tahils. The system of retailing prepared opium by Government officials is now in operation everywhere save in a few distant places impossible to supervise.

47. *Revenue.*—The Customs Revenue collected during the year amounted to $645,809 as against $493,348 collected in the year A. H. 1343, an increase of $152,461 (31%).

The revenue was made up of duties on Imports $275,523 and on Exports $370,286.

The principal items were as follows:—

—	Import Duties		—	Export Duties	
	1343	1344		1343	1344
	$	$		$	$
Liquors ...	25,020	32,442	Tin-ore ...	105,015	124,026
Kerosene ...	22,894	29.877	Iron-ore ...	...	23,376
Silk and cotton goods	52,617	70,243	Dried fish ...	68,060	59,384
Tobacco ...	77,551	116,680	Rubber ...	51,620	87,433
Matches ...	19,474	22,811	Copra ...	15,599	21,300
Other dutiable articles	1,996	3.470	Jungle Produce ...	9,962	8 859
			Betel Nut ...	16,776	15,360
			Other items ...	26,934	55,924
Total ...	199,582	275,523	Total ...	293,766	373,662

The rubber export duty was increased from 2 to 3 cents per pound with effect from the 10th of Jemadi'l-akhir (25th December, 1925).

Of "other items" the duty on iron-ore brought in $23,376.

Owing to a very poor fishing season the export duty on fish fell by 12%.

The new Customs Office and Wharf at Kemaman were completed during the year.

48 *Marine.*—The revenue collected amounted to $21,236, against $20,766 in 1343. There would doubtless have been a large increase had not the strict quarantine regulations, which had to be enforced at the end of the year in consequence

of the serious outbreak of Cholera in Siam, considerably diminished the volume of the trade (principally rice carried in native craft) which is normally at its height at this season.

There were 149 large and 783 small native craft on the Shipping Register at the end of the year.

2.—DEPARTMENT OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

49. *Department of Religious Affairs.*—The expenditure for the year was $23,595 the revenue of the department was $4,810 (Registration of Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces $3,934 Licensing of Wakils (Pleaders) $876).

The number of marriages registered in Kuala Trengganu was 3,807 of divorces 2,589 and of reconciliations 543.

Two hundred and fifty-six cases or inquiries were disposed of in the Kathi's Court in Kuala Trengganu in 1344.

3.—THE PRINTING OFFICE

50. *The Printing Office.*—The expenditure during the year was $5,100 as against $4,863 in 1343. It has not yet proved possible to replace the old machinery which is not capable of dealing with all the work required. It is hoped to build a new Printing Office during 1927.

4.—LAND OFFICE

51. *Land Office.*—Mr. J. E. Kempe who had been in Trengganu since February, 1923, as Commissioner of Lands and Mines left in March, 1926, on furlough, being relieved by Major G. M. Kidd, M.C.

The total revenue collected for 1344 was $131,126. The figures for the previous 3 year's are as follows:—

1341	*1342*	*1343*
$	$	$
22,767	49,804	81,168.

Of last years total, premium on agricultural land amounted to $16,637 and premium on mining land amounted to $3,523.

52. Details of collections under each heading of revenue and for each district may be seen in Appendix *C*. The Commissioner points out however that this statement is not altogether reliable as some districts have not accurately differentiated between survey and settlement fees.

53. The expenditure in the Commissioner's Office for 1344 was $46,778, of which $20,343 was for Personal Emoluments. Except for the salaries of a few Settlement Officers and Forest Guards there is as yet no purely Land Office provision in the districts, such work as is done there being

carried out by the District Officer and his clerks. Payments for Settlement and Survey work undertaken has been made from the Commissioner's Office.

54. *Mining.*—The total revenue collected in 1344 was $13,193. The decrease of premium on mining lands from $11,300 in 1343 to $3,523 in 1344 is accounted for by the fact that the figures for 1343 were enhanced by the clearing up of outstanding premium not paid for previous years on issue of new lease after survey: the 1344 figure is small because of 15 applications for Mining Leases submitted in 1344, none had been issued and the premium will be credited early in 1345.

55. One hundred and twenty-nine applications for Prospecting Licences were issued during the year and 90 were approved. The figures for the last five years are as below:

Year		*Applications*	*Issued*
1340	...	11	5
1341	...	10	5
1342	...	79	52
1343	...	115	72
1344	...	129	90

Prospecting by the Kuhara Mining Company at Bukit Besi, Paka, continued with favourable results and it is anticipated that the Company will apply for a lease over this area. There were 98 leases in the rent rolls at the end of the year as compared with 46 in 1343 and 28 in 1342.

AGRICULTURE

56. *Agriculture.*—The revenue increased in all districts except Kretai where however the decrease had been estimated for.

57. The applications by districts were as follows:—

		No. of applications	*No. approved*	*Area approved acres*
Kuala Trengganu	...	357	124	2,882
Kuala Brang	...	642	451	1,772
Marang	...	375	371	1,447
Kemaman	...	196	33	2,629
Kemasik	...	214	214	1,164
Kretai ...	...	23	23	79
Paka ...	...	136	104	386
Dungun	...	68	54	286
Besut ...	...	—	1,155	5,281

58. Settlement of 6,906 lots was made in the Kuala Trengganu District. Up to the beginning of 1344 only 7,821 had been settled in this district. Settlement started in Paka on 10 Ramthan 1344 and to the end of the year 183 lots had been settled.

Settlement has not yet been started in the remaining districts.

59. *Forests.*—The total revenue collected in 1344 was $12,443 as against $11,995 in 1343. Three thousand three hundred and ninety-one dollars was collected in Forest Revenue at Kuala Brang where most of the padi cultivation is padi huma planted on State Land, under passes issued to fell secondary jungle.

60. There are Forest Guards in each district: as a rule these are without training and are recruited locally. They inspect small applications, and do a certain amount of clerical work and issue notices of all sorts.

61. Two concessions were granted, one for collection of damar and one for working rotan. Little or no work was done.

Considerable demand was shown at the end of the year for permission to tap jelutong and export had commenced.

5.—SURVEYS

62. Major C. E. Bone was Superintendent of Surveys during the whole of the year.

Apart from the advanced computers, draftsmen and surveyors required at once, apprentices are taken on and trained. At the end of 1344 several of the apprentices had made excellent progress.

By the end of the year, the Mukims of Losong, Gelugor Raja, Chabang Tiga, Bukit Besar and Telemong had all been plotted up. Extracts for the greater part of Losong, Gelugor Raja and Chabang Tiga had been passed to the Land Office.

Three hundred and sixteen requisitions for survey were received and 56 were completed.

63. The Superintendent of Surveys reports that the bulk of the preliminary organising systematising and staffing was complete by the end of the year and that with the groundwork now done the end of 1345 should see this Department in normal stride.

6.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

64. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure of the Department in 1344 was $527,730 divided as follows:—

—	Revenue account	Loan account	Total	Percentage
	$	$	$	
Personal Emoluments ...	33,156	31,615	64,771	12·2
Annually Recurrent ...	56,912	...	56,912	10·8
Special Services ...	163,442	242,605	406,047	77·0
Total ...	253,510	274,220	527,730	100·0

65. In a new country such as Trengganu this very large percentage of Special Service works necessarily involves a large amount of departmental work. Quick progress with public works is severely prejudiced by the absence of reliable contractors.

66. *Buildings.*—The following buildings which had been commenced before the end of 1343 were completed during the year:

Government Offices ...	Jajahan Kuala Trengganu
School, Chabang Tiga	,, ,, ,,
School, Kuala Brang ...	,, ,, ,,
State Commissioner's Quarters ...	Jajahan Timor
Customs Jetty, Kemaman	,, ,,

The principal works and buildings begun and completed during the year were:

Enlarging Land Office ...	Kuala Trengganu
Enlarging Public Works Office	,, ,,
Ice Plant	,, ,,
Goal Barracks (Bengali Warders)	,, ,,
Customs Office, Chukai ...	Kemaman
Enlarging Rest House ...	,,
Halting Bungalow, Ayer Puteh	Jajahan Timor.

67. The following works were well in hand at the end of the year:

Quarters for Commissioner of Police	Kuala Trengganu
Market	Chabang Tiga
P. W. D. Motor Barge ...	Kuala Trengganu
Police Post	Jerong
P. W. D. Office and Store ...	Kemaman
Government Offices ...	Dungun
,, ,, ...	Marang
Rest House, Kampong Raja ...	Besut
Assistant Adviser's Quarters ...	Kemaman
School and Teachers' Quarters	,,
Orderly Room	Kuala Trengganu.

68. *Roads.*—Work was continued on the Bukit Payong and Bukit Jong Roads throughout the year. Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable timber for road bridges and progress was on the whole disappointing on both roads.

Work was continued on the Chukai to Ayer Puteh Road in Kemaman and satisfactory progress was made on it as also on the Kampong Raja to Kelantan Boundary Road.

69. *Paths.*—The Chendering-Marang and Chendering-Bukit Payong paths were completed during the year. Work was slow on the path from Bukit Payong to Kuala Brang.

70. *Miscellaneous.*—Work was continued on the Trengganu Town suburb throughout the year. At the latter end of the year it was decided to fill the whole area which will delay completion, but will make an enormous difference to the value and amenities of the area.

71. Surveys of road traces were made, most of the work being in connection with the main trunk road from Kuala Trengganu to the Kelantan Boundary. The whole length of this trace is now settled.

72. The saw-mill has run well throughout the year but is far too small to cope with Departmental needs.

73. The supply of local timber deteriorated during the year.

74. The branch P. W. D Offices at Kemaman and Besut proved very successful and it is proposed to extend their scope and run them on the lines of an F. M. S. P. W. D. Office in 1345.

75. The P. W. D. staff was greatly strengthened, through the good offices of the F. M. S. Government by

seconding to Trengganu in May of Mr. W. W. DAVIDSON as Executive Engineer.

Mr. D. H. LAIDLAW was in charge of the Department throughout the year (1344).

7.—JUDICIAL

A.—COURTS

76. *Courts.*—The statement of work performed by all the Courts of Trengganu is shown in Appendix *D*.

The revenue from the Conrts for the year amounted to $36,517 as compared with $47,859 in 1343.

The expenditure was as follows:—

			$
Court of Appeal	...	...	2,803
Supreme Court ...	...	...	10,171
Civil Magistrate	...	...	4,263
Criminal Magistrate	...	...	4,843

B.—PRISON

77. *Prison.*—There is only one prison in the State situated at Kuala Trengganu. The building is not satisfactory and when funds permit a new building will be erected further away from the Town.

The records of admission and discharge were:—

—	No. remaining at end of 1343	Admitted in 1344	Discharged in 1344	Executed in 1344	Deaths in 1344	No. remaining at end of 1344
Males ...	116	174	181	...	19	90
Females ...	1	11	10	...	...	2
Total ...	117	185	191	...	19	92

78. *Health of Prison.*—An epidemic of Beri-beri in the early part of the year was responsible for most of the deaths. On the advice of the Medical Officer, the scale of diet was revised ("unhusked" rice being substituted for polished). It is satisfactory to report that there has only been 1 death since the new scale of diet was put into operation.

79. *Extra-Mural work.*—Ten thousand four hundred and fifty-three days of extra-mural work were performed principally for the Public Works Department.

8.—EDUCATION

80. *Vernacular Schools.*—The return for the last 5 years were:—

Year	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Assistant Teachers	Total No. of pupils	Average daily attendance	Percentage
1340	10	13	4	536	385	72
1341	12	13	7	774	684	88
1342	12	14	10	905	748	83
1343	12	15	11	1,092	833	76
1344	14	17	11	966	725	75

Two new schools were opened during the year one at Duyong Besar in Kuala Trengganu District on 12-11-44, and one at Kijal, Kemasik, on 2-12-44.

81. The course provided for special instruction to boys who have passed Standard IV and wished to enter Government service was continued but there was a further drop in average attendance from 14 out of 22 boys in 1343 to 11 out of 32 in 1344.

82. *English School.*—In the English School at Kuala Trengganu the number of pupils increased from 38 in 1343 to 40 in 1344. The average attendance increased slightly from 53% to 60%.

83. The English night school for clerks at Kuala Trengganu was closed on 1-5-1344, but that at Kemaman was continued. Nine out of ten clerks attended.

84. Tengku ALI eldest son of His Highness the Sultan and ABDULRAHMAN, son of the State Commissioner, Kemaman, were at the Malay College Kuala Kangsar during the year.

85. The 6 Trengganu boys studying at King Edward VII School at Taiping, all sons of Trengganu Chiefs or officials, received good reports both in regard to their work and to their activities as Scouts and at football.

86. There were 9 boys at the Sultan Idris College Tanjong Malim in course of training as Vernacular School Teachers. The three first boys sent passed out in 1344 and

obtained posts as teachers in Trengganu. The steady supply of trained teachers from Tanjong Malim should go far to improve Vernacular education in Trengganu which is on a very low level of efficiency. On 17-10-44 two more boys were sent to the College making the number there up to eight.

87. The cost exclusive of new buildings of the Education Department for the last five years was as follows:—

Year				$
1340	...	...	...	7,999
1341	...	...	...	10,604
1342	...	..	...	15,300
1343	...	...	...	21,355
1344	...	..	...	22,203

Schools and Teachers quarters were erected at Kemaman, Chabang Tiga and Kuala Brang during the year at a total cost of $12,300.

88. The Department was in charge of the CHE MOHAMED KASSIM BIN HUSSEIN during the year assisted by WAN DAGANG. As both these officers have more than they can perform in the Audit Office the cause of Education suffered. In 1345 a whole time officer was put in charge of Education and considerable improvement may be expected.

CHINESE EDUCATION

89. *Chinese School.*—The number of pupils on the roll of the Wee Hin School in Kuala Trengganu was 122 boys and 20 girls, as compared with 112 and 22 girls in 1343. The school has a staff of six teachers including the Principal Mr. LIANG TSEN SHEN. The languages taught are Chinese (Mandarin dialect) and English.

The School is maintained by voluntary subscription of the Chinese community. In connection with it there is a troop of 41 Boy Scouts with a drum and fife band under the Scoutmastership of Mr. E. H. YAP who has been officially appointed by the Commissioner of Boy Scouts for Malaya

A smaller school is maintained also in Kemaman.

9.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

90. *Postal returns.*—The Postal Returns for the years 1922 - 1926 are given below:

INWARD

Years	Registered letters	Parcels	Printed matter	Letters		
				Service	Paid	Unpaid
1922 ...	2,644	1,097	12,217	3,133	21,978	2,409
1923 ...	1,882	1,403	14,254	2,524	21,801	1,209
1924 ...	4,206	1,675	18,569	4,381	35,650	1,278
1925 ...	4,893	1,826	25,098	10,387	38,174	914
1926 ...	7,088	3,590	47,013	27,392	77,813	1,722
OUTWARD						
1922 ...	3,443	356	1,101	5,708	12,527	957
1923 ...	2,829	494	810	3,791	13,148	623
1924 ...	2,565	175	1,099	8,830	8,706	316
1925 ...	5,083	1,129	7,217	13,451	28,370	1,066
1926 ...	8,969	1,486	8,683	28,685	57,079	2,444

These figures show a further great increase in postal activity for 1926 as against 1925 which latter year again showed an extraordinary increase over former years.

The revenue was $22,280 against $22,214 collected in 1343. The expenditure was $17,379.

91. The telegraph and telephone lines were maintained by the Public Works Department at an additional expenditure of $8,130 as against $2,773 in 1,343.

The return of telegrams is as follows:—

		Class of Telegrams		
		Service	*Government*	*Paid*
Inward	...	1,800	1,003	5,189
Outward	...	947	1,334	4,643

92. The value of Money Orders issued was $85,221 and of Money Orders paid $34,586.

10.—TOWN BOARD KUALA TRENGGANU

93. Revenue and Expenditure were as follows:—

	1341	*1342*	*1343*	*1344*
	$	$	$	$
Revenue ...	13,713	15,256	15,889	18,438
Expenditure ...	14,117	13,897	16,964	18,086

It is satisfactory to note that the revenue now very nearly equals the expenditure. No Government officer pays any municipal assessment on the house he occupies.

94. Funds have not yet permitted Kuala Trengganu being provided with a suitable water supply.

95. The business portion of the Town is now in course of being surveyed and it is hoped that once back lanes have been laid out it will be possible to introduce a conservancy system.

11.—HEALTH AND CLIMATE

A.—Medical

96. Medical Department.—Dr. N. H. Harrison remained in charge of the Department as Medical Officer during the year.

Haji Sulaiman bin Nasurdin was appointed acting Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Town Dispensary on 1st August, 1926 and filled this post throughout the year.

The cost of the Department exclusive of buildings was $31,388 in 1,344 as against $25,425 in 1,343, the financial year of the department following the Mohamedan calendar.

The revenue was $890 from sale of medicines and Hospital fees.

97. *Public Health.*—The prevailing diseases recorded during the year are given as follows:—

	1925	*1926*
Intestinal worms	4,214	1,396
Skin Diseases	3,654	1,578
Yaws	2,963	4,828
Digestive	2,119	1,641
Fever unspecified	1,526	1,236
Influenza	1,194	831
Malaria	294	1,007
Diseases of the respiratory system	287	400

The small Medical Department is able to deal only with a very limited proportion of the population but the above figures may be taken to represent the relative incidence of the various common diseases in the State.

98. The Medical Officer makes the following remarks:

"*General Diseases.*—Skin diseases occupy a prominent position in the list of general diseases. The tinea group is largely responsible. Hygiene is practically unknown amongst the native and only a persistent educational campaign carried out under the direction of a health department will reduce the incidence of these diseases.

99. Beri-beri occurs in the towns along the seaboard where the majority of natives subsist on polished rice. It is rarely met with in the interior where the natives grow their own paddy and mill it by hand.

The seasonal incidence of this disease is remarkable and corresponds closely to the period of the North East Monsoon when communication and supplies from outside are restricted. The diet of the poorer class of natives during this period consists for the most part of rice and dried fish.

The prohibition of the importation of polished rice into the State would probably lower if not abolish the incidence of this disease.

100. *Communicable Diseases.*—Malaria is essentially a disease of the interior commencing at the first line of foothills and extending inwards to the main range which constitutes the boundaries of the State. All types of parasites are met with; the benign tertian predominating.

101. *Infectious Diseases.*—Dysentery is endemic and will remain so until sanitation is introduced.

Influenza is present throughout the year: both Europeans and natives are equally affected.

102. Yaws is endemic and occurs principally in the towns and kampongs along the sea board. It certainly does occur also in the interior but up to the present the necessarily few and hurried visits of the medical officer to the interior have confirmed the opinion stated in last year's report that "yaws is a disease met with principally along the sea board gradually fading as the interior is reached".

Treatment has almost exclusively been by intramuscular injection of Bismuth Sodium Tartrate. The dosage employed has been from 1 to 4 grains. Intravenous injection of Sulfarsenol and Neosalvarsan has been reserved for the hospital cases.

The total number of cases treated during the year was 4,828 with total attendances of 6,196.

103. *Helminthic Diseases.*—Intestinal worms are responsible for a large percentage of sickness.

104. *Vital Statistics.*—The Enactment for the Registration of Births and Deaths came into force on A. H. 1-1-45 (11-7-26). Previous to this date births were not recorded at all and deaths were recorded by the Police only of those relatives cared to report. The statistics given below refer to Births and Deaths registered under the new enactment *i.e.* for 6 months A. H. 1-1-45 to 30-6-45 and the annual rate per mille computed by doubling the numbers of births and deaths registered for the period.

Births.—One thousand four hundred and twenty-nine births were registered giving a birth rate of 18·58 per mille per annum."

Deaths.—One thousand six hundred and sixty-two deaths were registered giving a death rate of 21·61 per mille per annum.

105. *Hygiene and Sanitation.*—There is at present no organised Health Department in the State: it is however hoped before very long to secure the services of a Health Officer.

106. Six thousand nine hundred and ninety vaccinations were performed during the year. Urgent needs, which cannot at present for financial and other reasons, be satisfied, are, in addition to the establishment of a health department, the introduction of a proper conservancy system in the main towns, and the provision of a proper water supply for Kuala Trengganu and Chukai.

107. *Hospitals.*—The only Government Hospital in Trengganu is situated at Kuala Trengganu. There is accommodation for 20 male and 20 female patients, a leper ward of 3 beds and a vagrant ward of 20 beds.

A new ward of 20 beds has been sanctioned for the Mohamedan year of 1,345 and a maternity ward for 1,346.

There were 763 admissions during the year 1926 with 23 remaining from 31-12-25 giving a total of 786 compared with 383 admissions in 1925. There were 29 deaths giving a percentage death rate to the number of admissions of 3·80 compared with 17 deaths and a percentage of 4·4 in 1925.

The following diseases were most in evidence:

Yaws	... ...	212	No deaths
Malaria	... ...	88	3 ,,
Bowel diseases	... ...	23	2 ,,
Beri-beri	... ...	14	No ,,
Influenza	... ...	24	,, ,,
Gonorrhœa	... ...	89	,, ,,
Syphilis	... ...	12	,, ,,
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	10	3 ,,

One hundred and five surgical operations were performed during the year.

108. There are two dispensaries in the State one at Kuala Trengganu and one at Kemaman. Dispensaries for Kuala Brang, Besut and Dungun have been approved and the latter will be ready for occupation by the end of April, 1927. A motor boat dispensary has been approved for next year. This should prove a great asset both as a dispensary and as an ambulance.

The total number of patients treated during the year amounted to 18,965 compared with 19,237 for 1925. The total attendances amounted to 27,005 compared with 57,991. These figures include only those treated by members of the Medical Department and do not include simple repetitions of medicines as on previous years.

B.—METEOROLOGICAL

109. The total rainfall in Kuala Trengganu was 137·04 inches.

There was a severe flood involving the whole of the State during December. This was part of a general flood throughout the Peninsula.

The rainfall was as follows:—

Month	Place			
	Kuala Trengganu	Kuala Kretai	Ranggong	Freda Mines
	Inches	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Inches*
January ...	14·03	30·19	32·27	12·92
February ...	3·23	3·21	4·71	5·24
March ...	0·55	1·19	1·69	2·75
April ...	1·90	1·41	2·14	4·30
May ...	2·55	1·47	2·31	7·16
June ...	5·35	8·37	10·82	16·38
July ...	1·91	9·23	10·30	9·65
August ...	4·95	1·93	5·41	3·72
September ...	6·12	8·47	10·60	14·94
October ..	11·74	17·86	17·56	21·11
November ...	42·07	20·29	32·19	21·84
December ...	42·64	47·53	63·45	76·54
TOTAL ...	137·04	150·15	193·45	196·55

The greatest rainfall registered at Kuala Trengganu in 24 hours was 8·68 inches on 14th January, 1926. A new set of meteorological instruments has been purchased and full records of readings from these will be available for 1927.

12.—POLICE AND CRIME

A.—Police

110. *Personal.*—Mr. M. Ll. Wynne, continued to act as Commissioner of Police througout the year.

The approved strength of the force on 1st Muharram 1344 was 262. The actual strength was 223. The approved strength underwent no change during the year but the actual strength on 30th Zulhijjah was 237.

The ratio of the force to an estimated population of 165,000 is about one policeman to every 718 inhabitants.

111. The distribution of the force at the end of the year (1344) was as follows:—

Headquarters and Kuala Trengganu 139, Kemaman 31, Kretai 30, Dungun 9, and Besut 28,

112. Six men were dismissed during the year of whom one had been convicted by a court of law. The figures of dismissals in previous years are:—

1343	10
1342	12
1341	80
1340	40

The figures for 1340 and 1341 probably include resignations as well as dismissals and discharges. Twelve recruits were discharged as unlikely to become efficient as compared with 25 in 1343.

113. The number of men enrolled was 73 compared with 79 in 1344. It is reported that the material offering for enlistment remained of generally poor quality and that no improvement on previous years is recordable. Twenty-nine resignations took place in 1344 as against 31 in 1343 and 9 in 1342.

114. Tengku Mohamed bin Almerhum Sultan Ahmad of Pahang seconded from the Federated Malay States Police continued as Assistant Commissioner of Police, Kuala Trengganu.

One officer was promoted from the ranks during the year Sergeant Wahid being appointed Probationary Sub-Inspector.

115. *Cost.*—The cost of the Police force was $98,800 as compared with $96,294 in 1343; these figures are exclusive of the cost of buildings. Of the above $80,368 was on account of pay and allowances and $18,432 on account of Other Charges. The cost of the force was 7.58 per cent of the actual revenue for the year as compared with 9.55 per cent in 1343.

116. *Buildings.*—At the close of the year there were 21 Police Stations, *viz*:—

5 District Headquarter Stations

4 Sub-district Stations

10 Minor Stations

2 Posts.

Of these 5 were permanent buildings. A married barracks and kitchen at Headquarters were completed during the year.

117. The following buildings were nearing completion at the end of the year.

Station and lockups Kampong Raja Besut.

Combination Station and Barracks Dungun.

The phonophore instalments were removed from most of the Coast Stations during the year and were connected with the Customs or other Government buildings.

118. *Training and Administration.*—Training of recruits and the brushing up of trained men continued throughout the year, at Headquarters. Two Cadet Sub-Inspectors two N. C. O.'s and one bugler all Trengganu born except the bugler were sent for training to Kuala Lumpur. Musketry instruction was carried on by means of daily classes at Headquarters throughout the year. A total of 36 men completed the Firing of Recruits course on the range at Kuala Trengganu.

Discipline generally was improved by dint of heavy punishment but there are indications that a better spirit and the "will to work" are appearing. The total number of offences recorded as having been committed by the N. C. O.'s and men of the Police was 420. Six were dealt with by the Courts and the remaining 414 offences against the rules of discipline by the Commissioner.

119. *Executive duties.*—The revenue collected was $16,948 as against $10,247, in 1343.

One hundred and forty-five rifles, 431 breach loading guns, 1,115 muzzle loaders, and 112 revolvers and pistols were registered.

Ninety-six motor vehicles were licensed in 1344 as against 46 in 1343 and 41 in 1342.

Seventy-three drivers licences were issued as compared with 16 in 1343 and 18 in 1342.

The following licences were issued by the Police throughout the State. Comparison is only possible with the year 1343 as figures prior to that year were only for Headquarters:

Variety of Licence	*1344*	*1343*
Cattle slaughter	5,397	3,367
Hawkers	539	332
Dogs	264	231
Permit to travel armed ...	191	153
,, ,, fire crackers ...	44	16
Export of live stock ...	2,343	740
Removal ,, ,, ...	3,513	1,174
Theatrical performance ...	68	—
"Tuba" fishing	12	—

B.—CRIME

120. *Crime.*—The total number of reports recorded was 4,720 compared with 3,630 in 1343 and 2,517 in 1342. Of these reports 1,349 were for seizable and 2,602 for non-seizable offences: Three hundred and thirty-four related to purely civil matters. In 435 reports the information laid disclosed no offence.

121. The serious offences reported were as follows with figures for previous years for comparision:

	Offence	*1344*	*1343*	*1342*
1.	Murder and Homicide ...	6	7	9
2.	Gang Robbery ...	2	1	2
3.	Robbery	20	40	29
4.	House breaking ...	47	69	60
5.	Thefts (Property $100 in value or over) ...	74	63	50
6.	Thefts cattle	41	81	62
7.	Counterfeit coin or notes	37	15	—
8.	Mischief by fire ...	61	27	5

122. *Supervision of Criminals.*—The systematic photography of bad characters was continued at Headquarters and extended to Kemaman where prisioners are now kept for 3 months. There are now upwards of 700 in the roll. The system is found to have a strong deterrent effect on the mind of the evil doer. To "Kena Gambar" appears to be a more dreaded consequence of evil doing than the sentence of the Court.

V.—General

123. *Personal.*—His Highness the Sultan celebrated his 32nd birthday on the 19th December and the seventh anniversary of his accession to the throne on 28th December.

He visited Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Penang and Malacca during the year, being away from Trengganu from 17th July—27th August.

On the 15th June His Excellency the High Commissioner paid his annual visit to Trengganu.

124. *Appointments.*—Mr. J. E. Kempe, Commissioner of Lands left Trengganu on furlough on 3rd April being relieved by Major G. M. Kidd, M.C., who arrived in Trengganu on 28th March. Major G. M. Kidd acted as Commissioner of Lands until 23rd October when he was transferred being replaced by Mr. G. A. de. C. de Moubray.

Mr. M. C. HAY relieved Mr. J. V. COWGILL as Assistant Adviser Kemaman on 19th June, 1926.

Mr. J. J. O'DWYER was lent by the F. M. S. Government in May for the purpose of making Standard Traverses.

Mr. H. E. SAVAGE, Assistant Geologist arrived in Trengganu on 30th April 1926, to conduct a Geological survey of the country.

Mr. A. G. ROBINSON relieved Mr. D. H. LAIDLAW on 17th December, 1926 as State Engineer. Mr. LAIDLAW had been in Trengganu since 2nd September, 1921.

Mr. R. HIDE Assistant Engineer P. W. D., was appointed to Trengganu on 5th February, 1926 and engaged on road construction. He left on 27th May, 1926 being replaced by Mr. MCDIARMID on 24th September, 1926.

Mr. W. W. DAVIDSON was appointed Executive Engineer Kuala Trengganu on 21st May, 1926.

125. *Flood.*—Trengganu was unfortunate during the year in suffering from two floods, the first at the end of November being exceptionally high and that at the end of December the most serious within living memory.

The first which reached its maximum on the 30th November covered the Bukit Payong Road which had been constructed to a height above previous flood levels to a depth of two feet. Three men and five women were drowned and a man and a woman killed by falling trees. This flood quickly subsided and fine weather supervened.

On the 22nd December it commenced to blow hard the violence of the wind steadily increasing till it reached its maximum violence on the 27th December and the night of 27th—28th December. The wind continued till 29th December and there was a considerable amount of rain. The rainfall for November and December at Kuala Trengganu totalled 84.71 inches (November: 42.07, December: 42.64).

The water rose steadily until 28th December when the Bukit Payang road was completely covered. During the whole of this day it rose steadily and by the evening a Police rescue party was engaged in evacuating flooded outhouses in the village of Chabang Tiga.

126. Relief work began in earnest on 29th December, in which all Europeans assisted and during the day refugees were brought in from the various areas affected. Great difficulties were occasioned by the water being by now very

high in Kuala Trengganu, having reached a point 3 feet up the walls of the Customs Office. During 30th December the wind dropped and the rain was much less.

On the 31st December motor boats were sent further afield than heretofore to see the extent of damage done and to provide food where it should be needed.

127. The account of the flood period in 1927 is continued in this report so as provide one connected narative.

On 1st January, 1927, there was still occasional rain but the water had gone down 6 feet from its highest level. On this day large boats (Bedars) containing rice, milk, oil, etc., were sent upstream to establish relief dumps. By this date there had been no communication with Singapore for 7 days.

On January 2nd the water was abating still but banking up at the Kuala with high tides. Reports were received of a bad state of affairs 20 miles up river at Kuala Brang.

On January 3rd the water fell rapidly and river traffic became almost normal. Relief work and distribution of food continued and it was clear that this would be necessary for some time.

128. At Kemaman two new bridges across the Limbong were lost, and the mines in the Ulu sustained very heavy material damage. At Bundi the rainfall for the week commencing 23rd December was 65 inches. The coast districts suffered from high winds especially Dungun where much damage was done to houses by falling trees.

Fortunately Besut district got off very lightly.

Great damage was done to standing crops and houses and a great quantity of livestock was lost.

129. Floods and gales are frequent in Trengganu, though fortunately not of so violent a nature as the one now on record. The population is virile and is accustomed to meet such emergencies. They remained near their houses where possible, and, in consequence immediately the flood was over they were back in their homes or the site of their houses rescuing anything they could and starting to repair and rebuild. Soaked padi was collected—in extreme cases by digging in the silt around the houses—washed and dried. As soon as wood dry enough was available from the quantities lying on the river banks fires were lit under the houses with improvised drying tables above them.

130. There is no doubt that Trengganu suffered far less severely than either of the other East Coast States, a circumstance due to the fact that it is watered by several rivers, instead of by one as in the case of Kelantan or by two in Pahang. The set back it has received however is serious enough in a poor State, the revenue suffering from cessation of work in most of the tin mines, and much additional expenditure being occasioned by the damage done to the roads and bridges. Loss of life was very small. It might have been much heavier but for the fact that many motor boats were available in which splendid relief work was carried out.

J. W. SIMMONS,
British Adviser,
Trengganu.

24th April, 1927.

APPENDIX *A*

STATISTICAL RETURN A.H. 1330 (1912) to A.H. 1344 (1926)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Farm Revenue	Customs Revenue	Land Revenue	Trade with Singapore		Exports of Tin-ore
						Imports	Exports	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	*Pikuls*
1330 (1912) ...	191,418	188,044	*	*	*	1,275,569	1,782,724	6,776
1331 (1913) ...	182,011	196,717	*	*	*	1,217,692	1,976,691	5,559
1332 (1914) ...	166,380	178,424	*	*	*	1,242,410	1,962,772	6,374
1333 (1915) ...	183,723	183,470	101,470	7,978	14,717	1,266,654	1,989,372	6,680
1334 (1916) ...	236,798	234,687	88,939	40,809	11,517	1,157,788	2,079,642	7,979
1335 (1917) ...	392,791	288,646	97,739	103,466	19,774	1,187,917	2,306,804	7,244
1336 (1918) ...	545,857	399,337	64,596	115,039	26,545	1,459,429	3,749,900	10,194
1337 (1919) ...	647,563	642,085	94,133	141,911	17,020	1,911,014	3,816,670	10,580
1338 (1920) ...	874,674	661,778	77,410	316,468	33,261	1,571,789	3,544,905	8,117
1339 (1921) ...	547,619	759,054	33,393	235,884	27,630	803,234	2,022,587	6,711
1340 (1922) ...	669,763	858,303	51,837	249,744	21,664	629,689	2,092,247	7,240
1341 (1923) ...	642,679	788,902	30,329	286,934	22,769	798,083	2,747,605	7,955
1342 (1924) ...	779,032	766,534	25,564	373,138	49,804	1,031,300	3,460,790	9,706
1343 (1925) ...	1,007,282	899,475	37,613	493,348	62,317	2,410,568	5,742,532	16,178
1344 (1926) ...	1,302,008	954,173	52,375	645,809	110,962	4,977,077	7,428,874	13,581

* No figures available.

APPENDIX *B*

Total Imports into Trengganu, 1926

Articles	How Stated	From Singapore		Other Countries		Total	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$		$
***A.*—Animals, Food, Drinks and Tobacco**							
Rice	Pikuls	156,599	1,227,728	63,510	501,013	220,110	1,728,742
Other Grains	"	456	4,864	...	...	456	4,864
Milk	Cases	7,152	83,498	...	...	7,152	83,498
Salt	Pikuls	16,625	11,285	31,640	15,951	48,266	27,235
Sugar	"	22,930	215,335	...	...	22,929	215,335
Tobacco	"	819	95,753	36	1,749	855	97,502
Cigars and Cigarettes	"	746	234,667	...	93	746	234,760
Other Articles	"	...	468,145	...	8,072	...	476,217
Total Class *A* ...	...	...	2,341,175	...	526,877	...	2,868,153
***B.*—Raw Materials**							
Silk	Pikuls	585	439,262	...	...	585	439,262
Petroleum	Cases	31,070	146,413	10	45	31,080	146,458
Other Articles	...	...	199,737	...	3,278	...	203,016
Total Class *B* ...	...	...	785,412	...	3,323	...	788,736

APPENDIX *B—Continued*

TOTAL IMPORTS INTO TRENGGANU, 1926—*Continued*

ARTICLES	How Stated	FROM SINGAPORE		OTHER COUNTRIES		TOTAL	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$		$
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES							
Dyed Cotton Goods	Pieces	244	85,755	77	851	24,477	86,606
Thread	Pikuls	1,097	208,640	3	205	1,100	208,845
Sarongs	Pieces	326,241	379,286	2,719	5,702	328,960	384,988
Machinery	...	...	59,563	...	377,143	...	436,706
Other Articles	...	...	1,065,756	...	24,380	...	1,090,137
Total Class *C* ...	...	...	1,799,000	...	408,282	...	2,207,282
D.—PARCEL POST	...	...	36,214	...	...	...	36,214
E.—COIN AND BULLION	...	...	15,175	...	...	...	15,175

	$
Total Class *A*	2,868,153
" " *B*	788,736
" " *C*	2,207,282
" " *D*	36,214
" " *E*	15,175
Total Import Trade	5,915,560

APPENDIX *B.—Continued*

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM TRENGGANU, 1926

ARTICLES	How Stated	TO SINGAPORE		TO OTHER COUNTRIES		TOTAL	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$		$
***A.*—ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINKS AND TOBACCO**							
Rice	Pikuls	777	6,305	18,647	138,700	19,424	145,005
Dried fish	"	88,224	945,663	2,498	24,426	90,772	970,059
Arecanuts	"	14,656	251,561	871	1,741	15,527	253,301
Blachan	"	1,504	14,601	361	3,829	1,865	18,430
Salt	"	14,756	12,777	1,606	2,205	16,362	14,982
Sugar	"	1,640	16,190	1,126	10,717	2,765	21,907
Other Agricultural Produce	...	...	12,432	...	7,287	...	19,770
Other Articles	...	...	229,808	...	24,320	...	254,128
Total Class *A* ...	...	...	1,489,307	...	213,225	...	1,702 532
***B.*—RAW MATERIALS**							
Copra	Pikuls	35,939	427,564	...	..	35,939	427,564
Gambier	"	570	25,026	842	31,182	1,413	56,208
Tin-ore	"	12,816	1,167,752	...	...	12,816	1,167,752
Para Rubber	"	27,380	2,975,455	...	...	27,380	2,975,455
Marine Produce	"	...	27,956	6,144	6,144	...	34,100
Rattan	"	3,628	26,165	25	164	3,654	26,329
Other Articles	...	...	209,079	...	248,796	...	457,875
Total Class *B* ...	...	...	4,868,644	...	286,436	...	5,155,080

APPENDIX *B—Concluded*

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM TRENGGANU, 1926—*Continued*

ARTICLES	How Stated	To Singapore		To other Countries		Total	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$		$
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES							
Silk Sarongs (pure)	Pieces	118,959	473,658	11 812	51,268	130,771	524,926
Half silk Sarongs	"	141,747	310,516	10,964	31,889	152,711	342,405
Cotton goods	"	14,809	28,376	1,541	4,646	16,350	33,022
Other Articles	"	...	258,274	...	36,145	...	294,419
Total Class *C* ...	...	...	1,070,824	...	123,948	...	1,194,772
D.—PARCEL POST	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

	$
Total Class *A*	1,702,532
" " *B*	5,155,080
" " *C*	1,194,772
" " *D*	7
Total Export Trade	8,052,391

APPENDIX C

STATEMENT OF LAND REVENUE, 1344

No.	Details of Revenue	Kuala Trengganu	Kuala Brang	Marang	Kemaman	Kemasik	Kretai	Paka	Dungun	Besut and Setiu	Total
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1	Land Rents	3,302	3,884	2,196	11,976	5,663	1,494	1,909	818	5,835	37,167
2.	Mining Rents	6,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,179
3	Permits, Forest Produce	1,188	3,391	469	1,855	410	360	396	641	2,174	10,884
4	Temporary Occupation of Crown Land ...	1,280	137	310	435	138	106	227	1,097	325	4,055
5	Prospecting Licences	3,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,455
6	Individual Mining Licences	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
7	Survey Fees	9,119	1,435	351	5,927	4,662	512	571	250	9,160	31,987
8	Notice Fees	289	...	1	7	90	...	...	1	74	462
9	Settlement Fees	4,029	2,592	2,689	...	1,133	...	658	283	614	11,999
10	Grant Fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Registration Fees	876	51	11	287	107	...	26	44	117	1,519
12	Sale of Plans	268	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	342
13	Miscellaneous	916	115	...	51	78	22	105	...	125	1,412
14	Licences Produce Dealers	414	177	68	340	40	20	120	180	200	1,559
15	Sale of Mining Lands	3,523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,523
16	Sale of Agricultural Lands	3,240	...	1,708	4,279	1,369	436	442	389	4,774	16,637
	Total ...	38,114	11,782	7,803	25,231	13,690	2,951	4,454	3,703	23,398	131,126

APPENDIX *D*

Statement of Work Performed in all Courts during 1344

Courts	1343 Cases undecided on 1-1-1344		No. of cases instituted		No. of cases disposed of		No. of cases pending at end of 1344	
	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal
Appeal Court	12	...	53	16	58	15	7	1
Supreme Court—								
Original Jurisdiction	5	5	25	47	27	48	3	4
Appellate Jurisdiction	18	7	133	74	138	74	13	7
Magistrate Courts—								
Kuala Trengganu	3	...	293	996	268	995	28	1
Kemaman	8	4	153	262	139	240	22	26
Besut	17	12	251	350	235	346	33	16
Kemasik	5	3	39	123	42	120	2	6
Kretai	8	1	26	93	26	71	8	23
Paka	3	3	17	45	17	48	3	...
Dungun	3	6	29	97	21	95	11	8
Marang	5	4	22	170	27	170	...	4
Kuala Brang	...	...	18	101	18	100	...	1
Kathi's Court, Kuala Trengganu ...	...	...	148	76	144	71	4	5
	87	45	1,207	2,450	1,160	2,393	134	102

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER TO THE KEDAH GOVERNMENT

for the year 1344 A.H.

(22ND JULY, 1925—11TH JULY, 1926)

BY

T. W. CLAYTON,

Acting British Adviser to the Kedah Government,

WITH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER TO THE PERLIS GOVERNMENT

for the same period

BY

P. S. WILLIAMS,

Acting British Adviser to the Perlis Government.

Alor Star:

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1927.

STATE OF KEDAH.

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STATE OF KEDAH.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1344 (22ND JULY, 1925 TO 11TH JULY, 1926).

[*The value of the dollar is 2s. 4d.*]

[*A picul is 133⅓ pounds av.*]

PREFATORY NOTE.

I—GEOGRAPHICAL.

1. Kedah is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula, situated between the parallels of 5.50 and 6.40 North Latitude and the meridians of 99.40 and 100.55 East Longitude. It is bordered on the interior by the Siamese States of Singora and Patani, and by the State of Perak (Federated Malay States); it extends northwards on the sea coast to the River Sanglang, its boundary with its northern neighbour, the State of Perlis (under British protection), and southwards to the Muda River, its boundary with Province Wellesley in the south: thence the State extends behind Province Wellesley down to the northern bank of the Krian River, which forms its boundary with Perak.

2. The State includes the island of Langkawi, and a number of adjoining islands, of which Pulau Tuba is the largest. The mainland of Kedah is about 105 miles in length, and at its widest part is about 40 miles in width. Its area including the Langkawi group of islands is about 3,150 square miles. The two highest peaks of the mainland are Gunong Jerai—better known as Kedah Peak (3,986 feet)—and Bukit Perak (2,820 feet). Gunong Raia on Langkawi Island is 2,950 feet high.

II—HISTORICAL.

3. The earliest references to Kedah with its capital Langkasuka are to be found in the "Hikaiat Marong Mahawangsa" or "Kedah Annals". Various mention of Queddah is made by Portuguese and Dutch writers and in 1592 Captain Lancaster called at Pulopinaon (Penang).

4. During the next 200 years the fortunes of Kedah varied under the rule of Siam until, in 1786 A.D. under Captain Light's "Agreement with the King of Queddah for the cession of Prince of Wales' Island", Penang was occupied and the British Flag hoisted there on 12th August, 1786.

5. This Agreement was modified by Treaty in 1791 whereby the Kedah Government was to receive $6,000 every year from the Honourable East India Company "so long as the English continue in possession of Pulo Pinang". In 1800 the strip of coast territory now known as Province Wellesley was ceded to the Honourable East India Company in return for a further $4,000 per annum. These annual payments are still made by the Straits Settlements Government.

6. Upon the occupation of Kedah in 1821 A.D., the Siamese Government divided the kingdom of Kedah into four parts: Setul, Perlis, Kubang Pasu and Kedah, placing each under a separate ruler. In A.D. 1843, the Sultan of Kedah (who after his escape to Province Wellesley in 1821 had lived in retreat in Malacca) was allowed to return to Alor Star, and to-reassume the rulership of the last mentioned of these four parts. Setul, Perlis, and Kubang Pasu, however, remained under their separate rulers, who were made independent of the Sultan of Kedah.

7. Kubang Pasu is a sparsely populated district in the interior of Kedah, between Kota Star and the Singora frontier, and when Tunku Anum, the Rajah of Kubang Pasu, died some years later, the Siamese Government allowed the district to again become part of Kedah. It is now administered by a District Officer. The Raja of Perlis is independent of the Sultan of Kedah, and has an entirely separate Government. Setul is now a part of Siam.

8. His Highness Sir Abdul Hamid Halimshah, K.C.M.G., ibni Sultan Ahmad Tajudin, the present Sultan, succeeded to the throne in the year A.D. 1881. In consequence of His Highness' bad health, his eldest son H. H. Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O., has acted as Regent since the year 1914.

On the 23rd July, 1905, the Sultan issued an Edict appointing a Council of State to assist in the "Administration of all Public Affairs".

On the 10th March, 1909, the Anglo-Siamese Treaty was signed, whereby the sovereignty of Kedah was transferred from Siam to Great Britain.

On the 1st November, 1923, at Singapore, a treaty was signed between the British and the Kedah Governments, by which the Kedah Government agreed to continue under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who shall exercise the rights of suzerainty, and also to accept a British Adviser.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1344.

I.—FINANCIAL.

REVENUE.

1. The revenue for 1344 amounted to $9,179,487 as compared with $5,970,148 for 1343. Actual revenue exceeded the estimate by $3,802,678.

2. The increase of $3,209,339 over the revenue for 1343 is chiefly accounted for by increased receipts under the main heads of Customs, Opium Monopoly, Land Revenue, Land Sales and Interest.

3. The percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue to the total revenue during the last ten years were as follows:—

Heads.	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344
Opium Monopoly	41½	44	45	45	30	31	30	30	33¼	26½
Liquor & Tobacco	8	8½	9½	9½	11	8½	8¾	9¼	9¼	10½
Customs (other heads) ...	12	12½	10½	11½	10	11	18½	18¼	20	31
Land Revenue including Land Sales	16½	17	18	20	25½	18	17	18	18¼	15
Other heads ...	22	18	17	14	23½	31½	25¾	24½	19¾	17
TOTAL ...	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

EXPENDITURE.

4. The total expenditure in 1344 was $5,481,218 as compared with $5,671,697 for 1343, and an estimate of $5,989,457.

5. The following table shows the total cost of Personal Emoluments (including Ruling House Allowances and Pensions) during the last seven years and the percentage it bears to the Revenue and Expenditure:—

	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344
Personal Emoluments	2059501	2630044	2623699	2629647	2738082	2849676	2900628
Revenue ...	31 %	50 %	53 %	50¾%	50 %	47¾ %	31½ %
Expenditure ...	47½ %	48 %	50 %	49½%	55 %	50 %	53 %

INVESTMENT.

6. Investments stood at $4,063,086 at the beginning of the year and at the close of the year amounted to $7,617,405.

The following is a list of securities:—

Security.	Actual cost.	Market value.	Redemption value.	Yield p.a.
	$	$	$	
1. 4½ % Singapore Municipal Loan ...	71,863	84,545	84,545	61/5 %
2. 4 % do. 1963.	314,475	377,370	419,300	6⅛ %
3. S.S. and F. M. S. 5% Victory Loan ...	2,496,824	2,661,562	2,505,000	5 %
4. South Manchurian 5 % Railway Loan	864,881	853,723	1,028,571	6¾ %
5. Fixed Deposits ...	2,904,675	2,904,675	2,904,675	4½ %
6. British 3½ % Conversion Loan ...	964,687	977,143	1,285,714	5⅝ %
TOTAL ...	7,617,405	7,859,018	8,227,805	5½ %

7. During the year a sum of $119,560 being accumulated profits realised on sales of investments was transferred to form the nucleus of an Investment's Depreciation Reserve.

8. The excess of assets at the end of the year amounted to $4,184,356, which does not include the sum of $3,450,000 placed to the Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve.

The following are shown in appendices:—

Appendix A—Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

Appendix B—Statement of Revenue for the last 5 years.

Appendix C—Statement of Expenditure for the last 5 years.

II.—STATE COUNCIL AND LEGISLATION.

9. There were 46 meetings of the State Council at which in addition to the ordinary work of administration, the following Enactments were passed:—

Public Servants Liabilities Enactment 1344.

Land Enactment 1332, Amendment Enactment 1344.

Railways Enactment 1334, Amendment Enactment 1344.

Police Force Enactment 1334, Amendment Enactment 1344.

Sharaiah Courts Enactment 1337, Amendment Enactment 1344.

Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment 1341, Amendment Enactment 1344.

Agricultural Pests Enactment 1344.

Customs Enactment 1343, Amendment Enactment 1344.

Land Enactment 1332, Further Amendment Enactment 1344.

Chandu Enactment 1337, Amendment Enactment 1344.

Common Gaming Houses Enactment 1337, Amendment Enactment 1344.

Land Enactment 1332, Further Amendment Enactment 1344.

Excise Enactment 1344.

Excepting the last two, all the above Enactments were brought into force during the year.

10. Rules and Regulations under the following Enactments were also passed during the year:—

The Excise Enactment 1344.
The Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment 1341.
The Waters Enactment 1343.
The Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Enactment 1342.
The House Rent Enactment 1338.
The Customs Enactment 1343.
The Land Enactment 1332.
The Toddy Enactment 1343.

III.—LANDS.

11. The total Revenue was $1,315,840 as against $1,071,696 in the previous year and an estimate of $953.145. The main increases are under the heads Premium and Commission on Sales. There is still a considerable demand for rubber land.

Arrears of Land Tax and Land Rent on 30th Zulhijjah 1344 (11th July, 1926) were $4,254 against $2,325 at the end of 1343. This sum, however, is partly made up of payments due in respect of excess areas on exchange of titles, which sum will in future be credited to Premium.

12. The expenditure was $263,869 as compared with $261,368 last year.

13. There was a considerable increase in the number of applications for both large and small holdings. 109 applications were received for blocks of over 50 relongs comprising 38,685 relongs and 32 applications comprising 10,049 relongs remained over from the previous year. Of these 32 were approved, with an area of 4,343 relongs, 83 refused and 26 remained to be dealt with at the end of the year.

7,254 applications for holdings of 50 relongs and under covering 35,054 relongs were received and 4,429 applications comprising 22,485 relongs remained over from the previous year. 3,586 applications were approved for 13,316 relongs, and 1,488 refused. 6,609 applications remained to be dealt with.

The large applications were mainly in Kulim district, and the small ones distributed over the State. In several

Land Offices the books had to be closed, as it was impossible to deal with the rush.

14. The area of land in the State alienated for agriculture is shown in the following statement:—

	No. of holdings.	*Area in relongs.*
Final grants after Survey (Surat Putus)...	31,141	426,290
Old grants (Surat Putus Lama) ...	5,470	55,137
Provisional grants (Surat Kechil) ...	48,635	275,935
Permits	2,299	12,226
Banchi Sewa entries	18,182	34,570
Surat Akuan	11,910	65,409
TOTAL ...	117,637	869,567

This shows a reduction of 266 Surat Putus Lama, 2,532 Permits and Banchi Sewa, and 889 Surat Kechil, and an increase of 5,640 Surat Putus. 7,828 Surat Putus and 6,852 Surat Kechil were awaiting issue at the end of the year. This is an unsatisfactory state of things and steps are being taken to enforce the law requiring owners to take out titles.

In the case of Surat Putus all, and in the case of Surat Kechil most of, the titles awaiting issue however had been registered and were on the rent rolls, so that no loss of rent was occasioned by the delay in issue.

15. 7,074 transfers for value, 1,098 transfers by gift, 2,598 charges and 3,277 miscellaneous documents were registered during the year.

16. The following summary shows the estimated revenue, the revenue actually collected, and the arrears carried forward in the various Land Offices:—

District.	*Estimate 1344.*	*Collected 1344.*	*Arrears carried forward.*
	$	$	$
Alor Star	176,200	227,179	2 278
Kubang Pasu ...	86,550	115,365	...
Yen	28,025	36,134	62
Langkawi	14,310	20,927	...
Padang Trap ...	10,760	14,699	...
Kuala Muda ...	292,000	317,665	1,496
Kulim	223,500	402,327	305
Bandar Bahru ...	88,550	129,220	...
Baling	24,000	39,603	109
Sik	9,250	12,721	4

Full returns are shown in Appendix D.

17. The assessment of small rubber holdings (under 35 relongs) and the issue of coupons were still in the hands of the Land Offices, taking up a large amount of time.

18. Mr. N. Kendall vacated the appointment of Adviser Lands on his retirement on 17th Jemadil-akhir (2nd January, 1926) and was succeeded by Mr. H. C. Eckhardt. Che Mohamed Sheriff resumed the duties of Director of Lands on his return from leave on 11th Rabial-akhir, 1344 (29th October, 1925).

IV.—SURVEYS.

19. A total chainage of 299,401 (3,742 miles) was measured as compared with 341,159 (4,304 miles) in 1343. Some 6,434 lots comprising 35,649 acres were surveyed as against 6,019 lots comprising 29,386 acres in 1343, and 6,625 lots covering 17,370 acres were demarcated compared with 7,313 lots covering 78,046 acres in 1343. The total field cost was $149,410 as compared with $171,986 in the previous year. There was a falling off in chainage and lots, which is due partly to a smaller demarcation staff, and partly to the fact that the work is getting further afield and more scattered. This also tends to increase the cost. No forest reserves were demarcated during the year, which accounts for the decrease in acreage.

20. Major Edwardes of the Federated Malay States Topographical Department worked in Eastern Kedah during the year, and 195.9 square miles of land were plane tabled. He was handicapped by shortage of labour.

21. A total of 7,137 final and provisional titles were prepared as against 7,005 last year. Four final Mukim maps comprising ten sheets were prepared by the department and lithographed by the Federated Malay States Survey Office. Five preliminary mukim maps of 21 sheets were prepared and sunprinted departmentally.

22. Up to the end of 1344 approximately 103,095 lots, with an area of 631,870 acres had been located and mapped.

23. Mr. Dewar of the Federated Malay States Survey Department paid a visit of inspection in Zulkaedah, (May, 1926). During the month all surveyors were brought into headquarters for training, and although a lot of good was done, the tests set by Mr. Dewar show that the standard is not yet up to that required in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States .

24. Requisitions have been received for final survey for about 40,869 lots, in addition to which there are several thousand lots demarcated and awaiting preliminary settlement before final survey can be put in hand. Probably 30,000 lots still await demarcation. In the computing branch output was increased by the introduction of a new system of supervision.

25. The expenditure amounted to $346,452.69 and revenue including survey fees to $238,182.14.

26. Major W. F. N. Bridges acted as Superintendent from 11th Moharram (1st August, 1925) until 5th Ramthan (19th March, 1926) during the absence on leave of Mr. W. J. C. Stevens, who resumed duties on the latter date.

V.—AGRICULTURE.

27. The total area planted with padi in 1344 was 233,897 relongs, an increase of 2,702 relongs over 1343. The total yield was about 33 million gantangs, showing a decrease of 17 million gantangs as compared with 1343.

This decrease was due to the fact that there was a serious drought in the month of Moharram (July-August, 1925).

28. The padi seed-trial ground at Telok Kechai was maintained, four kinds of padi from Kedah and four from Parit Buntar, Perak, being grown. Operations were again hindered by difficulties in obtaining buffaloes for ploughing.

29. 6,125 new coconut trees were planted during the year and permission was given to cut down 345 trees.

30. Many rubber estates were visited and the powers given by the Agricultural Pests Enactment were exercised.

31. Brazil Nut and Avocado Pear seeds were obtained from the Agricultural Experimental Station at Serdang (Selangor) and planted in Kedah. Yams obtained from the same place were planted in the Anak Bukit gardens and at the Alor Star prison gardens. Guinea grass planted at the Cattle Quarantine Station at Padang Besar throve well, and more was newly planted in Langkawi.

32. In Jemadil-awal (November, 1925) padi fields all over the State were attacked by a pest of a grey colour named "Eye-fly". The leaves turned red after a short time and the plants died. Advice was obtained from Kuala

Lumpur as to how to combat it, but the methods employed were not very successful. Many persons killed the pest with burning torches.

33. Other padi diseases gave little trouble and the ravages of rats and mice were not serious. . Traps and poison (Barium Carbonate) were supplied to the raiats at a cheap rate.

34. A certain amount of damage was caused to coconut trees, especially to young trees, by beetles, squirrels and pigs. "Pink disease" gave some trouble to rubber estates.

35. In Jemadil-akhir (December, 1925) "Mouldy Rot" made its appearance in rubber plantations near Junjong and spread to Sungei Ular, Bandar Bahru District and Bagan Samak. The disease caused much trouble, and was treated with "Agrisol".

36. The Agricultural Pests Enactment was brought into force on 1st Rejab (15th January, 1926).

37. Many exhibits were sent to the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Exhibition held from the 10th-13th Moharram (31st July-3rd August) inclusive in Kuala Lumpur and were much appreciated. A silver cup, a silver medal and many certificates were brought back to Kedah.

38. Che Mohamed Noor was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

VI.—MINES.

39. The total revenue derived from all sources connected with mining amounted to $165,086, an increase of $72,370 over 1343 and of $75,046 over the estimate. This increase is almost entirely due to payments under the heading "Premia", a sum of $53,300 being paid in respect of the Langkawi marble leases and $18,180 in respect of a mining lease at Bukit Kachi.

Rent collections showed a decrease as a result of forfeitures.

40. Expenditure amounted to $8,887 on an estimate of $11,585, the savings being chiefly effected on "Personal Emoluments".

41. The output of mineral ores in piculs was as follows:—

			1344.	*1343.*
			$	$
Tin Ore	...	...	5,675.48	6,483.40
Wolfram	...	...	1,835.11	2,977.02
Amang	...	...	150.79	1,385.13

The reduction in the output of tin ore is due to the prolonged drought in the 3rd quarter of the year, and of Wolfram probably to the low price of the mineral.

42. The number of mines coolies employed was 1,315, a decrease of 386 as compared with the 1343 figures.

43. Of 11 applications for 294 relongs of land 3 with an area of 70 relongs were approved at Semiling, the remainder being refused. One lease expired, one was surrendered and 29 were forfeited for breach of labour conditions, the area reverting to Government being 757 relongs.

44. Twenty-one applications for prospecting licences were received covering 20,480 relongs. Three Exclusive Prospecting Licences were issued for an area of 825 relongs and twelve were refused. Several applications for prospecting with a view to dredging in the Sintok valley were held up pending Government's decision on the Sintok dam proposals.

VII.—FORESTS.

45. At the close of the year 331,595 acres of Forest Reserve had been demarcated and 232,619 acres (estimated) had been either approved or recommended for reservation. This total does not include a number of rain inducing reserves and Raiats' fuel and pole supply reserves which are to be constituted as reserves for public utility under the Land Enactment and are to be upkept and controlled by the Conservator of Forests.

46. 88.5 miles of reserve boundary were demarcated during the year by the department at an average cost of $12.84 per mile. 360 miles of boundary were recleared at an average cost of $5.85 per mile. Last year the cost of demarcation was $15.37 per mile.

47. Forest paths were made from the trigonometrical station on Gunong Jerai to Singkir, and from Yen to the foot of the waterfall at Perigi.

48. Six new checking stations were built during the year at costs varying between $1,200 and $1,500, and new Rangers quarters were built at Baling and Gurun.

49. There were 87 forest offences detected during the year in 71 of which convictions were obtained and fines amounting to $2,428 imposed. 16 cases of illegal clearing and occupation of land were detected by the Forest Department and brought into Court resulting in total fines of $915.

50. The plantation on Gunong Jerai near Gurun was upkept. Merbau and Tembusu appear to have established themselves, but owing to the drought all but 97 of the 1,000 gutta percha seedlings died, and the teak is not likely to live long. The Albizzia Moluccana seedlings are now about 25 feet high and thriving. Lalang was eradicated over half the plantation.

A small nursery for Brazil nut seedlings was started in the Sungkop Forest Reserve.

51. The total outturn of timber, firewood, and charcoal for the State was 51,431.7 tons, an increase of 23,710.5 over 1343. The total outturn of Class I and II timber was 20,147 tons, an increase of 4,668 over 1343.

52. The tapping of Chengal for Damar in the Gunong Bongsu Reserve was continued until Zulkaedah (May and June 1926) when shortage of labour stopped work. Damar was collected from 517 out of 547 trees tapped at a cost of $534.30. The cost has therefore been considerably reduced.

53. 844 piculs of Jelutong latex was removed under permit from State land in Baling District and sold in the Straits Settlements for $49 per picul.

54. Revenue amounted to $106,001.57 an increase of $36,424.18 over 1343, and exceeded Expenditure by $52,080.09. Expenditure amounted to $53,921 compared with $57,292 in the previous year.

55. District Forest Officers worked well, and are beginning to show initiative, and it is hoped to send them one by one to the Forest School, at Kepong, Selangor.

56. Mr. A. B. S. Boswell was in charge up till 18th Jemadil-akhir (3rd January, 1926) when he went on leave. Che Mohamed Noor, Agricultural Officer, acted until the return of Mr. V. G. Bell on 23rd Rejab (6th Feruary, 1926).

VIII.—COURTS.

57. The Court of Appeal sat twice during the year and disposed of six civil and four criminal appeals.

58. The First Division of the High Court heard 63 civil and 43 criminal appeals, and in its original jurisdiction dealt with 13 civil and 8 criminal cases. There were six murder cases, in two of which sentence of death was passed.

The Second Division of the High Court heard 123 civil and 76 criminal appeals, and disposed of 428 civil and miscellaneous and 130 criminal cases in its original jurisdiction.

59. Appendix E shows the number of cases heard in the Magistrate's and District Courts.

60. Tuan Syed Hassan Barakabah was Chief Malay Judge until 2nd Ramthan, 1344, (16th March, 1926) when Tuan Syed Mansur Aljaffri was gazetted to act in the appointment, his place as second Malay Judge being taken by Tunku Mansur.

Mr. M. D. Daly was European Judge and Legal Adviser until 13th Rejab, (27th January, 1926) when his place was taken by Mr. Franklyn Robinson.

61. On 26th Shaaban (11th March, 1926) a full time European Judge was appointed, Mr. W. H. Dinsmore, and Mr. Franklyn Robinson was gazetted acting Legal Adviser and Public Prosecutor.

IX.—POLICE.

62. The total strength of the Force at the end of the year was 735 including 30 recruits. The authorised strength was 743. The European Staff consisted of one Commissioner, one Assistant Commissioner and 3 Chief Inspectors, being short of one Assistant Commissioner and one Chief Inspector.

Fifty four recruits were taken on the strength as against 51 last year. Two Sikhs were taken on in the Malay Contingent, one as a Drill Inspector and the other as a Bugler.

63. Discipline was on the whole good. 896 offences were proved and dealt with as against 1,260 in the previous year. Twelve men were dismissed the Force.

The health of the Force was good.

64. The Detective Branch under Chief Inspector Hillary worked well. Inspector Abusman took over from Mr. Hillary on the latter being appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner of Police.

65. Firearms registered and re-registered numbered 4,415, an increase of 13 over 1343.

66. 8,531 dogs were licensed during the year.

67. Registration of motor cars was carried out by the Department in Central and South Kedah throughout the year and in North Kedah as from 1st Ramthan, 1344 (15th March, 1925).

28,645 head of cattle were registered.

68. Thirty one attap houses in Junjong and four in Dublin Estate were destroyed by fire involving a loss of $44,950. Both fires were accidental.

Twenty three reports of fire were made in North Kedah involving a loss of $58,388. Mischief was suspected in 11 cases.

69. The Annual Musketry Course was fired and the results showed a marked improvement.

70. Fourteen charges of murder were instituted, an increase of four over last year, resulting in 4 convictions, one discharge, 4 withdrawals and 5 remaining untried at the end of the year. Gang robberies dropped from 31 to 20 and robberies from 27 to 22. There was an increase of five cases of House-breaking and Theft, but a decrease of 113 in ordinary Theft.

71. The Police continued to carry out the work under the Women and Girls Protection Enactment.

72. The expenditure amounted to $464,471.11 showing an increase of $1,196 over 1343 and a saving $42,544.71 on the Estimates.

X.—PRISONS.

73. There are three main prisons in Kedah, at Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim. Prisoners sentenced to one year or more are sent to Alor Star. There are also seven district lock-ups where short sentence prisoners can be kept.

The health of the prisoners was good, especially at Alor Star. There were 3 deaths each at Alor Star and Sungei Patani and one at Kulim. One prisoner was certified as insane and sent to Tanjong Rambutan Mental Hospital. 13 prisoners were banished during the year.

At Alor Star prison the various industries were kept fully occupied during the year, with the exception of book-binding. The revenue collected amounted to $9,224.55, an increase of $1,126.10 over 1343, and articles made and supplied to Government departments were valued at $44,284.16. Revenue from the sale of vegetables at Sungei Patani amounted to $875.90 or an increase of $62.90 over 1343.

74. Convicted prisoners in the State prisons numbered as follows:—

	Alor Star.	*Sungei Patani.*	*Kulim.*
Prisoners on 1-1-44 (22-7-25).	386	53	26
Admitted during 1344 ...	385	279	151
TOTAL ...	771	332	180
Discharged during 1344 ...	441	275	144
Remaining at end of 1344 (11-7-26)	330	57	36

75. The various nationalities of new admissions are shown below:—

	Alor Star.	*Sungei Patani.*	*Kulim.*
Malay	219	97	44
Chinese	93	86	71
Indian	52	84	63
Siamese	20	11	
Javanese	1	1	
Others			2

76. The average daily prison population was:—

	Alor Star.	*Sungei Patani.*	*Kulim.*
1344	363	50	28
1343	404	72	27

77. Prisoners' offences against prison discipline dealt with in Alor Star prison by the Superintendent of Prisons totalled 199, a decrease of 38 compared with the previous year. At Sungei Patani 13 minor offences were dealt with and at Kulim seven.

78. A return of prisoners with previous convictions and the year in which they entered prison is given below:—

Previous Convictions.	*1337.*	*1338.*	*1339.*	*1340.*	*1341.*	*1342.*	*1343.*	*1344.*
ALOR STAR.								
One ...	2	...	3	5	7	11	26	46
Two ...	...	...	...	...	3	5	2	16
Three ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	9
Four ...	...	...	...	...	..	1	3	8
Five ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Six ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
Seven ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Eight ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Nine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ten ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Eleven ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Fourteen ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL ...	2	...	3	5	12	19	45	91
SUNGEI PATANI.								
One ...	37	38	19	39	61	44	8	28
Two ...	8	15	10	5	11	17	2	7
Three ...	1	3	2	3	1	6	3	5
Four ...	2	1	...	1	...	1	3	4
Five ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...
Six ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Seven ...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...
Eight ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Nine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ten ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
TOTAL ...	48	60	32	49	74	71	19	47
KULIM.								
One ...	13	46	42	53	17	22	27	23
Two ...	24	13	11	17	12	6	9	8
Three ...	4	12	7	5	8	3	4	2
Four ...	3	1	2	5	3	1	1	4
Five ...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	2
Six ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Seven ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Eight ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nine ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ten ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL ...	46	75	64	82	42	33	42	40

79. The discipline of the Warders was good. At Alor Star 57 breaches of prison rules were dealt with, being 31 less than in 1343.

80. Expenditure was as follows:—

	Alor Star.		*Sungei Patani.*		*Kulim.*	
	$	c.	$	c.	$	c.
1344	101,360	46	8,928	61	8,309	36
1343	105,544	74	9,584	54	8,206	54

81. At Alor Star, the new hospital was completed and occupied in Jemadil-akhir (December, 1925), and supplied a long felt want. A new work shed and 10 new married quarters were completed. At Kulim various additions and alterations were made to the prison.

82. Mr. N. Kendall acted as Superintendent until he retired on the 15th Jemadil-akhir (31st December, 1925), when he was succeeded by Mr. S. E. Dennys.

XI.—MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

83. Government Hospitals were maintained at Alor Star, Sungei Patani, Kulim, Kuala Ketil, Serdang, Bandar Bahru, Beling and Langkawi. 21,336 patients were treated in these hospitals as against 16,659 in the previous year. The percentage of deaths was 7.04 as compared with 7.47, and excluding deaths which occurred within 48 hours of admission was 5.12.

84. The travelling dispensary Alor Star was regularly used and 18,178 patients were treated; the travelling dispensary Sungei Patani commenced work on 6th Shawal 1344 (19th April, 1926) and 1,873 patients were treated before the end of the year. The motor ambulances are used for this pupose.

85. Malaria was as usual the prevailing disease. The number of cases treated was 8,209 against 5,994 in 1343 and 4,511 in 1342. 466 cases of Amoebic Dysentery with 97 deaths and 731 cases of Bacillary Dysentery with 155 deaths were recorded, but there is reason to doubt the correctness of the diagnosis in some of the cases. 1,174 cases of Venereal disease were treated. Venereal Clinics have not yet been opened in Kedah and it does not appear that the time has yet arrived for opening these Clinics, but every inducement is offered to patients to come early for treatment. It is reported that the travelling dispensaries are doing useful work in this direction.

86. 287 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were treated with 150 deaths, against 225 cases and 113 deaths in 1343. This disease appears to be on the increase among Malays who live in towns especially those who occupy badly ventilated houses. The Malay is inclined to shut all windows and doors all night and most of the day. An effort is being made to have buildings made with Jack roofs and air inlets near the floor level. The special huts erected at Kuah, Pulau Langkawi, have been almost continuously occupied and the results have been very encouraging. 23 cases were admitted, all being well defined cases. Of these 13 were discharged, 2 of these showed no signs or symptoms on discharge and all the other cases showed marked improvement. 7,723 injections of Neo Salvarsan were administered for puru (Yaws) against 5,995 in 1343. There were 18,514 vaccinations against 17,419 in 1343. No cases of small-pox were reported.

87. There were 113 Kedah patients under treatment in Tanjong Rambutan Mental Hospital at the beginning of the year, and this total increased to 137 at the end of the year.

88. 58 lepers from Kedah were under treatment at Pulau Jerjak, 9 Malay lepers at Pulau Pangkor Laut and 9 were in Kedah Hospitals awaiting transfer.

89. Outdoor dispensaries are maintained at Alor Star (Town), Changloon, Yen, Sik, Kuala Muda, Padang Serai and Mahang. The total number of patients treated there and by travelling dispensaries was 38,769 as against 38,636 in 1343, of which total 19,753 were Malays.

90. There was no serious outbreak of infectious disease: Measles heads the list with 179 cases and 5 deaths.

91. The population of Kedah at the end of 1344 is estimated at 384,000. The birthrate per mille was 29.52 as against 28.33 in 1343. The death-rate per mille was 25.79 which is an increase of 2.77 on the previous year. Infantile mortality was 169.64 per mille as compared with 151.45 in 1343. It is hoped that this figure will be decreased as health conditions improve on the estates and the infant welfare work commenced by the Lady Medical Officer develops.

92. The Mosquito Destruction Board of which the State Surgeon is Chairman, held two meetings during the year. Oiling was carried out regularly at Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim.

93. The revenue and expenditure of both Departments were $56,524.69 and $351,697 respectively compared with $42,884.65 and $312,677.70 in 1343.

94. Dr. D. Bridges officiated as State Surgeon on his return from leave on 19th Rabial-akhir, 1344 (6th November, 1925). From that date Dr. A. G. H. Smart carried out the duties of Health Officer till 28th Shawal, 1344 (11th May, 1926) when he was relieved by Dr. J. I. Baeza.

XII.—VETERINARY.

95. There were two outbreaks of foot and mouth disease. The first occurred in Lunas in Moharram (July, 1925) and spread to Kulim, Padang Serai and Kuala Ketil. There were 112 cattle affected but no deaths and the outbreak was stamped out in Jemadil-akhir (December, 1925). In the second outbreak at Sungei Lalang only two cattle were affected, both of which recovered.

96. Rabies, which broke out late in 1343, was present in North and Central Kedah throughout the year, there being 37 cases. The brains of 44 dogs were sent to the Institute of Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, and of these 30 were confirmed as rabies. The remaining 7 were diagnosed by the State Veterinary Surgeon.

97. Of 85 dogs inoculated with anti-rabic vaccine, one subsequently died of Rabies. As most of these dogs were European owned and little exposed to the usual channels of infection, no information of value was gained as to the protective worth of the vaccine.

98. The Muzzling order was in force throughout the year in North and Central Kedah. The Police destroyed 9,438 dogs during the year, and the co-operation of the members of the Planters' Association was obtained for shooting stray dogs and disseminating information as to the symptoms of rabies and precautions to be taken.

99. There was one case of anthrax amongst cattle imported from Siam into Bukit Hitam Quarantine Station, one bullock dying. None of the 25 contacts were infected.

100. There were no cases of rinderpest, notwithstanding the fact that the disease existed in Southern Siam, Province Wellesley and Perak.

101. The importation of cattle, sheep and goats was prohibited from Penang from 21st Safar (10th September,

1925) till 8th Rabial-akhir (26th October, 1925) and from Province Wellesley and Perak from the beginning of Shawal (April, 1926) and the order was still in force at the end of the year. Importation was also prohibited from Siam except for a short period during which 576 cattle were imported for ploughing purposes.

102. The orders prohibiting the import of dogs from Selangor, Siam, Java and Sumatra were in force throughout the year.

103. The export and import figures for cattle and buffaloes were 4,162 and 854 respectively as against 2,976 and 299 last year.

104. Mr. McGregor acted as State Veterinary Surgeon until 17th Rabial-akhir 1344 (4th November, 1925) when Mr. J. J. Fleury relieved him on his return from vacation leave.

XIII.—EDUCATION.

105. The Revenue amounted to $16,565.85 and the Expenditure to $260,283.55, excluding the cost of construction, maintenance of school buildings, Temporary Allowances and the maintenance of students abroad. The corresponding figures last year were $14,770.16 and $240,263.26 respectively.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

106. There were two English Schools, at Alor Star and Sungei Patani. The numbers on the rolls at the end of the year were 440 and 153 respectively showing increases of 8 and 34. The average percentage attendance was 96.11 at Alor Star and 92.6 at Sungei Patani.

In the two schools the various nationalities were represented as follows:—

Malays 302;
Chinese 211;
Indians 70;
Other Races 10.

107. The Boy Scouts increased both in numbers and efficiency, and successful camps were held at Kepala Batas and Semiling.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

108. In the Cambridge Local Examination held in December, 1925, 21 boys were presented of whom 15 passed (10 Malays and 5 Chinese).

In the School Certificate Examination seven candidates out of eight passed (One Malay and six Chinese). One Malay Assistant Master also passed.

109. Two boys who obtained Government Scholarships proceeded to England to continue their Education.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

110. At the end of the year there were 70 Vernacular Schools, including 3 Girls Schools, an increase of one over last year.

111. Annual Examinations were held in 68 schools with satisfactory results, the number of schools classed as excellent and very good both increasing.

112. The average enrolment at all Vernacular Schools was 7,456 and attendance 6,393, increases of 325 and 290 respectively. The average percentage attendance was 85½.

113. At the Malay Girls School at Kampong Bahru under Miss M. C. Waddell, there were 29 names on the roll at the end of the year.

GENERAL.

114. A two-day exhibition of vernacular school work, basketry, woodwork, etc. was held at Kangkong. The first of its kind, this show served a useful propaganda purpose, and also discovered hitherto unrevealed talents amongst untrained teachers.

115. The Kedah students completed the course at Tanjong Malim, and assumed duties in Kedah during the year.

116. Mr. E. A. G. Stuart returned from leave in Moharram (August, 1925) and resumed duties as Superintendent of Education.

XIV.—LABOUR.

117. Owing to returns being made according to the English calendar, this report deals with the period 9th

Zulhijjah 1343 (1st July, 1925) to 19th Zulhijjah 1344 (30th June, 1926).

POPULATION.

118. The total number of labourers employed by estates, mines and Government departments on 19th Zulhijjah 1344 (30th June, 1926) was 51,806 as against 43,146 on 8th Zulhijjah 1343 (30th June, 1925). This is an increase of 20 per cent. The numbers of Indian, Malay and Javanese increased by 6,858, 1,867 and 194 or by 29 per cent, 21 per cent and 97 per cent respectively. Chinese decreased by 289 or 3 per cent.

HEALTH.

119. The death rate among all labourers was 14.25 per mille. Among Indian labourers it was 20.81 per mille as compared with 16.20 per mille in 1343. This was caused by the wave of sickness which spread over the country during the fourth quarter, as a result of heavy rains following drought.

WAGES.

120. The prevailing rate of wages rose from 40 cents to 45 or 50 cents for men and from 30 to 40 cents for women.

EMPLOYMENT AND RECRUITING.

121. The number of State-aided Indian immigrants who arrived in Kedah during the year was 12,898 adults and 2,540 minors compared with 4,541 and 1,007 respectively last year. Of these 12,633 were recruited by licensed Kanganies, and 2,805 left India as voluntary emigrants.

122. 26,365 Indians were engaged locally as compared with 23,514 in the previous year. The ratio of local engagements to the average Indian population is lower, showing that a larger proportion of the labourers have become more settled and satisfied with the conditions of their employment.

GENERAL.

123. There were two hundred and seventeen complaints during the year of which all but five were settled departmentally. In the remaining five, prosecutions were instituted, and three convictions obtained, the remaining

two cases being still pending at the end of the year. There were no strikes or serious disturbances.

124. One hundred and nine visits to estates were made by Assistant Protectors of Labour and 531 by the Labour Inspector.

125. There were 33 estate schools, but only two of these have been admitted to the privileges of the Tamil Estate School Code, and consequently examinations were held at these 2 schools only. All schools were inspected.

126. All labour employed in Kedah is free. All labourers arrive free from debt, and are at liberty to leave their employment after giving a month's notice. General housing conditions have been considerably improved by the replacing of temporary lines by permanent ones.

127. The work of the department was carried out by the Assistant Protectors of Labour, Penang, up to the 3rd Rejab 1344 (17th January, 1926) when Captain N. Jones M.C. was appointed Protector of Labour, Kedah.

XV.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

128. Three Societies were registered during the year. At the close of the year there were 41 Registered Societies in Kedah, and 11 Societies which had been exempted from Registration.

129. The number of cases enquired into totalled 166 as against 297 in 1343. They were as follows:—

Enquiries under the Protection of Women and Girls Enactment	18
Complaints regarding domestic matters, maintenance, the custody of children, etc.	62
Complaints regarding labourers' wages	70
Miscellaneous	16

130. The traffic in Chinese girls through Siam has practically ceased, only two batches of about seven or eight girls each being known to have come through from Siam. Both batches were stopped by the Chinese Protectorate, Penang, through the information given here.

131. There were 10 inmates of the Women and Girls Home at the beginning of the year. During the year 10 more were admitted and 15 discharged, leaving 5 at the end of the year (July, 1926).

132. Mr. T. W. H. Kingston acted as Protector until 19th Ramthan (2nd April, 1926) when Mr. N. Jones, Protector of Labour, acted temporarily until the arrival of Mr. D. Richards on 11th Shawal (24th April, 1926).

XVI.—SANITARY BOARDS.

133. The principal Sanitary Boards of the State are in the districts of Kota Star, Kubang Pasu, Kuala Muda and Kulim. The chief townships are respectively Alor Star, Jitra, Sungei Patani and Kulim, but smaller townships in the vicinity of these are placed as far as possible under the main Boards, and there are also other controlled building areas.

134. The revenue of the Kota Star Board was $50,480 against $49,520 in 1343 exclusive of revenue collected under the head of "Registration of Vehicles" which amounted to $23,912 compared with $19,565 in 1343. It had been hoped to complete the house to house water supply, but it was found impossible to do this owing to a shortage of water at the headworks. A new storage tank was completed at Alor Star. The expenditure amounted to $57,179 as against $62,137 in 1343.

135. No shop houses were built in Alor Star, applications being still held up pending consideration of a new lay out. Several shop houses were in course of construction during the year at Kota Sarang Semut, Jitra and Kuala Nerang, and several dwelling houses were erected or commenced.

136. The revenue of the Kuala Muda Board was $50,196.38 compared with $42,622.45 last year, and the expenditure $33,962.95 compared with $31,555.48. Registration of vehicles revenue amounted to $34,635.

137. Water was laid on to 54 shop houses in Sungei Patani and daylight electric current was also obtained during the year, fans being installed in the Government Offices. Nine shop houses were started at Gurun and one at Tikam Batu.

138. The revenue of the Kulim Board was $29,325.04 compared with $29,279.05 in 1343 and the expenditure $15,682.05 as against $15,824.66. Registration of vehicles revenue amounted to $37,469.

139. Seven brick shop houses were erected at Junjong and one each in Kulim and Padang Serai. Nine Class 1

shop houses were completed at Serdang. Private water supply was laid on to 28 houses in Kulim, and an incinerator was built at Baling.

140. The total revenue from Sanitary Boards during the year was $249,930.01 and the expenditure $122,457.48. This revenue includes $106,758 "Registration of Vehicles" which is collected, so far motor vehicles are concerned, by the Police, although the revenue appears under Sanitary Boards.

XVII.—MONOPOLIES AND CUSTOMS.

141. The total revenue collected under Customs exclusive of opium Monopoly amounted to $4,033,676 compared with $1,885,893 in the previous year. The chief increases were under the following heads:—

	1343.	*1344.*
Rubber (Export duty) ..	$654,896	$2,362,412
Liquors (Import duty) ..	$157,373	$ 500,192
Tobacco do. ..	$386,107	$ 640,613

The increase in revenue collected on rubber was due to the export of a large quantity of rubber on payment of excess duty.

The increase under the headings of Liquors and Tobacco was due partly to increased prosperity and partly to the raising of the scale of duties which took effect from 1st Rabial-akhir (19th October, 1925).

The export duty on fish amounted to $38,569 compared with $54,161 in the previous year.

The export duty on padi and rice was $75,851 as against $130,854 in 1343. The padi Crops were poor and there was a smaller surplus than usual for export.

142. A Malay Inspector of Police was seconded to the Department for preventive work, and made a satisfactory start. The number of cases taken to Court in respect of breaches of the Customs and Chandu Enactments amounted to 154 compared with 102 in 1343.

143. The Protector of Chinese, Mr. T. W. Kingston, was appointed an Assistant Superintendent Monopolies and Customs and did very valuable work in inspecting offices and advising Customs officers. Mr. D. Richards who succeeded Mr. Kingston in the Chinese Protectorate continued this work.

OPIUM MONOPOLY.

144. The total gross revenue collected was $3,012,834. $571,746 was paid to the Straits Settlements Government for purchase of Chandu (prepared opium) leaving a nett revenue of $2,441,088.

145. The sale of Chandu was carried on as in previous years by Malay Salesmen at Customs offices and Police Stations—only four retail licences were to be renewed in 1345.

146. Three Smoking saloons were licensed namely at Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim. It is anticipated that they will be taken over by the Government in 1346.

XVIII.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

147. The estimated number of postal articles, excluding parcels and registered letters, posted and delivered during the year was 2,540,642, an increase of 244,907 as compared with 1343. Fifty-two thousand, six hundred and ninety-three registered articles were despatched and 52,920 delivered, showing an increase of 3,276 and 5,374 respectively over the previous year. The number of parcels posted and delivered numbered 5,088 and 14,744 respectively as against 4,753 and 13,092 in 1343.

148. The number of insured articles (letters and parcels) posted was 412 and their value $40,606.95; the number delivered was 660 valued at $59,588.39. The previous year's figures were 331 and 509 valued at $32,555.78 and $51,994.70 respectively.

149. Five articles bearing trade charges for the amount of $66.90 were posted as against 11 articles for $124 in 1343. Those received for delivery were 1,912 as against 1,637 in 1343 with charges amounting to $18,242.86 as against $14,494.55. The number of return letters dealt with was 12,490 as against 22,124 in 1343.

150. Money Order and Postal Order transactions again increased, the cost involved being $535,789.06 compared with $392,613.25 last year. Telegraph Money Order service was instituted during the year with India and Ceylon. From 15th Safar (4th September, 1925) the fee for an Advice of Payment was raised from 10 to 12 cents, and if applied for subsequently to 24 cents.

151. The Savings Bank business again increased, 1,127 deposits being made totalling $19,040.15 and 483 with-

drawals totalling $39,453.06. The maximum amount which may be deposited was raised from $1,500 to $5,000.

152. The number of telegrams received, forwarded and transmitted was 55,991, 44,551 and 58,903 respectively as against 49,751, 39,936 and 52,468 in 1343.

153. There was a nett increase of 48 in the number of telephone subscribers, the total at the end of the year being 517.

154. A new telephone line was completed from Alor Star to Alor Janggus, and from thence to the Marine Police Station at Kuala Kedah.

155. The report of the Malayan Wireless Committee was adopted by Kedah. Two applicants were granted permission to use wireless receiving sets without any fee being charged.

156. On 16th Jemadial-akhir (1st January, 1926) the new postage rates on correspondence within the Malayan Postal Union came into force. The principal changes were the reduction from 5 cents to 4 cents of the initial rate of postage on letters and an increase from 12 cents to 15 cents in the fee for registration of correspondence.

157. The receipts for the year totalled $103,520.59 as against $74,023.34 in 1343. The Expenditure was $150,405.48 as against $131,014.07.

XIX.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

158. The total expenditure of the Department, including revotes and special warrants, amounted to $1,736,680, against an estimated expenditure of $2,279,211.

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE.

159. 358.43 miles of metalled roads were maintained at an average cost of $1,449.48 a mile. The cost of transport of metal remains high, and an additional amount of asphalting was done. 26½ miles of road were treated with asphalt at an average cost of 25 cents a square yard. 113¼ miles of unmetalled roads were upkept at an average cost of $205.60 a mile.

160. At the beginning of the year there were 894 Government buildings of a total estimated value of $3,829,010. These buildings were maintained at a total

cost of $87,582 including painting, which works out at 2.3 per cent of the value.

Additions and alterations have increased the value of buildings which at the end of the year was estimated at $4,153,941 for 950 buildings.

161. The total expenditure on waterworks was $26,335.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

162. A Contract was let for a reinforced concrete bridge at Langgar, 108 feet long, for $25,000, and good progress was made.

163. The Wan Mat Saman Bridge which crosses the Kedah River at the entrance to Alor Star was completed by the end of the year at a total cost of $130,000, and was opened by His Highness the Sultan on the 3rd day of the new year (14th July 1926). The Bridge consists of 5 spans and totals 280 feet. The centre span is 80 feet. It is made entirely of reinforced concrete, the longest piles being 75 feet long, of which 48 feet are below the bed of the river.

164. The road from Gurun to Bigia was completed as far as the Muda River, and the road from Bigia to join the general road system at Lubok Saginta was nearly completed.

165. The work of replacement of temporary by permanent bridges was continued.

WATER WORKS.

166. A service reservoir at Alor Star was completed at a total cost of $129,620, and provides storage for 1¼ million gallons of water. With its completion it has been possible to instal house to house supply to all Government owned houses and already to a large number of private consumers.

167. The water supply to Sungei Lalang and Bedong which was commenced in 1343 was completed. It provides water to people living along the pipe line, and to two rubber estates.

168. A water supply for Kuah, Langkawi, was completed at a cost of $5,964, and has proved a great boon to the village.

BUILDINGS.

169. A house for the District Officer, Jitra, was completed at a cost of $18,000.

170. The new Post Office at Alor Star, estimated to cost $100,000, was commenced.

171. A Contract was let for a Human Quarantine Station at Padang Besar. The building is estimated to cost $76,000, and is being erected at the joint expense of the Colony, the Federated Malay States, Kedah, and Perlis.

172. A new type of permanent Malay School was built at Tunjang, raised on reinforced concrete pillars about 12 feet above ground level.

173. A court house and offices were commenced at Sungei Patani, and a court house was completed at Bandar Bahru.

IRRIGATION.—

CONSTRUCTION.

174. (*a*) Kodiang-Sanglang Scheme. The total sum provided for this work was $215,500, spread over 3 years. It was completed before the end of the year at a total cost of $215,362, and the water controlled by the Scheme was available during the drought.

(*b*) Dulang Kechil Scheme. The total sum provided to date on this Scheme amounts to $91,250, and $91,219 has been spent. The main canal has now reached the main road at the 18th mile, and most of the feeders and controls up to this point have been put in.

(*c*) Langkawi Scheme. Expenditure up to the end of the year was $21,992, and $10,000 is the estimate for the completion of the work.

175. In Ulu Malacca and Padang Masirat areas the work has been completed with 17 miles of channels with dams, sluice gates, flumes, and controls.

176. In Kedawang area 9.1 miles of channels were completed; 3.3 miles and necessary flumes remain to be completed.

MAINTENANCE.

177. 189 miles of canals and 22.3 miles of new irrigation channels were maintained. The clearing of water

hyacinths was carried out departmentally with Malay labour, instead of by contract. The cost was thereby reduced from 6 cents to 2.73 cents per square of 100 feet.

RECONNAISSANCE.

178. Good progress was made in this important branch of work. 109 miles were surveyed and levelled, and 73 miles surveyed only. All the surveys and levelling were done by Malays under the supervision of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation.

STAFF.

179. Major W. R. Sanguinetti remained in charge of the Department throughout the year.

XX.—PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

180. This Department made good progress during the year.

181. Further machinery in the form of a stereo foundry, a type casting machine, and implements for making rubber stamps was installed during the year.

182. The custody and issue of revenue receipt books, hitherto in charge of the State Treasurer, was transferred to the Department.

183. The revenue amounted to $586.95 and the expenditure to $61,859.36.

XXI.—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES DEPARTMENT.

184. This Department was started on 27th Jemadilakhir 1344 (12th January, 1926) by Che Abdulrahman bin Haji Samaudin on his return from Kuala Lumpur where he had been for eight months studying under Mr. A. Cavendish, Officer-in-Charge, Co-operative Societies, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

185. Although the Co-operative Societies Enactments and Rules had not yet been passed, permission was given to form Societies as examples, and by the end of the year five Kampong Societies, with a total membership of 80 and a total sum subscribed of $830.57, had been formed. In addition there were already in existence the Public Works Department and Subordinate Civil Service Association Societies.

186. The expenditure on the Department amounted to $3,167.46.

XXII.—TRADE.

187. The gross value of exports in the year was $50,569,669 and of imports $10,436,931.

The figures for the previous year were $23,928,600 and $9,299,892 respectively.

The following is a summary of the import and export returns.

	Import.	*Export.*
A.—Live animals, food, drinks and narcotics.	$5,550,386	$3,528,636
B.—Raw materials.	576,423	46,674,646
C.—Wholly or mainly manufactured articles.	4,310,122	366,387

The value of tobacco and cigarettes imported was $1,189,639, of cotton goods $956,887, of sugar $651,986, and of petroleum $801,615.

The value of the principal exports were, of rubber $45,390,867, of padi and rice $940,225, of tapioca and its products $839,018 and of tin ore $682,342.

XXIII.—GENERAL.

188. Mr. J. L. Humphreys acted as British Adviser, until he went on leave on the 9th Jemadilawal (25th November, 1925) from which date Mr. E. A. P. Helps, Assistant Adviser, acted until the arrival of Mr. A. S. Haynes on the 4th Jemadilakhir. (20th December, 1925).

T. W. CLAYTON,
Ag. British Adviser, Kedah.

Alor Star, Kedah.
30th December, 1926.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 30th Zulhijjah 1344 (11-7-26).

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
	$		$
Deposits	736,557	Cash	683,352
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve ...	3,450,000	Advances	35,597
Investments Depreciation Reserve ...	119,560	Cash-in-transit	4,248
Excess of Assets	4,184,356	Imprests	22,745
		Investments *	7,617,405
		Loans	49,003
		Suspense	78,123
	8,490,473		8,490,473

* Includes Opium Revenue Reserve and Investments Depreciation Reserve.

APPENDIX *B*.

Statement of Revenue for each year from A.H. 1340 to 1344 (A.D. 1922—1926).

Heads of Revenue.	A. H. 1340 (A. D. 1922.)	A. H. 1341 (A. D. 1923.)	A. H. 1342 (A. D. 1924.)	A. H. 1343 (A. D. 1925.)	A. H. 1344 (A. D. 1926.)
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Marine	18,535	19,484	23,175	23,696	28,157
2. Customs	977,174	1,381,801	1,518,741	1,716,006	3,787,061
3. Opium Monopoly ...	1,560,659	1,708,883	1,892,740	1,993,843	2,441,088
4. Farms and Licences ...	268,092	210,687	235,905	280,139	356,400
5. Court Fees etc. ...	137,441	177,659	126,224	160,330	168,419
6. Police	16,038	17,352	17,369	29,943	30,543
7. Education	8,580	9,382	9,982	11,366	12,242
8. Veterinary	3,702	8,191	9,985	1,556	3,860
9. Reimbursements ...	43,941	39,846	45,406	56,397	76,388
10. Posts and Telegraphs ...	95,751	76,248	80,399	74,023	103,520
11. Lands	763,141	751,655	763,316	832,014	972,802
12. Forests	51,122	63,084	74,271	65,738	102,586
13. Mines	8,465	8,033	8,923	7,160	9,977
14. Interests	303,524	266,317	249,837	248,265	359,672
15. Sanitary Boards ...	153,464	161,690	177,821	197,118	249,930
16. Miscellaneous ...	425,080	71,954	41,680	34,932	61,063
17. Land Sales	132,195	108,872	223,788	237,622	415,779
Total ...	4,966,904	5,081,138	5,499,564	5,970,148	9,179,487

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Expenditure for each year from A.H. 1340 to 1344 (A.D. 1922—1926).

Heads of Service.	A. H. 1340 (A. D. 1922.)	A. H. 1341 (A. D. 1923.)	A. H. 1342 (A. D. 1924.)	A. H. 1343 (A. D. 1925.)	A. H. 1344.) (A. D. 1926
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Charges on account of the Public Debt. ...	107,655	75,352	59,682	29,371	...
2. Ruling House Allowances, Pensions, etc. ...	240,083	234,021	245,432	265,698	256,103
3. H. H. The Sultan's Office	150,400	141,220	141,087	139,176	139,816
4. State Council	141,683	144,907	137,920	135,800	130,312
5. District Offices	188,424	170,398	174,084	179,848	182,404
6. Lands	229,942	238,484	248,770	261,368	263,869
7. Mines	11,130	10,453	10,234	9,891	9,610
8. Forests	54,159	54,820	57,341	57,292	53,922
9. Agricultural	...	6,688	11,981	12,951	15,746
10. Chinese Protectorate	...	7,417	8,140	16,848	15,845
11. Health	...	19,591	9,111	19,531	24,988
12. Labour	10,734	14,345	15,509	14,046	16,695
13. Treasury	37,208	37,088	36,656	41,665	41,036
14. Survey	363,008	358,980	344,993	338,682	344,358
15. Printing	...	...	...	...	61,859
16. Audit	43,568	47,527	52,291	52,665	50,754
17. Marine	36,156	31,706	32,798	34,655	29,130
18. Courts	130,878	132,985	142,931	146,729	154,155
19. Police	478,982	459,447	453,378	473,937	464,471
20. Prisons	98,428	94,652	104,900	105,545	101,360
21. Medical	304,972	265,185	280,471	293,147	323,384
22. Veterinary	28,585	28,022	29,757	27,336	29,301
23. Education	233,314	228,258	248,579	253,592	282,524
24. Mosque	9,081	8,400	8,816	9,747	8,771
25. Miscellaneous	222,985	198,814	335,906	346,703	275,003
26. Posts and Telegraphs	152,474	137,584	140,055	131,014	150,406
27. Monopolies	149,412	146,204	158,173	165,551	181,532
28. Sanitary Boards	101,348	115,923	119,434	123,601	122,458
29. Public Works Department	233,517	235,347	216,021	256,405	238,800
do. Recurrent	682,998	659,193	700,010	699,356	745,202
do. Extraordinary	849,115	1,008,752	380,361	1,004,718	767,404
Total ...	5,290,239	5,311,741	4,904,821	5,671,697	5,481,218

APPENDIX *D.*

Land Revenue Returns for the year 1344.

Districts.	Premia on issue of Titles.		Survey Fees.		Boundary Remarks.		Land-Tax and Land-Rent.		Ladang Licence.	
	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Kota Star ...	10,000	40,585 65	12,000	7,783 91	200	302 00	125,000	124,545 90	...	...
Kubang Pasu ...	5,000	23,035 53	3,000	4,405 77	50	58 80	65,000	61,146 55	...	...
Yen ...	3,000	6,860 25	500	2,683 40	25	192 00	20,500	20,646 15	...	...
Langkawi ...	500	2,138 65	100	80 50	10	...	12,000	11,900 20	...	...
Padang Trap ...	3,000	4,945 30	100	136 00	10	...	6,000	5,473 25	...	...
Kuala Muda ...	100,000	94,079 10	10,100	11,635 30	1,000	1,407 30	158,000	157,834 50	...	...
Kulim ...	30,000	134,883 00	4,000	11,259 15	500	1,942 80	173,000	177,755 95	...	...
Bandar Bahru ...	8,000	17,683 34	1,000	5,548 87	50	983 70	70,000	70,729 85	...	...
Baling ...	3,000	9,531 70	1,500	3,797 30	...	307 77	15,500	16,420 85	...	...
Sik ...	2,000	4,100 45	300	521 50	...	1 20	5,500	5,434 50	...	...
Total ...	164,500	337,842 97	32,500	48,031 70	1,845	5,197 57	650,500	651,884 40	...	...

APPENDIX *D.—(contd.)*

Land Revenue Returns for the year 1344.—(contd.)

Districts.	Commission in Lieu of Stamp Duty.		Registration Fees.		Miscellaneous.		Grand Total.		+ or —	
	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Plus.	Minus.
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Kota Star ...	10,000	36,685 24	7,000	7,104 75	12,000	10,171 70	176,200	227,179 15	50,979 15	...
Kubang Pasu ...	3,500	15,123 18	3,000	4,620 00	7,000	6,975 20	86,550	115,365 03	28,815 03	...
Yen ...	1,200	2,479 42	800	1,255 25	2,000	1,837 75	28,025	36,134 22	8,109 22	...
Langkawi ...	300	5,078 53	300	748 50	1,100	980 80	14,310	20,927 18	6,617 18	...
Padang Trap ...	150	525 96	500	917 00	1,000	2,701 62	10,760	14,699 13	3,939 13	...
Kuala Muda ...	10,000	40,584 78	3,000	4,683 75	10,000	7,443 20	292,000	317,664 93	25,664 93	...
Kulim ...	10,000	66,104 77	2,000	4,164 85	4,000	6,217 07	223,500	402,327 29	178,827 29	...
Bandar Bahru ...	5,000	26,964 44	1,500	3,617 65	3,000	3,692 22	88,550	129,220 07	40,670 07	...
Baling ...	1,000	5,557 76	1,500	1,974 50	1,500	2,012 80	24,000	39,602 68	15,602 68	...
Sik ...	100	184 45	750	1,207 25	600	1,271 13	9,250	12,720 48	3,470 48	...
Total ...	41,250	199,288 53	20,350	30,293 50	42,200	43,303 49	953,145	1,315,840 16	362,695 16	...

APPENDIX *E.*

Return of Cases tried in the Courts during the year 1344.

	Criminal.				Civil.			
	No. of cases from 1343.	No. of cases instituted	No. of cases disposed of.	No of cases pending at end of 1344.	No. of cases from 1343.	No. of cases instituted.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases pending at end of 1344.
Magistrate's Court.								
Alor Star	128	1,279	1,281	126	93	880	856	117
Kota Sarang Semut ...	5	244	247	2	13	33	43	3
Langgar	41	67	76	32	7	15	22	...
Pendang	1	41	35	7	2	8	7	3
District Court.								
Kubang Pasu	3	963	960	6	24	280	279	25
Padang Trap	15	205	211	9	11	50	55	6
Langkawi	10	131	137	4	7	42	45	4
Yen	1	152	153	...	3	76	79	...
Kota Kuala Muda	3	182	179	6	3	49	48	4
Semiling	1	35	35	1	8	2	1	9
Sungei Patani	68	1,000	1,034	34	36	400	391	45
Gurun	3	98	97	4	4	1	1	4
Baling	24	454	458	20	19	86	93	12
Kuala Ketil	6	250	248	8	3	29	22	10
Sik	...	73	70	3	1	10	10	1
Kulim	39	545	547	37	74	375	383	66
Padang Serai	7	182	181	8	...	23	20	3
Bandar Bahru	12	336	341	7	8	96	100	4
Serdang	...	61	55	6	1	9	6	4
Total ...	367	6,298	6,345	320	317	2,464	2,461	320

APPENDIX *F*.

Annual Return of Rainfall for the Year 1926. A.D.

Months. 1926	Hospital, Alor Star.	Kuah, Langkawi.	Ulu Malacca, Langkawi.	Yen Head Works.	Kedah Peak.	Hospital, Sungei Patani.	Dispensary, Kuala Muda.	Hospital, Kuala Ketil.	Hospital, Baling.	Hospital, Kulim.	Hospital, Bandar Bahru.	Hospital, Serdang.	Dispensary, Padang Besar.	Hospital, Perlis.
	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.
January ...	·38	·62	1·18	1·65	·76	2·24	...	2·04	1·37	7·39	2·84	2·86	·95	·10
February ...	1·08	·90	·15	2.25	·86	3·34	4·50	·31	2·15	3·92	2·53	6·22	2·81	1·31
March ...	2·21	·98	3·74	8·70	2.65	2·74	5·40	4·33	3·73	5·24	11·96	6·86	4·29	1·98
April ...	5·65	5·30	17·87	21·65	13·24	6·80	12·30	8·08	7·68	10·64	10·49	5·75	5·06	3·16
May ...	8·23	7·96	17·19	28·75	20·99	10·40	6·70	7·89	6·33	9·82	5·77	9·18	5·06	9·02
June ...	12·93	7.99	10·10	18·65	14·34	8·07	5·60	4·79	11·87	8·23	5·54	6·58	4·98	5·40
July ...	7·82	11·52	11·99	13·70	15·32	6·51	12·70	8·36	4·89	7·14	3·91	7·88	2·80	6·24
August ...	10·40	11·97	13·86	13.15	14·05	6·90	4·70	6·26	7·00	8·26	3·99	4·15	4·83	7·14
September ...	8·51	7·36	10·88	27·20	19·05	5·70	15·00	6·59	1·52	12·61	6·44	6·51	7·17	5·58
October ...	14·36	25·49	22·71	30·55	27·85	24·81	36·45	19·87	17·56	20·46	11·28	10·69	5·61	9·08
November ...	7·06	6·87	6·03	8·50	9·94	6·66	5·85	12·35	10·58	5·33	10·89	6·78	6·79	6·79
December ...	11·61	10·91	9·95	16·50	19·27	11·62	25·85	13·13	15·26	25·40	15·52	25·10	15·29	9·81
TOTAL ...	90·24	97·87	125·65	191·25	158·32	95·79	135·05	94·00	89·94	124·44	91·16	98·56	65·64	65·61

APPENDIX *G.*

Annual Shade Temperature at Alor Star for the period from January to December, 1926.

Months. 1926.	Temperature.			
	Mean dry bulb.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Range.
January ...	80·1	91·0	74·1	16·9
February ...	80·8	94·3	73·8	20·5
March ...	83·9	95·5	76·2	19·3
April ...	84·7	94·3	78·8	15·5
May ...	83·2	92·4	79·8	12.6
June ...	81·6	89·9	78·9	11·0
July ...	81·7	90·3	78·4	11·9
August ...	80·6	88·9	78·2	10·7
September ...	80·6	88·6	78·4	10·2
October ...	79·8	86·7	77·7	9·0
November ...	81·4	88·9	77·5	11·4
December ...	78·0	86·6	74·6	12·0

APPENDIX *H.*

Statistics of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kedah.

Year.		Approximate number of articles passed through the Post.	Number of Registered Articles.		Number of Parcels.		Number of Insured Articles (Parcels and Letters.)			
			Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Value.	Despatched.	Value.
A. H.	A. D.							$ c.		$ c.
1340	1922	1,578,577	42,012	41,669	10,312	3,606	375	35,811 90	206	30,713 25
1341	1923	1,889,446	43,368	42,846	10,054	3,593	490	45,004 49	376	37,782 50
1342	1924	2,308,020	45,583	45,882	10,389	3,362	560	62,374 80	334	29,996 83
1343	1925	2,295,735	47,546	49,417	13,092	4,753	509	51,994 70	331	32,555 78
1344	1926	2,540,642	52,920	52,693	14,744	5,088	660	59,588 39	412	40,606 95

Year.		Amount of Money Order and Postal Order Transactions.	Received.	Expenditure.			Approximate number of Telegrams.			Telegraph and Telephone Lines.		
				Personal Emoluments.	Annually Recurrent.	Special. Expenditure.	Received.	Despatched.	Transit.	Line Mileage	Wire Mileage.	Number of Telephones.
A. H.	A. D.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.						
1340	1922	303,415 78	95,751 12	92,120 37	25,486 07	34,867 70	40,183	34,528	28,951	357	1,420	349
1341	1923	316,869 71	76,248 00	94,002 35	20,176 98	23,655 05	43,186	34,840	37,479	398	1,520	382
1342	1924	352,247 20	80,398 74	102,844 64	23,858 78	13,351 83	42,484	35,386	38,935	410	1,554	407
1343	1925	392,613 25	74,023 34	105,211 95	22,264 17	3,537 95	49,751	39,936	52,468	440	1,610	469
1344	1926	535,789 06	*103,520 59	109,893 26	19,827 20	20,685 02	55,991	44,551	58,903	460	1,700	517

* Excludes $5,381.38 Revenue Debit and $7,095.10 Police Revenue.

STATE OF PERLIS.

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STATE OF PERLIS.

ANNUAL REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1344 (22ND. JULY, 1925 TO 11TH. JULY, 1926.)

PREFATORY NOTE.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL.

1. Perlis is a small State, about 316 square miles in area, between the 6th and 7th parallels of latitude, the coast line running north-west and south-east.

On the west the State is bounded by a range of mountains running north and south which separate it from the Siamese province of Setul.

On the east the boundary is with the Siamese province of Nakawn Sritamarat and the Malay State of Kedah, and on the south with the State of Kedah.

The population is about 44,000, mainly Malays.

II—HISTORICAL.

2. After Siamese invasions and subsequent occupation of the country, which first took place in 1821 A.D., Perlis was made a separate State by the Siamese and an Arab named Syed Hussin, whose father had previously acquired the status of a local chief, was made Raja.

The present Raja, Syed Alwi ibni Almerhum Syed Safi, is the fourth who held that position under the suzerainty of Siam.

The Siamese interfered little in internal affairs until 1905 A.D. when the Raja applied for a loan and a European Adviser to aid him in putting the State's finances in order. Mr. Duke, who had previously served in the British Shan States, was appointed from Bangkok and acted as Adviser until the 15th July, 1909, when, in consequence of a treaty concluded between Great Britain and Siam on 10th March, 1909, whereby the suzerainty of Siam was exchanged for that of Great Britain, Mr. Duke handed over his duties to a British Adviser.

Mr. Meadows Frost, M.C.S., was the first to act in the new appointment.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1344.

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The Revenue for the year amounted to $594,098 on an Estimate of $441,040, and exceeded that of the previous year by no less than $123,482.

The progress in Revenue during the past 5 years is shown by the following figures:—

A.H.	$
1340	369,187.
1341	397,187.
1342	453,452.
1343	470,616.
1344	594,098.
1345 (Estimated)	536,670.

2. The Expenditure amounted to $565,071, including a sum of $50,000 repaid in reduction of the debt to the Government of the Federated Malay States which stood at the end of the year at $200,000 and at the time of writing stands at $150,000.

The Estimate was $563,004 and the Expenditure in 1343 was $441,825.

The slight excess over the Estimate is partly due to increased expenditure by the Chandu Department during the second half of the year, when Government took over the sale of chandu, not provided for in the Estimates, and partly to the fact that owing to the remarkable rise in Revenue, it was found possible to carry out services that had had to be omitted when the Estimates were framed.

Details are given in Appendices A and B.

3. A Statement of Assets and Liabilities at the end of the two years 1343 and 1344 is shown below:—

Assets.	At end of 1343.		At end of 1344.	
	$	c.	$	c.
Cash in Treasury	17,786	36	11,908	92
Cash in Bank Fixed deposit ...	...	...	50,000	00
„ current account ...	92,496	93	106,505	45
Investmetns	295,000	00	295,000	00
Advances	58,925	00	67,367	07
TOTAL ...	464,208	29	530,781	44

Liabilities.	At end of 1343.		At end of 1344.	
	$	c.	$	c.
Debt to F.M.S. Government ...	250,000	00	200,000	00
Deposits	15,102	24	54,594	94
Excess of Assets	199,106	05	276,186	50
TOTAL ...	464,208	29	530,781	44

Investments, which consist of Straits Settlements Government securities, are entered at face value.

A very considerable sum under Deposits will ultimately find its way to Revenue.

Of the surplus of $276,186.50 a further $120,000 will be required to complete schemes for water-supply.

II.—CUSTOMS AND HARBOURS.

A. CUSTOMS.

4. The total Revenue amounted to $218,421, an increase of some $58,000 on the revenue for the previous year.

The principal increases were under import duties on liquor and tobacco which were raised during the year, and under export duty on padi and rice and on tin-ore.

The principal items were:—

	1343.	*1344.*
	$	$
Import duty on liquor ...	27,045	35,745
" tobacco ...	32,715	52,100
Export duty on poultry ...	6,265	6,147
" padi and rice ...	20,175	33,742
" tin ore ...	42,634	64,245
" rubber ...	8,595	9,563
" fish ...	4,337	4,337

5. The amount of dutiable articles imported is given below:—

			1343.	1344.
Tobacco (pikuls)	...	...	1,362	538
Cigars (lbs.)	...	...	116	314
Cigarettes (lbs.)	...	...	26,694	34,069
European spirits (gallons)		...	1,256	1,416
Chinese spirits (gallons)		...	2,678	3,264
Beer, Cider etc. (gallons)		...	1,741	2,580
Kerosine oil (gallons)		...	60,864	90,960
Petroleum (gallons) ...		...	27,864	30,324

6. The quantity of the principal articles exported is given hereunder:—

			1343.	1344.
Tin-ore (pikuls)	...	...	5,623	6,706
Padi and rice (koyan)		...	3,867	5,738
Fish (pikuls)	...	...	5,064	5,488
Poultry ...	...	...	62,652	61,469
Eggs ...	...	...	2,655,792	2,701,390
Rubber (pikuls)	...	...	3,231	3,674
Cattle (head)	...	...	258	604
Sheep and goats (head)		...	754	489
Hides (pikuls)	...	...	189	231
Copra (pikuls)	...	...	1,338	2,288
Betel-nut (pikuls)	...	...	670	734
Guano (tons)	...	...	1,701	4,807

Other exports include tapioca flour, ataps, firewood and honey. Most of the exports go to Penang by rail or junk.

B. Marine and Harbours.

7. There were 94 calls by steam vessels. Junks entering increased from 343 in 1343 to 388 and tonnage increased from 7,172 to 8,437. Small boats entering decreased from 807 to 533. Calls by motor-boats amounted to 146.

The figures for vessels leaving are identical with those entering.

8. Lights were maintained at Kuala Perlis and at Kuala Sanglang.

9. Fishing licences were issued for 204 *belat pandak* (200), 25 *belat panjang* (30), 13 deep-water *pukat* (16) and 124 in-shore *pukat* (112); 761 boats (765) were registered. Figures for 1343 are given in brackets.

10. Ten prosecutions were brought in matters relating to Customs, with 9 convictions, and 8 prosecutions relating to Harbours all of which were successful.

11. Expenditure by the Customs and Harbours Department amounted to $12,002. Enche Muhammad Arshad bin Che Mat was in charge of the Department and performed the duties of Registrar of Imports and Exports throughout the year.

III.—LANDS AND MINES.

12. The total Revenue amounted to $95,246 on an Estimate of $56,970, an increase of $35,732 over the figures for the previous year.

Land rents, recurrent, amounted to $33,224 and arrears collected to $16,738.

The serious arrears of land-rent outstanding mentioned in last year's report have been very largely reduced and are now of reasonable dimensions.

2,823 notices of demand for rent were issued during the year and 1,101 warrants of attachment.

A sum of $10,935 was collected on land held under temporary occupation licence. These temporary permits are being gradually replaced by permanent forms of title.

Survey fees amounted to $6,307.

There was a great demand for agricultural land throughout the year, and the amount realised by sale rose from $6,451 in 1343 to $17,792.

13. The office of Inspector of Lands was revived during the year and has proved an unqualified success. Most of the time of the office has been occupied to date with the collection of arrears of rent and with the investigation of occupation of State Land without authority. A large amount of valuable work has been achieved without recourse to the Courts.

A register of rubber holdings was completed.

Syed Hassan bin Syed Zain was appointed Inspector of Lands.

14. Mines Revenue amounted to $3,161, of which $2,516 was rent and $412 survey fees.

Ten prospecting licences were issued, 5 mining licences and 12 mining certificates.

15. The padi crop was estimated to be 9,005,688 gantangs. The estimated area planted is given as 48,854 relongs of which only 225 relongs produced dry (hill) padi.

The average yield was 184 gantangs a relong.

This is a distinct advance on the previous year which produced 6,722,400 gantangs from 44,951 relongs, average 150 gantangs a relong.

16. Total expenditure on this office amounted to $22,627.

IV.—SURVEYS.

17. The Expenditure of the Department was $13,629 on an Estimate of $18,400. The figure for 1343 was $18,656.

18. Preliminary plans following demarcation were drawn in the Kedah District Survey Office, Alor Star, while the more rigorous drafting of the 2-chain sheets and the preparation of Titles were carried out in the Head Office, Kulim.

19. Trigonometrical stations at Gunong China and Bukit Pelari were occupied, which completes the field-work of the triangulation of the State.

No final surveys for titles were made.

20. 3,294 lots amounting to 7,812 acres, mainly in the coastal area, were demarcated as compared with 2,710 lots and 7,178 acres in 1343.

The total number of lots demarcated at the end of the year was 21,786.

21. 2,841 lots were plotted on preliminary plans and 1,595 added to the 2-chain sheets.

1,149 small grants were sent to the Land Office making a total of 4,973.

Blue prints, in lieu of tracings, for 4 mukims were prepared and sent to the Land Office for preliminary settlement.

Requisitions, indicating completion of preliminary settlement, for the survey of 2,398 lots were received from the Land Office, making a total of 6,917.

22. A State Map of Perlis (1925) was published during the year.

Major W. F. N. Bridges D.S.O. was in charge until the 9th month when Mr. W. J. C. Stevens returned from leave. The field-work was supervised by Mr. O. Watson, Assistant Superintendent, Alor Star, throughout the year.

A statement of figures and cost is given in Appendix C.

V.—STATE COUNCIL.

23. There were 38 meetings of the State Council, as against 34 in the previous year.

The following Enactments were passed:—

1. The Liquors Enactment, 1336, Amendment Enactment.

2. The Collection (in aid of Kedah) of Customs Duties Enactment.
3. The Limitation Enactment.
4. The Chandu Enactment 1338, Amendment Enactment.

VI.—AUDIT.

24. The work of auditing was carried out by two Senior clerks under the supervision of the Adviser during the first part of the year. Subsequently on the transfer of one Senior clerk to be Inspector of Lands, the Senior Audit clerk was assisted by two Junior Clerks, one in class II and one in class III of the Clerical Service.

25. Sixty eight regular audits of Offices were performed, representing approximately a quarterly examination, and 649 audits of out-station Police, Chandu, Customs and Municipal accounts, representing rather more than a monthly inspection.

26. A large number of surprise examinations were conducted by the Adviser.

27. The cost of the office, including salaries, was only $1,780, and the work of the clerks was consistently good.

VII.—POLICE AND CRIME.

A. Police.

28. Enche Mat bin Haji Kassim continued as Head of the Police Department.

The Head of the Police, in addition to ordinary Police duties, supervises the issue of timber passes, the Veterinary work, the registration of births and deaths, and the registration of vehicles.

29. Six Police Stations were maintained.

The strength of the Force at the end of the year was 70 of all ranks: with the exception of three Northern Indian Constables, a Siamese Constable and a Siamese Detective Corporal, the whole Force is Malay.

Twelve recruits, all Perlis born, were enrolled. It is still difficult to get literate recruits.

Discipline was much improved. Two cases were tried before the Courts resulting in dismissal in each case.

There were 4 dismissals, 3 resignations, 1 desertion and 2 deaths.

The health of the Force was good, except at Kaki Bukit, the mines village.

30. Eleven hundred and eighty four licences were issued under various Enactments as compared with 1,226 in 1343. The decrease is due to a large reduction in the number of dog-licences issued following a case of rabies against which stringent measures were adopted.

464 dogs were shot, in addition to 511 shot during the last 2 months of the previous year.

31. Considerable preliminary instruction in musketry was given and a course was fired by all ranks with creditable results.

32. The Revenue of the Department amounted to $8,966, an increase of $1,855 on the figure for the previous year. The principal increases were under registration of vehicles and issue of timber passes.

B. Crime.

33. Two hundred and eighty reports were received at the various stations, of which 195 were admitted and 85 were not proceeded with or were referred to the courts. Of the admitted reports, discoveries were made in 145 cases.

Fifty six reports of theft were admitted, with 33 successes. Three reports of cattle theft were admitted, with two successes. There were three reports of murder: arrest was effected in one case and a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder was sustained.

34. Three hundred and thirty two cases were sent for trial by the Courts, as against 284 in the previous year. There were 290 convictions and 42 discharges. Of the 12 cases tried by the Senior Court, 8 resulted in convictions. 461 persons were involved in these cases—23 in the Senior Court. 373 persons were convicted—15 in the Senior Court.

There has been little serious crime owing to the unexampled prosperity experienced during the year.

VIII.—JUDICIAL.

A. Courts.

35. The revenue collected in the Civil and Criminal Courts amounted to $18,077 as compared with $15,033 in 1343 and $9,696 in 1342. Expenditure was $11,826.

The Revenue of the Sheriah Court amounted to $1,534 ($1,373 in 1343).

36. The work done in the Courts is tabulated hereunder:—

CRIMINAL COURTS.

	Cases from 1343.	Instituted in 1344.	Disposed of in 1344.	Pending at end of 1344.
Appeal Court ...	...	23	23	...
Senior Court ...	9	12	20	1
Junior Court ...	14	374	384	4
Sheriah Court ...	5	17	15	7

CIVIL COURTS.

	Cases from 1343.	Instituted in 1344.	Disposed of in 1344.	Pending at end of 1344.
Senior Court (appeal)	1	36	35	2
Junior Court ...	24	579	580	23
Sheriah Court ...	11	82	76	17

37. Of 97 administration suits set down for hearing, 91 were disposed of before the end of the year.

38. Of 23 criminal appeals instituted in 1344, 9 were dismissed, 8 were allowed, and in 6 cases the decision of the Lower Court was varied.

Of 36 civil appeals instituted in 1344, 24 were dismissed, 8 were allowed, and in 4 cases the order of the Lower Court was varied.

There were 3 criminal appeals to the Raja's Court. Two were dismissed and in one case the sentence was varied.

There were 7 civil appeals to the Raja's court. All were dismissed.

B. PRISONS.

39. The Adviser is Superintendent of Prisons and has the assistance of a Gaoler.

There were 51 prisoners remaining in the Prison at the end of 1343. 109 were admitted during the year, including two women, 108 were released, 2 (women) were transferred, two died, one (working outside the gaol) escaped and 47 remained at the close of the year.

The escaped prisoner was recaptured and sentenced to a further term.

Discipline was good. Twenty three offences, of which only five were serious, and two offences by Warders were dealt with by the Superintendent.

40. Rice is purchased and milled in the gaol. 19,280 gantangs of padi, purchased during the year at a cost of $2,888, were milled and produced 9,382 gantangs of rice which was sold for $2,662.

Rice was supplied to the Hospital and to the Public Works Department as well as used in the Gaol.

Materials for manufactures were bought during the year at a cost of $1,500. Manufactures to the value of $2,709 were sold.

The work done inside the gaol included rice-milling, carpentry, basket and chick-making and licence and other notice-board making and writing.

A large amount of furniture for Government Departments was turned out. Owing to the scarcity of prisoners, much necessary extra-mural work had to remain undone, but as much as possible was achieved in the way of grass-cutting, scavenging, drain-clearing, water-carting, gardening and so forth.

41. The health of the prisoners was again very good.

The daily cost of diets works out at an average of 16 cents a head.

The total revenue collected was $5,714 ($5,123 in 1343), and the expenditure was $15,601 ($15,176 in 1343).

IX.—HEALTH AND CLIMATE.

A. Medical.

42. Mr. Abdul Wahab Khan was temporarily in charge of the Hospital for the first half of the year. He was replaced by Mr. V. Krishna Pillai who assumed duty on 1 Rajab (15th January, 1926).

The State Surgeon, Kedah, paid monthly visits to the Hospital.

43. The number of in-patients was 620 as compared with 590 in 1343 and 549 in 1342. Of these 43 were women.

The percentage of deaths was 6.93 (7.62 in 1343) or, if deaths within 48 hours are excluded, 4.35 (5.76 in 1343).

The daily average of patients was 28.31.

Of the 620 patients treated, 270 were Chinese, 239 Indians and 100 Malays.

1,637 specimens were examined in the laboratory (1,495 in 1343).

Principal diseases were malaria, venereal disease, dysentery, ankylostomiasis and ulcers, but the number of malaria cases was considerably less than in the previous year.

Malaria cases numbered 196 with 11 deaths, and there were 12 cases of phthisis with 4 deaths.

44. Out-door patients numbered 4,249. There has been a large decrease in the number of out-patients recently, and while a considerable number have come for treatment to the Residency, it is quite clear that the Hospital is not as popular as it should be. It has been decided to obtain from India the services of an Assistant Surgeon-in-charge, in the hope that more up-to-date methods may prove a remedy.

The Travelling Dispensary has again done most useful work.

The number of vaccinations performed was 2,884 as compared with 1,989 in 1343 and 1,641 in 1342. Of these 2,665 were successful.

The campaign against yaws was continued. The total number of neo-salvarsan injections was 1,363 (836 in 1343) of which 898 were for yaws and 465 for veneral disease.

45. Revenue amounted to $1,241 and expenditure to $20,143.

One case was sent to the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, where there are now 17 Perlis patients.

B. Vital Statistics.

46. Eight hundred and nine births were registered during the year, of which 701 were Malays, 81 Chinese, 23 Siamese and 4 Southern Indians.

425 were males and 384 females.

The figure for Malay births is above the average.

Seven hundred and sixty seven deaths were registered, 601 Malays, 117 Chinese, 20 Siamese, 26 Southern Indians and 3 Northern Indians.

441 were males and 326 females.

232 persons died over 50 years of age, 187 between 30 and 50, 136 between 10 and 30, 107 between 1 and 10 years and 105 infants under 12 months.

The figure for Malays is below the average.

The population of the State, based on the 1921 census, is approximately 44,000; of these some 39,000 are Malays.

C. Veterinary.

47. 4,823 licences for cattle were issued during the year.

No cattle were imported, owing to movement restriction. Owing to similar restrictions, only 417 head of cattle—247 buffaloes and 170 bulls and cows—were exported after veterinary inspection. It has been necessary to restrict export of cattle as it is impossible owing to the prevalence of disease to obtain cattle from Siam to replace those exported.

A census of cattle was taken during the year. The total number was 11,808 of which 2,050 were buffaloes.

There was no epidemic during the year which is satisfactory to record in view of the prevalence of disease among cattle in Southern Siam.

48. No further case of rabies occurred, but considerable precautions were taken over the licensing of dogs of which 464 were shot making a total of 975 shot since the last case.

D. Rainfall.

49. The rainfall at Kangar totalled 59.43 inches (74.49 in 1343). The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was 2.75 inches on 26th September 1925.

A table is given in Appendix D.

X.—EDUCATION.

50. Nineteen schools, including schools for girls at Arau and Kangar, were maintained. All schools were visited by the Adviser and the girls' schools by Mrs. Williams.

Two new schools were opened during the year, one at Jelempok (between Arau and the Kedah boundary) for boys and one at Kangar for girls.

The staff consisted of a Visiting Teacher, an Assistant Visiting Teacher, a Visiting Teacher, Koran, and 70 teachers including Teachers of the Koran.

Total expenditure amounted to $27,366 on an estimate of $29,026. Expenditure in 1343 was $22,133.

The number of school-children on the Register at the end of the year was 1,981, an increase of 155 on the figure for the previous year.

The percentage of attendance was 84 and of attendance at Koran classes 85.

51. Vernacular instruction is given up to the 5th standard. 66 boys passed this standard at the annual examination, as compared with 77 in 1343, but the standard of examination was considerably higher.

Seven boys are studying at the Penang Free School at Government expense. Two lads were sent to study at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, and are full of enthusiasm after a first term there. It is hoped to send others in the near future.

About 800 school-children attended the King's Birthday Parade and gave an exhibition of physical drill.

XI.—CHANDU MONOPOLY.

52. The total amount of chandu sold was 19,314 tahils, the profit on sale being $195,863 (17,946 tahils and $178,804 in 1343).

Licences produced $3,833 and fines $436.

53. There were 28 prosecutions before the Courts, with 23 convictions.

54. Government took over the sale of chandu at the beginning of the 7th month (15th January, 1926). It is sold at six places by Government Clerks and all licensed retail shops are closed.

The change was accepted very quietly by the public, and the amount of chandu sold in the second half of the year almost exactly equals that sold during the first half.

The daily amount for individuals is rationed and sale is permitted only to male adult Chinese.

55. The total expenditure of the Department amounted to $6,377 as against $1,681 in 1343. In this sum are included the salaries of eight Clerks and 4 Revenue Officers for the half year as well as initial expenditure necessitated by the taking over of sale by Government.

Enche Wan Ahmad, State Treasurer, acted as Superintendent up to the third month (October, 1925) when he was sent to study in the Co-operative Societies Office in Kuala Lumpur. He was replaced by Tuan Syed Mustafa who acted for him until the tenth month (June, 1926) when he resumed duty.

XII.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

56. The following correspondence was dealt with at Kangar Post Office:—

Letters	54,119	
Registered Articles ...	3,091	
Parcels	707	
Insured Parcels ...	5	(value $177.10.)
C.O.D. Parcels ...	164	(trade charges $1,210 delivery fees $24).
Telegrams		
Despatched	2,093	
Delivered	1,911	

$29,262 worth of money and postal-orders were handled, an increase of about $10,000 on the previous year.

At Padang Besar Railway Station 25,833 letters were handled, 941 registered articles and 22 parcels. Telegrams were handled by the Railway Telegraph Office.

57. This Department is maintained by the Kedah Government which also controls the telephone system.

XIII.—MUNICIPAL.

58. The Board held 8 meetings at Kangar, 3 at Arau, 1 at Padang Besar and 4 at Kaki Bukit, the Mines village.

The usual matters were dealt with in these areas which were well kept.

Small brick incinerators were constructed at Arau and at Kaki Bukit which have proved most efficacious.

59. There were two prosecutions with 2 convictions.

Revenue amounted to $15,976 and Expenditure to $9,174, as against $15,097 and $7,705 in 1343. Increased services were granted by the Board during the year but further increase is still necessary.

Enche Muhammad Arshad bin Che Mat, Collector of Customs, continued to officiate as Chairman throughout the year.

Thanks are due to the unofficial members of the Board in the various areas for their valuable assistance.

XIV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

60. The total expenditure of the Department amounted to $237,127 on an estimate, including supplementary and special votes, of $256,199.

Personal Emoluments accounted for $14,667 and other charges for $1,320.

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE.

A. Roads, Streets and Bridges.

61. Expenditure was $44,339. The fact that a sum of $1,861 was unexpended is mainly due to slow supply of metal.

34¾ miles of metalled road were maintained at a cost of $1,090 a mile.

$2,005 was expended on the up-keep of unmetalled roads and paths of which there are 29¼ miles.

B. BUILDINGS AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

62. The total number of buildings in the State was 137, which were up-kept at a cost of $5,574. 9 new buildings were added during the year.

A sum of $5,800 was spent on Minor Works.

38 miles of rivers and canals were cleaned, and five irrigation dams were completed.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

63. Regrading and deepening was carried out on the Simpang Ampat-Arau and Utan Aji canals.

64. Cooly lines were erected for the Department on the new Bukit Ketri-Chuping road.

65. A girls' school was built at Kangar, a new boys' school at Mata Ayer, and a teacher's house at Kangar.

The servants' quarters at the Hospital were extended.

66. 1¾ miles of earth-work were completed of a new road from Arau to join the Kedah-Siam main road. A sum of $7,073 was expended. Work is progressing as funds permit.

Metal was supplied to the new Bukit Ketri-Chuping road and was ready for laying at the close of the year.

Permanent irrigation dams on the Sungei Arau and at Batu Lada, Arau, were nearly completed at the end of the year. Dams were also begun at Besri and Bukit Ketri. All these have since been completed.

Quarters for Chandu Clerks were completed at Padang Besar, Kaki Bukit, Kuala Sanglang and Kuala Perlis.

The halting bungalow at Kuala Perlis was moved to a more suitable site—incidentally the one originally selected by the local Headman.

67. The principal work of the year was the water-supply to Kangar. By the end of the year the impounding dam, filter and guide wall at headworks had been completed, 75 per cent of the pipes and fittings had arrived and been laid, and caulking and the distribution system were well in hand. The plates for the service tank in the town were ready and the foundations for the tank pillars were completed. A sum of $104,709 was spent out of an estimate of $112,000 for the completed work.

Cost rather exceeded the original estimate owing to (a) the amount of blasting required at the dam, (b) the site

for the filter requiring more preparation than anticipated, (c) difficulties of transport particularly in the wet weather, and (d) delay caused by sickness among coolies working at headworks. 58 coolies were employed. There was a good deal of sickness at headworks but there were no deaths. The pipe line is 9¼ miles in length, 4½ miles in jungle, 1¾ miles across padi fields and 3 miles along the road to the town of Kangar. 6-inch and 4-inch pipes are being used and estimated supply in the driest weather is 100,000 gallons a day.

At the time of writing the supply to Kangar has been opened. It is proposed to extend the supply to Arau and to construct a storage reservoir at headworks.

Mr. C. R. Savege continued in charge of the work and was assisted during the last 2 months of the year by Mr. F. W. Capper as Overseer, who had been sent to study water-supply at Sungei Patani in Kedah.

68. The average labour force of the Department was 127. Health was generally good.

Mr. G. T. F. White continued as Assistant Engineer until the end of the year, when he was transferred to Kedah.

The State Engineer, Kedah, Major W. R. Sanguinetti O.B.E., continued to advise on more important matters and his advice during the construction of the pipe water-supply has been invaluable.

XV.—GENERAL.

69. His Highness the Raja celebrated his 45th Birthday in November, 1925, and completed 22 years as Raja during the year.

His Highness enjoyed excellent health and presided at every meeting of the State Council throughout the year.

70. His Highness paid a private visit to Kuala Lumpur in August and attended the Armistice Day Parade at Penang in November, 1925.

71. The King's Birthday was celebrated on June 3rd, 1926, by a Parade of Police, a display of physical drill by some 800 Malay school-children, some excellent Swedish drill by Chinese school-children and by athletic sports.

72. The padi crop was an excellent one and specially selected seed imported from Krian proved most successful.

73. Enche Wan Ahamad, State Treasurer, was sent to study in the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Federated Malay States, Kuala Lumpur, for 7 months. On his return, he was appointed Registrar for the State and was engaged in the preparation of a draft Co-operative Societies Enactment, which has since been passed. Thanks are due to the Government of the Federated Malay States and, in particular, to Mr. A. Cavendish, M.C.S., the Registrar.

The year was one of unexampled prosperity for the State.

P. S. WILLIAMS,

Acting British Adviser, Perlis.

Kangar, 31st. October, 1926.

APPENDIX A.

Return of Annual Revenue Collected in the years A.H. 1342, 1343 and 1344.

Headings.	1342.	1343.	1344.
	$	$	$
Land	49,083	56,811	92 012
Mines	2,835	2,676	3,161
Forests	1,167	1,233	1,558
Customs	170,560	157,723	217,811
Chandu Monopoly	169,210	185,882	200,132
Farms and Licences	3,930	4,067	6,914
Harbours	2,464	2,300	2,272
Courts	9,696	15,033	18,077
Sheriah Court	1,589	1,373	1,534
Police	3,916	4,631	6,065
Veterinary	1,184	1,247	1,342
Municipal	13,369	15,097	15,976
Prison	4,255	5,123	5,714
Reimbursements	557	529	328
Miscellaneous	19,637	16,891	21,202
TOTAL ...	453,452	470,616	594,098

APPENDIX *B*.

Return of Annual Expenditure incurred in the year A.H. 1342, 1343 and 1344.

Headings.	1342.	1343.	1344.
	$	$	$
His Highness the Raja ...	21,360	25,560	25,560
Office Raja and Adviser ...	14,502	15,886	14,217
Treasury	3,766	4,213	4,114
Audit Office	1,824	1,956	1,780
Courts	10,228	11,190	11,826
Sheriah Court	4,070	4,292	4,607
Police	27,009	27,500	30,518
Lands and Mines	12,471	14,369	17,095
Surveys	19,645	17,735	14,709
Penghulus	5,152	5,328	5,532
Prison	13,241	15,177	15,601
Medical	17,109	18,511	20,143
Veterinary	396	788	1,083
Telephones	120	48	...
Education	19,622	22,133	27,366
Customs and Harbours ...	9,055	12,957	12,002
Municipal	7,958	7,705	9,174
Chandu Monopoly	1,649	1,681	4,823
Mosques	3,270	3,504	3,681
Political Pensions	11,200	11,062	11,052
Retired Allowances	799	897	1,318
Interest on loans	16,000	12,954	8,899
Miscellaneous	25,564	30,683	23,697
Public Works	90,532	111,515	224,038
Special Votes	4,614	14,181	22,236
Repayment of Loans	100,000	50,000	50,000
TOTAL ...	441,156	441,825	565,071

APPENDIX C.

Progress and Cost return of Survey Field Work for the year 1344 A.H.

Nature of Survey.	Chains Measured.		Stones planted.	Lots.	Relongs.	Acres.	Cost per chain.	Cost per relong.	Cost per lot.	Total field cost.	Remarks.
	Lines.	Offsets.									
							$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Trigonometrical ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212 31	Gunong China and Bukit Pelari.
Small Agricultural ...	40,549	168	7,001	3,286	10,362	7,369	0 15	0 59	1 86	6,117 72	
Mining ...	1,204	...	168	8	624	443	0 42	0 90	70 65	565 22	
Amendment ...	885	...	104	...	...	...	0 36	...	...	313 79	
Connection ...	118	...	118	...	...	...	0 19	...	...	23 03	
Total ...	42,756	168	7,391	3,294	10,986	7,812	0 16	0 65	2 19	7,232 07	
Total Demarcation 1343	40,772	277	8,329	2,710	10,096	7,178	0 20	0 81	2 76	8,164 84	

APPENDIX *D.*

Rainfall, Kangar.

Months.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
July ...	7·15	6·15	7·98	7·09	5·03
August ...	9·73	11·70	5·56	11·81	9·97
September ...	17·69	13·32	16·79	8·95	5·08
October ...	8·04	14·55	14·28	8·80	8·92
November ...	7·07	6·90	12·86	6·10	6·29
December ...	0·22	5·03	5·49	1·49	3·17
January ...	3·14	1·50	0·71	1·76	0·10
February ...	4·51	1·67	2·04	0·90	1·31
March ...	12·61	1·62	1·14	5·79	1·98
April ...	5·39	7·69	5·55	8·41	3·16
May ...	9·34	7·00	8·68	5·50	9·02
June ...	4·37	4·97	4·62	7·89	5·40
Total ...	89·26	82·10	85·70	74·49	59·43

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UNFEDERATED MALAY STATES

(Under British Protection)

REPORTS FOR 1927*

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JOHORE

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1927

BY

G. E. SHAW
Acting General Adviser

SINGAPORE:
Printed at the GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, SINGAPORE,
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1928

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF JOHORE FOR THE YEAR 1927

I.—FINANCIAL

The Revenue for 1927 amounted to $18,239,023 as compared with $18,781,565 for 1926 and $15,884,592 for 1925. The estimated revenue for the year was exceeded by $3,708,323.

2. As compared with 1926 there was a net decrease of $542,542. There were increases under all the main Heads of Revenue except under Customs and Licences which showed decreases of $1,285,521 and $346,539 respectively. The comparative receipts as shewn by the Treasury Books for 1926 and 1927 under the larger items were as follows:—

	1926	*1927*	*Increase*	*Decrease*
	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue ...	2,173,477	2,380,293	206,816	—
Customs—				
Copra, etc. ...	269,275	224,025	—	45,250
Rubber ...	3,363,680	2,090,245	—	1,273,435
Tobacco ...	1,424,835	1,453,120	28,285	—
Spirits ...	1,012,044	962,009	—	50,035
Petroleum ...	322,130	372,553	50,423	—
Iron Ore ...	125,050	181,431	55,381	—
Licences—				
Chandu Revenue ...	5,735,760	5,388,749	—	347,011
Posts and Telegraphs ...	192,218	238,299	46,081	—
Interest ...	604,323	719,292	114,969	—
Municipal ...	705,535	838,516	132,981	—
Land Sales ...	696,775	1,136,899	440,124	—

The increase under Land Revenue was principally under Land Rents (Recurrent) which amounted to $2,164,835 against $1,971,558 in the previous year.

The decrease in rubber duty was due to the lower price of the commodity combined with a lower percentage of release.

Chandu Revenue shows a diminution of $347,011. Under Posts and Telegraphs the increase was practically all due to increased Telephone receipts which rose from $50,523 in 1926 to $81,389.

Interest on Investments accounted for the increase under Interest.

The largest increase under Municipal was in receipts from Electric Lighting Charges, *viz.*, from $74,013 to $131,646, the reason being that Charges were made for Street Lighting and other supplies to Government Departments formerly supplied free.

The increase under Land Sales was entirely under Premia on Grants.

3. The percentage contributions of the principal Heads of Revenue to the total revenue (exclusive of Land Sales) for the years 1923—27 were as follows:—

	1923	*1924*	*1925*	*1926*	*1927*
Lands and Forests ...	14·9	16·4	14·5	12·8	14·8
Customs ...	35·8	33·0	37·2	39·8	34·5
Licences ...	37·5	36·4	33·3	35·7	35·7
Other Revenue ...	11·8	14·2	15·0	11·7	15·0
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

EXPENDITURE

4. The total expenditure in 1927 was $15,348,473 as compared with $18,099,232 for 1926 and an estimate of $15,828,240.

5. In comparing the expenditure for 1926 and 1927 the contributions to the Opium Reserve Replacement Fund in these years should be deducted. When this is done the real net expenditure for 1927 was $14,098,475 as compared with $12,200,734 for 1926.

Expenditure under Pensions was $344,007, an increase of $113,274 over 1926 and $90,330 over the estimate: this was due to the operation of the Pensions (Gratuities) Enactment which only came into force towards the end of 1926. Personal Emoluments increased by $523,627 to $3,836,077 but were $146,378 under the estimate. Expenditure under Other Charges was $2,727,270 an increase of $629,045 over 1926 and $162,496 over the estimate: the excess over the

estimate was due to an additional charge of $175,874 for the supply of Chandu received in 1926.

Under Miscellaneous Services there was an increased expenditure of $103,443 over 1926 and an excess of $92,321 over the estimate. A contribution of $100,000 to the Malayan Flood Relief Fund is however included in the expenditure under this head as also a loss of $32,430 on Remittances to the Crown Agents and Sale of Investments. Under Public Works Annually Recurrent, expenditure increased by $100,742 and exceeded the estimates by $24,858 due to repairing Flood damages.

Expenditure on Public Works Special Services was $1,451,170 more than in 1926 but $770,448 under the estimate. Purchase of Land expenditure exceeded the estimate by $61,839 but was $1,014,385 less than in 1926.

Investments

6. During the year £466,666.13.4 ($4,000,000) was remitted to the Crown Agents for investment. A low rate of exchange ruled for the most part of the year and a loss of $18,973.21 was incurred on one remittance made in August. Investments on account of Surplus Funds in Sterling Securities on 31st December, 1927 amounted to $10,337,396 as compared with $10,844,054 on 1st January, 1927. During the year Sterling Investments to the value of $1,249,998 were transferred from Surplus Funds Investments to the Opium Reserve Replacement Fund. Investments in Straits Settlements Government Securities remained at the same figure, *viz.*, $1,486,532 and local Fixed Deposits amounted to $7,500,000 at the end of the year.

The Opium Reserve Replacement Fund Investments increased from $6,119,922 on 1st January, 1927 to $7,704,199 on 31st December, 1927: all in Sterling Securities.

The total investments held by the Government on 31st December, 1927 amounted to $27,028,127.

7. The Surplus at the end of the year amounted to $20,826,058 as compared with $17,935,508 at the end of 1926. On the assets side of the Balance Sheet Cash including Cash in transit amounted to $6,156,997 of which $3,099,910.74 was held by the Crown Agents. Also on the Assets Side under Suspense a sum of $593,475 is shown representing a Temporary Investment made by the Crown Agents. The amounts outstanding under Advances and Loans were $154,672 and $107,652 respectively.

8. The following are shown in appendices:—

Appendix *A*.—Statement of Assets and Liabilities 1926 and 1927.

Appendix *B*.—Statement of Actual Revenue 1926 and 1927.

Appendix *C*.—Statement of Actual Expenditure 1926 and 1927.

Appendix *D*.—Statistical Return of Progress 1923 to 1927.

II.—TRADE

9. The total trade for the year 1927 shows a value of $126,828,445 (compared with $173,266,820 in 1926) constituted as follows:—

	1926	*1927*
	$	$
Imports	35,782,758	39,422,852
Exports	139,261,451	88,317,154
	175,044,209	127,740,006
Less Re-Exports ...	1,777,389	911,561
	173,266,820	126,828,445

Imports

10. The following table shows, under the main heads, the value for 1926 and 1927:—

		1926	*1927*
		$	$
Class I.	Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	18,870,490	23,809,484
II.	Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	2,597,532	2,411,915
III.	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	14,181,341	13,176,390
IV.	Coin and Bullion ...	133,395	25,063
		35,782,758	39,422,852

Exports

11. The following table shows a falling-off in the more important exports excepting iron-ore, timber and preserved pineapples:—

Articles	*1926 Quantity*	*1927 Quantity*	*How Counted*	*1926 Value*	*1927 Value*
	—	—	—	$	$
Arecanuts ...	216,471.70	171,066.66½	Pkls.	2,151,035	1,247,676
Copra ...	576,412.71	532,068.60½	,,	6,343,918	5,499,841
Pepper ...	17[illegible].53	202.28	,,	10,140	13,153
Gambier ...	18,606.84	19,138.07	,,	315,526	233,800
Coffee ...	201.68	560.19	,,	10,611	33,536
Rubber ...	1,010,685.99½	825,258.31	,,	119,580,069	69,084,686
Sweet Potatoes ...	21,466.12	17,870.30	,,	42,930	40,173
Tapioca ...	154,287.36	130,275.98	,,	796,203	534,700
Pineapples ...	26,930,686.—	24,455,378.—	Nos.	485,017	482,647
Preserved Pineapples	643,534.—	630,943.—	c/s.	3,372,251	4,480,605
Agricultural Produce ...	—	—	—	631,405	260,047
Timber ...	20,836.43	23,061.30½	Tons	1,089,742	1,291,420
Other Forest Produce ...	—	—	—	262,898	311,434
Tin ...	17,452.71	16,373.28½	Pkls.	2,518,656	2,356,495
Iron-ore ...	250,099.95	409,241.8	Tons	1,250,498	2,046,205
China Clay ...	337.25	824.04	,,	7,747	16,481
Wolfram ...	—	—	Pkls.	—	—
Marine Produce ...	—	—	—	144,317	83,221
Swine ...	1,518.—	4,029.—	Nos.	38,109	87,894
Cattle ...	14.—	4.—	,,	1,742	310
Poultry ..	1,714½	3,189½	Dozs.	17,604	31,970
Goats and Sheep ...	13	1	Nos.	230	5
Eggs ...	3,376,220.—	3,181,360.—	,,	123,519	121,457
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	67,284	50,398
			Total ...	139,261,451	88,317,154

III.—AGRICULTURE

12. The field staff of the Department consisted, at the end of the year, of the Inspector of Agriculture, six junior agricultural assistants, one probationer and eight sub-inspectors. Three agricultural apprentices were undergoing training at the Department of Agriculture, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Kuala Lumpur.

Rubber

13. Continued interest is being taken in the matter of soil conservation and improvement of poorer areas. Experiments with artificial fertilisers have continued on many

estates and give good promise. Ammonium Sulphate is at present receiving greatest attention. There is increasing demand for improved planting material by way both of seed selection and bud-grafting.

14. The export of rubber was 825,258 pikuls valued at $69,084,686. Percentage release for the year was 67½% of Standard Production.

Coconuts

15. Interest in this crop was well maintained. Production was somewhat below that of 1926. This, however, was to be expected as 1926 was an unusually good coconut year throughout the Peninsula. The export of copra (532,000 pikuls as compared with 576,000 pikuls in the previous year) was valued at $5,500,000 approximately. The highly productive coconut areas of the West Coast would benefit considerably from improved drainage. Action is being taken towards this end, natural drainage outlets being cleared of snags, but the process is necessarily slow.

Padi

16. The area recorded as planted with wet padi was 3,757 acres, and a yield of 167,840 gantangs was obtained. There were also 1,393 acres of hill padi, which produced 172,990 gantangs. Padi planting is on the decline. Suitable areas exist, but it is improbable that there will be any extension while other crops such as rubber and coconuts offer so much greater attraction. An attempt is being made to attract settlers to an area in the Endau District which has been proved suitable for wet rice cultivation.

Pineapples

17. The export of preserved and fresh fruits for the year was valued at somewhat more than $5,000,000. A new and well equipped factory has been opened in the centre of the most important producing area near the 11th mile, Kota Tinggi Road. One of the larger factories was damaged by abnormal floods and was put out of operation for some months. Cases of pines exported were 630,943 as compared with 643,534 in 1926. The decrease was doubtless due to flood effects.

African Oil Palm

18. There was a considerable increase effected during the year in the planted area. Large scale plantings now

extend to 5,100 acres, more than double the area under cultivation at the end of 1926. There are many projects for extension of this cultivation in Johore where suitable areas are available for alienation.

Other Crops

19. *Betel Nuts.*—The planted area is estimated at from 7,500 to 8,000 acres, and the export was 171,966 pikuls, valued at $1,247,677.

Tapioca.—The year's export (130,000 pikuls) was slightly less than that of 1926. About half of the total export comes from the Segamat District. Sixteen factories operated during the year.

Coffee.—The cultivation of coffee is attracting a little increased attention, especially on the West Coast. Tuba is another form of cultivation which is becoming more popular. Gambier does not now attract as it did. There are only about 4,000 acres under gambier now in the State. Nearly half of the export of gambier comes from the Kota Tinggi District.

Fruit.—Fruit cultivation, other than pineapples, is being extended slowly by small holders who find a ready market for their produce. The expansion of this industry is being encouraged.

Diseases and Pests

20. *Rubber.*—Mouldy Rot remains localised. Outbreaks were reported from ten estates. There were however no new centres of infection.

Pink disease has shown no signs of increase.

Die Back is common in South Johore, but the conclusion has been formed that this is almost entirely due to poor soil conditions.

Literature, in Malay and Chinese, dealing with plant disease was widely distributed during the year by the Inspector of Agriculture.

Coconuts.—There has been no marked increase in the mortality of palms round Benut. No serious outbreaks of Bud Rot have been recorded. The caterpillar *Setora Nitens* did damage in a few localities.

Oil Palm.—The chief pests of oil palm have been rats and porcupines. There is no doubt that cover crops such as *Calopogonium* make it extremely difficult to deal with the rat pest on oil palm estates.

IV.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

21. The usual work of the supervision of Chinese women and girls was carried out.

22. Six societies were exempted from registration, and 24 were registered. There are now 65 exempted and 152 registered societies in Johore.

Twenty-four Chinese schools were registered (twelve boys' and twelve girls' schools). At the end of the year there were 108 registered schools.

Considerable and increasing activity was displayed during the year by Chinese secret societies.

23. The number of labourers employed in each of the last three years, according to returns furnished to the Controller of Labour, was—

	1926	*1927*
Indians	31,272	35,925
Chinese	19,006	16,055
Javanese	6,248	5,486
Others	1,121	801

At the end of the year the supply of labourers appeared to be adequate. There was no excess. Labourers discharged from Estates had little difficulty in finding work elsewhere.

24. Over fifty Indian vernacular schools were maintained on Estates at the end of the year. Thirty of these were registered. The health on Estates was fair, the death rate was very slightly higher than in 1926. Forty-nine Estate Hospitals were maintained. The Government District Hospitals are also largely used for treatment of Estate labourers. Housing and Sanitary conditions on the large estates are generally good.

On the 1st July Mr. H. T. W. Oswell, Malayan Civil Service, took over charge of the Labour Department from Mr. G. S. Hellings, Malayan Civil Service, who, until that date, had combined the functions of Protector of Chinese and Controller of Labour.

V.—COUNCIL OF STATE AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

25. The Council of State met on six occasions and the following Enactments were passed:—

1. The Expropriation of Malay Grant 226 Enactment, 1927.
2. The Johore Military Forces Enactment, 1915, Amendment Enactment, 1927.
3. The Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment, 1923, Amendment Enactment, 1927.
4. The Johore European Volunteer Enactment, 1925, Amendment Enactment, 1927.
5. The Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, Incorporation Enactment, 1927.
6. The Lady Superior in Penang of the Society of Saint Maur Incorporation Enactment, 1927.
7. The Expropriation of Malay Grants 249 and 250 Enactment, 1927.
8. The Methodist Episcopal Location Board Incorporation Enactment, 1927.
9. The Town Boards Enactment, 1921, Amendment Enactment, 1927.
10. The Court Enactment, 1920, Amendment Enactment, 1927.
11. The Small Offences Enactment, 1913, Amendment Enactment, 1927.
12. The Excise Enactment, 1915, Amendment Enactment, 1927.
13. The Trade and Customs Enactment, 1924, Amendment Enactment, 1927.
14. The Rubber Dealers Enactment, 1921, Amendment Enactment, 1927.
15. The Agricultural Drains Enactment, 1927.
16. The Midwives Enactment, 1927.
17. The Vaccination Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1927.
18. The Co-operative Societies Enactment, 1927.
19. The Ports and Shipping Enactment, 1917, Amendment Enactment, 1927.

The Executive Council met on 49 occasions during the year.

VI.—CUSTOMS

26. The total gross revenue collected by the Department was $7,183,854.

Revenue by Districts, 1923 - 1927

Districts	*1923*	*1924*	*1925*	*1926*	*1927*
	$	$	$	$	$
Muar ...	740,883	711,486	1,759,927	2,034,360	1,182,827
Batu Pahat ...	548,541	560,800	871,718	904,692	855,090
Kukub ...	229,424	203,357	227,663	270,080	297,700
Johore Bahru	1,658,743	1,561,560	2,282,788	2,694,679	3,610,681
Kota Tinggi ...	346,338	437,600	461,924	606,132	677,641
Endau ...	136,727	145,302	152,599	139,658	139,398
Segamat ...	188,377	210,888	261,514	329,109	420,517
	3,849,033	3,830,993	6,018,133	6,978,710	7,183,854

Revenue by Productive Groups, 1923 - 1927

	1923	*1924*	*1925*	*1926*	*1927*
	$	$	$	$	$
Arecanuts ...	107,539	81,156	82,054	86,187	79,098
Copra ...	220,997	237,523	258,198	269,273	223,398
Gambier ...	31,497	51,090	41,509	17,806	13,067
Pepper ...	868	841	616	—	494
Pineapples ...	—	—	—	42,824	46,357
Rubber ...	1,306,123	1,473,613	3,038,328	3,363,680	3,371,285
Tapioca ...	72,774	70,766	64,503	39,248	22,328
Other Agricultural Produce	82,367	73,782	70,847	30,894	15,986
Forest Produce	83,294	77,281	71,059	79,276	93,055
Minerals ...	324,522	432,618	427,311	372,075	403,116
Marine Produce	16,844	17,331	13,996	15,290	8,222
Miscellaneous Produce ...	1,744	2,653	5,457	7,645	5,030
Alcoholic Liquor ...	435,604	443,112	797,069	909,007	964,326
Tobacco ...	615,885	655,255	972,619	1,313,098	1,456,233
Petroleum ...	97,145	113,000	169,938	322,130	365,529
Matches ...	61,383	59,454	92,632	107,793	114,989
Live Animals	1,847	1,651	44	—	—
Weighing fees	387,307	28,519	83	—	—
Tobacco Licences ...	1,263	1,448	1,870	2,484	1,341
	3,849,033	3,830,993	6,018,133	6,978,710	7,183,854

27. In the following table are shown the proportionate contributions made to the revenue by the various groups of the dutiable articles in the last five years (tobacco licences and weighing fees are not included):—

PERCENTAGE

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Arecanuts ...	3.11	2.14	1.07	1.24	1.10
Copra ...	6.39	6.25	4.17	3.86	3.11
Pepper ...	0.02	0.02	0.71	—	0.01
Gambier ...	0.91	1.37	0.01	0.26	0.18
Pineapples ...	—	—	—	0.61	0.65
Rubber ...	37.74	38.77	50.55	48.22	46.94
Tapioca ...	2.10	2.10	1.11	0.56	0.31
Other Agricultural Produce ...	2.38	1.94	1.21	0.44	0.22
Minerals ...	9.38	11.38	7.16	5.33	5.61
Forest Produce ...	2.47	2.03	1.22	1.14	1.30
Marine Produce ...	0.49	0.46	0.25	0.22	0.11
Miscellaneous Produce ...	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.06
Spirits Imports ...	12.59	11.66	11.79	13.03	13.43
Tobacco ...	17.80	17.24	16.22	18.82	20.27
Live Animals ...	0.05	0.04	0.01	—	—
Petroleum ...	2.81	2.97	2.85	4.62	5.09
Matches ...	1.77	1.56	1.57	1.54	1.61
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

EXPENDITURE

28. Total expenditure amounted to $204,948.51 of which Personal Emoluments accounted for $152,784.78 and Other Charges for $52,163.73. The increase over the 1926 figures of $170,355.39 is largely accounted for by additional expenditure incurred in strengthening the Preventive Branch.

PREVENTIVE BRANCH

29. In August attention was drawn somewhat urgently to the smuggling of rubber from Johore and it was decided by the Government to strengthen the Customs Department by borrowing four European Officers from the Federated Malay States Customs staff. Drastic reduction was made in the number of licensed Rubber Dealers (who in many localities provided cover for smugglers). A public proclamation was issued by His Highness the Sultan and was read at mosques and public places throughout the State, public meetings having been called for that purpose. A new and more facile system of rewards for information was introduced. An Advisory Committee was appointed to help in dealing

with smuggling and three new launches for inshore preventive work were purchased. By new legislation the maximum term of imprisonment for smuggling offences was raised from six months to two years; the powers of officers of the Preventive Branch were strengthened and the system of licensing boats was revised. The intensive campaign had good results and by the end of the year the Preventive Branch had established control. Six motor boats were captured and the best of them are now used for preventive purposes.

There has been, in the past, extensive smuggling into Johore of chandu, matches and other dutiable goods. Rubber Restriction has shown the way to the smuggling industry and its abrogation, when it comes, will by no means mean that the Preventive Branch may cease from, or even diminish, its activities. For offences not connected with rubber the Preventive Branch prosecuted 591 cases during the year and took 654 prisoners.

VII.—CHANDU DEPARTMENT

30. This Department is in charge of the Superintendent, Chandu Monopoly, who is also Commissioner of Trade and Customs. He is assisted by one European Inspector of Chandu Shops, the remainder of the staff consisting of Malays and Chinese.

31. The amount of chandu sold in 1927 was 500,500 tahils, of which 500,299 tahils were sold direct to the public from Government shops, and 201 tahils to Licensees. The total sales in 1925 were 423,659 tahils and in 1926 576,213 tahils. The nett revenue from the sale of chandu was $5,058,798 and from licences $12.

32. There are 39 shops for retail sale "off" and 18 "on" shops owned by the Government.

Two temporary licences were issued for shops at Segamat where no suitable premises for "on" shops were available during 1927. No other licences were issued.

The Preventive Branch prosecuted 306 cases of offences under the Opium and Chandu Enactment. In 267 cases convictions were obtained.

VIII.—EDUCATION

Vernacular Schools

33. Eighty-one Boys' Schools, 10 Girls' Schools and 31 Religious Schools were maintained with a total enrolment of 9,707 and 285 teachers. The average attendance was 80.3

per cent of enrolment. Twenty-five of the school buildings are still temporary structures.

The Malay Training College had an enrolment of 40 with 3 teachers.

34. ENGLISH SCHOOLS

Schools	Enrolment	Learning English	Masters	Percentage of attendance
English College ...	57	57	6	96.1
Bukit Zaharah ...	375	375	23	94.77
Muar ..	347	347	14	93.6
Batu Pahat ...	192	192	12	95.33
Segamat ...	54	54	3	93.6
	1,025	1,025	58	—

The corresponding totals for 1926 were:—

Enrolment 1,617; Learning English 1,294; Masters 70.

During the year the vernacular sides of the schools at Bukit Zaharah and Batu Pahat were definitely separated therefrom. This change accounts for the difference in total enrolment.

35. Owing to the small number of Cambridge candidates in the out-station schools, all candidates were concentrated at Bukit Zaharah. The results of the 1926 Cambridge examination (received in March) were as follows:—

School Certificate	... 3	passed	out of	7
Malayan Certificate	... 2	..	..	7
Junior under 16	... 2	..	..	5
Junior over 16	... 2	..	..	5

For the 1927 examinations there were only four candidates in the Senior and seven in the Junior Division.

36. The Arab Football Cup, for which the Johore English Schools compete annually, was won by the English College.

37. The Government maintains two Malay students at Hong Kong University in the engineering school and three more advanced students in England, two of whom are studying law, and one engineering.

38. The Board of Education met on 15 occasions.

39. Under the new scheme for grants-in-aid to Tamil schools Mr. VANKATA RAMAN was appointed Inspector. Twenty-six schools have been registered with a total enrolment of 446 pupils. There are thirty masters.

By the courtesy of the Director of Education, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, five Johore students have been attached to Singapore schools for Normal Training. A Hostel has been obtained and furnished in Singapore for the accommodation of these students.

IX.—FORESTS

EXPLORATION

40. A short examination of the land lying behind Labis was made and this area will be included in the Ma'okil reserve if it materialises. The forest here has contained very fine Chengal mixed with a large amount of Keruing and a moderate amount of Seraya and Meranti, but most of the large Chengal has been worked out.

A further inspection of the above area was undertaken from the Muar-Yong Peng Road, for a distance of from 5 to 7 miles from the road.

General inspection was also undertaken behind Sengkang of the Muar-Labis Road where the remains of some very fine Resak forest was found.

RESERVES

41. The Banang Reserve of 2,100 acres in Batu Pahat District was finally notified in January, 1927.

An area of 77,440 acres lying between Rengam Reserve, Gunong Belumut and the Kluang-Mersing Road was preliminarily notified during November. This area contains fine Chengal and Kapur forest.

EXPLOITATION

42.—(*a*) *Timber.*—The market price of timber remained high until towards the end of the year when a slight reduction took place, due, it is said, to the increasing use of reinforced concrete in Singapore.

The total amount of timber extracted during the year was 55,825 tons compared to 41,962 tons in 1926, an increase of 13,863 tons.

(*b*) *Firewood and Charcoal.*—The outturn of firewood for the year was 70,186 tons as compared with 42,732 tons in 1926, an increase of 27,454 tons.

The outturn of charcoal was 2,221 tons as compared with 1,503 in 1926, an increase of 718 tons.

(*c*) *Minor produce.*—No damar was collected departmentally during the year.

The quantity collected under licence showed a considerable increase. The total output was 376 tons as compared with 103 tons in 1926.

There was a trifling decrease in the outturn of rotans.

The revenue for the year amounted to $152,996 compared with $132,740 in 1926.

X.—GAME WARDEN

43. This department, which was instituted in 1925, consisted of a Game Warden and six Rangers, stationed at Kluang. The expenditure amounted to $10,275. Seventeen elephants found destroying crops and plantations were shot, and eighteen cases were brought under the "Wild Animals and Birds Protection Enactment". One man-eating tiger was shot by the Warden.

Fifty-five passes to destroy big game infesting estates were issued during the year.

XI.—JUDICIAL

Supreme Court

44. Ninety-five criminal cases and 50 criminal appeals were registered. Four Criminal Assizes were held at Johore Bahru, four at Muar and three at Batu Pahat.

One hundred and seventy-eight civil suits, 14 civil appeals, 174 administration suits and 129 miscellaneous were registered.

45. The Court of Appeal sat on five occasions.

Magistrates' Court

46. A compilation of the return of cases is given:—

	Criminal	*Civil*
Johore	3,320	403
Kota Tinggi	720	114
Kukub (including Benut) ...	592	66
Muar	3,157	499
Batu Pahat	1,800	408
Endau	345	40
Segamat	903	191
Kluang	876	82
	11,713	1,803

The Assistant Adviser, Kota Tinggi, visited Pengerang once a fortnight and held Court there.

The Kluang Court was conducted by the Second Assistant Adviser, Batu Pahat.

47. Progress has been made in construction of the new Law Courts at Johore Bahru and Muar. These buildings which will be completed in 1928 will supply a long felt want. The buildings now in use are by no means suitable.

48. Mr. JUSTICE REAY, Puisne Judge, Straits Settlements, continued to act as Judge during the year.

49. The new appointment of Registrar and Deputy Public Prosecutor was filled by Mr. R. MOOR, Malayan Civil Service. The duties of Assistant Registrar in each District were performed by the Assistant Advisers and in Mersing by Inche AWANG BIN OMAR.

XII.—LAND

50. The revenue for 1926 and 1927 was as follows:—

	1926	*1927*
	$	$
Rents—		
Land Rents, Recurrent ...	1,966,027	2,170,588
Land Rents, Annual Licences ...	24,588	36,292
Mining Rents	12,179	11,306
Rents of Government Plantation	363	239
Licences—		
Gravel, Stone, etc.	2,968	2,127
Mining	Nil	50
Prospecting	7,337	5,621
Fees—		
Miscellaneous	6,015	8,304
Notices, Warrants, etc. ...	8,996	11,585
Registration of Titles, etc. ...	21,490	20,104
Survey and Demarcation ...	114,452	120,304
Total ...	2,164,415	2,386,520

	1926	1927
	$	$
Land Sales—		
Premium on Agricultural Land	689,608	1,125,309
Premium on Mining Land ...	9,470	7,910
Total ...	699,078	1,133,219

Other sums collected in 1926 and 1927 but not credited as land revenue were—

	$	$
Fees—		
Rubber Dealers Enactment ...	124,966	124,681
Burials Enactment	600	500
Mineral Ores Enactment ...	—	600
Sale of Boundary Marks ...	8,139	9,050
Sale of Plans	2,684	2,365
Miscellaneous	9,592	832
Total ...	145,981	138,928
Grand total ...	3,009,474	3,658,667

51. Owing to short Survey Staff it was found necessary to close application books for land in March.

Registration

52. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown in the following table:—

Land Enactment

	1926	1927
Number of Grants registered ...	982	983
Number of transfers registered ...	1,732	1,297
Number of charges registered ...	531	737
Other transactions	1,304	1,179

Mining Enactment

	1926	1927
Mining Leases issued	10	2
Mining Certificates issued ...	25	28
Prospecting Licences	51	62
Other transactions	24	18
Value of stamps affixed on instruments	$119,280	$92,344

53. In connection with the Mukim Registers and Surat Sementara under Land Rule 7 the following transactions were registered:—

	1926	1927
Mukim Registers	2,683	2,126
Surat Sementara	8,079	6,915
Miscellaneous transactions ...	1,062	2,415
Total ...	11,824	11,456

Mukim Registers

54. Except in the Segamat and Batu Pahat Districts little progress was made towards completion of Mukim Registers. For the very large arrears of work which have to be tackled in Johore the Survey Staff is short, competent Malay Subordinate Surveyors being notably lacking.

General

55. The application books for State Land were closed early in the year for all Districts except Endau. There is much confusion relative to unsatisfied applications for land and a great deal of hard work is before the Land Office. During the past five years the urgency of Rubber Restriction has prevented systematic work by Land Offices in the direction of alienation under permanent title.

56. At the close of the year the Register of Foreign Companies showed that 135 such companies were in operation in the State.

57. The total area of land alienated on the 1st January, 1928 was 1,044,444 acres. This includes a total area of 337,000 acres occupied under approved applications.

XIII.—MARINE

58. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all Ports of the State during the year was as follows:—

	Vessels Entered		Vessels Cleared	
	Number	*Tonnage*	*Number*	*Tonnage*
Ocean-going steamers ...	71	216,231	71	216,231
Coasting steamers ...	3,973	199,489	3,973	199,487
Sailing vessels ...	8,052	160,392	8,118	158,993

These figures show a total increase of 66,667 tons entered and cleared as compared with 1926.

There was again a large increase in the number and tonnage of Japanese ocean-going steamers calling at Batu Pahat to load iron-ore. These vessels load their cargo from lighters at the entrance of the river, and thus no wharf dues are paid.

59. The growth of the maritime trade of the State during the last five years is shown as follows:—

	Total tonnage entered	*Total tonnage cleared*
1923 ...	356,393 gross tons	355,692 gross tons
1924 ...	401,878½ ,, ,,	403,245½ ,, ,,
1925 ...	510,835 ,, ,,	511,928 ,, ,,
1926 ...	544,670¼ ,, ,,	539,487¼ ,, ,,
1927 ...	576,111½ ,, ,,	574,712½ ,, ,,

Revenue

60. The total Revenue received by the Marine Department from all sources during 1927 was $50,570.41 as compared with $46,339.52 in 1926, an increase of $4,230.89.

Boat and fishing licences show a substantial increase over the previous year.

Lights and Buoys

61. All lights and buoys were maintained in good condition.

The steel structure of the outer light at Kuala Benut was renewed. A new A. G. A. flashing light similar to those at Benut and Pontian was erected at Kuala Senggarang. The Kuala Muar lightbuoy was thoroughly overhauled and replaced in position, and the buoys marking shoals in Muar River were renewed. The erection of the proposed lighthouse on Tanjong Tenggaroh, which has been under consideration, was approved and the work will be put in hand during the present year. This lighthouse has long been needed.

Government Wharves

62. The Government wharf at Kukub was re-constructed, and extensions and improvements to the Muar wharves and Godowns were made with resulting improvements in berthing vessels and dealing with cargo. Work was also started on the extension to the Government wharf at Batu Pahat.

Boat Licences

63. In order to tighten up the Law regarding licensing of boats, with a view to the prevention of smuggling, the Ports and Shipping Enactment was amended in 1927. Formerly only such boats as plied for hire were required to be licensed. The amendment provides for the licensing of all boats over 15 feet in length, gives additional powers to the Port Officer to confiscate unlicensed boats, and makes it unlawful to construct boats with double bottoms or to remove or alter any number or mark placed upon a boat for identification purposes. The Harbour Masters at Johore Bahru, Batu Pahat and Muar made extensive searches in all rivers and parits along the coast with a result that a large number of unlicensed boats were found and dealt with.

General

64. Work was commenced in November, 1927, on dredging the entrance to Sungei Segget, Johore Bahru which had silted up badly since the completion of the Causeway in 1923. A long "bar" of mud had formed, completely blocking the channel leading to the Lock. The Singapore Harbour Board dredging plant was hired and the greater part of the work was completed before the end of the year. The cost of this work is being shared by the Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements and Johore.

XIV.—MEDICAL

Vital Statistics

65. The number of births registered was 16,324 compared with 14,883 in 1926. The number of deaths registered was 15,142 against 12,740 in 1926. On an estimated population

of 332,337 the birth-rate was 50.35 per mille, and the death-rate 46.71 per mille, the corresponding rates for 1926 being 46.07 and 39.44. The highest birth-rate was in the Batu Pahat District (69.41). The lowest in the Endau District (29.04). The population of the Batu Pahat District is largely composed of immigrant Malays. Endau District contains most of the Chinese tin mining population.

66. The infantile mortality was 255.76 per mille as against 213.26 per mille in 1926. Deaths from convulsions amounted to 3,096.

Zymotic Diseases

67. The following table gives statistics of Zymotic diseases and deaths resulting therefrom during the year:—

Disease	*Cases*	*Deaths*
—	—	—
Plague	—	—
Cholera	5	4
Small-pox	26	8
Chicken-pox	62	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	3	2
Measles (including German Measles)	168	1
Enteric Fever	68	21
Erysipelas	20	4
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica ...	2	2

Special Diseases

68. *Ankylostomiasis.*—Nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-four cases with 163 deaths. In 1926 there were 6,050 cases with 93 deaths.

Beri-beri.—Two thousand one hundred and fifty-nine cases with 272 deaths. In 1926 there were 1,508 cases with 215 deaths.

Dysentery.—Four thousand two hundred and fifty-seven cases with 243 deaths. In 1926 there were 3,203 cases with 291 deaths.

Diarrhoea.—Three thousand and seventy-one cases with 174 deaths. In 1926 there were 2,715 cases with 117 deaths.

Malarial Fever.—Forty-seven thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven cases with 1,314 deaths. In 1926 there were 39,839 cases with 800 deaths.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Eight hundred cases with 286 deaths. In 1926 there were 848 cases with 251 deaths.

Pneumonia.—Six hundred and thirty-nine cases with 304 deaths.

Yaws.—The total number of injections given in Government Hospitals was 3,010, of which 2,048 were for new, and 962 for old cases. The number of injections in 1926 was 3,579.

Hospitals

69. The existing Government Hospitals were maintained. Admissions were 32,147 compared with 27,489 in 1926. On the 31st December, 1926 there were 1,243 patients remaining, and of the total 27,596 were discharged, 32 were transferred, 308 absconded, 2,742 died, and 1,469 remained at the end of the year. The percentage of deaths to the total treated was 8.53.

Out-Patients

The number of out-patients treated at the various stations was 39,362, the attendances being 80,077. The figures for the previous year were 31,586 and 46,395.

Maternity Wards

70. Maternity cases admitted to Government Hospitals were 294 as against 284 in 1926 while 613 cases were treated in their own homes, compared with 311 in 1926. During the year 37 certified midwives were practising in the State, and 10 Probationers were undergoing training.

Mental Hospital

71. The number of patients remaining on the 31st December, 1926, was 221, and there were 124 admissions in 1927, making a total of 345. Of these 52 were discharged, 2 were transferred, 3 absconded, 48 died, and 240 (194 males and 46 females) remained at the close of the year.

Leper Asylum

72. There were 73 lepers in the Asylum at the end of the year, and 9 females in the camp at Singapore. Forty-two were receiving the Tai Fong Chee treatment, and it is stated that 20 of them showed signs of slight improvement.

Vaccinations

73. The number of vaccinations performed during the year was 22,812, compared with 12,021 in 1926.

Meteorological

74. *Rainfall.*—The highest rainfall for the year was recorded at Sungei Burong Estate, Kukub District, 160.94 inches and the lowest at Tambang Estate, Segamat District 80.02 inches.

The following observations were made at Government Hospitals:—

Johore Bahru (South)	...	...	104·67 inches
Kota Tinggi (South-east)	...	...	129·10 ,,
Kukub (South-west)	...	...	107·18 ,,
Batu Pahat (West)	...	...	97·26 ,,
Kluang (Central)	...	...	133·42 ,,
Mersing (East) ...	...	...	151·22 ,,
Muar (North-west)	...	...	105·94 ,,
Segamat (North-east)	...	...	119·84 ,,

Temperature.—The highest maximum temperature recorded was 98° F. at Kukub on the 5th June, and the lowest minimum 68° F. at Kota Tinggi Hospital on the 21st April.

Health Department

75. The general health of the State has been satisfactory. There were six outbreaks of small-pox which yielded at once to control and served to insure a very complete vaccination of the whole population.

There was a serious outbreak of beri-beri in the Segamat District in November. There were less serious outbreaks of the same disease in the Endau District in September and October. Parboiled rice was distributed free and instruction was given to the population by a Malay Apothecary with the result that conditions rapidly improved. At the end of the year there were no new cases.

Five deaths occurred from cholera early in the year. These were the result of an epidemic mentioned in last year's report.

During the year a sum of $52,840 was spent by the Anti-Malarial Board on oiling, draining and other such measures. Doubtless as a result of the floods of December and January there was a considerable increase in the incidence of Malaria.

Estates

76. There are 26 qualified medical practitioners resident in the State and 10 more who, though residing outside, practise within the State. The minimum number of visits to Estates is fixed by the Government and depends on the size of the Estate and its sick rate.

The Government Health Officers visited 95 Estates during the year and made many recommendations, to which effect was in every case given, for the improvement of Estate sanitation.

Financial

77. The expenditure on Personal Emoluments and Other Charges came to $777,765, compared with $664,543 in 1926. Revenue amounted to $69,522.

XV.—MILITARY

78. The total strength of the Forces at the end of the year was 632, being 24 short of the authorised strength. The signal section has increased to 13, and is making progress. Discipline is reported to be fair, and health good except at Mersing where there was an outbreak of beri-beri following the floods.

A detachment of the Johore Military Forces, by invitation of His Excellency the General Officer Commanding, Malaya, took part in the Parade held at Singapore in honour of His Majesty the King's Birthday.

Considerable progress was made with the Lewis Gun. At the Straits Settlements Volunteer Corps Rifle meeting the Lewis Gun Section of the Johore Military Forces won the second prize.

Musketry again showed a marked improvement. Teams competed with success at six meetings. At the Malaya Command Rifle meeting held at Kuala Lumpur Major Yahya, Adjutant, Johore Military Forces, won the Rifle Championship Cup of Malaya.

The Johore Volunteer Forces were maintained at practically full strength. There are contingents at Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat and Mersing, and the report of their progress is generally satisfactory. The Signal section shows promise. Increased attention is being given to musketry.

Johore Volunteer Rifles

79. During the year the Corps made considerable progress in efficiency. Credit is due to the Officer Commanding, Major F. E. Davies, M.C.; to Captain S. J. W. Gooch who commanded while Major Davies was on leave and to energetic Platoon Commanders. From the 1st January, 1928, the Corps became the Johore Volunteer Engineers. Engineer training started before the end of the year. Success in making the transitional changes is due to Captain T. Prince, the Adjutant.

The strength of the Unit rose to 9 officers and 252 other ranks as compared with 10 officers and 222 other ranks in 1926. Owing to increase of numbers in Central Johore it was found desirable to split the Central Johore Company into two with centres at Kluang and Rengam.

Excluding Volunteers on leave or auxiliary service 85% of the Unit were efficient. This is the highest standard yet reached by the Unit and reflects credit on all concerned. In a country where communications are as difficult as they are in Johore this is a high standard—which it is hoped to improve.

XVI.—MINES

80. The Mines Department consists of a Warden of Mines, an Inspector and two Overseers.

81. The expenditure for the year amounted to $17,105 against an estimate of $19,102 and an expenditure of $17,620 in 1926.

82. The total revenue derived from mining (including premia and rents) amounted to $428,603 against $393,444 in 1926, an increase of $35,159.

Details are as follows:—

		1926	*1927*
		$	$
Export duty on—			
(i) Tin-ore ...	...	238,532	220,928
(ii) Iron-ore ...	...	125,050	181,364
(iii) China Clay	...	377	824
Premia on Leases	...	9,470	7,910
Rents on Leases	...	12,178	11,306
Licences—			
(i) Prospecting	...	7,337	5,621
(ii) Ore Buyers	...	500	600
(iii) Individual	...	—	50
		393,444	428,603

The Warden of Mines carried out the duties of 1st Magistrate, Johore Bahru, in addition to his own throughout the year.

83. Minerals to the value of $4,419,181 were exported and paid $403,116 in duty: an increase of $642,280 in value and $39,157 in duty.

84. *Tin Ore.*—Sixteen thousand three hundred and seventy-four pikuls were exported against 17,453 pikuls in 1926—an apparent decrease of 1,079 pikuls. This is almost certainly due to evasion of customs duty by certain exporters which at the date of writing this report is under investigation.

85. *Iron Ore.*—Four hundred and nine thousand two hundred and forty-one tons of hæmatite were exported against 250,100 tons: an increase of 159,141. The average output for the last 3 months of the year was just under 50,000 tons a month.

86. *China Clay.*—Eight hundred and twenty-four tons were exported against 337, an increase of 487 tons. In addition to being used in the manufacture of rubber goods in Singapore it is exported to Batavia for use in the manufacture of paper.

87. Labour was fairly plentiful: there was an increase of 700 in the total labour force: 400 in the iron mines, 300 in the tin mines.

The total labour force employed amounted to 3,641 persons. Machinery of 719 H.P. was in use—the nett result being a labour force and machinery equivalent to 9,393 units.

88. Details are—

(i)	Open Cast Mines	3,242
	Lampan	389
	Under ground	10
(ii)	Working on Tribute ...	1,599
	,, ,, Wages ...	501
	,, ,, Contract ...	1,541
(iii)	Working in Tin Mines ...	2,336
	,, ,, Iron Mines ...	1,289
	,, ,, China Clay ...	16

89. Gravel pump installations are in use at Jemaluang: suction dredges in the Tingkil valley: compressed air plant in the iron mines.

The difficulty of transport prevents any extensive use of machinery.

90. Twelve thousand seven hundred and thirty-five acres were held under mining title at the end of the year—a decrease of 378 acres: due to the surrender of worked out lands.

91. Sixty-two Prospecting licences covering 26,382 acres were issued against 51 covering 39,214 acres in 1926.

XVII.—POLICE

92. The strength of the Force was on the 31st December, 1,060 all ranks, the approved establishment being 1,126.

93. At the close of the year there were 63 Police Stations, of which 12 are headquarters of Police Districts. The new Police Head Office at Johore Bahru was completed and ready for occupation at the end of the year. A new Police Station and barracks were completed at Pasir Gudang. Additional barracks were built at Muar. A new Police Station (temporary) was opened at Jeram Choh. Telephone extensions were effected to six stations hitherto unconnected.

Recruitment and Discipline

94. During the year 122 Malays and 35 Sikhs were enlisted. There were 256 Malay and 44 Sikh applicants.

95. The discipline was not very satisfactory, there being 1,022 offences against 767 in 1926, 622 being cases of absence from duty.

Health

96. Four hundred and seven members of the force were admitted to the Hospital and 3,743 were treated as outpatients. There were 6 deaths. Ten men were discharged as medically unfit.

Crime

97. The total number of offences of all kinds reported was 14,954 compared with 13,225 in 1926.

The following table shows the main headings of crime for the past three years:—

	1925	*1926*	*1927*
Murder and Homicide ...	44	50	69
Gang-robbery	7	14	17
Robbery	36	26	78
House-breaking	57	74	94
Thefts (over $100)	170	174	164
Counterfeit coin and Stamps ..	3	—	10
Unlawful Societies	15	14	4

There was a marked improvement in the discovery of criminals and in the number of successful prosecutions before the Courts.

98. Unlawful Societies still constitute a serious menace. One hundred and twenty-six persons were banished from the State as compared with 67 in 1926. Fifty-one Chinese and four of other nationalities were repatriated as vagrants.

Firearms

99. Three thousand six hundred and thirty-nine firearms were registered against 3,476 in 1926.

Weight and Measures

100. Nine thousand six hundred and seventy-four weights and measures were verified by the Police Department, the work being under the control of a Malay Inspector.

Motor Cars and Drivers

101. The registration of Traction Engines and Motor Cars is in the hands of the Town Boards at Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat, Mersing and Segamat. The Chief Police Officers at Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat continued to license drivers under the Enactment. Twenty-three certificates were cancelled by the Licensing Officers and 26 were suspended for varying periods.

Noxious Animals

102. Twelve tigers, 1 leopard and 28 crocodiles were destroyed and handed over to the Police. The number of persons reported killed by noxious animals was 62, 44 by tigers, 15 by crocodiles, 1 by a snake and 2 by elephants.

Revenue and Expenditure

103. The expenditure on the Police was $690,284 compared with $556,351 in 1926 while the revenue collected by the Department amounted to $52,656.

XVIII.—POST OFFICE

104. A comparison of the business done during the past three years is as follows:—

	1925	*1926*	*1927*
Letters, papers and parcels received	4,180,337	4,613,572	4,200,067
Letters, papers and parcels despatched ..	2,226,018	3,117,096	2,800,466
Value of Money Orders issued	$583,031	$875,939	$872,940
Value of Money Orders paid	$135,597	$212,842	$235,644

The revenue was $238,717 as against $192,515 in 1926. The expenditure was $153,119 against $131,000.

Telegraphs and Telephones

105. The total mileage under control of the Chief Telegraph Engineer and maintained by the Johore Government is 1,227 miles and 52 chains.

There were at the end of 1927 thirteen telephone exchanges and nine sub-exchanges. Much valuable work was done during the year to improve service. The number of telephone stations was increased by 127, making 519 in all. Thirty-eight miles of pole line were added during the year. Six outlying Police Stations were connected. Underground cable was laid at Batu Pahat, Muar and Bukit Pasir.

XIX.—PRISONS

Prison Population

106. Admissions to the two State Prisons, Johore Bahru and Muar totalled 1,774 as against 1,053 in 1926.

The daily average numbers for 1926 and 1927 are shown in the following table:—

	1926		*1927*	
	Johore Bahru	*Muar*	*Johore Bahru*	*Muar*
Civil Prisoners ...	10·09	11·52	11·30	14·13
Convicted Prisoners	269·20	109·07	383·58	143·39

Convicted Prisoners in the State Prisons numbered as follows:—

	Johore Bahru	*Muar*
Remaining on 1st January, 1927 ...	238	115
Admitted during 1927	995	779
Total ...	1,233	894
Released during 1927 ...	851	541
Transferred	3	233
Died	6	2
Executed	10	—
Remaining on 31st December, 1927	363	118
Total ...	1,233	894

Classification of Prisoners on 31st December, 1927.

	Johore Bahru	*Muar*	*Total*
Long Sentence ..	126	—	126
Short Sentence ...	237	118	355
Prisoners on Remand ...	16	23	39
Awaiting Banishment ...	58	—	58
Detained during His Highness's Pleasure ...	4	—	4
Total ...	441	141	582

Health

107. There were 6 deaths in the Prison Hospital at Johore Bahru. ...

The average daily number in hospital was—

Johore Bahru	14·05
Muar	6·99

Discipline

108. Two hundred and twenty-two offences by prisoners were dealt with and fourteen floggings were inflicted. There were no serious disorders in either prison.

Labour

109. At Johore Bahru an average of 135 prisoners was engaged by the Public Works Department on extramural labour, including extensive reclamation operations at Sungei Chat.

Prisoners undergoing hard labour were also employed in baking, carpentering, chick-making, tailoring, husk-beating, making of baskets, rattan chairs and coir-mats, laundry work and cooking inside the prison.

At Muar the daily average number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 58.95. Useful work was done for the Public Works Department and a large amount of stone was broken for road metal.

Recidivism

110. Of the prisoners admitted during the year 37 had one, 8 two and 7 three or more previous convictions.

Executions

111. Ten executions were carried out at Johore Bahru.

Staff

112. The European Staff at Johore Bahru was maintained at full strength and included, in addition to the Inspector of Prisons, the Gaoler and four Warders.

The Gaol in Muar was in charge of the Assistant Adviser as District Superintendent and an European Gaoler and a Warder.

Expenditure

113. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Johore Bahru Prison amounted to $165,311 against $135,659 in 1926. The expenditure at Muar was $56,354 against $42,722 in 1926. The increase in each case was due to higher musters.

Revenue

114. A sum of $10,607 was received from the laundry, bakery and workshops at Johore Bahru, and $476 was collected at Muar.

Vagrant Wards

115. The two State Prisons at Johore Bahru and Muar are also vagrant wards under the Vagrancy Enactment, 1921. Seventy-nine vagrants were admitted and nineteen remained at the end of the year. Of the vagrants admitted 92.4 per cent were Chinese.

XX.—PUBLIC WORKS

116. The provision and expenditure during the year were—

			$
Provision	...	...	8,510,909
Expenditure	...	...	6,899,178

The expenditure exceeded that of 1926 by $1,608,166. The cost of supervision was 6¼ per cent of the total expenditure.

Works and Buildings

117. The expenditure was as follows:—

		$
Annually Recurrent	...	199,889
Special Services	...	2,010,485

Under Special Services anti-malarial work was carried out in the Johore Bahru, Endau and Segamat Districts at a cost of over $33,000.

118. For the purpose of combating flooding of the Kota Tinggi Road considerable sums were spent in clearing the Tiram River. A snagging barge was put to work with a European in charge.

The new Central Police Station at Johore Bahru was completed. Good progress was made with the new Law Courts and the new house for the General Adviser. At Muar a new Rest House was completed and the new Law Courts commenced. Considerable improvements were effected in wharfage facilities. Necessary additions were made to Wards at the Muar and Tangkak hospitals. At Batu Pahat a new market was erected at a cost of $42,000. A sum of $54,000 was spent on quarters for Assistant School Masters, Clerks and Subordinate Officers. A new Godown with extension of the Government wharf was commenced. Four new vernacular schools were completed and there were several additions made to hospital accommodation throughout the State.

Roads, Streets and Bridges

119. The provision and expenditure during the year were as follows:—

Annually Recurrent		Special Services	
Provision	*Expenditure*	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
$	$	$	$
984,000	970,509	1,873,914	1,633,336

	Town Roads		Country Roads	
	Metalled	*Natural*	*Metalled*	*Natural*
Johore Bahru ...	54·64	...	94·18	...
Segamat ...	7·12	...	81·40	...
Kota Tinggi ...	4·57	...	46·23	...
Kluang ...	4·56	...	87·40	3·00
Muar ...	23·82	...	117·12	4·22
Batu Pahat ...	15·07	...	68·27	11·37
Endau ...	2·66	...	34·51	5·1
Total ...	115·27	...	531·00	24·7

120. The total length of roads upkept was 671 miles at a cost of $1,348 per mile compared with a cost of $1,436 per mile in 1926.

121. Traffic census shews that the main Town Roads in Johore Bahru carry approximately 4,000 tons a day. A census taken near Scudai on the Trunk Road gave 1,700 tons a day.

SPECIAL SERVICES

Road Extension Scheme

122. At the end of 1926 there were 291¼ miles open to traffic, and during 1927 an additional 3½ miles were opened.

The total expenditure during the year was $248,069 making a total since 1911 of $5,383,216.

During 1927 work was continued on Section 12 (Aver Hitam—Muar) and Section 18 (Gunong Pulai—Pontian Kechil). The Road Extension Scheme will be complete when

the roads now under construction from Ayer Hitam to Muar and from Gunong Pulai to Pontian Kechil are through. Progress on the first mentioned of these roads is necessarily slow at the present stage. From the Ayer Hitam side the road is now metalled for nineteen miles. Construction has reached the Simpang Kiri river. Between the Simpang Kiri and the Muar District boundary the trace runs through bad swamp and for filling purposes mechanical haulage is necessarily employed over this section. Good progress was made during the year, work being done efficiently though of necessity at a high cost. Haulage will eventually be as far as five miles. The country is so bad that it has been found necessary to construct several miles of very deep drains through jungles before commencing earthwork.

On the Pulai—Pontian Kechil section 2 miles of earthwork were completed and 1½ miles metalled and opened to traffic. A length of 6 miles remains for construction. This portion of the trace goes through heavy peat and swamp and progress will be slow.

New Roads

123. The expenditure was $347,650.

Johore Bahru District.—Plintong road. The road was completed and opened to traffic as far as Plintong village. Plintong-Masai road. This is a continuation of the Plintong road. Two miles of earthwork were completed and half a mile metalled.

Muar District.—Progress was made with the Muar-Labis Road and the Serom and Ayer Hitam Road.

Segamat District.—The road from Batu Anam to Buloh Kasap was completed and opened to traffic. The Tenang-Labis Road was opened for light traffic and three miles of earthwork were completed on the Labis-Yong Peng Road

Batu Pahat District.—Metalling was completed on the Senggarang-Benut road for a distance of nine miles. Eight bridges and several culverts were put in. This road is now practically complete from Batu Pahat to the Benut river, a distance of 30 miles.

Of the Mengkibol-Kluang road a distance of 1½ miles was metalled.

124. A contract for resurfacing 10 miles of the Johore Bahru-Batu Pahat road was let at an approximate price of $24,700 a mile. On Bitumen surfacing a sum of $45,507 was spent.

General

125. The Muar-Batu Pahat road was strengthened and resurfaced over a total length of five miles. This road, which lies on coast mud may be expected to need strengthening periodically.

A sum of $66,600 was spent in replacing temporary by permanent bridges.

Reinforced concrete bridges were completed and opened to traffic across the Segamat River at Segamat and the Muar River at Buloh Kasap.

Satisfactory progress was made with the installation of a large stone crushing plant at the Bukit Mor quarry, Muar. Similar plants are in process of erection at quarries in the Batu Pahat and Endau Districts.

On the Scudai road in the Johore Bahru District sums totalling nearly $130,000 were spent on road improvement up to the 5th mile and in protective measures near the Scudai creek.

Very considerable and satisfactory progress was made in improving the water supply at Muar, Kluang and Segamat. The Johore Bahru water supply scheme has not gone ahead as quickly as expected. Delay was due to matters outside the control of the Johore Government.

Electrical Department

126. The Johore Bahru Power Station functioned satisfactorily during the year, though working to the limit of its capactiy. The accounts shew a profit of $22,639.

Progress on the new Power Station was good. At the end of the year nearly all the new plant had arrived. The expenditure was $194,950.

XXI.—SURVEYS

127. The average effective strength of the staff throughout the year was 76 including the Superintendent and eight European Surveyors.

The total expenditure of the Survey Department was $266,665 as compared with $257,507 in 1926. The total revenue was $132,125. A total area of 55,256 acres was surveyed in 6,046 lots. The average cost was 93 cents a chain.

For location of rivers compass traverse of 61 miles was made.

Documents of title prepared for issue were 952 duplicate titles and 4,764 mukim extracts.

At the end of the year there were with the Survey Office unsatisfied requisitions for survey of 179,794 acres in 25,571 lots. The total area of occupied land which still requires survey in Johore is not less than 250,000 acres. Wanting a preliminary settlement it is impossible to estimate, except very approximately, what the area is.

Considerable progress is being made towards training a competent subordinate field staff. This is the outstanding need of the Department.

The office staff has shewn considerable improvement during the year but there is still much to be desired. The system of training now employed is that recommended by Mr. J. DEWAR, Acting Surveyor-General, Federated Malay States, in a special report.

XXII.—TOWN BOARDS

JOHORE BAHRU

128. This Board is in charge of the townships of Johore Bahru, Tebrau, Rengam, Kluang, Batu Sepuloh Scudai and Sedenak, and of the villages of Bekok, Paloh, and Senai, which have been declared Town Board areas under section 50 of the Enactment. The by-laws made applicable to these areas are those which concern building and conservancy. No revenue was collected from these villages.

The total revenue collected by the Board was $341,543 compared with $252,870 in 1926.

The revenue collected for electric light in Johore Bahru amounted to $131,668 as against $74,032 in 1926 and for motor vehicles $51,558 against $41,929.

At Kluang and Rengam there was considerable progress in the building of brick shop houses.

The Fire Brigade was called out on five occasions only to deal with small outbreaks of fire. Expenditure on the Brigade was $17,044 as compared with $12,782 in 1926.

KOTA TINGGI

129. The revenue in 1927 was $22,351 against $20,971 in 1926. An Incinerator was built and brought into use and a considerable amount of reclamation work was done.

MUAR

130. The Muar Board is in charge of the townships of Bandar Maharani, Panchor, Tangkak, Parit Jawa, Sungei Idrus and Bukit Pasir, and supervises sanitary work in the

villages of Serom, Parit Bakar, Sungei Renchong, Tanjong Agas, Bukit Kangka, Sagil Luar, Bekoh, Gersek and Simpang Jeram.

The Revenue was $267,563 in 1927 compared with $246,009 in 1926, $60,172 being collected on account of licences for motor vehicles.

Batu Pahat

131. This Board is in charge of the townships of Bandar Penggaram (Batu Pahat) and Senggarang and supervises sanitary work in the villages of Benut, Rengit, Parit Kemang, Semrah, Pesrai, Yong Peng, Sri Gading and Hup Choon Kang.

The revenue was $153,618 compared with $138,886 in 1926. Taxes on motor vehicles accounted for $9,722 of this increase.

Endau

132. This Board is in charge of the townships of Mersing and Jemaluang. The revenue for 1927 was $19,356. Revenue from taxes on motor vehicles amounted to $4,244.

Segamat

133. This Board was at the beginning of the year in charge of the townships of Segamat, Batu Anam, Buloh Kasap and Labis, and (under section 50 of the Enactment) of Kampong Gonting, Jabi, Jementah and Kampong Jalan Genuang. Jementah was declared a Town Board area in April and in November the charge of the Board under Section 50 of the Enactment was extended to Kampong Bukit Satu and Kampong Gemas. The revenue was $45,733 compared with $34,617 in 1926. House and Land Assessment were collected at Segamat and Batu Anam only. Taxes on motor vehicles amounted to $12,419. Building in the new township of Buloh Kasap is proceeding apace.

XXIII.—VETERINARY

134. This department was in the charge of His Highness Tungku Abu Bakar with Veterinary Inspectors at Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat. In the out-stations the Assistant Surgeons are in charge of Veterinary work.

Increased attention is being given to meat inspection. All meat exposed for sale in markets is now subjected to preliminary examination by the Veterinary Department. Dairies are also regularly inspected. Action is proceeding for removal of pig styes, goats pens and cattle sheds outside Town Board limits.

There were outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in the Districts of Muar, Batu Pahat, Johore Bahru and Segamat, 588 animals being infected, with 12 deaths.

The total number of animals imported and exported was as follows:—

	Horses	*Oxen*	*Sheep and goats*	*Swine*
	—	—	—	—
Import ...	4	3,049	2,530	23,408
Export ...	50	77	100	1,912

XXIV.—STAFF

Malay Staff

135. His Highness Tungku Temenggong Ahmad was appointed to act as President, Town Board, Johore Bahru, from 14th January, 1927.

Ungku Ali bin Abdullah succeeded Dato Daud bin Haji Suleiman as State Commissioner, Endau, on the 16th November, 1927.

Dato Daud bin Haji Suleiman succeeded Ungku Ali bin Abdullah as State Commissioner, Muar, on the 16th November, 1927.

The following Malay Officers retired in the course of the year:—

Dato Haji Yunos bin Ibrahim, Treasurer, Muar.

Haji Noordin bin Abdul Karim, Treasurer, Mersing.

Inche Harron bin Haji Kassim, Postmaster, Batu Pahat.

Dato Omar bin Undot, District Officer, Segamat.

European Staff

136. Mr. C. W. H. Cochrane was transferred to the Federated Malay States as Acting British Resident, Perak, on the 10th September and was succeeded by Mr. G. E. Shaw as Acting General Adviser.

Captain A. C. Baker succeeded Mr. F. T. Tree as Assistant Adviser, Muar, on the 1st July.

Mr. S. W. Jones took over duty as Commissioner, Trade and Customs, from Mr. D. Wills on the 3rd December.

Dr. G. H. Garlick and Mr. S. J. W. Gooch acted as Principal Medical Officer and State Engineer from 22nd November and 8th November respectively.

G. E. SHAW,
Acting General Adviser.

Johore Bahru,
27th May, 1928.

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APPENDIX *A*

Statement of Assets and Liabilities on 31st December, 1927, with corresponding figures for 1926

LIABILITIES	31st Dec., 1926	31st Dec., 1927
	$ c.	$ c.
Deposits	3,894,223 06	5,660,984 09
Opium Reserve Replacement Fund ...	6,119,922 29	7,704,199 28
Toh Ah Boon Education Fund ...	20,000 00	20,789 14
Suspense	3,810 25	46,270 66
Surplus	17,935,508 17	20,826,057 84
Total ...	27,973,463 77	34,258,301 01

ASSETS		31st Dec., 1926	31st Dec., 1927
		$ c.	$ c.
Cash		6,936,671 44	6,053,286 04
Cash in Transit		111,793 20	101,711 01
INVESTMENTS SURPLUS FUNDS (at cost)—			
	$ c		
British War Loans ...	618,142 56		
National War Bonds ...	1,816,533 75		
Other Sterling Securities	7,902,719 61	14,339,587 15	
S. S. War Loans ...	1,486,532 55		19,323,928 47
Fixed Deposits ...	7,500,000 00		
INVESTMENTS SPECIFIC FUNDS (at cost)—			
Opium Reserve Replacement Reserve Fund	7,704,199 28	6,139,922 29	
Toh Ah Boon Education Fund ...	20,789 14		7,724,988 42
Advances		161,644 34	154,671 64
Loans		83,595 00	107,652 50
Suspense (Temporary Investment) ...		...	593,475 00
Due by other Governments ...		144,861 64	137,973 70
Stock of Chandu		64,388 71	58,614 23
Total ...		27,973,463 77	34,258,301 01

APPENDIX *B*

Comparative Statement of Actual Revenue for 1926 and 1927

Head of Revenue	Actual 1926	Actual 1927	Increase	Decrease
	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue ...	2,173,477	2,380,293	206,816	...
Forest Revenue ..	135,435	152,435	17,000	...
Customs	7,190,960	5,905,439	...	1,285,521
Licences, etc.	6,460,016	6,113,477	...	346,539
Fees of Court	221,534	224,355	2,821	...
Posts and Telegraphs ...	192,218	238,299	46,081	...
Ports and Harbour Dues ...	39,440	42,046	2,606	...
Railways	352,500	470,000	117,500	...
Interest	604,32[illegible]	719,292	114,969	...
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	9,352	17,972	8,620	...
Municipal	705,535	838,516	132,981	...
Land Sales	696,775	1,136,899	440,124	...
Total ...	18,781,565	18,239,023	1,089,518	1,632,060

APPENDIX *C*

Comparative Statement of Actual Expenditure for 1926 and 1927

Head of Expenditure	Actual 1926	Actual 1927	Increase	Decrease
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Pensions ...	230,822 93	344,096 63	113,273 70	...
Personal Emoluments ...	3,312,449 49	3,836,076 82	523,627 33	...
Other Charges ...	2,098,224 16	2,727,269 62	629,045 46	...
Transport ...	23,142 57	41,968 07	18,825 50	...
Opium Reserve Fund ...	5,898,498 08	1,249,998 00	..	4,648,500 08
Interest ...	28,000 00	...	...	28,000 00
Miscellaneous Services ...	472,119 55	575,562 19	103,442 64	...
Purchase of Land	1,176,223 31	161,838 58	...	1,014,384 73
Public Works (A. R.) ...	1,534,716 71	1,635,458 34	100,741 63	...
Public Works (S. S.) ...	3,325,034 91	4,776,205 24	1,451,170 33	...
Total ...	18,099,231 71	15,348,473 49	2,940,126 59	5,690,884 81

APPENDIX *D*

Statistical Return of Progress, 1923 - 1927

			Revenue	*Expenditure*
			—	—
			$	$
1923	...	...	11,094,955	7,064,166
1924	...	...	10,947,960	8,095,276
1925	...	...	15,884,592	9,780,322
1926	...	...	18,781,565	18,099,232
1927	...	...	18,239,023	15,348,473

KELANTAN

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1927

BY

R. J. B. CLAYTON, M.C.S.,

Acting British Adviser

SINGAPORE:

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1928

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Appendix—Detailed Financial Statement

KELANTAN

Administration Report for the year 1927

I.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

1. Little is known of the early history of Kelantan but the name is said to be derived from the two Malay words "Gelam Hutan"; a species of swampy jungle, (Melaleuca Leucadendron) which originally covered much of the coastal area.

A Chinese Chronicler CHAO JE KUA, writing about the year 1225, mentions it as subject to the Sumatran kingdom of Palembang. Portuguese and Dutch maps of the 16th century give the name, and some show a town near the coast, but references to the country are few. Towards the end of the 18th century, the Siamese established suzerainty, which continued till 1909, when it was transferred to Great Britain and a British Adviser,—"whose advice the Sultan undertakes to follow in all matters of administration other than those touching the Mohammedan religion and local Malay custom"—appointed.

The present ruler is His Highness the Sultan Sir ISMAIL IBNI ALMERHUM SULTAN MOHAMED IV, K.C.M.G., who succeeded his father in 1920.

2. The State lies on the Eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula between latitudes 4° 35′ and 6° 15′ North and longitudes 101° 22′ and 102° 37′ East, and is bounded on the North by the China Sea, on the East by the China Sea and the State of Trengganu, on the South by the State of Pahang, and on the West by the State of Perak, and the Patani district of Southern Siam. It has a greatest length from North to South of 115 miles and a greatest breadth from East to West of 60 miles; the total area being 5,713 square miles.

The State Capital is Kota Bharu, situated some six miles from the mouth of the Kelantan river and containing 12,000 inhabitants. Kuala Krai is the headquarters of the Southern and Pasir Puteh of the Eastern, Administrative District.

3. Behind a low sandy coast line of some 60 miles in length, lies a fertile plain of about 1,000 square miles in area, densely populated, and closely cultivated with rice, coconut

and fruit trees. South of this plain the country is hilly and broken, the highest hills being those of the main range of the Peninsula, which forms the boundary with Perak, and the Tahan range on the Pahang border, many peaks exceeding 6,000 feet in height. This part of the State is thinly populated, but contains the bulk of the foreign owned estates. Owing to the difficulty of river navigation, and the complete absence of other means of communication it has, until recently, remained almost inaccessible, but is now being opened to settlers by the Federated Malay States (East Coast) Railway.

4. The population, which is predominantly Malay, and Kelantan-born, was at the 1921 Census 309,300, of whom 286,363 were Malays and of these 278,989 Kelantanese. Of 12,000 Chinese half were born in Kelantan, and practically all of the 6,000 Siamese. Europeans number about 100.

5. The predominant industry is agriculture and the most important product rice. The next in importance are rubber and coconuts, while there is a flourishing trade in cattle and poultry.

Other important industries are fishing and weaving. There is no mining worth mention though prospecting for tin is in progress.

6. As compared with the Western States of Malaya the climate may be described as hot, dry and bracing. Temperatures are recorded at eight, and rainfall at twenty-two, Stations, but as all these are well below the 200 feet level, no figures are available for the high lands further South. Temperature as high as 102 F and as low as 61 F has been recorded in past years but this is unusual. During 1927 the highest mean monthly temperature recorded was 92·2′ F in April and the lowest 69·23′ F in September. During the greater part of the year the heat is mitigated by a cool breeze.

The average monthly rainfall recorded at these Stations varied from 7·13 inches to 14·51 inches, with a distinctly drier season from March to August. The average annual rainfall over the whole State (exclusive of the higher hills) is about 103 inches, though as much as 223 inches has been registered at some Stations in abnormal years.

7. The principal language is Malay, which is spoken and understood by all but a small minority of Immigrant Indian and Chinese labourers.

8. Straits Settlements' currency, monetary units and weights and measures are in use but a locally minted coin called "Pitis" made from an alloy of tin and lead, ranking in value at 1/5 of a cent, is still current in the bazaar, though no longer manufactured.

II.—GENERAL

9. The topographical configuration of the country is such that two thirds of the drainage of the State must pass through a narrow neck at Kuala Krai before issuing on the coastal plain, and 1927 was ushered in by an unprecedented flood. At Kuala Krai and to the South of it the Kelantan river rose to seventy feet above the normal dry-weather level and Railway Construction camps, estate buildings, riverside villages and cultivation were swept away. Spreading out over the coastal plain, the flood submerged 800 square miles of country, while a gale prevented the arrival of supplies by sea. Owing to the splendid team work of all communities the loss of life was small, only 54 persons being drowned, but the damage done was enormous. Some 1,700 houses were washed away, 2,900 head of cattle drowned, and much of the padi crop ruined. Railway and roads suffered severely (more particularly in respect of bridges) as did also telegraph and telephone lines, and the difficulty and cost of making good flood losses has been a heavy tax on the energy and resources of both the Government and the public.

10. Scarcely had the flood waters subsided when an accidental fire broke out in Kota Bharu, destroyed some 275 houses in the Western area of the town, and did over a million dollars worth of damage before it was got under. This added to the difficulties of the general situation and caused a temporary house shortage but was in some ways a blessing in disguise, as the area destroyed was ill laid out, and the houses mostly of a mean type, and their destruction gave an impetus to the building of a better class of house in areas already laid out on better town planning lines.

11. The year has therefore been to a great extent a year of reconstruction, a process greatly aided by the final settlement, at the end of 1926, of the protracted Duff Development Company dispute and the consequent removal of uncertainty as to the financial position.

III.—FINANCE

12. The following table gives the annual revenue and expenditure since the State came under British protection:—

Year		*Revenue*	*Expenditure*
		$	$
1910	...	419,327	403,552
1911	...	487,467	574,850
1912	...	535,669	665,608
1913	...	676,020	672,137
1914	...	762,772	805,965
1915	...	692,556	807,714
1916	...	822,860	808,164
1917	...	910,291	757,946
1918	...	955,402	899,161
1919	...	1,141,444	1,065,012
1920	...	1,328,955	1,403,208
1921	...	1,160,262	1,678,432
1922	...	1,310,020	1,539,318
1923	...	1,396,855	1,271,887
1924	...	1,422,113	1,442,032
1925	...	1,804,180	1,401,961
1926	...	2,371,595	1,927,134
1927	...	2,448,090	2,949,438*

*Includes a sum of $320,000 devoted to reduction of the Public Debt.

13. *Revenue.*—As will be seen from the statement given below the only revenue increases worthy of note were those under "Posts and Telegraphs" and "Miscellaneous Receipts"; the latter item being swelled by Flood Relief Contributions. The only notable decrease was in "Land Revenue" and was due to the loss of records and the necessity of closing the application books during the reconstruction period.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR THE YEARS 1926 AND 1927.

Heads of Revenue	Estimates, 1927	Revenue 1927	Revenue 1926	Increase	Decrease
	$	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue ...	612,630	568,551	629,380	...	60,829
Customs ...	656,850	811,439	806,832	4,607	...
Port Dues ...	3,000	7,311	4,725	2,586	...
Licence, Excise etc. ...	550,400	640,050	650,744	...	10,694
Fees of Office etc. ...	87,360	89,439	91,576	...	2,137
Posts and Telegraphs ...	100,410	127,142	106,328	20,814	...
Interest ...	22,900	27,780	20,424	7,356	...
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,950	118,928	5,326	113,602	...
Municipal ...	55,690	57,450	56,260	1,190	...
Total ...	2,092,190	2,448,090	2,371,595	76,495	...

14. There was no alteration in the basis of taxation, but the schedule of the Court Fees Enactment was revised to provide for the collection of estate duty on property in Kelantan passing at death, and a revised Customs Tariff introduced to consolidate the existing law, provide protection for the local weaving industry and bring the import duties on liquors and tobacco into line with those in force elsewhere in Malaya.

15. *Expenditure.*—Public Debt Redemption and an extensive programme of Public Works were mainly accountable for the increased expenditure detailed hereinunder but an increase in personnel, especially in the technical departments, and the cost of flood relief measures helped to swell the total.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 1926 AND 1927.

Heads of Expenditue	Estimates, 1927	Expenditure, 1927	Expenditure, 1926	Increase	Decrease
	$	$	$	$	$
Pensions and Retired Allowances ...	100,524	93,105	96,567	...	3,462
Personal Emoluments...	701,314	691,788	607,114	84,674	...
Other Charges ...	452,727	458,545	322,875	135,670	...
Interest ...	25,400	25,400	48,185	...	22,785
Transport ...	2,000	1,869	1,945	...	76
Compensation for Land and Crops ...	1,000	50,820	38,620	12,200	...
Miscellaneous ...	61,148	90,000	75,445	14,555	...
Works and Buildings—Annually Recurrent...	32,000	63,016	39,281	23,735	...
Roads, Streets and Bridges,—Annually Recurrent ...	88,000	220,299	114,581	114,718	...
Works and Buildings,—Special Services	255,440	365,211	71,596	293,615	...
Roads, Streets and Bridges,—Special Services ...	247,000	286,194	148,443	137,751	...
Repayment of Loans (Straits Settlements)	...	320,000	...	320,000	...
Special Expenditure ...	...	150,051	250,159	...	99,208
Temporary Allowance	120,000	123,251	112,314	10,937	...
Total ...	2,087,453	2,949,438	1,927,134	1,022,304	...

16. During the year the Straits Settlements $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent loan ($120,000) was paid off in full and half of the Straits Settlements 5 per cent loan of $400,000 reducing the total external indebtedness of the State at the close of the year to $4,080,684; of which $3,880,684 is the sum advanced in 1926 (interest free for five years) by the Straits Settlements Government to enable the State to satisfy the Duff Arbitration Award and of which no part was spent in Kelantan.

A detailed statement of assets and liabilities is given as an Appendix.

17. There is a branch of the Mercantile Bank of India in the State capital, Kota Bharu, and arrangements for the establishment of a Post Office Savings Bank were in hand at the close of the year.

IV.—PRODUCTION

A. Agricultural

18. *Rice*—173,937 acres were under Padi for the 1927 harvest as against 158,250 acres at the corresponding period in the previous year, but the crop was damaged by flood, only 18,751,000 gantangs being harvested as against over 25 million gantangs from the smaller area cultivated the year before. The present crop is suffering from drought.

Increase of population and a series of bad seasons have made Kelantan, which was previously self supporting as regards rice, a considerable importer, and it has been found necessary to prohibit all export of padi and rice.

The soil of much of the land under this crop is poor, and effective irrigation in many areas impossible, while repeated crop failures, caused by drought or flood, have resulted in a tendency to plant up the less productive rice lands with rubber and other crops. Seed selection is being tried with promising results, but there is comparatively little new land suitable for rice cultivation and the prospects of the State ever again being self supporting as regards rice, are remote.

19. *Rubber.*—Reliable figures are not available for areas under rubber which have not yet reached the producing stage, but despite the restriction of output imposed by the Stevenson Scheme, 28,687 acres of rubber estates, 1,856 acres of medium holdings and 35,635 acres of smaller holdings, with an area of just over 50,000 acres in tapping, produced and exported over 13,000,000 lbs of dry rubber. The assessed production on standard tapping would have been over 19,000,000 lbs. Young rubber was to a considerable extent interplanted with existing cultivation on, rice, "Kampong" and coconut land, and the demand for new rubber land by small holders was large, though owing to the necessity of closing the application books during reconstruction work after the flood, actual alienation for rubber cultivation was only 8,597 acres.

20. *Coconuts.*—There has been little change as regards this cultivation, which has proved less attractive than rubber and is confined almost entirely to the already fully developed coastal plain.

21. Fruit orchards, betel-nut, vegetables, tobacco, ground nuts and many other products flourish but are grown only on a minor scale and for the most part for local consumption.

The approximate acreages under cultivation during 1927 were:—

Rice	*Rubber*	*Coconuts*	*Fruit Orchards*	*Miscellaneous and mixed cultivation including grazing land*	*Total*
—	—	—	—	—	—
173,987	66,178	57,200	30,000	50,000	377,365

22. Kelantan is good grass country, with an excellent breed of cattle and buffaloes and a less excellent one of goats and sheep. The cattle census, though undoubtedly incomplete, puts the cattle and buffaloes at 135,000 head. Losses by flood and the increasing demand for exported Kelantan cattle made it necessary to limit the export quota to 250 head per month. As there is also a large and increasing export of poultry it would seem that large scale dairy farming might prove a profitable investment.

B. Forestry

23. The more accessible forests of Kelantan are poor in respect of Chengai and Merbau, the most highly valued of Malayan commercial timbers, while the devastation of the wild rubber and gum forests has made it necessary to prohibit all exploitation of these jungle products for the present, but Resak, Kumus Kruin, Seraya and Kulim are plentiful, as is also Tembusu. Kelantan is at present an importer of timber and without a trained Forestry Department, but the popularisation of the less well known timbers referred to above and the opening up of Southern Kelantan may entirely alter the position. The forest royalty collected amounted to $44,462.

C. Fisheries

24. For tropical waters, in which the lack of nitrogen inhibits the growth of water weed, both sea and rivers are well stocked with fish. The exposed and harbourless coast, the presence of coral, and the distance from markets, however combine to discourage fishing by any but primitive native methods and although there is a large "fleet" of native

fishing boats, the catch is all consumed locally or exported as salt fish. In the two local markets for which figures are available, the sale of fresh fish amounted to 1,280 tons during the year but this, of course, represents but a small fraction of the local consumption.

D. Mining

25. Although the Geological survey of Kelantan is not, so far as it has gone, very encouraging, mining and prospecting for both gold and tin has been in progress sporadically for many years, and licences for prospecting are now extant over an area of 10,546 acres, while 2,285 acres are held on mining title.

E. Other Local Production

26. As elsewhere in Malaya, basket and mat making is carried on but the outstanding "cottage industry" of the State is the weaving of silk, and to a lesser degree of cotton, piece goods. The trade in cotton goods is being killed by the machine made article but with a protective duty on manufactured silk and chemical dyes, the trade in hand-woven silk is expanding. Approximately half the output is consumed locally but the export is steadily increasing.

27. The following table is a good guide to Kelantan's productive activities.

Comparative Statement of the Principal Articles of Local Production and Export for Five Years

No.	Article	How Stated	1923		1924		1925		1926		1927	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
				$		$		$		$		$
1	Rubber	Pikuls	56,529	3,754,562	56,856	3,356,500	65,6[illegible]0	6,314,227	103,634	10,410,532	98,327	7,706,450
2	Copra	,,	107,077	1,043,420	125,586	1,298,453	86,623	801,895	93,009	1,070,286	82,521	674,814
3	Betel-nuts—(*a*) Dried	,,	45,43[illegible]	372,072	42,549	340,388	41,812	630,147	47,078	667,078	14,698	96,010
	(*b*) Fresh	...	...	370	...	1,107	...	675	...	...	...	1,502
4	Rice and Padi	Pikuls	11,641	36,272	8,156	20,095	180	620	210	754	10	47
5	Timber and Planks	...	...	2,472	...	1,856	...	27	...	601	...	653
6	Cattle	Nos	1,256	55,706	349	12,752	571	22,512	766	36,230	1,073	108, 52
7	Jungle Produce	...	...	6,611	...	9,135	....	9,254	...	6,765	...	12,309
8	Fish	Pikuls	20,475	253,023	14,838	152,170	12,073	122,036	12,625	152,681	12,832	128,352
9	Poultry	Dozens	1,694	5,545	6,143	22,150	3,078	14,401	3,040	12,026	6,480	25,015
10	Tin-Ore	Pikuls	14	828	...	...	20	1,752	8	767	50	6,500
11	Gold	Ozs	5	205	20	740	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Textiles—(*a*) Silk	Corges	102	20,481	257	38,500	65	10,423	595	50,505	532	53,201
	(*b*) Cotton	,,	442	20,268	801	37,623	1,197	49,540	218	8,750	...	13,220

V.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS

28. *Trade.*—Both import and export trade is almost entirely with Singapore, though a proportion of our imported rice comes direct from Siam, and since the opening of railway communication, Penang has captured a minute share thereof.

The total value of trade in 1927 amounted to $15,551,771 as against $18,201,621 in 1926, the decrease being due, partly to temporary stagnation caused by the flood, but mainly to the reduction both in quantity and in value of the rubber export. The "favourable balance of trade" was reduced from $6,835,817 to $2,491,721. Invisible exports are practically negligible. The comparative figures of the value of trade for the last five years are:—

	1923	*1924*	*1925*	*1926*	*1927*
	$	$	$	$	$
Imports ...	3,070,562	3,570,668	5,211,103	5,682,902	6,530,025
Exports ...	5,667,729	5,407,674	11,185,696	12,518,719	9,021,746
Total Trade ...	8,738,291	8,975,362	16,396,799	18,201,621	15,551,771

Detailed trade returns have been published separately.

29. During the earlier months of the year import trade was swelled by necessary replacements of flood and fire losses but the figures given below, if read with the export table given under "Production", clearly present the general trade position.

Comparative Statement of the Principal of Import for Five Years

No.	Article	How stated	1923		1924		1925		1926		1927	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
				$		$		$		$		$
1.	Fish ...	Pikuls	2,692	30,718	3,010	39,575	4,108	41,061	3,530	44,091	3,800	40,378
2.	Rice ...	"	1,398	9,109	11,303	76,770	85,085	617,000	139,022	988,733	236,705	1,656,037
3.	Benzine ...	Gallons	47,754	47,754	66,355	66,487	82,700	82,864	114,425	114,425	226,512	226,512
4.	Petroleum ...	"	336,412	252,309	303,880	272,452	53,030 cases	387,306	36,472 cases	218,835	64,230 cases	366,005
5.	Textiles (all kinds)	...	...	880,900	...	917,627	...	1,007,300	...	915,398	...	939,943
6.	Machinery ...	...	...	31,577	...	23,764	...	34,400	...	59,655	...	71,575
7.	Motor Vehicles ...	...	...	34,778	...	95,750	...	186,200	...	164,075	...	196,938
8	Cement ...	Casks	1,997	12,920	2,302	12,803	2,527	15,257	5,263	35,444	12,453	74,716
9.	Timber and Planks	...	...	20,406	...	60,045	...	56,014	...	73,797	...	106,642

30. Though there has been no striking development in trade, the decrease in the favourable balance thereof, must, if continued, exercise an adverse influence on the purchasing power of the country and it is worthy of note that the "saturation point" as regards such luxury articles as motor vehicles seems for the moment to have been reached.

31. Except for the European estates, which to some extent deal direct with Singapore or Penang, the local silk weaving industry, and a number of Indian traders in piece goods, trade is entirely in Chinese hands and is conducted through the agency of Chinese firms in Singapore. The bulk of trade is *viâ* the Port of Tumpat, which has direct connection by rail with Southern and Western Kelantan, and by both river and rail with the capital, whence again there is connection by river and road with eastern and central Kelantan, but a proportion of the import and export trade of eastern Kelantan goes and comes *viâ* the smaller ports of Semerak and Bachok.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS

32. *Shipping and Ports.*—Freight and passenger charges between Kelantan and Singapore are high, considering the shortness of the run (circa 360 miles) but otherwise, unless interrupted by rough weather, sea communications are good and regular. The tonnage of steamers calling during the year increased from 114,264 tons in 1926 to 139,324 tons in 1927 and that of sailing vessels by nearly one third to 22,327 tons. Unfortunately the State is entirely without harbours and in rough weather trade is much hampered, despite the operation of an efficient Tug and Lighterage service at Tumpat, by the lack of a sheltered anchorage and by the presence of a bar at each river's mouth.

The two main waterways (Kelantan and Golok rivers) moreover are shallow and difficult of navigation and although the bulk of the heavy goods traffic from the port of Tumpat to the Capital is by the Kelantan river and there are both launches, passenger, and cargo boats plying up the Kelantan river for another 60 miles, these have all to be of very shallow draft, while after the river gets into the hilly country south of Kuala Krai, the difficulties of navigation increase so rapidly that little except small native poling craft can be used. There are 5,171 launches and boats on the local register.

33. *Railways.*—The Federated Malay States Railways system ("East Coast Line") touches the coast at Tumpat, gives connection (*viâ* Siam) to the Western side of the Malay

Peninsula and Singapore, and runs South into Ulu Kelantan for 63 miles to Manik Urai; earth work being already completed for another 20 miles beyond this point. The northern rail head of the main railway system has already crossed the State boundary from Pahang, but owing to the difficulties of construction and flood damage, the gap of 80 miles will not be closed before 1930.

34. *Roads.*—With 155 miles of road open for traffic, the North Eastern area of the State is now well served in this respect and road communication is nearly through to the State of Trengganu on the East, but the Western and Southern areas of the State still remain unroaded.

35. *Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.*—There are 13 Post Offices or Sub-Post Offices in the State and mails (letter post) are despatched and received daily by rail or sea to the Colony and the Federated Malay States while parcel mails are despatched and received bi-weekly by sea. There is also a bi-weekly mail service to Siam and Trengganu.

The number of Postal articles dealt with practically doubled during the year to just over two million. The postal rates in force are the same as those of the Straits Settlements.

There are four telegraph Offices in the State, Kota Bharu, Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh and Tumpat and telegraphic communication with the outside world *viâ* Haadyai in Siam but this service is costly, (the Siamese charge being six cents per word) and messages are rather liable to delay and mutilation. The railway telegraph system within the State is also available in emergency. A direct line (*viâ* Pahang) is under construction and should be available in 1929.

There is a telephone exchange in Kota Bharu with connections to Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh and Tumpat and extensions of the system are in hand.

VII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS

36. The Laws of Kelantan are enacted by His Highness the Sultan in Council with the advice of the British Adviser and are based on those of the Federated Malay States, but, "Malay" being the official language, are in a simplified form. The legal Code is far from complete but where Kelantan law is silent the principles of Federated Malay States and English Common Law prevail. The work of codifying the law is

now in hand and all existing laws and rules were for the first time collected and indexed for reference. The State is pledged in due course to establish the Court of a Judge and a Court of Appeal.

The Courts as at present established are:—

> The Court of Revision consisting of His Highness the Sultan in consultation with the British Adviser; the Court of the Senior Magistrate with unlimited jurisdiction in Criminal, Probate and Civil matters as well as on the appellate side; (the Datoh Mufti sitting as Assessor in Mohammedan murder trials or when matters of Mohammedan law or religion are involved); the Courts of Magistrates of the 1st and 2nd Class and the Court of a Penggawa, which latter deals only with petty offences.

All Mohammedan religious matters are dealt with by the Court of the Chief Kathi or of an Assistant Kathi, with an appeal to the Datoh Mufti. The Assistant Adviser is Senior Magistrate and the District Officers Ulu Kelantan and Pasir Puteh magistrates of the first class but otherwise all Courts are presided over by Kelantanese Officers. Advocates and Solicitors are not admitted to practice in the Courts except by special permission in particular cases but there are a few "licensed pleaders" ("Pengguam").

37. The general tendency during the year was towards a decrease in the criminal and an increase in the civil work performed by the Courts.

38. There are 23 Police Stations and Police posts in the State and the Police force, which, with the exception of the Commissioner is entirely Kelantanese, was at full strength throughout the year. Drill and discipline is satisfactory but the health of the force leaves much to be desired.

The more serious offences dealt with, in particular robbery and cattle theft, showed a decrease, but 10 murders were reported and petty theft appears to be on the increase. In all 1,754 criminal offences were reported to the Police, followed by 1,164 arrests and 883 convictions. There were also 1,106 persons arrested and 960 corvicted under the Small Offences Enactment.

Four thousand seven hundred and twenty-three firearms, of which nearly half were muzzle loaders, were licensed.

39. There are three prisons in the State, that at Kota Bharu being the prison and convict establishment, while those at Kuala Krai and Pasir Puteh are used for short-sentence prisoners convicted locally.

The total number of prisoners was 275 at the beginning and 234 at the close of the year and the majority Kelantanese, though there is a sprinkling of Chinese, Indians, Siamese and Javanese. Nearly all "hard labour" is extra mural and there were consequently 16 escapes, with only five recaptures. Health and discipline were on the whole good, there being only three deaths and no serious outbreak of disease.

The Kota Bharu prison is inspected bi-monthly by members of the Board of Visiting Justices.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS

40. In previous years the State has been hampered by a shortage of funds for public works and the State Engineer has been single handed but the improved financial position in 1927 permitted the engagement of two Assistant Engineers and the allotment of a sum of $1,005,930 or nearly half the estimated revenue of the State (of which $984,521 was expended) to this service. The greater part of this sum was spent on roads and bridges but the first five wards of the new State Hospital, an electric power house, a new Land Office, an annexe to the Residency and two European quarters were among the more important permanent buildings erected. An electric light supply was installed in the State Capital and is now in process of extension to meet a steadily increasing demand.

During the year, 36½ miles of new road were constructed, bringing the length of road open for vehicular traffic up to 155 miles of which 54 miles is metalled or gravelled, while a further 8¼ miles were under construction at the end of the year. Twenty-six new bridges were put in and the main roads for the first time kept open for traffic throughout the monsoon season.

IX.—PUBLIC HEALTH

41. The State provides a General, a European and a Gaol Hospital in Kota Bharu, a smaller Hospital in Kuala Krai, and dispensaries at Pasir Puteh and Tumpat, as well as an isolation Hospital at the latter place. The larger estates provide Hospital accommodation and medical attendance for their employees, as does also the Railway

Department at various points along the line. The State Surgeon, Health Officer and two European Nursing Sisters are stationed at Kota Bharu while a private medical practitioner (by arrangement) supervises the Hospital at Kuala Krai. The State Hospital is now being rebuilt on the pavilion system and will shortly have accommodation for 250 third class patients, as well as two second class wards. The daily charge for a third class patient is 50 cents but free treatment is given in all indigent cases. The expenditure, exclusive of buildings and their upkeep, increased from $115,011 in 1926 to $152,537 in 1927.

42. The great flood of 1926—1927 not only destroyed or put out of action all the estate and railway Hospitals but adversely affected public health during the early months of the year, especially on estates, where "beri-beri" and lung trouble were common, while Malaria assumed almost epidemic proportions. Public health during the second half of the year however showed marked improvement. Throughout the year the State was free of all serious infectious disease, though there were a few cases of Chicken-pox Measles and Mumps.

As elsewhere in Malaya, Malaria is our most serious problem, 37 per cent of the cases admitted to the Government Hospitals, 36 per cent of those admitted to estate Hospitals, and more than half the cases admitted to the European Hospital, being Malarial patients. Unfortunately Malaria appears to be on the increase though draining, oiling and generally improved health conditions on estates and the activities of the new appointed (August 1927) Health Officer in the towns and villages should do much to stay its spread. Next to Malaria Hook-worm (Ankylostomiasis) is probably the most prevalent disease but the only statistics available are those given below, of patients who came to Government or Estate Hospitals for treatment.

Statistics showing the number of admissions and deaths from the principal diseases in Government and Estate Hospitals during 1927:—

	Government Hospitals		Estate Hospitals		Total	
	Treated	*Deaths*	*Treated*	*Deaths*	*Treated*	*Deaths*
Malaria ...	2,251	89	2,281	103	4,532	192
Diarrhœa and Dysentery ...	290	45	905	64	1,195	109
Lung Disease ...	333	39	821	70	1,154	109
Ulcers	442	2	671	1	1,113	3
Ankylostomiasis ...	184	8	283	1	467	9
Venereal Disease ...	227	2	154	1	381	3

43. It has not so far been possible to do much for the rural areas but school teachers and selected headmen are being trained to treat Ankylostomiasis, Malaria, and other simple ailments. Treatment for Yaws and vaccination is generally appreciated and accepted without any form of compulsion and nearly 8,000 persons were vaccinated, mostly at the local vernacular schools, which are periodically visited for the medical examination and treatment of the school children. All the 379 pilgrims, who left the State for Mecca, were inoculated for cholera and vaccinated.

44. Registration of Births and Deaths was introduced during 1926 but the returns are obviously incomplete and unreliable, especially for the urban areas, where the population is a mixed one. On Estates, which return a total labour force of 6,494 of all nationalities, there were 390 deaths and 114 births giving rates of 60·1 per mille and 17·5 per mille respectively.

The only immigration and emigration figures available are those for Chinese arriving or leaving by sea: of these 1,712 were immigrants and 1,318 emigrants.

45. The State was practically free from veterinary disease. A few cases of foot-and-mouth disease were reported but there were no deaths and although seven head of cattle died suddenly in October the disease was not identified and did not spread. Several dogs died of what was suspected to be rabies but no NEGRI-bodies were found in the brains forwarded to the Research Institute, Kuala Lumpur.

X.—EDUCATION

46. Educational facilities, technical or otherwise, are still scanty in Kelantan and the State maintains a quota of seven selected pupils at educational institutions outside the State and has provided for a scholarship at Raffles College, Singapore, as well as sending one youth to read for the Bar in England. Provision has also been made for the training as school teachers, in Perak, of four Kelantanese and of one at a school of Agriculture. The Majlis Ugama Islam also provided education for two Kelantanese outside the State.

47. In Kelantan the Majlis Ugama Islam provides English education for 76 boys and vernacular education for 250, while the State provides 36 vernacular schools which have an enrolment of 2,078 pupils. There are also three Chinese schools teaching Chinese and a little English, but the local

educational standard is still low and the establishment of a Government English School, with the appointment of a Director of Education, which has been promised for 1929, is looked forward to as eagerly by the commonalty, as by His Highness the Sultan and his Council.

XI.—LAND AND SURVEYS

48. The years alienation amounted to 23,000 acres, bringing the total alienated area up to 470,000 acres or 13 per cent of the area of the State. Although the Northern districts are already almost wholly occupied and cultivated, in the South and South-west there are large tracks available which have as yet scarcely been explored.

49. Land revenue from all sources for the last five years has been as follows:—

1923	*1924*	*1925*	*1926*	*1927*
$	$	$	$	$
357,196	378,009	442,792	629,330	568,551

and shows a steady expansion, the drop in 1927 being due to the closing of the application books and the consequent decrease in "Land Sales" which fell from $215,721 in 1926 to $117,705 in 1927.

50. Land tenure is on the basis of the Torrens Registration system and is similar to that of the Federated Malay States, grants in perpetuity, and leases for a term not exceeding 100 years, being issued for the larger areas of agricultural and for town lands, while Asiatic proprietors hold agricultural land by Entry in a Mukim Register. Alienated land may be re-entered on behalf of the Ruler of the State if not cultivated in accordance with the terms of the title or sold by public auction if the rent thereon remains unpaid. The rate of annual rent imposed varies from 50 cents to $1.50 per acre and is based on the purpose for which the land is alienated and the amenities thereof, while premium on alienation ranges from $2.50 to $25 per acre. There are District Land Offices at Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh, Pasir Mas and Bacho and a combined Land and Registration Office at Kota Bharu, where all grants, leases and mining titles are registered.

51. Since the passing of the Land Enactment in 1926 the chief task of the Land Officers has been to get existing occupation settled and surveyed and the proprietors entered in the settlement and mukim registers.

52. With a rather more definite wet and dry season than the West of the Peninsula, and, in Southern Kelantan, large tracts of rich, though usually broken land, at all attitudes up to 6,000 feet available for settlement and now for the first time becoming accessible, the State appears to offer attractions to the tropical agriculturist. To protect the interests of the Kelantanese peasant proprietor, it is enacted that all transfers from Kelantanese to Non-Kelantanese and all applications for new land by Non-Kelantanese require the approval of His Highness the Sultan in Council but where the interests of Kelantanese are not jeopardised, such approval is readily given.

53. The Survey staff consisted of a Superintendent with one European and four Asiatic Assistant Surveyors and their field and office subordinates. The expenditure was $92,999 of which administration represented 16·1, Office work 26·9 and field work 36 per cent. The revenue collected for survey work done was $13,829.

54. The principal surveys completed included 389 town lots, 45 agricultural lots with an area of 3,650 acres and 1,181 small holdings. Design plans for the lay out of two towns and part of another and plane-table Topo-surveys for Kota Bharu and Pasir Puteh were also made and 16¼ miles of traverse run. New Mukim maps and tracings were supplied to the Ulu Kelantan Land Office where all records had been destroyed by the flood.

55. The department is always hampered by a shortage of technical subordinates and was to some extent disorganised by the flood so that it is not surprising that arrears of work accumulated and the unsatisfied survey requisitions at the end of the year included 49,658 acres of agricultural land, 464 town lots, 425 acres of mining land and 1,329 small holdings. An additional Assistant Superintendent has since been appointed.

56. A geological survey map of the State, giving all information available to date on a six miles to the inch scale, is obtainable but is far from complete, though patches of Quartzite and shales, the Pahang volcanic series, granite and allied acid rocks, and lime stone and calcareous shales are shown thereon. Provision has been made for a more detailed survey.

XII.—LABOUR

57. The native Kelantanese is a good worker and if properly handled is quick to learn. Boat building is an ancestral trade at which he is very expert and as carpenter,

mason or mechanic he is little, if at all, inferior to the Chinese. The Government employs Kelantanese exclusively for all Public works.

58. The Federated Malay States Railways (East Coast line) employ both Kelantanese, Chinese, Tamil, Telegu and Northern Indians while the estates employ chiefly Tamils and Telegus. Except for Indian Immigrant Labour no figures are available.

59. In April, 1927, all previous "labour" legislation was repealed and the Indian Immigration Enactment (No. 2/27) introduced, thus bringing Kelantan, in respect of Indian labour, into line with the rest of Malaya. The situation was difficult as practically all the 24 estates employing Indian Immigrant Labour had lost their hospitals and lines in the flood but steps to remedy the situation were promptly taken and during the year there was great improvement in estate labour conditions. In one respect the flood was of service in that it swept away many unsuitable buildings, which are now being replaced by a better type. Sixteen estates now have their own hospitals and all provide medical attendance. Estate schools are still in their infancy.

60. The Government rate of pay for Kelantanese labourers varies from 40 cents to 60 cents per day according to the district. The daily wage of Indian Immigrant labourers on estates varies from 40 cents to 55 cents for men and from 35 cents to 50 cents for women but in most cases a bonus for regular out-turn or a commission on the latex brought in is also paid. The total number of Indian Immigrant labourers employed at the end of the year was 6,203 of whom 3,707 men and 1,264 women were employed on estates and 1,195 men and 37 women on railway work.

XIII.—MISCELLANEONS

61. His Excellency the High Commissioner, accompanied by His Excellency the General Officer Commanding, Singapore, visited Kelantan in September.

62. His Highness the Sultan paid an official visit to Singapore in July, being absent from his State for only twelve days during the year. His Highness takes the deepest personal interest in all matters affecting the welfare of his State and of his people.

63. The State Council which met, under the presidency of His Highness the Sultan, on sixteen occasions, lost, by the death in December of Datoh Mufti Al-Haji Che Idris, a member whose life and learning had earned for him the respect and regard of all who came into contact with him.

64. The European administrative staff consists of the Adviser and five other seconded officers of the Malayan Civil Service who between them fill thirteen Administrative, Judicial, and Executive posts.

65. Mr. W. M. MILLINGTON, M.C.S., acted as Adviser until March 26th when he was relieved by Mr. G. E. SHAW, M.C.S., O.B.E., the substantive holder of the appointment, who was in his turn relieved on September 6th by the undersigned.

R. J. B. CLAYTON, M.C.S.,

Acting British Adviser to the Government of Kelantan.

THE RESIDENCY,

KELANTAN, 14TH April, 1928.

APPEN

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the

LIABILITIES	Amount	Total
DEPOSITS—	$	$
Ulu Kelantan District Treasury	104,513	
Pasir Puteh do.	3,783	
Courts, Kota Bharu	26,630	
Police Fines and Rewards Fund	312	
Prisons do. do.	298	
Clerks' Fines and Rewards Fund	181	
Customs do. do.	35	
Police Sundry Deposit	774	
Prisons do.	351	
Customs do.	528	
Medical do.	809	
Land Office, Kota Bahru, Sundry Deposit	62,572	
Do. Survey Deposit	14,324	
Land Office, Pasir Mas, Sundry Deposit	71,339	
Do. Survey Deposit	667	
Clerks' Security Fund	2,067	
Suspense Account	17,076	
Pawnbroking Farm	5,700	
Toddy Farm	2,012	
Mentri Office	3,651	
Distressed Kelantanese in Mecca	1,228	
Customs Cess on Rubber	2,587	
New Mosque Deposit	1,057	
Money Order Deposit	7,039	
Indian Immigration Fund	701	
		330,234
LOANS—		
Loan owing to the Straits Settlements bearing interest @ 5%	200,000	
Loan owing to the Straits Settlements free of interest for five years, (1926-1931)	3,880,684	
		4,080,684
TOTAL		4,410,918

DIX

State of Kelantan as on 31st December, 1927

ASSETS	Amount	Total
	$	$
BALANCES—		
Cash—State Treasury, Kota Bharu	1,528	
District Treasury, Ulu Kelantan	32,875	
Do. Pasir Puteh	5,929	
		40,332
Bank—Mercantile Bank	658,373	
Do. Fixed deposit	15,000	
Chartered Bank	16,948	
		690,321
ADVANCES RECOVERABLE—		
Public Works Department Store Account ...	12,000	
Do. do. Factory Account ...	11,700	
Clubs	6,180	
Private Individuals	39,857	
Majlis Ugama	70,000	
Postal Order Account	400	
Dato' Kaya Pathi (Towkay Yeap Hong Ghee) ...	50,000	
		190,137
INVESTMENT—		
8,000 Duff Development Company's Shares @ $5.00 each	40,000	
		40,000
		960,790
BALANCE to the debit of the State		3,450,128
TOTAL		4,410,918

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER, TRENGGANU

FOR THE YEAR

1927

BY

W. M. MILLINGTON

Acting British Adviser, Trengganu

SINGAPORE:

Printed at the GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, SINGAPORE,
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1928

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Annual Report on the State of Trengganu for the year 1927

PREFATORY NOTE *

GEOGRAPHICAL

Trengganu is a Malay State on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula lying between the parallels of 4° and 5° 55′ North Latitude and the meridians of 102° 20′ and 103° 30′ East Longitude. It is bordered on the North and North-west by Kelantan, on the South and South-west by Pahang, and on the East by the China Sea. The inland boundaries follow the watersheds of the four main rivers—the Besut, Trengganu, Dungun, and Kemaman.

Its area is about 5,500 square miles, roughly equal to the combined areas of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Sussex and Hampshire.

The configuration of the State is long and narrow—the length is approximately 150 miles and the greatest breadth 55 miles. The western and inland half of Trengganu is mountainous and almost uninhabited. The population is concentrated in the eastern half of the State along the river-plains and coastal belt. The highest peak is Gunong Batil (4,985 ft.).

The country is divided into no less than sixteen separate river basins, all of which debouch into the China Sea. The Trengganu and Kemaman rivers, the most important, can both be entered at suitable stages of the tide by sea-going steamers of several hundred tons burden; both rivers have bars with a depth of seven feet at low water. The bars of the other rivers are impassable to other than small craft, but the Besut, Setiu, Dungun and Paka are all streams of a respectable size.

The State includes the Perhentian and Redang Island groups (both of which provide good harbours in all weathers), the Kapas Island ten miles South of Trengganu (which gives good anchorage in the North-east Monsoon), and other smaller islands, of which Pulau Tenggul is the largest.

HISTORICAL

The early history of Trengganu is obscure. A Chinese monk and traveller, Chao Ju Kua, writing about A. D. 1225, mentions Trengganu as subject to the Buddhist Kingdom of Palembang in Southern Sumatra; and Javanese work, the "Nagarakretagama" (A. D. 1365), refers to both Trengganu and Dungun as subject to the Javanese Empire of Mejapahit; neither reference need be taken to imply more than a nominal suzerainty.

* In this report weights are generally given in pikuls, 16·8 of which are equivalent to one ton.

In 1923 a remarkable Malay inscription, dated 702 A. H. (1303 A. D.) was deciphered in Trengganu. The stone bearing it was found at Kuala Brang, a place 20 miles upstream from Kuala Trengganu, and is the fragment of a roughly squared pillar. The language of the inscription is Malay (with a strong admixture of Sanskrit and few Arabic words) and the script is Arabic—a combination of which there is no parallel before the year 1368 A. D. The subject of the inscription is the Islamic Law of sexual offences. It is far the earliest known record of Islam as a State religion in the Malay Peninsula, and it suggests the existence of a Mohammedan Kingdom in the upper Trengganu river a hundred years before the recorded date of the Islamic conversion of Malacca.

The stone has been placed in Raffles Museum, Singapore.

The Ruling House is descended from the Johore Bendahara ABDUL-HAMID, father of Sultan ABDUL-JALIL SHAH of Johore (1707 A.D.). The present Ruler, Sultan SULEIMAN BADARU'L-ALAM SHAH, K.C.M.G., is twelfth of the line. Pressure from the Siamese was felt early in the eighteenth century, and Sultan MANSUR (1730-1792) began the sending of a triennial tribute of Bunga Mas (gold and silver filigree flowers) to the King of Siam. In 1787 and 1791 he applied to Captain Light (founder, in 1786, of Penang) for support against them, but throughout the nineteenth century the accident of geography and the policy of her Rulers made Trengganu the point in the Peninsula least touched by either Siamese or British influence.

By Treaty made in 1909 Siam transferred her nominal suzerainty to Great Britain, the sending of the Bunga Mas ceased, and a British Agent (with Consular powers) was appointed. After amendment of the Treaty in 1919 (following the report of a Commission of Inquiry) the Agent was replaced by a British Adviser, whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all matters affecting the general administration of the country and all questions other than those touching the Mohammedan Religion.

CLIMATE

The North-east Monsoon, lasting from November to March, makes a distinct meteorological change in respect of temperature wind and rainfall. The rainfall chart shows a sharp rise in November and an abrupt fall early in the next year. The highest recorded annual rainfall on the coast is 165.5 inches; the average rainfall is about 120 inches.

In the coastal region the regular sea and land breezes modify the heat which is never at any time oppressive, and the climate is both pleasant and healthy. The wind of the

North-east Monsoon is sometimes strong enough between November and March to close the coast to shipping for short periods.

POPULATION

The population at the Census of 1921 was 153,765: 77,115 males and 76,650 females. The division by race was: Malays 145,523, Chinese 7,246, Indians 211, Europeans 34 and other nationalities 751.

The chief division by industries was as follows: fishing 9,350, agriculture 48,344, mining 531, woodworking 661, manufacture of textiles 9,334.

ADMINISTRATION

For administrative purposes the State is divided into three groups of districts—the central Division round Kuala Trengganu, and the Eastern and Western Divisions with headquarters at Kemaman and Besut respectively.

The two latter divisions are each under the control of a State Commissioner who is assisted by an Assistant British Adviser stationed at headquarters.

LANGUAGE AND RELIGION

The language of the country is Malay, and official correspondence within the State is carried on in that language, through the medium of the Arabic script. English is little spoken or understood, but a knowledge of Roman script is spreading.

The religion of the Malays is Sunni Mohammedanism of the Shafei School.

CURRENCY

The unit of currency is the Straits Settlements silver dollar which is fixed at *2/4d*. Straits Settlements subsidiary coins are used. Some old subsidiary locally minted coins remain in circulation. They are known as "cent puteh" or "pitis" and are of two values $133\frac{1}{3}$ and $266\frac{2}{3}$ to the Straits Settlements silver dollar.

There is no Bank in the State.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Malay, English and Chinese weights and measures are used. One Koyan is 40 pikuls. One pikul (100 katis) is equivalent to $133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.

One kati equals 16 tahils.
One gantang = One gallon = 4 chupak
One depa = 2 ela = 6 feet.

I.—General

His Excellency Sir LAURENCE GUILLEMARD, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., High Commissioner for the Malay States, retired in May and was succeeded by His Excellency Sir HUGH CLIFFORD, M. C. S., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., who was already well known in the State.

The State Council consisting of sixteen Malay members and the British Adviser met on 48 occasions.

II.—Finance

The Revenue for the year 1345 (11th July, 1926 to 29th June, 1927) amounted to $1,364,105 as against a revised Estimate of $1,350,000, an increase of $62,097 on the figure for the previous year.

Increases on the receipts for 1344 occurred under the main headings of Farms, $4,068; Marine $2,162; Chandu and Liquors, $35,970; Customs, $56,994; and Miscellaneous, $14,995.

Increases in the collections in respect of import duties on petroleum and tobacco, and export duties on tin-ore, iron-ore, para rubber and dried fish were mainly responsible for the increase under Customs.

The main decreases were under Lands, $18,797; Police, $1,180; Courts, $3,173; Posts and Telegraphs, $20,820; and Land Sales $8,047.

The large drop in postal revenue is more apparent than real, as the figure for 1344 included a sum of $20,204 for sale of stamps on account of stamp duties, which receipts are now credited under Miscellaneous and account in some measure for the increase under that head.

The decrease under Lands and Land Sales is due in part to the policy of Government in discouraging fresh alienations pending the settlement of existing claims to land.

The Expenditure amounted to $1,341,410, against a revised Estimate of $1,210,000, an increase of $273,532 as compared with the previous year.

The following statement shows the totals of revenue and expenditure for the last five years:—

		Revenue	*Expenditure*
		$	$
1341	...	642,679	788,902
1342	...	779,032	766,534
1343	...	1,007,282	899,475
1344	...	1,302,008	1,067,878
1345	...	1,364,105	1,341,410

The total expenditure incurred against the first and second Straits Settlements Loans of $1,000,000 each amounted to $1,522,313 by the end of the year. Instalments of loan money actually received from the Straits Settlements Government over the same period totalled $1,200,000, the balance of expenditure on loan works being met by an advance from the Revenue Account.

The total liabilities of the State, (including a sum of $78,501 on account of Opium Revenue Replacement Fund), amounted to $1,740,150, being an excess of $1,157,445 over the assets.

III.—Production

AGRICULTURE

Rice.—The State does not produce sufficient rice for its own needs. Exact statistics are not available but it is estimated that some 8,000 acres are under wet padi and 4,000 acres under dry padi. Efforts are being made to extend these areas.

In the upper reaches of the Trengganu and Nerus Rivers, through fear of a repetetion of the 1926 floods, dry padi was not planted till later than usual, but it is not considered that this had any great effect on the total production.

Methods of cultivation leave much to be desired and the yields now obtained should be susceptible of great improvement as the rayat gradually become educated to the application of more economic and scientific methods, such as the use of manures, rotation of crops, seed selection, etc.

Rubber.—The area under Para Rubber is put at approximately 18,000 acres. During the year 30,400 pikuls valued at $2,588,788 were exported.

The only estates of any size are those of Kretai Plantations which were responsible for roughly one-third of the total export, the balance being the produce of small holdings of varying size.

Miscellaneous Crops.—Coconuts, gambier and arecanuts are also cultivated to a considerable extent. The exports for 1927 were:—

	Quantity	*Value*
		$
Copra ...	28,262 pikuls	318,760
Arecanuts ...	7,931 ,,	215,965
Gambier ...	26,479 ,,	104,060

FORESTRY

There is at present no organised Forest Department.

An officer lent by the Forest Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, carried out an exploration of the forests of the State extending over four months. His report, though disappointing as regards the Northern portion of the State, revealed the existence of a fine camphor forest of considerable extent centred on the Paka Valley.

Forest revenue amounting to $13,855 was collected during the course of the year 1345.

Rattans to the amount of 4,340 pikuls valued at $31,911 were exported.

FISHERIES

The 1927 fishing season proved a fairly successful one, catches and prices obtained showing increases over the preceeding years.

Ninety-three thousand and sixteen pikuls of dried fish valued at $1,135,519 and 1,673 pikuls of blachan (fish paste) valued at $20,077 were exported during the year. Practically the whole amount exported went to Singapore.

MINING

Trengganu is undoubtedly rich in minerals but mining is practically confined at present to the Southern half of the State.

The principal minerals worked are Tin-ore, Iron-ore, Wolfram and Manganese. Graphite, Magnetite and Monazite have also been found.

There have been several applications for large selection areas, particularly for dredging, and if expectations are realised, considerable developments may be anticipated.

The output of Tin-ore from the principal mines was as follows:—

Freda Tin Dredging Company	...	7,580	pikuls
Bundi Tin Dredging Company	...	7,217	,,
Kajang Kemaman Tin Mines, Ltd.	...	2,820	,,
Sungai Ayam Tin Mine ...	...	568	,,
Tebak Tin Fields ...	...	463	,,

Wolfram is worked at the Chendrong Mines at Kemaman. The output for 1927 was 1,103 pikuls.

The Nanyo Kogyo Koshi won from their mine at Machang Satahun 49,038 tons of manganeferous iron-ore.

The following is a comparative statement of exports of tin-ore, wolfram and iron-ore for the last five years:—

Year	Tin-ore		Wolfram		Iron-ore	
	Pikuls	Value	Pikuls	Value	Tons	Value
		$		$		$
1923 ...	7,955	482,172	4,700	85,110	...	...
1924 ...	9,701	739,111	2,909	43,050	...	...
1925 ...	16,178	1,283,486	1,294	20,326	7,690	69,204
1926 ...	12,816	1,167,751	1,995	40,369	45,511	349,864
1927 ...	19,572	1,919,524	980	18,592	48,505	372,012

An officer of the Federated Malay States Mines Department made a tour of inspection of the mining areas and submitted in his report recommendations for the better control of mining within the State.

IV.—Trade and Economics

The total value of the trade of the State for the year 1927 was $14,309,227 as against $13,967,951 in 1926, an increase of $341,272. The excess of the value of exports over imports was $2,179,731.

Details are given in Appendix (*A*).

The total value of imports was $6,064,748 as against $5,915,560 in 1926.

Comparative figures for 1925, 1926 and 1927, are given below in respect of the more important articles imported from Singapore.

Articles	*1925*	*1926*	*1927*
	$	$	$
Sugar ...	203,740	215,335	263,074
Tinned Milk ...	71,794	83,498	104,070
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	281,504	330,420	349,953
Cotton stuffs ...	576,362	465,041	446,095
Petroleum ...	110,243	146,413	149,407
Silk and silk fabrics ...	810,946	439,262	222,679
Liquors ...	46,458	53,259	60,527
Motor Cars ...	53,876	140,184	65,883
Machinery ...	44,137	59,563	117,975
Rice	(no figure)	1,227,728	841,837

The total value of exports was $8,244,479 as against $8,052,391 in 1926.

The principal exports from Trengganu to all countries were as follows:—

Articles	*1925*	*1926*	*1927*
	$	$	$
Copra ...	337,329	427,564	318,760
Dried fish ...	1,181,710	970,059	1,135,519
Tin-ore ...	1,348,963	1,167,752	1,919,524
Wolfram ...	110,326	40,369	18,592
Hæmatite ...	79,204	349,864	372,012
Para Rubber ...	434,286	2,975,455	2,588,788
Gambier ...	39,491	56,208	104,060
Areca-nuts ...	303,907	253,301	215,965
Pure silk sarongs	555,417	524,926	328,952
Part silk sarongs	504,599	342,405	107,389

The drop in the export of sarongs marks a further decline in an industry for which Trengganu has long been famous. The decrease has been attributed to the recent settlement in Johore of large numbers of skilled Trengganu weavers who have captured part of the Singapore market. Another potent factor is undoubtedly the inferiority of the article now turned out as compared with former days, due in part to the use of unsatisfactory chemical dyes in preference to the "fast" native vegetable dyes.

Another village industry is the manufacture of brass and nickel ware. Owing to the heaviness of the ware little is exported but there is a considerable local trade.

Iron work, agricultural implements, and weapons are also manufactured locally.

Boat building and the rope and net making industries provide employment for large numbers of the maritime population.

V.—Communications

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

There are nine Post Offices. The telegraph line from Kuala Trengganu to Kemaman and the Pahang boundary was maintained and improved. There are small telephone exchanges at Kuala Trengganu, Kemaman and Besut. A Phonopore is used for communication with stations between Kuala Trengganu and Kemaman. This department's receipts decreased from $22,280 in 1344 A.H. to $21,663 in A.H. 1345.

ROADS

Thirty-two miles of road were open to traffic, comprising 20 miles at Kuala Trengganu, 6 miles at Kemaman and 6 at Besut.

Fair progress was made with the trunk road from Kuala Trengganu to the Kelantan boundary. Work was carried out at both ends with local Malay labour under the supervision of two Assistant Engineers working under the State Engineer. When completed this road will be 60 miles in length.

Work on the Chukai-Ayer Puteh road Kemaman was continued. The distance is 20 miles.

The mileage of completed bridlepaths was brought up to 35. $5,000 was spent for this purpose during the year.

The many rivers form the usual highways to the interior of the State. All of these are shallow except for a few miles at the mouth but are navigable by boats of light draught.

SHIPPING

The Siam Steam Navigation Company's steamers plying between Singapore and Bangkok called regularly at Kuala Trengganu, Kemaman and Kretai except during the North-east Monsoon. These steamers are unable to enter the rivers.

Smaller vessels belonging to the same Company and Chinese owned steamers maintained irregular services between Singapore and all stations on the coast. At Kuala Trengganu and Kemaman these vessels enter the rivers.

VI.—Justice, Police and Prisons

In the administration of Justice Mohammedan Law, as modified by specific legislation, is followed. There is no Penal Code and no codified law of evidence or procedure. The work of the lower courts is consequently not always satisfactory or expeditious.

During the course of the year the existing courts were added to by the establishment of a Special Court at Besut, and Land Courts at Kuala Trengganu, Kemaman and Besut.

A Special Court at Kemaman has already been existence for nearly two years. This court is presided over jointly by the State Commissioner and Assistant British Adviser for the district. Its jurisdiction is co-extensive with that of the Supreme Court. All cases between foreigners come before it and, with the sanction of Government, it is empowered to hear other cases in the district which would otherwise go before the Supreme Court.

The Special Court at Besut is similarly constituted.

In practice the Special Courts have now relieved the Supreme Court from the necessity of hearing cases outside Kuala Trengganu, thereby, (as there is only one judge of the Supreme Court) greatly accelerating conduct of litigation.

With the establishment of the Land Courts, jurisdiction in matters affecting land and interests in land which cannot be dealt with by the Commissioner of Lands or Collectors under the Land Enactment, has been definitely taken away from the Supreme and Magistrates Courts, which usually had no very clear conception of the basic principles involved or of the necessity for a practical, and not purely hypothetical, decision.

In the districts the personnel of the Land Court is identical with that of the Special Court. In Kuala Trengganu it consists of the Commissioner of Lands and the Judge of the Supreme Court sitting together.

In addition to its original jurisdiction it has also certain appellate powers.

During 1345 three Enactments were passed, *viz.*, the Acquisition of Land (Amendment) Enactment, the Stamp Enactment and the Mining Enactment.

Five Regulations (Peraturan) were issued and thirty-five Proclamations (Ishtihar) published.

Judicial statistics for the State are given in Appendix (*B*).

POLICE

The actual strength of the Police Force at the end of 1345 was 261 as against a sanctioned strength of 268.

For the greater part of the year the force was considerably under strength. Recruitment sank to such an extent, probably due to attractive rates of pay for casual labour elsewhere, that bonuses of $5 for each recruit and $5 for his recruiter had to be offered. As a result the position had improved considerably by the end of the year. A new and improved scale of pay was approved.

Discipline was fair. The number of offences recorded showed a large increase on the figure for the previous year. This however, is attributed largely to the higher standard of discipline now demanded.

Owing to the lack of recruits, training suffered considerably.

At the close of the year there were 20 Police Stations, of which eight were District Headquarters Stations, and three Police Posts.

The revenue collected was $15,768 as compared with $16,948 in 1344.

The total number of reports recorded was 5,610, compared with 4,720 in 1344, 3,630 in 1343 and 2,517 in 1342. Of these 1,955 were for seizable and 3,658 for non-seizable offences.

A statement of the serious offences reported is given below, figures for previous years being given for comparison:—

Offences	*1342*	*1343*	*1344*	*1345*
Murder Homicide ...	9	7	6	3
Gang Robbery	2	1	2	—
Robbery	29	40	20	3
House breaking ...	60	69	47	49
Thefts (over $100) ...	50	63	74	54
Thefts of cattle ...	62	81	41	42
Counterfeit coins and notes	6	15	37	19
Mischief by fire ...	5	27	61	21
Grievious Hurt ...	22	21	43	28
	245	324	331	219

These figures indicate a remarkable reduction in crime, especially when it is borne in mind that the efficiency of the Police as detectors of crime has undoubtedly increased in recent years. It is noteworthy that for the first time in many years no reports of gang robbery were received.

Close liaison was maintained with the Criminal Registry, Kuala Lumpur for enquiries and registration of convicted persons.

The Prevention of Crimes Enactment, 1344, has proved very efficacious. The systematic photographing of bad characters was continued, 185 person being added to the record during the year.

PRISONS

There is only one Prison in the State, situated in Kuala Trengganu. The building is not satisfactory and when funds permit a new building will be erected further away from the Town. A new ward for female prisoners and several structural improvements were completed during the year.

The records of admission and discharge were—

—	No. remaining at end of 1344	Admitted in 1345	Discharged in 1345	Executed in 1346	Escaped	Deaths	No. remaining at end of 1345
Males ...	90	181	181	...	1	2	87
Females ...	2	23	22	...	...	...	3
Total ...	92	204	203	...	1	2	90

The health of the Prison has been good. Many of the prisoners are ill nourished and weakly on admission, and gain in health by their sojourn in Gaol.

Nine thousand one hundred and ninety-two days of extra-mural labour were performed, chiefly for the Public Works Department, and 3,695 days of intra-mural labour, chiefly at wood chopping and basket making.

The revenue derived from intra-mural labour was $2,022 as against $1,998 in previous year.

VII.—Public Works

The total expenditure during A. H. 1345 was $603,300 out of $876,251 provided. $300,663 of this was out of Loan Account. With few exceptions all works were carried out departmentally.

Special Services, Buildings, Revenue Account, amounted to $149,508. Twelve buildings were completed. Seven buildings each of the value of $3,000 or over were partly completed. A small electric light plant was installed at Kuala Trengganu Hospital. $5,065 was spent on maintenance of existing buildings.

A Customs Wharf at Chukai, Kemaman, an ice making plant at Kuala Trengganu and a ferry ramp at Losong were completed.

Special Services in connection with improvements to existing roads cost $35,668. Upkeep of roads amounted to $27,550.

A small school for artisans was started in connection with the Public Works Department Workshop.

VIII.—Public Health

There is a hospital at Kuala Trengganu with accommodation for 68 patients. There are dispensaries at Kemaman and Kuala Trengganu. At Kuala Trengganu there is a Gaol Hospital.

One Travelling Dresser was at work when he could be spared from the Hospital.

The number of admissions to hospital was 892 as compared with 763 in 1926. The following diseases were most in evidence:

Yaws	152	no deaths	
Malaria	84	3	,,
Bowel diseases	185	2	,,
Beri-beri	45	2	,,
Influenza	65	no deaths	
Venereal diseases	96	,,	,,
Pulmonary tuberculosis ...	17	7	,,

Eleven normal labours were conducted in the General Ward at the Hospital as compared with three during 1926. A maternity ward was in course of construction. One hundred and thirty surgical operations, including 24 major operations, were performed.

At the Gaol Hospital there were 136 admissions with one death as against 224 admissions and six deaths in 1926. The Gaol sanitation was attended to carefully.

The total number of patients treated was 20,147 compared with 18,965.

The prevailing diseases in the State as recorded are given below:—

	1926	*1927*
Yaws	4,828	2,168
Diseases of digestive system ...	1,641	2,590
Diseases of the skin	1,578	2,997
Diseases due to intestinal parasites	1,396	1,324
Fever unspecified	1,236	574
Malaria	1,007	2,016
Influenza	831	1,173
Diseases of the respiratory system	400	512
Beri-beri	260	536

The above figures may be taken to represent the relative incidence of the more common diseases.

The Medical Officer reports that it is unusual to find a peasant without skin disease. The principles of personal hygiene are filtering slowly through the town dwellers with

the result that skin diseases amongst them are diminishing. Beri-beri assumed serious proportions due to the exceptionally severe North-east Monsoon with unprecedented floods.

The Medical Officer has not yet seen a case of malaria contracted along the seaboard where the principal towns are situated. Malaria is common inland.

The natives are enthusiastic in their appreciation of the results of treatment of yaws, and preparations have been made to extend the area in which treatment is given. Yaws is one of the chief causes of disability in the State.

European Officers reside along the sea coast where health conditions are good. Malaria affects the European planters and miners living near the foothills.

The appointment of a Health Officer in 1928 has been approved. The chief diseases in the State are preventable. The Health Officer will organise preventive measures.

Three new dispensaries were under construction and arrangements have been made to secure experienced dressers from the Straits Settlements to take charge of these.

IX.—Education

The number of Malay Boys' Schools was increased to 15 by the opening of a new school at Kuala Brang. The numbers of teachers and assistant teachers were 17 and 25 respectively.

At Paya Bunga School a special course was provided for boys who had passed Standard IV and wished to enter Government Service.

In the English School at Kuala Trengganu the number of pupils decreased from 40 in A. H. 1344 to 35 in A. H. 1345, but the average attendance rose from 60 per cent to 77 per cent. The English night school for clerks at Kemaman was continued.

The number of Government Schools, enrolment and attendance for the last three years are shown below:—

—	No. of Schools	Average enrolment			Average attendance			Percentage o Attendance		
		1343	1344	1345	1343	1344	1345	1343	1344	1345
English School ...	1	38	40	35	20	24	27	53	60	77
Malay Schools ...	15	1,092	1,344	1,556	833	996	1,115	76	75	72

CHINESE SCHOOLS

The number of pupils on the roll of the WEI SIN School at Kuala Trengganu was 110 boys and 35 girls. The school has a staff of eight teachers and is maintained by voluntary subscriptions by the Chinese community. A smaller school is maintained at Kemaman.

In Kuala Trengganu there were two troops of Boy Scouts, the Sultan Suleiman Troops drawn from the Malay Schools, and a Chinese Troop run in connection with the WEI SIN School. Each troop had its own band and showed considerable keenness.

Four students were maintained at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, six at King Edward VII School, Taiping, and eight at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim.

Three students at the Sultan Idris Training College finished their course. One obtained a Third Class certificate.

The cost of the Education Department exclusive of cost and maintenance of buildings for the last three years was:—

Year	*1343*	*1344*	*1345*
	$	$	$
Cost	21,355	22,203	26,591

X.—Lands and Survey

LANDS AND MINES

The total revenue collected under this head during 1345, including premia on sales of land, amounted to $104,283 as against $131,126 in 1344. The drop is due mainly to decreases in the collections in respect of premia, survey and settlement fees. Details are given in Appendix (*C*).

The land problem in Trengganu presents peculiar difficulties. Particular care has had to be exercised in the working of the recent Land Enactment, (based on the Torrens system), to ensure that the principles of Mohammedan Law should not be infringed. This difficulty has been further accentuated by the general ignorance of the rayat and their suspicion and lack of comprehension, at times judiciously fostered, as to the objects of this new legislation. There is still a certain amount of organised opposition to the payment of rent as well as obstruction, often in the least excepted quarter, on the part of interested parties claiming, by virtue of gift from previous rulers, large vaguely defined areas frequently in face of adverse occupation.

It has consequently been the policy of Government to restrain as far as possible fresh alienations until existing claims have been settled.

SURVEY

The work done by the Survey Department during the year included 4,583 extracts prepared; 114 miles of standard traverse run; 102 settlement tracings of survey sent; 48 plans and tracings made for other departments, eight Mukims close traversed for plotting; 95 file plans drawn and registered; 99 grants and mining leases drawn and issued. Thirty-three trigonometrical beacons were made.

The total expenditure of the department for 1345 amounted to $55,718.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The geological survey of the State was continued throughout the year and the results of the investigations have been published in a report from which a few short extracts are appended:

> "At present the bulk of the minerals are found in a comparatively small area in the Kemaman district, within a belt measuring some 15 miles at its greatest width, trending approximately North by West and South by East.....
>
> "Within the same belt, to the South in Pahang territory, is the well known Pahang Consolidated Company's mine at Sungei Lembing. The belt continues North by West from the Sungei Kemaman, and tin, iron and tungsten occasionally, are found up to the Sungei Dungun and the head waters of the Sungei Tersat and Sungei Brang. North of the Sungei Dungun-Sungei Tersat area there is no record of the occurrence of metalliferous deposits.....
>
> "Given the belt.....to be a continuation of the Sungei Lembing (Pahang) lodes, as seems practically certain, the tin-lodes would traverse a stretch of country (reckoning only as far as Sungei Dungun) some 52 miles long....."

XI.—Labour

The majority of the labourers in the State are drawn from the native Malays and from Chinese and Indian immigrants.

It is a feature in contrast to the Federated Malay States that the Malay still offers himself for employment as a labourer. His work however has a tendency to be irregular and sporadic.

There are comparatively few Indian labourers.

The labour employed on Public Services was almost entirely Malay.

The labour force on the only large plantation (coconuts and rubber) consisted of Chinese with a sprinkling of Malays. There was a fairly even distribution of Chinese and Malays engaged in agricultural work on smaller estates.

On the mines Chinese, Malay and Indians, in order of numbers, were employed.

There is no Labour Department. Immigration is uncontrolled and takes place mainly from Singapore, though there is also some direct traffic by junk.

XII.—Miscellaneous

His Highness the Sultan celebrated his 33rd birthday on the 8th December, and the eighth anniversary of his accession to the throne on 17th December.

During the year His Highness accompanied by his suite, paid a visit to Singapore and Java, being absent from the State from 16th July till 27th August.

His Excellency the High Commissioner accompanied by His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops paid his annual visit to the State in September.

Mr. J. W. SIMMONS was British Adviser till 16th October when he proceeded on leave. He was succeeded as from 27th December by Mr. W. M. MILLINGTON. During the interval Mr. G. A. DE C. DE MOUBRAY acted in the post.

The new appointments of Assistant Adviser, Besut, and Settlement Collector were filled by officers seconded from the Malayan Civil Service.

W. M. MILLINGTON,

Acting British Adviser,

Trengganu.

APPENDIX *A*.

Total Exports from Trengganu, 1927

Articles	How Stated	To Singapore		To Other Countries		Total	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$		$
***A*.—Animals, Food, Drinks and Tobacco**							
Rice	Pikuls	1,023	6,636	10,084	85,819	11,107	92,455
Dried fish	,,	90,204	1,106,912	2,812	28,607	93,016	1,135,519
Blachan	,,	683	8,197	990	11,880	1,673	20,077
Salt	,,	840	360	7,779	4,741	8,619	5,101
Sugar	,,	...	...	3,675	35,513	3,675	35,513
Other Articles	Value	...	316,436	...	75,436	...	391,872
Total Class *A* ...	...	...	1,438,541	...	241,996	...	1,680,537
***B*.—Raw Materials**							
Tin-ore	Pikuls	19,572	1,919,524	...	...	19,572	1,919,524
Arecanuts	,,	1,093	23,450	6,838	192,515	7,931	215,965
Copra	,,	28,262	318,760	...	..	28,262	318,760
Gambier	,,	49	26,430	1,370	77,630	1,419	104,060
Para Rubber	,,	28,146	2,435,796	2,354	152,992	30,500	2,588,788
Rattan	,,	4,061	29,225	279	2,686	4,340	31,911
Other Articles	Value	...	143,090	...	411,618	...	554,708
Total Class *B* ...	...	...	4,896,275	...	837,441	...	5,733,716

APPENDIX *A.—Continued*

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM TRENGGANU, 1927—*Continued*

ARTICLES	How Stated	To Singapore		To Other Countries		Total	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$		$
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES							
Silk Sarongs (pure)	Numbers	113,616	208,850	22 598	120,102	136,214	328,952
Half Silk Sarongs	,,	32,327	85,523	8,438	21,866	40,765	107,389
Cotton Goods	Yards	2,298	711	101,708	18,150	104,006	18,861
Other Articles	Value	...	174,930	...	171,574	...	346,504
Total Class *C* ...	...	...	470 014	...	331,692	...	801,706
D.—PARCEL POST							
Total value of Parcel Post *D*	...	...	27,084	...	35	...	27,119
E.—COIN AND BULLION							
Silver— (Total value) ...	...	...	...	...	1,400	...	1,400

SUMMARY

	$
Total Class *A*	1,680,538
,, ,, *B*	5,733,716
,, ,, *C*	801,706
,, ,, *D*	27,119
,, ,, *E*	1,400
Total Export Trade	8,244,479

APPENDIX *A.—Continued*

TOTAL IMPORTS INTO TRENGGANU, 1927

ARTICLES	How Stated	FROM SINGAPORE		FROM OTHER COUNTRIES		TOTAL	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$		$
A.—ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINKS AND TOBACCO							
Rice	Pikuls	117,944	841,837	211,553	1,356,583	329,497	2,198,420
Other Grains	,,	456	7,624	...	...	456	7,624
Milk	Cases	9,053	104,070	...	...	9,053	104,070
Salt	Pikuls	2,229	4,192	23,445	33,138	25,674	37,330
Sugar	,,	33,443	263,074	...	...	33,443	263,074
Tobacco	Lbs.	128,883	103,054	19,853	9,187	148,736	112,241
Cigarettes and Cigars	,,	97,647	246,899	58	244	97,705	247,143
Other Articles	Value	...	588,301	...	25,624	...	613,925
Total Class *A* ...	...	...	2,159,051	...	1,424,776	...	3,583,827
B.—RAW MATERIALS							
Petroleum	Gallons	246,599	149,407	...	...	246,599	149,407
Other Articles	Value	...	217,541	...	4,282	...	221,623
Total Class *B* ...	...	...	366,748	...	4,282	...	371,030

APPENDIX *A.—Continued*

TOTAL IMPORTS INTO TRENGGANU, 1927—*Continued*

ARTICLES	How Stated	FROM SINGAPORE		FROM OTHER COUNTRIES		TOTAL	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES			$		$		$
Dyed Cotton Goods	Yards	394,544	104,467	5,094 00	1,989	399,638 00	106,456
Thread	Pikuls	890	111,953	60	96	890 60	112,049
Sarong	Number	234,776	229,675	6,360 00	9,355	241,136 00	239,030
Machinery	Value	...	117,975	...	7,637	...	125,612
Silk	Pikuls	392	222,679	...	...	392 00	222,679
Other Articles	Value	...	1,129,853	...	51,222	...	1,181,075
Total Class *C* ...	...	...	1,916,602	...	70,299	...	1,986,901
D.—PARCEL POST							
Total value of Parcel Post (*D*)	...	...	114,261	...	20	...	114,281
E.—COIN AND BULLION Total ...	Value	...	8,709	...	...	...	8,709

SUMMARY

	$
Total Class *A*	3,583,827
" " *B*	371,030
" " *C*	1,986,901
" " *D*	114,281
" " *E*	8,709
Total Imports Trade	6,064,748

APPENDIX *B.*

Statement of Work Performed in all Courts during A. H. 1345

Courts	1344 cases undecided on 1-1-1345		No. of cases instituted		No. of cases disposed of		No. of cases pending at end of 1345	
	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal
Appeal Court	7	1	37	11	33	9	11	3
Supreme Court—								
Original Jurisdiction	3	4	13	75	11	78	5	1
Appellate Jurisdiction	13	7	101	73	106	69	8	11
Special Court, Kemaman ...	...	...	14	13	13	13	1	...
Magistrate Courts—								
Kuala Trengganu	28	1	209	1,060	209	996	28	65
Kemaman	22	26	150	276	170	302	2	...
Besut	33	16	193	404	214	414	12	6
Kemasik	2	6	41	160	42	154	1	12
Kretai	8	24	13	128	6	109	15	43
Paka	3	...	15	65	18	64	...	1
Dungun	11	8	27	83	23	89	15	2
Marang	...	4	48	165	36	163	12	6
Kuala Brang	...	1	32	90	24	86	8	5
Kathi's Court, Kuala Trengganu ...	4	5	116	67	110	68	10	4
Total ...	134	103	1,009	2,670	1,015	2,614	128	159

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT OF LAND REVENUE, 1345

No.	Details of Revenue	Kuala Trengganu			State Commissioner—East					State Commissioner—West	Total
		Kuala Trengganu	Kuala Brang	Marang	Kemaman	Kemasik	Kretai	Paka	Dungun	Besut and Setiu	
	Lands and Mines	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1	Land Rents	2,911	2,262	1,826	11,846	4,668	1,564	7,962	652	6,117	39,808
2	Mining Rents	8,438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,438
3	Permits, Forest Produce	67	3,553	559	2,369	625	371	786	973	2,259	12,112
4	Licences to sell Forest Produce ...	410	225	88	340	30	90	90	210	260	1,743
5	Temporary Occupation Licence ...	1,194	567	298	523	121	78	141	792	404	4,118
6	Prospecting Licences	970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	970
7	Notice Fees	500	39	54	97	...	1	3	34	373	1,101
8	Registration Fees	549	46	18	261	183	10	8	1	285	1,361
9	Sale of Plans	207	...	...	75	159	...	...	...	...	441
10	Miscellaneous	160	40	...	18	39	4	60	...	12	333
11	Survey Fees	5,290	195	150	5,030	450	489	4,276	4	274	16,158
12	Settlement Fees	2,806	985	139	308	60	8	304	250	944	5,804
	Total ...	24,053	7,912	3,132	20,867	6,335	2,614	13,630	2,916	10,928	92,387
	Land Sales										
1	Agricultural Land	1,379	743	95	3,011	93	122	1,145	122	566	7,276
2	Mining Land	4,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,620
	Total Land Sales ...	5,999	743	95	3,011	93	122	1,145	122	566	11,896
	Grand Total ...	30,052	8,655	3,227	23,878	6,428	2,736	14,775	3,038	11,494	104,283

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER TO THE KEDAH GOVERNMENT

for the year 1345 A.H.

(12TH JULY, 1926—30TH JUNE, 1927)

BY

T. W. CLAYTON,

British Adviser to the Kedah Government,

WITH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER TO THE PERLIS GOVERNMENT

FOR THE SAME PERIOD

BY

P. S. WILLIAMS,

Acting British Adviser to the Perlis Government.

Alor Star:

PRINTED AT THE KEDAH GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1928.

STATE OF KEDAH.

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STATE OF KEDAH.

ANNUAL REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1345 (12TH JULY, 1926 TO 30TH JUNE, 1927).

[*The value of the dollar is 2s. 4d.*]

[*A picul is 133⅓ pounds av.*]

PREFATORY NOTE.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL.

1. Kedah is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula, situated between the parallels of 5.50 and 6.40 North Latitude and the meridians of 99.40 and 100.55 East Longitude. It is bordered on the interior by the Siamese States of Singora and Patani, and by the State of Perak (Federated Malay States); it extends northwards on the sea coast to the River Sanglang, its boundary with its northern neighbour, the State of Perlis (under British protection), and southwards to the Muda River, its boundary with Province Wellesley in the south: thence the State extends behind Province Wellesley down to the northern bank of the Krian River, which forms its boundary with Perak.

2. The State includes the island of Langkawi, and a number of adjoining islands, of which Pulau Tuba is the largest. The mainland of Kedah is about 105 miles in length, and at its widest part is about 40 miles in width. Its area including the Langkawi group of islands is about 3,150 square miles. The two highest peaks of the mainland are Gunong Jerai—better known as Kedah Peak (3,986 feet)—and Bukit Perak (2,820 feet). Gunong Raia on Langkawi Island is 2,950 feet high.

II.—HISTORICAL.

3. The earliest references to Kedah with its capital Langkasuka are to be found in the "Hikaiat Marong Mahawangsa" or "Kedah Annals". Various mention of Queddah is made by Portuguese and Dutch writers and in 1592 Captain Lancaster called at Pulopinaon (Penang).

4. During the next 200 years the fortunes of Kedah varied under the rule of Siam until, in 1786 A.D. under Captain Light's "Agreement with the King of Queddah for the cession of Prince of Wales' Island", Penang was occupied and the British Flag hoisted there on 12th August, 1786.

5. This Agreement was modified by Treaty in 1791 whereby the Kedah Government was to receive $6,000 every year from the Honourable East India Company "so long as the English continue in possession of Pulo Pinang". In 1800 the strip of coast territory now known as Province Wellesley was ceded to the Honourable East India Company in return for a further $4,000 per annum. These annual payments are still made by the Straits Settlements Government.

6. Upon the occupation of Kedah in 1821 A.D., the Siamese Government divided the kingdom of Kedah into four parts: Setul, Perlis, Kubang Pasu and Kedah, placing each under a separate ruler. In A.D. 1843, the Sultan of Kedah (who after his escape to Province Wellesley in 1821 had lived in retreat in Malacca) was allowed to return to Alor Star, and to reassume the rulership of the last mentioned of these four parts. Setul, Perlis, and Kubang Pasu, however, remained under their separate rulers, who were made independent of the Sultan of Kedah.

7. Kubang Pasu is a sparsely populated district in the interior of Kedah, between Kota Star and the Singora frontier, and when Tunku Anum, the Rajah of Kubang Pasu, died some years later, the Siamese Government allowed the district to again become part of Kedah. It is now administered by a District Officer. The Raja of Perlis is independent of the Sultan of Kedah, and has an entirely separate Government. Setul is now a part of Siam.

8. His Highness Sir Abdul Hamid Halimshah, K.C.M.G., ibni Sultan Ahmad Tajudin, the present Sultan, succeeded to the throne in the year A.D. 1881. In consequence of His Highness' bad health, his eldest son H. H. Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O., has acted as Regent since the year 1914.

9. On the 23rd July, 1905, the Sultan issued an Edict appointing a Council of State to assist in the "Administration of all Public Affairs".

10. On the 10th March, 1909, the Anglo-Siamese Treaty was signed, whereby the sovereignty of Kedah was transferred from Siam to **Great Britain**.

11. On the 1st November, 1923, at Singapore, a treaty was signed between the British and the Kedah Governments, by which the Kedah Government agreed to continue under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who shall exercise the rights of suzerainty, and also to accept a British Adviser.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1345.

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The revenue for 1345 amounted to $8,988,429 as compared with $9,179,487 in 1344. Actual revenue exceeded the estimate by $1,647,568.

2. The actual revenue was only $191,058 less than in 1344, notwithstanding a decrease of $799,758 in rubber duty. Customs, Opium Monopoly, Farms and Licenses, Reimbursements, Forests, Posts and Telegraphs and Sanitary Boards contributed chiefly to the excess of revenue over the estimate.

3. The percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue to the total revenue during the last ten years were as follows:—

Heads.	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345
Opium Monopoly ...	44	45	45	30	31	30	30	33¼	26½	29¼
Liquor and Tobacco	8½	9½	9½	11	8½	8¾	9¼	9¼	10½	11⅞
Customs (Other heads)	12½	10½	11½	10	11	18½	18¼	20	31	24⅜
Land Revenue including Land Sales	17	18	20	25½	18	17	18	18¼	15	14½
Other Heads ...	18	17	14	23½	31½	25¾	24½	19¼	17	19¾
TOTAL ...	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

4. The total expenditure in 1345 was $6,396,507 as compared with $5,481,218 for 1344, and an estimate of $7,047,595.

5. The following table shows the total cost of Personal Emoluments (including Ruling House Allowances and Pensions) during the last seven years and the percentage it bears to the Revenue and Expenditure:—

Personal Emoluments	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345
	$2630044	2623699	2629647	2738082	2849676	2900628	3047110
Revenue	50%	53%	50¾%	50%	47¾%	31½%	34
Expenditure	48%	50%	49½%	55%	50%	53%	47½

6. Investments stood at $7,617,405 at the beginning of the year, and at the close of the year amounted to $10,106,283.

The following is a list of securities:—

Security.	Actual cost.	Market value.	Redemption value.	Yield p.a.
	$	$	$	
1. 4½% Singapore Municipal loan...	71,863	84,545	84,545	6⅕
2. 4% -ditto- 1963.	314,475	377,370	419,300	6⅛
3. S.S. & F.M.S. 5% Victory Loan ...	2,496,824	2,605,200	2,505,000	5%
4. South Manchuria 5% Railway Loan, 1948 ...	1,421,161	1,337,143	1,714,300	7
5. Fixed Deposits. 4½% ...	2,904,676	2,904,676	2,904,676	4½
6. British 3½% Conversion Loan ...	964,687	977,143	1,285,714	5⅜%
7. N. Z. 4½% I. Stock, 1945 ...	658,567	658,567	658,714	5
8. W. A. 5% I. Stock, 1975 ...	429,795	428,571	428,571	5
9. British 4½% Conversion Loan. 1944 ...	844,235	822,857	857,142	4½
TOTAL ...	10,106,283	10,196,072	10,884,962	5½%

7. The excess of assets at the end of the year amounted to $6,303,777, which does not include the sum of $3,92[illegible],500 placed to the Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve, or the $119,560 set aside as an Investments Depreciation Reserve.

The following are shown in appendices:—

Appendix 'A'—Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

Appendix 'B'—Statement of Revenue for the last 5 years.

Appendix 'C'—Statement of Expenditure for the last 5 years.

II.—STATE COUNCIL AND LEGISLATION.

8. There were 48 meetings of the State Council at which in addition to the ordinary work of Administration the following Enactments were passed:—

1. The Pensions (Amendment) Enactment.
2. The Labour Code.
3. The Administration of Estates (Amendment) Enactment.
4. The Co-operative Societies Enactment.
5. The Deleterious Drugs 1338, Amendment Enactment.
6. The Export of Rubber (Restriction) (Amendment) Enactment.
7. The Chandu (Amendment) Enactment.
8. The Sanitary Board (Amendment) Enactment.
9. The Forest Enactment.
10. The Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Enactment.
11. The Land (Amendment) Enactment.
12. The Customs (Amendment) Enactment.
13. The Export of Rubber (Restriction) (Amendment) Enactment.
14. The Sharaiah Courts (Amendment) Enactment.
15. The Penal Code.

9. Rules regulations etc. by the State Council under the following Enactments were passed during the year:—

The Administration of Estates 1337.

The Co-operative Societies Enactment 1345.

The Post Office Enactment 1333.

The Forest Enactment 1345.

The Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment 1341.

The Malay Reservations Enactment 1340.

The Affirmations Enactment 1336.

The Labour Code 1345.

The Land Enactment 1332.

The Small Offences Enactment 1333.

The Sanitary Board Enactment 1334.

The Customs Enactment 1343.

The Police Force Enactment 1334.

The Extradition Enactment 1334.

The Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Enactment 1342.

The Sharaiah Courts Enactment 1337.

The Motor Cars Enactment 1343.

The Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases (Animals) Enactment 1343.

III.—LANDS.

10. The revenue for the year A.H. 1345 was $1,311,558 or $4,282 less than the revenue for the preceding year. The comparative figures under the different heads are given below:—

	1344 $	*1345* $	*Estimate 1345* $
Premium	337,843	448,503	401,625
Land Tax and Rent ..	651,884	655,779	652,000
Commission ..	199,289	78,833	100,000
Registration Fees ..	30,293	26,098	24,875
Survey Fees ..	48,032	52,864	30,950
Boundary Marks ..	5,196	5,749	2,230
Miscellaneous ..	43,303	43,732	43,800
Total ..	1,315,840	1,311,558	1,255,480

11. The distribution of revenue according to Offices was as follows:—

		1344	1345	Estimate 1345
		$	$	$
Kota Star	..	227,179	199,281	191,200
Kubang Pasu	..	115,365	101,822	97,650
Yen	..	36,134	33,384	30,850
Langkawi.	.	20,927	16,030	14,960
Padang Trap	..	14,699	12,985	12,660
Kuala Muda	..	317,665	287,307	353,000
Kulim	..	402,327	457,979	367,500
Bandar Bahru	..	129,220	139,415	103,700
Baling	..	39,603	49,692	73,700
Sik	..	12,721	13,663	10,860
Total	..	1,315,840	1,311,558	1,255,480

12. The chief increase is under the head Premium. Commission on sales showed a decrease of $121,000. Land tax and rent showed normal increases.

13. There were no arrears of rent at the end of the year. The system of showing excess premium on the rent rolls as arrears has kept the figures high in the past, and a change in this respect has enabled the true arrears to be reduced to nothing.

14. The expenditure was $261,777 against $248,456 in 1344.

15. Minor amendments of the Land laws were made during the year:—

(*a*) Land Officers were given restricted powers of alienation;

(*b*) a higher scale of rent, providing for enhancement, was imposed to replace, for new alienations, the inadequate older scale.

16. A change in the 'Akuan' system, whereby a transfer is effected by indorsement instead of by the substitution of a new document has lightened the work of the Land Offices, and much saving of time is expected from the use of carbon copy receipts in the collection of rents.

17. Considerable areas of land throughout the State were constituted "Malay Reservation Areas", the effect of which is to restrict ownership and use of the land to Malays, with the object of providing for immediate settlement of Malays, and the preservation of land for their successors.

18. Forty two applications totalling 20,994 relongs for blocks of over 50 relongs, and 5,071 applications totalling 28,664 relongs for small holdings were received. Most of the applications for large holdings were refused, as they overlapped auction or reserved areas.

The demand for rubber land is still active, but North Kedah is closed to rubber, and in South Kedah there is little suitable land remaining.

19. The Land Offices are still behindhand in dealing with applications for small areas, although progress has been somewhat accelerated. The power given to Land Officers to alienate small blocks will increase the rate of dealing with applications. 5,756 applications, comprising 35,048 relongs remained to be dealt with at the close of the year. Books were closed in Baling and Padang Trap Districts during the year.

20. The area of land in the State alienated for agriculture is shown in the following statement.

	No.	*Area (Relongs)*
Final Grants after Survey (Surat Putus)	33,594	468,049
Old Grants (Surat Putus lama) ..	4,889	45,336
Provisional Grants (Surat Kechil) ..	47,823	250,342
Permits	2,215	11,349
Banchi Sewa entries	17,440	32,707
Surat Akuan	13,486	75,155
Total ..	119,447	882,938

This shows a decrease of 581 Surat Putus Lama, 826 Permits and Banchi Sewa and 812 Surat Kechil, and an increase of 2,453 Surat Putus. The decrease in the rate of replacement of permits and Banchi Sewa is due to the fact that these holdings are in remote areas unreached yet by demarcation. 6,653 Surat Putus and 6,440 Surat Kechil remained awaiting issue at the end of the year.

21. Dealings registered in the Land Offices were as follows, as compared with 1344:—

	No. in 1345	*Consideration*	*No. in 1344*
Transfers for value ..	4,752	$7,301,472	7,074
Transfers by gift ..	1,033	..	1,098
Charges	3,121	4,040,588	2,598
Miscellaneous documents ..	2,825	..	3,277
Total ..	11,731		14,047

The decrease in the number of transfers reflects the state of the rubber market, so possibly does the increase in the number of charges.

22. Returns of settlement show.

	No.	*No. of lots settled*	*Area (relongs)*
Lengkongan tracings	733	7,029	37,542
Settlement tracings	497	4,349	36,344
Total ..	1,230	11,378	73,886

This is the first time details of settlement have been compiled, and their accuracy cannot be vouched for. Delay in registration of titles is being caused by the necessity of the older records frequently having to be confirmed by re-inspection of the ground, due to faulty settlement by Boundary Officers in the past. Boundary Officers are now working to a better standard.

23. Mr. H. C. Eckhardt filled the appointment of Adviser, Lands, and Inche Mohamed Sheriff of Director of Lands throughout the year.

IV.—RUBBER RESTRICTION.

24. Mr. H. C. Eckhardt, Adviser Lands, was Chairman Rubber Restriction Committee, and Mr. A. E. Coope, Secretary throughout the year. The total standard production for the 5th Restriction year (1926—1927) was 461,889 pikuls as against 397,234 pikuls in the previous year, showing a decrease of 1,056 pikuls in small holdings, and an increase of 3,472 pikuls in medium holdings, and

of 62,239 pikuls in large holdings. The Secretary considers that the increase in the case of large holdings is only partly due to the alteration of the rules as to maxima and mainly due to the fact that there was a better opportunity of proving crops; the average percentage of release for the 5th Restriction year having been 96.25 per cent. Proof of crops for the full 12 months was generally insisted upon. There was a steady improvement in the quality of the work done in the various Land Offices.

V.—SURVEYS.

25. A total chainage of 233,572 (2,922 miles) was measured as compared with 299,401 (3,742 miles) in 1344. Some 5,040 lots covering 36,009 acres were surveyed as against 6,434 lots covering 35,649 acres in 1344, and 4,628 lots covering 12,499 acres were demarcated as against 6,625 lots covering 17,370 acres in 1344. The total field cost was $139,610 compared with $149,410 last year. The decrease in lots and chainage is due partly to a decrease in the Field Staff and partly to the increasingly scattered nature of the work, which also tends to increase the cost.

26. The Topographical Department plane-tabled 156.3 square miles of country in the Baling District. Later in the year a reconnaissance was made in Kubang Pasu District and hills cleared for Topographical Control points. 62 miles of levels were run for Topographical Height Controls, and connected with the Railway and Irrigation Department system and with Base North Trig Station. 196.3 miles were plane-tabled.

27. A total of 7,323 final and provisional Titles were prepared and forwarded to the Land Office as against 7,137 last year. Two final Mukim maps consisting of 5 sheets were prepared by the Department and lithographed by the Federated Malay States Survey Office. Seven preliminary Mukim maps were prepared and sunprinted departmentally. Copies of 18 approved Town and Village designs were prepared and distributed.

28. Approximately 107,623 lots covering 644,369 acres have now been located and mapped.

29. Requisitions for the survey of 88,807 lots have been received from the Lands and Mines Departments. Of these 43,062 have been completed, 9,409 are in action, and 36,336 are awaiting survey.

30. During the month of Ramthan all Surveyors were brought in to Headquarters for training, with beneficial effects, especially amongst the junior Surveyors. Classes were also held throughout the year for Computers with satisfactory results.

A scheme for an annual training camp for about five weeks each year for the whole Field Staff is under consideration.

31. A census of requisitions for surveys received was completed which enables an accurate statement to be given at any time of the number of requisitions dealt with. It was found that there was much duplication of figures in the old records, which explain the discrepancies between the figures in this, and last year's, report.

32. Revenue and expenditure for the year amounted to $228,901.96 and $407,823.89 respectively as against $238,182.41 and $346,452.69 last year. The increase in expenditure is due to large payments on Topographical Surveys, and the granting of Temporary Allowances to technical subordinates.

33. Mr. W. J. C. Stevens was Superintendent during the year.

VI.—AGRICULTURE.

34. The total area planted with padi in 1345 was 241,912 relongs compared with 233,897 relongs in 1344. The total yield was 56,274,013 gantangs, an increase of 23,494,187 gantangs over 1344. The increase was due to favourable weather conditions. The damage caused by the flood at the end of Jemadial-akhir (December) was inconsiderable.

35. Eight kinds of padi were cultivated at the seed trial ground at Telok Kechai with good results. 716 gantangs of seed were distributed to padi planters, and the resulting crops were the best in their respective districts.

36. Inspection of coconut plantations was carried out and advice given as to the removal of old and diseased trees and general improvement of the land. 3,526 new trees were planted and permission was given to fell 2,293 trees for various reasons.

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37. Some damage was done to padi fields in Kuala Muda District by pigs and rats. Padi fields were also attacked by insects but not much damage was suffered.

38. "Pink disease" attacked about 100 small rubber estates near Sungei Patani and gave considerable trouble. "Black Stripe" broke out on a large estate near Padang Serai, and was successfully treated with Agrisol.

39. In the early part of the year nearly 400 estates in Kulim and Bandar Bahru Districts were attacked by Mouldy Rot. At the request of the Government the Chief Agricultural Field Officer, Agricultural Department, Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements, visited the affected area, and gave advice on the treatment of the disease. An increase of staff was recommended and made for dealing with the disease. Notices were served and the issue of coupons to estates affected temporarily stopped. Affected trees were treated in the dry season with Agrisol with good effect.

40. Some damage was done to coconut trees by beetles, squirrels, and pigs.

41. Guinea grass and Mauritius grass were planted with success. Yams were planted at Anak Bukit, and Sisal Hemp at Gurun and Kulim. At the end of the year cotton seed was obtained from India for experimental purposes.

42. Raja Mohamed relieved Che Mohamed Noor as Agricultural Officer on the 24th Rabialakhir (1st November, 1926).

VII.—MINES.

43. The total revenue collected from all sources connected with mining was $81,393, a decrease of $83,693 compared with 1344, and of $14,157 compared with the estimate. The decrease was almost entirely attributable to a drop of nearly $78,000 under the heading premia, there being practically no alienation of mining land.

44. Expenditure amounted to $8,854 against $8,887 in 1344 and an estimate of $11,228.

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45. The export of mineral ores in piculs was as follows:—

			1345	*1344*
Tin Ore	..	..	5,690.32	5,675.48
Wolfram	..	..	1,615.09	1,835.11
Amang	..	..	20.71	150.79

The average price of tin was $150.75 per picul as compared with $136.91 in 1344.

46. The number of mines coolies employed at the end of 1345 was 1,129 compared with 1,315 at the end of 1344.

47. Of four applications for 53 relongs of land, one only for two relongs was approved, two were refused and one is still under consideration. One lease was surrendered and twelve were forfeited, the area reverting to Government being 797 relongs.

Twelve applications for Exclusive Prospecting Licences were received of which one only was granted.

48. Mr. H. C. Eckhardt was Superintendent of Mines throughout the year.

VIII.—FORESTS.

CONSTITUTION OF FORESTS.

49. *Exploration.* In the month of Moharram, the Conservator, Mr. Bell, ascended Gunong Raya on Langkawi Island with a small party, and observed several kinds of bamboo and rotan near the summit. In the month of Safar a party under Mr. Bell endeavoured to reach the summit of Gunong Bintang (6,000 feet) in South Kedah. The expedition was abandoned after Bukit Baubak (3,934 feet, had been climbed owing to inclement weather and disinclination of the coolies to proceed. Valuable information, however, was obtained of the forest flora.

50. *Forest Reserve Proposals.* Proposals were submitted to the Government for forest reserves at Bukit Perangin over an area of 12,000 acres, at Padang Trap for an area of approximately 70,000 acres, at Dayang Bunting, Langkawi, for 600 acres of mangrove, and at Sungei Bechaya for 4,500 acres to extend to Rimba Teloi Reserve.

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51. *Demarcation.* 96 miles and 54 chains of new work was done at a cost of $1,054, and 427 miles and 55 chains were maintained at a cost of $2,985. At the close of the year 370,776 acres of forest reserve had been demarcated, and 261,864 acres (estimated) had been either approved or recommended for reservation.

MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS.

52. *Organisation.* No working plans have yet been prepared, and no working plan staff exists, but it is hoped to make a start in 1346.

53. *Communications and Buildings.* A path 5¼ miles long was made from the Trig Station on Gunong Jerai to Singkir.

Two new checking stations were built during the year, one at Tawar and one at Karangan.

54. *Protection of Forests.* A new Forest Enactment was passed, modelled on the Federated Malay States Forest Enactment. It provides for the compounding of certain Forest offences by the Conservator.

136 Forest offences were detected, and 105 convictions secured—the number of cases was higher than in the previous year.

55. *Silviculture.* The plantation at the foot of Gunong Jerai was upkept. The Albizzia Mollucana Seedlings are about 30 feet high. Merbau and Tembusu are doing well, but the teak is not thriving. A nursery for Brazil Nut seedlings was maintained at Sungkop Forest Reserve.

56. *Exploitation.* The total outturn of timber was 33,000, and of firewood 38,000, tons, and of charcoal 17,000 pikuls. From Forest Reserves 142 tons timber, 1,206 tons firewood, and 2,065 pikuls charcoal were removed.

There was an increase of $16,000 in duty on export of timber.

57. *Financial Results.* Expenditure amounted to $62,083.16 and revenue to $139,145.69 as compared with $53,921.48 and $106,001.57 in 1344.

58. Mr. V. G. Bell was Conservator until 17th Shaaban (20th February, 1927) when he was relieved by Mr. W. M. E. Martin, who remained in charge till the end of the year. The Field Staff consisted of 5 Rangers, 4 Foresters, 49 Forest Guards and one Demarcator.

One Probationer is being trained in Kuala Lumpur.

59. The health and discipline of the staff is reported as satisfactory.

IX.—COURTS.

60. The Court of Appeal sat twice during the year, and disposed of ten criminal and nine civil appeals.

61. The First Division of the High Court heard 65 civil and 43 criminal appeals, and in its original jurisdiction dealt with 7 civil and 20 criminal cases. There were 6 murder cases in which convictions were recorded; in four of these the death sentence was carried out and in the other two the death sentence was commuted.

62. Appendix 'E' shows the number of cases heard in the Magistrate's and District Office Courts during the year.

63. Mr. W. H. Dinsmore officiated as First Division Judge till he went on leave on 9th Shawal 1345 (12th April 1927). Mr. Franklyn Robinson, Legal Adviser, relieved him. No one was seconded to act as Legal Adviser. The Assistant Adviser, Mr. H. Fraser, acted as Legal Adviser in addition to carrying on his own duties.

Tuan Syed Mansur Aljafree acted as Chief Malay Judge and Tunku Mansur as Second Malay Judge throughout the year.

64. 1,282 cases were decided in the Sharaiah Courts, and 141 were carried over to 1346.

The Sharaiah Courts, of which there are ten in the State, consist of a Kathi or Assistant Kathi, and hear and determine suits between Mohamedans concerning marriage, divorce and maintenance. There is an appeal from their decisions to the Second Division of the High Court: and appeals are heard by the Malay Judges with the aid of assessors of whom the Sheikh-ul-Islam is usually one.

X.—POLICE.

65. The total strength of the Force at the end of the year was 756. The authorised strength was 758. The European Staff consisted of one Commissioner, two Assistant Commissioners and four Chief Inspectors.

Fifty three recruits were taken on the strength as against 54 last year.

66. Discipline was on the whole good. 836 offences were proved and dealt with as against 896 in the previous year. Fifteen men were dismissed the Force.

The health of the Force was good.

67. The Detective Branch worked satisfactorily, Chief Inspector Hillary was in charge for the first half of the year, and on his departure on leave was succeeded by Chief Inspector Kenny.

68. Firearms registered numbered 5,080. 5,649 dogs were registered and 6,761 destroyed. 13,119 head of cattle were registered. Motor vehicles registered numbered 2,364.

69. Sixty six prosecutions were instituted by the Weights and Measures Inspector.

70. Twenty three reports of fire were made involving a loss of $51,611. Of these, the burning of 17 shop houses at Merbok Pulas accounted for $40,000. Nineteen murders occurred during the year with 15 discoveries compared with 14 last year. Gang robberies and robberies dropped respectively from 20 to 17 and from 22 to 16.

There were 123 cases of sudden, violent and unnatural deaths, which included 27 by drowning, 15 by motor vehicles, 4 killed by crocodiles and 5 by snake bite.

Fifty eight reports of cattle theft were admitted of which 28 were discovered.

Reports of theft showed a decrease of 143.

71. Revenue collected by Police Department from all sources amounted to $151,369, an increase of $33,310 over 1344. This total includes $119,972.88 for Registration of Vehicles which appears under Sanitary Board revenue, and $3,596 for Licences, Dogs, and Pigstyes, which appears under the heading " Licences ".

72. Expenditure amounted to $482,842 as compared with $464,471 last year and an estimate, including supplementary provisions, of $513,203.

73. Mr. W. E. Speers was Commissioner throughout the year.

XI.—PRISONS.

74. There are three prisons in Kedah, at Alor Star, Sungei Patani, and Kulim. Prisoners sentenced to one year or more are sent to Alor Star. There are also seven district lock-ups where short sentence prisoners may be confined for a period not exceeding two months.

75. The health of the prisoners was good. The total number of admissions to the Prison Hospital at Alor Star was 169, at Sungei Patani 45, and at Kulim 18. The daily average number of sick at Alor Star Prison Hospital was 7.31 against 7.68 for the previous year. The number of deaths at Alor Star Prison Hospital was 8, at Sungei Patani 1, and at Kulim 3.

76. Convicted prisoners in the State prisons were as follows:—

	Alor Star	*Sungei Patani*	*Kulim*
Prisoners on 1-1-45 ..	330	57	36
Admitted during 1345	380	263	201
Total ..	710	320	258
Discharged during 1345	399	210	207
Remaining at end of 1345	311	53	30

77. The various nationalities of new admissions are shown below:—

	Alor Star	*Sungei Patani*	*Kulim*
Malays	228	77	39
Chinese	89	95	102
Indians	44	73	93
Others	19	18	3
Total ..	380	263	237

78. The average daily prison population was:—

			Alor Star	*Sungei Patani*	*Kulim*
1345	..	..	330	50.42	29.55
1344	..	..	363	50	28

79. Prisoners' offences against prison discipline were as follows:—

			Alor Star	*Sungei Patani*	*Kulim*
1345	..	..	163	12	6
1344	..	..	199	13	7

The most frequent offence was being in possession of prohibited articles.

80. The discipline of the staff was good and their turn-out was smart. In Alor Star Prison 41 charges against warders for breach of Prison Rules were investigated, a decrease of 16 as compared with the previous year.

81. The revenue collected at Alor Star and Sungei Patani amounted to $15,343. The practice of contribution by the Medical Department towards the purchase of padi ceased as from 1st Rejab 1345 (5th January 1927), after which date monthly payment was made by cheque for white rice and parboiled rice supplied to the Hospitals.

82. Expenditure at Alor Star Prison amounted to $123,776 as against $101,360 in 1344, which is accounted for by increased cost of padi, and alteration of system of accounting in respect of sales of rice to the Medical Department. Expenditure at Sungei Patani Prison was $9,610 as compared with $8,929, and at Kulim $8,815 as compared with $8,309.

83. One new single cell ward was commenced towards the end of the year at Alor Star Prison. The policy is to replace gradually all the association wards by single cell wards throughout the prison.

84. Mr. S. E. Dennys carried out the duties of Superintendent throughout the year.

XII.—MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

85. Government hospitals were maintained at Alor Star, Sungei Patani, Kulim, Kuala Ketil, Serdang, Bandar Bahru, Baling and Langkawi. 21,472 patients were treated as compared with 21,336 in the previous year. The percentage of deaths was 8.57 as compared with 7.04, and excluding deaths which occurred within 48 hours of admission was 6.19.

86. "Fever unspecified" and Malaria accounted for almost half the number of deaths. The mortality in Malaria was as usual greatest in Zulhijjah and Moharam (June and July) being then over 50 percent more than in the healthy months of Jemadialawal and Jemadialakhir (November and December).

87. 7,984 cases of Malaria were treated in the Hospitals with a death percentage of 6.81—the figures in the previous year were 8,209 cases with death percentage of 5.10.

88. Outdoor dispensaries were maintained at Alor Star (town), Changloon, Yen, Sik, Kuala Muda, Padang Serai, Mahang, and Ambulance dispensaries were maintained at Alor Star and Sungei Patani.

89. The total number of cases treated was 38,964 showing an increase of 200 cases over the previous year—this total includes 23,589 Malays.

90. There was a small outbreak of cholera in Central Kedah in the month of Zulhijjah (June). A total of 18 cases with 14 deaths occurred before the end of the year. The total number of cases was 19 with 16 deaths. In addition to these there were 4 other fatal cases in which there is strong presumptive evidence of cholera. The infection was brought into Kedah by South Indian immigrant labourers. All the cases were South Indians and there was no spread of infection among the Malay villages.

91. Amongst other preventive measures approximately 2,500 inoculations with cholera vaccine were given. The Health Department dealt with the outbreak very efficiently and received the cordial assistance of the Planting Community.

92. There were 3 cases of small-pox, one in North, one in Central and one in South Kedah. The usual preventive measures were taken in each case and there was no spread of infection.

93. 137 Kedah patients were under treatment at Tanjong Rambutan Mental Hospital at the beginning of the year. At the end of the year the number had risen to 149.

94. At the end of the year 65 lepers from Kedah were undergoing treatment at Pulau Jerajak and 10 Malay lepers at Pangkor Laut, and 3 lepers were in Kedah hospitals awaiting transfer.

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95. *Vital Statistics.* The calculation of population has been made by reckoning the excess of births over deaths plus an estimate of the increase of population due to immigrant labourers. It is believed that the estimate of Indian is fairly accurate but there is some doubt about the Chinese. The birth rate this year, 34.49 per mille, is the highest ever recorded in Kedah—the death rate per mille is 26.92. The estimated population of Kedah at the end of the year is 398,222 including 270,138 Malays, 65,882 Chinese and 52,654 Indians.

96. The revenue collected by the Medical Department during the year was $127,348 against $56,487 in the previous year. The increase is due to the increase of the hospital charges from 40 cents a day to 85 cents a day.

97. The expenditure of the Medical Department was $361,292 as compared with $323,384 in 1344.

98. Dr. D. Bridges officiated as State Surgeon throughout the year. Dr. J. I. Baeza acted as Health Officer until 20th Shawal (23rd April, 1927) when he was relieved by Dr. R. B. MacGregor.

XIII.—VETERINARY.

99. Two outbreaks of foot and mouth disease occurred during the year. The first, in Bandar Bahru town, was stamped out in five weeks, and only nineteen cattle, all of which recovered, were affected. The second occurred in Mukim Mergong, and subsequently spread to 68 mukims in Kota Star, Kubang Pasu, Yen, Kuala Muda and Kulim Districts. At the end of the year it remained in 3 mukims in Kota Star and 2 in Kubang Pasu. 17,084 cattle and buffaloes were affected with 81 deaths. Action was taken in restricting the movement of diseased and contact cattle.

100. Three cases of rabies occurred in Central Kedah and one in South Kedah during the year. 6761 stray dogs were destroyed by the Police.

101. No other contagious disease occurred during the year.

102. Importation of cattle, sheep and goats was prohibited from Siam throughout the year, from Province Wellesley up to 27-3-45 (5-10-26) and again from 24-5-45 (30-11-26) till 13-9-45 (17-3-27), and from Perak up to 26-9-45 (30-3-27) owing to the presence of rinderpest.

103. Export of cattle, sheep and goats from Alor Star was prohibited as from 1-1-45 (5-1-27) owing to foot and mouth disease.

104. Importation of dogs from Siam, Java, Sumatra and Perlis was prohibited throughout the year, and from Province Wellesley and Perak from 13-7-45 (17-1-27) and 12-11-45 (14-5-27) respectively.

105. The export and import figures for cattle and buffaloes were 2,475 and 177 respectively compared with 4,162 and 845 last year.

106. Revenue and expenditure amounted to $2,130.00 and $30,123.00 respectively, compared with $1,983.00 and $29,301.00 last year.

107. The Padang Besar Quarantine Station, which is situated on the Perlis—Siam frontier, and is the joint property of Kedah, Perlis, the Federated Malay States, and the Straits Settlements, is administered by this Department.

1,721 Cattle and buffaloes, 54,337 pigs, 4 horses, 2 sheep and a dog passed through the Station during the year, yielding a revenue of $6,389.00.

108. Mr. J. J. Fleury, M.R.C.V.S., was State Veterinary Surgeon during the year.

XIV.—EDUCATION.

109. There were two English Schools, at Alor Star and Sungei Patani. The numbers on the rolls at the end of the year were 479 and 161 as compared with 440 and 153 at the end of the previous year.

In the two schools the various nationalities were represented as follows:—

	Alor Star	*Sungei Patani*
Malays	263	53
Chinese	159	66
Indians	49	36
Other races	8	6

The percentage of attendance at Alor Star was 95.3 and at Sungei Patani 92.

110. As the result of the recommendations of a Committee formed to report on English education, arrangements were made to increase the number of Malay boys receiving English education.

111. A scheme of foundation scholarships tenable by deserving boys within the Government English School was approved by Government to come into force from the beginning of 1346. It is hoped that these scholarships will enable boys, who have a good chance of passing Cambridge Local Examinations but are at present compelled to leave school early owing to financial difficulties, to stay on at school.

Two scholarships were provided by monthly subscriptions from certain members of the Stia Kesuka'an Club.

112. The Boy Scouts had a busy and successful year. Their turn-out at the King's Birthday and Sultan's Birthday was extremely smart. Camps were held at various places, and at the Kedah Exhibition they did stalwart service. The silver cross for bravery in saving life was won by Scout Abidin bin Mahmud.

113. At Alor Star School Prefects were appointed, and a School Magazine started. Also a miniature rifle range was constructed. 240 boys took part in the football league.

114. Great credit is due to Mr. E. A. G. Stuart, Superintendent of Education, who held the post of Head Master for 12 years, and to Mr. E. C. Hicks, who took Mr. Stuart's place as Head Master early in the year, for the esprit de corps which is being created in the Alor Star School.

The Sungei Patani School is at a disadvantage owing to poor and inadequate housing, but it is hoped that this will be remedied shortly.

115. In the Cambridge Local Examination, the Alor Star and Sungei Patani Schools gained 10 and 3 Junior Certificates and 5 and 1 School Certificates—one Chinese boy won honours in the School Certificate Examination.

116. Two Chinese boys have been sent at Government expense to study medicine at the King Edward VII Medical School, Singapore, and two Malay boys are now studying Latin with a view to higher education in England.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

117. Vernacular Schools numbered 72, including 3 Girls Schools.

118. Annual examinations were held at 68 schools of which 9 were marked Excellent, 18 Very Good, 23 Good, 16 Fair and 2 Bad.

119. The following table shows the number of boys examined in each standard in the last 4 years:—

		Standards				
	Schools	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*Total*
1342	.. 65	1432	1064	744	871	4111
1343	.. 64	1465	1165	836	931	4397
1344	.. 68	1562	1243	961	1030	4796
1345	.. 68	1418	1354	991	1154	4917

The average enrolment of all Vernacular Schools was 7,715 and attendance 6,668, an increase of 259 and 275 respectively. The percentage of attendance was 86.5.

120. Miss M. C. Waddell was in charge of the Malay Girls School at Kampong Bahru throughout the year. Needlework and musical drill are particularly well taught in this School.

121. Mr. E. A. G. Stuart, Superintendent of Education, was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

XV.—LABOUR.

122. Owing to returns being made according to the English Calendar, this Report deals with the period 20th Zulhijjah 1344 (1st July 1926) to 29th Zulhijjah 1345 (30th June 1927).

POPULATION.

123. The total number of labourers employed by estates, mines, and Government Departments on 29th Zulhijjah 1345 (30th June, 1927) was 65,053 as against 51,806 on 19th Zulhijjah 1344 (30th June, 1926) an

increase of 25 per cent. South Indians and Chinese increased by 12,233 and 1,047, or by 39 per cent and 10 per cent, while Malays and Javanese decreased by 648 or 5 per cent. There was a steady inflow of labour throughout the year.

HEALTH.

124. The death rate among labourers was 14.27 per mille as compared with 14.25 per mille last year. Amongst Indian labourers it was 20.41 per mille compared with 20.81 per mille last year. At the beginning of the year health was not good, but it improved towards the middle, to relapse again at the end as a result of an outbreak of cholera.

125. During the year a Hospitals' Committee was formed to advise Government on all matters connected with health on estates, and the Committee has submitted a draft Health Board Enactment for the consideration of Government.

WAGES.

126. Wages remained practically at the same rates as last year, i.e. 45 cents to 50 cents for men and 35 to 40 cents for women, with a tendency at the end of the year to pay the higher rate.

EMPLOYMENT AND RECRUITING.

127. In 1345 the number of State aided Indian Immigrants who arrived in Kedah was 18,376 adults and 3,769 minors, as compared with 12,898 adults and 2,540 minors in 1344. Of these, 17,416 were recruited by licensed Kanganies and 4,729 were voluntary emigrants from India.

128. Local engagements of South Indians, Chinese Malays and others amounted to 32,222, 8,649, 6,201 and 1,643 respectively as compared with 26,365, 9,998, 9,808 and 398 in 1344. The ratio of local engagements was again lower, indicating increased permanent settlement of labour.

GENERAL.

129. There was a slight decrease in the cost of living during the year.

130. 179 complaints were registered as against 217 last year, all except nine of which were settled departmentally. In the other nine, prosecutions were instituted. The decrease in the number of complaints taken in conjunction with the increase in the labour population indicates improved conditions of labour. There were no serious disturbances.

131. Seventy seven visits of inspection were made by the Protector of Labour and 510 by the Labour Inspector.

132. There were 33 Tamil Vernacular Estate Schools in Kedah, of which only one was admitted to the privilege of the Tamil Estate School Code, the School on Bukit Kosa Estate having been closed.

133. On the 29th Rabialawal (7th October 1926) the new Labour Code, Enactment No. 2 of 1345 was passed, and the Kedah Labour law was thereby brought into line with the other Malay States.

134. Capt. N. Jones, M.C., was Protector of Labour during the whole year.

XVI.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

135. Eight societies were registered and one was exempted from registration during the year. The number of registered societies at the end of the year was 47, and the number of exempted societies was 12.

136. Enquiries undertaken by the Protectorate during the year totalled 186. These may be roughly classified as follows:—

(*a*) Enquiries under the Protection of Women and Girls Enactment	22
(*b*) Complaints regarding domestic matters, maintenance, the custody of children, etc. ..	64
(*c*) Complaints regarding labourers' wages	57
(*d*) Miscellaneous	43
Total ..	186

137. The traffic in women and girls through Siam appears to have ceased. No cases of this traffic were discovered during the year. Brothels were inspected by the Protectorate, and six girls who were under age were removed to the Home at Sungei Patani and were subsequently married. During the year 24 women and girls, and two male children who had been brought into the State for sale were admitted to the Home. The two latter were given in adoption and are under the surveillance of the Protectorate.

138. It was decided that the scheme for a new Home should be abandoned for the time being, and an arrangement was made with the Protector of Chinese, Penang, to maintain in the Po Leong Kuk Home, Penang, at the expense of the Kedah Government any young girls for whom suitable provision could not be made and for whom a long period of detention was necessary, the Kedah Home being used merely as a temporary refuge. Two girls were sent to Penang under this arrangement. There were two girls in the Home at the end of the year.

139. On 28th Shaaban 1345 (3rd March 1927) the Protector of Chinese was appointed a Deputy Controller of Labour. A number of estates were visited and disputes between labourers and contractors regarding work done and wages due were settled.

140. Mr. D. Richards continued as Protector of Chinese until 29th Rabialawal 1345 (7th October 1926) when he was transferred. His place was taken by Captain N. Grice who acted from 29th Rabialawal 1345 (7th October 1926) to 23rd Jemadialakhir 1345 (29th December 1926). Mr. G. R. Sykes acted from 24th Jemadialakhir 1345 (30th December 1926) to the end of the year.

141. Captain N. Grice and Mr. G. R. Sykes were, like their predecessors, given the powers of an Assistant Superintendent, Monopolies and Customs, and were asked to assist that Department generally.

XVII.—SANITARY BOARDS.

142. The principal Sanitary Boards of the State are in the districts of Kota Star, Kubang Pasu, Kuala Muda and Kulim. The chief townships are respectively Alor Star, Jitra, Sungei Patani and Kulim, but smaller townships in the vicinity of these are placed as far as possible under the main Boards, and there are also other controlled building areas.

143. The revenue of the Kota Star Board was $58,785 against $50,480 in 1344 and an estimate of $51,577. These figures are exclusive of the revenue from the licensing of motor cars and drivers under the head "Registration of Vehicles", which is collected by the Police and amounted to $31,079.

144. During the year the State Council relaxed the rule requiring 20 foot frontages so far as old lots in Alor Star town are concerned. As a result, plans for the erection of four shop houses were approved in the old town. Plans were also passed for four shop houses in Jalan Langgar.

145. Two new lay out schemes in the old town were approved by the State Council, and provision was made to construct roads on the North side of Jalan Langgar to give access to ten shop lots which were auctioned in 1344.

146. Expenditure, which included the purchase of two Morris Lorries for Conservancy work, amounted to $65,710 as against $57,224 in 1344 and an estimate of $68,678.

147. Ten shop houses were completed at Kota Sarang Semut, two each at Tokai and Kepala Batas and several at Kuala Nerang.

148. Approval for the erection of a subsidiary power station was given to Messrs. Huttenbach Lazarus & Sons, which, when completed, will improve the lighting of Alor Star.

149. The revenue of the Kuala Muda Board was $56,708 as against $50,196 in 1344, and the expenditure $34,628 as against $33,962.

150. Water was laid on to 81 houses in Sungei Patani. An incinerator was built at Gurun. Nine shop houses were completed at Gurun and one at Tikam Batu, and several plans were approved during the year for houses at Sungei Patani. Several petrol pumps were installed and plans for others approved.

151. Kulim Sanitary Board, which supervises the towns of Lunas, Padang Serai and Junjong showed a total revenue of $37,599 (excluding fees for licensing of motor vehicles) as compared with $29,325 in the previous year.

152. Expenditure amounted to $23,363 as compared with $15,121 in the previous year. It was found necessary to increase the scavenging gang, and to take over conservancy work from the Contractor who proved unsatisfactory and carry it on departmentally. From the 1st Zulkaedah (3rd May 1927) the town of Kulim was lighted with electric light; 100 street lamps being provided. The lighting is carried out by the firm of Messrs. Huttenbach Lazarus & Sons as at Alor Star and Sungei Patani.

153. The Kubang Pasu Sanitary Board is in charge of Jitra, Changloon and Kodiang villages—at Jitra 12 new shop houses were erected.

154. Baling Sanitary Board is in charge of Baling, Kuala Ketil and Merbau Pulas villages. At Merbau Pulas there was a serious fire in the month of Rejab (January 1927) which destroyed 18 out of the 38 shop houses—they were wooden buildings with attap roofs. A town plan has been approved, and new shop houses of a more permanent type are now being built.

155. There are also Sanitary Boards for Bandar Bahru, Yen and Langkawi districts.

XVIII.—MONOPOLIES AND CUSTOMS.

156. The total revenue collected under Customs, exclusive of Opium Monopoly, amounted to $3,597,764 compared with $4,033,676 in the previous year. The only important decrease was in export duty on Rubber, $799,758. This decrease was due to the fact that there was no export of rubber on payment of excess duty. There was an increase of $90,840 in import duty on Tobacco, and an increase of $34,470 in import duty on Liquors. The export duty on Padi and Rice amounted to $156,543 as against $75,851 in 1344 and $130,854 in 1343.

157. The export duty on fish amounted to $85,826 as against $38,569 in 1344 and $54,161 in 1343.

158. Import duty on Liquors and Tobacco were collected in Penang by the Assistant Superintendent, Government Monopolies, Straits Settlements.

159. 135 cases in respect of offences against the Customs and Excise Enactments were taken to Court, of which 25 were dismissed, and fines were imposed amounting to $17,275. There were 14 cases of rubber smuggling involving a total quantity of 77 pikuls.

160. The Protector of Chinese was Assistant Superintendent Monopolies and Customs, and rendered valuable assistance. Tunku Kassim was in charge of the Monopolies and Customs Department throughout the year.

OPIUM MONOPOLY.

161. The total gross revenue collected was $2,633,168 of which $2,618,888 was the amount realised by sale of chandu (prepared opium). $604,361 was paid to the Straits Settlements Government for purchase of chandu. The total amount of chandu sold was 242,877 tahils (1 tahil 1 and 1/3 oz. avoirdupois).

162. The sale of chandu was carried on at the Customs Offices, and at places where there are no Customs Offices shops were rented for this purpose.

163. The three licensed smoking saloons at Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim remained open till the end of the year, and shops were rented and staffs engaged for 3 Government Smoking Saloons to be opened at the beginning of 1346.

XIX.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

164. The estimated number of postal articles, excluding parcels and registered letters, posted and delivered during the year was 3,187,974, an increase of 647,332 as compared with 1344. 59,140 registered articles were despatched and 62,651 delivered, showing an increase of 6,447 and 9,731 respectively over the previous year. The number of parcels posted and delivered numbered 5,889 and 16,833 respectively as against 5,088 and 14,744 in 1344.

165. The number of insured articles (letters and parcels) posted was 511 and their value $57,253.43; the number delivered was 774 valued at $80,183.82. The previous year's figures were 412 and 660 valued at $40,606.95 and $59,588.39 respectively.

166. Twelve articles bearing trade charges for the amount of $129.25 were posted as against 5 articles for $66.90 in 1344. Those received for delivery were 1,701 as against 1,912 in 1344 with charges amounting to $16,589.24 as against $18,242.86. The number of returned letters dealt with was 16,321 as against 12,490 in 1344.

167. Money Order and Postal Order transactions again increased, the cost involved being $720,549.61 compared with $535,789.06 last year.

168. The Savings Bank business again increased, 1,238 deposits being made totalling $27,695.89 and 586 withdrawals totalling $50,461.66.

169. The number of telegrams received, forwarded and transmitted was 52,715, 43,524 and 52,559 respectively as against 55,991, 44,551 and 58,903 in 1344.

170. There was a nett increase of 38 in the number of telephone subscribers, the total at the end of the year being 555.

171. A metallic telephone circuit from Alor Star to Kedah Peak and connected to Gurun Police Station was completed on 4-6-45 (10-12-26), and a new circuit from Kota Sarang Semut to Junun Police Station on 22-11-45 (24-5-27).

172. Revenue for the year amounted to $151,606.54 (excluding $6,222.71 Revenue debit and $6,961.40 Police Revenue) as against $103,520.59 last year.

173. Expenditure amounted to $163,586.67 as compared with $150,405.48 in 1344.

174. Mr. S. Asirvadam was in charge throughout the year.

XX.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

175. The total estimated expenditure including revotes and special warrants amounted to $3,303,724.

The actual expenditure was $2,228,613, leaving an unexpended balance of $1,075,111.

The total expenditure constituted a record, exceeding the previous highest figure by $285,000.

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE.

176. 361.95 miles of metalled road were upkept at an average cost of $1,739.90 per mile, which was $290.42 higher than in the previous year. 57.20 miles of road were treated with asphalt at a total cost of $111,213.90, which averages out at 25.2 cents a square yard. 116.25 miles of unmetalled roads were upkept at an average cost of $216.77 per mile.

177. $34,628 was spent on "Maintenance of Canals and Rivers" in North Kedah for the benefit of the padi-growing areas; much of the work being done by Malays employed departmentally. 229 miles of canals were maintained. In addition "Clearing of Rivers" cost $4,315.

178. The book value of Government buildings, after allowing for additions and deductions, now stands at $4,332,900, a nett increase during the year of $178,960. A sum of $118,561 was spent on repairs and painting, being 2.84. per cent of the value of the buildings maintained.

179. Maintenance of water works throughout the State cost $29,015.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

180. Considerable progress was made with the work of widening of the main road from Guar Chempedak to Kota Sarang Semut, but completion was delayed by the shortage of railway transport owing to the floods in Kelantan.

181. The remaining four miles of the Lubok—Bigia road were metalled, and the whole length of nine miles opened to traffic.

182. The extension of the Weng—Sok road was not proceeded with, Government having decided to complete the metalling and bridging of the existing formation before continuing the earthwork.

183. Fair progress was made with the deviation of Kelang Lama—Kelang Bahru Road, wet weather hindering the work to some extent.

184. The metalling of the Kob Road was nearly completed and the road was opened to traffic at the end of the year.

185. The road extension to Mahang was completed.

186. Reinforced concrete bridges were completed at Langgar (108 feet in length), 40th mile Baling road (96 feet), and 44th mile Baling Road (48 feet), besides many others of smaller span. An 88 foot bridge at Bumbong Lima was nearing completion at the end of the year.

187. The Irrigation Branch completed surveys so far as the field work is concerned, in connection with the Pendang and Kepala Batas Schemes. The former embraces the area extending from the Tanah Merah Canal across the Sungei Pendang to the Sungei Padang Kerbau. The latter covers the padi-growing area between Kepala Batas and Alor Star and between Langgar and Sungei Padang Kerbau.

188. The total expenditure on construction work was $233,361, and progress was made upon the following schemes: Sungei Sedeka, Sungei Limau, Sungei Dulang Kechil Alor Changileh, Lanah Buloh, and new canal through glam. The Langkawi scheme was completed.

BUILDINGS.

189. No building of great importance was finished during the year, but satisfactory progress was made with the Post Office, Alor Star. The total expenditure under this heading, including Minor Works Foreseen, revotes and special warrants, was $704,654.

WATER SUPPLIES.

190. A contract was let for the Baling Service Reservoir and an order was placed for pipes.

191. Investigations were made with a view to obtaining an additional source of supply for Alor Star, and the extension of the supply for Kuala Sala to Kota Sarang Semut was commenced.

134 private supplies were installed.

STAFF.

192. Major W. R. Sanguinetti was State Engineer until his retirement on pension on 31st October, 1926. He was succeeded by Mr. G. Sturrock who was transferred to the Straits Settlements on 3rd May, 1927 (1st Zulkaidah, 1345) after which date Mr. W. J. Smith acted in the appointment.

193. A new appointment of European Draftsman was approved, and Mr. C. H. Short filled this appointment from 8th April 1927 (5th Shawal 1345).

XXI.—PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

194. Steady progress was made by this Department during the year. Towards the end of the year the scheme of salaries of the technical staff was revised and an incremental scale was introduced. It is hoped that as a result of the new scheme the Malay apprentices who develope satisfactorily will obtain a career in this Department. The Government Gazette was issued monthly in Malay and English, and all Government forms were printed. It is not, however, at present possible to carry on the printing required by the Government without some help from private firms.

XXII.—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES DEPARTMENT.

195. The Co-Operative Societies Department Enactment and Rules were passed by the State Council, and were published in the Gazette of 10th Jemadialawal 1345 (16th November, 1926).

196. During the year 16 Rural Credit Societies operated in North Kedah and 2 in South Kedah, while there were 3 Thrift and Loan Societies. Five of these Societies were registered.

197. Mr. Cavendish, Officer-in-charge, Co-Operative Societies, Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements, visited Kedah for a few days in Shawal (April 1927) and attended meetings of most of the Societies. He was favourably impressed with the work that had been done and laid great stress on the importance of laying the foundations securely before commencing to build up the structure of Co-Operative Societies.

198. Che Abdulrahman bin Haji Samaudin was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

XXIII.—TRADE.

199. The gross value of exports for the year was $43,090,007 and of imports $10,203,306. The corresponding figures for the previous year were $50,560,669 and $10,436,931. The following is a summary of the Import and Export returns for 1344 and 1345:—

		Import	Export
A.—Live Animals, food, drinks, tobacco ..	1345	5,949,328	6,997,258
	1344	5,550,386	3,528,636
B.—Raw Materials ..	1345	451,073	35,914,404
	1344	576,423	46,674,646
C.—Wholly or mainly manufactured articles	1345	3,811,925	337,345
	1344	4,310,122	356,387

The value of tobacco and cigarettes imported was $1,442,316, of cotton goods $1,195,332, of sugar $747,614, and of petroleum $684,551; all these figures show an increase over the previous year's, except in respect of petroleum.

The value of the principal exports for 1344 and 1345 is as follows:—

	1345	1344
Rubber	34,487,489	45,390,867
Padi and Rice ..	2,568,639	940,225
Fish	601,911	325,258
Tapioca	1,754,700	839,018
Tin Ore	477,999	682,342

XXIV.—MARINE.

200. The revenue collected under all headings amounted to $37,540, and the expenditure, including maintenance of Lighthouses and Motor Launches "Langkawi" and "Lady Nell" amounted to $34,637.

201. Inche Ismail bin Haji Jaafar, Harbour Master, was in charge of the Department and also supervised the preparation of trade statistics and issue of licences to Rubber Dealers in Kota Star District.

202. The fishing industry had a prosperious year: the chief centres of this industry are at Kuala Kedah and Kuala Merbok.

XXV.—GENERAL.

203. The year was marked by general prosperity, and the heavy December rains did very little damage to roads or buildings. A railway bridge on the Colony side of Pinang Tunggal—the boundary station—collapsed and there was an interruption in railway communication between Prai and Sungei Patani for a few weeks.

204. Mr. A. S. Haynes acted as British Adviser from the beginning of the year until September (Rabialawal 1345) when he was relieved by Mr. T. W. Clayton, who was subsequently confirmed in the appointment.

205. Padi planting is the principal industry in Kedah, and the areas under padi are steadily increasing with the development of drainage and irrigation schemes. Great care is taken in dealing with all applications for mining, and the policy of the Government is to refuse applications for mining if there appears to be any risk involved to agricultural interests.

206. A very successful Agri-Horticultural Exhibition was held at Anak Bukit Gardens, Alor Star, in Rabialawal, (September 1926). Native industries were well represented, and perhaps one of the most interesting features of the Exhibition was a group of Semangs, men, women and children, who were in the charge of Mr. V. G. Bell, Acting Conservator of Forests, and who danced and performed with their blowpipes in a most natural manner.

207. The Exhibition was opened by His Highness the Sultan of Kedah, a Guard of Honour being formed from the local Scouts.

His Highness the Sultan of Perak and His Highness the Yam Tuan of Negri Sembilan with their suites were present at the Exhibition.

T. W. CLAYTON,
British Adviser, Kedah.

Alor Star, 31st October, 1927.

APPENDIX *A*.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 29th Zulhijjah 1345 (30-6-27).

LIABILITIES.	$	ASSETS.	$
Deposits	835,505	Cash	753,130
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	3,922,500	Advances	21,546
Investments Depreciation Reserve ...	119,560	Cash-in-transit	92,354
Excess of Assets	6,303,777	Imprests	22,855
		Investments *	10,106,283
		Loans	56,788
		Suspense Account	128,386
	11,181,342		11,181,342

APPENDIX *B.*

Statement of Revenue for each year from A.H. 1341 to 1345 (A.D. 1923—1927).

Heads of Revenue.	A. H. 1341 (A. D. 1923.)	A. H. 1342 (A. D. 1924.)	A. H. 1343 (A. D. 1925.)	A. H. 1344 (A. D. 1926.)	A. H. 1345 (A. D. 1927.)
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Marine	19,484	23,175	23,696	28,157	31,679
2. Customs	1,381,801	1,518,741	1,716,006	3,787,061	3,279,108
3. Opium Monopoly	1,708,883	1,892,740	1,993,843	2,441,088	2,632,863
4. Farms and Licences ...	210,687	235,905	280,139	356,400	432,451
5. Court Fees etc.	177,659	126,224	160,330	168,419	158,255
6. Police	17,352	17,369	29,943	30,543	27,800
7. Education	9,382	9,982	11,366	12,242	12,042
8. Veterinary	8,191	9,985	1,556	3,860	4,008
9. Reimbursements	39,846	45,406	56,397	76,388	155,342
10. Posts and Telegraphs ...	76,248	80,399	74,023	103,520	151,607
11. Lands	751,655	763,316	832,014	972,802	857,322
12. Forests	63,084	74,274	65,738	102,586	135,614
13. Mines	8,033	8,923	7,160	9,977	6,796
14. Interests	266,317	249,837	248,265	359,672	291,076
15. Sanitary Boards	161,690	177,821	197,118	249,930	282,915
16. Miscellaneous	71,954	41,680	34,932	61,063	82,829
17. Land Sales	108,872	223,788	237,622	415,779	446,722
Total ...	5,081,138	5,499,564	5,970,148	9,179,487	8,988,429

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Expenditure for each year from A.H. 1341 to 1345 (A.D. 1923—1926).

Heads of Service.	A. H. 1341 (A. D. 1923.)	A. H. 1342 (A. D. 1924.)	A. H. 1343 (A. D. 1925.)	A. H. 1344.) (A. D. 1926.)	A. H. 1345 (A. D. 1927.)
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Charges on account of the Public Debt. ...	75,352	59,682	29,371	...	...
2. Ruling House Allowances, Pensions, etc. ...	234,021	245,432	265,698	256,103	288,127
3. H. H. The Sultan's Office	141,220	141,087	139,176	139,816	139,898
4. State Council	144,907	137,920	135,800	130,312	139,807
5. District Offices	170,398	174,084	179,848	182,404	186,846
6. Lands	238,484	248,770	261,368	263,869	277,225
7. Mines	10,453	10,234	9,891	9,610	8,853
8. Forests	54,820	57,341	57,292	53,922	62,083
9. Agricultural	6,688	11,981	12,951	15,746	17,321
10. Chinese Protectorate	7,417	8,140	16,848	15,845	17,757
11. Health	19,591	9,111	19,531	24,988	27,728
12. Labour	14,345	15,509	14,046	16,695	21,784
13. Treasury	37,088	36,656	41,665	41,036	42,921
14. Survey	358,980	344,993	338,682	344,358	406,998
15. Printing	...	...	...	61,859	61,698
16. Audit	47,527	52,291	52,665	50,754	49,935
17. Marine	31,706	32,798	34,655	29,130	34,637
18. Courts	132,985	142,931	146,729	154,155	156,600
19. Police	459,447	453,378	473,937	464,471	482,842
20. Prisons	94,652	104,900	105,545	101,360	123,756
21. Medical	265,185	280,471	293,147	323,384	361,292
22. Veterinary	28,022	29,757	27,336	29,301	30,124
23. Education	228,258	248,579	253,592	282,524	304,364
24. Mosque	8,400	8,816	9,747	8,771	9,515
25. Miscellaneous	198,814	335,906	346,703	275,003	371,608
26. Posts and Telegraphs	137,584	140,055	131,014	150,406	163,606
27. Monopolies and Customs	146,204	158,173	165,551	181,532	215,081
28. Sanitary Boards	115,923	119,434	123,601	122,458	139,030
29. Public Works Department	235,347	216,021	256,405	238,800	456,261
do. Recurrent	659,193	700,010	699,356	745,202	852,897
do. Extraordinary	1,008,752	380,361	1,004,718	767,404	938,427
Total ...	5,311,741	4,904,821	5,671,697	5,481,218	6,396,507

APPENDIX *D.*

Land Revenue Returns for the year 1345.

Districts.	Premia on issue of Titles.		Survey Fees.		Boundary Marks.		Land-Tax and Land-Rent.	
	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.
Kota Star	15,000	23,057 35	12,000	12,176 80	200	392 20	125,000	127,202 55
Kubang Pasu	10,000	14,488 12	4,000	7,228 38	50	381 20	62,000	60,403 50
Yen	4,000	4,318 85	1,200	3,991 50	50	130 00	20,500	20,592 85
Langkawi	625	2,070 30	100	178 00	10	...	12,000	11,962 45
Padang Trap	4,000	5,601 20	150	125 50	10	6 00	6,000	5,697 00
Kuala Muda	150,000	87,969 80	5,000	10,272 74	1,000	1,284 68	158,000	158,668 50
Kulim	150,000	244,230 45	4,000	5,435 56	500	1,470 50	175,000	179,438 59
Bandar Bahru	15,000	38,374 60	1,000	9,226 73	200	1,912 20	72,000	70,092 53
Baling	50,000	22,247 10	3,000	3,881 20	200	150 70	16,000	16,216 30
Sik	3,000	6,145 90	500	347 50	10	22 00	5,500	5,504 35
Total ...	401,625	448,503 47	30,950	52,863 91	2,230	5,749 48	652,000	655,778 62

APPENDIX *D.—(contd.)*

Land Revenue Returns for the year 1345.—(contd.)

Districts.	Commission in Lieu of Stamp Duty.		Registration Fees.		Miscellaneous.		Grand Total.		Signs (+) or (−)	
	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	Collected.	Estimate.	$ c.
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.		
Kota Star ...	20,000	17,605 43	7,000	6,527 00	12,000	12,319 40	191,200	199,280 73	+	8,080 73
Kubang Pasu ...	10,000	6,283 27	4,000	4,793 50	7,000	8,243 70	97,050	101,821 67	+	4,771 67
Yen ...	2,000	1,323 59	1,000	1,037 75	2,100	1,989 10	30,850	33,383 64	+	2,533 64
Langkawi ...	750	477 06	375	668 25	1,100	674 55	14,960	16,030 61	+	1,070 61
Padang Trap ...	500	393 98	500	277 00	1,500	884 43	12,660	12,985 11	+	325 11
Kuala Muda ...	25,000	17,440 82	4,000	3,911 50	10,000	7,758 70	353,000	287,306 74	−	65,693 26
Kulim ...	30,000	19,000 03	3,000	3,517 00	5,000	4,886 51	367,500	457,978 64	+	90,478 64
Bandar Bahru ...	10,000	12,752 82	2,500	2,590 38	3,000	4,465 96	103,700	139,415 22	+	35,715 22
Baling ...	1,500	3,400 36	1,500	1,608 95	1,500	2,188 00	73,700	49,692 61	−	24,007 39
Sik ...	250	155 35	1,000	1,166 50	600	321 80	10,860	13,663 40	+	2,803 40
Total ...	100,000	78,832 71	24,875	26,097 83	43,800	43,732 15	1,255,480	1,311,558 37	+	56,078 37

APPENDIX *E.*

Return of Cases tried in the Courts during the year 1345.

	Criminal.				Civil.			
	No. of cases from 1344.	No. of cases instituted	No. of cases disposed of.	No of cases pending at end of 1345.	No. of cases from 1344.	No. of cases instituted.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases pending at end of 1345.
Magistrate's Court.								
Alor Star	126	1,479	1,538	67	117	802	805	114
Kota Sarang Semut ...	2	22	23	1	3	4	2	5
Langgar	32	28	49	11	–	6	2	4
Pendang	7	6	9	4	3	–	3	–
District Court.								
Kubang Pasu	6	987	969	24	25	310	286	49
Padang Trap	9	203	198	14	6	31	35	2
Langkawi	4	103	106	1	4	93	95	2
Yen	–	122	122	–	–	40	36	4
Kota Kuala Muda	6	74	74	6	4	48	46	6
Semiling	1	44	41	4	9	3	12	–
Sungei Patani	34	977	940	71	45	273	276	42
Gurun	4	102	106	–	4	6	9	1
Baling	20	300	314	6	12	77	75	14
Kuala Ketil	8	233	236	5	10	41	42	9
Sik	3	107	80	30	1	13	10	4
Kulim	35	932	949	18	74	367	391	50
Padang Serai	7	180	185	2	–	28	27	1
Bandar Bahru	8	319	313	14	11	123	115	19
Serdang	6	29	18	17	–	6	6	–
Total ...	318	6,247	6,212	353	328	2,271	2,273	326

APPENDIX *F*.

Annual Return of Rainfall from 1st January to 30th November, 1927. A.D.

Months, 1927	Alor Star.	Langkawi.	Sungei Patani.	Baling.	Kuala Ketil.	Kulim.	Serdang.	Bandar Bahru.	Padang Besar.	Perlis.
	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.
January	5·37	2·02	8·35	6·95	7·28	10.70	12·00	6·30	5·03	4·06
February	2·88	2·14	2·78	2·04	3·28	5·47	7·57	6·04	1·06	4·03
March	4·09	8·97	7·27	6·49	11·55	13·41	13·17	11·54	4·59	7·93
April	8·65	9·64	13·52	13·41	18·31	20·99	13·35	8·01	8·99	5·97
May	9·31	9·16	5.07	9·70	8·49	5·57	5·32	3·99	9·31	9·06
June	7·81	12·81	4·53	5·74	5·74	3·71	7·38	6·96	5·69	5·04
July	7·80	9·72	5·02	4·06	3·65	5·43	4·00	5·65	6·66	12·88
August	14·70	19·24	6·39	7·36	5·87	4·86	3·94	4·03	9·95	14.24
September	12.15	10·62	12·76	13·60	19·62	8·96	17·43	12·42	11·37	10.80
October	9·84	12·89	13·98	18·43	19·99	14·45	16·43	8·84	5·89	8·96
November	4·26	5·94	8·61	8·03	13·16	15·23	11·78	7·41	5·17	6·77
TOTAL ...	86·86	103·15	88·28	95·81	116·94	108·78	112·37	81·19	73·71	89.74

APPENDIX *G*.

Annual Shade Temperature at Alor Star, for the period from 1st January to 30th November, 1927.

Months, 1927.	Temperature.			
	Mean dry bulb.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.
January ...	79·6	87·6	75·5	12.1
February ...	81·3	91·2	75·6	15·6
March ...	83·1	92·2	77·0	15·2
April ...	82·9	91·9	77·4	14·5
May ...	82·4	89·5	78·8	10.7
June ...	80·8	89·6	78.3	11·3
July ...	81·3	89·4	75·5	13·9
August ...	80·3	88·3	77·5	10·8
September ...	80·6	88·9	77·5	11·4
October ...	79·2	88·3	76·5	11.8
November ...	81·6	89·3	76·8	12·5

APPENDIX *H.*

Statistics of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kedah.

Year.		Approximate number of articles passed through the Post.	Number of Registered Articles.		Number of Parcels.		Number of Insured Articles (Parcels and Letters.)			
			Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Value.	Despatched.	Value.
A. H.	A. D.							$ c.		$ c.
1341	1923	1,889,446	43,368	42,846	10,054	3,593	490	45,004 49	376	37,782 50
1342	1924	2,308,020	45,583	45,882	10,389	3,362	560	62,374 80	334	29,996 83
1343	1925	2,295,735	47,546	49,417	13,092	4,753	509	51,994 70	331	32,555 78
1344	1926	2,540,642	52,920	52,693	14,744	5,088	660	59,588 39	412	40,606 95
1345	1927	3,184,974	62,651	59,140	16,833	5,889	774	80,183 82	511	57,253 43

Year.		Amount of Money Order and Postal Order Transactions.	Received.	Expenditure.			Approximate number of Telegrams.			Telegraph and Telephone Lines.		
				Personal Emoluments.	Annually Recurrent.	Special. Expenditure.	Received.	Despatched.	Transit.	Line Mileage	Wire Mileage	Number of Telephones.
A. H.	A. D.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.						
1341	1923	316,869 71	76,248 00	94,002 35	20,176 98	23,655 05	43,186	34,840	37,479	398	1,520	382
1342	1924	352,247 20	80,398 74	102,844 64	23,858 78	13,351 83	42,484	35,386	38,935	410	1,551	407
1343	1925	392,613 25	74,023 34	105,211 95	22,264 17	3,537 95	49,751	39,936	52,468	440	1,610	469
1344	1926	535,789 06	103,520 59	109,893 26	19,827 20	20,685 02	55,991	44,551	58,903	460	1,700	517
1345	1927	720,549 61	*151,606 54	113,131 47	20,117 44	30,337 76	52,715	43,524	52,559	490	1,810	555

* Excludes $6,222.71 Revenue Debit and $6,961 40 Police Revenue.

STATE OF PERLIS.

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STATE OF PERLIS.

ANNUAL REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR A.H 1345 (12TH JULY, 1926, TO 30TH JUNE, 1927).

PREFATORY NOTE.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL.

1. Perlis is a small State, about 316 square miles in area, between the 6th and 7th parallels of latitude, the coast line running north-west and south-east.

On the west the State is bounded by a range of mountains running north and south which separate it from the Siamese Province of Setul.

On the east the boundary is with the Siamese Province of Nakawn Sritamarat and the Malay State of Kedah and on the south with the State of Kedah.

Padang Besar on the main trunk line to Bangkok is the frontier railway-station between Siam and Malaya.

The population is about 44,500, of whom some 40,000 are Malays.

II.—HISTORICAL.

2. Perlis was made a separate State by the Siamese in about 1841 A.D., when an Arab named Syed Hussin, whose father, Syed Harun, had previously acquired the status of a local chief, was made Raja.

The present Raja, Syed Alwi ibni Almerhum Syed Safi, is the fourth who held that position under the suzerainty of Siam.

A European Adviser was appointed from Bangkok in 1905 at the request of the Raja to aid him in putting the State's Finances in order and remained until 15th July, 1909, when, in consequence of a treaty concluded between Great Britain and Siam, whereby the suzerainty of Siam was exchanged for that of Great Britain, the duties were handed over to a British Adviser.

Mr. Meadows Frost, M.C.S., was the first to act in the new appointment.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1345 A.H.

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The Revenue of the State for the year amounted to $614,665 on an Estimate of $536,670 and exceeded that of the previous year by $20,567.

The advance in Revenue during the past 5 years is shown by the following figures:—

A.H.	$
1341	397,187
1342	453,452
1343	470,616
1344	594,098
1345	614,665
1346 (Estimated) ..	570,030

The Revenue in 1327 (1909), the first year of British Administration, was $102,552.

2. The Expenditure amounted to $630,768 and the Expenditure in 1344 was $563,004. The Estimate was $598,636.

Expenditure included a sum of $50,000 paid in reduction of the debt to the Government of the Federated Malay States which stood at the end of the year at $150,000 and at the time of writing has been reduced by a further payment to $100,000. The excess over the Estimate is mainly due to a supplement of $20,000 to the provision for water supply.

Details are given in Appendices A and B.

3. A statement of Assets and Liabilities at the end of the two years 1344 and 1345 is given below:—

Assets.	At end of 1344.		At end of 1345.	
	$	c.	$	c.
Cash in Treasury	11,908	92	29,599	90
Cash in Bank Fixed Deposit ...	50,000	00	...	...
10 " Current account ...	106,505	45	106,311	60
Investments	295,000	00	295,000	00
Advances	67,357	07	89,034	28
TOTAL ...	530,781	44	519,945	78

Liabilities	At end of 1344.		At end of 1345.	
	$	c.	$	c.
Debt to F.M.S. Government ...	200,000	00	150,000	00
Deposits	54,594	94	64,710	66
Excess of Assets	276,186	50	305,235	12
TOTAL ...	530,781	44	519,945	78

Investments, which consist of Straits Settlements Government securities, are entered at face value.

A considerable sum under Deposits will ultimately be credited to Revenue.

Advances bear interest varying from 4 per cent to 8 per cent.

II.—AUDIT.

4. The work of this office was carried out by a Senior Clerk and two Junior Clerks under the supervision of the Adviser who performs the duties of State Auditor.

5. Fifty five regular audits of Offices were performed, representing approximately a quarterly examination, and 846 audits of out-station Police, Chandu, Customs, and Municipal accounts, representing rather more than a monthly inspection.

6. A large number of surprise examinations were conducted by the Adviser.

7. The cost of the office, including salaries, was only $2,292 and the work of the Clerks was very satisfactory.

III.—CHANDU MONOPOLY.

8. The total amount of prepared opium sold was 19,812 tahils, the profit on sale being $219,227 (19,314 tahils and $195,863 in 1344).

9. Opium was sold at 6 Government retail shops to male adult Chinese only. There are now no licensed retail shops in the State.

10. There were 12 prosecutions before the Courts with 12 convictions.

Fines amounted to $1,237.

11. The total Expenditure of the Department was $8,942, of which Personal Emoluments accounted for $4,885 and repurchase of dross $2,488. 624 tahils of dross were bought back by Government.

12. Enche Wan Ahamad, State Treasurer, acted as Superintendent throughout the year. The staff consisted of 8 Clerks and 5 Revenue Officers.

IV.—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

13. Enche Wan Ahamad bin Wan Daud, State Treasurer, who had been sent to study in the Head Office at Kuala Lumpur, was Officer-in-Charge throughout the year.

14. An Enactment and Rules were passed by the State Council in the 3rd month of the year (September, 1926). The English version was copied from the Federated Malay States law, but the Malay version was altered in order to render it intelligible locally.

15. Two societies were started, one among Government Servants at Kangar with a membership of 100, and one at Kuala Perlis, a fishing village, with 58 members. Both are doing well.

16. There is a great demand for Rural Credit Societies and several have been started since the end of the year under review.

17. There seems to be every reason to hope that the movement will be a success in this State, as Perlis appears to be an ideal soil for the seed of co-operation where the population is almost exclusively Malay. The advantages of the movement, at any rate, are fully understood, and the whole-hearted support of His Highness the Raja, the State Council and the Chief Kathi has had a marked effect.

18. Expenditure on salaries amounted to $1,092 and on other charges to $669.

V.—CUSTOMS AND HARBOURS.

A. CUSTOMS.

19. The total Revenue amounted to $218,021 a decrease of only $400 on the abnormal revenue for the previous year.

The principal items were:—

	1344.	*1345.*
	$	$
Import duty on liquor ..	35,745	35,377
„ „ „ tobacco ..	52,100	56,203
Export duty on poultry ..	6,147	8,214
„ „ „ padi and rice ..	33,742	28,461
„ „ „ tin-ore ..	64,245	58,417
„ „ „ rubber ..	9,563	10,086
„ „ „ fish ..	4,337	7,592

20. The amount of dutiable articles imported was as follows:—

	1344.	*1345.*
Tobacco (pikuls)	538	552
Cigars (lbs)	314	605
Cigarettes (lbs)	34,039	33,391
European spirits (gallons) ..	1,416	1,855
Chinese spirits (gallons) ..	3,264	2,446
Beer, Cider etc. (gallons) ..	2,580	3,576
Kerosine oil (gallons) ..	90,960	99,487
Petroleum (gallons)	30,324	39,280

21. The quantity of the principal articles exported is given below:—

		1344.	*1345*
Tin-ore (pikuls)	..	6,706	5,551
Padi and rice (pikuls)	..	229,520	148,000
Fish (pikuls) ..	..	5,488	6,657
Poultry ..	..	61,469	82,027
Eggs ..	..	2,701,390	3,507,008
Rubber (pikuls)	..	3,674	3,745
Cattle (Head) ..	..	604	42
Sheep and goats (Head)	..	489	146
Hides (pikuls) ..	..	231	193
Copra (pikuls) ..	.	2,288	1,505
Betel-nut (pikuls)	..	734	616

Other exports include guano, tapioca flour, ataps, firewood and honey.

B.—MARINE AND HARBOURS.

22. Junks entering decreased from 388 to 248 and tonnage from 8,437 to 6,575. Small boats entering decreased from 533 to 338. Calls by motor-boats amounted to 106. The reduction in numbers of small boats and motor-boats is mainly due to restriction of traffic with the western coast of Siam on the advice of the Medical Authority.

Figures for vessels leaving are identical with those entering.

23. Lights were maintained at Kuala Perlis and at Kuala Sanglang.

24. Fishing licences were issued for 176 *belat pandak* (204), 44 *belat panjang*, (25), 10 deep-water *pukat* (13), and 123 in-shore *pukat* (124). 740 boats (761) were registered. Figures for 1344 are given in brackets.

Harbour Revenue amounted to $2,137, as against $2,272 in 1344.

25. Twelve prosecutions were brought in matters relating to Customs with 11 convictions and six relating to Harbours with five convictions.

26. Expenditure by the Customs and Harbours Department amounted to $13,647.

Enche Muhamad Arshad bin Che Matt, the Nestor of Perlis, was in charge throughout the year and performed the duties of Registrar of Exports and Imports.

The working of this office is a model to younger Officers.

VI.—EDUCATION.

27. Nineteen schools, including schools for girls at Kangar and Arau, were maintained.

Five new school buildings of a better type were erected at Jejawi, Bintong, Utan Aji, Sungei Berembang and Kayang, to replace old and unserviceable buildings.

The staff consisted of a Visiting Teacher, an Assistant Visiting Teacher, a Visiting Teacher Koran, and 85 Teachers, including Teachers of the Koran.

All schools were visited by the Adviser, who was present also at most of the annual examinations. Mrs. Williams continued to take a great interest in the girls' schools, where greater emphasis is being laid on handicraft as opposed to reading and writing, pure and simple. Considerable natural ability was discovered and both schools exhibited with success at the Agricultural Show and were awarded diplomas.

Total Expenditure amounted to $34,865 on an estimate of $36,040. Expenditure in the previous year was $27,366.

The number of school-children on the Register at the end of the year was 2,047, an increase of 66 on the figure for the previous year.

The percentage of attendance was 85 and of attendance at Koran classes 84.

28. Vernacular instruction is given up to the 5th standard. 66 boys passed this standard at the annual examination, a similar number to that for the previous year. The higher standard set for the previous year was therefore maintained.

The annual Koran examination at all schools was conducted by the Chief Kathi. The number of entries was 545 as compared with 341 in 1344, and the percentage of passes was 82 as against 80 in the previous year.

Seven boys were studying at the Penang Free School at Government expense. Three left during the year, two to take up appointments in the State and one to undergo a course of training as a Probationary Inspector at the Police Depot, Kuala Lumpur, with the kind permission of the Commissioner, Federated Malay States.

Two lads are studying at the Sultan Idris Teachers' Training College, Tanjong Malim, and are now in their second year.

About 800 school-children attended the King's Birthday Parade and gave an exhibition of physical drill. They were presented with "Empire Day" Medals.

VII.—HEALTH AND CLIMATE.

A.—Medical.

29. Mr. V. Krishna Pillai, a Kedah Dresser, was in charge of the Hospital until the 4th month (October, 1926), when he was relieved by Mr. R. Sivasambandam who was appointed Assistant Surgeon-in-Charge of the Perlis Hospital. Mr. Sivasambandam was obtained direct from India by the kind offices of the State Surgeon, Kedah, and is on three years agreement with this Government.

I stated in my report for the previous year that an Assistant Surgeon was being obtained in the hope that more up-to-date methods may prove a remedy for the undoubted unpopularity of the Hospital. This hope has been abundantly fulfilled and it is impossible to speak too highly of the untiring and conscientious way in which Mr. Sivasambandam has carried out his duties. His path has been made appreciably easier, particularly among the women, by the presence of a European Lady whose voluntary services have always been at his disposal. The advantage of the new appointment is, however, best indicated by the figures which are given in this section.

30. The number of in-patients increased from 620 to 1,007, of which 84 were women. In 1344 only 43 women were treated.

The percentage of deaths was 5.6 as compared with 6.93 in 1344, or, if deaths within 48 hours of admission are omitted, 3.5, as against 4.35 in the previous year.

The daily average of patients was 37.23 as compared with 28.31 in 1344. The largest number on one day was 59.

Six major operations and 1,996 minor operations were performed and 24 post mortems were held.

Of the 1,107 patients treated, 497 were Indians, 339 were Chinese and 157 were Malays.

Many more Malays would come to Hospital for treatment, if separate accommodation were provided for better class patients. At present, there is one general ward and a women's ward only. It is proposed to erect a hut " family " ward, with accommodation for two families, to meet this need.

Three thousand nine hundred and seventy two specimens were examined in the laboratory (1,637 in 1344).

Principal diseases were malaria, ankylostomiasis, dysentery, tuberculosis and venereal disease. Malaria cases numbered 453 with 13 deaths. There were 15 deaths from pneumonia and 6 from tuberculosis. A considerable number of Chinese Mining Coolies, most of whom come from Perak to work on Perlis mines, come for admission at an advanced stage of pulmonary tuberculosis.

31. Out-door patients numbered 6,434 as compared with 4,249 in the previous year: of these 3,012 were Malays, 1,797 Indians and 1,426 Chinese. A large number of persons, chiefly Malay women and children, came for treatment at the Residency.

A Malay Mid-wife is needed for the Hospital. One has since been obtained.

The Travelling Dispensary again did most useful work and is much appreciated.

The number of vaccinations performed was 2,363.

The total number of intravenous injections of neo-salvarsan was 2,125 (1,363 in 1344), of which 1,704 were for yaws and 421 for venereal disease. 58 school-boys were treated for yaws.

32. Revenue amounted to $1,669, $941 being for Hospital fees and $728 for sale of medicines. Revenue in 1344 was $1,241.

Expenditure was $20,921 ($20,143 in 1344), of which $8,391 was for salaries and $12,530 was expended on other charges.

33. One case was sent to the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, where there are now 17 Perlis patients. One Southern Indian was sent to the Decrepit Home, Kuala Lumpur, and 3 Southern Indian adults and 2 children were repatriated to India through the Labour Office at Penang.

The State Surgeon, Kedah, paid monthly visits to the Hospital, in addition to advising on more important matters.

B.—Vital Statistics.

34. Nine hundred and twenty births were registered during the year, of which 790 were Malays, 86 Chinese, 31 Siamese, 11 Southern Indians and 2 Northern Indians.

Five hundred and seventeen were males and 403 females.

The figure for Malay births is considerably above the average.

The Birth rate is 20.83 per 1,000.

35. Eight hundred and twenty nine deaths were registered: 650 Malays, 125 Chinese, 31 Siamese and 23 Southern Indians.

Four hundred and seventy were males and 359 females.

Two hundred and thirty persons died over 50 years of age, 193 between 30 and 50, 140 between 10 and 30, 135 between 1 and 10 years and 129 infants under 12 months. Infant mortality is 136.08 per 1,000.

The death rate is 18.22 per 1,000.

The population of the State is about 44, 500; of these some 40,000 are Malays.

C.—Veterinary.

36. Three thousand, three hundred and seventy nine licences for cattle were issued during the year.

No cattle were imported owing to movement restriction.

Owing to similar restrictions only 36 head of cattle were exported after careful consideration of each individual case. It has been necessary to restrict export owing to the impossibility of replacement due to the prevalence of cattle disease in Siam.

An attempt to improve the local strain of cattle by the importation of specially selected half-breed bulls which are found to be best suited to local conditions is being made.

Foot and mouth disease broke out towards the close of the year and spread throughout the State. Fortunately it occurred in a mild form, generally only lasting one day, but considerable delay has been occasioned to ploughing, and padi-planting has generally been late this season. No deaths occurred among full-grown animals, but a few weakly calves succumbed to the disease.

37. No further case of rabies occurred but stringent measures with regard to the licensing of dogs were continued. Only 43 dogs were licensed during the year, and 164 were shot making a total of 1,139 destroyed since the last case.

D.—Rainfall.

38. The rainfall at Kangar totalled 80.53 inches (59.43 in 1344). The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was 3.63 inches on 22 Shaaban (25th February, 1927).

The State mercifully escaped the floods which devastated many parts of Malaya at the close of 1926, though the rainfall was unusually heavy during the last week of that year.

A table is given in appendix D of the rainfall for the past 5 years.

VIII.—JUDICIAL.

A.—Courts.

39. The revenue collected in the Civil and Criminal Courts amounted to $18,714, as compared with $18,077 in 1344 and $15,033 in 1343.

Expenditure was $12,897.

The Revenue of the Sheriah Court amounted to $1,608 ($1,534 in 1344).

40. The work done in the Courts is tabulated hereunder:—

CRIMINAL COURTS.

	Cases from 1344	Instituted in 1345.	Disposed of in 1345	Pending at end of 1345.
Appeal Court ...	...	19	19	...
Senior Court ...	1	22	23	...
Junior Court ...	4	147	143	8
Sheriah Court ...	7	30	32	5

CIVIL COURTS.

	Cases from 1344.	Instituted in 1345.	Disposed of in 1345.	Pending at end of 1345.
Senior Court (Appeal)	2	40	42	...
Junior Court ...	23	614	621	16
Sheriah Court ...	17	60	58	19

41. Of 53 administration suits set down for hearing, 51 were disposed of during the year.

42. Of 19 criminal appeals instituted in 1345, 7 were dismissed, 7 were allowed and in 4 cases the decision of the Lower Court was varied. One appeal was withdrawn.

Of 40 civil appeals instituted in 1345, 19 were dismissed, 11 were allowed and in 10 cases the order of the Lower Court was varied.

43. There were 4 criminal appeals to the Raja's Court, the final court of Appeal, all of which were dismissed.

There were 3 civil appeals to the Raja's Court; two were dismissed and in one case the appeal was allowed.

B.—Prisons.

44. The Adviser is Superintendent of Prisons and is assisted by a Gaoler. The staff consisted at the end of the year of 4 Sikh N.C.O's and six Sikh and 9 Malay Warders.

There were 47 prisoners remaining at the end of the previous year. 125 were admitted during the year, 4 of whom were women; one woman was transferred to Alor Star Prison, one prisoner died and one working outside the gaol escaped. 43 prisoners remained at the end of the year.

Forty four offences by Prisoners and 7 by Warders were dealt with by the Superintendent. 35 prisoners were punished and 9 discharged and all the cases against Warders were dismissed.

In the 7th month (January), a falling off in discipline became marked and it was found necessary to make a change of Gaoler. Tuan Syed Ahmad bin Tuan Syed Salim took over the duties of Gaoler, and discipline at once resumed the normal; much credit to due to him for the way in which he tackled the situation.

45. Rice is purchased and milled in the Gaol. 19,280 gantangs of padi were milled into 9,382 gantangs of rice and sold for $3,506.

Rice was supplied to the Medical and Public Works Departments as well as used in the Gaol.

Materials for manufacture were bought during the year at a cost of $1,542, and manufactures to the value of $2,409 were sold.

The work done inside the Gaol included rice-milling, carpentry, basketry, chick-making, and licence-and other notice-board writing.

A large amount of furniture was made for Government Departments, and a carpentry exhibit was sent to the local Agricultural Show where it was much admired.

A considerable volume of extra-mural work was performed in the way of scavenging, grass-cutting, drain-cleaning, gardening and so forth.

46. The health of prisoners was again very good. This is attributed to the amount of open-air work performed.

47. The total revenue collected amounted to $5,916 ($5,714 in 1344) and expenditure to $15,263 ($15,601 in 1344).

IX.—LANDS AND MINES.

48. The total Revenue amounted to $89,340 on an Estimate of $85,250. The revenue did not quite reach the record figure of $95,246 for 1344 but was very largely in excess of any previous collection.

Land rents, recurrent, amounted to $34,838, and arrears to the amount of $4,463 were collected.

In addition to the arrears collected, a sum of $5,615 was written off as irrecoverable. A large amount of land rent still remains to be written off which has been improperly entered in the rent rolls for some years. So far, only the largest mukim has been dealt with, but it is hoped to complete this task during the present year. The amount of rent outstanding which can be recovered is probably now about $5,000. Two years ago it was some $30,000, or nearly one whole year's revenue from current rents.

Five thousand, five hundred and fifty notices of demand for rent were issued and 1,296 warrants of attachment (2,823 and 1,101 in 1344).

A sum of $8,284 was collected on land held under temporary occupation licence. It has been decided not to continue this form of licence except in places where Government does not intend to alienate land.

Survey fees amounted to $7,619 ($6,307 in 1344).

A large demand for agricultural land still continued and the amount realised by sale rose from $17,792 in 1344 to $24,251.

Most of the applicants have been local or Kedah Malays. Few Malays come from the Federated Malay States to look for land, but a large number from Perak and Kedah have passed through going to Singgora in Southern Siam where land is said to be very cheap. A small party of Mendiling Malays from Sumatra have settled, but the Bugis who came a few years ago have all departed, leaving only the name of a river behind them.

Twelve hundred and eighty eight relongs were alienated for padi planting, 430 for " kampong " cultivation and 1,792 for the planting of rubber.

Of an estimated area alienated in the State of 71,382 relongs, 55,730 relongs is wet padi land.

49. The Office of the Inspector of Lands, which was revived last year, again did most useful work in the collection of arrears of rent and in the investigation of large numbers of cases of occupation of State land without authority and a still larger number of cases where letters of administration of estates of deceased persons have not yet been obtained.

A great deal of difficulty has been experienced by the Land Office owing to a double system of registration in the Court and Land Office of documents dealing with land which has been in force for the past 19 years. It is now proposed to effect registration in the Land Office only. The necessary Enactments have since been passed.

Seven hundred and seventy seven small agricultural grants were received from the Survey Office and 640 issued to land owners in exchange for old titles.

Tuan Syed Hassan bin Syed Zain continued to perform the duties of Inspector of Lands.

50. Mines Revenue amounted to $3,724 as compared with $3,161 in 1344. Rent amounted to $2,865, survey fees to $440, and $400 was collected on the issue of 17 prospecting licences.

Two mining licences and 11 mining certificates were issued.

51. The padi crop was estimated to be 9,655,939 gantangs. The estimated area planted is given as 51,312 relongs of wet padi and 63 relongs of dry (hill) padi.

The average yield was 188 gantangs a relong.

This is an advance on the excellent crop of the previous year when the average was 184 gantangs a relong and an advance of about 20 per cent on the average of two years ago, a proof that the selected seed imported from Krian is doing well

The prospects for the coming season are good as rain has been plentiful but disease among cattle mentioned elsewhere in this report has delayed ploughing, and planting-out is late in many parts of the State.

52. The total Expenditure of the office amounted to $21,629 and of the office of the Inspector of Lands to $3,318.

Tuan Syed Idrus bin Tuan Che Indut continued to be Commissioner of Lands and Mines.

X.—MUNICIPAL.

53. The Board held ten meetings at Kangar, 2 at Arau, 1 at Padang Besar and 2 at Kaki Bukit, the Mines village.

The usual matters relating to health, buildings etc. were dealt with in these areas which were well kept.

54. There were seven prosecutions for offences under the Enactment with 7 convictions.

55. Revenue amounted to $16,153 and Expenditure to $9,534 as compared with $15,976 and $9,174 in 1344.

Enche Muhammad Arshad bin Che Matt, Collector of Customs, continued to officiate as Chairman of the Board throughout the year.

The Board consists of the Chairman, the Assistant Engineer, the Assistant Surgeon, the Chief of Police and from two to four unofficial Members for each of the various areas. The thanks of Government are due to these unofficial Members for their valuable assistance.

XI.—POLICE AND CRIME.

A.—POLICE.

56. Enche Matt bin Haji Kassim continued as Head of the Police Department.

The Head of the Police also supervises the issue of timber passes, the veterinary work, the registration of births and deaths and the registration of vehicles.

Che Ahmad bin Haji Abdulrahman, who had been studying at Government expense for some years at the Penang Free School, was sent to undergo a course of training at the Police Depot, Kuala Lumpur, by kind permission of the Commissioner of Police, Federated Malay States.

57. Six Police Stations were maintained and a new Station near Mata Ayer Railway Station was completed during the year.

The strength of the Force at the close of the year was 76 of all ranks; with the exception of 2 Northern (Muhammadan) Indian Constables, 2 Siamese Constables and a Siamese Detective Corporal, the whole Force is Malay.

Twelve recruits, all Perlis born, were enrolled.

Discipline was fair. Two cases were tried before the Court, with a conviction in each case.

There were 5 dismissals and one desertion. Three men were retired, with gratuities, on grounds of ill-health.

The health of the Force was good, except at Kaki Bukit, the Mines village, though there was an improvement at this place.

58. One thousand and eleven licences were issued under various Enactments, as compared with 1,184 in 1344. The principal decrease was under dog licences which fell from 154 to 43 owing to stringent measures to prevent recurrence of rabies. One hundred and sixty four dogs were destroyed during the year.

59. A musketry course was fired by all ranks. The result showed that, while the best scores were lower than in the previous year, the average standard of shooting had risen appreciably. Substantial prizes were offered and a great deal of keenness to improve was exhibited.

60. The Revenue of the Department amounted to $8,470, a slight decrease from the figures of the previous year, mainly due to reduction of cattle licences issued and transferred.

B.—Crime.

61. Two hundred and sixty reports were received at at the various Stations, of which 199 were admitted and 65 were not proceeded with or were referred to the Courts. Discoveries were made in 169 cases, a considerable improvement on the figures for the previous year.

Seventy reports of theft were admitted, with 54 successes. Twelve reports of cattle theft were admitted and in five cases recovery was effected. There were 4 reports of theft from the Quarantine Station, Padang

Besar, but although reference was at once made to the Siamese Authorities, none of the animals was recovered. Three reports of robbery were admitted and a conviction was obtained in one case.

Three murders were committed. Arrest was effected in each case. In one case sentence of death was passed, commuted by the State Council to a life sentence, and in the second and third, sentences of 4 years and 2 years rigorous imprisonment, respectively, on a reduced charge were imposed.

Five bad characters came from Setul in Siam and prepared a gang-robbery at a coast village when every one was away at the agricultural show at Kangar. The Penghulu was, however, informed and the men were arrested with a varied assortment of weapons and were sentenced to 5 years rigorous imprisonment. One of the men is wanted by the Siamese Government on completion of his sentence.

62. Four hundred and fourteen cases involving 613 persons were sent for trial by the Courts, an increase of 82 on the figures for the previous year. In 366 cases 502 persons were convicted and in 48 (111 persons) prosecution failed. The increase is due more to a larger number of cases being brought under Enactments than to any increase of Penal Code prosecutions.

Twenty two cases were heard by the Senior Court. In 17 cases a conviction was obtained. Forty persons were involved, of whom 22 were convicted and 18 discharged.

There was one extradition case in which two persons, a Siamese man and woman, were surrendered to the Siamese authorities.

XII.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

63. The following correspondence was dealt with at Kangar Post Office:—

	1344.	*1345.*
Letters ...	54,119	60,593
Registered articles	3,091	3,628
Parcels ...	707	1,114
Insured Parcels ...	5 (value $177.10).	14 (Value $728.25).
C. O. D. Parcels ...	164 (Trade charges $1,210 Delivery Fees 24).	225 (Trade charges $2,108 Delivery fees $33).

TELEGRAMS.

		1344.	1345.
Despatched	...	2,093	2,119
Delivered	...	1,911	2,093

Thirty three thousand four hundred and forty nine dollars worth of money-and postal-orders were handled, an increase of some $4,000 on the figure for the previous year.

At Padang Besar Railway Station, on the Siamese frontier, 33,033 letters were dealt with (25,883), 1,064 registered articles (941) and 58 parcels (22). Figures for 1344 are given in brackets. Telegrams were handled by the Railway Telegraph Office.

64. This Department is maintained by the Kedah Government which also controls a telephone system sadly in need of modernisation.

XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

65. The total Expenditure of the Department amounted to $242,104 on an estimate, including supplementary votes, of $251,192.

Personal Emoluments accounted for $15,688 and other charges, annually recurrent, for $3,041. The estimate was $16,386 and $3,146 respectively.

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE.

A.—ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES.

66. Expenditure was $40,078 on an estimate of $40,200.

Thirty four and three-quarter miles of metalled road were upkept at a cost of $1,058 a mile and 9¾ miles were remetalled during the year. The roads are now in excellent order.

Seven miles of unmetalled road and 22¼ miles of path were maintained at a total cost of $1,078.

B.—BUILDINGS AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

67. The total number of Government Buildings in the State was 147, which were upkept at a cost of $5,400. Nine new buildings were completed and one was purchased.

A sum of $9,056 was spent on Minor Works, foreseen and unforeseen. Several buildings were not quite finished at the end of the year. This is chiefly due to the difficulty of getting suitable contractors for small works. An effort has been made to encourage local Malays to take up these smaller jobs but in most cases, while the work is creditably done, time is not an essential to the contract.

68. Some 56 miles of canals and rivers were cleared during the year, a great advance on the figures (38) for the previous year. In addition water-hyacinth was cleared from 11 miles. The total cost was $4,986 on an estimate of $5,000. All the work was done by contract and Malay Labour was employed where possible.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

69. About 90 per cent of the Simpang Ampat—Arau canal was completed at the end of the year. Completion was delayed by the impossibility of working after rain in this very swampy country. This is a most useful work and is of the highest importance to the native population.

70. Cooly-lines were constructed for the Department at the 3rd mile on the Mines Road and for the Sanitary Board at Arau and Kaki Bukit the Mines village.

Of 5 new school buildings, two were completed at the end of the year and the other 3 were well under way. The contract was let to a Malay.

A new store for the Department and a Dhoby-house were erected.

71. Four new timber irrigation dams were completed in the coastal area and one timber and 2 masonry dams were repaired. A new concrete dam on the Arau canal was constructed by a Malay Contractor.

72. Metalling of the Bukit Ketri—Chuping road—2 miles—was completed and the road opened. This new section is exceptionally fine, scenically, and renders a circular drive possible in the State for the first time.

Two miles of earthwork, making 4 in all, were completed on the new road from Arau running due east. It is hoped in time to link up Arau with the Kedah Trunk Road to Siam, but in the meanwhile the road is of great service in opening up the south-eastern portion of the State.

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A motor-lorry and a steam-roller were purchased during the year.

73. Another reinforced concrete bridge was completed on the main road during the year and about 75 per cent of a 34 foot span reinforced concrete bridge was achieved on the Mines road. Departmental Labour was employed. There are now no timber bridges on the main road, with the exception of the 3 miles from Kangar to Tebing Tinggi on the Perlis River which are being dealt with during the current year.

74. The Kangar water-supply was completed in the 4th month (October, 1926) and opened by H. H. the Raja. The steel service-tank is of 50,000 gallons capacity and stands on sixteen 20 foot precast concrete block piers. It was found necessary to raise the impounding dam and guide-wall at Headworks.

The Arau water-supply could not be completed owing to the non-arrival of 3 miles of 3-inch piping from England. Two miles of main piping were completed, a service tank similar to that at Kangar was erected, and the distribution scheme was finished, including public stand-pipes and hydrants.

Mr. C. R. Savege continued to act as Assistant Engineer, Water-works.

75. The average labour force of the Department was 130. Health was generally good.

Mr. P. H. V. Hanitsch was Assistant Engineer until the 6th month (December, 1926), when he was succeeded by Mr. G. C. Hesketh, also an Assistant Engineer of the Federated Malay States Public Works Department.

The State Engineer, Kedah, gave valuable advice on more important matters and paid monthly visits to the State.

XIV.—STATE COUNCIL.

76. There were 38 meetings of the State Council, as in the previous year. H. H. the Raja presided at every meeting.

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The following Enactments were passed:—

1. The Padang Besar Quarantine Enactment.
2. The Co-operative Societies Enactment.
3. The Labour Code.

XV.—SURVEYS.

77. The expenditure of the Department amounted to $18,002 on an estimate of $21,380. Expenditure in 1344 was $15,814.

78. Preliminary plans following demarcation were drawn in the Kedah District Survey Office, Alor Star, while the more rigorous drafting of the 2-chain sheets and the preparation of titles were carried out in the Kedah Head Office at Kulim.

Twenty two miles of Control Traverse (theodolite survey) were surveyed.

79. Thirteen hundred and sixty four lots, including a large timber reserve, covering 5,181 acres were demarcated.

The total number of lots demarcated at the end of the year amounted to 23,150. A good deal of headway in settlement was made.

A plane table survey of Kangar town was completed during the year at my request.

80. Eleven hundred and seventy two lots were plotted on preliminary plans, and 1,232 lots were added to the 2-chain sheets which are based on co-ordinated chain and compass traverses controlled by theodolite traverses.

Seven hundred and eighty six small grants were sent to the Land Office making a total of 5,751.

Sun-prints of 125 areas in three mukims were prepared and sent to the Land Office for preliminary settlement.

Requisitions, indicating completion of preliminary settlement, for the survey or 3,141 lots were received from the Land Office, making a total of 10,058.

81. The co-ordinates of 4 trigonometrical stations were computed by the Survey Department of the Federated Malay States free of charge, making it possible to put in hand the computation of all the control Surveys in the State which had previously been delayed.

Mr. W. J. C. Stevens was in charge of the Department throughout the year, and the field-work was supervised by Mr. O. Watson, Assistant Superintendent, North Kedah.

A statement of figures and cost is given in Appendix C.

XVI.—GENERAL.

82. His Highness the Raja enjoyed excellent health throughout the year and presided at every meeting of the State Council. His Highness continued to show the greatest personal interest in all matters affecting the welfare of the State.

I wish to record my sincere thanks to His Highness and to the Members of the State Council for their cordial co-operation with me during the period under review.

His Highness paid a private visit to Kuala Lumpur and Malacca in October.

83. The Kangar water-supply was opened by His Highness on the 10th October with considerable ceremony to mark a most important mile-stone in the history of the State.

84. The padi crop was an excellent one as the devastating floods from which other parts of the Peninsula suffered did not affect this State. The selected seed imported from Krian is now firmly established and is most popular.

85. The first agricultural show to be held in this State was opened by His Highness on 14th May. It proved, although admittedly an experiment, an unqualified success. 21,000 persons went through the show buildings in the two days, and thousands more must have visited the side-shows in the evening. A very popular feature was the elephant racing in which some 25 animals took part. The best and most interesting exhibits were subsequently sent to the Kuala Lumpur exhibition, where the model houses attracted considerable attention.

86. The King's Birthday was celebrated by a parade of Police and by drill by Malay and Chinese school children to whom "Empire Day" medals were presented.

87. A Christmas Tree was given at the Residency and was attended by some 120 children of Malay Government Officers accompanied by their Mothers or Grandmothers.

88. His Highness particularly asks that his appreciation of the work done by Mrs. Williams in the Hospital, the Girls' schools and among the Women of the State in general, may be placed on record.

The great prosperity experienced in the previous year continued throughout the year.

P. S. WILLIAMS, M.C.S.,
Ag. British Adviser, Perlis.

Kangar, PERLIS.
30th September, 1927.

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APPENDIX A.

Return of Annual Revenue collected in the years A.H. 1343. 1344. and 1345.

Headings.	1343.	1344.	1345.
	$	$	$
Land	56,811	92,012	85 570
Mines	2,676	3,161	3,724
Forests	1,233	1,558	1,610
Customs	157,723	217,811	217,416
Chandu Monopoly	185,882	200,132	220,874
Farms and Licences	4,067	6,914	9,104
Harbours	2,300	2,272	2,137
Courts	15,033	18,077	18,714
Sheriah Court	1,373	1,534	1,608
Police	4,631	6,065	6,013
Veterinary	1,247	1,342	846
Municipal	15,097	15,976	16,153
Prison	5,123	5,714	5,916
Reimbursements	529	328	...
Miscellaneous	16,891	21,202	24,980
TOTAL ...	470,616	594,098	614,665

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APPENDIX *B.*

Return of Annual Expenditure incurred in the year A.H. 1343, 1344 and 1345.

Headings.	1343.	1344.	1345.
	$	$	$
His Highness the Raja ...	25,560	25,560	33,678
Office Raja and Adviser ...	15,886	14,217	16,000
Treasury	4,213	4,114	4,751
Audit Office	1,956	1,780	2,292
Courts	11,190	11,826	12,897
Sheriah Court	4,292	4,607	4,517
Police	27,500	30,518	35,129
Lands and Mines	14,369	17,095	16,288
Surveys	17,735	14,709	16,800
Penghulus	5,328	5,532	5,341
Prison	15,177	15,601	15,263
Medical	18,511	20,143	20,921
Veterinary	788	1,083	501
Telephones	48	...	...
Education	22,133	27,366	34,865
Customs and Harbours ...	12,957	12,002	13,647
Municipal	7,705	9,174	9,533
Chandu Monopoly	1,681	4,823	8,942
Mosques	3,504	3,681	4,013
Political Pensions	11,062	11,052	12,219
Retired Allowances	897	1,318	4,134
Interest on loans	12,954	8,899	6,927
Miscellaneous	30,683	23,697	38,956
Public Works	111,515	224,038	247,015
Special Votes	14,184	22,236	12,818
Repayment of Loans	50,000	50,000	50,000
Office Inspector of Lands ...	...	...	3,318
TOTAL ...	441,825	565,071	630,768

APPENDIX C.

Progress and Cost return of Survey Field Work for the year 1345 A.H.

Nature of Survey.	Chains Measured.		Stones planted.	Lots.	Relongs.	Acres.	Cost per chain.	Cost per relong.	Cost per lot.	Total field cost.	Remarks.
	Lines.	Offsets.									
				SURVEYS.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Control Traverses ...	1,769	...	56	...	...	...	0 92	...	...	1,630 26	
				DEMARCATION.							
	30,540	182	4,372	1,364	7,286	5,181	0 23½	0 99	5 31	7,242 95	Includes a timber reserve. Kangar Town
Plane Table Survey ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219 93	
Total ...	30,540	182	4,372	1,364	7,286	5,181	0 24	1 02	5 47	7,462 88	
Total Demarcation 1344	42,756	168	7,391	3,294	10,986	7,812	0 16½	0 65	2 19	7,232 07	

APPENDIX *D*.

Rainfall, Kangar.

Months.	1921–2	1922–3	1923–4	1924–5	1925–6	1926–7
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
July	7·15	6·15	7·98	7·09	5·03	6·24
August	9·73	11·70	5·56	11·81	9·97	7·14
September	17·69	13·32	16·79	8·95	5·08	5·35
October	8·04	14·55	14·28	8·80	8·92	9·08
November	7·07	6·90	12·86	6·10	6·29	6·79
December	0·22	5·03	5·49	1·49	3·17	9·81
January	3·14	1·50	0·71	1·76	0·10	4·06
February	4·51	1·67	2·04	0·90	1·31	4·03
March	12·61	1·62	1·14	5·79	1·98	7·93
April	5·39	7·69	5·55	8·41	3·16	5·97
May	9·34	7·00	8·68	5·50	9·02	9·06
June	4·37	4·97	4·62	7·89	5·40	5·04
Total	89·26	82·10	85·70	74·49	59·43	80.50

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(1st July, 1927—19th June, 1928)

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER TO THE KEDAH GOVERNMENT

for the year 1346 A.H.

(1ST JULY, 1927—19TH JUNE, 1928)

BY

T. W. CLAYTON,

British Adviser to the Kedah Government,

WITH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER TO THE PERLIS GOVERNMENT

for the same period

BY

L. A. ALLEN,

Acting British Adviser to the Perlis Government.

Alor Star:

PRINTED AT THE KEDAH GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1928.

STATE OF KEDAH.

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STATE OF KEDAH.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1346 (1ST JULY 1927 TO 19TH JUNE, 1928).

[*The value of the dollar is 2s. 4d.*]

PREFATORY NOTE.

A.—GEOGRAPHICAL.

1. Kedah is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula, situated between the parallels of 5.50 and 6.40 North Latitude and the meridians of 99.40 and 100.55 East Longitude. It is bordered on the interior by the Siamese States of Singora and Patani, and by the State of Perak (Federated Malay States); it extends northwards on the sea coast to the River Sanglang, its boundary with its northern neighbour, the State of Perlis (under British protection), and southwards to the Muda River, its boundary with Province Wellesley in the south: thence the State extends behind Province Wellesley down to the northern bank of the Krian River, which forms its boundary with Perak.

2. The State includes the island of Langkawi, and a number of adjoining islands, of which Pulau Tuba is the largest. The mainland of Kedah is about 105 miles in length, and at its widest part is about 65 miles in width. Its area including the Langkawi group of islands is about 3,648 square miles. The two highest peaks of the mainland are Gunong Jerai—better known as Kedah Peak (3,986 feet)—and Bukit Perak (2,820 feet). Gunong Raia on Langkawi Island is 2,950 feet high.

B.—HISTORICAL.

3. The earliest references to Kedah with its capital Langkasuka are to be found in the "Hikaiat Marong Mahawangsa" or "Kedah Annals". Various mention of Queddah is made by Portuguese and Dutch writers and in 1592 Captain Lancaster called at Pulopinaon (Penang).

4. During the next 200 years the fortunes of Kedah varied under the rule of Siam until, in 1786 A. D. under Captain Light's "Agreement with the King of Queddah for the cession of Prince of Wales' Island", Penang was occupied and the British Flag hoisted there on 12th August, 1786.

5. This Agreement was modified by Treaty in 1791 whereby the Kedah Government was to receive $6,000 every year from the Honourable East India Company "so long as the English continue in possession of Pulo Pinang". In 1800 the strip of coast territory now known as Province Wellesley was ceded to the Honourable East India Company in return for a further $4,000 per annum. These annual payments are still made by the Straits Settlements Government.

6. Upon the occupation of Kedah in 1821 A. D., the Siamese Government divided the Kingdom of Kedah into four parts: Setul, Perlis, Kubang Pasu and Kedah, placing each under a separate ruler. In A. D. 1843, the Sultan of Kedah (who, after his escape to Province Wellesley in 1821, had lived in retreat in Malacca) was allowed to return to Alor Star, and to reassume the rulership of the last mentioned of these four parts. Setul, Perlis, and Kubang Pasu, however, remained under their separate rulers, who were made independent of the Sultan of Kedah.

7. Kubang Pasu is a sparsely populated district in the interior of Kedah, between Kota Star and the Singora frontier, and when Tunku Anum, the Rajah of Kubang Pasu, died some years later, the Siamese Government allowed the district to again become part of Kedah. It is now administered by a District Officer. The Rajah of Perlis is independent of the Sultan of Kedah, and has an entirely separate Government. Setul is now a part of Siam.

8. His Highness Sir Abdul Hamid Halimshah, K.C.M.G., ibni Sultan Ahmad Tajudin, the present Sultan, succeeded to the throne in the year A. D. 1881. In consequence of His Highness' bad health, his eldest son, H. H. Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O., has acted as Regent since the year 1914.

9. On the 23rd July, 1905, the Sultan issued an Edict appointing a Council of State to assist in the "Administration of all Public Affairs".

10. On the 10th March, 1909, the Anglo-Siamese Treaty was signed whereby the sovereignty of Kedah was transferred from Siam to Great Britain.

11. On the 1st November, 1923, at Singapore, a Treaty was signed between the British and the Kedah Governments, by which the Kedah Government agreed to continue under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who shall exercise the rights of suzerainty, and also to accept a British Adviser.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1346.

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The revenue for 1346 amounted to $7,722,507 as compared with $8,988,429 in 1345 and $9,179,487 in 1344, and was $129,545 below the estimate.

2. A comparative statement of revenue collected under various headings is shown in Appendix 'B'. It will be seen that the main decreases were under Customs, Opium Monopoly, and Land Sales. Details of Customs revenue are given under the heading 'Customs'. The low price of rubber and low percentage of release under the Restriction Scheme accounted directly or indirectly for fall in revenue.

3. The percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue to the total revenue during the last ten years are as under:—

Heads.	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346
Opium Monopoly ...	45	45	30	31	30	30	30¼	26½	29¼	28
Customs (Liquor and Tobacco)... ...	9½	9½	11	8½	8¾	9¼	9¼	10½	11⅞	13
Customs (Other heads)	10½	11½	10	11	18½	18¼	0	31	24⅛	20¾
Land Revenue including Land Sales	18	20	25½	18	17	18	18¼	15	18½	14¼
Other Heads ...	17	14	23½	31½	25¾	24½	19¼	17	19¾	24
TOTAL ...	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	00%	100%	100%	100%	100%

4. The total expenditure in 1346 was $7,335,338 as compared with $6,396,507 in 1345 and $5,481,218 for 1344, and was $387,969 below the estimate. This total included $300,000 for the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund.

Ruling House Allowances, pensions, etc. shows an increase of $72,109 as compared with the previous year, and of $77,528 as compared with the estimate. This was partly due to the amendment of the Pensions Enactment to allow the commutation of a quarter of the pension into a gratuity.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department showed an increase of over $200,000 due to expenditure on new trunk lines and general remodelling of the telephone system.

5. Investments (including Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve and Investments Depreciation Reserve) amounted to $11,117,775 as compared with $10,106,283 at the beginning of the year.

6. The excess of assets over liabilities at the end of the year amounted to $6,690,947, which does not include the sum of $4,222,500 placed to the Opium Replacement Reserve, or the $119,560 set aside as an Investments Depreciation Reserve.

The following are shown in Appendices:—

Appendix 'A'—Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

Appendix 'B'—Statement of Revenue for the last 5 years.

Appendix 'C'—Statement of Expenditure for the last 5 years.

II.—STATE COUNCIL AND LEGISLATION.

7. 41 meetings of the State Council were held during the year at which, in addition to the ordinary work of administration, the following Enactments were passed:—

1. The Vagrancy Enactment.
2. The Prisons Enactment.
3. The Rubber Supervision Enactment.
4. The Mineral Ore Buyers Enactment.
5. The Land (Amendment) Enactment.
6. The Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases (Amendment) Enactment.

7. The Health Board Enactment.
8. The Export of Rubber (Restriction) (Amendment No. 1) Enactment.
9. The Courts (Amendment) Enactment.
10. The Burials Enactment.
11. The Drainage Rate Enactment.
12. The Cattle Registration Enactment.
13. The Malay Reservations (Amendment) Enactment.
14. The Pensions (Amendment) Enactment.
15. The Petroleum (Amendment) Enactment.

8. Rules, Regulations, etc. under the following Enactments were passed during the year:—

The Petroleum Enactment, 1337.
The Customs Enactment, 1343.
The Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment, 1341.
The Malay Reservations Enactment, 1340.
The Prisons Enactment, 1346.
The Sanitary Board Enactment, 1334.
The Vagrancy Enactment, 1346.
The Burials Enactment, 1346.
The Labour Code, 1345.
The Motor Cars Enactment, 1343.

III.—LANDS.

9. The revenue for the year A. H. 1346 was $1,105,670 as compared with $1,311,558 in A. H. 1345. Comparative figures under the various main heads are given below:—

Heads	Actual 1345	Actual 1346	Estimated 1346
	$	$	$
Premium	448,503	253,804	373,500
Land Tax and Rent ...	675,779	670,214	666,500
Commission ...	78,833	80,789	74,900
Registration Fees ...	26,098	21,632	25,600
Survey Fees ...	52,864	34,879	41,550
Boundary Marks ...	5,749	4,141	3,830
Miscellaneous ...	43,732	40,211	42,700
TOTAL ...	1,311,558	1,105,670	1,228,580

10. The 1346 revenue was below the 1345 revenue by $205,888, and below the estimate by $122,910. The decrease is accounted for mainly by the drop ($194,699) in premium, due generally to the decrease in large alienations, and particularly to the postponement of sales of land in the Gurun auction area. Permanent revenue in the form of rent showed a satisfactory normal increase.

11. Current rent at the beginning of the year stood on the rent-rolls at $682,644 or $10,522 more than at the beginning of the preceding year. Rents remitted to the Members of the Ruling House, Penghulus and other privileged persons amounted to $21,851 or $53 more than in 1345. Arrears of rent at the end of the year amounted to $376, shown on the Bandar Bahru rent-rolls. This sum represents defalcations, which were not discovered till the close of the year. The money had actually been paid but was misappropriated by a Clerk. Apart from this, there was a clean sheet of arrears for the second time in succession.

12. The expenditure was $280,207 against $261,777 in A. H. 1345 and $248,456 in A. H. 1344. The increase was mainly under personal emoluments. In Kota Star, the salaries of Penghulus ($15,116) are shown as a Land Office charge, in other districts as a District Office charge.

13. Only two applications for areas exceeding 50 relongs (35½ acres) remained undealt with at the end of the year. Applications for areas not exceeding 50 relongs undealt with at the end of the year amounted to 9,344 applications comprising an area of 38,013 acres, as compared with 5,900 applications for 25,021 acres undealt with at the end of the previous year.

14. The number of applications for small areas disposed of was 5,988 against 5,924 in the preceding year. The Land Officers are reported to be somewhat diffident of exercising their newly acquired powers of alienation in Malay Reservations, but it is anticipated that there will be more progress when they have become used to their new duties.

15. The area alienated in the State, exclusive of mining land, is as follows:—

Nature of Title	Number	Area
Final Grants	37,057	346,921 acres
Old Grants	4,079	28,146 ,,
Provisional Grants ...	46,400	179,207 ,,
Permits	2,076	7,469 ,,
Banchi Sewa (Lots shown on Record of Occupation)	17,564	24,223 ,,
Approved applications ...	15,635	58,061 ,,
TOTAL 1346 ...	122,811	644,027 acres
TOTAL 1345 ...	119,447	585,201 acres

The area and the number of lots finally surveyed (final grants) are rather more than half and less than a third respectively of the total area and the total number of lots alienated.

16. The number of old grants, permits and *banchi sewa* entries shows a reduction of 829 in numbers—a slow rate of replacement of old titles.

17. The number of titles awaiting engrossment in the Director's Office at the end of the year was 1,792 as compared with 2,313 at the end of the previous year. The issues of Final and Provisional Grants in Land Offices were 3,350 and 1,763 respectively as compared with 4,569 and 2,474 in the preceding year.

18. 533 settlement tracings (survey) comprising 5,202 lots, area 31,187 acres, and 460 tracings (demarcation) comprising 4,110 lots, area 10,603 acres, were settled.

19. Dealings registered in the Land Offices were as follows:—

	Number in 1346	Consideration	Commission
	$	$	$
Transfers for value ...	3,909	7,506,754	48,843
Transfers by gift	1,014	219,825	1,891
Charges	3,398	6,951,797	30,053
Miscellaneous Documents ...	3,294	...	...
TOTAL ...	11,615	14,678,376	80,787

The number of transfers in 1345 were 4,752, consideration $7,301,472, charges 3,121, consideration $4,040,588.

20. Mr. H. C. Eckhardt filled the appointment of Adviser, Lands, and Inche Mohamed Sheriff of Director of Lands throughout the year.

IV.—RUBBER RESTRICTION.

21. The total Standard Production for the Sixth Restriction Year (1927—1928) was 27,168 tons as against 27,493 tons in the previous year, showing increases of 245 and 229 tons in small and medium holdings respectively, but a decrease of 799 tons in holdings over 100 acres. The reduction of the total Standard Production is due to the introduction as from 1st November, 1927 of new rules of assessment reducing the standard of tapping to "one cut on half the circumference of the tree on every third day" from "every alternate day", and omitting any allowance on trees 5 years' old.

22. Out of a total of 194,503 acres assessed 123,172 were assessed on scale; of the balance 737 acres were assessed at 500 lbs., 8,117 at rates between 400 and 500 lbs., 55,379 at rates between 300 and 400 lbs., and 7,098 at rates under 300 lbs.

23. The actual area planted with rubber at the beginning of the Sixth Restriction Year is given below, figures for B and C may be regarded as accurate, figure for A is approximate.

Actual area planted with rubber 1926—1927

	1919 or earlier	1920-1922	1923-1927	Total
	acres	acres	acres	acres
A. Areas under 25 acres ...	54,257	11,284	5,224	70,765
B. Areas 25 to 100 acres ...	17,204	1,448	2,671	21,323
C. Areas over 100 acres ...	110,237	20,074	48,787	179,098
TOTAL ...	181,698	32,806	56,682	271,186

V.—SURVEYS.

FIELD OUTPUT AND COST.

24. *Theodolite Surveys.* 129,437 chains (1,618 miles) were measured at a cost (including supervision and control) of 72 cents a chain as against 129,346 chains (1,617 miles) and 71 cents a chain in 1345.

5,747 original lots covering 23,869 acres were surveyed at a cost of $16.49 per lot and $3.97 per acre as against 5,040 lots covering 36,009 acres at a cost of $16.94 per lot and $2.37 per acre in 1345.

461 sub-divisions were surveyed.

25. *Demarcation.* 114,775 chains (1,435 miles) were measured at a cost of 33 cents per chain as against 104,406 chains (1,305 miles) at a cost of 36 cents per chain in 1345.

5,373 lots covering 22,481 acres were demarcated at a cost of $6.67 per lot and $1.59 per acre as against 4,628 lots (covering 12,499 acres) at a cost of $8.18 per lot and $3.03 per acre in 1345.

26. The Federated Malay States Topographical Department plane-tabled an area of about 206 square miles, and ran control traverses over an area of about 345 miles.

OFFICE OUTPUT.

27. 5,079 grants and 801 provisional titles were forwarded to the Land Office as against 4,778 and 1,483 in the previous year. Settlement tracings for 5,809 lots were forwarded to the Land Office as against 4,809 in the previous year.

A considerable amount of work was done in the preparation of plans for other departments.

PROGRESS.

28. Approximately 112,996 lots with an area of 666,850 acres have been located and mapped.

29. Requisitions for survey of 95,895 lots have been received from the Lands and Mines Departments. 48,572 lots have been surveyed and completed in the Office. 9,802 are in action.

30. Approximately 46,309 final and 28,543 provisional titles, mining leases and Reserve certificates have been prepared and forwarded for issue.

HEALTH.

31. The general health of the Staff showed a considerable improvement on the previous year. In the Office the percentage of medical leave dropped among Computers from 3.53 per cent to 1.81 per cent, and in the Field among Surveyors from 2.47 per cent to 1.30 per cent per hundred working days.

STAFF.

32. Mr. W. J. C. Stevens was in charge of the Department throughout the year. He was assisted by three European Assistant Superintendents, two European Surveyors, 30 Asiatic Surveyors, and 18 Assistant Surveyors, and the usual Office Staff.

33. Expenditure amounted to $400,128, of which $57,571 was spent in Topographical Survey work.

34. Revenue actually collected amounted to $8,616. The surveys done would, at schedule rates, have amounted to $180,823. In Kedah survey and demarcation fees are not charged separately but are merged in the premium.

VI.—AGRICULTURE.

35. The total area reported to be planted with padi was 174,236 acres compared with 172,026 acres in the previous year. The total yield is estimated at 53,236,162 gantangs (gallons), which is 3,037,851 gantangs less than in the previous year. The decrease is accounted for by a drought which occurred after planting had taken place, and by scarcity of cattle for ploughing owing to an outbreak of foot and mouth disease.

36. The trial ground of 3½ acres at Telok Kechai, Kuala Kedah Road, planted with eight species of padi produced 1349 gantangs in 1345 of which 449 gantangs were distributed to padi planters, and the remainder was sold. The crop for 1346 amounted to 1,360 gantangs.

37. Inspection of coconut plantations was carried out and permission given to fell 550 trees. 2,625 new trees were planted.

38. In the districts of Kulim and Bandar Bahru mouldy rot gave some trouble among small holdings, but the disease was well under control before the end of the year.

39. Cotton seed purchased from India was distributed among the peasants for experimental purposes, but the results were not promising. It was found that the leaves of the plants were seriously attacked by caterpillars (ulat).

40. An experiment was made in manuring tapioca plants on a small plot of land at Jabi, but it is too early to decide whether the experiment was successful.

There were 14 tapioca mills working in Kedah throughout the year.

41. Coffee was planted by Chinese on small areas of land in Bandar Bahru District, and at Guar Chempedak and Bukit Lada.

42. Total expenditure amounted to $18,754.

43. Raja Mohamed, Agricultural Officer, was in charge of the Department throughout the year, and was assisted by two Assistant Agricultural Officers, both Kedah Malays, who had been trained in Kuala Lumpur.

VII.—MINES DEPARTMENT.

44. The total revenue collected from Mines in 1346 was $65,696 as compared with $81,393 in 1345 and an estimate of $66,350. The main decrease was in export duty, and was due to the fall in the price of tin, which averaged $128.50 as compared with $150.75 in the previous year.

45. Expenditure amounted to $8,952 against $8,854 in 1345 and an estimate of $9,227.

46. The export of mineral ores in tons was as follows:—

	1346	*1345*	
Tin ore	395	401	(corrected figure)
Wolfram	31	96	

47. The number of coolies employed at the end of the year was 1,119 as compared with 1,129 at the end of 1345—of this total 407 were employed on open cast, 266 on underground and 446 on hydraulicing.

48. A dredge is being erected at Karangan, and is expected to commence work soon.

49. The area alienated for mining stood at the end of the year at 6,199 acres.

50. Twelve mining applications were received, of which two were approved and ten refused.

51. Fifteen applications for prospecting licences were received, of which twelve were refused or withdrawn. No prospecting licence issued during the year.

52. Mr. H. C. Eckhardt was Superintendent of Mines throughout the year.

VIII.—FORESTS.

RESERVES.

53. Draft preliminary notifications to reserve fourteen areas on the mainland, having a total area of 363,000 acres were in the hands of the Director of Lands at the close of the year. The reservation of these areas has been approved by the State Council at various times during the past twenty years, but constitution under the provisions of the Forests Enactment (No. 9 of 1345) is now necessary.

54. The water catchment areas of all townships with the exception of Kulim are included in reserves and a ruling was issued that no timber exploitation should be carried out in such areas.

55. Ulu Muda and Padang Trap reserves approved by the State Council have still to be demarcated, but it is estimated that the total area on the mainland approved as reserved forest is about 592,000 acres or 31 per cent. Most of this area is at present of little use, only one-fifth being within three miles of road, railway or navigable river.

On the Langkawi group of islands 61,900 acres approximately have been approved as reserved forest.

EXPLOITATION.

56. The steady demand for timber which continued throughout 1345 was not maintained, and at the close of the year dealers had large stocks in hand. The out-turn of timber and firewood amounted to 27,328 and 14,995 tons respectively as against 33,000 and 38,000 in the previous year. The out-turn of charcoal amounted to 18,836 tons, showing an increase of 1,836 tons. Owing to a fall in the price of rubber and the subsequent cutting down of expenses and possibly also the increasing use of reinforced concrete in building operation, there was little demand for timber at the end of the year.

57. In Langkawi it was found that mangrove forests were being over exploited, licences were cancelled and the output fell from 18,016 to 1,064 tons.

58. Revenue collected amounted to $118,078 and expenditure to $59,071, the corresponding figures in 1345 were $139,146 and $62,476.

59. Mr. W. M. E. Martin was in charge of the Department till 10th Rejab, 1346 (3rd January, 1928) when he was relieved by Mr. A. B. S. Boswell.

IX.—COURTS.

60. The Court of Appeal sat twice during the year and disposed of 8 civil appeals and 4 criminal appeals.

61. The First Division of the High Court decided 68 civil and 30 criminal appeals, and in its original jurisdiction dealt with 9 civil and 8 criminal cases.

62. The Second Division Court decided 331 civil and 90 criminal cases, and 119 civil and 59 criminal appeals.

63. Appendix 'E' shows the number of cases heard in the Magistrates' and District Office Courts during the year.

64. Mr. Franklyn Robinson acted as First Division Judge till 3rd Rejab (27th December, 1927) when Mr. W. H. Dinsmore resumed the duties of his appointment on his return from leave. Tuan Syed Mansur Aljafree and Tunku Mansur carried out the duties of Chief Malay Judge and Second Malay Judge respectively throughout the year.

65. 1,194 cases were decided in the Sharaiah Courts, and 85 were carried over to 1347.

The Sharaiah Courts, of which there are eleven in the State, consist of a Kathi or Assistant Kathi, and hear and determine suits between Mohammedans concerning marriage, divorce and maintenance.

X.—POLICE.

66. The strength of the Force at the end of the year was 758, consisting of 6 Europeans, 652 Malays, 68 Sikhs, 18 Chinese, 13 Indians and 1 Siamese. 70 Malay recruits and 3 Sikh recruits were enlisted during the year. No difficulty was experienced in getting Malay recruits who could read and write.

67. Discipline was satisfactory. 567 offences were proved and dealt with as compared with 836 in the previous year.

The health of the Force was good.

68. Firearms registered numbered 5,326 against 5,080 in the previous year.

69. The registration of vehicles was carried out by the Department—2,537 motor vehicles were registered as compared with 2,364 in the previous year.

70. 34 prosecutions were instituted by the Inspector of Weights and Measures.

71. 12 cases of murder were reported and investigated against 19 in the previous year—of these 5 were undiscovered. There were 3 reports of culpable homicide, all discovered, and 4 reports of offence of causing death by a rash act, of which three were admitted and discovered.

12 gang robberies and 1 gang robbery with murder were reported, a decrease of 5 compared with 1345—of these only three were discovered. There were 18 robberies against 16 in the previous year, of these ten were discovered. 85 reports of illicit gaming were made and 84 were discovered.

On the whole the year's record as regards crime is satisfactory, but discovery in case of gang robberies is poor. Most of the gang robberies were committed in North Kedah.

72. The revenue collected by the Department from all sources amounted to $136,183 which is $15,186 less than in the previous year. This total includes $114,858 for registration of vehicles, which appears under Sanitary Board revenue, and $3,377 for licences, Dogs and Pig-styes, which appears under the Heading " Licences ".

73. Expenditure amounted to $500,376 as compared with $482,842 in the previous year, and an estimate, including supplementary provisions, of $532,292.

74. Mr. W. E. Speers was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

XI.—PRISONS.

75. There are three prisons in Kedah, at Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim. Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for one year or more are sent to Alor Star.

76. Convicted prisoners in the State prisons were as under:—

	Alor Star	Sungei Patani	Kulim
Prisoners on 1-1-46 ...	311	53	30
Admitted during 1346 ...	375	285	182
TOTAL ...	686	338	212
Discharged during 1346 ...	446	288	184
Remaining at end of 1346 ...	240	50	28

77. The various nationalities of new admissions were as shown below:—

	Alor Star	Sungei Patani	Kulim
Malays	194	80	29
Chinese	127	94	91
Indians	33	93	87
Siamese	19	12	...
Others	2	6	5

78. The average daily prison population for the past three years was:—

	Alor Star	Sungei Patani	Kulim
1344	363	50	28
1345	330	50.42	29.55
1346	295	47.92	32.29

79. Prisoners' offences against prison discipline were as follows:—

	Alor Star	Sungei Patani	Kulim
1344	199	13	7
1345	163	12	6
1346	149	33	3

80. There were four executions during the year.

81. The health for the year was satisfactory. In Alor Star Prison Hospital the daily average number of sick was 4.91 as compared with 7.31 and 7.68 for the two previous years. The prevalence of " Hook Worm " among prisoners admitted to the prisons is recorded, but steps are being taken to examine and treat all prisoners on admission.

82. In Alor Star Prison about half of the prisoners are employed in carpentry, rotan work, dhobi-work, making up of prison clothing and padi pounding, the remainder are employed under adequate supervision on grass cutting, vegetable gardening and other outside work. At Sungei Patani and Kulim the prisoners are employed mainly in grass cutting and gardening.

83. The revenue of the Department amounted to $21,735 as compared with $15,343 in the previous year. A large proportion of this increase is accounted for by the sale of rice to the Medical Department.

The value of work done free by the Department, *e.g.* grass cutting, washing of clothes and *toti* work was considerable.

84. The total expenditure for the year amounted to $113,251 as compared with $123,776 in the previous year.

85. The Vagrants' Camp was opened in the month of Safar (August) and was placed in charge of the Superintendent of Prisons.

The total admission for the year was 108, and 28 remained at the end of the year. The main form of employment was vegetable gardening.

The expenditure for the year was $8,261.

86. Mr. S. E. Dennys was in charge of the Department till 12th February, 1928 (20th Shaaban, 1346) when he went on leave, his place being taken by Mr. H. Fraser. The Superintendent was assisted by a European Chief Gaoler seconded from the Federated Malay States Prisons Department.

XII.—MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

87. Government Hospitals were maintained at Alor Star, Sungei Patani, Kulim, Kuala Ketil, Serdang, Bandar Bharu, Baling and Langkawi. 24,432 in-patients were treated as compared with 21,472 in the previous year. The percentage of deaths was 8.13 as compared with 8.57, and excluding deaths which occurred within 48 hours of admission was 5.64.

88. Out-door Dispensaries were maintained at Alor Star Town, Changloon, Yen, Sik, Padang Serai and Mahang, and 21,354 cases were treated. Motor Ambulance Dispensaries were maintained at Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim, and 22,284 cases were treated. The Lady Medical Officer paid weekly visits to several out-lying villages in North Kedah to attend to women and children.

The Dispensary at Kota Kuala Muda was closed down at the end of 1345, and the Dispensaries at Padang Serai and Mahang at the beginning of 1346. These places are now visited regularly by Travelling Dispensaries.

89. Admissions for Malaria amounted to 10,016 as compared with 7,984 in the previous year. The periodic rise in Malaria cases occurred earlier, and lasted longer than previously, April till July is the actual period. There was an increase in the number of admissions for Pneumonia and Ankylostomiasis.

90. The numbers treated for Dysentery shows a satisfactory decrease: Amoebic Dysentery, 431 cases with 113 deaths as compared with 759 cases and 206 deaths in the previous year, and Bacillary Dysentery, 465 cases with 147 deaths against 485 cases with 116 deaths in 1345.

91. Anti-rabic treatment was available at Alor Star Hospital. During the year 36 cases were admitted for dog-bite, of these 25 were found to have been bitten by rabid dogs and received anti-rabic serum injections. The treatment was successful in all cases.

92. Maternity and Child welfare work was carried on by the Lady Medical Officer at the Alor Star Hospital and Town Dispensary, and visits were paid to patients' houses.

93. 172 Kedah patients were under treatment at Tanjong Rambutan Mental Hospital at the end of the year as compared with 149 patients at the end of the previous year.

94. The number of lepers undergoing treatment was 69 at Pulau Jerejak and 9 at Pangkor Laut, and 5 were temporarily detained pending transfer in Kedah Hospitals, showing an excess of 5 over the previous year's figures.

95. *Infectious Diseases.* Four cases of Cholera were recorded in the first week of the year, but these were part of the small epidemic which was reported on in 1345. Three cases of small-pox were reported, two at Sungei Kechil Ulu, and one at Kodiang. Three cases of Tropical Typhus were reported for the first time in Kedah. Two of these were European Assistants on a rubber estate in South Kedah, and the other case came from Yen village. Serological tests carried out by the Medical Research Institute, Kuala Lumpur, confirmed the diagnosis.

96. *Vital Statistics.* The population of the State is estimated to be 399,864. On this figure the birth rate was 32.68 per mille and the death rate 28.57.

97. Anti-Malarial work was carried out in the Sanitary Board areas of Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim.

98. On most of the large estates anti-malarial work is efficiently carried out, but on the smaller estates there is room for much improvement, and it is hoped that the recently appointed Estates Health Board will effect an improvement in the health conditions of these estates.

99. The revenue collected by the Department was $113,282 as compared with $127,348 in the previous year. The chief reason for this decrease is the large number of Tamil coolies admitted as paupers.

100. The expenditure of the medical branch of the Department was $408,223 as compared with $361,292 in the previous year. The expenditure on the Health branch of the Department was $30,726 as compared with $27,728.

101. Dr. D. Bridges, State Surgeon, was in charge of the Department throughout the year, and his senior staff consisted of the Health Officer, three Medical Officers and a Lady Medical Officer.

102. I regret to have to record the death of Dr. C. J. S. Nicholas, Assistant Medical Officer, which occurred on 6th Ramthan, 1346 (27th February, 1928). Dr. Nicholas was in charge of the Alor Star Hospital since his appointment on 19th Jemadialakhir, 1336 (2nd April, 1918) till his death and proved himself to be an able and trustworthy officer.

XIII.—VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

103. Foot and Mouth Disease which was epidemic in Kota Star and Kubang Pasu districts at the close of the preceding year subsequently spread to Padang Trap and Kuala Muda districts. This disease was stamped out in the middle of Rabialakhir (early October, 1927) and all local quarantine restrictions were removed at the beginning of the following month. 307 cattle and buffaloes were affected by the disease of which one died.

104. Rabies continued in sporadic form in Central and South Kedah—there were 4 cases in Central, and 3 in South, Kedah. Quarantine restrictions and the muzzling order continued in force throughout the year in the affected districts. 105 dogs were inoculated with anti-rabic vaccine of which one subsequently died of rabies. 8,456 dogs were destroyed during the year.

105. Importation of cattle, sheep, goats and dogs from Siam was prohibited except through the Padang Besar Quarantine Station or under special permit through the Bukit Kayu Hitam Quarantine Yards. 377 buffaloes and 77 cattle were imported as compared with 27 buffaloes and 150 cattle in 1345. 14,532 swine were exported as against 10,048 in the previous year. 532 buffaloes and 473 cattle were exported as compared with 1,687 buffaloes and 788 cattle in 1345.

106. An additional Veterinary Inspector was appointed for Kuala Muda and Baling districts, and was stationed at Sungei Patani. Veterinary Inspectors are also stationed at Alor Star and Kulim.

The Padang Besar Quarantine Station, which is situated on the Perlis-Siam frontier and is the joint property of the Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Kedah and Perlis Governments is administered by this Department under the general guidance of an Advisory Committee consisting of the State Veterinary Surgeon, Kedah, and the Government Veterinary Surgeons, Penang and South Perak. 1,728 buffaloes, 257 cattle, 5 goats, 50,678 swine and 1 dog passed through the station during the year. The revenue and expenditure were $6,117.60 and $6,216.68 respectively as compared with $6,398.10 and $5,068.59 in the previous year.

107. Mr. J. J. Fleury was State Veterinary Surgeon throughout the year.

XIV.—EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

108. Two English Schools were maintained at Alor Star and Sungei Patani. At Alor Star there were 521 names on the roll on the last day of the year as against 479 at the end of the previous year. The proportion was 312 Malays and 209 others as against 263 Malays and 216 others. The proportionate increase of Malays was part of a deliberate policy, an additional class being created for Malays newly admitted from the Vernacular Schools. At Sungei Patani there were 174 names on the roll as against 161 at the end of the previous year, of this number 51 were Malays.

The percentage of attendance at Alor Star was 94.9 and at Sungei Patani 93.

109. There were 89 scholars at the end of the year as against 70 in the previous year.

110. In the Cambridge examinations two passes were recorded in the School Certificate and 20 in the Junior Cambridge as compared with 5 and 10 in the previous year. Of the boys who left school during the year 32 obtained appointments in the Government Service, and the two Chinese boys selected after the 1926 examination for training at the King Edward VII College of Medicine, Singapore, commenced their course. One Malay boy who received his education at Sungei Patani School was sent to England to continue his studies.

111. The Boy Scouts increased in number and efficiency. A party of 140 Scouts from the School attended a five days' camp at Sungei Patani, and 32 picked Scouts represented Kedah at the All-Malaya Camp in

Penang from August 8th—16th. The Scouts appeared on ceremonial occasions and gave a special display before His Excellency the High Commissioner in November, 1927.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

112. Vernacular Schools numbered 76 at the end of the year, including 3 girls' schools, as against 72 at the end of the previous year.

113. Annual examinations were held in 69 Schools, of which 12 were marked excellent, 17 very good, 30 good, 8 fair and 2 bad.

Gardening is taught at 64 of the Schools, and carpentry at ten of the bigger Schools, and basketry at 28 Schools.

114. The following table shows the number of boys examined in each standard in the last four years:—

Year.	Schools.	Std. I.	Std. II.	Std. III.	Std. IV.	Total.
1343	64	1,465	1,165	836	931	4,397
1344	68	1,562	1,243	961	1,030	4,796
1345	68	1,418	1,351	991	1,154	4,917
1346	69	1,525	1,287	1,070	1,266	5,148

The boys in Standard O, the preparatory class, are not examined.

115. Miss M. C. Waddell, Headmistress Malay Girls' School, Kampong Bharu, returned from leave to Europe about the middle of the year. During her absence Che Tom binti Dato' Setia was in charge of the School.

116. I regret to have to record the death of Mr. E. A. G. Stuart who died in Penang Hospital on 10th Rabialakhir (7th October, 1927) after several weeks' illness. Mr. Stuart had been Superintendent of Education for 12 years, and during eleven of these years he carried out the duties of Head Master, Government English School, Alor Star, in addition. Mr. Stuart has laid the foundations of the education system in Kedah on a very sound basis. His whole heart was in his work, and he won the affection and respect of his pupils and colleagues. Mr. Stuart bequeathed his books to the Government English School, Alor Star, and a fund is being raised among his friends, to which the Government will contribute, to erect a School Library.

XV.—LABOUR.

117. As returns are prepared in accordance with the English calendar, the statistics contained in this report cover the period 1st July, 1927, to 30th June, 1928 (*i.e.*, 1st Moharram, 1346 to 11th Moharram, 1347).

118. The total number of labourers employed at the end of the year was 48,614 as against 65,053 in the previous year. South Indians decreased by 20 per cent, Chinese by 42 per cent and Malay and Javanese by 25 per cent.

119. During the year 9,596 State-aided Indian immigrants arrived in Kedah, 7,851 adults and 1,745 minors as compared with 18,376 adults and 3,769 minors in 1345 and 12,893 adults and 2,540 minors in 1344. 6,907 labourers were recruited by licensed Kanganies and 2,689 were voluntary emigrants from India.

120. Local engagements of South Indians, Chinese and Malays amounted to 40,526, 7,633 and 7,133 respectively as compared with 37,180, 10,364 and 10,963 in 1345.

121. Wages remained at same rates as in the previous year; 45-50 cents for men and 35 to 40 cents for women field workers. The minimum wages paid by Government Departments since 1st January, 1928 (8th Rejab, 1346) are 50 cents for men and 40 cents for women.

Cost of living shows little or no change.

122. The death rate among all labourers was 17.78 per mille as compared with 14.27 in the previous year. Among Indian labourers it was 22.48 as against 20.41.

The increase in the death rate was in some measure due to a wave of pneumonia and to a higher mortality from ankylostomiasis, while Malaria accounted for more deaths than in 1345.

123. The Health Board Enactment was passed during the year and a Board was appointed and commenced preliminary work.

124. 207 complaints were registered during the year, of these 116 were complaints of non-payment of wages on due date, mostly against petty employers: almost all of these cases were settled departmentally.

Periodical visits to estates were paid by the Protector of Labour and Labour Inspector, and thirty seven orders were issued under the Labour Code.

125. There were 61 Tamil Vernacular Schools on estates in Kedah, of which only two were admitted to the privileges of the Tamil Estate School Code.

126. Captain N. Jones, M.C., was Protector of Labour throughout the year.

XVI.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

127. Seven societies were registered and eight were exempted from registration during the year. One society was closed by order of the State Council on the recommendation of the Protector of Chinese for allowing its premises to be used as a common gaming house.

128. There were three prosecutions early in the year under the Societies Enactment, eighteen Chinese being convicted of acting as members of an unlawful (Triad) Society, and one being convicted of assisting in the management. One Chinese was convicted of being in possession of Triad Society documents. Five Chinese were banished on the recommendation of the Protector of Chinese for assisting in the management of an unlawful society. As a result of this and also of banishments recommended by the Police Department, secret societies gave no further trouble.

129. The usual work of the supervision of Chinese women and girls was carried out. In all 28 women and girls were admitted to the Home during the year, of whom seven remained in the Home at the end of the year and one is being maintained in the *Po Leung Kuk*, Penang. Three girls were married from the Home.

130. 87 enquiries under section 72 of the Labour Enactment concerning wages and conditions of employment were settled.

131. The Protector of Chinese was an Assistant Superintendent of Monopolies and Customs and rendered general assistance to that Department.

132. Mr. G. R. Sykes was Protector of Chinese throughout the year.

XVII.—SANITARY BOARDS.

133. Every district in the State has a Sanitary Board with the exception of Padang Trap district with Head-quarters at Kuala Nerang, and a Sanitary Board is now being arranged for this district.

134. The revenue collected by the Kota Star Board amounted to $62,019, as compared with $58,786 in the previous year—a further sum of $32,516 on account of Motor Car registration and Drivers' Licences was collected by the Police, and credited to Sanitary Board Revenue under " Registration of Vehicles ".

135. Expenditure amounted to $61,794, as compared with $65,710 in the previous year.

136. Six new shop houses were completed in Alor Star Town, and plans for 10 first-class shop houses in Jalan Raja were passed.

137. Improvement schemes for areas lying between Lorong Kechil and Jalan Penjara Lama, and between Jalan Pekan Melayu and Jalan Pekan China were approved by the Government, and proceedings were commenced for acquisition of the land.

138. The filling and metalling of a portion of the 66 foot road on the North side of Jalan Langgar, and the necessary side roads and lanes to give access to ten shop lots sold in 1344, were well in hand at the end of the year.

139. The Kuala Muda Sanitary Board collected a total revenue of $57,827 as compared with $56,708 in the previous year. Expenditure amounted to $35,722 as against $34,629.

140. Plans were passed for 29 shop houses in Sungei Patani and 14 shop houses in Gurun Village. 27 shop houses and a new distillery were completed in Sungei Patani.

141. The sanitation of the village of Gurun, Bedong, Semiling, Sungei Lalang and Kota Kuala Muda was controlled by the Board and building was controlled at Tikam Batu Village.

142. A water supply for Gurun was almost ready at the end of the year.

143. Kulim District Sanitary Board collected revenue amounting to $35,579 as compared with $37,599 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to $31,533 as compared with $23,363 in 1345.

144. Sanitation at Kulim, Lunas, Padang Serai and Junjong and building at Sungei Karangan were controlled by the Board.

145. The Baling District Sanitary Board collected $4,604 revenue and spent $4,758. The Baling Town water supply was completed before the end of the year.

146. Kubang Pasu, Bandar Bharu, Yen and Langkawi districts also have Sanitary Boards.

XVIII.—MONOPOLIES AND CUSTOMS.

147. The total revenue collected, exclusive of Chandu Monopoly, amounted to $2,925,265 as compared with $3,597,764 in the previous year.

The main differences in amounts of duty collected in 1345 and 1346 are shown below:—

Export Duties	1346	1345
	$	$
Fish	59,701	85,826
Rice and Padi	173,702	156,543
Rubber	959,300	1,561,590
Tapioca	40,217	58,910
Tin	60,583	74,153

Import Duties	1346	1345
	$	
Liquor	285,[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco	723,370	731,[illegible]52
Petroleum	141,650	114,377

148. Import duty on liquors and tobacco was collected on behalf of the Government by the Assistant Superintendent, Government Monopolies, Straits Settlements, in Penang.

149. Out of 54 cases taken to Court by the Customs Department, twelve were for offences in connection with rubber: eleven convictions were recorded with fines amounting to $19,350 and confiscation of 70 pikuls of rubber.

OPIUM MONOPOLY.

150. The amount realised on sales of chandu (prepared opium) was $2,664,380. The price paid to the Straits Government for this chandu was $508,125.

The revenue realised was $573,148 less than in the previous year.

151. The amount of chandu sold amounted to 200,278 tahils as compared with 242,877 tahils in the previous year.

One tahil equals one and one-third ounce avoirdupois.

152. No licences were issued for smoking saloons, but one Government Smoking Saloon was opened at the beginning of the year and maintained at each of the three most important towns in the State, Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim. Retail sale of chandu was as in the previous year conducted by the Department.

EXCISE.

153. Three Licensing Boards were appointed by the State Council to control the issue or renewal of liquor-shop and toddy-shop licences in North Kedah, Central Kedah and South Kedah respectively.

The system of inviting tenders for the right to open public toddy-shops has been abandoned, and the Boards now appoint licensees and fix the amount of licence fee annually.

154. Two licences were granted for Distilleries, one at Sungei Patani and one at Kulim. New brick buildings were erected and are now in use.

155. Tunku Kassim was in charge of the Department, except for two months when he was on leave, and Tunku Mohamed, Auditor General, acted for him.

XIX.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

156. A comparison of the business done during the past three years is as follows:—

	1344	1345	1346
	$	$	$
Telegrams received, forwarded and transmitted	159,445	148,798	135,499
Letters, papers and parcels posted and delivered... ...	2,665,887	3,346,887	3,429,559
Value of Money Order transactions...	535,789	720,550	747,706
Saving Bank Deposits ...	19,040	27,696	21,519

157. The revenue collected, including revenue from telegrams and telephone, amounted to $126,071 as against $151,606 in 1345 and $103,520 in 1344.

158. The expenditure amounted to $366,229 made up of personal emoluments $117,637, annually recurrent $20,535 and special expenditure on remodelling telephone service $228,057.

159. A large amount of material was purchased from England and work was commenced on new telephone trunk line along the railway reserve from Alor Star to the Colony boundary.

160. Mr. S. Asirvadam, Superintendent Posts and Telegraphs, who retired at the end of Safar had during his 19 years of service been in charge of Postal and Telegraph and Telephone work. On his retirement the Senior Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Penang, with the permission of the Secretary for Postal Affairs, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, undertook the general supervision of Telegraph and telephone work in Kedah pending the appointment of a Telegraph Engineer for Kedah. Arrangements were made for sending additional Malay and Chinese youths to undergo training in Telegraph and telephone work in Kuala Lumpur.

Che Mohamed Arshad, Assistant Superintendent, was appointed to act as Superintendent, Posts and Telegraphs.

XX.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

161. The total estimated expenditure including revotes and special warrants amounted to $3,628,214.

The actual expenditure was $2,442,482.

The unexpended total is accounted for as follows:—

		$
(*a*) Works deferred	.. ..	87,400
(*b*) Unexpended balances on works in progress at end of 1346	..	975,903
(*c*) Savings on Estimates ..	..	122,429
		$1,185,732

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE.

ROADS, STREETS, BRIDGES.

162. 365.33 miles of metalled roads were upkept during the year at an average cost of $1,658.55 per mile as compared with $1,739.90 in the previous year. 112¼ miles of unmetalled roads were upkept at a cost of $23,783.

CANALS.

163. 243 miles of canals were maintained including 33 miles of irrigation channels in Langkawi.

BUILDINGS AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

164. The gross estimated value of buildings was $4,582,250. These buildings were maintained at a cost of $111,142 being 2.57 per cent of their value. 48 buildings were added during the year at a cost of $192,791.

$56,559 was spent on additions and improvements to Government buildings.

EXTRAORDINARY SERVICES.

ROADS, STREETS, BRIDGES.

165. The Tunjang Station approach road from the Perlis road, 1¾ miles long, was completed.

One mile of the Weng-Sok Road was metalled and timber bridges were completed to the 7th mile.

The widening and metalling of the main road from Kota Sarang Semut to Gua Chempadak were completed and 8¼ miles of road were widened and metalled between Lunas and Titi Karangan.

The deviation of the Kelang Lama-Kelang Bahru road between miles 2 and 7 was completed as far as 5½ miles.

11 reinforced concrete bridges and 32 culverts were constructed to replace timber bridges.

CANALS.

166. In the Southern area, the Sungei Sedaka Canal and feeders were completed except for a few minor details. The Sungei Limau Canal and feeders were also completed. The Sungei Daun Canal was put in hand during the year and four miles of canal have been widened, deepened and graded. These three canals with the Sungei Dulang which was completed prior to 1346 serve an area of about 41,000 relongs.

In the Northern area, progress was made on the Sungei Jitra, Alor Changileh Scheme, the New Canal, Lanah Buloh Canal and the Ayer Itam Canal.

167. Reconnaissance work was confined to the Kuala Muda area. The survey of the area between Sungei Patani and Kuala Muda is well in hand and work on the area between the Sungei Merbok and Kedah Peak is practically complete.

BUILDINGS AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

168. Four permanent Vernacular Schools, four sets of cooly lines, two out-station Post Offices, 3 sets of quarters for Customs Out-door Officers, a new Rest House at Kulim and various Hospital buildings were completed.

The Alor Star Post Office and Human Quarantine Station, Padang Besar, were nearing completion, and progress was made on the Office Dalam, Alor Star, Istana, Anak Bukit Gardens, Police Offices, Sungei Patani, and 4 European Officers' quarters at Alor Star and Hospital buildings.

WATER SUPPLIES.

169. The pipe line to Kota Sarang Semut from Sala was completed and water laid on.

Pipes were purchased for the water supply for Gurun village.

The service reservoir at Baling was completed and a 4 inch main laid to the town.

No work was done with regard to investigations for increasing the Alor Star water supply beyond taking gaugings of the Sungei Wang Prah pending the completion of the Topographical Survey of the Bukit Perangin area.

STAFF.

170. Mr. W. J. Smith acted as State Engineer till 2nd Zulkaedah (22nd April) when he was relieved by Major G. H. Richards who is the substantive holder of the appointment.

XXI.—PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

171. Owing to the new Salary Scheme for Subordinates there were fewer changes of personnel during the year, and better work was turned out.

172. It is not at present possible to dispense altogether with outside help for printing Government publications. New machines are, however, now on order, and it is hoped that when they have been installed the Department will be able to cope with all Government orders.

173. The Government Gazette is now published monthly, but it is anticipated that before the end of 1347 it will be possible to publish a fortnightly issue.

174. The total expenditure of the Department amounted to $60,685 and revenue to $1,964.

XXII.—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES DEPARTMENT.

175. During the year nineteen rural credit societies operated, an increase of one over the previous year; of these only five were registered, but at the end of the year seven more were approved for registration. There were three credit and loan societies as in the previous year, and of these only one was registered.

176. Mr. Cavendish, Director of Co-operation, Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements, visited Kedah in the month of Rejab (January, 1928) and attended meetings of twelve societies and was pleased with the progress that had been made since his last visit.

177. The total sum paid in by members of societies up to the end of 1346 amounted to $14,869, and loans had been granted during 1345 and 1346 to a total of $32,567.

178. One of the rural credit societies opened an account with the local Bank.

179. The co-operative societies are, I think, making steady progress. Several of the District Officers have presided at meetings and shown their sympathy with the movement.

180. Che Abdulrahman bin Haji Samaudin was in charge of the Department throughout the year. An Assistant Registrar was appointed during the year.

XXIII.—MARINE.

181. The revenue collected under all headings amounted to $38,507 as compared with $36,240 in the previous year.

182. The establishment of the Department was increased by the appointment of an Officer in charge of Fisheries in Kuala Muda dictrict and Inspector of Fisheries at Langkawi. The former Officer took over the duties of boat registration formerly carried out by the Police in Bandar Bharu district and the District Officer at Baling.

183. The expenditure of the Department amounted to $34,751, including the maintenance of light-houses and Motor Launches "Langkawi" and "Lady Nell" and the work of recording Trade Statistics.

184. The fishing industry of which the chief centres are Kuala Kedah and Kuala Merbok had a prosperous year.

185. Inche Ismail bin Haji Jaafar, Harbour Master, was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

XXIV.—TRADE.

186. The gross value of exports for the year was $28,509,759 and of imports $9,280,175. The corresponding figures for the previous year were $43,090,007 and $10,203,306. The following is a summary of the Import and Export returns for the three past years:—

		Import.	Export.
A. Live Animals, food, drinks, tobacco	1344	5,550,386	3,528,636
	1345	5,940,328	6,997,258
	1346	5,274,997	6,315,361
B. Raw materials	1344	576,423	46,674,646
	1345	451,073	35,914,404
	1346	456,272	21,731,261
C. Totally or mainly manufactured articles ...	1344	4,310,122	366,387
	1345	3,811,925	387,345
	1346	3,548,906	463,137

187. The total value of tobacco and cigarettes imported was $1,542,888, of sugar $586,972, of piece goods $820,677 and of petroleum $622,404. All these items show a decrease below the previous year's figures except " Tobacco and Cigarettes ".

188. The value of the principal exports for the past three years is as under:—

	1344	1345	1346
	$	$	$
Rubber	45,390,867	34,487,489	20,378,183
Padi and Rice ...	940,225	2,568,639	2,951,666
Fish	325,258	601,911	431,241
Tapioca	839,018	1,754,700	121,489
Tin Ore	682,342	477,999	572,278

XXV.—GENERAL.

189. His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G., visited Kedah in Jemadialakhir (December) for a few days. Accompanied by His Highness the Regent His Excellency made a tour of the principal roads of the State, and visited Sungei Patani, Kulim and Baling, and then proceeded to Langkawi. His Excellency

visited the principal Government institutions in the State and met and conversed with many of the senior official and unofficial members of the local community.

190. The Right Honourable Mr. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited Kedah on 5th April (14th Shawal), and met His Highness the Regent and several other senior Malay Officers. He visited the Government English School, and distributed prizes at the first formal prize-giving, which had been held at the School.

191. His Highness the Regent proceeded to England on May 5th (15th Zulkaidah) on six months' leave. The main purpose of His Highness' journey was to meet his sons, two of whom were at Sandhurst, and to see how the Kedah students in England were progressing in their studies.

During the absence of His Highness the Regent, His Highness Tunku Mahmud, Vice President of the State Council, acted as Regent.

192. Mr. T. W. Clayton, British Adviser, proceeded on leave on 5th November (10th Jemadialawal).

Mr. B. W. Elles acted as British Adviser till 23rd Shawal (April 14th) when he went on leave, and was relieved by Mr. H. C. Eckhardt, who acted till the end of the year.

T. W. CLAYTON,
British Adviser, Kedah.

Alor Star, 5th November, 1928.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 30th Zulhijjah, 1346 (19-6-28).

Liabilities.	$	Assets.	$
Deposits	713,071	Cash	412,461
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve ...	4,222,500	Advances	19,453
Investments Depreciation Reserve	119,560	Cash-in-transit	35,165
Excess of Assets	6,690,947	Imprests	23,225
		Investments	6,775,715
		Loans	59,983
		Suspense Account	78,016
		Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve ...	4,222,500
		Investments Depreciation Reserve ...	119,560
TOTAL ...	11,746,078	TOTAL ...	11,746,078

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Revenue for each year from A.H. 1342—1346 (A.D. 1924—1928).

Heads of Revenue.	A. H. 1342 (A. D. 1924)	A. H. 1343 (A. D. 1925)	A. H. 1344 (A. D. 1926)	A. H. 1345 (A. D. 1927)	A. H. 1346 (A. D. 1928)
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Marine	23,175	23,696	28,157	31,679	32,719
2. Customs	1,518,741	1,716,006	3,787,061	3,279,108	2,604,423
3. Opium Monopoly	1,892,740	1,993,843	2,441,088	2,632,863	2,156,255
4. Farms and Licences	235,905	280,139	356,400	432,451	467,096
5. Court Fees etc....	126,224	160,330	168,419	158,255	212,432
6. Police	17,369	29,943	30,543	27,800	24,889
7. Education	9,982	11,366	12,242	12,042	14,608
8. Veterinary	9,985	1,556	3,860	4,008	4,207
9. Reimbursements	45,406	56,397	76,388	155,342	144,101
10. Posts and Telegraphs	80,399	74,023	103,520	151,607	126,071
11. Lands	763,316	832,014	972,802	857,322	847,725
12. Forests	74,274	65,738	102,586	135,614	118,078
13. Mines	8,923	7,160	9,977	6,796	4,898
14. Interests	249,837	248,265	359,672	291,076	371,765
15. Sanitary Boards	177,821	197,118	249,930	282,915	280,136
16. Miscellaneous	41,680	34,932	61,063	82,829	57,825
17. Land Sales	223,788	237,622	415,779	446,722	255,279
Total ...	5,499,564	5,970,148	9,179,487	8,988,429	7,722,507

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Expenditure for each year from 1342 to 1346 (A. D. 1924—1928).

	Heads of Service.	A. H. 1342 (A. D. 1924)	A. H. 1343 (A. D. 1925)	A. H. 1344 (A. D. 1926)	A. H. 1345 (A. D. 1927)	A. H. 1346 (A. D. 1928)
		$	$	$	$	$
1.	Charges on account of the Public Debt ...	59,682	29,371	...	...	...
2.	Ruling House Allowances, Pensions, etc. ...	245,432	265,698	256,103	288,127	360,146
3.	H. H. The Sultan's Office	141,087	139,176	139,816	139,898	143,545
4.	State Council	137,920	135,800	130,312	139,807	139,345
5.	Agricultural	11,981	12,951	15,746	17,321	18,754
6.	Audit	52,291	52,665	50,754	49,935	50,409
7.	Chinese Protectorate	8,140	16,848	15,845	17,757	17,901
8.	Co-Operative Societies Department ...	...	..	...	...	9,653
9.	Courts	142,931	146,729	154,155	156,600	161,813
10.	District Offices	174,084	179,848	182,404	186,846	194,427
11.	Education	248,579	253,592	282,524	304,364	336,305
12.	Forests	57,341	57,292	53,922	62,083	59,071
13.	Health	9,111	19,531	24,988	27,728	30,726
14.	Labour	15,509	14,046	16,695	21,784	17,484
15.	Lands	248,770	261,368	263,869	277,225	280,206
16.	Marine	32,798	34,655	29,130	34,637	34,751
17.	Medical	280,471	293,147	323,384	361,292	408,223
18.	Mines	10,234	9,891	9,610	8,853	8,953
19.	Miscellaneous	335,906	346,703	275,003	371,608	686,706
20.	Monopolies and Customs	158,173	165,551	181,532	215,081	225,822
21.	Mosques	8,816	9,747	8,771	9,515	9,748
22.	Police	453,378	473,937	464,471	482,842	500,376
23.	Posts and Telegraphs	140,055	131,014	150,406	163,606	366,229
24.	Printing	...	...	61,859	61,698	60,685
25.	Prisons and Vagrants' Camp	104,900	105,545	101,360	123,756	121,512
26.	Sanitary Boards	119,434	123,631	122,458	139,030	148,533
27.	Surveys	344,993	338,682	344,358	406,998	400,128
28.	Treasury	36,656	41,665	41,036	42,921	46,007
29.	Veterinary	29,757	27,336	29,301	30,124	35,927
30.	Public Works Department	216,021	256,405	238,800	456,261	358,377
31.	Public Works Recurrent	700,010	699,356	745,202	852,897	831,761
32.	Public Works Extraordinary	380,361	1,004,718	767,404	938,427	1,271,815
	TOTAL	4,904,821	5,671,697	5,481,218	6,396,507	7,335,338

APPENDIX D.

Land Revenue Returns for the year 1346.

Districts.	Premia on Issue of Titles.			Survey Fees.			Boundary Marks.			Land-Tax and Land-Rent.		
	Estimated	Collected		Estimated	Collected		Estimated	Collected		Estimated	Collected	
	$	$	c.	$	$	c.	$	$	c.	$	$	c.
Kota Star	20,000	26,725	00	12,000	8,887	20	400	406	80	125,000	126,586	20
Kubang Pasu	15,000	3,352	00	5,000	2,683	25	200	152	40	63,000	61,793	55
Yen	1,000	3,280	50	2,000	2,629	75	50	88	00	20,500	20,719	10
Langkawi	500	1,855	10	100	149	00	10	8	00	12,000	12,096	30
Padang Trap	4,000	6,187	35	150	248	75	10	22	00	6,000	6,026	75
Kuala Muda	150,000	57,429	50	10,000	9,324	34	1,000	1,145	90	158,000	159,462	30
Kulim	60,000	28,750	10	5,000	3,206	25	1,000	755	20	185,000	186,240	85
Bandar Bharu ...	10,000	18,614	35	2,000	5,064	75	1,000	1,434	50	72,500	70,781	00
Baling	110,000	101,886	50	5,000	2,545	50	150	121	00	19,000	20,779	80
Sik	3,000	5,723	72	300	140	00	10	7	00	5,500	5,728	40
Total ...	373,500	253,804	12	41,550	34,878	79	3,830	4,140	80	666,500	670,214	25

APPENDIX D.—*(Contd.)*

Land Revenue Returns for the year 1346.—(Contd.)

Districts.	Commission in lieu of Stamp Duty.			Registration Fees.			Miscellaneous.			Grand Total.			Signs (+) or (−)		
	Estimated	Collected		Estimated	Collected		Estimated	Collected		Estimated	Collected		Estimated	Collected	
	$	$	c.	$	$	c.	$	$	c.	$	$	c.		$	c.
Kota Star ...	15,000	16,833	47	7,000	6,452	50	12,000	10,208	50	191,400	196,099	67	+	4,699	67
Kubang Pasu ...	6,000	4,265	07	4,000	2,795	00	7,000	6,843	10	100,200	81,884	37	−	18,315	63
Yen ...	1,000	1,317	74	750	875	25	1,500	1,895	10	26,800	30,805	44	+	4,005	44
Langkawi ...	750	356	19	350	403	25	700	688	55	14,410	15,556	39	+	1,146	39
Padang Trap ...	500	428	38	500	789	50	1,000	1,066	63	12,160	14,769	36	+	2,609	36
Kuala Muda ...	20,000	19,128	77	4,000	3,387	75	10,000	7,697	25	353,000	257,575	81	−	95,424	19
Kulim ...	20,000	30,007	12	4,000	2,116	75	5,000	4,816	46	280,000	255,892	73	−	24,107	27
Bandar Bharu ...	10,000	6,907	89	2,500	1,824	00	3,000	4,382	55	101,000	109,009	04	+	8,009	04
Baling ...	1,500	1,386	35	1,500	2,532	50	2,000	2,007	00	139,150	131,258	65	−	7,891	35
Sik ...	150	157	63	1,000	455	75	500	606	35	10,460	12,818	85	+	2,358	85
Total ...	74,900	80,788	61	25,600	21,632	25	42,700	40,211	49	1,228,580	1105670	31	−	122,909	69

APPENDIX E.

Return of cases tried in the Courts during the year 1346.

	Criminal.				Civil.			
	No. of Cases from 1345	No. of Cases instituted	No. of Cases disposed of	No. of Cases pending at end of 1346	No. of Cases from 1345	No. of Cases instituted	No. of Cases disposed of	No. of Cases pending at end of 1346
MAGISTRATES' COURTS.								
Alor Star	67	1,076	1,129	14	114	822	823	113
Kota Sarang Semut	1	135	127	9	5	45	42	8
Langgar	11	96	96	11	4	19	21	2
Pendang	4	77	47	34	...	49	35	14
DISTRICT COURTS.								
Kubang Pasu	5	694	690	9	48	248	289	7
Padang Trap	14	154	161	7	2	36	35	3
Langkawi	1	138	136	3	2	70	65	7
Yen	...	147	147	...	1	64	59	6
Kota Kuala Muda	6	63	65	4	6	26	28	4
Semiling	4	30	34	...	...	6	3	3
Sungei Patani	71	926	946	51	42	399	362	79
Gurun	...	70	70	...	1	4	2	3
Baling	6	311	299	18	14	63	66	11
Kuala Ketil	5	140	140	5	9	32	37	4
Sik	30	100	126	4	4	9	7	6
Kulim	18	683	658	43	50	481	498	33
Padang Serai	2	59	61	...	1	80	78	3
Bandar Bharu	14	245	240	19	19	145	148	16
Serdang	...	23	23	...	...	18	18	...
TOTAL	259	5,167	5,195	231	322	2,616	2,616	322

APPENDIX F.

Annual Return of Rainfall from 1st December, 1927, to 31st July, 1928, A. D.

Months, 1927-1928.	Alor Star.	Langkawi.	Sungei Patani.	Baling.	Kuala Ketil.	Kulim.	Serdang.	Bandar Bharu.	Padang Besar.	Perlis.
	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.
December	2·76	1·66	2·31	2·40	3·17	6·54	9·39	9·34	2·01	1·30
January	2·06	·78	2·91	·57	4·01	8·45	8.28	8·86	1·48	1·98
February	3·05	·84	5·48	1 65	3·24	·86	1.76	4·02	2·85	1·43
March	5·91	4·27	5·31	5·12	8·45	7·50	10·61	4·22	4·79	6·96
April	12·87	11·62	14·84	18·22	16·55	17·70	25·16	15·80	5·46	5·21
May	16·82	13·37	10·00	5·36	11·53	12·01	9·50	8·85	7·04	12·87
June	5·59	5·26	1·29	1·55	3·99	1·69	2·39	6·05	1·92	4·37
July	2·03	6·97	5·51	6·04	5·09	7·66	6·44	4·33	5·20	3·29
TOTAL ...	51·09	44·77	47·65	40·91	56·03	62·41	73·53	61·47	30·75	37·41

APPENDIX G.

Annual Shade Temperature at Alor Star, for the period from 1st December, 1927, to 31st July, 1928, A. D.

	Temperature.			
Months, 1927–1928.	Mean dry bulb.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.
December ...	81·3	90·6	75·8	14·8
January ...	81·5	92·8	74·5	18·3
February ...	79·9	94·1	75·7	18·4
March ...	79·3	93·2	75·3	17·9
April ...	82·9	91·9	77·4	13·5
May ...	82·5	90·8	77·6	13·2
June ...	82·4	91·6	78·2	13·4
July ...	82·5	91·3	79·0	12·3

APPENDIX H.

Statistics of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kedah.

Year.		Approximate number of articles passing through the Post.	Number of Registered Articles.		Number of Parcels.		Number of Insured Articles (Parcels and Letters.)			
			Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Value.	Despatched.	Value.
H.	A. D.							$ c.		$ c.
42	1924	2,308,020	45,583	45,882	10,389	3,362	560	62,374 80	334	29,996 83
43	1925	2,295,735	47,546	49,417	13,092	4,753	509	51,994 70	331	32,555 78
44	1926	2,540,642	52,920	52,693	14,744	5,088	660	59,588 39	412	40,606 95
45	1927	3,184,974	62,651	59,140	16,833	5,889	774	80,183 82	511	57,253 43
46	1928	3,276,169	65,117	65,494	17,072	5,707	743	58,562 41	512	54,788 21

Year.		Amount of Money Order and Postal Order Transactions.	Received.	Expenditure.			Approximate Number of Telegrams.			Telegraph and Telephone Lines.		
				Personal Emoluments.	Annually Recurrent.	Special. Expenditure.	Received.	Despatched.	Transit.	Line Mileage	Wire Mileage.	Number of Telephones.
H.	A. D.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.						
42	1924	352,247 20	80,398 74	102,844 64	23,858 78	13,351 83	42,484	35,386	38,935	410	1,554	407
43	1925	392,613 25	74,023 34	105,211 95	22,264 17	3,537 95	49,751	39,936	52,468	440	1,610	469
44	1926	535,789 06	103,520 59	109,893 26	19,827 20	20,685 02	55,991	44,551	58,903	460	1,700	517
45	1927	720,549 61	151,606 54	113,131 47	20,117 44	30,337 76	52,715	43,524	52,559	490	1,810	555
46	1928	747,706 51	*126,071 25	117,636 99	20,535 39	+ 228,056 72	48,126	44,421	42,952	510	1,930	561

* Excludes $9,590.21 Revenue Debit and $6,941.80 Police Revenue.

\+ Rebuilding trunk telephone lines alone amounted to $191,537.85.

STATE OF PERLIS.

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STATE OF PERLIS.

ANNUAL REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR A. H. 1346 (1ST JULY, 1927 TO 19TH JUNE, 1928.)

[*The value of the dollar is 2s. 4d.*]

[*A pikul is 133⅓ pounds av.*]

[*A relong is ·711 acre.*]

PREFATORY NOTE.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL.

1. Perlis is a small State, about 316 square miles in area, between the 6th and 7th parallels of latitude, the coast line running north-west and south-east.

On the west the State is bounded by a range of mountains running north and south which separate it from the Siamese Province of Setul.

On the east the boundary is with the Siamese Province of Nakawn Sritamarat and the Malay State of Kedah and on the south with the State of Kedah.

Padang Besar on the main trunk line to Bangkok is the frontier railway-station between Siam and Malaya.

The population is about 45,000, of whom some 40,000 are Malays.

II.—HISTORICAL.

2. Perlis was made a separate State by the Siamese in about 1841 A. D. when an Arab named Syed Hussin, whose father, Syed Harun, had previously acquired the status of a local chief, was made Raja.

The present Raja, Syed Alwi ibni Almerhum Syed Safi, is the fourth who held that position under the suzerainty of Siam.

A European Adviser was appointed from Bangkok in 1905 at the request of the Raja to aid him in putting the State's finances in order and remained until 15th July, 1909, when in consequence of a treaty concluded between Great Britain and Siam, whereby the suzerainty of Siam was exchanged for that of Great Britain, the duties were handed over to a British Adviser.

Mr. Meadows Frost, M.C.S., was the first to act in the new appointment.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1346 A.H.

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The Revenue of the State for the year amounted to $645,114 on an Estimate of $570,030 and exceeded that of the previous year by $30,449.

The advance in Revenue during the past 5 years is shown by the following figures:—

A.H.				$
1342	..	..	..	453,452
1343	..	..	..	470,616
1344	..	..	..	594,098
1345	..	..	..	614,665
1346	..	..	..	645,114
1347	(Estimated)	..	..	595,200

The Revenue in 1327 (1909), the first year of British Administration, was $102,552.

2. The Expenditure amounted to $622,928 as against $630,768 in the previous year. The Estimate was $564,684.

Expenditure included a sum of $50,000 paid in reduction of the debt to the Government of the Federated Malay States which stood at the end of the year at $100,000 and at the time of writing has been reduced by a further payment to $50,000. The excess over the Estimate was largely due to a special vote of $28,500 for completion of the extension of the Water Supply to Arau. Other expenditure not provided for in the 1346 Estimates included sums for purchase of land, purchase of motor lorries for the Public Works Department and expenses of an Agricultural Show.

Details are given in Appendices A and B.

3. The surplus of Assets over Liabilities at the end of the year amounted to $377,447.

A statement of Assets and Liabilities at the end of the two years 1345 and 1346 is given in Appendix C.

Investments amounting to $295,000, which consist of Straits Settlements Government securities and Singapore Municipal debentures, are entered at face value.

Of the sum of $46,436 shown under Deposits a considerable portion will ultimately be credited to Revenue.

II.—AUDIT.

4. The work of this Office was carried out by an Assistant State Auditor and three clerks under the supervision of the Adviser who performs the duties of State Auditor.

5. Sixty regular Audits of Offices were performed, representing approximately a quarterly examination, and 819 audits of out-station Police, Customs, Chandu, Municipal and Veterinary accounts, representing more than a monthly inspection.

6. A large number of surprise examinations were conducted by the Adviser.

7. The cost of the department, including salaries was $2,698.

III.—CHANDU MONOPOLY.

8. The total amount of Chandu (prepared opium) sold was 20,435 tahils as against 19,812 tahils in 1345.

9. The total gross revenue collected was $272,082. Of this sum $53,133 was paid to the Straits Settlements Government for purchase of Chandu leaving a nett revenue of $218,948.

10. Opium was sold at 6 Government retail shops to male adult Chinese only. There are no licensed retail shops in the State.

Two Smoking Saloons were licensed at Kangar and Kaki Bukit. Arrangements were made at the end of the year to replace these by Government Smoking Saloons.

11. There were 10 prosecutions before the Courts with 8 convictions.

Fines amounted to $243.

12. Haji Ismail bin Haji Ibrahim, Assistant State Treasurer, acted as Superintendent throughout the year. The staff consisted of 8 clerks and 5 Revenue officers.

IV.—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

13. Inche Wan Ahmad bin Wan Daud, State Treasurer, continued to be Officer-in-Charge throughout the year in addition to carrying out his duties in the Treasury.

14. The year under review was the second since the passing of the Co-operative Societies Enactment and the commencement of formation of Co-operative Societies in the State.

15. At beginning of the year there were two Societies, namely a Thrift and Loan Society for Government Servants and a Rural Credit Society at Kuala Perlis where the members are fishermen.

During the year four more Rural Credit Societies were formed, with members whose occupation is mainly agricultural.

At the end of the year the six Societies had a total membership of 407 with a total paid-up capital of $12,325.

16. There is reason to hope that the formation of the Rural Credit Societies will in time effect the disappearance of the system known as "padi kuncha" among the agricultural population which entails borrowing money at 100 per cent interest or even more.

At present it frequently happens that a padi cultivator borrows, say $10, at the beginning of the planting season and undertakes to repay the loan after the padi harvest by one kuncha of padi or its equivalent value of about $20. If the harvest is poor or, if for some other reason, the borrower is unable to repay the loan, the money lender extends the period of repayment until the end of the next harvest on condition that the amount due, viz $20, be treated as principal and that the loan be repaid by two kunchas of padi or $40. The result is that many a padi cultivator finds himself in a hopeless financial position from which he cannot extricate himself.

17. The progress of the Co-operative movement in the State is in a large measure due to the support given by Tuan Syed Hamzah, Vice-President of the State Council, Haji Mohamad Noor, Chief Kathi and Haji Ahmad, Chief Magistrate.

18. Expenditure on Personal Emoluments amounted to $3,240 and on other charges to $728.

V.—CUSTOMS AND HARBOURS.

A.—CUSTOMS.

19. The total revenue collected from Customs amounted to $246,337 as against an estimate of $225,000 and exceeded the revenue collected in 1345 by $28,921.

The principal items were:—

	1345.	*1346.*
	$	$
Import duty on liquor	35,377	34,331
„ „ „ tobacco ..	56,203	57,861
Export duty on poultry	8,214	9,849
„ „ „ padi and rice ..	28,461	32,113
„ „ „ tin-ore	58,417	81,691
„ „ „ rubber	10,086	11,058
„ „ „ fish	7,592	4,915

20. The quantity of the various dutiable articles imported was as follows:—

	1345.	*1346.*
Tobacco (pikuls)	552	557
Cigars (lbs.)	605	638
Cigarettes (lbs.)	33,391	34,194
European spirits (gallons) ..	1,855	1,855
Chinese spirits (gallons) ..	2,446	2,630
Beer, Cider etc. (gallons) ..	3,576	4,434
Petroleum (gallons)	138,767	147,632

21. The quantity of the principal articles exported is given below:—

	1345.	*1346.*
Tin-ore (pikuls)	5,551	9,234
Padi and rice (pikuls) ..	148,000	139,007
Fish (pikuls)	6,657	4,706
Poultry	82,027	98,492
Eggs	3,507,008	3,327,884
Rubber (pikuls)	3,745	4,119
Cattle (Head)	42	47
Sheep and Goats (Head) ..	146	128
Hides (pikuls)	193	180
Copra (pikuls)	1,505	2,454
Betel-nut (pikuls)	616	528

Other exports include guano, tapioca flour, ataps, firewood and honey.

B.—Marine and Harbours.

22. Junks entering increased from 248 to 326 and tonnage from 6,575 to 7,884. Small boats entering increased from 338 to 374. Calls by Motor Boats increased from 106 to 240.

The figures for vessels leaving are indentical with those entering.

23. Lights were maintained at Kuala Perlis and at Kuala Sanglang.

24. The following fishing licences were issued and boats registered:—

	1345.	*1346.*
Deep water fishing stakes	176	186
Shallow water fishing stakes	44	56
Seine and drift nets	133	109
Fishing lines	..	39
Boats	740	728

25. Twenty-one prosecutions were brought in matters relating to Customs with 19 convictions, and 3 relating to Harbours with 3 convictions.

26. The Marine and Harbour Revenue amounted to $2,315 as against $2,137 in 1345.

Inche Muhammad Arshad was in charge of the Customs and Harbours Departments until the end of the year when he retired on pension after nearly 30 years faithful service under the Governments of Kedah and Perlis.

VI.—EDUCATION.

27. Nineteen schools, including schools for girls at Kangar and Arau, were maintained.

In addition to the above a new school was opened during the year in a temporary building at Santan.

A new building of a better type was erected at Paya and a similar new building was commenced at Kuala Sanglang, to replace old and unserviceable buildings.

The staff consisted of a Visiting Teacher, an Assistant Visiting Teacher, a Visiting Teacher Koran and 89 teachers, including teachers of the Koran.

The number of school-children on the register at the end of the year was 2,086 an increase of 39 on the figure for the previous year.

The percentage of attendance was 85 and of attendance at Koran classes 87.

28. Vernacular instruction is given up to the 5th standard. Ninety-four boys passed this standard at the annual examination.

The annual Koran examination at all schools was conducted by the Chief Kathi. The number of entries was 540 and the percentage of passes was 75.

Four boys are studying at the Penang Free School at Government expense.

There are four Perlis students at the Sultan Idris Teachers' Training College at Tanjong Malim in Perak. Two are now in their third year while the other two only went to the College during the year under review.

About 500 school-children attended the King's Birthday Parade and gave an exhibition of physical drill.

The total expenditure of the Department amounted to $36,272 as against $34,865 in the previous year.

VII.—HEALTH AND CLIMATE.

A.—Medical.

29. A General Hospital is maintained by Government at Kangar with ward accommodation for 60 patients.

A hut "family ward" with accommodation for two families, intended specially for the use of Malay women, was completed during the year. This ward, which has been named the "Lilian Williams" Ward in recognition of the work done by Mrs. Williams, the wife of the Adviser, for the women of Perlis, was opened by His Highness the Raja in the eleventh month (May, 1928).

Mr. R. Sivasambandan was Assistant Surgeon-in-Charge throughout the year.

A Malay mid-wife was appointed during the year.

The State Surgeon, Kedah, paid monthly visits to the Hospital, in addition to advising on more important matters.

30. The number of in-patients during the year was 1,087 as against 1,007 in 1345 and 620 in 1344.

The number of female patients treated was 132. The figures for the years 1345 and 1344 were 84 and 43 respectively.

The percentage of deaths was 6.25 as compared with 5.6 in 1345 and 6.93 in 1344. If deaths within 48 hours of admission are omitted the death rate was 3.8 per cent as against 4.35 per cent in the previous year.

The daily average of patients was 46.75 as compared with 37.23 in 1345.

Nineteen major operations and 2,042 minor operations were performed and 45 post mortems were held.

Of the 1,087 patients treated 527 were Indians, 386 were Chinese and 162 were Malays.

Blood films and other specimens numbering 4,372 were examined in the laboratory.

The principal diseases were malaria, ankylostomiasis, dysentery, tuberculosis and venereal disease. Malaria cases numbered 356 with 14 deaths. The number of cases admitted for ankylostomiasis (hook worm disease) increased considerably being 83 in 1346 as against 34 in 1345.

31. Out-door patients numbered 6,568 as compared with 6,434 in the previous year. Of these 3,946 were Malays, 1,463 Indians and 1,017 Chinese.

In addition to the above 147 cases were treated in the Kangar Gaol.

The Travelling Dispensary again did most useful work and was much appreciated.

The number of vaccinations performed was 2,864 as compared with 2,363 in the previous year.

The total number of intravenous injections of neo-salvarsan was 1,583 of which 1,070 were for yaws and 513 for venereal disease.

32. Two mental cases were transferred to the Central Mental Hospital at Tanjong Rambutan where there were 17 Perlis patients at the end of the year.

One case of leprosy (Tamil) was transferred to the Leper Asylum at Pulau Jerjak. There are now 3 Perlis patients at the Asylum.

Five Southern Indians were repatriated to India through the Labour Office at Penang during the year.

33. Revenue amounted to $1622, $965 being for Hospital fees and $657 for sale of medicines.

Expenditure was $23,585 ($20,921 in 1345) of which $9,333 was for salaries and $14,252 was expended on other charges.

B.—Vital Statistics.

34. Nine hundred and forty births were registered during the year, of which 773 were Malays, 105 Chinese, 49 Siamese and 13 Indians. Males born numbered 482 and females 458.

The Birth rate is 24.26 per mille.

35. Seven hundred and twenty-two deaths were registered; 552 Malays, 125 Chinese, 24 Siamese and 21 Indians.

Four hundred and fourteen were males and 308 females.

The following table shows the incidence of deaths at various ages:-

Age	*No. of deaths.*
Over 50 years	228
Between 30 and 50 years	163
Between 10 and 30 yeaars	120
Between 1 and 10 years	117
Under 12 months	94
Total	722

The death rate is 15.56 per mille.

C.—Veterinary.

36. The number of licences for cattle issued during the year was 3282 being a decrease of 97 on the number issued in the previous year. No cattle were imported and only 19 head of cattle were exported. Import from Siam had to be stopped in the year 1344 owing to the prevalence of cattle disease in that country, and it became necessary to restrict export owing to the impossibility of replacement. These restrictions are still in force.

There was no cattle epidemic in the State during the year.

37. There was no further case of rabies in the State, but the shooting of stray dogs was continued and about 200 dogs were destroyed.

D.—METEOROLOGICAL.

38. Abstracts of Meteorological observations are given in Appendices D and E. The Rainfall at Kangar totalled 87.77 inches during the year under review.

The average annual rainfall at Kangar during the last 10 years is 80.97 inches. The greatest rainfall at Kangar in 24 hours was 4.41 inches on 5th August, 1927. The highest temperature recorded at Kangar during the year was 96° on 12th February, 1928 and the lowest 66° on 17th January, 1928.

VIII.—JUDICIAL.

A.—COURTS.

39. The revenue collected in the Civil and Criminal Courts amounted to $21,381 as compared with $18,714 in 1345 and $18,077 in 1344.

Expenditure was $15,004.

The revenue of the Sheriah Court amounted to $1,515 ($1,608 in 1345.)

40. The work done in the Courts is tabulated hereunder:—

CRIMINAL COURTS.

	Cases from 1345	Instituted in 1346	Disposed of in 1346	Pending at end of 1346
Appeal Court ...	...	17	17	...
Senior Court ...	...	24	23	1
Junior Court ...	8	595	599	4
Sheriah Court ...	5	48	45	8

CIVIL COURTS.

	Cases from 1345.	Instituted in 1346.	Disposed of in 1346.	Pending at end of 1346.
Senior Court (Appeal)	...	31	30	1
Junior Court ...	16	796	754	58
Sheriah Court ...	19	63	77	5

41. Of 76 administration suits set down for hearing 68 were disposed of during the year.

42. Of 17 Criminal appeals instituted in 1346, 5 were dismissed, 6 were allowed and in 6 cases the decision of the Lower Court was varied.

Of 31 Civil appeals instituted in 1346, 16 were dismissed, 11 were allowed and in 2 cases the order of the Lower Court was varied. One appeal was withdrawn and one pending at the end of the year.

43. There were 3 Criminal appeals to the Raja's Court, 2 of which were dismissed and one was allowed.

There was one Civil appeal to the Raja's Court which was dismissed.

B.—PRISONS.

44. The Adviser is Superintendent of Prisons and is assisted by a Gaoler. The staff consisted at the end of the year of 4 Sikh N.C.O.'s and 4 Sikh and 9 Malay warders.

There were 43 prisoners remaining at the end of the previous year. 125 were admitted during the year, two of whom were women. One prisoner died and one escaped while working outside the Gaol. 39 prisoners remained at the end of the year.

Forty-three offences by prisoners and eighteen by warders were dealt with by the Superintendent. Thirty-nine prisoners were punished and 4 discharged. In the 18 cases against the warders 15 were punished and 3 discharged.

Inche Muhammad Nossie acted as Gaoler until the third month when Inche Mahmood was appointed to the post.

45. Rice is purchased and milled in the Gaol. 22,112 gantangs of padi were milled into 10,978 gantangs of rice and sold for $4,345.

Rice was supplied to the Medical and Public Works Departments as well as used in the Gaol.

Materials for manufacture were bought during the year at a cost of $1,599 and manufactures to the value of $2,349 were sold.

The work done inside the Gaol included rice-milling, carpentry, basketry, chickmaking and licence and other notice-board writing.

A large amount of furniture was made for Government Departments and a rattan furniture exhibit was sent to the local Agricultural Show where it was awarded a Diploma.

A considerable amount of extra-mural work was performed such as scavenging, grass-cutting, drain-cleaning, gardening and so forth.

46. The health of the prisoners was again satisfactory.

47. The total revenue collected amounted to $6,694 ($5,916 in 1345) and expenditure to $17,378 ($15,263 in 1345).

IX.—LANDS AND MINES.

48. The total Revenue from Lands and Mines amounted to $90,303 as against $89,294 in 1345. Land Rents, recurrent, amounted to $35,877 and arrears to the amount of $5,984 were collected.

3,942 notices of demand for rent were issued and 761 warrants of attachment.

A sum of $8,882 was collected on land held under Temporary Occupation licences as compared with $8,284 in 1345.

Survey fees collected amounted to $6,098.

The demand for agricultural land continued and the amount realised by sale was $19,066 as against $24,251 in 1345 and $17,792 in 1344.

907 relongs were alienated for padi planting, 261 for "Kampong" cultivation and 1,245 for the planting of rubber.

49. The area of wet padi land in the State is estimated at 55,730 relongs. Of this area 45,908 relongs are reported to have been planted with wet padi during the year under review.

The padi crop harvested at the end of the year (season 1927-1928) was estimated at 5,434,000 gantangs as compared with 9,655,939 gantangs in 1345.

The average yield was 118 gantangs a relong.

The chief reason for the poor crop appears to have been a drought in the early planting stages before the plants had got firmly established.

The prospects for the coming season are fortunately much better.

50. The Inspector of Lands continued as in previous years to investigate cases of occupation of State land without authority and cases where letters of administration of estates by deceased persons have not yet been obtained.

His duties also included the carrying out of the Land Office procedure for collection of arrears of rent.

Tuan Syed Hassan bin Syed Zain continued as Inspector of Lands until the end of the year when he was transferred to the post of Collector of Customs.

51. Mines revenue amounted to $4,966 as compared with $3,724 in 1345. Rent amounted to $3,473 and survey fees to $1,088, while $385 was collected on the issue of 16 prospecting licences.

Twenty-one Mining Certificates were issued and one Mining licence.

The total amount of tin exported during the year amounted to 9,234 pikuls as compared with 5,551 pikuls in 1345.

The total area of land held under mining titles at the end of the year was 3,238 relongs. With the exception of 216 relongs, the whole of this area has been alienated for cave mining in the limestone hills, or "Wangs" as they are known locally.

52. The total Expenditure of the Lands and Mines Office including personal emoluments of Penghulus amounted to $22,681 and that of the office of the Inspector of Lands to $3,799.

Tuan Syed Idrus bin Tuan Che Indut continued to be Commissioner of Lands and Mines.

X.—MUNICIPAL.

53. The Board held 8 meetings at Kangar, 3 at Arau, 5 at Padang Besar and 2 at Kaki Bukit.

The usual matters relating to health, buildings etc. were dealt with in these areas which were well kept.

54. There were 16 prosecutions for offences under the Enactment with convictions in all cases.

55. Revenue amounted to $16,978 and expenditure to $10,891 as compared with $16,153 and $9,534 in 1345.

Inche Muhammad Arshad bin Che Matt, Collector of Customs, continued to officiate as Chairman of the Board until the end of the year when he retired on pension.

The Board consists of the Chairman, the Assistant Engineer, the Assistant Surgeon, the Chief of Police and from two to four unofficial members for each of the various areas.

The thanks of Government are again due to these unofficial members for their valuable assistance.

XI.—POLICE AND CRIME.

A.—Police.

56. Inche Matt bin Haji Kassim continued to be in charge of the Police Department and was promoted to be Chief of Police from the beginning of the year.

The duties of the Chief of Police include the issue of timber passes, the veterinary work, the registration of births and deaths and the registration of vehicles.

Inche Ahmad bin Haji Abdulrahman assumed duty as Inspector of Police in the ninth month after completing a year's training at the Police Depot, Kuala Lumpur.

The Chief of Police was also assisted by Inche Mohamed Hashim bin Ariff who was promoted at the beginning of the year from the rank of Sergeant-Major to Sub-Inspector.

A Lance-Corporal was sent during the year to the Police Depot at Kuala Lumpur to undergo a course of training as a drill-instructor.

57. Seven Police stations were maintained in the State.

The strength of the force at the close of the year was 84 of all ranks: with few exceptions the whole Force is Malay.

Fifteen recruits, most of whom were Perlis born, were enrolled.

58. Discipline was on the whole good. There was one dismissal and two men deserted.

The health of the force was fairly good.

There was one death and 3 men retired on the grounds of ill health.

59. The number of licences issued under the various Enactments during the year was 1,065 as compared with 1,011 in 1345.

60. The Revenue of the Department amounted to $9,195 as against $8,470 collected in 1345.

The chief increases occurred under music passes, registration of vehicles and timber passes.

Police Expenditure amounted to $39,158 as against $35,633 in 1345.

B.—CRIME.

61. Three hundred and twenty reports were received at the various Stations as against 260 in the previous year. Of the 320 reports 258 were admitted while 62 were not proceeded with or were referred to the Courts. Discoveries were made in 198 cases.

Eighty-three reports of theft were admitted as against 70 reports in 1345.

In 53 cases investigations were successful.

Fourteen reports of cattle theft were admitted and in 7 cases recovery was effected.

Three reports of robbery were admitted and discovery was made in each case.

Four reports of murder were received during the year and investigated. Arrests were made in two cases. In one case the Court acquitted the accused and in the other the charge was subsequently withdrawn as the evidence proved insufficient to support the prosecution.

Of the two cases in which no arrests were made one concerned a Malay who was able to give the name of his assailant before he died. The alleged assailant could not however be found and information was obtained that he had fled to Siam. In the other case no clue as to the offender could be found but it would appear that the deceased, who was a well-known bad character, met his death while about to commit a theft.

62. Five hundred and twenty cases involving 780 persons were sent for trial by the Courts, an increase of 106 on the number of cases in the previous year.

This increase is largely due to an increase in the number of traffic cases and to a larger number of cases for offences under Enactments. In 469 cases 664 persons were convicted as compared with 366 convictions (502 persons) in 1345.

In 51 cases concerning 116 persons prosecution failed.

Eleven cases of accidental death were investigated. Two persons met their death by snake bite, one was gored by a wild boar and two were killed by lightning.

There were two fatal accidents while cave mining.

Six Siamese persons were extradited and surrendered to the Siamese authorities.

XII.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

63. The following correspondence was dealt with at Kangar Post Office:—

	1345.	*1346.*
Letters ...	60,593	88,335
Registered Articles	3,628	3,816
Parcels ...	1,114	1,162
Insured Parcels ...	14 (value $728)	30 (value $1,848)
C. O. D. Parcels ...	225 (Trade Charges $2,108. Delivery fees $33).	243 (Trade Charges $2,260. Delivery fees $25).

The following number of telegrams were transmitted to and from Kangar:—

	1345	*1346*
Despatched	2,119	2,119
Delivered	2,093	2,054

Money Orders and Postal Orders to the value of $33,774 were handled at the Kangar Post Office, as compared with orders to the value of $33,449 in 1345.

At Padang Besar Railway Station, on the Siamese frontier, the following correspondence was dealt with:—

	1345	*1346*
Letters	33,033	34,762
Registered Articles	1,064	1,708
Parcels	58	55

Telegrams were handled by the Railway Telegraph Office.

64. This Department is maintained by the Kedah Government which also controls the telephone system.

XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

65. The total Expenditure of the Department amounted to $206,324 on an estimate, including Supplementary Votes, of $210,001.

Personal Emoluments accounted for $15,251 and other charges, annually recurrent, for $2,674.

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE.

A.—Roads, Streets and Bridges.

66. Expenditure was $49,976 as against $40,078 in the previous year.

Thirty-six and half miles of metalled roads were upkept at a cost of $1,342 per mile and 8 miles were re-metalled during the year.

Seven miles of unmetalled road and 22¼ miles of path were also maintained.

A commencement was made with asphalting the roads in the State.

One mile of road varying from 14 feet to 28 feet in width was asphalted at a cost of $2,577 paid from a special service provision, but in future there will be an annually recurrent vote for this purpose.

B.—Buildings and Miscellaneous Works.

67. The total number of Government Buildings in the State at the end of the year was 160 which were upkept at a cost of $6,000. Six new buildings were completed and five others were in course of construction.

A sum of $8,000 was spent on Minor Works, forseen and unforseen.

68. The total cost of maintenance of Waterways and Irrigations Works was $5,993 including $5,000 for clearing canals and rivers and $645 for repairing various dams.

Some 55 miles of canals and rivers were cleared during the year at an average cost of $91 per mile.

A sum of $5,545 was spent on maintenance of the Waterworks.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

69. The road between Kangar and Tebing Tinggi on the Perlis river which had not been maintained for some years was remetalled and put into good condition.

A reinforced concrete pile bridge at the 11th mile on the Kaki Bukit road was completed. The replacing of temporary culverts and bridges by permanent structures on the main roads was continued.

Two new motor lorries and a new steam roller were purchased during the year.

70. A permanent ferro-concrete dam 30 feet wide by 9½ feet deep was commenced at Padang Malau on the Pelarit River.

By the end of the year the main structure of the dam, except for sluices and lifting gear, was nearly completed. Considerable difficulties were caused by heavy rains towards the end of the year, as this river rises very quickly.

71. The Kangar and Arau water-supply, which had been completed as far as Kangar in 1345, was continued to Arau during the year under review and finally completed in the fifth month (November, 1927). The total cost of these waterworks which were commenced in 1344 has been a little over $227,700 which is a large sum for this State.

The above sum does not include the cost of two new filter beds which have since been added. One of these was completed, except for filling with filtering material, by the end of the year.

72. A Hut Ward at the Kangar Hospital with accommodation for two families was completed during the year. As already stated this ward has been named the "Lilian Williams" Ward and was formally opened by His Highness the Raja in the 11th month.

A female ward at the same hospital was also completed during the year.

73. A Reception Hall was built at the Astana, Arau, and an extension to the Malay Club at Kangar was completed.

Other works carried out during the year included special repairs to the Customs Office and the Market at Kangar.

74. School buildings and Teachers Quarters were completed at Sungei Berembang, Kayang and Paya, but work on similar buildings at Sanglang and Utan Aji was unfortunately stopped owing to the absconding of the Malay contractors. Steps have been taken to secure the completion of these schools by other contractors.

75. The average labour force of the Department was 173. Their health was generally good.

Mr. G. C. Hesketh was Assistant Engineer until the seventh month (January, 1928), when he was succeeded by Mr. J. J. Bryan, also an Assistant Engineer of the F. M. S. Public Works Department.

Mr. C. R. Savege was Assistant Engineer, Waterworks, until the eighth month (end of January, 1928).

The State Engineer, Kedah, gave valuable advice on more important matters and paid monthly visits to the State.

XIV.—STATE COUNCIL.

76. There were 44 meetings of the State Council.

His Highness the Raja presided at every meeting.

The following Enactments were passed:—

1. The Land Tenure Amendment Enactment.
2. The Concessions Amendment Enactment.
3. The Registration of Deeds Amendment Enactment.
4. The Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Enactment.
5. The Administration of Estates Amendment Enactment.

XV.—SURVEYS.

77. The Expenditure of the Department amounted to $18,747.

78. Preliminary plans following demarcation were drawn in the Kedah District Survey Office, Alor Star, while the more rigorous drafting of the 2-chain sheets and the preparation of titles were carried out in the Kedah Head Office at Kulim.

79. One thousand and sixty-four lots were demarcated covering 5,309 acres as against 1,364 lots and 5,181 acres in 1345. The decrease is due partly to the increasingly scattered nature of the work and partly to a smaller field staff.

The total number of lots demarcated at the end of 1346 amounted to 24,214.

80. Nine hundred and forty-one lots were plotted in the District Survey Office on the preliminary plans and 1,114 lots were added to the 2-chain sheets in the Head Office which are based on co-ordinated chain and compass traverse controlled by theodolite traverses.

One thousand one hundred and fourteen small grants were forwarded to the Land Office making a total of 6,865.

Nine sun prints of the two-chain sheets were prepared and forwarded to the Adviser.

Sun prints of 119 areas representing 941 lots in four mukims were prepared and forwarded to the Land Office for Preliminary Settlement.

Requisitions (indicating the completion of Preliminary Settlement) for the survey of 793 lots were received from the Land Office, making a total of 10,851.

81. The computations of 12 control traverses representing 78.17 miles were finally co-ordinated and passed.

A special underground mining survey was done by the Department during the year to fix the position of certain tin workings disputed by adjoining mine owners.

Mr. W. J. C. Stevens was in charge of the Department throughout the year and the field-work was supervised by Mr. O. Watson, Assistant Superintendent, North Kedah until the fourth month when he was succeeded by Mr. W. H. Stubington.

XVI.—GENERAL.

82. His Highness the Raja enjoyed excellent health and presided at every meeting of the State Council throughout the year.

His Highness paid a private visit to Kuala Lumpur, Malacca and Singapore in July, 1927.

83. His Excellency the High Commissioner paid a visit to the State in December, 1927 and in particular expressed his pleasure at what he saw during an inspection of the Hospital and Gaol at Kangar.

84. A second agricultural show was opened by His Highness in January, 1928. It proved very successful and the attendance exceeded 37,000 persons.

Several Perlis exhibits were sent to the Kuala Lumpur agricultural show earlier in the year.

85. The King's Birthday was celebrated by a parade of Police and Boy Scouts, followed by a display of physical drill by over 500 Malay school boys and of dumb-bell exercises by Chinese school children. Athletic sports were held in the afternoon.

86. A Malay troup of Boy Scouts was formed during the year and proved very useful at the agricultural show.

A successful rally was held at the Residency in May.

87. Mr. P. S. Williams acted as British Adviser until the twelfth month (24th May, 1928) when he went on furlough and was succeeded by Mr. L. A. Allen.

88. The year under review saw a continuance of the prosperity which the State has enjoyed in recent years, and it was not until the end of the year that the general trade depression elsewhere in the Peninsula, accentuated by the partial failure of the local padi crop began to be felt in the State.

L. A. ALLEN,
Ag. British Adviser, Perlis.

Kangar, 5th November, 1928.

APPENDIX A.

Return of Annual Revenue collected in the years A. H. 1344, 1345, and 1346.

Headings.	1344.	1345.	1346.
	$	$	$
Land	92,012	85 570	85,337
Mines	3,161	3,724	4,966
Forests	1,558	1,610	1,826
Customs	217,811	217,416	246,337
Chandu Monopoly	200,132	220,874	218,948
Farms and Licences	6,914	9,104	9,025
Harbours	2,272	2,137	2,315
Courts	18,077	18,714	21,381
Sheriah Court	1,534	1,608	1,515
Police	6,065	6,013	6,549
Veterinary	1,342	846	821
Municipal	15,976	16,153	16,978
Prison	5,714	5,916	6,694
Miscellaneous	21,530	24,980	22,422
TOTAL ...	594,098	614,665	645,114

APPENDIX B.

Return of Annual Expenditure incurred in the years A. H. 1344, 1345, and 1346.

Headings.	1344.	1345.	1346.
	$	$	$
His Highness the Raja ...	25,560	34,957	36,583
Office Raja and Adviser ...	14,217	16,000	16,119
Audit Office	1,780	2,292	2,698
Chandu Monopoly	6,377	8,942	10,960
Treasury	4,114	4,751	3,580
Co-operative Societies... ...	...	1,762	3,968
Courts	11,826	12,897	15,004
Sheriah Court	4,607	4,757	5,372
Mosques	3,681	4,013	4,111
Police	30,518	35,129	38,619
Veterinary	1,083	504	540
Lands and Mines	17,095	16,288	16,525
Penghulus	5,532	5,311	6,156
Office Inspector of Lands ...	...	3,318	3,799
Surveys	14,709	16,800	18,747
Prison	15,601	15,263	17,378
Medical	20,143	20,921	23,585
Education	27,366	34,865	36,272
Customs and Harbours ...	12,002	13,647	14,930
Municipal	9,171	9,533	10,891
Ruling House Allowances, Pensions etc	12,370	16,353	16,110
Repayment of Loan to F. M. S. Government	50,000	50,000	50,000
Interest on loans	8,899	6,927	4,771
Miscellaneous	31,361	48,493	59,886
Public Works	237,056	247,015	206,324
TOTAL ...	565,071	630,768	622,928

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities at the end of the two years 1345 and 1346.

Liabilities.	At end of 1345 (30-6-27)	At end of 1346 (19-6-28)	Assets.	At end of 1345 (30-6-27)	At end of 1346 (19-6-28)
	$	$		$	$
Loan	150,000	100,000	Cash in Treasury	29,600	46,030
Deposits	64,711	46,436	Cash at Bank	106,312	77,691
Excess of Assets	305,235	377,447	Investments	295,000	295,000
			Advances	89,034	105,162
TOTAL ...	519,946	523,883	TOTAL ...	519,946	523,883

APPENDIX D.

Abstract of Rainfall Observations at three Stations of the State during the years 1927 and 1928 (part).

Months.	Kangar.		Kaki Bukit.		Padang Besar.	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
January ...	4·06	1·98	2·94	2·09	5·03	1·48
February ...	4·03	1·43	2·99	3·20	1·06	2·85
March ...	7·93	6·96	4·59	6·24	5·43	4·79
April ...	5·97	5·21	7·88	6·58	8·99	5·46
May ...	9·06	12·87	11·65	8·84	9·31	7·04
June ...	5·04	4·37	6·22	2·00	5·69	1·92
July ...	12·88	3·29	9·11	3·26	6·66	5·20
August ...	14·24	5·90	11·41	10·50	9·95	5·82
September ...	10·80	12·64	6·28	12·29	11·37	7·28
October ...	8·96	10·12	7·16	10·84	5·92	11·21
November ...	6·77	5·12	5·63	8·24	5·17	6·77
December ...	1·30	...	2·09	...	2·01	...
TOTAL ...	91·04	...	77·95	...	76·59	...

APPENDIX E.

Abstract of Thermometrical Observations at the General Hospital, Kangar during the years 1927 and 1928 (part).

Months.	Thermometer Mean (In Shade)			Highest recorded Shade Temperature	Lowest recorded Shade Temperature
	Maximum	Minimum	Range		
1927.					
January ...	87·5	72·7	14·8	91	71
February ...	90·3	72·1	18·2	95	69
March ...	91·8	73·9	17·9	96	72
April ...	91·0	73·6	17·4	94	72
May ...	88·5	74·4	14·1	92	72
June ...	87·3	74·3	13·0	92	72
July ...	86·6	74·5	12·1	92	72
August ...	86·4	71·9	14·5	90	70
September...	87·2	74·1	13·1	90	72
October ...	86·5	73·2	13·3	90	72
November...	88·2	73·4	14·8	94	72
December ...	89·3	72·0	17·3	94	70
Mean for year 1927.	88·4	73·3	15·1	...	...
1928.					
January ...	91·0	71·7	19·3	94	66
February ...	91·8	72·1	19·7	96	69
March ...	92·2	72·5	19·7	95	70
April ...	91·3	74·0	17·3	94	72
May ...	88·9	74·5	14·4	96	72
June ...	90·0	74·1	15·9	92	72
July ...	90·6	73·8	16·8	94	72
August ...	88·6	73·5	15·1	92	72
September...	87·0	73·3	13·7	92	72
October ...	86·7	73·2	13·5	94	70
November...	89·1	72·1	17·0	92	68
December ...	...	...	...	...	...

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REPORT FOR 1928

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KELANTAN

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1928

BY

R. J. B. CLAYTON, M.C.S.

British Adviser

SINGAPORE:

Printed at the MALAYA PUBLISHING HOUSE, LTD.

1929.

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(B)—Map of Kelantan.

KELANTAN
Administration Report for the year 1928

I. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

1. Little is known of the early history of Kelantan but the name is said to be derived from the two Malay words "Gelam Hutan"; a species of swampy jungle, (Melaleuca Leucadendron) which originally covered much of the coastal area.

A Chinese Chronicler CHAO JE KUA, writing about the year 1225, mentions it as subject to the Sumatran Kingdom of Palembang. Portuguese and Dutch maps of the 16th century give the name, and some show a town near the coast, but references to the country are few. Towards the end of the 18th century, the Siamese established suzerainty, which continued till 1909, when it was transferred to Great Britain and a British Adviser,—"whose advice the Sultan undertakes to follow in all matters of administration other than those touching the Mohammedan religion and local Malay custom" —appointed.

The present ruler is His Highness the Sultan Sir ISMAIL IBNI ALMARHUM SULTAN MOHAMED, IV, K.C.M.G., who succeeded his father in 1920.

2. The State, (of which a map is annexed) lies on the Eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula between latitudes 4° 35′ and 6° 15′ North and longitudes 101° 22′ and 102° 37′ East, and is bounded on the North by the China Sea, on the East by the China Sea and the State of Trengganu, on the South by the State of Pahang, and on the West by the State of Perak, and the Patani district of Southern Siam. It has a greatest length from North to South of 115 miles and a greatest breadth from East to West of 60 miles; the total area being 5,713 square miles.

The State Capital is Kota Bharu, situated some six miles from the mouth of the Kelantan river and containing 12,000 inhabitants. Kuala Krai is the headquarters of the Southern and Pasir Puteh of the Eastern, Administrative District.

3. Behind a low sandy coast line of some 60 miles in length, lies a fertile plain of about 1,000 square miles in area, densely

populated, and closely cultivated with rice, coconut and fruit trees. South of this plain the country is hilly and broken, the highest hills being those of the main range of the Peninsula, which forms the boundary with Perak, and the Tahan range on the Pahang border, many peaks exceeding 6,000 feet in height. This part of the State is thinly populated, but contains the bulk of the foreign owned estates. Owing to the difficulty of river navigation, and the complete absence of other means of communication it has, until recently, remained almost inaccessible but is now being opened to settlers by the Federated Malay States (East Coast) Railway.

4. The population, which is predominantly Malay, and Kelantan-born, was at the 1921 Census 309,300, of whom 286,363 were Malays and of these 278,989 Kelantanese. Of 12,000 Chinese half were born in Kelantan, and practically all of the 6,000 Siamese. Europeans number about 160.

5. The predominant industry is agriculture and the most important product rice. Next in importance are rubber, copra and dried betel nut, while there is also an export of cattle and poultry.

Other local industries are fishing and weaving. There is, as yet, no mining worth mention though prospecting for iron and tin is in progress.

6. As compared with the Western States of Malaya the climate may be described as hot, dry and bracing. Temperatures were recorded at 3 and rainfall at 14 stations, but no figures are available for the high lands further South. Temperature as high as 102 F and as low as 61 F has been recorded in past years but this is unusual. During 1928 the highest mean monthly temperature recorded was 95·19′ F at Kota Bharu in October and the lowest 68·42′ F at Tumpat in December. The mean annual temperature recorded at Chaning, the only inland station for which records are available, was 75·92′ F. During the greater part of the year the heat is mitigated by a cool breeze.

The average monthly rainfall recorded at these Stations varied from 8.63 inches to 15.85 inches, with a distinctly drier season from March to August. The average annual rainfall over the whole State (exclusive of the higher hills) is probably about 103 inches, though as much as 223 inches has been registered at some stations in abnormal years. In December 1928 62.45 inches were recorded at one station and there was an average rainfall of between 30 and 50 inches throughout the State.

7. The principal language is Malay, which is spoken and understood by all but a small minority of Immigrant Indian and Chinese labourers.

8. Straits Settlements' currency, monetary units and weights and measures are in use but a locally minted coin called "Pitis" made from an alloy of tin and lead, ranking in value at 1/5 of a cent, is still current in the bazaar, though no longer manufactured.

II. GENERAL.

9. During the first two months of the year there seemed every prospect of the estimated revenue being greatly exceeded but the restriction of rubber exports, combined with the announcement of the abandonment of the Restriction policy in November, resulted in a set back. Though less dependent than some other parts of Malaya on rubber, this set back is reflected in a reduced demand for new land, an adverse balance of trade, a reduced consumption of most "luxury" articles and a decrease in Post Office business. That despite this the revenue receipts were the highest ever recorded, is chiefly due to the operation for a full year of the (1927) revised Customs Tariff, and an increase in "Fees of Office" and "Municipal" Revenue.

10. At the close of the year 1926 Kelantan suffered from an unprecedented flood, the coastal plain being inundated by water flowing north from the mountain ranges. In 1927 there was, after the 1926 water had run out, no serious flooding but just at the close of 1928 another flood was experienced. Fortunately this was due chiefly to heavy local rain and high tides and not to flood water from Southern Kelantan, so that, although the capital (Kota Bharu) and other parts of the coastal plain were flooded to within a few inches of the 1926—1927 record, there was a far less violent current and the damage caused was comparatively trifling.

11. The appointment in June of an Officer with legal training as Judicial Commissioner and Legal Adviser Kelantan, to preside over the High Court and commence the work of redrafting and codifying the laws of Kelantan, marks a distinct forward step in the constitution, the effects of which will become more and more apparent in the next few years.

12. By the accidental death on June 5th of Mr. R. G. B. Farrer, M.C.S., District Officer, Pasir Puteh, both the State and the Malayan Civil Service lost an officer of outstanding ability who had

already made his mark in Malaya though only in the 8th year of his service.

III. FINANCE.

13. The following table gives the annual revenue and expenditure since the State came under British protection:—

Year.		*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
		$	$
1910	..	419,327	403,552
1911	..	487,467	574,850
1912	..	535,669	665,608
1913	..	676,020	672,137
1914	..	762,772	805,965
1915	..	692,556	807,714
1916	..	822,860	808,164
1917	..	910,291	757,946
1918	..	955,402	899,161
1919	..	1,141,444	1,065,012
1920	..	1,328,955	1,403,208
1921	..	1,160,262	1,678,432
1922	..	1,310,020	1,539,318
1923	..	1,396,855	1,271,887
1924	..	1,422,113	1,442,032
1925	..	1,804,180	1,401,961
1926	..	2,371,595	1,927,134
1927	..	2,448,090	2,949,438*
1928	..	2,570,550	2,463,762

*Includes a sum of $320, 000 devoted to reduction of the Public Debt.

14. *Revenue.* As will be seen from the statement given below the only revenue increases worthy of note were under "Licence, Excise etc." "Fees of Office" and "Municipal." Of these increases, the first was due almost entirely to revised methods of accounting for Chandu Revenue, a new provision of $150,000 having been entered on the expenditure side, and the second to the collection of the arrears of survey fees due from the Duff Development Company. The third was a most satisfactory and permanent increase of revenue due to the sale of electric current and the opening of new Municipal Markets. The heaviest decrease was under "Miscellaneous Receipts," an item which flood relief measures had swelled to abnormal proportions in 1927.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR THE YEARS 1927 AND 1928.

Heads of Revenue.	Estimates, 1928.	Revenue, 1928.	Revenue, 1927.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue	620,725	575,535	568,551	6,984	..
Customs	867,000	820,570	811,439	9,131	..
Port Dues	10,000	7,093	7,311	..	218
Licence Excise, etc. ..	754,650	790,019	640,050	149,969	..
Fees of Office, etc. ..	121,225	125,084	89,439	35,645	..
Posts and Telegraphs ..	119,050	112,965	127,142	..	14,177
Interest	21,920	20,953	27,780	..	6,827
Miscellaneous Receipts	3,900	33,417	118,928	..	85,511
Municipal	59,950	84,914	57,450	27,464	..
	2,578,420	2,570,550	2,448,090	122,460	

15. There was no alteration in the basis of taxation.

16. *Expenditure.* In expenditure, the major items of increase were under "Personal Emoluments" (due to the operation of incremental schemes and increase of staff, especially in the Technical Departments. "Other Charges" (due to the revised method of accounting referred to in para 14 and the cost of the Electric Light supply) and "Special Services, Roads, Streets and Bridges" (due to the construction of new roads and permanent bridges). The decreases were due to necessary curtailment of expenditure on Public Works and to the reduction of the Public Debt effected in 1927.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 1927 AND 1928.

Heads of Expenditure	Estimates, 1928.	Expenditure, 1928.	Expenditure, 1927.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$	$
Pensions and Retired Allowances	100,167	98,963	93,105	5,858	..
Personal Emoluments	783,590	742,639	691,788	50,851	..
Other Charges	702,090	611,390	458,545	152,845	..
Interest	20,000	10,000	25,400	..	15,400
Transport	2,000	2,403	1,869	534	..
Compensation for Land and crops	10,000	23,471	50,829	..	27,358
Miscellaneous	81,213	112,565	90,000	22,565	..
Words and Buildings—Annually Recurrent ..	45,900	47,100	63,016	..	15,916
Roads, Streets and Bridges—Annually Recurrent	111,000	110,117	229,299	..	119,182
Works and Buildings—Special Services ..	325,150	184,141	365,211	..	181,070
Roads, Streets and Bridges—Special Services	470,500	363,939	286,194	77,745	..
Repayments of Loans (Straits Settlements)	..	..	320,000	..	320,000
Special Expenditure ..	..	31,195	150,951	..	119,756
Temporary Allowance ..	120,000	125,839	123,231	2,608	..
	2,771,610	2,463,762	2,949,438	..	485,676

17. A sum of $229,338 was invested in the purchase of £25,000 of the British 5% 1929–47 War Loan.

The external indebtedness of the State was $4,080,684, of which $3,880,684 is the sum advanced in 1926 (interest free for five years) by the Straits Settlements Government to enable the State to satisfy the Duff Arbitration Award and of which no part was spent in Kelantan.

A detailed statement of assets and liabilities is given as an Appendix.

18. There is a branch of the Mercantile Bank of India in the State Capital, Kota Bharu, and arrangements for the establishment of a Post Office Savings Bank were almost complete at the end of the year.

IV. PRODUCTION.

A. AGRICULTURAL.

19. *Rice.* Kelantan, which was previously self supporting as regards rice, has of recent years been compelled to prohibit all export of rice or padi, except under licence, and to import a steadily in-

creasing quota for local consumption. The seasons have been unfavourable; much of the soil on which this crop is grown is poor; in some areas effective irrigation, and in others drainage, is almost impossible; and there is a tendency to plant up the less productive rice lands with other crops.

Although seed selection is being tried with promising results, the steady increase of population and the lack of new lands suitable for rice cultivation on a large scale, make it, despite the acknowledged industry of the Kelantanese peasant, improbable that the State will ever again grow enough rice for its own needs.

Crop statistics are most disappointing; in the 1925—1926 season 158,250 acres produced 25,000,000 gantangs; in the 1926—1927 season 173,987 acres produced 18,751,000 gantangs, the reason given being that much of the crop was destroyed by flood; in the 1927—1928 season despite favourable reports from all quarters, the collected figures give only a production of 18,828,000 gantangs for 175,372 acres planted.

The 1928—1929 crop, now being reaped, has suffered from late rains, then flood, and finally drought, and seems likely to be a very poor one.

20. *Rubber.* Unauthorised planting or interplanting of rubber on lands not alienated for that purpose has made it impossible to give closely accurate figures for those areas under rubber which have not yet reached the productive stage but the total area under cultivation with this crop is approximately 75,000 acres, of which 40,327 acres are mature and 10,343 acres immature but capable of production. Rather more than half the total planted area is Asiatic owned and comprised in small holdings. With the fall in the price of rubber, the demand for new land on which to plant it fell off rapidly and only 7,021 acres were alienated during the year for this cultivation.

The operation of restriction during the first 10 months of the year, and the cessation of tapping by many Asiatic rubber owners when the price fell, combined to cause a large decrease in the rubber export figures both as regards quantity and value.

21. *Cocoanuts and Betel Nuts.* There has been little change as regards the area planted with these products, the cultivation of which is confined almost entirely to the already fully developed coastal plain, but the fall in the price of rubber reduced local consumption and resulted in an unprecedented quantity of both copra and dried betel nut being exported.

22. Fruit orchards, ground nuts, tobacco and many other minor agricultural products flourish but there is no surplus available for export.

The approximate acreages under cultivation during 1928 were:—

Rice.	Rubber.	Cocoanuts.	Fruit Orchards.	Miscellaneous and grazing land.	Total.
175,372	75,000	57,200	30,000	50,000	387,572

23. Kelantan is a good grass country with an excellent breed of cattle and buffaloes and a less excellent one of goats and sheep. Unfortunately sporadic cases of Anthrax greatly hampered the export trade just at the moment when the demand for Kelantan cattle was at its height and also discouraged breeders. The export trade was halved and the cattle and buffalo census taken in June gave a total of only 134,521 head as against 135,000 last year. The export of poultry, which had reached a record figure in 1927, also fell off owing to fowl cholera, but it would appear probable that large scale dairy farming on scientific lines would offer a profitable investment.

B. Forestry.

24. The more accessible forests of Kelantan are poor in respect of Chengai and Merbau, the most highly valued of Malayan commercial timber, while the devastation of the wild rubber and gum forests has made it necessary, except in the case of Jelutong, to prohibit all exploitation of these jungle products for the present, but Resak, Kumus, Kruin, Seraya and Kulim are plentiful, as is also Tembusu. Kelantan is at present an importer of timber and without a trained Forestry Department, but the popularisation of the less well known timbers referred to above and the opening up of Southern Kelantan may entirely alter the position. The forest royalty collected amounted to $69,402. The total area of reserved Forest was 91,000 acres and the reservation of further areas is in hand.

C. Fisheries.

25. For tropical waters in which the lack of nitrogen inhibits the growth of water weed and the supply of plankton, both sea and rivers are well stocked with fish. The exposed and harbourless coast, the presence of coral, and the distance from markets, however combine to discourage fishing by any but primitive native methods and although there is a large " fleet " of native fishing boats, the catch is all consumed locally or exported as salt fish. In the two local markets for which figures are available, the sale of fresh fish amounted to 1,085 tons during the year but this, of course, represents but a small fraction of the local consumption.

D. Mining.

26. Although 3,038 acres are held on mining title and prospecting licences are now extant over an area of 66,226 acres the production of tin ore is as yet small, only 71½ pikuls being exported in 1928 as against 58¾ pikuls in 1927.

Gold was at one time worked and exported but of recent years there has been no export of gold or of other metals, except tin. There are however prospects of iron ore (Hematite) being worked on a large scale. A further note on mining appears under Geological Survey (para 62).

27. As elsewhere in Malaya basket and mat making is carried on but the outstanding "Cottage Industry" of the State is the weaving of silk and cotton piece goods both for local use and for export. The following table is a good guide to Kelantan's productive activities, except as regards Padi and rice, the export of which is not permitted.

Comparative Statement of the Principal Articles of Local Production and Export for Five Years.

No.	Article	How stated.	1924. Quantity.	1924. Value.	1925. Quantity.	1925. Value.	1926. Quantity.	1926. Value.	1927. Quantity.	1927. Value.	1928. Quantity.	1928. Value.
				$		$		$		$		$
1.	Rubber	Pikuls	56,856	3,356,560	65,960	9,314,227	103,634	10,419,532	98,327	7,796,450	95,004	4,030,150
2.	Copra	"	125,586	1,298,453	86,623	891,895	93,609	1,070,286	82,521	674,814	150,414	1,362,412
3.	Betel-nuts:—(*a*) Dried ..	"	42,549	340,388	41,812	630,147	47,078	667,078	14,698	96,910	54,722	382,059
	(*b*) Fresh ..	..	..	1,107	..	675	..	..	..	1,502	..	2,000
4.	Rice and Padi	Pikuls	8,156	29,095	180	620	210	754	10	47	123	912
5.	Timber and Planks	..	..	1,856	..	27	..	601	..	653	..	121
6.	Cattle	Nos.	349	12,752	571	22,512	766	36,230	1,973	108,752	848	29,849
7.	Jungle Produce	..	..	9,135	..	9,254	..	6,765	..	12,309	..	12,481
8.	Fish	Pikuls	14,838	152,170	12,073	122,936	12,625	152,681	12,832	128,352	12,784	127,819
9.	Poultry	Dozens	6,143	22,130	3,978	14,491	3,049	12,026	6,480	25,915	3,747	14,990
10.	Tin-Ore	Pikuls	..	..	20	1,752	8	767	59	6,500	71	6,014
11.	Gold	Ozs.	20	740	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Textiles:—(*a*) Silk	Corges	257	38,500	65	10,423	595	59,505	532	53,201	243	22,278
	(*b*) Cotton ..	"	801	37,623	1,197	46,540	218	8,750	..	13,220	..	41,150

V. TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

28. *Trade.*—Both import and export trade is almost entirely with Singapore, though a proportion of our imported rice comes direct from Siam, and since the opening of railway communication, Penang has captured a minute share thereof.

The total value of trade again fell from $15,551,771 in 1927 to $13,560,005 in 1928, the reduction being entirely in the export trade and due to the reduced value of the rubber export which was $4,030,150, as against $7,796,449 in 1927 and $10,419,532 in 1926. For the first time during the decade there was an unfavourable balance of trade. Invisible exports are negligible. Detailed trade returns have been published separately but the total comparative figures for the last five years are given below.

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	$	$	$	$	$
Imports	3,570,668	5,211,103	5,682,902	6,530,025	7,356,769
Exports	5,407,674	11,185,696	12,518,719	9,021,746	6,213,236
Total Trade	8,975,362	16,396,799	18,201,621	15,551,771	13,560,005

29. As apart from the reduced value of the rubber export, the most striking features of the export trade were the large increases under Copra, dried Betel-nut and cotton textiles and the reductions under cattle and poultry.

30. Of the import trade the most notable increases were under "Rice," "Benzine," "Petroleum," "Textiles," "Machinery," "Cement," "Drugs and Medicines" and "Tobacco" and the most noticeable decrease under "Motor Vehicles,'" in regard to which item, as I indicated in my last year's report, the saturation point appears to have been, for the present, reached. The purchasing power of the State has so far held good but a continued adverse balance of trade would rapidly reduce it.

31. If read with the export table given under "Production" the annexed import table very clearly presents the general trade position.

Comparative Statement of the Principal Articles of Import for Five Years.

No.	Article	How stated.	1924. Quantity.	1924. Value.	1925. Quantity.	1925. Value.	1926. Quantity.	1926. Value.	1927. Quantity.	1927. Value.	1928. Quantity.	1928. Value.
				$		$		$		$		$
1.	Fish	Pikuls	3,910	39,575	4,108	41,061	3,530	44,991	3,800	49,378	2,217	26,609
2.	Rice	"	11,303	76,770	85,985	617,900	139,022	988,733	236,705	1,656,937	334,478	1,341,412
3.	Benzine	Gallons	66,355	66,487	82,700	82,864	114,425	114,425	226,512	226,512	270,936	270,300
4.	Petroleum	"	393,880	272,452	53,930 cases	387,306	36,472 cases	218,835	64,230 cases	366,095	73,073 cases	398,979
5.	Textiles (all kinds)	..	..	917,627	..	1,097,300	..	915,398	..	639,943	..	703,184
6.	Machinery	..	..	23,764	..	34,400	..	59,655	..	71,575	..	131,524
7.	Motor Vehicles	..	..	95,750	..	186,200	..	164,075	..	106,038	..	31,220
8.	Cement	Casks	2,392	12,803	2,527	15,257	5,263	35,444	12,453	74,716	23,797	119,695
9.	Timber and Planks	..	..	60,045	..	56,014	..	73,797	..	106,642	..	46,163
10.	Drugs and Medicine ..	..	..	37,309	..	44,274	..	76,208	..	67,450	..	148,849
11.	Bread and Biscuits	..	..	30,045	..	48,213	..	55,816	..	45,600	..	57,203
12.	Curry Stuffs	..	..	17,000	..	16,517	..	25,937	..	30,828	..	52,383
13.	Wheat Flour	Pikuls	6,706	60,613	8,995	89,653	11,961	77,128	14,352	100,464	9,146	91,665
14.	Tinned Milk	Cases	8,157	106,538	11,509	116,218	15,292	174,611	18,964	208,606	17,957	210,407
15.	Sugar	Pikuls	11,690	149,269	16,417	213,416	22,439	269,568	18,444	239,772	9,731	121,151
16.	Tobacco (all kinds)	..	..	274,372	..	348,297	..	474,997	..	492,626	..	532,885

32. Except for the European estates, which to some extent deal direct with Singapore or Penang, the local weaving industry, and a number of Indian traders in piece goods, trade is entirely in Chinese hands and is conducted through the agency of Chinese firms in Singapore. The bulk of trade is via the Port of Tumpat, which has direct connection by rail with Southern and Western Kelantan, and by both river and rail with the capital, whence again there is connection by river and road with eastern and central Kelantan, but a proportion of the import and export trade of eastern Kelantan goes and comes via the smaller ports of Semerak and Bachok.

33. The law as regards Customs was consolidated by the passing of the Customs Enactment (No. 2/28) and rules thereunder (Notice No. 3/28) and subsections of the Customs Tariff were amended (Notice No. 1/28) to clarify doubtful points but without material change in the duties imposed.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS.

34. *Shipping and Ports.*—Freight and passenger charges between Kelantan and Singapore are high, considering the shortness of the run (circa 360 miles) but otherwise, unless interrupted by rough weather, sea communications are good and regular. The tonnage of steamers calling during the year increased from 139,324 tons in 1927 to 148,151 tons in 1928 but that of sailing vessels decreased to 8,771 tons. Unfortunately the State is entirely without harbours and in rough weather trade is much hampered, despite the operation of an efficient Tug and Lighterage service at Tumpat, by the lack of a sheltered anchorage and by the presence of a bar at each river's mouth.

The two main waterways (Kelantan and Golok rivers) moreover are shallow and difficult of navigation and although the bulk of the heavy goods traffic from the port of Tumpat to the Capital is by the Kelantan river and there are both launches, passenger, and cargo boats plying up the Kelantan river for another 60 miles, these have all to be of very shallow draft, while after the river gets into the hilly country south of Kuala Krai, the difficulties of navigation increase so rapidly that little except small native poling craft can be used. There are 5,226 launches and boats on the local register.

35. *Railways.*—The Federated Malay States Railways system ("East Coast Line") touches the coast at Tumpat, gives connection

(via Siam) to the Western side of the Malay Peninsula and Singapore, and runs South into Ulu Kelantan for 63 miles to Manik Urai. The northern rail head of the main railway system has already crossed the State boundary from Pahang and reached Gua Musang, but owing to the difficulties of construction and flood damage, the gap of 80 miles will not be closed before 1931.

36. *Roads.*—With 167 miles of road open for traffic, the North Eastern area of the State is now well served in this respect and road communication is through to the State of Trengganu on the East, but the Western and Southern areas of the State still remain unroaded.

37. *Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.*—There are 13 Post Offices or Sub-Post Offices in the State and mails (letter post) are despatched and received daily by rail or sea to the Colony and the Federated Malay States while parcel mails are despatched and received bi-weekly by sea. There is also a bi-weekly mail service to Siam and Trengganu.

When rough weather entails a risk of over carriage the sea service is temporarily suspended and both letters and parcel mails despatched by rail.

The postal rates in force are the same as those of the Straits Settlements and at the larger post offices, the usual Money Order, Postal Order and C.O.D. systems are available. A Post Office Savings Bank is in process of inauguration.

There are four telegraph Offices in the State, Kota Bahru, Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh and Tumpat and telegraphic communication with the outside world via Haadyai in Siam but this service is costly, (the Siamese charge being six cents per word) and messages are rather liable to delay and mutilation. The railway telegraph system within the State is also available. A direct line (via Pahang) is under construction and will, it is hoped, be available in 1930.

There is a telephone exchange in Kota Bharu with connections to Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh and Tumpat and extensions of the system are in hand.

VII. JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

38. The Laws of Kelantan are enacted by His Highness the Sultan in Council with the advice of the British Adviser and are based on those of the Federated Malay States, but, " Malay " being

the official language, are in a simplified form. The legal Code is far from complete but where Kelantan law is silent the principles of English Common Law prevail. The work of codifying the law is now in hand and all existing laws and rules have been collected and indexed for reference. The State is pledged in due course to establish the Court of a Judge and a Court of Appeal.

The Courts as at present established are:—

> The Court of Revision consisting of His Highness the Sultan in consultation with the British Adviser; the Court of the Judicial Commissioner with unlimited jurisdiction in Criminal, Probate and Civil matters as well as on the appellate side; (the Datoh Mufti sitting as Assessor in Mohammedan murder trials or when matters of Mohammedan law or religion are involved); the Courts of Magistrates of the 1st and 2nd Class and the Court of a Penggawa, which latter deals only with petty offences.

All Mohammedan religious matters are dealt with by the Court of the Chief Kathi or of an Assistant Kathi, with an appeal to the Datoh Mufti. The Judicial Commissioner is a Civil Service Officer with legal experience and is also Legal Adviser. The Assistant Adviser exercises the powers of Public Prosecutor when called upon to do so. The District Officers Ulu Kelantan and Pasir Puteh are magistrates of the first class but otherwise all subordinate Courts are presided over by Kelantanese Officers. Advocates and Solicitors are not admitted to practice in the Courts except by special permission in particular cases but there are a few " licensed pleaders " (" Pengguam ").

39. There are 24 Police Stations and Police posts in the State and the Police force, with the exception of the Commissioner is entirely Kelantanese. Drill and Musketry are excellent but the health of the force leaves much to be desired.

The number of offences reported to the Police decreased to 1,104 and these reports resulted in 1,131 arrests with 751 convictions. There were also 436 reports with 683 arrests and 571 convictions under the Small Offences Enactment. Of the more serious offences, Murder, Culpable Homicide, Cattle theft and Mischief showed a substantial decrease but robbery and gang-robbery increased and petty thieving is still rife.

4,676 firearms, of which 1,963 were muzzle loaders, were licensed.

40. There are three prisons in the State, that at Kota Bharu being both prison and convict establishment, while those at Kuala Krai and Pasir Puteh are used only for short sentence prisoners convicted locally.

As against 275 at the end of 1926, the total number of prisoners was 234 at the beginning, and 228 at the close of 1928 and of these only 14 were serving sentences of seven years or over. The majority are Kelantanese though there is a sprinkling of Chinese, Indians, Siamese and Javanese.

Discipline was good and health satisfactory, there being no serious outbreak of disease and only four deaths. For short sentence prisoners, however, nearly all "hard labour" is extra-mural and the Kelantanese prisoner has a curious mentality, in that he will often try to escape when within a few days of release or serving a very short sentence. Including five, who escaped, most ingeniously, from the new Jail Hospital, there were 20 escapes with 10 recaptures.

Kota Bharu Jail is inspected bi-monthly by Members of the Board of Visiting Justices.

VIII. PUBLIC WORKS.

41. The European personnel of the Public Works Department was strengthened and the State Engineer has now three European Assistant Engineers on his staff. The sum allotted to public works, including special and supplementary votes was $1,034,022 or nearly 2/5ths of the total revenue of the State but in view of the unfavourable financial situation which developed in the middle of the year, special service items to the extent of just over a quarter million dollars were postponed and the actual expenditure was $770,530, of which personal emoluments represented 4.5%. Among the more important special service items completed were, a new Land Office and a new Post Office, 40 units of Police Barracks, three surgical and two medical wards with dressers' quarters and out buildings for the new hospital and a much needed Customs Office and Godown at Kota Bharu. All these were permanent buildings constructed of Winget block and roofed with permanent roofing material.

42. One hundred and sixty seven miles of road, of which 52 miles were metalled, 23½ gravelled and 91½ earth road, as against 155 in 1927, were upkept at a cost of $109,958 ($632 per mile) and, except for a few days at the height of the December floods, were kept open for traffic throughout the year. Fourteen and a quarter

miles of road were metalled and 33,397 square yards asphalted. The length of new road constructed was eleven miles.

The process of replacing temporary by permanent bridges was begun and two such bridges were completed, two more being in hand at the close of the year.

43. The Kota Bharu Electric supply plant was completed and ran satisfactorily throughout the year. The running cost—exclusive of depreciation, was $17,583, and the revenue collected $23,278.

IX. PUBLIC HEALTH.

44. The State provides a General, a European and an isolation Hospital in Kota Bharu, a smaller hospital in Kuala Krai, and dispensaries at Pasir Puteh and Tumpat, as well as an isolation Hospital at the latter place. A special ward in the new General Hospital has been provided for sick prisoners and the old hospital wards in the gaol precincts are now used for Mental cases. There is also a small leper asylum, but the worst of the Mental cases are, by the courtesy of the Governments of the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements sent for treatment outside the State and it is hoped to make similar arrangements as regards lepers. The larger estates provide hospital accommodation and medical attendance for their employees, as does also the Railway Department at various points along the line.

The State Surgeon, Health Officer and two European Nursing Sisters are stationed at Kota Bharu while a private medical practitioner (by arrangement) supervises the hospital at Kuala Krai. The State Hospital is in course of being rebuilt on the pavilion system and will when completed have accommodation for 250 third class patients, as well as two second class wards, with operating theatre, administration block, and attendants quarters. Until funds are available to complete the whole scheme (five new wards, the store, and 3 dressers quarters were completed and occupied during the year) the work of the Department is somewhat hampered, as some of the old hospital buildings, which are nearly a quarter of a mile from the new hospital, have still to be kept in use.

The daily charge for a third class patient is 50 cents but free treatment is given in all indigent cases. The expenditure, exclusive of buildings and their upkeep, increased from $152,537 in 1927 to $190,030 in 1928.

45. The great flood of 1926—1927 not only destroyed or put out of action all estate and Railway Hospitals but adversely affected public health in a marked degree. Towards the close of 1927 matters began to improve and in 1928 health conditions were normal. Except for two cases of small pox the State was, throughout the year, free from all serious infectious disease, though there were a few cases of Chicken Pox, Measles and Mumps.

As elsewhere in Malaya, Malaria is our most serious problem; 40 per cent of the cases admitted to the Government Hospitals, 31 per cent of those admitted to estate Hospitals, 57 per cent of those admitted to Railway Hospitals and more than half the cases admitted to the European Hospital, being Malarial patients.

In areas in which funds and skilled supervision have been available, the incidence of this disease has been greatly reduced, notably in the town of Kuala Krai and on estates, but oiling, without adequate drainage seems ineffective and among the general urban and rural population Malaria is still a scourge. Next to Malaria, Hookworm (Ankylostomiasis) is probably the most prevalent disease but the only statistics available are those given below of patients who came to Government or Estate Hospitals for treatment.

	Govt. Hospitals.		Estate Hospitals.		Total.	
	Treated.	*Deaths.*	*Treated.*	*Deaths.*	*Treated.*	*Deaths.*
Malaria	2,659	72	2,994	69	5,653	141
Dysentery	151	21	1,268	42	1,419	63
Lung Disease	329	41	1,633	64	1,962	105
Ulcers	442	1	1,609	..	2,051	1
Ankylostomiasis ..	353	25	816	12	1,169	37
Venerial Disease ..	275	..	731	..	1,006	..

The total admissions to Government Hospitals were 6,500 and to Estate Hospitals 9,681, while there were 75,275 attendances of out patients at dispensaries, over 80% of the latter being Malays.

46. The Kelantanese are, on the whole very willing to accept medical treatment, though they shun detention in Hospitals, and the large increase in the numbers treated at Hospitals and dispensaries is probably due, rather to improved communications and a better acquaintance with European medicine than to a deterioration in the general health of the peasant population. 11,472 persons were vaccinated (including all pilgrims to Mecca, who were also innoculated against Cholera) and 7,509 injections given for Yaws.

The more accessible vernacular schools were visited periodically and treatment given to the children on the spot but although a few selected teachers and headmen are learning to treat simple ailments, comparatively little can be done in the rural areas until communications are improved and the health and medical staff increased.

47. Registration of Births and Deaths was introduced during 1926 but the returns are obviously incomplete and unreliable especially for the urban areas, where the population is a mixed one. On Estates, which return a total population of 7,089 of all nationalities, there were 306 deaths and 125 births giving rates of 43.2 per mille and 17.6 per mille respectively.

The only immigration and emigration figures available are those for Chinese arriving or leaving by sea: of these 1,870 were immigrants and 1,424 emigrants.

48. The nucleus of a Veterinary Department was created by the appointment in March of a qualified Veterinary Inspector and the existance of sporadic anthrax among the Kelantan cattle immediately became apparent. Sixteen certain and 8 suspected cases of the disease occurred and it seems certain that anthrax has been sporadic but unidentified in the State for years and that a certain amount of immunity to this disease has been achieved both by man and beast. The Government Veterinary Surgeon, Singapore, visited and advised on the matter and lymph for prophylactic treatment is on order. The disease was only serious in that it paralysed the export trade and discouraged breeding.

Two outbreaks of fowl cholera adversely affected the export trade in poultry but the State was otherwise practically free from veterinary disease.

49. The Municipal and Health Enactment (No. 12/1928) introduced in December, consolidated and amended the existing law and will give fuller powers of control in Urban areas and in unhealthy areas which lie outside Municipal Limits.

X. EDUCATION.

50. Educational facilities, technical or otherwise, are still scanty in Kelantan but the State maintains 8 selected Kelantanese pupils at educational institutions outside the State and has provided for a scholarship at Raffles College, Singapore, as well as sending one youth to read for the bar in England.

Additionally four Kelantanese are being trained at State expense as Vernacular School teachers, another as an agricultural officer and two as technical subordinates for the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The Majlis Ugama Islam also maintains one student at the Kuala Kangsar Malay College (Perak) and another at Cairo.

51. In Kelantan the Majlis Ugama Islam provides English education for 70 boys and Vernacular education for 250 while the State provides 68 Vernacular Schools which have an average enrolment of 3,757 pupils. The standard of teaching is however very low and two trained Vernacular School teachers have been engaged for 1929 to give instruction to the school and pupil teachers in educational methods.

52. There are also three Chinese Schools teaching Chinese and a little English and 14 estate schools teaching Tamil. Except for the vacancies in Government service however, for which there are already an overwhelming number of candidates, there are few openings locally for candidates whose only qualification is a moderate knowledge of English and it has been decided to concentrate for the present on improving the standard of Vernacular education, with the addition of history, geography and mathematics, rather than initiate a second rate standard of English education.

XI. LAND AND SURVEYS.

53. Land tenure is on the basis of the Torrens Registration system and is similar to that of the Federated Malay States, grants in perpetuity, and leases for a term not exceeding 100 years, being issued for the larger areas of Agricultural and for Town lands, while Asiatic proprietors hold Agricultural lands by Entry in a Mukim Register. Alienated land may be re-entered on behalf of the Ruler of the State if not cultivated in accordance with the terms of the title or sold by public auction if the rent thereon remains unpaid. In the case of country lands of less than 10 acres in area the rate of annual rent imposed varies from 40 cents to 2.50 per acre and is based on the purpose for which the land is alienated and the amenities thereof while premium on alienation, including the cost of Survey and Boundary marks, ranges from $2 to $25 per acre. Town lands are alienated by auction and carry a minimum rent of $5 per acre, while on Country Lands exceeding 10 acres in area, rent is at $1 per acre for six years and thereafter $3, and premium varies from $10 to $50 per acre. Specially reduced terms are however granted if land is

taken up for the cultivation of new economic products or for grazing. A committee is now sitting to consider the draft of a more elaborate Land Code and amending Enactments and Notifications were passed during the year to consolidate the existing law and prescribe rates for rent, premium and survey fees, but no basic alteration of the land tenure system has been made or is proposed.

54. Since the passing of the Land Enactment in 1926 the chief task of the Land Offices has been to get existing occupation settled and surveyed and the proprietors entered in the Settlement and Mukim Registers and it is one which, owing to the enormous number of holdings to be dealt with, will take years to complete. Cases of disputed ownership are now becoming less frequent but the investigation of claims to succeed to deceased proprietors and the registration of such succession will, with a large population of small peasant proprietors always remain a heavy burden on the time of the Land Officers.

55. The year's alienation, of which 7,021 acres were for rubber, amounted to 8,103 acres bringing the total alienated area up to 477,000 acres, or just over 13 per cent of the area of the State.

In the Northern district of the State there is little land left for alienation but in the South and Southwest there are large tracts available which have as yet scarcely been explored. With the falling price of rubber however, the demand for new land fell sharply and "Land Sales" which realised $215,721 in 1926 and $117,705 in 1927 dropped to $95,917 as against an estimate of $162,000. Exclusive of Land Sales, Land revenue for the last five years shows a steady expansion as under

1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
$	$	$	$	$
358,227	385,549	413,659	450,845	479,616

56. Pari Passu with the drop in the demand for new land there was a large falling off in the number of transfers, charges, subleases and other transactions registered and in the Stamp duty payable thereon; a sure indication of the reduced liquid resources of the public.

57. With a rather more definite wet and dry season than the West of the Peninsula, and, in Southern Kelantan, large tracts of rich, though usually somewhat broken land, at all altitudes up to 6,000 feet available for settlement and now for the first time becoming accessible,

the State appears to offer attractions to the tropical agriculturist. To protect the interests of the Kelantanese peasant proprietor, it is enacted that all transfers from Kelantanese to Non-Kelantanese and all applications for new land by Non-Kelantanese require the approval of His Highness the Sultan in Council but where the interests of Kelantanese are not jeopardised, such approval is readily given.

58. There are District Land Offices at Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh, Pasir Mas and Bacho and a combined Land and Registration office at Kota Bharu, where all grants, leases and mining titles are registered.

59. The European Survey staff consisted of the Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent (Office) and a Surveyor in the field; the Asiatic staff of an average of 8 Surveyors and Junior Surveyors in the field, with 4 Senior and 20 Junior subordinates in Office. The Expenditure was $88,324 of which administration represented 18% Office work 30% and field work 52%. Surely fees collected and credited by the various Land Offices, totalled to $44,761.

60. The principal items of survey completed included 407 Town lots, 12 agricultural lots with an area of 2,936 acres and 1,202 small holdings. Plane-table topo-surveys for the towns of Tumpat and Kuala Krai were also made and 65 miles of traverse run, besides the survey of road, railway and other reserves.

61. The department is always hampered, despite the initiation of local instructional classes, by a shortage of efficient technical subordinates and the arrears of both office and field work are heavy, unsatisfied requisitions including 309 Town lots, 30,237 acres of small holdings and 71,200 acres of agricultural land besides subdivisions and mining blocks.

The non-completion of these surveys does not however imply that applicants for land are kept waiting indefinitely, most of these blocks being already demarcated and occupied under provisional titles.

62. A geological survey map of the State on a scale of six miles to an inch is available, but it has not yet been possible to incorporate therein the results of the further survey made in 1928. The result of this further survey has been on the whole negative and disappointing; but both tin-ore and gold have been worked with success on a small scale by Asiatic methods in Kelantan, and although large scale mining has hitherto been a failure, there is a reasonable possibility that with improved facilities for transport and prospecting, tin-ore deposits in sufficient quantity to justify large scale workings,

may be found in the main granite range which separates the State from Perak and Pahang, or in that which forms its boundary with Trengganu. Prospecting for tin is being done on a considerable scale and a rich and extensive deposit of iron-ore (Hematite) has been found at Temangan, some 40 miles up the Kelantan River, which lying as it does between the Railway and the river with easy access to both, is very favourably situated for exploitation.

XII. LABOUR.

63. The native Kelantanese is a good worker and if properly handled is quick to learn. Boat building is an ancestral trade at which he is very expert and as carpenter, mason or mechanic he is little, if at all, inferior to the Chinese. The Government employs Kelantanese exclusively for all public works.

64. The Federated Malay States Railways (East Coast line) employ both Kelantanese, Chinese, Tamils, Telegu and Northern Indians while the estates employ chiefly Tamils and Telegus but have recently evinced a tendency to substitute Chinese labour. Except for Indian Immigrant Labour no detailed figures are available.

65. The Kelantan Indian Immigration Enactment (2/27) was amended by Enactment 10/28 which definitely vests in the Controller of Labour, Malaya, certain powers in respect of Indian Immigrant Labour in Kelantan, and provides for the recovery of the Hospital fees of estate labourers admitted to Government Hospitals, for the priority of labourers wages over other claims, and for Domestic Servants.

Rules under the principal Enactment were also made prescribing the requirements of the Government in respect of Estate Hospitals, diets and medical attendance.

The Labour (Non-Indian) Enactment No. 13/28 was also enacted to cover all other classes of labour in Kelantan.

66. Practically all the 25 estates which employ Indian immigrant Labour in Kelantan, despite their heavy losses in the 1926—1927 flood, and the reduction of their income and depletion of their reserves due to the fall in the price of rubber, made a great effort to improve labour conditions by the provision of adequate buildings and improved water supplies and by the adoption of more scientific anti-malarial measures and the reduction of the death rate from 78.3 per mille in 1927 to 49.4 per mille in 1928 proves the success of their endeavours.

It would seem however that the Indian Immigrant labour is less hardy than those of other nationalities among whom the death rate is only 27.2 per mille.

67. Owing chiefly to the substitution of Chinese labour the total number of Indian Immigrant labourers employed on estates declined gradually from 6,129 in December 1927 to 5,280 in December 1928, 1,182 of these being females.

Sixteen estates now have their own hospitals and all provide free medical attendance. Fourteen estates also provide schools for the labourers children.

68. The daily wage of Indian Immigrant labourers on estates varies from 40 to 55 cents for men and 35 cents to 50 cents for women but in most cases a bonus for regular out-turn or a commission on the "latex" brought in is also paid. As from July 1929 a minimum wage of 58 cents for men and 46 cents for women will come into force for Indian Immigrant labour in the inland Districts of Kelantan.

The Government rate of pay for all classes of unskilled labour varies from 50 to 58 cents per day according to district. Skilled labour of all sorts naturally commands much higher rates, a skilled carpenter or mason, for example, earning from $1.60 to $2.50 per day.

69. Chinese, for the most part, work on contract, and not on daily wages.

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS.

70. His Highness the Sultan takes the deepest personal interest in all matters affecting the welfare of his State and of his people and, except during the period of court mourning which followed the death in November of Her Highness the Sultanah—when his place was taken by His Highness the Raja Muda—presided at all meetings of the State Council.

71. His Highness has always been active in restricting and repressing anything in the nature of public gaming and has, although the sport was not cruel, in that bull fought bull (and not man) and could refuse to fight or break off the combat at any moment, finally decided to prohibit all bull fighting in Kelantan, because of the reckless gambling of some of his subjects on the result of the fights. Thus disappears the oldest established and most popular sport in Kelantan, and one which was not without its good points in that it helped to improve the breed of cattle.

72. The European Administrative and Judicial Staff consists of the Adviser and five other seconded Officers of the Malayan Civil Service, who between them fill thirteen Administrative and Judicial posts.

73. The undersigned acted as British Adviser throughout the year.

THE RESIDENCY,

KELANTAN, 12TH MARCH, 1929.

R. J. B. CLAYTON, M.C.S.

British Adviser to the Government of Kelantan.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE

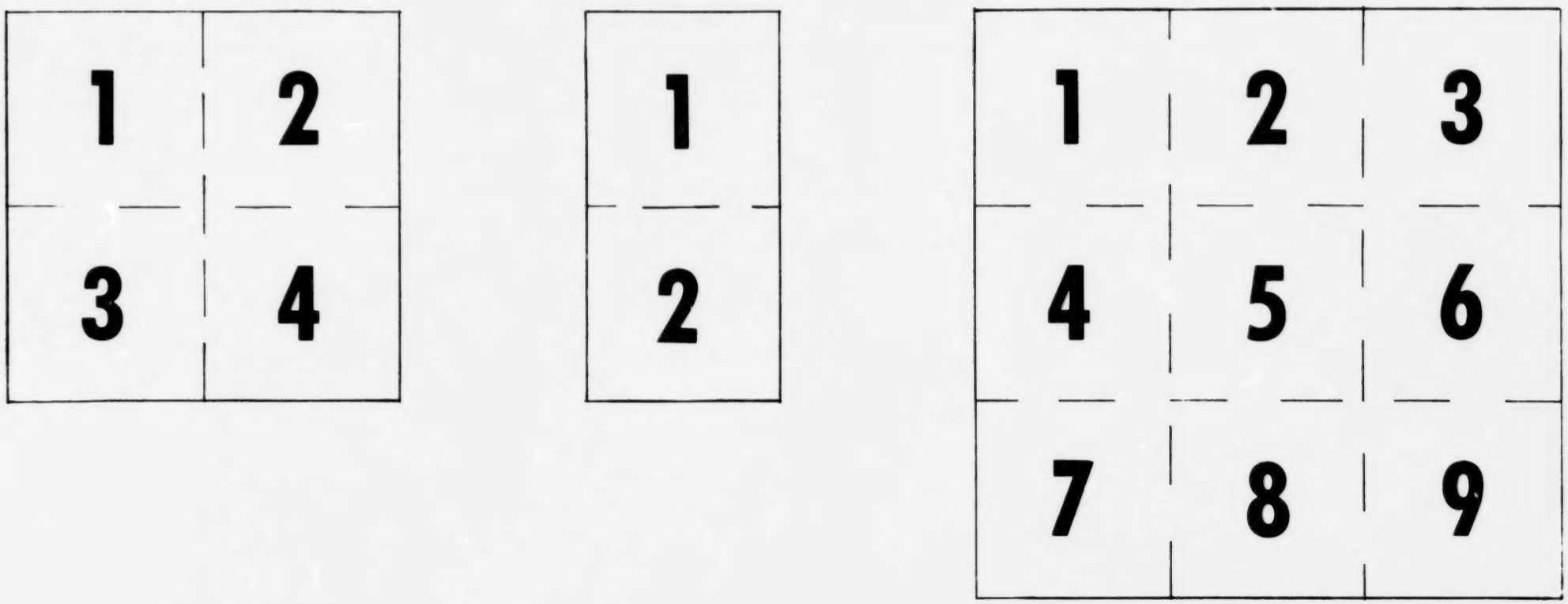
LIABILITIES.	Amount.	Total.
DEPOSITS:—	$	$
Ulu Kelantan District Treasury	87,779	
Pasir Puteh District Treasury	2,915	
Courts, Kota Bharu	30,495	
Police Fines and Rewards Fund	378	
Prison Fines and Rewards Fund	266	
Clerks' Fines and Rewards Fund	203	
Customs' Fines and Rewards Fund	59	
Police Sundry Deposit	791	
Prisons Sundry Deposit	95	
Customs Sundry Deposit	528	
Medical Sundry Deposit	522	
Land Office, Kota Bharu, Sundry Deposit ..	47,863	
Land Office, Kota Bharu, Survey Deposit	12,392	
Land Office, Pasir Mas, Sundry Deposit	47,673	
Land Office, Pasir Mas, Survey Deposit	556	
Clerks' Security Deposit	2,879	
Suspense Account Deposit	15,530	
Pawn Broking Farm Deposit	5,700	
Toddy Farm Deposit	1,052	
Office Mentri Deposit	1,323	
Distressed Kelantanese in Mecca	1,228	
New Mosque	1,057	
Money Order	5,235	
Conservancy Board (Contract Deposit)	500	
		267,019
LOANS:—		
Loan owing to the Straits Settlements bearing interest @ 5%	200,000	
Loan owing to the Straits Settlements free of interest for five years, (1926—1931)	3,880,684	
		4,080,684
TOTAL		4,347,703

A.

STATE OF KELANTAN AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1928.

ASSETS.	Amount.	Total.
BALANCES:—	$	$
Cash—District Treasury, Ulu Kelantan	35,417	
Do. Pasir Puteh	5,005	
		40,422
Bank—Mercantile Bank Current Account	446,950	
Do. Fixed Deposit	15,000	
Chartered Bank Current Account	1,896	
		463,846
ADVANCES RECOVERABLE:—		
Public Works Department Store Account ..	12,000	
Do. Do. Factory Account ..	11,700	
Do. Do. on account of R. P. Charlie	5,502	
Clubs	1,055	
Advance to Government Officers	59,199	
Majlis Ugama	80,000	
Postal Order Account	400	
Dato' Kaya Pathi (Towkay Yeap Hong Ghee) ..	50,000	
Towkay Teh Boon Chuan Kuala Krai	4,000	
		223,856
INVESTMENTS AT COST:—		
8,000 Duff Development Company's Shares @ $5.00 each	40,000	
£25,000 of British War Loan Bearer Bonds (1929—1947)	219,239	
		259,239
		987,363
BALANCE TO THE DEBIT OF THE STATE	..	3,360,340
TOTAL		4,347,703

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.



KELANTAN

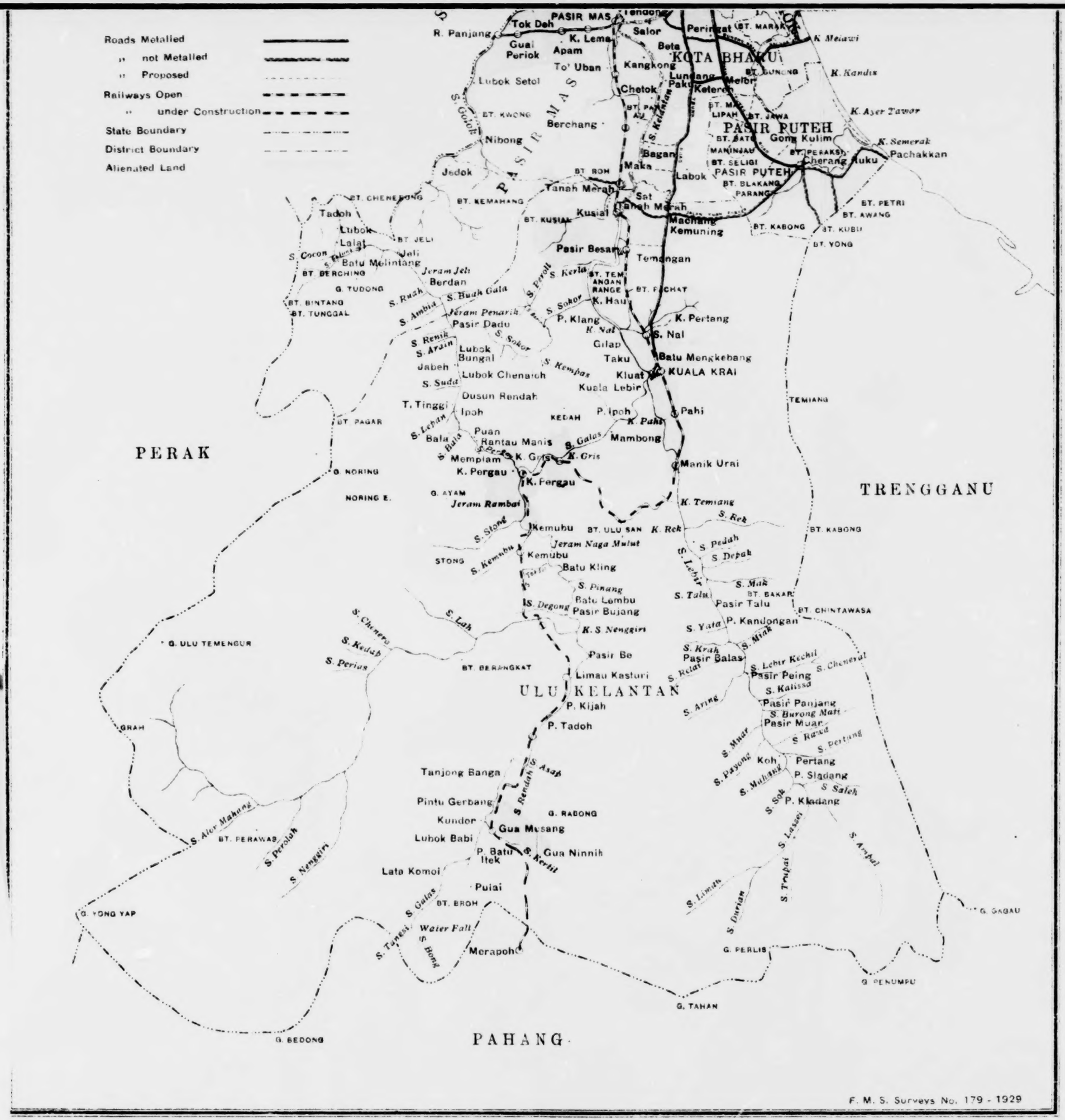
1929

Scale 12 Miles to an Inch

Miles 12 9 6 3 0 12 Miles

REFERENCE

- Roads Metalled
- " not Metalled
- " Proposed
- Railways Open
- " under Construction
- State Boundary
- District Boundary
- Alienated Land



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(Unfederated Malay States)

REPORT FOR 1928.

(Note.—The Report for 1927 was published in the Volume of Reports of the Unfederated Malay States for 1927 (No. 1415, Price 5s. 9d.).)

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JOHORE

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1928

BY

G. E. SHAW, M.C.S.,
General Adviser

SINGAPORE:
Printed at the GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, SINGAPORE,
by W. T. CHERRY, Government Printer.
1929

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF JOHORE FOR THE YEAR 1928

I.—FINANCIAL

The Revenue for 1928 amounted to $20,698,077 as compared with $18,239,023 for 1927 and $18,781,565 for 1926. The estimated revenue for the year was exceeded by $5,297,612.

2. When restriction of rubber exports ceased the sum standing at credit of the Rubber Surplus Deposit Account was credited to Customs revenue. Revenue for the year was thus swelled by the sum of $3,422,041.

3. There were increases under all the main Heads of Revenue except under Licences, Excise etc., and Land Sales which showed decreases of $1,060,944 and $107,088 respectively. The comparative receipts as shewn by the Treasury Books for 1927 and 1928 under the larger items were as follows:—

	1927	*1928*	*Increase*	*Decrease*
	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue ...	2,380,293	2,444,690	64,397	—
Customs—				
Copra, etc. ...	244,025	249,868	25,843	—
Rubber ...	2,090,245	5,053,729	2,963,484	—
Tobacco ...	1,453,120	1,345,078	—	108,042
Spirits ...	962,009	831,672	—	130,337
Petroleum ...	372,553	358,895	—	13,658
Tin Ore ...	220,978	186,969	—	34,009
Iron Ore ...	181,431	348,188	166,757	—
Licences—				
Chandu Revenue ...	5,388,749	4,221,619	—	1,167,130
Posts and Telegraphs ...	238,299	252,238	13,939	—
Interest ...	719,292	932,012	212,720	—
Municipal ...	838,516	1,000,593	162,077	—
Land Sales ...	1,136,899	1,029,811	—	107,088

4. Under Land Revenue: Land Rents (Recurrent) amounted to $2,222,556 as compared with $2,164,835 in 1927. The large increase shown under Rubber Duty was due to the Rubber Surplus Deposit which was brought to account under that head.

5. The Duty collected on imports of Tobacco, Spirits and Petroleum showed a falling off in sympathy with the depression in the rubber market which ruled for most of the year.

6. Chandu revenue showed a large decrease also in sympathy with the lower prices for rubber. Two new items under the head Licences, etc., *viz.*, Toddy Shops and Death Duties yielded $51,132 and $78,369 respectively. Telephone Rentals were responsible for the increase under Posts and Telegraphs. This item of revenue yielded $94,299 as against $81,389 for 1927. Under interest the increase was entirely due to Interest on Investments. The most notable increases under Municipal were on account of Automobile Licences which increased from $161,066 to $252,981, General Assessment which increased from $223,621 to $258,587 and Private Water Supply which amounted to $76,664 as compared with $47,626 in 1927.

7. The decrease under Land Sales was entirely on account of Premia on Grants.

8. The percentage contributions of the principal heads of Revenue to the total Revenue (exclusive of Land Sales) for the year 1924—1928 were as follows:—

	1924	*1925*	*1926*	*1927*	*1928*
Land and Forests ...	16·4	14·5	12·8	14·8	13·3
Customs	33·0	37·2	39·8	34·5	45·0
Licences, Excise etc.	36·4	33·3	35·7	35·7	25·7
Other Revenue ...	14·2	15·0	11·7	15·0	16·0
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Expenditure

9. The total expenditure in 1928 was $16,445,473 as compared with $15,348,473 for 1927 and an estimate of $18,073,429.

10. These figures include the contributions to the Opium Reserve Fund. Deducting these the true net expenditure for 1928 becomes $15,195,474 as compared with $14,098,475 for 1927.

11. Expenditure under Pensions showed a small increase of $8,250 over 1927 but was $21,423 under the Estimate.

12. Personal Emoluments again showed a large increase of $347,197 over the previous year but there were savings of $200,578 on the estimate.

13. Expenditure under Other Charges was $3,008,512, an increase of $281,242 over 1927 but $33,223 under the Estimate.

14. Under Miscellaneous Services there was a decrease in expenditure amounting to $139,104 as compared with 1927 and a saving on the estimate of $74,735.

15. Under Public Works Annually Recurrent expenditure increased by $102,526 but was $18,516 under the estimate.

16. Expenditure on Public Works Special Services was $5,219,528, an increase of $443,323 over 1927 but $1,400,102 under the estimate. Expenditure under Works and Buildings Special Services showed an increase of $601,002 and Miscellaneous Special Services a decrease of $252,807 as compared with 1927.

Investments

17. During the year £233,333.6.8 ($2,000,000) was remitted to the Crown Agents for investment. A profit of $2,232 was made on the remittance.

18. Investments on account of Surplus Funds in Sterling Securities on 31st December, 1928 amounted to $12,877,503 as compared with $10,337,396 on 1st January, 1928. During the year Sterling Investments to the value of $1,249,999 were transferred from Surplus Funds Investments to the Opium Reserve Fund.

19. Investments in Straits Settlements Government and Municipal Securities amounted to $1,047,555 at the end of the year. A profit of $34,256 was realised on part of the holding in Straits Settlements 5½ per cent War Loan which matured in July, 1928.

20. Local Fixed Deposits amounted to $6,500,000 at the end of the year.

21. The Opium Reserve Fund increased from $7,704,199 on 1st January, 1928 to $9,369,429 on 31st December, 1928; all in Sterling Securities.

22. The total investments held by the Government on 31st December, 1928 amounted to $29,794,486.

23. The Surplus at the end of the year amounted to $25,078,662 as compared with $20,826,058 at the end of 1927. On the Assets of the Balance Sheet, Cash, including Cash in Transit, amounted to $5,131,702 of which $1,228,246 was held by the Crown Agents. In addition a sum of $857,143 is shown under Suspense: this represents a temporary investment made by the Crown Agents. The amounts outstanding

under advances and Loans were $130,806 and $145,506 respectively. The greater proportion of the amount shown under Loans represents Loans given to Subordinate Officers to enable them to purchase land and build houses for their own occupation.

24. The Loans are made free of interest to Mohammedan Subordinates and are usually repayable by monthly instalments spread over a period of not more than five years. The amount actually outstanding on 31st December, 1928 on this account was $109,306 and the number of Loans in existence on that date 130.

25. On the Liabilities Side Deposits amounted on 31st December, 1928 to $1,737,892 only as compared with $5,660,984. This large difference is due to the transfer of the Rubber Surplus Deposit Account to Revenue as explained above.

26. The financial position at the close of the year was very strong and the gross surplus including the amount set aside for the Opium Reserve Fund amounted to $34,448,090.

27. The following are shown in appendices:—

Appendix *A*.—Statement of Assets and Liabilities 1927 and 1928.

Appendix *B*.—Statement of Actual Revenue 1927 and 1928.

Appendix *C*.—Statement of Actual Expenditure 1927 and 1928.

Appendix *D*.—Statistical Return of Progress 1924 to 1928.

II.—TRADE

28. The total trade for the year 1928 shews a value of $101,521,757 (compared with $126,828,445 in 1927) constituted as follows:—

	1927	*1928*
	$	$
Imports	39,422,852	37,502,279
Exports	88,317,154	65,327,031
	127,740,006	102,829,310
Less Re-Exports ...	911,561	1,307,553
	126,828,445	101,521,757

Imports

29. The following table shews, under the main heads, the value for 1927 and 1928:—

		1927	1928
		$	$
Class I.	Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	23,809,484	19,302,514
II.	Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	2,411,915	2,599,362
III.	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	13,176,390	15,458,875
IV.	Coin and Bullion ...	25,063	141,528
		39,422,852	37,502,279

Exports

30. The following table shews a falling-off in the more important exports excepting iron-ore, timber and preserved pineapples:—

Articles	*1927 Quantity*	*1928 Quantity*	*How Counted*	*1927 Value*	*1928 Value*
				$	$
Arecanuts ..	171,966.66½	183,891	Pkls.	1,247,676	1,199,915
Copra ...	532,068.60½	576,990	,,	5,499,841	6,225,927
Pepper ...	202.28	82	,,	13,153	8,030
Gambier ...	19,138.07	19,387	,,	233,800	197,382
Coffee ...	560.19	997	,,	33,536	87,992
Rubber ...	825,258.31	1,024,884	,,	69,084,686	44,234,992
Sweet Potatoes	17,870.30	26,399	,,	49,173	103,029
Tapioca ...	130,275.98	120,882	,,	534,700	376,453
Pineapples ...	24,455,378.–	21,478,497	Nos.	482,647	603,375
Preserved Pineapples	630,943.–	857,819	C/s.	4,480,605	4,780,358
Agricultural Produce ...	—	—	—	260,047	800,290
Timber ...	23,061.30½	23,908	Tons	1,201,420	1,197,934
Other Forest Produce ...	—	—	—	311,434	370,954
Tin ...	16,373.28½	18,424	Pkls.	2,356,495	2,038,064
Iron-ore ...	400,241.8	584,588	Tons	2,046,205	2,658,193
China Clay ...	824.04	985	,,	16,481	19,700
Wolfram ...	—	—	—	—	—
Marine Produce ...	—	—	—	83,221	98,536
Swine ...	4,020	3,624	Nos.	87,894	89,536
Cattle ...	4	24	,,	310	2,508
Poultry ...	3,189½	2,807	Dozs.	31,970	28,037
Goats and Sheep ...	1	1	Nos.	5	15
Eggs ..	3,181,360	6,287,210	,,	121,457	153,958
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	50,398	52,250
			Total ...	88,317,154	65,327,428

III.—AGRICULTURE

31. The field staff of the Department consisted, at the end of the year, of the Principal Agricultural Officer, six junior agricultural assistants, one probationer and eight sub-inspectors. Six agricultural apprentices were undergoing training at the Department of Agriculture, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Kuala Lumpur.

Rubber

32. Owing to the slump in prices and the general uncertainty as to the effect of removal of restriction of rubber exports, most planting Companies adopted a waiting policy and refrained from extensive development. Where new clearings were planted up care was generally taken to secure high yielding stock. About 35,000 metres of budwood, 12,000 stumps and 600,000 seeds were imported into the State during the year.

33. Root disease appears to be less prevalent in native holdings than in the larger Estates, the reason probably being that small holders habitually remove timber for use as firewood, little felled jungle being left to decay on the ground.

34. Mouldy rot continues to give trouble. Pink disease is not common, the coastal districts being comparatively free from it.

35. Johore has a total area of 579,317 acres planted in rubber and 767,555 acres alienated for rubber cultivation.

36. The Johore Government contributes $50,000 a year to the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya. The work of the Institute is, of course, directed to the scientific investigation of the problems of the rubber planting industry. Enforcement of the provisions of the Agricultural Pests Enactment is left to the Johore Agricultural Department, which, in liaison with the Institute, provides instruction to Estate staffs and to small holders.

37. Instruction by the Institute takes the form of scientific publications, advisory correspondence, lectures, visits and demonstrations. In 1928 seventeen visits were paid to Johore by members of the Institute and two lectures were delivered at suitable centres. Considerable and special attention was paid to the problem of soil denudation in those areas of the State which might be expected to have lost fertility as a result of years of intensive cultivation in gambier, pineapples and pepper. The experiments conducted during the year tend to shew that in those areas it is not so much on actual loss of soil fertility which has ensued as excessive soil compactness, lessened aeration and reduction of water-holding capacity due to loss of fine soil particles.

38. In connection with reported cases of die-back a very full examination was made of fungi found associated therewith. As a result the Institute has reported that "no fungus was found on rubber trees showing a die-back of branches that is capable of attacking the upper crown branches under normal conditions of growth and none was found to exhibit epidemic tendencies even under existing conditions of poor nourishment and exposure of the host".

39. *Coconuts.*—The Coconut Palm continues to receive attention on small and medium sized holdings in the fertile coastal area lying between Kukup and the Malacca boundary.

40. Production of copra during the year, which amounted to 576,990 pikuls valued at $6,225,927, exceeded that of the previous record output in 1926.

41. The area planted in coconuts is approximately 97,000 acres.

42. *Oil Palm.*—Increasing interest is being taken in cultivation of the Oil Palm. The total area alienated for this form of cultivation is 29,000 acres. The actual planted area was 6,457 acres at the end of the year. Some of the earlier plantings are now nearing the producing stage.

43. *Areca.*—Interest in this crop has been well maintained. For the Malay small holder this is a lucrative industry. In the West Coast Districts many individual holdings now extend to 100 acres in area or thereabouts.

44. Export for the year showed an improvement on that of the previous year and amounted to 183,891 pikuls, valued at $1,199,914. Effort is being made to combat carelessness in preparation. The Johore product is good average quality and, provided that the nuts are properly dried, commands a good price. There is a tendency to dry insufficiently and as a result the standard sinks.

45. *Coffee.*—The planting of coffee has attracted considerable attention recently. Many small estates have been established in the vicinity of Paloh. Estates have also been opened in the Segamat and Muar Districts. The largest individual plantation has at present a cultivated area of 500 acres. The total area under cultivation slightly exceeds 2,500 acres. It is not unlikely that coffee will be planted as a catch crop on some of the newer Oil Palm estates.

46. Unfortunately the bee hawk pest (Cephonodes hylas) has again made its appearance. The problem of control of this most destructive pest is under consideration by experts. Some considerable success has attended efficient spraying. This pest has behind it a long history of coffee destruction.

47. *Tuba.*—There is considerable new cultivation in Central Johore where plantations have contracts for definite shipments: further extensions are anticipated. Japanese cultivators now favour the planting of tuba as a sole crop, rubber being planted after its removal. Usually tuba has been cultivated as a catch crop with rubber, but this has been found to be detrimental to the rubber on account of interlacing root systems and the impracticability of harvesting the tuba without injury to the rubber. Planted areas at the end of the year were in the neighbourhood of 2,000 acres.

48. *Tapioca.*—Seventeen tapioca factories were in operation during the year. An estimated total area of 14,000 acres is under cultivation.

49. *Padi.*—There has been some revival of interest in padi planting during the year. Wet padi lands in the Segamat District which had not been cultivated for several years have again been brought under cultivation. Considerable progress has also been made in the Endau District. The local padi lands are not rich. Seven thousand and forty-nine acres were brought under cultivation. The yield was estimated at 844,000 gantangs. Selected seed from Krian, of type considered to be suitable for local cultivation, has been supplied to cultivators.

50. *Pineapples.*—The tinned pineapple industry continues to expand. Three new factories were in the course of erection at the end of the year.

51. The output of tinned pines has shown a considerable increase on that of 1927. Production was somewhat in excess of that of the previous record year, 1925. Exports during 1928 were valued at $5,383,733. An area of about 35,000 acres is under cultivation.

52. *Bananas.*—The banana is still extensively cultivated by small holders in the Kukup, Muar and Batu Pahat Districts and as a catch crop on many small Chinese estates. The bulk of the produce is exported to Singapore.

53. *Miscellaneous Fruit.*—Efforts continue to be made for extension of fruit cultivation. There is a ready market in Singapore. Crops were good during the year, and export to Singapore has been extensive. The value of fruit so exported including bananas, but excluding pineapple fruit and tinned pines, amounted in 1928 to $511,390. There is also a large local consumption.

54. *Fibres.*—There is little interest shewn in fibre crops. There have been inquiries about the possibilities of local cultivation of Sisal, Indian hemp, Roselle and Merguay fibre, but as yet nothing has materialised. No use has yet been made of the pineapple leaf as a source of fibre.

IV.—GARDENS

55. On the 1st September the State and Istana Gardens, which had formerly been left to irregular control, were placed under a Superintendent of Gardens trained at Kew. These beautifully situated gardens have of late years been somewhat neglected and much valuable material has been lost. Horticultural nurseries will be established with a view to the supply of selected fruit planting material.

V.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

56. The usual work of the supervision of Chinese women and girls was carried out.

57. Four societies were exempted from registration, and 15 were registered. There are now 69 exempted and 165 registered societies in Johore.

58. Thirteen Chinese schools were registered. At the end of the year there were 115 registered schools.

59. Considerable and increasing activity was displayed during the year by Chinese secret societies.

60. The number of labourers employed in each of the last two years, according to returns furnished to the Controller of Labour, was—

			1927	*1928*
Indians	...	...	35,925	32,475
Chinese	...	...	16,055	19,607
Javanese	...	...	5,486	5,494
Others	...	...	801	1,154

Generally Estates tended to reduction of labour forces during the early part of the year but there was little unemployment.

61. Fifty-one Estate Hospitals were maintained. The Government District Hospitals are also largely used for treatment of Estate labourers. Housing and sanitary conditions on the Estates are generally good.

62. Over fifty Indian vernacular schools were maintained on Estates throughout the year.

VI.—COUNCIL OF STATE AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

63. The Council of State met on six occasions and the following Enactments were passed:—

1. The Agricultural Pests Enactment.
2. The Arms Enactment, 1921, Amendment Enactment.
3. The Carriage of Goods by Sea Enactment.
4. The Petroleum Enactment.
5. The Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment, 1923, Amendment Enactment.
6. The Douglas Campbell Memorial Scholarship Fund Enactment, 1924, Amendment Enactment.
7. The Registration of Dentists Enactment.
8. The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1919, Amendment Enactment.
9. The Traction Engines and Motor Cars Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment.
10. The Reformatory Schools Enactment.
11. The Explosives Enactment, 1921, Amendment Enactment.
12. The Courts Enactment, 1920, Amendment Enactment.
13. The Land Enactment, 1910, Amendment Enactment.
14. The Mining Enactment, 1922, Amendment Enactment.
15. The Country Lands (Cultivation) Enactment, 1921, Repeal Enactment.
16. The Labour Code, 1924, Amendment Enactment.
17. The Rubber Dealers Enactment, 1921, Amendment Enactment.
18. The Reciprocal Enforcement of Decrees Enactment.
19. The Criminal Procedure Code.
20. The Stamp Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment.

64. The Executive Council met on 49 occasions during the year.

VII.—CUSTOMS

65. The total gross revenue collected by the Department was $5,400,635.

Revenue by Districts, 1924 - 1928

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	$	$	$	$	$
Muar ...	711,486	1,750,027	2,034,360	1,182,827	690,666
Batu Pahat ...	560,800	871,718	904,692	855,090	756,040
Kukup ...	203,357	227,663	270,080	297,700	232,225
Johore Bahru	1,561,560	2,282,788	2,694,679	3,610,681	2,969,208
Kota Tinggi ...	437,600	461,924	606,132	677,641	427,595
Endau ...	145,302	152,599	139,658	139,398	102,432
Segamat ...	210,888	261,514	329,109	420,517	222,468
	3,830,993	6,018,133	6,978,710	7,183,854	5,400,635

Revenue by Productive Groups, 1924 - 1928

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	$	$	$	$	$
Arecanuts ...	81,156	82,054	86,187	79,098	85,293
Copra ...	237,523	258,198	269,273	223,398	252,286
Gambier ...	51,999	41,509	17,806	13,067	12,341
Pepper ...	841	616	—	494	339
Pineapples ...	—	—	42,824	46,357	65,178
Rubber ...	1,473,613	3,038,328	3,363,680	3,371,285	1,604,872
Tapioca ...	79,766	64,503	39,248	22,328	24,076
Other Agricultural Produce	73,782	70,847	30,894	15,986	46,520
Forest Produce	77,281	71,059	79,276	93,055	116,128
Minerals ...	432,618	427,311	372,075	403,116	536,142
Marine Produce	17,331	13,996	15,299	8,222	9,804
Miscellaneous Produce ...	2,653	5,457	7,645	5,030	5,226
Alcoholic Liquor ...	443,112	707,069	999,007	964,326	834,426
Tobacco ...	655,255	972,619	1,313,098	1,456,233	1,337,520
Petroleum ...	113,000	169,938	322,130	365,529	358,875
Matches ...	59,454	92,632	107,793	114,989	102,809
Live Animals	1,651	44	—	—	—
Weighing fees	28,519	83	—	—	—
Tobacco Licences ...	1,448	1,870	2,484	1,341	8,800
	3,830,993	6,018,133	6,978,710	7,183,854	5,400,635

66. In the following table are shown the proportionate contributions made to the revenue by the various groups of the dutiable articles in the last five years (tobacco licences and weighing fees are not included):—

PERCENTAGE

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Arecanuts ...	2.14	1.07	1.24	1.10	1.58
Copra ...	6.25	4.17	3.86	3.11	4.67
Pepper ...	0.02	0.71	—	0.01	0.01
Gambier ...	1.37	0.01	0.26	0.18	0.22
Pineapples ...	—	—	0.61	0.65	1.21
Rubber ...	38.77	50.55	48.22	46.04	29.77
Tapioca ...	2.10	1.11	0.56	0.31	0.45
Other Agricultural Produce ...	1.94	1.21	0.44	0.22	.86
Minerals ...	11.38	7.16	5.33	5.61	0.04
Forest Produce ...	2.03	1.22	1.14	1.30	2.16
Marine Produce ...	0.46	0.25	0.22	0.11	0.18
Miscellaneous Produce ...	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.10
Spirits Imports ..	11.66	11.79	13.03	13.43	15.48
Tobacco ...	17.24	16.22	18.82	20.27	24.81
Live Animals ...	0.04	0.01	—	—	—
Petroleum ...	2.97	2.85	4.62	5.09	6.66
Matches ...	1.56	1.57	1.54	1.61	1.00
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

EXPENDITURE

67. Total expenditure amounted to $266,872 of which Personal Emoluments accounted for $204,158 and Other Charges for $62,714. The increase both in Personal Emoluments and Other Charges were largely due to the strengthening of the Preventive Branch.

PREVENTIVE BRANCH

68. Suppression of rubber smuggling which was effective at the end of 1927 allowed the Preventive Branch time to give very necessary attention in other directions to protection of revenue.

69. Details of prosecutions for offences against the principal relevant Enactments were as follows:—

		1927		1928	
		Prosecutions	*Convictions*	*Prosecutions*	*Convictions*
Customs	...	36	30	208	169
Excise	...	75	75	447	403
Chandu	...	353	313	315	257

70. In addition much work of importance was done by prosecution under the Explosives, Ganja, Deleterious Drugs and Arms Enactments. The Total cases prosecuted in 1928 were 1,099 as compared with 556 in 1927.

71. There was, in particular, much needed activity in the suppression of illicit distillation of spirits. One hundred and forty-eight illicit stills were seized during the year.

VIII.—CHANDU DEPARTMENT

72. This Department is in charge of the Superintendent, Chandu Monopoly, who is also Commissioner of Trade and Customs. He is assisted by one European Inspector of Chandu Shops, the remainder of the staff consisting of Malays and Chinese.

73. Sales of chandu for the last three years were as follows:—

		1926	1927	1928
Tahils	...	576,213	500,500	380,827

74. The fall in consumption reflects the bad trade conditions which followed the decision to remove restriction of rubber exports.

75. The nett revenue from sale of chandu was $3,988,282. For 1927 the figure was $5,058,798.

76. The number of Government shops was the same as last year: thirty-nine retail shops and 18 smoking saloons. There were no other recognised agencies for sale of chandu.

77. A scheme for registration of chandu smokers was introduced and was brought into effect before the end of the year. Unfortunately the introduction of this scheme coincided with a period of sharp agricultural depression which followed the decision to remove restriction of rubber exports. The resultant dislocation of labour and the uncontrolled movements of labourers in search of work rendered the

compilation of registers and the effective enforcement of the scheme matters of very considerable difficulty.

78. Consumers dislike this scheme which has, helped by bad times and lower wages, led to increased consumption of chandu dross. It has also, as anticipated, opened up new roads to petty extortioners and to traffickers in illicit chandu. Complete success cannot be hoped for at once. Reasonable satisfaction may be felt that considerable progress has been made, in a short period, towards an effective system.

IX.—EDUCATION

79. At the end of 1927 it was decided thoroughly to re-organise the Department of Education with a view to bringing Johore institutions and training into line with the more progressive and successful system of adjoining territories.

80. For reasons into which it is unnecessary to enter the educational methods hitherto adopted in Johore had not given the best results and refashioning had become urgently necessary.

81. The English and Malay Education Departments, formerly separated, were from the 1st March, 1928, amalgamated under a single Executive Head. Mr. H. R. CHEESEMAN of the Malayan Educational Service was chosen as the first Superintendent of Education. The Board of Education, a body formerly responsible for advising the Government on the policy and administration of both the English and Malay Departments, was dissolved but the Superintendent of Education was given the assistance of a small advisory committee for matters connected with Malay Education.

82. For appointments ordinarily held by Europeans it was decided to employ no permanent officers other than officers of the staff of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Education Department.

83. Action was taken for certification and grading of locally recruited Schoolmasters. With the object of recognising merit and of ensuring to efficient men reasonable hopes of a successful career a scheme was introduced on parallel lines to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Scheme

84. Four additional posts for European Officers were added—two Mistresses for Primary Classes and two Masters. One of the latter is to be Inspector of Malay Schools: the other is required for a new English School at Segamat.

85. Four vacancies on the Junior Establishment were filled by Mistresses with a view to improving the work in

the Primary Classes. The Special staffing problem due to the large number of young untrained teachers was met by an increase in the Junior staff, rendering reduction in the size of the classes possible, and also by a re-distribution of the Senior staff to ensure sufficient supervision.

86. Four representatives of the Department attended the Singapore Educational Conference, over which the Director of Education, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, presided.

87. All pupils in Malay Schools enjoy free education.

88. Out of 1,093 pupils enrolled in the English Schools, 851 or 78% were exempted from payment of school fees. During 1928 there was a uniform school fee for all classes of $3 per pupil per mensem. As from 1929 the school fees will be on the same scale as in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

89. The arrangement whereby books were issued free to all pupils in English Schools was discontinued and a book fee of $12 per pupil per annum payable in twelve monthly instalments of one dollar was introduced. In return for this fee pupils are supplied with books, which become their property; in the Primary Classes primary equipment is supplied in addition. Poor and necessitous pupils are exempted from payment. In 1928 out of 1,093 pupils, 25 or 2.4% were so exempted.

90. There was very thorough medical and dental inspection of all schools, English and Malay, in Johore Bahru, Muar (Bandar Maharani) and Batu Pahat (Bandar Penggaram). The Medical inspection was followed by treatment at the outside dispensaries and in Johore Bahru the schools received daily visits from a whole time school dresser who treated minor ailments. The dental inspection was followed by treatment from the school Dentist. The Johore Bahru Girls' Schools were inspected by the lady Medical Officer.

91. There was no regular medical inspection of the other schools in the State but proposals for remedying this are under consideration.

92. *English Education.*—There were two Government students at the University of Hong-Kong, both in the Faculty of Engineering, and two students at the King Edward VII College of Medicine, Singapore, one the holder of the Douglas Campbell Memorial Scholarship and the other holder of the Toh Ah Boon Scholarship.

93. Evening Clerical Classes were held at Johore Bahru and Muar. In Muar, the enrolment and attendance were

good and the classes proved successful; in Johore Bahru, the enrolment was small, the attendance unsatisfactory, and the classes proved a failure. Proposals for re-organisation of these classes are under consideration.

94. The annual tests of Normal Training conducted by the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Education Department were held in May with the following results:—

	Entered	*Passed*
1st Year	5	5
2nd Year	8	8
3rd Year	3	2
Total ...	16	15

Johore Bahru students received part of their training in Singapore and part in Johore Bahru; Batu Pahat students received guidance; Segamat students prepared privately; there were no Muar students. In addition, there were four students who resided at a Hostel in Singapore maintained by Government and were attached to Singapore Government Schools.

95. It was decided to close the Singapore Hostel and to institute properly constituted Normal Class centres in Johore. The new arrangement came into operation as from 1st July, 1928, and the small classes gave excellent opportunity for individual attention, particularly in English.

96. A Physical Training Class was held at Johore Bahru and of the fourteen teachers who completed the course all passed the qualifying examination, five being placed in Class I.

97. Hygiene classes conducted by officers of the Johore Medical Department were held at Johore Bahru and Muar and will be continued in 1929.

98. In Johore Bahru an English class was held at which special attention was given to oral English.

99. All the special classes were well attended and teachers showed a gratifying desire to avail themselves of opportunities for further training.

100. It was found necessary considerably to recast the organisation of English schools.

101. The English College was closed as a residential school on 30th April, 1928, and the organisation of the Johore Bahru Schools from 1st May, 1928, was as follows:—

1. Nge Heng Primary School.—

   For primary classes, accommodated in the building formerly used for the primary classes of Bukit Zaharah School.

2. Bukit Zaharah School.—

   For lower classes (Standards I to IV inclusive) accommodated in the Bukit Zaharah School building.

3. English College.—

   For higher classes (V and above) accommodated in the building formerly used by the old English College residential school.

102. The three schools were made independent, the Superintendent of Education being responsible for the co-ordination of the work. As a temporary expedient in order to meet difficulties of accommodation until school extensions were completed a Hostel was maintained in the old English College until the end of the school year and was then closed.

103. Action is being taken to convert the Malay Training College building for use as an English College. The old and unsatisfactory building now in use will be abandoned.

104. The Bukit Zaharah and Nge Heng school buildings were, by structural alterations, rendered more suitable for school purposes. The Bukit Zaharah school building was formerly one of the palaces of the late Sultan ABUBAKAR.

105. The English schools at Muar and Batu Pahat were considerably improved by structural alteration. A site was acquired for an English school at Segamat and some progress was made with construction before the end of the year.

106. In conformity with the accepted view of modern educational authorities, that a multiplicity of external examinations tends unnecessarily to fetter schools and that these examinations should be postponed to as late a period in school life as possible, the annual Departmental examinations for Standards IV, V, VI and VII were abolished.

107. Most pupils enter the Primary Classes of English schools from Malay schools at the age of ten and a Kindergarten course is therefore impossible. But a beginning was made in 1928 with a suitable primary syllabus. European Mistresses were placed in charge of the Primary Classes in Johore Bahru and Muar and in all schools as far as possible Mistresses replaced Masters in the Primary Classes.

108. Special attention was paid to Hygiene. Hygiene classes for teachers were commenced, and Hygiene was taught throughout all schools. All school candidates for the Cambridge local examinations in 1928 entered for Hygiene.

109. The special class in Physical Training held in Johore Bahru had the advantage of the supervision and assistance of the Assistant Superintendent of Physical Training, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. In all schools attention was paid to Physical Training, both games and formal exercises.

110. A Johore Boy Scouts Association was formed with His Highness the Sultan as Patron and the Honourable the Dato Mentri Besar as President. Selected boys were trained in the first place and later Troops were formed in the English College, Bukit Zaharah School and Muar School. An excellent start was made and the movement received admirable support from the masters who officered them and from the boys. The Commissioner for Malaya inspected all Troops during the year and was very favourably impressed.

111. A Johore Teachers' Association was formed during the year, a welcome indication of the growth of a professional spirit and the desire for co-operation and progress.

112. An annual Grant-in-aid based on average attendance was approved for the Convent Girls' School. The school was inspected in December, 1928, by the Superintendent of Education and the first grant will be paid in January, 1929.

113. There were four private English schools on the register of the Department in 1928.

114. *Malay Education.*—On 1st March, 1928, the Malay Education Department became a part of the newly constituted Education Department under the Superintendent of Education.

115. It was decided to close the Malay Training College and to send every year fifteen Johore Students to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Training College for Malay School Teachers. Johore will thus benefit by the experience which has made the Sultan Idris College so successful in the training of Malay School Teachers.

116. On the approved basis of one teacher for every twenty-five pupils, there was a shortage at the begining of the year of fifty teachers. On the estimated enrolment for 1929, there was a shortage of over ninety teachers. To meet this demand, special classes for applicants for teachers' posts were commenced in August, 1928 in five centres and the new teachers were selected by an examination held at the end of the year.

117. Vernacular schools were organised in seventeen groups, sixteen for boys' schools and one for girls' schools, the Superintendent of Education undertaking unaided the inspection of the girls' schools. In the inspection of the boys' schools he is assisted by an Inspector of Malay Schools stationed at Muar and three Malay Assistant Inspectors stationed at Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat respectively. The Inspector of Malay Schools assumed duty on 21st December, 1928.

118. Haphazard transfers of pupils from Malay to English Schools were stopped. Boys are now permitted to proceed to the English Schools only at the beginning of the school year. Boys so transferred are selected.

119. New buildings were erected for eight boys' schools. Extensions to the Bandar Maharani Boys and Girls' Schools and to Tambatan Boys' School were completed. A new Boys' school for Bandar Penggaram to replace the existing temporary building was commenced. An extensive programme of repairs and improvements was completed.

120. Schools were supplied with seating accommodation for all pupils, with essential equipment, and with books and newspapers.

121. In addition to classes for applicants for Teachers' posts, there were special classes for men teachers in Art, Physical Training and Romanised Malay. The Art and Physical Training classes were held in Johore Bahru and the Romanised Malay classes at eight centres.

122. Special classes for women were held in Johore Bahru. They included instruction in Art, Handwork, Kindergarten, Romanised Malay, Physical Training and Hygiene.

123. Cookery is, for the future, to be taught in all Girls' Schools. A commencement was made in Johore Bahru.

124. Three Mistresses specially qualified in Needlework, Handwork and Cookery were appointed for Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat respectively to direct and supervise the teaching of these subjects.

125. Hygiene was taught in all schools. In Johore Bahru, the lady Medical Officer directed and inspected the teaching in the Girls' Schools.

126. There was during 1928 no provision for games even for schools with playing fields. A special grant for games has been approved for 1929.

127. *Tamil Schools.*—All the Tamil Schools are Estate Schools. The Inspector of Tamil Schools paid three visits to every school during the year, two of the three visits being surprise inspections. The surprise inspections were an innovation and helped to eliminate many irregularities in the conduct of the schools.

128. Several new buildings were erected and by the end of the year all schools were supplied with essential furniture and equipment.

129. The progress achieved during the year was considerable and, while much remains to be done, the outlook is encouraging.

130. The Inspector of Tamil Schools had the assistance of teachers from the English Schools in the Annual Examinations. Two thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars and fifty cents was the amount paid in grants to Tamil Schools during 1928.

131. *Malay Religious Schools.*—At the express wish of His Highness the Sultan it was decided that the Education Department should undertake responsibility for the pay and discipline of the Religious School Teachers. The direction and control of the teaching remains vested in a Committee for Religious Schools.

132. The Visiting Teachers for Religious Schools was given the status and salary of a Special Grade (Malay Schools) Teacher.

X.—FORESTS

Exploration

133. In the Segamat District, between the river Palong and the Negri Sembilan boundary an area of 39,000 acres containing good commercial timber was selected for reservation as a Forest Reserve. In the Batu Pahat District an area of 77,000 acres, similarly rich in commercial timber was selected and reserved. In the Johore Bahru District exploration was made of Gunong Bekoh and its foot hills as well as a large area of undulating land in the same vicinity which contains good meranti and some chengal. There are no rivers in this area and roads, which will come with time, are necessary for economic exploitation. In the Kota Tinggi District where no reserve has as yet been constituted considerable exploration was made by the Conservator with useful results. An area rich in hard wood timber has been located and will be reserved.

Reserves

134. Demarcation of the mangrove reserve at Tanjong Pelepas, about 5,000 acres in area, was commenced and nearly finished. Settlement of the Labis reserve, 200,000 acres in area, is now complete. This was notified in July, 1923 but difficulty was experienced in fixing the western boundary. The Kluang extension of 77,000 acres to the Rengam reserve has also definitely been settled. The Benut mangrove reserve of 3,000 acres and an extension of 63,000 acres to the Mersing reserve were notified in December. The Panti reserve is still unsettled. The total area of land which has finally been constituted as reserved forest is 110,903 acres. In addition reservation of approximately 476,000 acres have been notified preliminarily and awaits final constitution.

135. Mangrove forests have been badly mutilated by uncontrolled felling prior to reservation. Increases in the senior staff which were approved during the year made closer supervision possible. Forest offences reported were 232 as compared with 112 in 1927.

Exploitation

136 For the last five years the total outturn of timber and fuel from reserved and unreserved forests has been, (in tons),—

1924	*1925*	*1926*	*1927*	*1928*
52,890	64,367	83,081	128,231	134,781

137. No new sawmills were started during the year.

138. A small increase is recorded in outturn of rotan, ataps and getah. The export of damar has fallen slightly.

Financial

139. Including export duty on forest produce the total revenue derived from forests was $291,304 as compared with $246,050 in 1927.

140. Expenditure on Forest Establishments was $78,699 compared with $61,539 in 1927.

XI.—GAME WARDEN

141. This department, which was instituted in 1925, consisted of a Game Warden, an Assistant Game Warden and twelve Rangers, stationed at Kluang. The expenditure amounted to $17,697. Nine elephants found destroying

crops and plantations were shot. Two man-eating tigers were shot by the Warden.

142. Fifty-four passes to destroy big game infesting estates were issued during the year. Twenty-three special passes for big game shooting were given in addition.

XII.—JUDICIAL

Supreme Court

143. Ninety-three criminal cases and 40 criminal appeals were registered. Four Criminal Assizes were held at Johore Bahru, four at Muar and four at Batu Pahat.

144. Two hundred and seventy-six civil suits, 31 civil appeals, 158 administration suits and 257 miscellaneous were registered.

145. The Court of Appeal sat on four occasions.

Magistrates' Courts

146. A compilation of the return of cases is given:—

	Criminal	*Civil*
Johore	4,297	569
Kota Tinggi	1,196	235
Kukup (including Benut) ...	842	59
Muar	3,641	960
Batu Pahat	1,746	733
Endau	282	38
Segamat	1,237	250
Kluang	1,014	79
	14,255	2,923

147. During the year new Law Courts were completed at Muar and Batu Pahat.

148. Convictions of Government subordinates on charges involving dishonesty in financial matters were regrettably numerous. The administration of restriction of rubber exports, an undertaking which was not easy of accomplishment under more developed systems of administration, strained almost to the breaking point the integrity of the none too well educated subordinate service of Johore.

149. Johore has a coast line almost as long as that of the Federated Malay States. It is closer to foreign trade centres

and to the free port of Singapore. It has few coast roads, for use by patrols, and many exits. In the circumstances the temptation to smuggle and to abet smuggling has been insistent to a degree which it is difficult to realise. Evil, in the shape of lowered morale, lives after Restriction.

150. Mr. JUSTICE REAY, Puisne Judge, Straits Settlements, continued to act as Judge during the year.

XIII.—LAND

151. The Revenue for 1927 and 1928 was as follows:—

	1927	*1928*
	$	$
Rents—		
Land Rents, Recurrent ...	2,170,588	2,220,422
Land Rents, Annual Licences ...	36,292	44,938
Mining Rents	11,306	10,434
Rents of Government Plantation	239	172
Licences—		
Gravel, Stone, etc. ...	2,127	4,252
Mining	50	60
Prospecting	5,621	5,728
Fees—		
Miscellaneous	8,304	5,663
Notices, Warrants, etc. ...	11,585	13,601
Registration of Titles, etc. ...	20,104	20,046
Survey and Demarcation ...	120,304	101,820
Total ...	2,386,520	2,427,136

	1927	*1928*
	$	$
Land Sales—		
Premium on Agricultural Land	1,125,309	1,021,593
Premium on Mining Land ...	7,910	9,610
Total ...	1,133,219	1,031,203

152. Other sums collected in 1927 and 1928 but not credited as land revenue were:—

Fees—

		$	$
Rubber Dealers Enactment	...	124,681	99,108
Burials Enactment ...	...	500	—
Mineral Ores Enactment	...	600	500
Sale of Boundary Marks	...	9,950	11,469
Sale of Plans ...	...	2,365	1,849
Miscellaneous ...	...	832	16,170
Total	...	138,928	129,096
Grand total	...	3,658,667	3,587,435

REGISTRATION

153. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown in the following table:—

LAND ENACTMENT

	1927	*1928*
Number of Grants registered ...	983	1,148
Number of transfers registered	1,297	984
Number of charges registered ...	737	844
Other transactions	1,179	1,268

MINING ENACTMENT

		1927	*1928*
Mining Leases issued	..	2	1
Mining Certificates issued	...	28	26
Prospecting Licences	...	62	44
Other transactions ...	...	18	24
Value of stamps affixed on instruments ...	...	$92,344	$119,320

154. In connection with the Mukim Registers and Surat Sementara under Land Rule 7 the following transactions were registered by collectors:—

		1927	*1928*
Mukim Registers ...	...	2,126	2,428
Surat Sementara ...	...	6,915	6,394
Miscellaneous transactions	...	2,415	1,418
Total	...	11,456	10,340

Mukim Registers

155. The system of registration by entry in Mukim Register has not yet reached the Districts of Endau and Kota Tinggi. In other Districts a satisfactory amount of work was done. The total number of new Extracts from the Register issued during the year was 4,561.

General

156. In Endau District the application books were open as usual, but in other Districts they remained closed throughout the year except for genuine "small holdings" applications for padi and other foodstuffs, and applications for the cultivation of West African Oil Palm.

157. The withdrawal of Rubber Restriction brought much relief to Land officers, who will now have more time to devote to the urgent work of settlement.

158. At the close of the year the Register of Foreign Companies showed that 139 such Companies were in operation in the State.

159. The total area of land alienated on the 1st January, 1929, was 1,103,629 acres. This includes a total area of 288,883 acres occupied under approved applications.

XIV.—MARINE

160. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all Ports of the State during the year was as follows:—

	Vessels entered		Vessels cleared	
	Number	*Tonnage*	*Number*	*Tonnage*
Ocean-going steamers ...	108	349,880	108	349,880
Coasting steamers ...	5,296	196,431	5,302	196,748
Sailing vessels ...	12,406	190,816	12,306	185,657

161. These figures show a total increase of 161,015 tons entered and 157,572 tons cleared as compared with 1927.

162. There was again a large increase in the number and tonnage of Japanese ocean-going steamers calling at Batu Pahat to load iron-ore. The total weight of ore so cleared was 584,588 tons.

163. The growth of the maritime trade of the State during the last five years is shown as follows:—

		Total tonnage entered	*Total tonnage cleared*
1924	...	401,878½ gross tons	403,245½ gross tons
1925	...	510,835 ,, ,,	511,928 ,, ,,
1926	...	544,670¼ ,, ,,	539,487¼ ,, ,,
1927	...	576,111½ ,, ,,	574,712½ ,, ,,
1928	...	737,127 ,, ,,	732,285 ,, ,,

Revenue

164. The total revenue received by the Marine Department from all sources during 1928 was $51,523.40 as compared with $50,570 in 1927.

Lights and Buoys

165. All lights and buoys were maintained in good condition.

166. The steel structure of the light beacon at Kuala Pontian Besar was renewed. The site for the new lighthouse on the East Coast at Tanjong Tenggaroh was located and cleared. It is ready for erection of the lighthouse structure as soon as the North-east monsoon is over.

General

167. There was a marked increase in the number of fishing licences issued, particularly at Batu Pahat and Johore Bahru.

168. Preliminary investigation was made of the silting which is taking place in the Johore River and in all the rivers which flow into the Straits of Tebrau.

169. Examination was made of the question of wharf extension at Muar, where better facilities are badly needed for effective handling of exports from and imports to that portion of the State which lies to the north of the Muar River.

XV.—MEDICAL

Vital Statistics

170. The estimated population (exclusive of immigrants and emigrants) for the year 1928 was 338,392.

Births

171. The number of births registered was 17,902 (9,221 males and 8,681 females) giving a birth-rate of 54.21 per mille compared with 50.35 per mille and 46.07 per mille for 1927 and 1926.

172. The highest birth-rate according to nationalities was 58.82 per mille amongst Eurasians, the Malays coming next with a ratio of 56.67 per mille.

173. The lowest birth-rate was amongst Europeans, the ratio being 14.00 per mille.

Deaths

174. The total number of deaths was 11,847 (7 781 males and 4,066 females) giving a death-rate of 35.87 per mille compared with 46.71 per mille and 39.44 per mille in 1927 and 1926.

175. The greatest number of deaths in any one month of the year was registered in May, 1,132, and the lowest in February, 836.

Infantile Mortality

176. The infantile mortality rate was 161.27 per mille compared with 255.76 per mille in 1927 and 213.26 per mille in 1926.

177. This is the lowest infantile mortality rate yet recorded in Johore.

Zymotic Diseases

Disease	*Cases*	*Deaths*
Plague	—	—
Cholera	—	—
Small-pox	1	—
Chicken-pox	58	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	10	8
Measles (including German measles)	49	—
Enteric Fever	50	12
Erysipelas	17	5
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica ...	2	2
Diphtheria	3	1

Special Diseases

178. *Malaria fever.*—Thirty-five thousand three hundred and fifty cases with 890 deaths. During 1927 there were 47,737 cases with 1,314 deaths. During 1926 there were 39,839 cases with 800 deaths.

179. *Ankylostomiasis.*—Eight thousand one hundred and sixty-five cases with 135 deaths. In 1927 there were 9,724 cases with 163 deaths.

180. *Beri-beri.*—One thousand five hundred and fourteen cases with 174 deaths. In 1927 there were 2,159 cases with 272 deaths.

181. *Dysentery.*—Two thousand eight hundred and sixty five cases with 386 deaths. In 1927 there were 4,257 cases with 243 deaths.

182. *Diarrhoea.*—Two thousand six hundred and seventeen cases with 88 deaths. In 1927 there were 4,257 cases with 243 deaths.

183. *Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*— Six hundred and eighty-three cases with 279 deaths. In 1927 there were 800 cases with 286 deaths.

184. *Pneumonia.*—One thousand four hundred and seventy-three cases with 530 deaths. In 1927 there were 639 cases with 304 deaths.

185. *Yaws.*—The total number of cases treated was 3,666.

Meteorological

186. The following observations were made at Government Hospitals:—

Johore Bahru (South)	...	...	111·69 inches
Kota Tinggi (South-east)	...	...	103·34 ,,
Kukup (South-west)	...	...	115·23 ,,
Batu Pahat (West)	...	...	100·08 ,,
Kluang (Central)	...	...	84·43 ,,
Mersing (East) ...	...	...	130·13 ,,
Muar (North-west)	...	...	110·86 ,,
Segamat (North)	...	...	77·31 ,,

187. *Temperature.*—The highest maximum temperature recorded was 96° F. at Kukup on 17th July, 1928.

188. The lowest maximum temperature recorded was 74° F. at Muar on 20th February, 1928.

189. The highest minimum temperature recorded was 87° F. at Tangkak on 24th February, 1928.

190. The lowest minimum temperature recorded was 66° F. at Kukup on 8th October, 1928.

191. *Vaccinations.*—The total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 21,157 compared with 22,812 in 1927.

Hospitals

192. The existing hospitals at Johore Bahru, Kukup, Kota Tinggi, Batu Pahat, Kluang, Mersing, Segamat, Tangkak and Muar were maintained.

193. Admissions were 28,900 compared with 32,147 in 1927. On 31st December, 1927 there were 1,469 patients remaining, and of the total 24,697 were discharged, 51 were transferred, 359 absconded, 2,314 died and 1,479 remained at the end of the year.

194. The percentage of death to the total treated was 8.

Out-Patients

195. The number of out-patients treated at the various stations was 37,802, the attendances being 78,192.

196. The figures for the year 1927 were 39,362 and 80,077.

Maternity Work

197. Maternity cases admitted to Government Hospitals were 486 as against 294 in 1927.

198. During the year 42 certified midwives were practising in the State and 10 probationers underwent training.

Infant Welfare Centre

199. An Infant Welfare Centre was opened early in the year. Two thousand two hundred and eighty-two visits were paid to mothers and infants at their own homes.

200. The total number of attendances at the Clinic cannot be given this year as the Centre is housed in the Government Out-door Dispensary and all the figures are included in the Out-door Dispensary Returns. Next year when the new Centre will be in occupation separate statistics will be available.

Mental Hospital

201. The number of patients remaining on 31st December, 1927 was 240, there were 119 admissions making a total of 359. Of these 44 were discharged, 1 was transferred, 2 absconded, 45 died and 267 (213 males and 54 females) remained at the close of the year.

Leper Asylum

202. There were 73 lepers in the Asylum at the end of 1927, and 9 females in the Singapore Leper Camp. Forty-eight males and 6 females were admitted during the year. Eleven males and 1 female died. Twenty-nine males absconded. Remaining on 31st December, 1928, males 76 and females 14 in Singapore.

Health Department

203. *Anti-Malaria Measures.*—The Anti-Malaria Board met once a month throughout the year. A considerable number of permanent works were carried out in Johore Bahru, smaller works were undertaken at Mersing, Batu Pahat and Segamat.

204. Oiling measures were carried out extensively during the year, a sum of $55,000 being spent on this service.

205. In addition to the works referred to above and carried out by Government a number of works of a permanent nature were undertaken and paid for by private land owners under orders issued by the Anti-Malaria Board.

Inspection of Schools

206. Three thousand one hundred and twenty school children were examined during the year.

Estates

207. The number of Estates (over 25 acres in area) in Johore is as follows:—

	No.	*Total Acreage*	*Acreage Planted*	*Labour Force*
100 acres and over	451	475,003	272,783	68,847
25 acres to 100 acres	903	43,186	36,025	—

208. The sick-rate and death-rate for Malaria amongst estate labourers still remains high but the abnormal conditions of the last two years do not persist and the figures for the year 1928 show a definite reduction.

	No. of Deaths	*Labour Force*	*Death-rate per mille*
1926	... 367	55,455	6·62
1927	... 542	68,847	7·87
1928	... 361	61,182	5·90

Financial

209. The expenditure on Personal Emoluments and Other Charges came to $867,087, compared with $777,765 in 1927. Revenue amounted to $73,967.

210. Of an extensive building programme approved for 1928 the most important services were an Infant Welfare Centre at Johore Bahru, a new Leper Asylum for 75 patients

and new first class Wards and Xray unit at the General Hospital, Johore Bahru.

XVI.—MILITARY

211. The total strength of the Forces at the end of the year was 608, being 48 short of the authorised strength. The signal section has increased to 14 and will be increased to 24 in 1929. The Sergeant Instructor (lent by the Singapore Garrison) reports that the work of this section is excellent.

212. Drills and instruction both at Headquarters and outstations were carried out according to the syllabus prepared by Lieutenant-Colonel B. A. THOMPSON, Military Adviser. Discipline continues to be satisfactory.

213. Health was good throughout the year. The hospital at Johore Bahru has now been placed under the direct supervision of the Principal Medical Officer: the appointment of Medical Officer to the Military Forces has ceased to exist.

214. By invitation of His Excellency the General Officer Commanding, Malaya, a Company of the Johore Military Forces took part in a tactical exercise at Tebrau on the 22nd July, with the Johore Volunteer Engineers and Johore Volunteer Forces.

215. Musketry was of its usual high standard. The Royal Johore Challenge Cup was won by the Johore Military Forces for the fifth successive year, sixteen teams competing for it. Teams represented the Johore Military Forces at five local rifle meetings as well as at Bisley.

216. A detachment of the Johore Military Forces, by invitation of His Excellency the General Officer Commanding, Malaya, took part in the Parade held at Singapore in honour of His Majesty the King's Birthday.

217. Considerable progress was made with the Lewis Gun.

218. The Johore Volunteer Forces were maintained at their full strength of 400 men. There are contingents at Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat and Mersing, and the report of their progress is generally satisfactory. At Batu Pahat and Mersing the musketry shows particular promise.

JOHORE VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS

219. The strength of the unit was 226 all ranks as compared with 261 in 1927. This was the first year in which the unit trained as Engineers.

220. The percentage of Volunteers classified as efficient was 73·58. The number of men firing their musketry course

was 129 as compared with 128 in 1927. The standard reached was about the same.

221. The total expenditure was $45,345 or about $200 per Volunteer.

XVII.—MINES

222. The Mines Department consists of a Warden of Mines, an Inspector and two Overseers.

223. The expenditure for the year amounted to $17,502 against an estimate of $17,803 and an expenditure of $17,105 in 1927.

224. The total revenue derived from mining (including premia and rents) amounted to $547,277 against $428,603 in 1927, an increase of $118,674.

225. Details are as follows:—

		1927	*1928*
Export duty on—		$	$
(i) Tin-ore	... ...	220,928	197,643
(ii) Iron-ore	... ...	181,364	322,318
(iii) China Clay	...	824	985
Premia on Leases	...	7,910	9,610
Rents on Leases	...	11,306	10,433
Licences—			
(i) Prospecting	...	5,621	5,728
(ii) Ore Buyers	...	600	500
(iii) Individual	...	50	60
		428,603	547,277

226. Minerals to the value of $5,342,295 were exported and paid $520,945 in duty: an increase of $923,114 in value and $117,829 in duty.

227. *Tin Ore.*—Eighteen thousand four hundred and twenty-four pikuls were exported against 16,374 pikuls in 1927—an increase of 2,050 pikuls.

228. *Iron Ore.*—Six hundred and forty-four thousand six hundred and thirty-five tons of haematite were exported against 409,241 tons: an increase of 235,394.

229. *China Clay.*—Nine hundred and eighty-five tons were exported against 824, an increase of 161 tons.

230. Labour was fairly plentiful: there was an increase of 1,190 in the total labour force: 206 in the iron mines, 984 in the tin mines.

231. The total labour force employed amounted to 4,431 persons. Machinery of 731½ H.P. was in use—the nett result being a labour force and machinery equivalent to 10,683 units.

232. Details are—

(i) Open Cast Mines	4,378
Lampan	453
Under ground	—
(ii) Working on Tribute	2,703
,, ,, Wages	680
,, ,, Contract	1,448
(iii) Working in Tin Mines	3,320
,, ,, Iron Mines	1,495
,, ,, China Clay	16

233. Gravel pump installations are in use at Jemaluang: suction dredges in the Tingkil valley: compressed air plant in the iron mines.

234. Eleven thousand eight hundred and seventy acres were held under mining title or approved application at the end of the year.

235. Forty-three Prospecting licences covering 33,950 acres were issued. Prospecting results were, generally, disappointing.

XVIII.—POLICE

236. The strength of the Force was on the 31st December, 1,074 all ranks, the approved establishment being 1,117.

237. At the close of the year there were 65 Police Stations, of which 12 are headquarters of Police Districts. The new Police Headquarters Office at Johore Bahru was occupied in January. New Police Stations and barracks were completed at Sungei Buntu and Parit Lahak. Additional barracks were in course of construction at Johore Bahru at the close of the year. Telephone extensions were effected to six stations hitherto unconnected.

Recruitment and Discipline

238. During the year 122 Malays and 9 Sikhs were enlisted. There were 221 Malay and 19 Sikh applicants.

239. Discipline remained unsatisfactory, there being 1,032 offences against 1,022 in 1927, 491 being cases of absence from duty.

Health

240. Three hundred and eighteen members of the force were admitted to Hospital and 3,880 were treated as out-patients. There were 7 deaths. Sixteen men were discharged as medically unfit.

Crime

241. The total number of offences of all kinds reported was 12,271 compared with 14,954 in 1927 and 13,225 in 1926.

242. The following table shows the main headings of crime for the past three years:—

	1926	*1927*	*1928*
Murder and Homicide ...	50	69	54
Gang-robbery	14	17	24
Robbery	26	78	73
House-breaking ...	74	94	84
Thefts (over $100) ...	174	164	121
Counterfeit coin and Stamps	—	10	8
Unlawful Societies ...	14	4	26

243. Unlawful Societies remain a serious menace. One hundred and fifty-six persons were banished from the State as compared with 126 in 1927. Eighty-two Chinese and 8 of other nationalities were repatriated as vagrants.

Firearms

244. Three thousand three hundred and seventy-three firearms were registered against 3,639 in 1927.

Weights and Measures

245. Eleven thousand two hundred and fifty-five weights and measures were verified by the Police Department, the work being under the control of a Malay Inspector.

Motor Cars and Drivers

246. The registration of Traction Engines and Motor Cars is in the hands of the Town Boards at Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat, Mersing and Segamat. The Chief Police Officers at Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat continued to license drivers under the Enactment. Fourteen certificates were cancelled by the Licensing Officers and 23 were suspended for varying periods.

Noxious Animals

247. Seven tigers, 1 leopard and 41 crocodiles were destroyed and handed over to the Police. The total number of persons reported killed by noxious animals was 39, being 24 by tigers, 10 by crocodiles, 2 by snakes, nil by elephants and 3 by buffaloes.

Expenditure

248. The expenditure was $734,952 compared with $690,284 in 1927.

XIX.—POST OFFICE

249. A comparison of the business done during the past three years is as follows:—

	1926	*1927*	*1928*
Letters, papers and parcels received	4,613,572	4,200,067	4,335,873
Letters, papers and parcels despatched	3,117,096	2,800,466	2,595,971
Value of Money Orders issued	$875,939	$872,940	$821,580
Value of Money Orders paid	$212,842	$235,644	$242,212

250. The revenue was $262,415 and the expenditure $169,914.

Telegraphs and Telephones

251. The total wire mileage under control of the Chief Telegraph Engineer and maintained by the Johore Government is 1,641 miles and 60 chains. At the end of 1926 the mileage was 822. It has been doubled in two years.

252. Twenty-eight telephone exchanges were maintained during the year with 502 miles of pole line.

XX.—PRISONS

Prison Population

253. Admissions to the two State Prisons, Johore Bahru and Muar totalled 1,598 as against 1,774 in 1927.

254. The daily average numbers for 1927 and 1928 are shown in the following table:—

	1927		1928	
	Johore Bahru	*Muar*	*Johore Bahru*	*Muar*
Civil Prisoners ...	11·30	14·13	17·04	23·94
Convicted Prisoners	383·58	143·39	416·12	143·94

255. Convicted Prisoners in the State Prisons numbered as follows:—

	Johore Bahru	*Muar*
Remaining on 1st January, 1928	367	118
Admitted during 1928 ...	1,079	519
Total ...	1,446	637
Released during 1928 ...	1,073	469
Transferred	4	54
Escaped	1	—
Died	12	—
Executed	5	—
Remaining on 31st December, 1928	351	114
Total ...	1,446	637

256. Classification of Prisoners on 31st December, 1928.

	Johore Baru	*Muar*	*Total*
Long Sentence ...	153	—	153
Short Sentence ...	198	114	312
Prisoners on Remand ...	20	15	35
Awaiting Banishment ...	23	7	30
Detained during His Highness's Pleasure ...	2	—	2
Total ...	396	136	532

Health

257. There were 15 deaths in the Prison Hospital at Johore Bahru.

258. The average daily number in hospital was—

Johore Bahru	17·79
Muar	5·48

Discipline

259. Two hundred and thirty-three offences by prisoners were dealt with and thirteen floggings were inflicted. There were no serious disorders in either prison.

Labour

260. At Johore Bahru an average of 153·91 prisoners was engaged by the Public Works Department on extramural labour, including extensive reclamation operations at Sungei Chat.

261. Prisoners undergoing hard labour were also employed in baking, carpentering, chick-making, tailoring, husk-beating, making of baskets, rattan chairs and coir-mats, laundry work and cooking inside the prison.

262. At Muar the daily average number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 64.43. Useful work was done for the Public Works Department and a large amount of stone was broken for road metal.

Recidivism

263. Of the prisoners admitted during the year 35 had one, 6 two and 4 three or more previous convictions.

Executions

264. Five executions were carried out at Johore Bahru.

Staff

265. The European Staff at Johore Bahru was maintained at full strength and included, in addition to the Inspector of Prisons, the Gaoler and four Warders.

266. The Gaol in Muar was in charge of the Assistant Adviser as District Superintendent and an European Gaoler and a Warder.

Expenditure

267. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Johore Bahru Prison amounted to $167,104.52 against $165,311 in 1927. The expenditure at Muar was $57,873.33 against $56,354 in 1927.

Revenue

268. A sum of $9,995.71 was received from the laundry, bakery and workshops at Johore Bahru, and $330.67 was collected at Muar.

Vagrant Wards

269. The two State Prisons at Johore Bahru and Muar are also vagrant wards under the Vagrancy Enactment, 1921. Ninety-five vagrants were admitted and nine remained at the end of the year. Of the vagrants admitted 89.36 per cent were Chinese.

General

270. The number of Malays convicted (in the two prisons) has decreased from 386 in 1927 to 160 in 1928. The number of Javanese and Sumatrans has decreased from 134 to 76. The reason is the cessation of rubber smuggling due to the abandonment of restriction of rubber exports.

271. The number of Chinese convicted has increased from 1,046 in 1927 to 1,185 in 1928.

XXI.—PUBLIC WORKS

272. The provision and expenditure during the year were—

				$
Provision	...	...	...	9,868,230
Expenditure	...	...	...	7,506,474

273. The expenditure exceeded that of 1927 by $607,296. The cost of supervision was 6.18 per cent of the total expenditure.

Works and Buildings

274. The expenditure was as follows:—

			$
Annually Recurrent	...	...	219,727
Special Services	...	...	2,604,056

275. Under Special Services anti-malarial work was carried out in the Johore Bahru, Endau and Batu Pahat Districts at a cost of $44,864.

276. River clearing was continued on the Tiram and Senggarang Rivers, $29,688 being spent. On the Tiram River a snagging barge is used.

277. In the Johore Bahru District $977,076 was expended under this heading. The new Supreme Court Building was nearly completed at the end of December, $125,000 having

been spent thereon during the year. Good progress was also made with construction of the Leper Asylum on which a sum of $114,150 was spent during the year. Among completed works were six quarters for schoolmasters, barrack buildings for Police, Hospital Dressers and Firemen, five permanent cooly lines and one quarters for a European officer. Construction of the new Johore Civil Service Club building was commenced.

278. In the Muar District some progress was made in re-construction of the Mosque at Bandar Maharani. The English School was enlarged, by addition of a new wing, at a cost of $38,059. The new Law Courts were completed, the total cost being $113,270. A new Rest House was completed and opened in April. Hospital buildings completed included two sets of quarters for Assistant Surgeons, quarters for fourteen attendants and wards with accommodation for fifty-two patients. Barracks for Artisans, two large cooly lines and new abattoirs were built for the Town Board. Other buildings finished were one quarters for European officer, three sets of quarters for Malay officers and six sets of semi-detached quarters for subordinates.

279. The total expenditure on Special Services, Works and Buildings in the Muar District was slightly in excess of $800,000.

280. In the Batu Pahat District a total sum of $329,607 was expended on similar Services, the principal items being a reinforced concrete wharf, a Court house, 18 terrace houses for subordinates, two Vernacular Schools and a Maternity Ward.

281. In the Segamat District $133,549 was spent. The most important buildings were a Police Station and quarters at Buloh Kasap and six sets of quarters for subordinates.

282. At Kota Tinggi Hospital a 16 bed ward and 10 attendants quarters were completed. New Police Stations and quarters were built at Telok Romania and Bekok and a new Public Works Office at Mersing.

Roads, Streets and Bridges

283. The provision and expenditure for the year was as follows:—

Annually Recurrent		Special Services	
Provision	*Expenditure*	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
$	$	$	$
1,024,000	1,011,070	2,059,098	1,748,146

Annually Recurrent

284. The mileage of Roads upkept during the year was as under:—

	Town		Country	
	Main	*Approach Roads and Back Lanes*	*Metalled*	*Nature*
Johore Bahru	44·67	12·18	94·83	—
Muar ...	18·60	9·25	126·52	3·42
Segamat ...	5·45	2·21	80·87	—
Batu Pahat ...	10·75	4·31	77·52	3·50
Kluang ...	5·05	1·00	95·12	2·00
Mersing ...	3·75	1·75	39·00	27·50
Kota Tinggi	3·68	8·20	43·14	1·85
Total ...	91·95	38·90	557·00	38·27

285. The total cost of maintaining these roads was $935,488 or $1,361 a mile.

SPECIAL SERVICES

Road Extension Scheme

286. During the year 18½ miles were completed, making a total of 313¼ miles built under this scheme at the end of 1928.

287. The original scheme proposed by the Government of this State in agreement with the Federated Malay States Government included roads from Renchong to Labis and from Mersing to Endau. The agreement was varied in 1923 and for the roads mentioned were substituted the Gunong Pulai—Pontian Kechil and Yong Peng-Paloh roads.

288. On two roads only, comprised in this scheme, was constructional work still in progress at the end of the year, the Ayer Hitam—Muar Road and the Gunong Pulai—Pontian Kechil Road. Both of these roads are nearing completion. To the end of 1928 a total sum of $5,668,052 had been expended under this scheme.

New Roads

289. The expenditure was $403,583 as compared with $347,650 in 1927.

290. *Muar District.*—Progress was made with the Muar-Labis, Lubok Kedondong and Parit Jawa—Ayer Hitam

Roads. Total construction and metalling completed was three miles.

291. *Batu Pahat District.*—The road from Senggarang was completed as far as Benut and o ıed to light traffic.

292. *Segamat District.*—Work was done for resurfacing and strengthening the Tenang-Labis Road. On the Yong Peng—Labis Road (26 miles) earthwork was completed to the tenth mile from Labis with metalling, bridges and culverts to the fourth mile.

293. *Kota Tinggi District.*—On the Plentong-Masai Road three miles of earthwork and three-and-a-half miles of metalling were completed. This road should be completed in 1929.

General

294. A sum just short of $30,000 was spent on drainage of the Muar Town Board area. There is room for considerable and remunerative expenditure on drainage of the west coastal area. A great deal has been done in this direction both by immigrant settlers and by the Government. It is clear however that for the purpose of ensuring effective cultivation of certain fertile areas of wide extent the construction of a few major drains is expedient. In one area work has been started and further schemes are being considered. The installation of tidal gates on main outlets has been taken in hand.

295. The road mileage treated with bitumen in some form or another, now exceeds 150 miles, or about 22% of the metalled mileage. Good progress was made on the Johore Bahru—Batu Pahat Road during the year. Over this section machine mixed asphalt macadam is used.

296. On replacement of temporary by permanent bridges a total sum of $75,895 was expended.

297. A reinforced concrete bridge over the Kesang River was completed at a cost of $52,000. Work on similar bridges at Pontian Kechil and Labis was commenced.

298. Three new crushing plants were installed and put into operation.

299. Good progress was made with the laying of the 12″ trunk main at Johore Bahru, the work being practically complete at the end of the year. The 12″ and 9″ supply mains from the Singapore supply main have also been laid.

300. The Muar improvement scheme was partially finished at the end of the year. The new covered reservoir at Bukit Treh, holding 850,000 gallons and costing $77,000 was completed. The new concrete dam at Pengkalan Bukit was completed at a cost of $75,000.

301. At Batu Pahat $10,000 was spent on improvements to the water supply. A small pumping scheme with Jewell Filter was completed for Buloh Kasap at a cost of $21,166.

302. Progress was made with the new Electric Power Stations at Johore Bahru and Muar. It was not found possible to complete either of these during the year owing to unavoidable delays. The old electric supply is not now sufficient for the needs of Johore Bahru. Restrictions on use were necessary throughout the year. The accounts show a profit of $6,470 on the year's working.

XXII.—STATE RAILWAY

303. The Johore State Railway, which extends from Johore Bahru in the South to Gemas in the North where connection is made with the Federated Malay States Railways, was constructed by the Federated Malay States Railways at the expense of the Johore Government at a cost, including rolling stock, of $11,676,310.

304. The railway was leased to the Federated Malay States Government for 21 years from the 1st January, 1912, at the following annual rental:—

	$
For each of the years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916 a rent of	110,000
For each of the years 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921 a rent of	220,000
For each of the years 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925 a rent of	357,000
For each of the years 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932 a rent of	470,000

305. On 30th June, 1919, a contract was entered into by the Crown Agents for the Colonies on behalf of the Federated Malay States Government with Messrs. TOPHAM JONES & RAILTON for the construction of a causeway across the Straits between Johore Bahru and Woodlands to carry two tracks of railway and a 26 foot roadway. Work was commenced towards the end of 1919 and the causeway was opened for goods trains on the 17th September, 1923, and for passenger trains on the 1st October, 1923, replacing the passenger and wagon ferries. On the Johore side is a lock through which small vessels may pass, a rolling lift bridge

306. The total mileage of the Johore State Railway on the 31st December, 1928, was as follows:—

Running Lines						Sidings reduced to single track		Total of single track including sidings		Year 1927 Total of single track including sidings	
Length of Road single Track		Second Track		Total miles reduced to single track							
M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.
120	73	4	76	125	69	7	62	133	51	132	58

307. During the year under review a new Station Building and additional goods accommodation were provided at Rengam. Twenty-one units subordinate staff and forty-six units menial staff quarters were built. New Station Buildings at Johore Bahru, Kluang and Kempas are approved for erection.

308. The Railway is worked throughout on the Electric Train Tablet system. At the end of 1928 there were 19 permanent stations and four flag stations. An excellent service is maintained. No difficulty was experienced in prompt removal for export of the surplus stocks of rubber which were liberated when restriction of rubber exports ceased.

XXIII.—SURVEYS

309. The average effective strength of the staff throughout the year was 82 including the Superintendent and nine European Surveyors.

310. The total expenditure of the Survey Department was $305,612 as compared with $266,665 in 1927. The total revenue was $114,762. A total area of 72,486 acres was surveyed in 8,991 lots. The average cost was 81 cents a chain.

311. Documents of title sent to Land Offices for issue were 1,530 duplicate titles and 4,256 mukim extracts.

312. At the end of the year there were with the Survey Office unsatisfied requisitions for survey of 176,734 acres in 24,906 lots.

313. Effort was concentrated on the survey of small holdings. As a result of the heavy arrears of work awaiting survey re-settlement has been found in many cases to be necessary.

314. Ten Assistant Surveyors and apprentices attended the camp organised at Port Dickson by the Surveyor-General, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, for a refresher course in February. Three senior officers attended as instructors.

315. The main need of the Department is an increased subordinate field staff. Very considerable progress was made in recruitment and training during the year but there is a great deal of spade work still to be done before adequacy is reached. It is worthy of note that there now appears amongst the staff a distinct leaning towards field work rather than office work. This is a healthy sign. A revised scheme for subordinate officers, based on the Federated Malay States Scheme, was prepared and approved. It comes into force from the 1st January, 1929.

316. A scheme for preliminary demarcation of small holdings was prepared after consultation with Mr. J. DEWAR, Assistant Surveyor-General, Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements, and before the end of the year eight Malay subordinate officers were employed thereon in the field. It is hoped by this means to accelerate the mapping of small holdings occupied without title. The area of land so occupied in Johore is not less than 250,000 acres.

XXIV.—TOWN BOARDS

JOHORE BAHRU

317. This Board is in charge of the townships of Johore Bahru, Tebrau, Rengam, Kluang, Scudai, Paloh and Sedenak, and of the villages of Bekok, Layang-Layang, Mengkibol and Senai, which have been declared Town Board areas under section 50 of the Enactment. The by-laws made applicable to these areas are those which concern building and conservancy. No revenue was collected from these villages.

318. The total revenue collected by the Board was $389,998 compared with $341,543 in 1927.

319. Expenditure was $164,429 as against $191,326 in 1927.

320. The Fire Brigade was called out on three occasions only to deal with small outbreaks of fire. Expenditure on the Brigade was $16,618 as compared with $17,044 in 1927.

KOTA TINGGI

321. The revenue in 1928 was $23,181 against $22,351 in 1927. A great deal of reclamation work was done during the year within the Town Board area. Some further work remains to be done. The flooding of the village has been further relieved by river clearing.

MUAR

322. The Muar Board is in charge of the townships of Bandar Maharani, Panchor, Tangkak, Parit Jawa, Sungei

Idrus and Bukit Pasir, and supervises sanitary work in the villages of Serom, Parit Bakar, Sungei Renchong, Tanjong Agas, Bukit Kangka, Sagil Luar, Bekoh, Gersek and Simpang Jeram.

323. The revenue was $313,163 in 1928 compared with $267,563 in 1927, $92,350 being collected on account of licences for motor vehicles.

Batu Pahat

324. This Board is in charge of the townships of Bandar Penggaram (Batu Pahat) and Senggarang and supervises sanitary work in the villages of Benut, Rengit, Parit Kemang, Semrah, Pesrai, Yong Peng, Sri Gading and Hup Choon Kang.

325. The revenue was $196,274 compared with $153,618 in 1927. Taxes on motor vehicles accounted for $8,379 of this increase.

Endau

326. This Board is in charge of the townships of Mersing and Jemaluang. The revenue for 1928 was $22,162. Revenue from taxes on motor vehicles amounted to $6,125. The figures for 1927 were $19,356 and $4,244.

Segamat

327. This Board was at the beginning of the year in charge of the townships of Segamat, Batu Anam, Buloh Kasap and Labis and (under section 50 of the Enactment) of Kampong Gunting, Jabi, Jementah and Kampong Jalan Genuang. Segamat and Labis show signs of great expansion. The Segamat water supply was completed during the year and considerable progress was made with the supply for Buloh Kasap.

328. The revenue was $62,901 compared with $45,733 in 1927. House and Land Assessment were collected at Segamat and Batu Anam only. Taxes on motor vehicles amounted to $21,876.

XXV.—VETERINARY

329. This Department was in charge of His Highness Tungku Abu Bakar with Veterinary Inspectors at Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat. In the out-stations the Assistant Surgeons are in charge of Veterinary work.

330. An outbreak of rinderpest occurred at Segamat and Tangkak, 227 cattle being affected 199 of which died. There was a mild outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease at Muar among imported cattle in the quarantine station.

331. Careful attention is given to meat inspection. All animals slaughtered for human consumption are inspected before and after slaughter. A new abattoir for pigs was completed at Johore Bahru and taken into use.

332. Dairy animals and their sheds are inspected regularly and are in satisfactory and improving condition. No dairies are allowed inside Town Board limits.

333. The total number of animals imported and exported was as follows:—

	Horses	*Oxen*	*Sheep and goats*	*Swine*
Import ...	4	1,540	1,982	16,530
Export ...	4	87	65	3,613

XXVI.—STAFF

334. MALAY STAFF

Dato ISMAIL BIN BACHOK was appointed State Secretary of the State of Johore from 1st January, 1928.

Dato MUSTAPHA BIN JA'AFAR was appointed Mentri Besar from 17th September, 1928.

Ungku ALI BIN ABDULLAH succeeded Ungku OMAR BIN AHMAD as President of the Religious Department on the 1st August, 1928.

Ungku MOHAMED SALLEH BIN MAHAMOOD succeeded Ungku ALI BIN ABDULLAH as State Commissioner, Endau, on the 1st August, 1928.

335. The following Malay Officers retired in the course of the year:—

Ungku OMAR BIN AHMAD, President of the Religious Department.

Inche ABDUL GHAFFAR BIN ARSHAD, Magistrate, Batu Pahat.

336. EUROPEAN STAFF

Mr. G. T. HOLFORD succeeded Mr. F. C. MARSHALL as Warden of Mines in July.

Mr. N. F. H. MATHER, M.C.S., assumed duty as Assistant Adviser, Segamat, on the 15th May, taking over from Mr. D. WILLS, M.C.S., who had been acting temporarily since the departure on leave of Mr. W. S. EBDEN, M.C.S., on the 21st March.

Mr. H. W. WOOLLEY of the Malayan Forest Service succeeded Mr. J. R. N. CHARTER as Conservator of Forests in March.

JOHORE BAHRU,
21st April, 1929.

G. E. SHAW,
General Adviser, Johore.

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX *A*

Statement of Assets and Liabilities on 31st December, 1928, with corresponding figures for 1927

LIABILITIES	31st Dec., 1927	31st Dec., 1928
	$ c.	$ c.
Deposits	5,660,984 09	1,737,892 40
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	7,704,199 28	9,369,428 64
Toh Ah Boon Education Fund ...	20,789 14	...
Suspense	46,270 66	30,616 61
Surplus	20,826,057 84	25,078,661 72
Total ...	34,258,301 01	36,216,599 37

ASSETS		31st Dec., 1927	31st Dec., 1928
		$ c.	$ c.
Cash in Treasuries at Bank and with Crown Agents		6,055,286 04	4,908,154 99
Cash in Transit		101,711 01	223,547 03
INVESTMENTS (at cost):—	$ c.		
Sterling Securities ...	12,877,502 70	19,323,928 47	20,425,057 71
S. S. Government and Municipal Sterling Securities ...	1,047,555 01		
Fixed Deposits ...	6,500,000 00		
INVESTMENTS SPECIFIC FUNDS (at cost):—			
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund		7,704,199 28	9,369,428 64
Toh Ah Boon Fund		20,789 14	...
Due by other Governments ...		137,973 70	123,105 53
Stock of Chandu		58,614 23	33,850 01
Advances		154,671 64	130,806 34
Loans		107,652 50	145,506 26
Suspense (Temporary Investment) ...		593,475 00	857,142 86
Total ...		34,258,301 01	36,216,599 37

APPENDIX B

Comparative Statement of Actual Revenue for 1927 and 1928

Head of Revenue	Actual 1927	Actual 1928	Increase	Decrease
	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue ...	2,380,293	2,444,690	64 397	...
Forest Revenue ..	152,435	176,812	24,377	...
Customs	5,905,439	8,846,787	2,941,348	...
Licences, Excise etc. ...	6,113,477	5,052,533	...	1,060,944
Fees of Court etc. ..	224,355	278,953	54,598	...
Posts and Telegraphs ...	238,299	252,238	13,939	...
Railways	470,000	587,500	117,500	...
Port and Harbour Dues ...	42,046	43,316	1,270	...
Interest	719,292	932,012	212,720	...
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	17,972	52,832	34,860	...
Municipal	838,516	1,000,593	162,077	...
Land Sales	1,136,899	1,029,811	...	107,088
Total ...	18,239,023	20,698,077	3,627,086	1,168,032

APPENDIX C

Comparative Statement of Actual Expenditure for 1927 and 1928

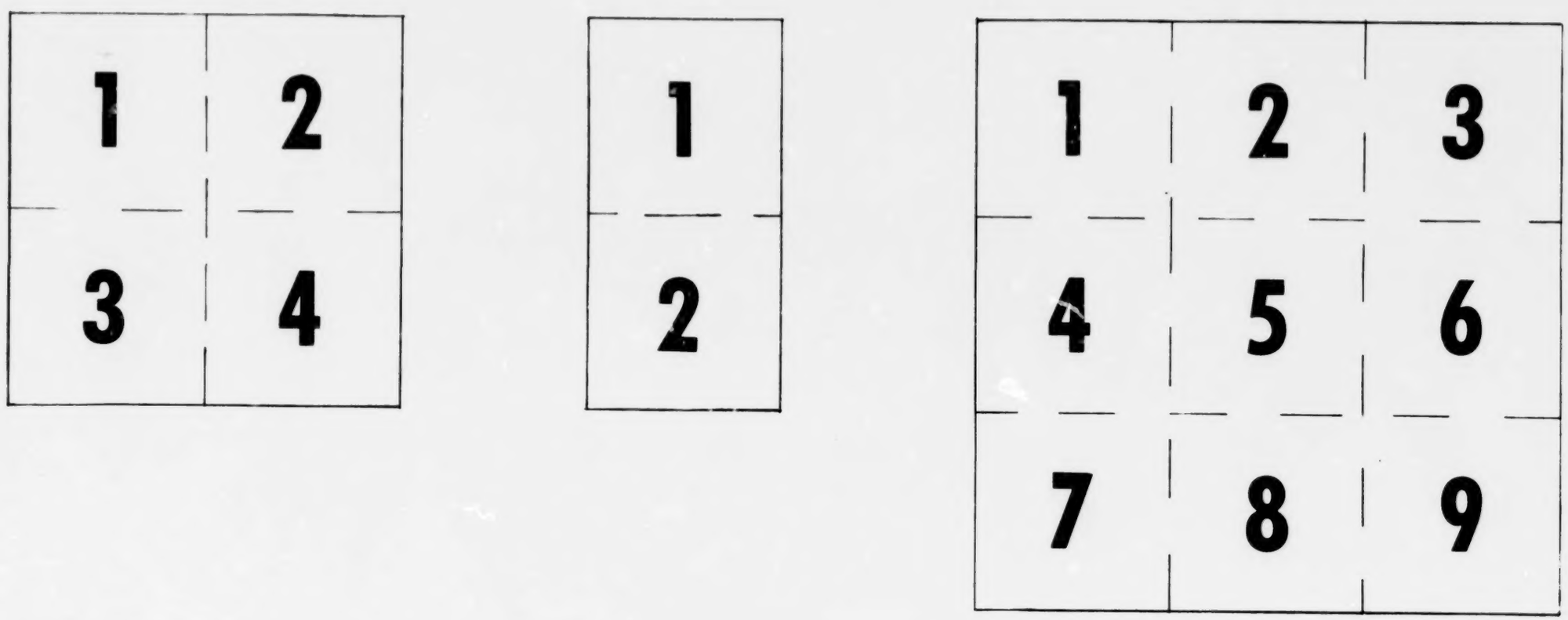
Head of Expenditure	Actual 1927	Actual 1928	Increase	Decrease
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Pensions ...	344,096 63	352,346 28	8,249 65	...
Personal Emoluments ...	3,836,076 82	4,183,274 28	347,197 46	...
Other Charges ...	2,727,269 62	3 008,511 55	281,241 93	...
Transport ...	41,968 07	50,777 23	8,809 16	...
Opium Reserve Fund ...	1,249,998 00	1,249,998 93	93	...
Miscellaneous ...	575,562 19	436,458 01	...	139,104 18
Purchase of Land	161,838 58	206,594 41	44,755 83	...
Public Works (A. R.) ...	1,635,458 34	1,737,984 30	102,525 96	...
Public Works (S. S.) ...	4,776,205 24	5,219,527 91	443,322 67	...
Total ...	15,348,473 49	16,445,472 90	1,236,103 59	139,104 18

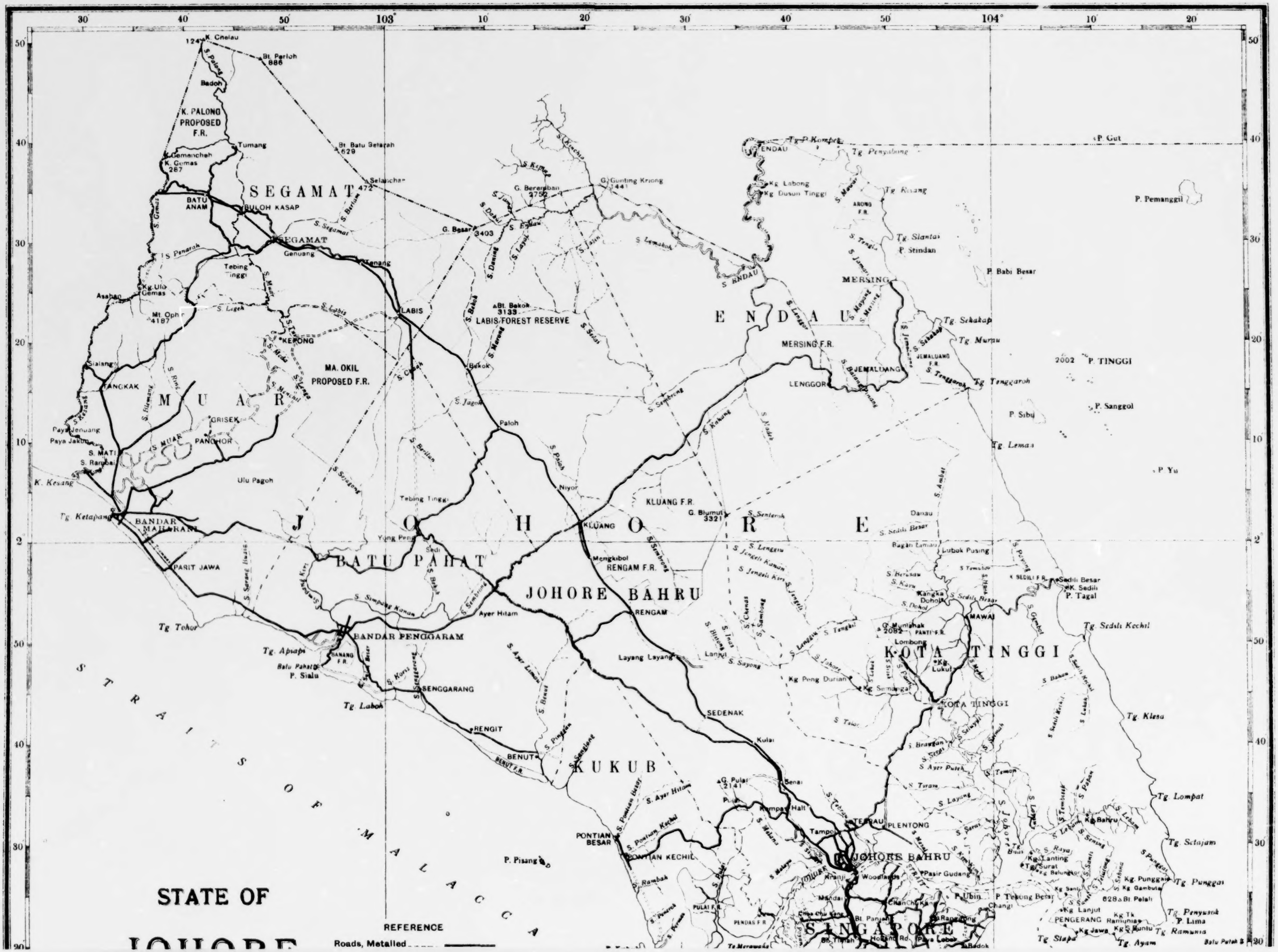
APPENDIX *D*.

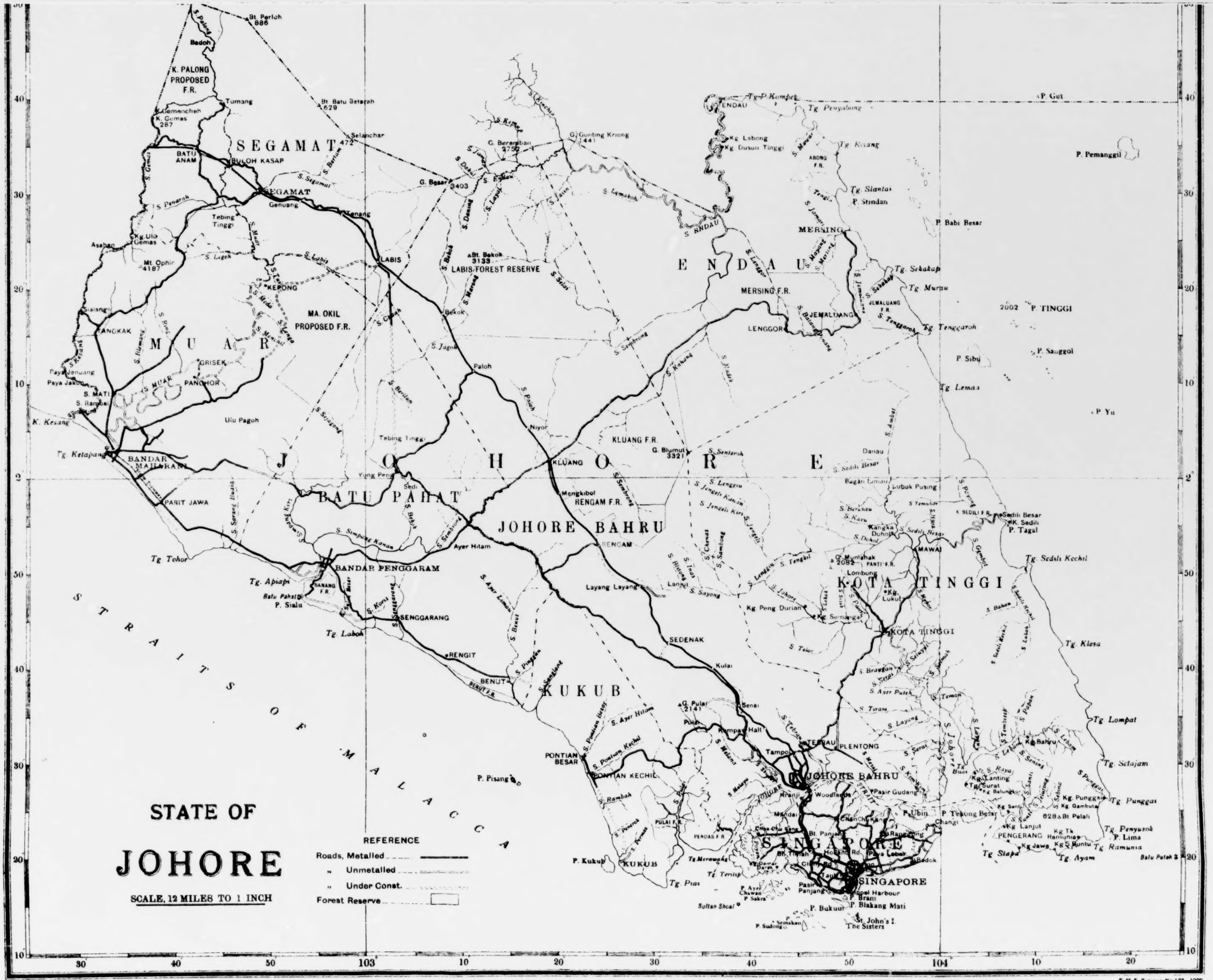
Statistical Return of Progress, 1924 - 1928

		Revenue	*Expenditure*
		$	$
1924	...	10,947,960	8,095,276
1925	...	15,884,592	9,780,322
1926	...	18,781,565	18,099,232
1927	...	18,239,023	15,348,473
1928	...	20,698,077	16,445,473

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.




STATE OF
JOHORE
REFERENCE
Roads, Metalled
SEGAMAT
MUAR
JOHORE
BATU PAHAT
JOHORE BAHRU
ENDAU
MERSING
KOTA TINGGI
KUKUB
SINGAPORE
STRAITS OF MALACCA
K. PALONG PROPOSED F.R.
MA. OKIL PROPOSED F.R.
LABIS FOREST RESERVE
BATU ANAM
BULOH KASAP
LABIS
KEPONG
TANGKAK
GRISEK
PANCHOR
BANDAR MAILAKAN
PARIT JAWA
BANDAR PENGGARAM
SENGGARANG
RENGIT
BENUT
PONTIAN BESAR
PONTIAN KECHIL
KLUANG
RENGAM F.R.
RENGAM
SEDENAK
TEBRAU
PLENTONG
MERSING F.R.
LENGGOR
JEMALUANG
KLUANG F.R.
MAWAI
KOTA TINGGI
P. TINGGI
P. Pemanggil
P. Babi Besar
P. Sanggol
P. Sibu
P. Yu
P. Tagal
P. Lima
P. Pisang
P. Sialu
P. Ubin
P. Tebong Besar
P. Gut
Tg. Lemas
Tg. Sekakap
Tg. Murau
Tg. Tenggaroh
Tg. Penyabong
Tg. Kesang
Tg. Slantai
Tg. Sedili Kechil
Tg. Klasa
Tg. Lompat
Tg. Sebajam
Tg. Punggai
Tg. Penyusuk
Tg. Ramunia
Tg. Siapa
Tg. Ayam
Tg. Tohor
Tg. Apupi
Tg. Laboh
Tg. Ketapang
K. Kesang
K. Chelau
Bt. Perloh 886
Bt. Batu Betarah 629
Selaichar 472
G. Berembun 2752
G. Gunting Kriong 1441
G. Besar 3403
Bt. Bekok 3133
G. Blumut 3321
G. Pulai 2141
G. Muntahak 2082
Mt. Ophir 4187
Kg. Ulu Gemas
Kg. Labong
Kg. Dusun Tinggi
Kg. Peng Durian
Kg. Semangai
Kg. Lukut
Kg. Bahru
Kg. Punggai
Kg. Gambuta
Kg. Lanjut
Kg. Jawa
Kg. Lanting
Kg. Surat
Kg. Belumor
Kg. Santi
Kg. Tk. Ramunia
Kg. S. Puntu
Kg. Jawa
Kg. Pasir Gudang
Kg. Ranggong
Kangka Dohol
Lubok Pusing
Bagan Lamau
Danau
Sedili Besar
K. Sedili
Sedili Nisar
Sedili Kechil
Sedili Kirai
Sedili Besar
Bt. Pelali 628
Bt. Pantai
Bt. Timah
Hotang Rd.
Pasir Laboh
Bedok
Changi
Chanchu Kang
Woodlands
Mandai
Kranji
Tampoi
Senai
Kempas Halt
Kulai
Layang Layang
Lanai
Niyor
Paloh
Bekok
Tebing Tinggi
Yong Peng
Sedi
Ayer Hitam
Genuang
Tenang
Tumang
Tebing Tinggi
Asahan
Sialang
Paya Jenuang
Paya Jakun
S. MATI
S. Rambai
Ulu Pagoh
Mengkibol
Badoh
K. Gemancheh
K. Gemas 287
Bt. Batu Betarah
Pulai F.R.
Pendas F.R.
Panti F.R.
Arong F.R.
Jemaluang F.R.
Sekakap F.R.
Sedili F.R.
Benut F.R.
Banang F.R.
Te Merawada


STATE OF
JOHORE
SCALE, 12 MILES TO 1 INCH
REFERENCE
Roads, Metalled
" Unmetalled
" Under Const.
Forest Reserve
STRAITS OF MALACCA
SEGAMAT
MUAR
JOHORE
ENDAU
BATU PAHAT
JOHORE BAHRU
KOTA TINGGI
KUKUB
SINGAPORE
K. PALONG PROPOSED F.R.
MA. OKIL PROPOSED F.R.
LABIS FOREST RESERVE
MERSING F.R.
KLUANG F.R.
RENGAM F.R.
PANTI F.R.
PULAI F.R.
PENDAS F.R.
BANDAR MAHARANI
BANDAR PENGGARAM
SENGGARANG
RENGIT
BENUT
PONTIAN BESAR
PONTIAN KECHIL
SEDENAK
MERSING
LENGGOR
MAWAI
P. Pemanggil
P. Babi Besar
P. TINGGI
P. Sanggol
P. Sibu
P. Yu
P. Tioman
P. Pisang
P. Kukup
P. Tekong Besar
P. Ubin
P. Lima
P. Tagal
P. Bukum
P. Blakang Mati
St. John's I.
The Sisters
Sultan Shoal
Tg. Tohor
Tg. Apiapi
Tg. Laboh
Tg. Ketapang
Tg. Penyabong
Tg. Kesang
Tg. Slantai
Tg. Sekakup
Tg. Murau
Tg. Tenggaroh
Tg. Leman
Tg. Sedili Kechil
Tg. Klesa
Tg. Lompat
Tg. Setajam
Tg. Punggas
Tg. Penyusok
Tg. Ramunia
Tg. Ayam
Tg. Stapa
Tg. Pias
Tg. Merawang
Tg. Tenip
Bt. Perloh 886
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G. Pular 2141
Mt. Ophir 4187
Selanchar 472
Ayer Hitam
Layang Layang
Kg. Peng Durian
Kg. Semangat
Kota Tinggi
Kg. Lukut
Kangka Dohol
Lubuk Pusing
Bagan Lamau
Danau
Kg. Labong
Kg. Dusun Tinggi
Kg. Ulu Gemas
Kg. Gemanchah
K. Gemas 287
Tumang
Badoh
Tebing Tinggi
Genuang
Asahan
Slaisang
TANGKAK
GRISEK
PANCHOR
Ulu Pagoh
Paya Jenuang
Paya Jakung
S. MATI
S. Ranchai
K. Kesang
Yong Peng
Sedi
Mengkibol
Niyor
Paloh
Bekok
Tampoi
Senai
Kulai
Pulai
Kampar Hali
TEBRAU
PLENTONG
JOHORE BAHRU
Woodlands
Pasir Gudang
Changi
Mandai
Bt. Panjang
Bt. Timah
Holland Rd.
Pasir Panjang
Pasir Panjang
Keppel Harbour
Pulau Brani
Pulau Blakang Mati
Bedok
Pulau Ayer Chawan
Pulau Sakra
Pulau Semakau
Pulau Sudong
Pulau Jurong
Pulau Ubin
Pulau Tekong Besar
Kg. Lanjut
Kg. Jawa
Kg. Punggas
Kg. Gambuta
Kg. Tk. Ramunia
Kg. Tk. Buntu
Kg. Bahru
Kg. Lanting
Kg. Surat
Kg. Santi
Kg. Balunggor
PENGERANG
828 & Bt. Pelali
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K. Sedili
K. SEDILI F.R.
Sedili Besar
Sedili Kechil
Lombong
Lanjut
Tenggil
Tanjong Kupang
Tanjong Ayam
Tanjong Pagar
Tanjong Rhu
Changi
Pulau Ubin
Pulau Tekong Besar
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(Unfederated Malay States)

Report for the years 1346 and 1347 A.H.

(30th June, 1927, — 18th June, 1928,
and
19th June, 1928, — 7th June, 1929).

(*Note.—The Report for the year 1927 was published in the volume of Reports of the Unfederated Malay States for 1927 (No. 1415, Price 5s. 9d.)*

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER, TRENGGANU

FOR THE YEARS

A. H. 1346 AND 1347

(30TH JUNE, 1927 TO 18TH JUNE, 1928

AND

19TH JUNE, 1928 TO 7TH JUNE, 1929)

BY

A. J. STURROCK
British Adviser, Trengganu

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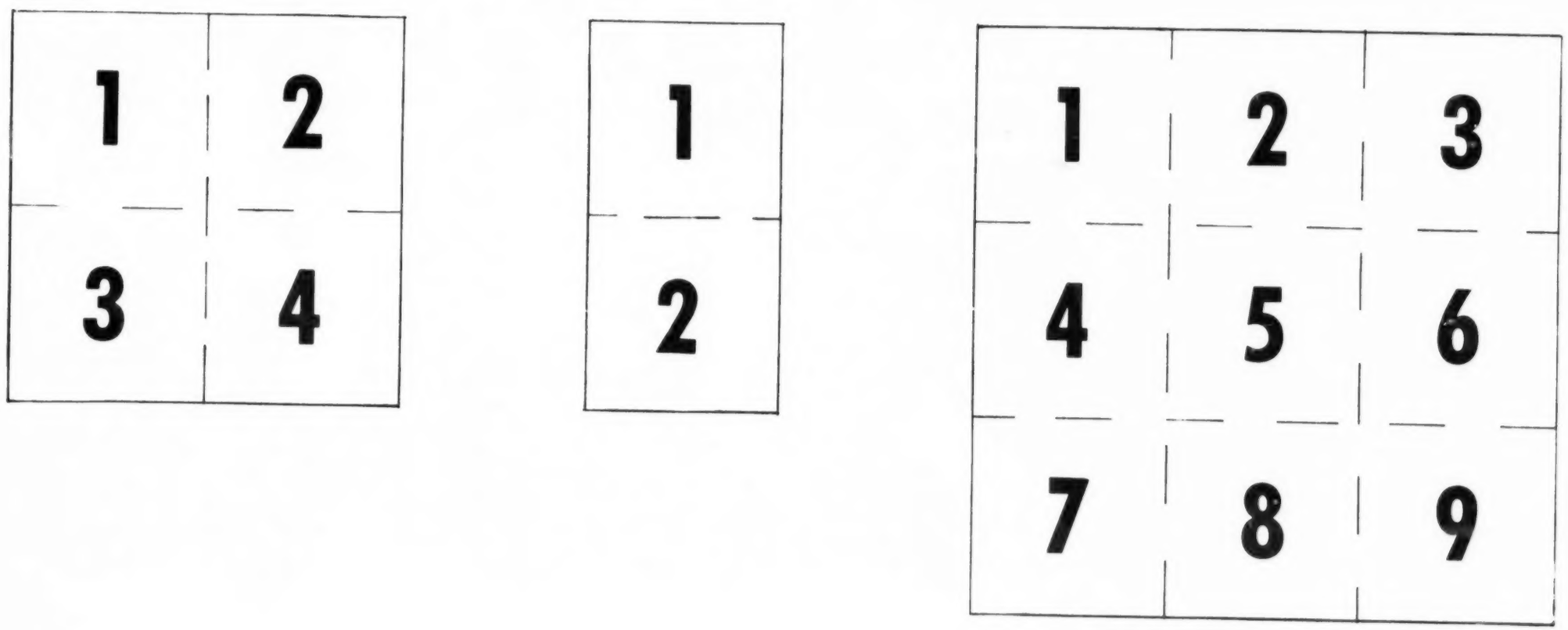

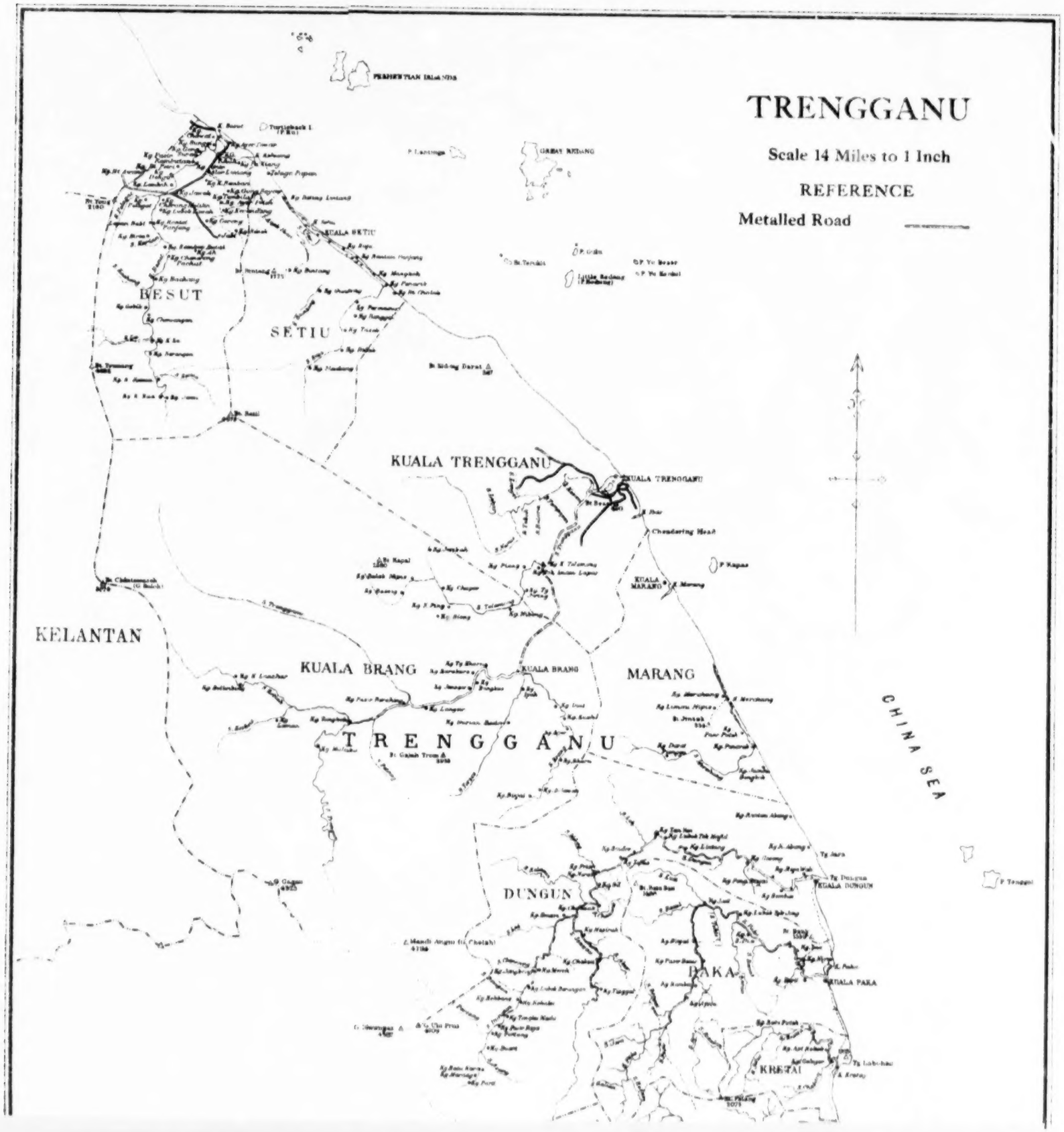

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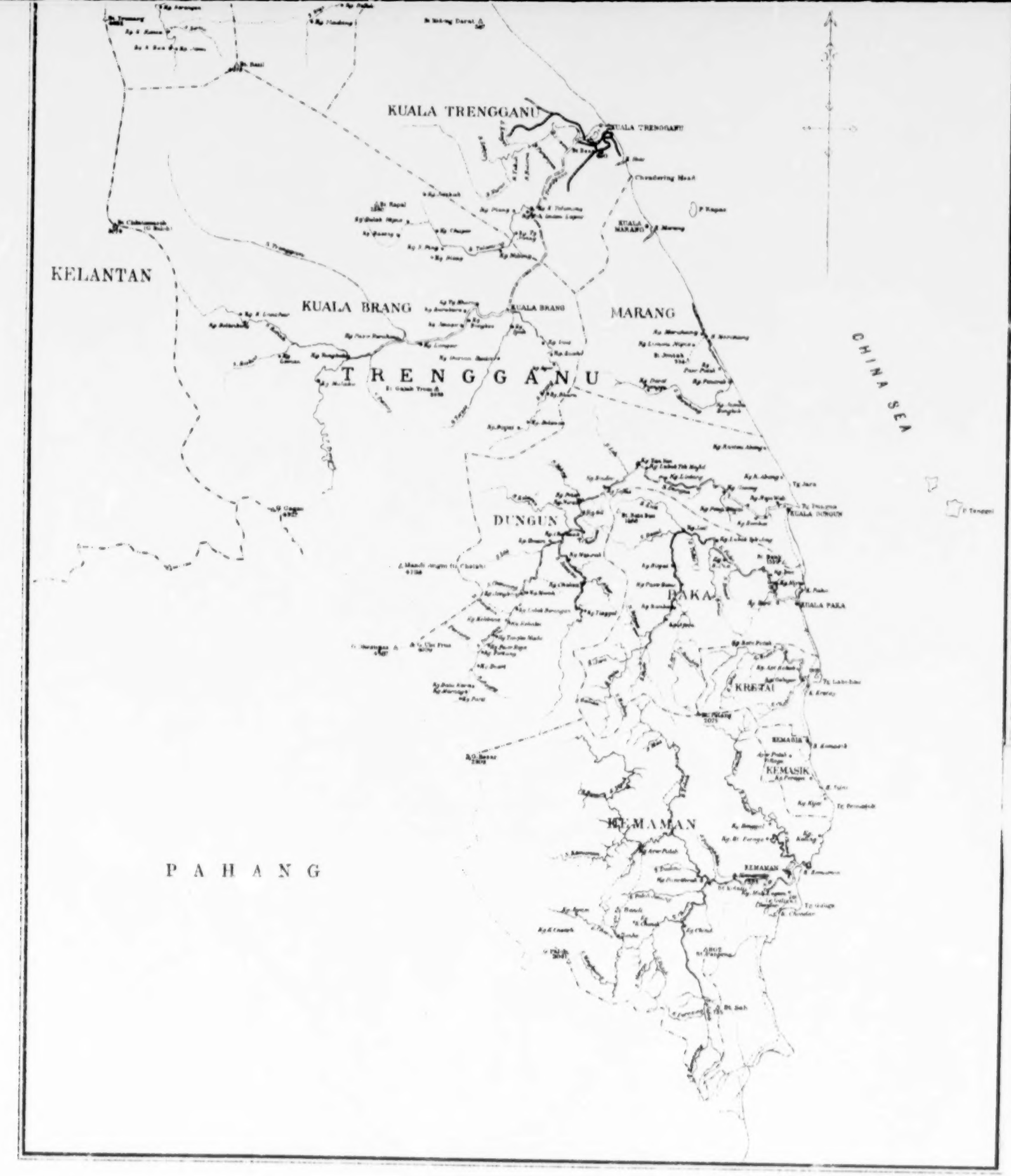

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PREFATORY NOTE

The compilation of this report has been considerably complicated by the adoption of the Muhammadan year as the period to be discussed. That being so, it will be necessary to give the returns of Revenue and Expenditure for each of the years 1346 and 1347. As the compiler of this report was not in Trengganu for any part of 1346, the narrative part of the report relating to that year will perforce be very short.

A.—GEOGRAPHICAL

Trengganu is a Malay State on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula lying between the parallels of 4° and 5° 55″ North latitude and the meridians of 102° 20″ and 103° 30″ East longitude. It is bounded by Kelantan on the North and North-west, by Pahang on the South and South-west, and by the China Sea on the East. Its inland boundaries follow the watersheds of its biggest rivers—the Besut, Trengganu, Dungun, and Kemaman. The area of the State is now computed to be about 5,000 square miles. The length of the State is about 150 miles and its greatest breadth about 55 miles. The Western and inland half of Trengganu is mountainous and almost uninhabited. The population is concentrated on the rivers and along the cost-line. The highest peak is Gunong Batil (4,985 feet).

2. *Rivers.*—The country is divided into sixteen river basins, all flowing into the China Sea. The Trengganu and Kemaman rivers can be entered at favourable stages of the tide by the coasting steamers. The other rivers are passable to small craft only, on account of the bar, though some of them are considerable streams.

3. *Islands.*—The Perhentian, Redang, Kapas and Tenggul Islands belong to the State. Perhentian and Redang offer good harbourage in all weather, and Kapas very safe anchorage in the North-east monsoon.

4. *Minerals.*—Trengganu is possibly rich in minerals, though its wealth has not been definitely established in respect of tin. The latter seems to be almost entirely confined to the Southern half of the State. Wolfram, Graphite, hæmatite magnetite and monazite have also been found.

B.—HISTORICAL

The early history of Trengganu is obscure. A Chinese Buddhist monk and traveller, CHAO JU KUA, mentions it among places subject to the old Kingdom of Palembang. The "Nagarakretagama" speaks both of Trengganu and Dungun as tributary to Majapahit. The "Hikayat Hang Tua" tells how HANG JEBAT and HANG KASTURI slew a Trengganu prince, MEGAT PANJI ALAM, on the steps of the palace of the Ruler of Pahang.

In 1923 a remarkable Malay inscription, dated 702 A. H. (1303 A. D.) was deciphered in Trengganu. The stone bearing it was found at Kuala Brang, a place 20 miles upstream from Kuala Trengganu. The language of the inscription is Malay with an admixture of Sanskrit and Arabic, and the script is Arabic, a combination of which there is no parallel before the year 1468 A. D. The subject of the inscription is the Islamic law of sexual offences. It is far the earliest known record of Islam as a State religion in the Malay Peninsula, and it suggests the existence of a Muhammadan Kingdom in the upper Trengganu river a hundred years before the recorded date of the Islamic conversion of Malacca.

Recent History.—The Ruling House is descended from the BENDAHARA ABDUL HAMID of Johore, father of the non-royal BENDAHARA ABDUL JALIL, who became Sultan ABDUL JALIL SHAH of Johore in 1701. The present Ruler, Sultan SULAIMAN BADARU'L-ALAM SHAH, K.C.M.G., is twelfth of the line. Pressure from the Siamese was felt early in the 18th century, and Sultan MANSUR (1730-1792) began to send an annual tribute of Bunga Mas to the King of Siam. Later this was sent triennially, till in 1909 by treaty, Siam transferred her suzerainty to Great Britain. A British Agent with Consular powers was appointed. The treaty was amended in 1919, and the Agent was replaced by a British Adviser, whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all matters affecting the general administration of the country and all questions other than those touching the Muhammadan religion.

C.—CLIMATE

The North-east Monsoon, lasting from November to March, makes a distinct meteorological change in respect of temperature, wind and rainfall. The rainfall chart shows a sharp rise in November and an abrupt fall early in the next year. The highest recorded annual rainfall on the coast is 165.5 inches: the average is about 120 inches.

The heat is tempered in the coastal regions by the land and sea breezes, and the climate is pleasant and healthy:

D.—POPULATION

The population at the 1921 Census was 153,765, 77,115 males and 76,650 females. The division by race was:—Malays 145,523, Chinese 7,246, Indians 211, Europeans 34, and other nationalities 751. The chief division by industries was as follows:—fishing 9,350, agriculture 48,344, mining 531, wood-working 661, manufacture of textiles 9,334.

I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to my predecessors for these prefatory notes, which have been adopted from previous annual reports.

Report on the State of Trengganu for the years 1346 and 1347 A.H.

I.—Financial

A.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The revenue collected for 1346 amounted to $1,402,151 against an estimate of $1,460,125. Revenue for 1347 was $1,361,026 against an estimate of $1,517,730. The figures for the expenditure in these years were for 1346 $1,542,404 against an estimate of $1,677,488 and for 1347 $1,520,149 against an estimate of $1,607,269.

The figures for the last five years are as follows:—

Year		*Revenue*	*Expenditure*
		$	$
1342	...	779,032	766,534
1343	...	1,007,282	899,475
1344	...	1,302,008	1,067,878
1345	...	1,364,105	1,341,410
1346	...	1,402,150	1,542,404
1347	...	1,361,025	1,520,149

As will be seen 1347 is the first set-back since the revenue started to go ahead in 1342. It was a bad year owing to the fall in tin and rubber. Customs, and Chandu and liquors both decreased greatly, and generally trade was bad.

REVENUE

Heading	Actual 1345	Actual 1346	Estimated 1346	Actual 1347	Estimated 1347
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Farms ...	56,463	16,899	17,270	16,673	16,300
2. Marine ...	23,399	23,861	23,935	23,424	26,400
3. Chandu and Liquors	345,617	354,642	309,550	307,646	352,000
4. Customs ...	702,803	775,363	699,775	712,735	814,200
5. Land ...	92,387	90,463	254,660	155,271	166,960
6. Municipal ...	29,576	37,753	33,365	38,335	35,560
7. Police ...	15,769	16,030	14,200	16,531	16,720
8. Courts ...	33,343	30,126	31,565	24,679	31,160
9. Posts and Telegraphs	21,664	25,949	22,800	28,774	26,250
10. Miscellaneous ...	31,188	27,479	30,355	31,920	27,080
11. Land Sales ...	11,896	3,586	22,650	5,042	5,100
Total ...	1,364,105	1,402,151	1,460,125	1,361,026	1,517,730

There is a considerable reduction for the years 1346 and 1347 under the heading Farms, due to the abolition of gaming farms.

Loan Account.—The expenditure on Loan Account during 1346 was $310,954 and during 1347 $282,132.

Details of expenditure during 1346 and 1347 are given below:—

		1346	1347
		$	$
Special Public Works:—			
Personal Emoluments	...	41,745	46,578
Roads and Bridges	...	252,589	235,534
Telephone ...	...	121	—
Surveys ...	...	499	—
Resumption of Concessions	...	16,000	—
Total	...	$310,954	$282,132

Of the first and second Straits Loans, each of which was for $1,000,000 there remained at the beginning of 1346 $9,547 of the first and $440,857 of the second Loan. During 1346 and 1347 these sums were spent, with the exception of $35,122 reserved for special services. In addition expenditure to the amount of $142,698 was incurred against the third Straits Settlements Loan of $1,500,000.

II.—Police and Crime

Mr. L. L. Mills took over charge of the Contingent on 26th September, 1927, corresponding to 30th Rabi'l-awal, 1346, and continued in charge throughout 1346 and 1347. Tengku Mohamed officiated as Assistant Commissioner of Police during the whole of the period 1346 and 1347.

The approved establishment on 1st Muharram, 1346, was 285 which was later increased to 311 at which it stood on 1st Muharram, 1347. The number of men enrolled in 1346 was 64, while in 1347 only 56 men were enrolled. A higher physical standard was however set, as rates of pay had been increased.

Discipline.—The number of offences recorded as having been committed by the rank and file was 368 in 1347 as compared with 464 in 1346. All but one of the offences in 1347 were purely disciplinary and were dealt with by the Commissioner. 15 men were dismissed in 1346 and 15 in 1347.

Training.—With the approval of the establishment of a reserve of 28 Non-Commissioned Officers and men at the depot it has been possible to extend the training of acting Non-Commissioned Officers and backward constables by frequent transfer between Districts and the Depot. Many acting Non-Commissioned Officers have been put through a course of three months training at the Depot, having to pass in drill and qualify in musketry, both rifle and revolver. Lectures on Law, Police Duties, Drill, and Musketry were given daily, and the illiterate had to attend school.

At the close of 1346 there were 25 Police Stations, of which two were closed during 1347. The remaining Stations are classified as—

5 District Headquarter Stations
4 Sub-District Stations
11 Minor Stations
3 Posts.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The revenue collected by the Police during 1346 was $16,030 and in 1347 $16,415. The revenue consists mostly of fees for licensing of motor vehicles and for slaughtering passes. One hundred and ninety two motor vehicles were licensed in 1347 as compared with 151 in 1346.

Crime.—The total number of reports was 5,457 in 1346 and 5,655 in 1347. Seizable offences reported were 2,342 in 1346, and 2,526 in 1347.

A statement of the serious offences reported is given below:—

	Offences	*1347*	*1346*	*1345*	*1344*
1.	Murder	7	4	5	6
2.	Gang Robbery ...	—	1	—	2
3.	Robbery	9	5	3	20
4.	Housebreaking ...	58	32	49	47
5.	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt ...	4	8	28	43
6.	Thefts (over $100) ...	52	66	54	63
7.	Thefts of cattle ...	50	40	42	41
8.	Counterfeit ...	—	2	4	4
9.	Counterfeit Notes ...	1	11	15	33
10.	Mischief by Fire ...	10	6	21	61
	Total ...	191	175	221	320

These figures show that the reduction in crime, especially serious crime, is being maintained. Theft still figures high in the record. Of the 9 cases of robbery recorded in 1347, only two were serious.

Towards the end of the year 1347 a series of cases of Criminal Breach of Trust and Forgery were discovered in the Kuala Trengganu Post Office perpetrated by the Malay Registration Clerk, who was eventually sentenced to 12 months rigorous imprisonment.

As before close liaison was maintained with the Criminal Registry. The systematic photography of bad characters continued and in the two years under review 408 persons were added to the records.

III.—Legislation

In 1346 The Kedah Penal Code was adopted for the use of the Criminal Courts of Trengganu. Ishtihar 2/1346 relates to the suppression of Public Gaming. Ishtihar 38/1346 establishes Special Courts at Kemaman and Besut with increased powers.

In 1347 no Criminal Enactments were passed, but drafts of the Suppression of Public Gaming and the Seditious Publications Enactments were under consideration of Government at the end of the year.

In the administration of justice Muhammadan Law is followed. There is still no codified law of evidence or procedure. The Special Courts at Kemaman and Besut have similar powers to those of the Supreme Court. All cases between foreigners come before the Special Court, and with special sanction of Government, it is empowered to hear other cases which would otherwise be heard by the Supreme Court. This relieves litigants of the necessity of coming to Kuala Trengganu, or the Supreme Court in the alternative of having to visit the Jajahan.

The Land Courts perform similar functions in respect of land matters which cannot be determined by the Commissioner of Lands or the Collectors. In the Districts the personnel of the Land Courts was at first identical with that of the Special Courts. Now it includes the State Commissioner sitting with the Commissioner of Lands. In Kuala Trengganu it consists of the Judge of the Supreme Court sitting with the Commissioner of Lands.

Judicial statistics for the State are given in Appendix (*B*).

IV.—Public Works

For the year 1346 the provision and expenditure on Public Works was:—

		Provision	*Spent*
		$	$
Revenue Account	...	744,702	375,259
Loan Account	...	447,059	294,454
		1,191,761	669,713

Much of the proposed programme of works had to be revised early in the year, and expenditure had to be cut down considerably to meet the reduction in revenue. Surveys and levels for the road from Kuala Trengganu to Kelantan were completed and construction was begun over three sections aggregating 21½ miles.

For the year 1347 provision and expenditure were:—

		Provision	*Spent*
		$	$
Revenue Account	...	312,468	238,799
Loan Account	...	419,466	282,168
		731,934	520,967

The strictest economy had to be observed during the year. Work on the road proceeded very slowly with local Malays, until construction got beyond the kampong areas, when even that labour supply stopped. By the close of the year, however, there was a plentiful supply of Chinese labour, and work proceeded quickly. Earthwork, birdges and culverts have been completed on the following sections:—

Kuala Trengganu District		10½ miles as earthroad
Besut District	...	16½ miles as earthroad
Kemaman District	...	8½ miles (5 metalled)

Under construction on 1 Muharram 1348 were—

Kuala Trengganu District		9½ miles
Kampong Buloh	...	8½ miles
Besut District	...	5½ miles
Kemaman—Ayer Puteh	...	6½ miles.

Relief work was started in 1347 on the Kuala Brang to Bukit Payong road, and about 4 miles of earthwork completed.

Thirty-six new buildings were completed during 1346, and 27 during 1347. The Public Works Department School which had been closed temporarily was reopened in 1347, and

is now apparently very successful and popular. The electric light plants at the Astana Maziah and the Hospital, and the ice-plant continued to be successfully run.

It is to be noted that at the close of 1346 there were 235 Government buildings valued at $938,773 on whose maintenance only $8,605 was spent. In 1347 the figures were $11,278 on buildings valued at $1,105,491. Further the roads were almost entirely unmetalled, so that both on roads and buildings we may anticipate that larger expenditure for maintenance will be urgently necessary.

V.—Lands and Surveys

Lands and Mines.—As regards land work there was in 1347 effected the preliminary settlement of 24,575 lots, as against 32,987 lots in 1346 (making a total hitherto of 57,562 lots). The drop was due to the virtual completion of the settlement in 5 out of 9 districts early in 1347. Temporary titles were prepared and issued.

In the way of final settlement 6,599 lots were examined in 1346 and 13,674 in 1347. These figures include the re-examination of formerly badly settled areas, fresh settlement, and the identification and survey of land formerly alienated. Over 2,000 of the lots included in the above totals were surveyed by the Settlement Officers examining them and the majority of these surveys have been plotted up and put on sheets in the Survey Office. (The rectification of boundaries by Settlement Officers in the course of examining areas formerly surveyed has not been included in the figure 2,000).

A topographical survey of the Besut plain has been completed.

Land rents have risen in Besut from $6,100 in 1345 to $21,900 in 1347, in Kuala Trengganu from $2,900 in 1345 to $21,700 in 1347. In the districts work is going on with steadiness if with no great speed. A large increase of staff would be required to increase the speed.

In 1346 ninety four prospecting Licences were issued over areas totalling 148,397 acres with rights of selection of 33,360: in 1347 twenty-eight Prospecting Licenses over 56,330 acres with rights of selection of 11,150.

The drop was partly due to the continued low price of tin: but more important was the fact that 1346 was a record year for prospecting, companies and individuals with big financial backing reconnoitring the whole country for good dredging areas. None were found. It is now fairly certain that none but areas suitable for small types of dredge will be found, which it will only be economical to exploit when communications have improved and the majority of dredging areas on the other coast have been worked out.

In 1346 4 mining Certificates were issued covering 1587 acres, in 1347 ten Mining Certificates over 538 acres.

Of the 1346 Mining Certificates one was for 1,085 acres for the purpose of mining iron ore. In 1347 one thousand three hundred and fifty acres were approved for mining iron ore, manganiferous iron ore and tin. A considerable increase in the output of iron ore is expected within the next year.

Survey.—During 1346 and 1347 the work of the Survey Department has been planned with the object of surveying and mapping the small holdings as quickly as possible, while preserving reasonable accuracy, in order to expedite the issue of titles, the compilation of rent-rolls for revenue purposes, and maps of alienation. Most of the survey work now being done consists of (a) Control traverses with theodolite, and (*b*) Demarcation of small holdings based on (*a*). Some 300 miles of control traverses were run in 1347, 10,800 lots aggregating 14,000 acres were demarcated and mapped, as against 5,962 lots (3,735 acres, in 1346. In addition 10 mining lots, 240 acres, were surveyed by theodolite, and town surveys of Paka, Kemasik, and Chukai were commenced.

VI.—Trade and Economics

The total value of the trade of the State for the year 1347 was $12,639,683 as against $13,387,438 in 1346 a decrease of $747,755. The excess of the value of exports over imports was $1,150,757.

Details are given in Appendix *A*.

The total value of imports was $5,744,463 as against $5,644,097.

Comparative figures for 1346 and 1347 are given below in respect of the more important articles imported from Singapore.

Articles	*1346*	*1347*
	$	$
Rice	723,444	639,993
Sugar	224,310	228,152
Tinned Milk	106,794	105,665
Tobacco, cigarettes and Cigars	353,240	402,049
Cotton Stuffs	187,989	162,756
Petroleum	133,552	124,768
Liquors	59,084	54,453
Motor Cars	52,096	36,205
Machinery	200,981	74,629

The total value of exports was $6,895,220 as against $7,743,341. The principal exports from Trengganu to all countries were as follows:—

Articles	*1346*	*1347*
	$	$
Copra	311,862	581,979
Dried Fish	929,262	1,147,340
Tin-ore	2,355,207	1,741,687
Wolfram	24,621	33,212
Haematite	214,539	241,288
Manganese	219,158	289,154
Para Rubber	1,953,648	1,478,536
Gambier	69,126	43,836
Areca-nuts	288,998	249,910
Pure Silk Sarongs ...	225,812	72,876
Half-silk sarongs ...	73,896	27,037

VII.—Education

The policy of staffing Trengganu Malay Schools with teachers who have been sent to Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, for training continues to be pursued. Eleven of the present teaching staff have received their training in this way.

Two new Malay schools were opened during 1347 raising the total for the State to 17. There were 20 teachers and 25 assistant teachers employed in 1346. In 1347 the numbers increased to 22 and 33 respectively.

The number of Government schools with figures showing the total enrolment and average attendance during the last three years are given below:—

—	No. of Schools	Average enrolment			Average attendance			Percentage of Attendance		
		1345	1346	1347	1345	1346	1347	1345	1346	1347
English School ...	1	35	37	45	27	30	35	77	81	84
Malay Schools...	17	1,556	1,417	1,597	1,115	996	1,210	72	70	76

Three students were maintained at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, six at Tanjong Malim and seven at King Edward VII School, Taiping.

The special night school in Kuala Trengganu for Malays who have passed Standard IV and wish to enter Government service has been continued. So also has the English school at Kemaman for Government clerks. Both the numbers enrolled and the average attendance were disappointing.

The cost of the Education Department for the last three years exclusive of cost and maintenance of buildings was:—

1345	*1346*	*1347*
$26,591	$27,907	$30,113

CHINESE SCHOOL

The Chinese community in Kuala Trengganu maintain a school in which Mandarin Chinese and English are taught. During 1346 there were 101 boys and 25 girls on the roll while in 1347 the numbers were 108 and 28 respectively. The activities of the school in certain directions were somewhat circumscribed by shortage of funds. There is a similar institution in Kemaman.

VIII.—Public Health

There is one hospital in the State situated in Kuala Trengganu. The accommodation for patients has been considerably increased during the period under review there being at present 96 beds. An additional ward was under construction at the end of the year. In addition there are dispensaries in Kuala Trengganu, Kuala Brang, Besut, Dungun and Kemaman. Dressers in charge of these dispensaries tour their districts at intervals to treat the sick in their kampongs. The Gaol Hospital is under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer.

HOSPITAL STATISTICS

The number of admissions to hospital was 1,243 in 1347 as compared with 1,011 in 1346. Statistics of the principal diseases from which hospital cases suffered are given below:—

	1346		*1347*	
	Cases	*Deaths*	*Cases*	*Deaths*
Yaws	196	Nil	174	Nil
Malaria	160	5	190	9
Bowel diseases ...	186	5	101	7
Beri-beri	50	1	61	5
Influenza	53	Nil	40	Nil
Veneral Diseases ...	111	Nil	121	Nil
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	16	5	16	4

One hundred and sixty-nine surgical operations including 32 major operations were performed as compared with 188 surgical operations including 26 major operations in 1346.

At the Gaol Hospital in Kuala Trengganu there were 78 admissions with 4 deaths as compared with 104 admissions and 1 death in 1346.

The total number of patients treated at all State Hospitals and Dispensaries was 35,258 as compared with 28,748 in 1346.

The prevailing diseases recorded in the State were:

	1346	*1347*
Yaws	2,544	3,679
Diseases of the digestive system	3,720	5,194
Diseases of the skin	5,018	6,991
Disease due to intestinal parasite	1,618	2,002
Fever unspecified	639	799
Malaria	2,553	2,901
Influenza	1,210	1,142
Diseases of the respiratory system	899	1,316
Beri-beri	1,033	1,472

MATERNITY WORK

Twenty-three normal labours were conducted in the hospital as compared with 18 in 1346. The new maternity ward has now been completed and will be of considerable service. A probationer Mid-wife proceeded to Singapore at the end of the year 1347 for six months' course at the Kandang Kerbau Maternity Hospital. On her return it is hoped that much more district maternity work will be undertaken.

CHILD WELFARE

A Child Welfare and Ante-natal Clinic was opened in Kuala Trengganu Town during the year, and has proved very popular with the Chinese community especially.

STAFF

Dr. N. H. Harrison, Chief Medical Officer, remained in charge of the Department during the period under review.

IX.—Posts and Telegraphs

The volume of business transacted by the Post Offices during 1346 and 1347 showed a atisfactory increase over previous years in almost every branch of its activities—the improvement being most marked in the department dealing with letters, postcards and packets, the estimated number of which was 283,845 in 1346 and 364,075 in 1347.

Figures for revenue and expenditure in the last four years are as follows:—

Years	*Revenue*	*Expenditure*
	$	$
1344	22,280	17,379
1345	21,663	22,366
1346	26,018	23,089
1347	28,799	26,771

The telegraph line from Kuala Trengganu to Kemaman and Pahang and the local telephone exchanges in Kuala Trengganu, Kemaman and Besut—the latter existing primarily for the convenience of Government Departments—continue to be maintained by the Public Works Department. A new telegraph office was opened at Dungun during the year 1347

X.—Prisons

The hope that a new State Prison would be built in Kuala Trengganu has unfortunately not yet been realised. The present site is unsuitable and the accommodation provided for prisoners is not good. Various improvements of a temporary nature have been made in the existing buildings but an entirely new building outside the town is required.

The records for admission and discharge of prisoners in 1346 and 1347 were—

1346

—	Entered	Released	Sentenced to death	Escaped	Died	In Goal end of 1346
Males	195	187	...	...	...	76
Females	20	20	...	..	1	2
Total ...	215	207	...	...	1	78

1347

—	Entered	Released	Sentenced to death	Escaped	Died	In Gaol end of 1347
Males	187	194	...	...	3	56
Females	6	4	...	...	...	2
Total ...	193	198	...	...	3	58

Nine thousand one hundred and fifteen days of extra-mural labour were performed in 1346 and four thousand two hundred and forty-eight in 1347. Eight thousand five hundred and eighty two days of intra-mural labour were performed in 1346 and seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-six in 1347. The revenue derived from industries carried on inside the Gaol was $1,227.17 in 1346 and $1,681 in 1347. With the provision of a new prison it would be possible to occupy prisoners with work of a more diverse and profitable nature.

By arrangement with the Government of the Straits Settlements a number of long sentence prisoners have been admitted to the Singapore Gaol. These include two prisoners originally sentenced to death for murder, whose sentences were commuted by the State Council. They also include the prisoners convicted of complicity in the disturbances of Muharram 1347.

A gallows was erected inside the Gaol enclosure during 1347 but happily no use has so far been made of it.

XI.—The Hulu Disturbances

In Ramthan 1346 (March 1928) there were rumours of discontent in the Hulu of Trengganu, Nerus and Dungun rivers, ostensibly due to the collection of land fees and royalty on forest produce. An armed assembly was reported to have met in the Tersat. H. H. the Sultan with some of his ministers met a band of some 3,000 of the malcontents at Kuala Brang, and as result of the meeting a deputation appeared before him in Kuala Trengganu to expound their grievances. By this time it was obvious that the rayat were organised and directed by some higher authority, and the existence of a Sharikat-ul-Islam was known.

On 6th Zulhijah, 1346 (20th May, 1928) the District Officer Kuala Brang and the police (a sergeant and four men) considered it prudent to retire before a force of over 2,000 men, more or less armed; and a body of 25 Police was sent up-river. They met the rayat at Kuala Telemong and advised them to disperse. Repeated warnings were disgarded, and when a fresh advance was made the Police were ordered to fire one volley. There was no alternative if the advance was to be checked. Eleven men were killed, including To' Janggut, a notorious ringleader, who in spite of his vaunted invulnerability fell to a single bullet. Next day reinforcements arrived from the Federated Malay States and the rayat scattered to their homes.

Twelve of the ringleaders were arrested, tried by a Special Court, and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. The leader behind the movement, though he took no part

in the disturbance personally, was a fanatic named HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN. He is at present in Mecca. The rayat were ignorant of the reason for their quarrel with Government and accepted blindly the counsel of their leaders.

They were, however, poor, lazy and even underfed, and as the speediest means of relief, work was found for them on the construction of a road from Kuala Brang to Kuala Trengganu. This was so successfully managed by the State Engineer and the District Officer that the number of local Malays of both sexes working on the road has been as high as 1,200; and when His Highness the Sultan visited Kuala Brang with the British Adviser there came to greet him a procession of over 800 of these labourers. This relief work has been successful both in its primary object, and it is hoped, in instilling the working habit into a people naturally inclined to indolence.

Land and Survey work has, as is proved above, progressed fast. Experimental planting has been started; and it is hoped to send a party of local Malays to Krian to see the next harvesting operations there.

As a result of the progress made, it appears that all signs of disaffection have died out, and all that is wanted now is an indication of genuine interest by the greater Malay chiefs in the welfare of the rayat. His Highness the Sultan has with the Adviser made a complete tour of the more accessible parts of his State and has been everywhere welcomed most enthusiastically by the rayat. He intends to make these tours annually and the result is bound to be mutually beneficial, and will engender confidence in the Government.

XII.—General

The State Council met regularly once a week for the transaction of ordinary business, and additional meetings took place when necessary. The Council consists of eighteen Malay members, under the chairmanship of the Mentri Besar, with the British Adviser as the only European member. The despatch of public business at these meetings must of necessity keep pace with the capacity of the weakest members of this large body, of which the individuals are not equally equipped in ability or inclination to master beforehand many of the issues which come up at a meeting for decision.

There exists in the minds of the older generation a distrust in the ability of the younger to take its place in the administration of the State; and the older members hang on because of the fallacious belief that no one is coming on to

succeed them. The religious aspect influences them strongly, as they see in the younger generation a tendency to break away from old traditions and to associate itself with more modern and less rigid ideas and aspirations.

Early in 1347 His Highness the Sultan agreed to have a weekly informal meeting with the Mentri Besar and the British Adviser for the discussion of public business; and these meetings have taken place without interruption ever since. They are the origin of the systematic tour which His Highness has made of the districts; and in every way they have tended to quicken his interest in the affairs of his State.

In Zulhijah 1347 Tengku Ali, the eldest son of His Highness, and Tengku Mahmud the Sultan's brother sailed for England to complete their education. They are the first Trengganu native-born Malays to visit England. They have been put under the care of Mr. R. H. PINHORN, O.B.E., whose long service in the Malayan Education Department should ensure the success of the experiment. His Highness and the TENGKU AMPUAN went to Singaore to bid them farewell, with the British Adviser, the Mentri Besar and members of his suite. The boys were in charge of Dr. and Mrs. HARRISON.

In 1346 (Muharram) His Highness visited Singapore, and made a tour in Java. He projected a similar tour for 1347, but abandoned it on account of the departure of TENGKU ALI for England.

His Excellency the High Commissioner with Lady CLIFFORD visited Trengganu in Rabialawal 1347, accompanied by H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops.

Mr. J. W. SIMMONS was British Adviser till 23rd Rabi'l-akhir 1346 when he proceeded on leave. He was succeeded as from 4th Rejab 1346 by Mr. W. M. MILLINGTON. During the interval Mr. G. A. de C. de MOUBRAY acted in the post. On 19th Rabi'l-awal 1347 Mr. A. J. STURROCK succeeded Mr. MILLINGTON and was confirmed in the appointment as from 9th June 1928 (20th Zulhijah 1346).

It may without injustice be said that Trengganu is the most backward of the Malay States, but those who knew it some years ago say that it has progressed out of all knowledge. Progress has been most rapid in Besut and Kemaman, where the revenue has shown a consistent improvement each year—discounting the full in tin and rubber revenue. If the Japanese iron mines fulfil their promise, there should be a very large increase in revenue from Dungun and Kemaman in the near future. It is very doubtful whether the State can hope for a largely increased revenue from tin. Prospecting has so far given no warrant for optimism.

The agricultural prospects of the State are good, but agriculture, especially in a backward State, must be guided by experience, and it will be necessary in the near future to get one or two Agricultural Officers to instruct the rayat, who are at present entirely ignorant in matters of soil, manure, and crop.

The forests of the State are especially rich in kapur and chengal. It will be advisable before exploiting the forests on any large scale to form the nucleus of a Forest Department under a qualified European Forest Officer.

Industries.—The weaving of sarongs in Trengganu continues to show a decrease. Many of the skilled weavers have left Trengganu and settled in Johore, which put them in a more favourable position for marketing their products. The quality of the Trengganu sarong has deteriorated, and the dyes used are far from permanent.

The manufacture of articles in white metal continues, but the output is inconsiderable.

Boat building is still an important industry, and the Trengganu boat-builders are justly renowned for the quality of their boats.

A. J. STURROCK,

British Adviser,

Trengganu.

TRENGGANU, *30th September*, 1929.

(*26th Rabi'l-akhir*, 1348).

APPENDIX *A*

Total Imports into Trengganu, 1346

Articles	How Stated	From Singapore		From Other Countries		Total	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$		$
***A*.—Animals, Food, Drinks and Tobacco**							
Rice	Pikuls	106,161	723,444	133,010	1,147,657	239,171	1,871,101
Milk	Cases	9,152	106,794	...	...	9,152	106,794
Salt	Pikuls	1,480	3,739	51,087	23,387	52,567	27,126
Sugar	,,	29,398	224,310	...	...	29,398	224,310
Tobacco	Lbs.	131,880	104,560	9,944	5,196	141,824	109,756
Cigarettes and Cigars	,,	97,456	248,680	87	213	97,543	248,893
Other Articles	Value	...	582,777	...	24,641	...	607,418
Total Class *A* ...	...	...	1,994,304	...	1,201,094	...	3,195,398
***B*.—Raw Materials**							
Petroleum	Gallon	208,162	133,552	...	...	208,162	133,552
Other Articles	Value	...	125,459	...	11,262	...	136,721
Total Class *B* ...	...	...	259,011	...	11,262	...	270,273

APPENDIX *A.—Continued*

TOTAL IMPORTS INTO TRENGGANU, 1346—*Continued*

ARTICLES	How Stated	FROM SINGAPORE		FROM OTHER COUNTRIES		TOTAL	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES			$		$		$
Dyed Cotton Goods	Yards	349,268	91,667	5,416	1,910	354,684	93,577
Thread	Lbs.	103,342	96,322	25	38	103,367	96,360
Sarongs	Number	206,833	213,855	7,063	8,207	213,896	222,062
Machinery	Value	...	200,981	...	7,174	...	208,155
Silk	Lbs.	42,987	180,435	...	...	42,987	180,435
Other Articles	Value	...	1,202,035	...	43,552	...	1,245,587
Total Class *C* ...	...	...	1,985,295	...	60,881	...	2,046,176
D.—PARCEL POST							
Total value of Parcel Post *D* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128,233
E.—COIN AND BULLION							
Total Coin and Bullion ...	Value	...	4,017	...	...	...	4,017

SUMMARY

	$
Total Class *A*	3,195,398
" " *B*	270,273
" " *C*	2,046,176
" " *D*	128,233
" " *E*	4,017
Total Imports Trade	$5,644,097

APPENDIX *A—Continued*

Total Exports from Trengganu, 1346

Articles	How Stated	To Singapore		To Other Countries		Total	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$		$
***A.*—Animals, Food, Drinks and Tobacco**							
Rice	Pikuls	1,020	6,600	9,676	78,442	10,696	85,042
Dried fish	"	75,040	905,305	2,281	23,957	77,321	929,262
Blachan	"	203	2,435	735	9,307	938	11,742
Arecanuts	"	743	18,743	10,992	270,255	11,735	288,998
Salt	"	72	63	7,687	5,333	7,759	5,396
Sugar	"	6	50	3,419	27,890	3,425	27,940
Other Articles	Value	...	297,772	...	66,977	...	364,749
Total Class *A* ...	...	...	1,230,968	...	482,161	...	1,713 129
***B.*—Raw Materials**							
Tin-ore	Pikuls	27,066	2,355,207	...	..	27,066	2,355,207
Copra	"	28,003	311,862	...	...	28,003	311,862
Para Rubber	"	25,370	1,828,371	1,817	125,277	27,187	1,953,648
Rattans	"	3,578	25,649	341	3,082	3,919	28,731
Gambier	"	...	76	1,349	69,050	1,349	69,126
Other Articles	Value	...	150,990	...	459,714	...	610,664
Total Class *B* ...	...	...	4,672,115	...	657,123	...	5,329,238

APPENDIX *A.—Continued*

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM TRENGGANU, 1346—*Continued*

ARTICLES	How Stated	To Singapore		To Other Countries		Total	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$		$
***C.*—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES**							
Silk Sarongs (pure)	Numbers	58,898	184,859	12,769	40,953	71,667	225,812
Half Silk Sarongs	"	22,404	63,610	4,503	10,286	26,907	73,896
Cotton Goods	Yards	2,418	780	108,541	23,690	210,959	24,470
Other Articles	Value	...	184,081	...	145,009	...	329,090
Total Class *C* ...	...	...	433,330	...	219,938	...	653,268
***D.*—PARCEL POST**							
Total value of Parcel Post *D*	Value	...	...	...	...	...	47,706
***E.*—COIN AND BULLION**							
Total value of *E* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUMMARY

	$
Total Class *A*	1,713,129
" " *B*	5,329,238
" " *C*	653,268
" " *D*	47,706
" " *E*	...
Total Export Trade	$7,743,341

APPENDIX 4—*Continued*

Total Imports into Trengganu, 1347

Articles	How Stated	Singapore		Other Countries		Total	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$		$
A.—Animals, Food, Drinks and Tobacco							
Rice	Pikuls	90,988	639,993	177,566	1,066,012	268,554	1,706,005
Milk	Cases	10,102	105,665	...	...	10,102	105,665
Salt	Pikuls	2,390	3,832	118,828	47,768	121,218	51,600
Sugar	,,	31,921	228,152	...	...	31,921	228,152
Tobacco	Lbs.	145,704	121,558	5,530	1,778	151,234	123,336
Cigarettes and Cigars	,,	100,693	280,490	74	235	100,767	280,726
Other Articles	Value	...	633,471	...	78,711	...	712,182
Total Class *A* ...	...	...	2,013,162	...	1,194,504	...	3,207,666
B.—Raw Materials							
Petroleum	Gallons	230,550	124,768	10,000	5,000	240,550	129,768
Other Articles	Value	...	108,872	...	8,103	...	116,975
Total Class *B* ...	...	...	233,640	...	13,103	...	246,743

APPENDIX *A—Continued*

TOTAL IMPORTS INTO TRENGGANU, 1347—*Continued*

ARTICLES	How Stated	SINGAPORE		OTHER COUNTRIES		TOTAL	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES			$		$		$
Dyed Cotton Goods	Yards	305,121	108,319	14,796	5,139	319,917	113,458
Thread	Lbs.	77,225	54,437	900	936	78,125	55,373
Sarongs	Number	231,995	230,507	5,863	6,577	237,858	237,084
Machinery	Value	...	74,629	...	29,663	...	104,292
Silk	Lbs.	8,448	45,503	...	...	8,448	45,503
Other Articles	Value	...	1,455,365	...	222,206	...	1,677,571
Total Class *C* ...	...	...	1,968,760	...	264,521	...	2,233,281
D.—PARCEL POST							
Total Value of Parcel Post *D* ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	54,767
E.—COIN AND BULLION							
Total Class *E* ...	Value	...	2,006	...	...	...	2,006

SUMMARY

	$
Total Class *A*	3,207,666
Total Class *B*	246,743
Total Class *C*	2,233,281
Total Class *D*	54,767
Total Class *E*	2,006
Total Import Trade ...	$5,744,463

APPENDIX *A—Continued*

Total Exports from Trengganu, 1347

Articles	How Stated	Singapore		Other Countries		Total	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$		$
***A.*—Animals, Food, Drinks and Tobacco**							
Rice	Pikuls	170	900	6,104	35,349	6,274	36,249
Dried Fish	,,	88,056	1,108,484	3,457	38,856	91,513	1,147,340
Blachan	,,	58	808	1 276	16,944	1,334	17,752
Arecanuts	,,	1,685	54,015	9,012	195,895	10,697	249,910
Salt	,,	...	...	21,363	14,296	21,363	14,296
Sugar	,,	184	1,333	6,439	42,271	6,623	43,604
Other Articles	Value	...	93,555	...	122,356	...	215,911
Total Class *A* ...	...	...	1,259,095	...	465,967	...	1,725,062
***B.*—Raw Materials**							
Tin-ore	Pikuls	23,209	1,741,687	...	...	23,209	1,741,687
Copra	,,	50,814	581,979	...	...	50,814	581,979
Para Rubber	,,	34,968	1,390,580	2,302	87,956	37,270	1,478,536
Rattans	,,	1,478	10,475	200	1,568	1,678	12,043
Gambier	,,	11	469	1,079	43,367	1,090	43,836
Other Articles	Value	...	186,920	...	623,481	...	810,401
Total Class *B* ...	...	...	3,912,110	...	756,372	...	4,668,482

APPENDIX *A—Concluded*

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM TRENGGANU, 1347—*Continued*

ARTICLES	How Stated	SINGAPORE		OTHER COUNTRIES		TOTAL	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES			$		$		$
Silk Sarongs	Number	16,503	54,599	5,767	18,277	22,270	72,876
Half Silk Sarongs	,,	8,887	21,226	2,437	5,771	11,324	27,037
Cotton Goods	Yards	283	123	29,115	79,859	29,398	79,982
Other Articles	Value	...	156,772	...	123,771	...	280,543
Total Class *C* ...	...	...	232,760	...	227,678	...	460,438
D.—PARCEL POST							
Total Value of *D* ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	41,238
E.—COIN AND BULLION							
Total Class *E* ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUMMARY

	$
Total Class *A*	1,725,062
,, ,, *B*	4,668,482
,, ,, *C*	460,438
,, ,, *D*	41,238
,, ,, *E*	...
Total Export Trade	$6,895,220

APPENDIX *B*.

STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED IN ALL COURTS DURING THE YEAR A. H. 1346

Courts	1345 cases undecided on 1-1-1346		No. of cases instituted		No. of cases disposed of		No. of cases pending at end of 1346	
	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal
Appeal Court	12	2	25	10	32	9	5	3
Supreme Court—								
Original Jurisdiction	5	1	15	70	11	69	9	2
Appellate Jurisdiction	8	11	69	58	70	57	7	12
Special Court, Kemaman ...	1	...	26	13	20	12	7	1
Special Court, Besut	...	...	5	5	3	5	2	...
Magistrate Courts—								
Kuala Trengganu	28	65	246	1,010	253	1,040	21	35
Kemaman	2	12	183	283	185	279	3	4
Besut and Setiu	12	6	210	361	194	342	28	25
Kemasik	1	12	61	99	59	109	3	2
Kretai	15	43	6	125	21	139	...	29
Paka	1	1	30	75	26	72	5	4
Dungun	15	2	38	91	44	91	9	2
Marang	12	6	24	170	36	176	...	...
Hulu Trengganu	10	9	24	70	13	54	21	25
Kathi, Kuala Trengganu ...	10	4	103	75	109	77	4	2
Total ...	132	174	1,065	2,515	1,076	2,531	124	146

APPENDIX *B—Continued*

STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED IN ALL COURTS DURING 1347 A. H.

Courts	1346 cases undecided on 1-1-1347		No. of cases instituted		No. of cases disposed of		No. of cases pending at end of 1347	
	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal
Appeal Court	5	3	30	6	26	4	9	5
Supreme Court—								
Original Jurisdiction	9	2	9	39	15	36	3	5
Appellate Jurisdiction ...	7	12	76	31	63	37	20	6
Special Court, Kemaman ...	7	1	26	17	28	18	5	...
Special Court, Besut	2	...	6	5	8	4	...	1
Magistrate Courts—								
Kuala Trengganu	21	35	376	1,109	340	1,125	57	19
Kemaman	...	4	176	322	168	317	8	9
Besut and Setiu	28	25	212	376	207	351	33	50
Kemasik	3	2	31	81	32	82	2	1
Kretai	...	29	18	53	10	40	8	42
Paka	5	4	53	39	42	34	16	9
Dungun	9	2	31	69	38	69	2	2
Marang	...	...	25	113	24	111	1	2
Hulu Trengganu	21	25	15	56	4	31	32	50
Kathi, Kuala Trengganu	4	2	128	63	132	65	...	...
Total ...	121	146	1,212	2,379	1,137	2,324	196	201

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REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1347 A.H.
(20th June, 1928, — 8th June, 1929)

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OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER TO THE KEDAH GOVERNMENT

for the year 1347 A.H.

(20TH JUNE, 1928—8TH JUNE, 1929)

BY

T. W. CLAYTON,

British Adviser to the Kedah Government,

WITH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER TO THE PERLIS GOVERNMENT

for the same period

BY

L. A. ALLEN,

Acting British Adviser to the Perlis Government.

Alor Star:

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1929.

STATE OF KEDAH.

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STATE OF KEDAH.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1347 (20TH JUNE 1928 TO 8TH JUNE 1929).

(The value of the dollar is 2s. 4d).

PREFATORY NOTE.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

1. Kedah is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula, situated between the parallels of 5.50 and 6.40 North Latitude and the meridians of 99.40 and 100.55 East Longitude. It is bordered on the interior by the Siamese States of Singora and Patani, and by the State of Perak (Federated Malay States); it extends northwards on the sea coast to the River Sanglang, its boundary with its northern neighbour, the State of Perlis (under British protection), and southwards to the Muda River, its boundary with Province Wellesley in the south: thence the State extends behind Province Wellesley down to the northern bank of the Krian River, which forms its boundary with Perak.

2. The State includes the island of Langkawi, and a number of adjoining islands, of which Pulau Tuba is the largest. The mainland of Kedah is about 105 miles in length, and at its widest part is about 65 miles in width. Its area including the Langkawi group of islands is about 3,648 square miles. The two highest peaks of the mainland are Gunong Jerai—better known as Kedah Peak (3,986 feet)—and Bukit Perak (2,820 feet). Gunong Raia on Langkawi Island is 2,950 feet high.

HISTORICAL.

3. The earliest references to Kedah with its capital Langkasuka are to be found in the "Hikaiat Marong Mahawangsa" or "Kedah Annals". Various mention of Quedah is made by Portuguese and Dutch writers, and in 1592 Captain Lancaster called at Pulopinaon (Penang).

4. During the next 200 years the fortunes of Kedah varied under the rule of Siam until, in 1786 A.D. under Captain Light's "Agreement with the King of Quedah for the cession of Prince of Wales' Island", Penang was occupied and the British Flag hoisted there on 12th August, 1786.

5. This Agreement was modified by Treaty in 1791 whereby the Kedah Government was to receive $6,000 every year from the Honourable East India Company "so long as the English continue in possession of Pulo Pinang". In 1800 the strip of coast territory now known as Province Wellesley was ceded to the Honourable East India Company in return for a further $4,000 per annum. These annual payments are still made by the Straits Settlements Government.

6. Upon the occupation of Kedah in 1821 A.D., the Siamese Government divided the Kingdom of Kedah into four parts: Setul, Perlis, Kubang Pasu and Kedah, placing each under a separate ruler. In A.D. 1843, the Sultan of Kedah (who, after his escape to Province Wellesley in 1821, had lived in retreat in Malacca) was allowed to return to Alor Star, and to reassume the rulership of the last mentioned of these four parts. Setul, Perlis and Kubang Pasu, however, remained under their separate rulers, who were made independent of the Sultan of Kedah.

7. Kubang Pasu is a sparsely populated district in the interior of Kedah, between Kota Star and the Singora frontier, and when Tunku Anum, the Rajah of Kubang Pasu, died some years later the Siamese Government allowed the district to again become part of Kedah. It is now administered by a District Officer. The Raja of Perlis is independent of the Sultan of Kedah, and has an entirely separate Government. Setul is now a part of Siam.

8. His Highness Sir Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Sultan Ahmad Tajudin, the present Sultan, succeeded to the throne in the year A.D. 1881. In consequence of His Highness' bad health, his eldest son, H.H. Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O., has acted as Regent since the year 1914.

9. On the 23rd July, 1905, the Sultan issued an Edict appointing a Council of State to assist in the "Administration of all Public Affairs".

10 On the 10th March, 1909 the Anglo-Siamese Treaty was signed whereby the suzerainty of Kedah was transferred from Siam to Great Britain.

11. On the 1st November, 1923 at Singapore, a Treaty was signed between the British and the Kedah Governments, by which the Kedah Government agreed to continue under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who shall exercise the rights of suzerainty, and also to accept a British Adviser.

I—GENERAL.

1. The unit of currency is the Straits Dollar which is stabilised at 2s. 4d., and is divided into 100 cents.

2. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have branches at Alor Star and Sungei Patani respectively.

3. The unit of weight is the picul (133 1/3 lbs) which is divided into 100 katis. English and various Chinese weights are also in use. The gantang (equivalent to a gallon) is the unit of measure.

4. The official language of Kedah is Malay, the Malay version of the laws being that used in the Courts. English, Chinese, Tamil and other languages are extensively used, but a very large proportion of the population use Malay as the "Lingua Franca".

5. The Muhammadan calendar in which the year consists normally of 354 days is followed.

6. The climate consists of a fairly well defined wet season from about the end of July to November and a shorter one of about six weeks duration in April and May. In South Kedah the seasons are slightly earlier.

7. The mean temperature ranges from about 74° to 94° Fahrenheit.

8. The average annual rainfall at Alor Star is about 82 inches, and the figure in South Kedah a little higher.

II—FINANCIAL.

9. The Revenue for 1347 amounted to $6,886,576 as compared with $7,722,507 in 1346 and $8,988,429 in 1345, and was $222,621 below the estimate.

10. A comparative statement of Revenue collected under various headings is shown in Appendix 'B'. The main decreases were under Customs, Opium Monopoly, Court Fees, etc., Farms and Licences, and Forests. Details of Customs revenue are given under the heading "Monopolies and Customs." The low price of rubber during the first seven months of the year was the main factor in the fall in revenue, but figures for the last few months of the year showed improvement.

11. The chief increases were under "Reimbursements", "Miscellaneous" and "Interest".

12. The percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue to the total revenue during the last ten years are as under:—

Heads.	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347
Opium Monopoly ...	45	30	31	30	30	30¼	26½	29¼	28	27.25
Customs (Liquor and Tobacco)... ...	9½	11	8½	8¾	9¼	19¼	10½	11⅞	13	13.80
Customs (Other heads)	11½	10	11	18½	18¼	20	31	24⅝	20¾	16.10
Land Revenue including Land Sales	20	25½	18	17	18	18¼	15	18½	14¼	16.10
Other Heads ...	14	23½	31½	25¾	24½	19¼	17	19¾	24	26.75
TOTAL ...	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

13. The total Expenditure in 1347 was $7,245,091 as compared with $7,335,338 in 1346 and $6,396,507 in 1345, and was $983,042 below the estimate. A sum of $300,000 for the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund is included in the expenditure.

14. Comparison with previous years' figures for each department is rendered difficult, as this year the Clerical Service has been shown under a separate head in the estimates instead of, as heretofore, under each department.

15. The increase under Miscellaneous is due to the expenditure of $193,000 on "Purchase of Land" and that under Education is due to the opening of new schools and the increasing enrolment in existing schools.

16. Investments at the close of the year stood at $10,880,213 (including the Opium Revenue Replacement and Investments Depreciation Reserves). The Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve was increased from $4,222,500 to $4,939,556 during the year. It was found necessary during the year to realise $200,000 worth of securities in order to meet immediate needs.

17. The excess of assets over the liabilities at the end of the year, as shown in the balance sheet, amounted to $5,915,375. This does not include the Opium Revenue Replacement and Investments Depreciation Reserves, which now amount to $4,939,556 and $130,000 respectively.

18. In addition there is a further asset of approximately $500,000, accrued compound interest on the Chartered Bank 4½% Fixed Deposits, which is added to the principal sum as it falls due each half year.

19. The following are shown in Appendices:—

Appendix 'A'—Balance Sheet as at 29th Zulhijjah, 1347 (8th June, 1929).

Appendix 'B'—Statement of Revenue for the last five years.

Appendix 'C'—Statement of Expenditure for the last five years.

Appendix 'D'—List of Investments.

III—PRODUCTION.

AGRICULTURE.

20. The total area planted with padi in 1347 was 179,798 acres, of which 176,838 was wet padi, and the estimated yield is 45,405,735 gantangs (gallons) which is 7,930,427 less than in 1346. The decrease is accounted for by a drought which occurred whilst the seedlings were still in the nurseries, and when the rain came many were either dead or too old to transplant into the bendangs. Padi fields near the coast were badly damaged by sea water.

21. An experimental station for padi is maintained at Telok Kechai. Different species of padi are planted here with a view to producing a pure strain and distributing it to the raiats. Seed was obtained from the Federated Malay States Experimental Station near Parit Buntar, and experiments are also carried out in manuring. It was found that Ammosphos was a suitable manure for nurseries.

22. Some damage was caused by the Larvae of Spodoptera in the nurseries in certain mukims. These nurseries were sprayed with tuba water. The crow also is useful in devouring the insects. Slight damage was caused also by the padi borer.

23. Padi fields near jungle were fenced against the inroads of wild pig, a number of which were destroyed by hunting and trapping.

24. The area alienated for rubber cultivation is approximately 357,000 acres, of which it is estimated that 300,000 acres are planted.

25. The restrictions on the export of rubber were removed as from 1st November, 1928 (16.5.1347), which resulted at once in a largely increased export.

26. Advice on the clearing of rubber holdings, and the treatment of wounds caused by bad tapping, and rubber tree diseases was given by the Department. 1,400 metres of budwood and 233,000 rubber seeds were imported from Sumatra by European planters under certificates of freedom from pest and disease.

27. Mouldy rot again gave trouble in Kulim and Bandar Bahru districts. Pink disease was also troublesome amongst Asiatic holdings in Kuala Muda and Baling districts. Advice was given as to treatment. Notices were served and a few prosecutions were instituted. The Giant Snail attacked vegetable and flowering plants, but did not cause serious trouble.

28. An area of five relongs (about 3½ acres) of land in Padang Trap district was set apart by Government for an experiment in coffee planting.

29. The area under tapioca cultivation was about 10,994 acres. It is entirely in the hands of Chinese. Some experimental work is being undertaken by the Department in order to test how many crops can be grown on the same land without exhausting the soil. Samples were sent to the Agricultural Department, Kuala Lumpur for investigation.

30. There is one European Tea Estate on the Gurun-Bigia Road. Approximately 300 acres are now in bearing out of a total of 985 acres planted, and the plants appear to be thriving. A factory has been built and machinery was to be installed early in 1348.

31. About 600 acres of coffee were planted by Chinese as a catchcrop among young rubber. The Department assisted by ordering some seed from Kuala Lumpur.

32. Inspection of Kampongs and coconut plantations was carried out by the Department. 495 notices for breach of the Coconut Trees Preservation Enactment were issued and 22 cases brought to Court.

33. The staff consisted of an Agricultural Officer (Malay) seconded from the Federated Malay States, and three Assistant Agricultural Officers.

34. The expenditure of the Department was $18,599.

FORESTS.

35. Fifteen areas comprising approximately 568 square miles were preliminarily notified as Forest Reserves, but only the Parit Buntar Catchment Reserve was ready for final notification by the end of the year.

36. 424 miles of boundary clearing was carried out at the low cost of $1.52 per mile. No new clearing was done, which enabled the work to be done by subordinates instead of employing coolies. In several reserves boundaries must be altered to exclude alienated land, and to facilitate final selection of boundaries, reclearing was necessary.

37. 420 acres of mangrove forest in the Merbok and Kisap Reserves were opened for exploitation.

38. In the plantations in Jerai and Sungkop reserves, merbau and tembusu are well established, and the brazil nut plants thrive where they have full light.

39. The outturn of timber and firewood amounted to 24,685 and 14,368 tons respectively compared with 27,328 and 14,995 tons in the previous year. The outturn of charcoal was 19,586 tons as against 18,836. Penang is the principal market for Kedah produce, and prices have declined during the past two years.

40. The outturn of rotan and bamboos was 1,136 running feet and 270,143 respectively, shows little change from the previous year.

41. The output of Jelutong rose by 136 piculs. Where supervision is possible, tapping is well done, but in outlying districts cancellation of permits is under consideration as supervision is not possible.

42. 182 piculs of damar batu were produced as against nil in the previous year. In Inas reserve, in an attempt to cut out the middleman, Malays have been allotted fifty trees each.

43. Over 200 herbarium specimens were sent to Kuala Lumpur for identification. Apart from increasing the knowledge of the composition of our forests, this is very valuable in discovering the different vernacular names by which the same species is known in Kedah and the Federated Malay States.

44. An experiment was made in the tapping of Kemenyan, the source of gum benjamin, but it is too early yet to say whether the results will be justified.

45. The Revenue and Expenditure of the Department were $107,556 and $47,651 respectively as against $121,540 and $59,071. The reduction in expenditure this year is partly accounted for by the non-inclusion of $8,036 cost of the Clerical Service, which is now shown separately in the Kedah Estimates.

MINING.

46. The total revenue collected from mines in 1347 was $57,333 as compared with $65,696 in 1346 and an estimate of $60,950. The main decrease was in export duty and is accounted for by the fall in the price of tin.

47. Expenditure amounted to $6,958 as against $8,952 in the previous year and an estimate of $8,949.

48. The export of mineral ores in tons was as follows:—

	1347	*1346*	*1345*
Tin Ore	372	396	401
Wolfram	73	31	96

49. The number of coolies employed at the end of the year was 915 as against 1,119 in the previous year. Of these 316 were employed on open cast, 253 underground and 346 on hydraulicing.

50. Dredging work at Karangan had not been begun by the end of the year. It seems probable that Mines revenue will continue to diminish year by year owing to the fact that the tin bearing area is mostly so situated as to cause risk of damage to rivers and padi lands if work were allowed.

51. The total area alienated for mining was 8,398 relongs at the end of the year. Titles comprising 286 relongs were cancelled for breach of labour conditions, and 60 relongs reverted to Government for arrears of rent.

52. Twelve applications for prospecting licences were received of which ten were refused and two withdrawn. Two remained in force throughout the year.

53. No new leases were granted. One application was under consideration.

IV—TRADE.

54. The aggregate value of trade for the year was $43,164,678 as compared with $37,789,934 for the previous year. Exports showed an increase of $6,049,062 owing to an increase of quantity of rubber exported while imports showed a decrease of $674,318.

55. The following table shows under the main heads the values for the past four years:—

		Import.	Export.
A.—Live Animals, food, drinks, tobacco	1344	5,550,386	3,528,636
	1345	5,940,328	6,997,258
	1346	5,274,997	6,315,361
	1347	4,600,721	4,962,328
B.—Raw Materials	1344	576,423	46,674,646
	1345	451,073	35,914,404
	1346	456,272	21,731,261
	1347	421,909	29,371,047
C.—Totally or Mainly maunfactured articles	1344	4,310,122	366,387
	1315	3,811,925	387,345
	1346	3,548,906	463,137
	1347	3,583,227	225,446

MONOPOLIES AND CUSTOMS.

56. The total revenue collected, exclusive of Chandu Monopoly, amounted to $2,354,492 as compared with $2,925,265 in 1346.

57. The following table shows the differences in duty collected in 1347 and 1346:—

Export duties	1347	1346
Bricks	2,389	6,549
Cattle	942	1,038
Fish	90,550	59,701
Forest produce	40,283	63,185
Hides	5,865	4,197
Pigs	11,802	14,442
Poultry and Eggs	56,837	56,183
Rice and padi	127,798	173,702
Rubber	541,851	959,300
Tapioca	39,808	40,217
Tin	50,060	60,583
Agricultural Produce	20,930	15,212
Import duties.		
Liquors	256,468	285,092
Tobacco	693,265	723,371
Petroleum	119,298	141,650
TOTAL CUSTOMS ...	2,058,146	2,604,122
Liquor Licences	289,726	315,885
Miscellaneous Receipts	5,153	3,480
Port Clearance	1,467	1,478
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,354,492	2,925,265

58. Import duty on liquors and tobacco is collected in Penang on behalf of the Kedah Government by the Assistant Superintendent, Government Monopolies, Straits Settlements.

59. The decrease of nearly $600,000 as compared with the previous year's figures is attributable directly and indirectly to the low price of rubber. Export duty on rice was affected by the padi harvest, the crops not approaching those of 1346, which were the best ever recorded.

60. It was anticipated that the export duty on rubber would be even lower than it was, owing to the removal of restriction, but the price did not slump as was feared, and the figures for the last five months of the year showed great improvement.

61. Thirty seven cases were brought to Court for offences against the Customs laws resulting in 29 convictions, in which fines totalling $2,382 were inflicted.

OPIUM MONOPOLY.

62. The amount realised on sales of chandu (prepared opium) was $2,262,759 as against $2,664,380 in 1346. The net revenue after deducting $385,197 cost of chandu paid to the Straits Settlements Government was $1,877,561.

63. Chandu revenue was also indirectly affected by the price of rubber.

64. The amount of chandu sold was 226,864 ounces avoirdupois as against 267,036 in the previous year.

65. Three chandu smoking saloons at Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim respectively and 41 Chandu Retail shops in the State were maintained and conducted by the Department.

EXCISE.

66. The issue and renewal of liquor and toddy shop licences is controlled by three Licensing Boards for North, Central and South Kedah, all of which have a representative appointed by the Kedah Planters' Association.

67. Sixty six cases for infringement of the excise laws were brought, resulting in 49 convictions.

V—COMMUNICATIONS.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

68. There are 13 Post Offices staffed by officers of the Department and 6 places at which postal business is transacted by Railway Station Masters and others. The Postal Service in Perlis is also controlled by the Department.

69. The estimated number of postal articles (excluding parcels and registered letters) posted and delivered during the year was 3,605,290 as against 3,276,169 in the previous year. Detailed statistics are shown in Appendix 'E.'

70. Savings bank business increased considerably during the year. A detailed statement is given in Appendix 'F.'

71. No new telegraph circuit was installed, but the Kulim and Bagan Samak line was tapped at Serdang for the new Post Office.

72. From 1st December, 1928 the Alor Star Telegraph Office ceased to work with Songkhla and Kantang in Siam, the new route being to Haadyai, which is the new terminal station for Siam. This resulted in messages for Kelantan from Penang and places south thereof having to be transmitted from Kedah to Haadyai, instead of being sent as before direct from Penang to Tungsong on the Penang-Bangkok line. As a further result the telegraph staff at Alor Star had to be augmented and the credit for Kelantan messages due to Kedah was raised from 5/6th of a cent to one cent.

73. New telephone switch boards for Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim arrived during the year. The former was set up and the inside equipment nearly completed. It is hoped to get it working in the near future.

74. The remodelling of the trunk telephone system was in progress throughout the year, and arrangements are being made to replace the wooden poles on the Kulim-Bagan Samak line with iron ones.

75. A Telegraph Engineer was added to the staff during the year, and the Engineering and Postal branches were separated. A number of boys have been sent to Kuala Lumpur for training in various branches. Some have returned to Kedah after completing their training, and are working satisfactorily.

76. It has been decided to establish wireless communication between Langkawi and Alor Star, and it is hoped that the stations will be in working order early in 1349.

77. The total revenue of the Department was $128,099 as against $126,071 in the previous year, and total expenditure $213,233 of which $99,881 was spent on "Remodelling Trunk Telephone Lines".

SHIPPING.

78. The ports of Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Langkawi (Kuah) are visited by small vessels belonging to the Straits Steamship Company, Penang, and there is a considerable coasting trade of motor boats, junks, etc. Penang is the connecting port for ocean going steamers.

RAILWAYS.

79. The Federated Malay States Railway main line from Penang to Siam runs through Kedah from the south to the north and passes through both Sungei Patani and Alor Star. All stations are connected by road with the main roads, except Junun, and provision is being made in the 1348 Estimates for a road connecting Junun Station with the main road.

ROADS ETC.

80. 367 miles of metalled and 102 miles of unmetalled roads were upkept during the year. Of the metalled roads, the greater portion is asphalted.

81. Besides normal upkeep, considerable work was done in replacing temporary bridges and culverts with permanent reinforced concrete works and in widening existing roads which have become too narrow for the present volume of traffic.

82. The average cost of upkeep of metalled roads was $1,571 per mile and of unmetalled $199 per mile.

83. 252 miles of canals were maintained. These are chiefly drainage canals, but with the rivers are considerably used for communication purposes.

VI—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

COURTS.

84. The Judicial system consists of the High Court of two Divisions, presided over respectively by a European Judge and two Malay Judges, District and Police Courts. A Court of Appeal composed of Judges of the Straits Settlements or the Federated Malay States sits twice yearly to hear appeals from the First Division of the High Court. A special sitting was arranged in April at Sungei Patani to hear appeals in two murder cases.

85. Cases involving the Muhammadan religion are dealt with by the Sharaiah Courts presided over by Kathis.

86. Appendix 'G' shows the work done by the Courts in 1347.

POLICE.

87. The force was maintained at its full strength of 764 during the year. Personal orderlies, dog-shooters and other supernumeraries who were previously drawn from the ranks of the force were returned to duty, and special persons paid from special votes engaged in their places, thus increasing the effective working strength by 11 constables. There was no lack of recruits and the standard of height was raised by two inches to 5 feet 2 inches. All recruits accepted could read and write Jawi, and were instructed in drill and the rudiments of Law and Police Duties, but the need of properly qualified instructors was felt.

88. The Detective force worked well.

89. The health and discipline of the force was satisfactory, but there remains a number of prematurely aged and inefficient officers to be weeded out.

90. The total number of reports made to the Police was 6,989 as compared with 5,973 in the previous year. The number of cases increased by 246 to 3,861 and of convictions by 37 to 2,867.

91. Cases of voluntarily causing hurt increased by 333 and of theft by 222. Murder cases numbered 18 as against 12 in the previous year and culpable homicide not amounting to murder 9 as against 3. There was one case of gang robbery with murder and 109 of house breaking and trespass—an increase of 13.

92. On the other hand there were decreases in gang robbery, robbery and cattle theft.

93. The value of property stolen at $32,604 was $9,770 less than in the previous year, but the total of property involved in all cases was practically the same as in the previous year, namely $78,755.

94. The arrest and sentence to death of a well known gang robber and murderer had an excellent effect on the population near the Siamese border.

95. Persons banished numbered twenty-six—one Tamil and the remainder Chinese. Fourteen of these were members of a Sin Ghee Hin unlawful society. The total was 14 fewer than in 1346.

96. There were 156 cases under the Gaming Enactment of which 144 resulted in convictions. Thirty-one cases, in all of which convictions were obtained, were brought under the Weights and Measures Enactment.

97. Registration of vehicles was carried out by the Police, 2,433 motor vehicles and 1,017 other vehicles being registered. Decreases were shown in hired cars, buses and motor cycles, but were set off by an increase in private cars and lorries.

98. The number of dogs licensed and destroyed decreased by 1,070 and 3,435 respectively. Four dog-shooters and buriers were appointed during the year.

99. The number of fire-arms registered was 5,239 which was practically the same figure as in 1346.

100. Cases of fire numbered fifteen involving property estimated at $30,539. The Brigade was kept at full strength and the engine and accessories in good condition.

101. Towards the end of the year the framework of the force was reorganised by the abolition of the offices of Assistant Commissioners of Police, North and South, and the creation of three Police Circles at Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim, each under an independent "Officer Superintending Police Circle" responsible directly to the Commissioner. The post of Adjutant was created at Alor Star for dealing with all matters of Drill and Musketry, Discipline, Recruits, the Sikh Contingent, etc.; and the title of Chief Detective Inspector was changed to Officer in Charge of Detectives.

102. The total revenue collected amounted to $128,175, a decrease of $14,950 on the previous year, due to a reduction of $11,208 under the heading "Registration of Vehicles" and a loss of $3,493 consequent on the introduction of free cattle registration.

The total expenditure was $517,579 which represented a saving of $32,992 on the estimates. An excess of $17,203 on the figures for 1346 was chiefly due to the purchase of 250 rifles for the Kedah Volunteer Force.

103. Mr. W. E. Speers, who had spent 24 years in the Kedah Police and the last 8 years as Commissioner, retired on pension during the year, having given valuable service.

PRISONS.

104. There are three prisons in the State, at Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim. Only short sentence prisoners are retained at Sungei Patani and Kulim, those with a sentence of over one year being transferred to Alor Star.

105. The daily average number of prisoners was 333 compared with 375 in 1346, 410 in 1345 and 441 in 1344.

106. The discipline and health both amongst Warders and prisoners was on the whole good. All prisoners on admission were thoroughly examined and were treated for hookworm and malaria, and vaccinated.

107. The prisoners throughout the State are employed on grass-cutting, vegetable gardening and various industries such as carpentry, bookbinding, basketry, etc. The revenue amounted to $18,336 as against $21,735 in the previous year: the fall being due to the ceasing of the sale of rice to Kulim Hospital and a falling off in the orders for stitching and articles of carpentry.

VAGRANTS CAMP.

108. The Vagrants Camp at Alor Star, which was opened at the beginning of the previous year, had an average population of 31.

109. Revenue and expenditure were $456 and $6,340 respectively as compared with $292 and $8,261 for the eleven months of 1346.

110. The vagrants are employed in necessary work about the Camp and vegetable-gardening; the produce of the vegetable garden keeps the Camp and Prison well supplied with vegetables, and the surplus is sold to the public. Some filling and drainage work on the Camp area carried out by the vagrants themselves has resulted in a diminution in the number of flies and mosquitoes. Each vagrant is given a gratuity of five cents per diem. The general practice is that if a vagrant remains in the Camp for 12 months he is repatriated.

VII—PUBLIC WORKS.

111. The total expenditure for the year was $2,222,707 compared with $2,442,483 in the previous year and an estimate of $3,442,829.

112. The total number of Government buildings at the end of the year was 1,132 with an estimated value of $5,406,015. 93 buildings were added during the year. The cost of maintenance was $118,777.

113. $177,733 was spent on drainage and irrigation works. The Sungei Dulang Kechil, Sungei Sedeka, Sungei Limau and Sungei Daun irrigation schemes were practically completed, and considerable progress was made with a new canal through the swamp-forest (glam) and with the Alor Changileh-Sungei Jitra scheme.

114. Reconnaissance work was done in Kuala Muda, Mukim Tekai, Yen and Changloon.

115. Amongst buildings completed, the most important were the new Post Office, the new State Council Office and the new single cell block for the Prison at Alor Star, the new Public Offices at Sungei Patani and the new Human Quarantine Station at Padang Besar. The latter is the joint property of the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Perlis and Kedah.

116. A large number of quarters for both senior and subordinate officers and cooly lines were also completed.

117. Progress was made with the new Istana, Anak Bukit Gardens, Alor Star, the Hostel at the Alor Star School and other works.

118. The Chief Hydraulic Engineer, Federated Malay States visited Kedah in May, 1929 for the purpose of advising as to the best method of improvement of the Alor Star water supply. In accordance with his recommendations, investigations are being carried out.

119. The Sungei Patani service reservoir was lined with a reinforced concrete lining and a main laid to Gurun village.

120. The Baling water supply was completed and water turned on.

121. The rainfall return for the past three years at Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim towns and their respective Head Works, water supply was as follows:—

Rainfall.	1347	1346	1345
Alor Star Town	76·89 ins.	97·81 ins.	97·87 ins.
Headworks, Water Supply, Bukit Wang	50·13 „	69·80 „	43·66 „
Sungei Patani Town ...	90·48 „	83·59 „	103·67 „
Headworks, Water Supply ...	117·53 „	104·37 „	146·70 „
Kulim Town	105·93 „	103.68 „	139·05 „
Headworks, Water Supply ...	90·70 „	97·02 „	108·97 „

122. The difference between the rainfall at Alor Star Town and Headworks is very noticeable.

123. Schemes for improving the Alor Star water supply are now under consideration. They include a scheme for pumping and purifying water from the river at Bukit Pinang about 8 miles from Alor Star.

124. No floods were recorded during the year, and prices of labour and material were more or less stable.

VIII—PUBLIC HEALTH.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

125. The estimated population of Kedah according to races was Malays 279,000, Chinese 66,630, Indians 50,340, Europeans 400, Eurasians 160, other races 9,100—total 405,630.

BIRTHS.

126. The total number of births registered during the year was 15,347 giving a birth rate of 37.83 per mille of population as compared with 13,066 births and a birth rate of 32.68 in 1346.

DEATHS.

127. The total number of deaths registered was 9,561 giving a death rate of 23.57 per mille—this is the lowest death rate recorded since 1343.

The distribution of deaths among the various races was as follows:—

	Deaths.	Death rate.
European	Nil	...
Eurasian	Nil	...
Malays	5,427	19·45
Chinese	1,920	28·80
Indians	2,008	39·89
Others	206	22·61

INFANT MORTALITY.

128. The rate was 127.91 which is the lowest recorded except in 1342 when the rate was 126.27. The highest rate is as usual among Tamils 262.96, but it shows a considerable improvement on the previous year with a rate of 406.34. The rate for Chinese is the same as in the previous year 136.72, while the rate for Malays is 111.95 against 128.46.

GENERAL HEALTH.

129. The health of the State generally has been good; and indication of this is given by the increased birth rate and decreased death rate. Malaria and "fever unspecified" accounted for the largest proportion of total deaths, but shewed an improvement on the two previous years, the figures for 1345, 1346 and 1347 being respectively 4,820, 4,283 and 3,328.

130. No cases of Cholera or Small-pox were recorded.

131. One case of Tropical Typhus occurred in an Indian labourer on a South Kedah estate. As in the three cases which occurred in the previous year, the diagnosis was confirmed by serological tests carried out by the Medical Research Institute, Kuala Lumpur.

ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.

132. The deaths registered under this heading continue to be numerous—964 as compared with 1,154 in 1346. There seems to be little doubt that Malaria is a contributory cause in many of these cases. More serious attention is being paid to this disease, and it is hoped that the number of deaths will tend to decrease.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

133. There were 252 cases with 108 deaths as compared with 255 cases and 114 deaths in the previous year. 13 cases were treated in the Phthisis Ward at Langkawi, of which two were discharged as cured.

YAWS.

134. A total number of 9,641 injections was given as compared with 6,689 in the previous year. It is reported that many people fail to realise that one injection does not constitute a cure, and there are many relapses. Orders are issued through village head men and School teachers to send cases for treatment, but the disease still continues in many mukims to be treated lightly.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

135. 917 cases were treated in Hospital, and 2,577 injections of Neo-Salvarsan were given in treatment of syphilis.

LEPROSY.

136. There were 54 fresh cases admitted during the year: of these 44 were sent to the Straits Settlements Leper Settlement at Pulau Jerejak, one to the Federated Malay States Malay Leper Settlement at Pangkor Laut, and nine were in Kedah Hospitals awaiting transfer at the end of the year. The total remaining under treatment at the end of the year was 99 at Pulau Jerejak, nine at Pangkor Laut, exclusive of nine awaiting transfer. Sixteen deaths were recorded.

ANTI-RABIC TREATMENT.

137. 102 cases were admitted for dog-bite: of these 50 were confirmed or suspected of being bitten by rabid dogs and received anti-rabic serum injections.

MENTAL DISEASES.

138. 172 Kedah patients were under treatment in Tanjong Rambutan Mental Hospital at the beginning of the year: 59 were admitted, 22 were discharged as cured, 12 absconded, 16 died and 181 remained at the end of the year.

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

139. 40 Schools were visited by the Health Staff. This represents a total of 3,725 pupils of which 3,008 were examined. Hospital travelling dispensaries paid regular visits to 31 Schools.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

140. Hospitals were maintained at Alor Star, Sungei Patani, Kulim, Kuala Ketil, Serdang, Baling and Langkawi. The small hospital at Bandar Bharu was closed and the patients were transferred.

141. There were out-door Dispensaries at Alor Star, Jitra, Yen and Sik.

142. Motor Dispensaries were maintained in North, Central and South Kedah.

143. The number of inpatients treated in Kedah Hospitals was 19,121 with a death rate of 7.87 as compared with 24,432 treated and a death rate of 8.13 in the previous year.

VETERINARY.

144. Rabies was the only contagious disease detected in Kedah during the year, dogs being the only animals affected. Brains of suspected dogs were examined in thirty cases, of which nineteen were returned as positive and one suspicious. One dog also was diagnosed clinically as being affected with the disease. The muzzling order, which was in force during the year was to a great extent disregarded, and 8,308 dogs were destroyed by the Police: there were 121 prosecutions for breach of the order. Eighty three dogs and one cat were inoculated with anti-rabic vaccine, one dog dying after the inoculation.

145. Registration of cattle was carried out in 1347 by the Penghulus under the new Enactment, instead of by the Police as formerly. The deaths of 8 buffaloes and 98 cattle were reported as against 85 and 260 respectively in 1346, which seems to point to the fact that Penghulus do not report deaths. It is possible that odd cases of contagious diseases escape notice in this way.

146. A census of animals made by the Department showed that there were 47,109 buffaloes, 52,968 cattle, 79 horses, 115 sheep, 30,118 goats and 48,380 swine in the State.

147. Inspection of animals for slaughter and of meat was carried out in the bigger centres, and a proportion found unfit for consumption rejected. Lectures on meat inspection were given to student Health Inspectors.

148. Importation and exportation of dogs was prohibited throughout the year, and importation of buffaloes, cattle, sheep and goats from Siam was only permitted through Padang Besar Quarantine Station or by special permit through the Bukit Kayu Hitam quarantine yards. Imports of buffaloes and cattle, excluding Padang Besar, were 116 and 144 as compared with 377 and 77 in the previous year. Export figures were 494 and 279 respectively as compared with 532 and 473 in the previous year. 11,970 swine were exported as against 14,532 in 1346.

149. The erection of new premises for the Department was started during the year.

150. A certain amount of research work on the common round-worm parasites was done, but the work is still in its early stages.

151. Revenue and expenditure (excluding Padang Besar) were $1,875 and $27,546 respectively.

152. The Padang Besar Quarantine Station, on the Perlis-Siam frontier, which is the the joint property of the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Perlis and Kedah Governments is administered by this Department under the general guidance of an advisory committee consisting of the State Veterinary Surgeon and the Government Veterinary Surgeons, Penang and South Perak. 2,234 buffaloes, 284 cattle, 52 goats and 60,886 swine passed through the station during the year. One outbreak of surra was detected involving three buffaloes, all of which died.

153. Revenue and expenditure were $7,206 and $4,735 respectively as compared with $7,963 and $6,217 in 1346. New quarantine sheds are in course of erection.

IX—EDUCATION.

154. Two English Schools for boys were maintained at Alor Star and Sungei Patani. At Alor Star the total number of pupils increased from 521 at the beginning of the year to 584 at the end of the year, and Malay pupils increased from 312 to 349; at Sungei Patani there were 170 names on the roll at the beginning of the year and 194 at the end of the year, the number of Malays increased from 51 to 58. The demand for English education shows no abatement, and there is a fairly considerable waiting list for admittance to the Schools. The Malay pupils for the most part pass Standard IV in the Vernacular Schools before entering the English Schools, but a few of them enter the Primary Class. Pupils of other nationalities enter the Primary Class. Government scholars, who are picked by means of an annual examination from candidates sent up by the Vernacular Schools and receive free education and a monthly subsistence allowance, numbered 35: there were also 6 foundation scholars, one compassionate scholar, and 66 free scholars. The remainder paid school fees.

155. In the Cambridge examinations the best results so far obtained in Kedah were recorded. Ten out of the fourteen School Certificate candidates secured certificates, three of them being Malays. In the Junior Cambridge examination 27 certificates were obtained with an entry of 38 candidates, 18 of the successful candidates were Malays.

156. The Boy Scouts made steady progress in scout work. 200 of them went into Camp at Kulim for a few days. They made themselves useful at all public functions when called upon and presented a smart appearance at parades held for His Majesty the King's Birthday, His Highness the Sultan's Birthday and Empire Day.

157. A pack of Wolf Cubs was organised at the Alor Star School by one of the masters.

158. The Alor Star School had a good record in athletics. In inter-school football matches with Penang and Perak Schools, the School won twice and drew twice. The School XI won the shield in the Kedah Football League.

159. A fund of $6,000, of which 40 per cent was contributed by members of the Education Department, was collected for the building of a Stuart Memorial Library at the Alor Star School. The Government has contributed $6,000, and the plan of the building has been passed.

160. The Malay Girls' School, Kampong Bharu, which was opened in 1924 with a view to providing education for the daughters of Malays of good family, was in charge of an English teacher assisted by two Malay teachers. The curriculum included Malay, elementary English, and in addition handwork, folk-dancing and the singing of simple airs. There were 32 pupils at the end of the year of various ages from seven upwards. This School is steadily developing the tastes and intellects of the pupils on sound lines, and is at the same time popularising the idea of education for girls in Kedah.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

161. Vernacular Schools numbered 78 at the end of the year including three Girls' Schools, as against 76 at the end of the previous year. Several applications were received from the peasants in different districts for permission to build a school themselves, provided that Government should supply furniture and staff. The Government agreed to the principle that where such permission is given the villagers should maintain the building for a period of three years, and that then, if the school justifies itself, Government should supply a building.

162. Several requests were received for the opening of Girls' Schools. It has been decided to open Schools at Sungei Patani and Kulim in 1348. In accordance with the wishes of the Education Board, girls are no longer admitted to Boys' Schools in Kedah.

163. Good progress was made in handwork at the Boys' Schools. Carpentry was taught by local craftsmen in 10 Schools, and the boys made tables, chairs and desks for use in various Schools. Basketry was taught in 21 Schools. Some difficulty was found in getting sales for the basketry. 70 per cent of the Boys' Schools have gardens, and excellent work has been done by the boys.

164. In the Girls' Schools sewing was taught, and in one School artificial flower making.

165. The following table shows the number of boys examined in each Standard in the past four years:—

Year.	Schools.	Std. I.	Std. II.	Std. III.	Std. IV.	Total.
1344	68	1,562	1,243	961	1,030	4,796
1345	68	1,418	1,354	991	1,154	4,917
1346	69	1,525	1,287	1,070	1,266	5,148
1347	74	2,014	1,300	1,083	1,443	5,840

X—LAND AND SURVEY.

166. The revenue for the year 1347 was $1,111,912 as compared with $1,105,670 in 1346, and an estimate of $1,126,800. Comparative figures under the various main heads are given below:—

Heads.	Actual 1346.	Actual 1347.	Estimated 1347.
Premium	253,804	261,330	281,500
Land Tax & Rent	670,214	679,376	676,600
Commission	80,788	67,824	70,150
Registration Fees	21,632	20,904	24,150
Survey Fees	34,878	33,456	37,050
Boundary Marks	4,140	4,096	3,830
Miscellaneous	40,211	44,926	37,350
TOTAL ...	1,105,670	1,111,912	1,130,630

167. The total on the rent rolls at the close of the year was $710,254, if entries due to cancellation of incomplete titles are disregarded. Remissions of rent (under exemptions) amounted to $22,284. Of the balance of $687,970 a total of $679,376 was collected, $7,965 was written off on cancelled titles, and arrears totalled $644, while excesses were found amounting to $14.

168. The figures showing the progress in alienation of land are as under:—

Applications over 50 relongs (35 1/2 acres.)

	Number	Acres
Carried forward from 1346	2	885
Received in 1346	14	3,801
TOTAL	16	4,686
Approved in 1347	3	348
Refused in 1347...	2	117
Remaining at end of 1347	11	4,221

Applications not exceeding 50 relongs (35 1/2 acres.)

	Number	Acres
Carried forward from 1346	9,344	38,013
Received in 1347	7,648	33,234
TOTAL	16,992	71,247
Approved in 1347	3,953	13,965
Refused in 1347	2,023	7,929
Remaining	11,016	49,353

169. Applications for small areas are still pouring in, and the Land Offices are falling into arrears. It is hoped, however, to quicken up the routine work of dealing with applications by further decentralisation, by increasing the efficiency of the inspecting staff and appointing Tracers in Land Offices, and by only accepting applications for land from persons who have the necessary money for payment of fees.

170. The area alienated in the State, exclusive of land held under mining title, is as follows:—

Nature of Title	Number	Acres
Final Grants	41,457	372,892
Old Grants	3,274	22,327
Provisional Grants	44,706	204,493
Permits	2,002	7,297
Banchi Sewa (Lots shown on Record of Occupation)	16,656	22,534
Surat Akuan (Approved applications) ...	17,912	56,773
TOTAL, 1347 ...	126,007	686,316
TOTAL, 1346 ...	122,811	644,028

171. The progress of registration work is shown in the following table:—

Final Grants (Surat Putus) awaiting engrossment on 1.1.47	1,792
Final Grants received from Survey Office in 1347	6,020
Final Grants engrossed and registered in 1347..	4,157
Final Grants engrossed but not registered in 1347	1,444
Final Grants returned to Survey Office	43
Final Grants awaiting engrossment at the end of the year	1,979

While there were also 189 Final Grants for State land, etc.

172. Registration of dealings was as follows:—

	Number in 1347	Consideration		Commission	
		$	c.	$	c.
Transfers for value ...	4,243	6,847,612	70	44,946	00
Transfers by gift ...	884	138,155	00	1,159	00
Charges	3,997	4,677,045	00	21,720	00
Miscellaneous Documents.	2,227	...		...	

About one and a quarter million dollars represents the value of amalgamated properties: only nominal fees were paid on these transfers.

173. The total amount for which charges were registered in 1346 was $6,951,797 and in 1347 $4,677,045.

174. Good progress is reported in settlement work.

175. The withdrawal of Rubber Restriction has eased matters in Land Offices, and has made it possible for Land Officers to do some inspection work.

176. A new Land Code is in course of preparation, and it is hoped that it will be brought into force during 1349.

SURVEYS.

177. The total expenditure of the Survey Department was $385,681, of which $41,267 was spent on Topographical work as compared with a total of $400,128 in the previous year of which $57,571 was spent on Topographical work.

178. Revenue collections amounted to $9,527.02. Survey fees on agricultural land are included in premium. Survey fees at schedule rates (or in cases of sub-division at cost) for work completed during the year amounted to $175,722 as against $180,823 in 1346.

179. The staff consisted of a Superintendent and four Assistant Superintendents, one European Surveyor, 46 subordinate field staff, 5 surveyors under training and an office staff of 120.

180. 132,688 chains (1,659 miles) were measured by Theodolite Survey at a cost of 82 cents a chain—this total includes 6,971 original lots covering 64,399 acres and 396 sub-divisions. 128,535 chains (1,607 miles) were measured by demarcation at a cost of 30 cents a chain: this total comprises 5,228 lots covering 17,405 acres.

181. 4,804 final grants were forwarded to the Land Office and 1,019 provisional titles. Settlement tracings for 5,319 lots were prepared and forwarded to the Land Office.

182. Classes were held in the Head Office during the year for Computers and Draftsmen. The examination results were very poor.

183. Mr. W. J. C. Stevens, who had spent 11 years in the Kedah Survey Department and his last six years as Superintendent, retired on pension towards the close of the year.

XI—LABOUR.

184. During 1347, 4,582 assisted Indian immigrants arrived in Kedah, 2,709 adult males, 1,163 adult females and 710 minors. The totals for 1346 were 7,857 adults and 1,745 minors, and for 1345, 18,376 adults and 3,769 minors.

185. The total number of labourers employed in Kedah as on 30th June 1929 (22nd Muharram 1348) was 49,436, an increase over the previous year of 1,822. The numbers according to races were Southern Indians 34,436, Malays and Javanese 9,922, Chinese 5,739 and others 339. Southern Indians increased by 27, Malays and Javanese by 2,112 and other races by 206, whilst Chinese decreased by 523.

186. The minimum wages paid by Government Departments were 50 cents for men and 40 cents for women. These rates have been adopted by nearly all the large estates. Licences to recruit have been refused to estates not offering these rates.

187. There was practically no change in the cost of living during the year. Most estates obtain their own rice and supply their labourers at a uniform price—from 42 cents to 45 cents a gantang (gallon).

188. There were 115 estate and 31 village toddy shops open during the year.

189. The death rate was 12.57 per mille as compared with 17.78 in the previous year. Amongst Indian labourers the rates were 17.08 and 22.48 respectively.

190. The Estates Health Board Enactment was considerably amended during the year, and good progress has been made with schemes for the provision of group hospitals and the services of Medical Practitioners. The Board's duties have been lightened by the hearty co-operation of the majority of the larger estate owners and managers. The Protector of Labour is Chairman and temporarily Administrator of the Board.

191. 389 complaints, mostly trivial, were registered during the year as against 207 last year. The majority were settled departmentally. Sixteen civil suits on behalf of labourers were instituted by the Department for recovery of wages due. Five prosecutions were brought for infringement of the Labour Laws. Twenty orders were issued under the Labour Code.

192. 284 visits and 82 special visits were made by the Protector of Labour and the Labour Inspector.

193. There were 70 Tamil and one Telugu Vernacular Schools on estates compared with 61 last year.

194. All labour in Kedah is free, labourers arrive in the State free of debt and are all at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving a month's notice.

195. The expenditure of the Department was $19,165.

CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

196. Nine societies were registered and eleven exempted from registration during the year. Three societies were struck off the Register as having ceased to exist.

197. There was one prosecution during the year under the Societies Enactment, resulting in the conviction of nineteen Chinese on the charge of acting as members of an unlawful (Triad) society. Sixteen of these were banished on the expiration of their sentences. No other trouble was given by secret societies.

198. Enquiries numbering 248 were undertaken by the Department as follows:—

(*a*)	Enquiries under the Women and Girls' Protection Enactment	12
(*b*)	Complaints regarding domestic matters, maintenance, custody of children, etc. ..	90
(*c*)	Complaints regarding labourers' wages	72
(*d*)	Miscellaneous	74
		248

199. Four women and girls were admitted to the Home on suspicion of having been brought into the State for the purpose of prostitution. Three were detained, and one put on Security Bond. Subsequently two were repatriated to China and two married.

200. Twenty nine women and girls were admitted to the Home in all. Two remained at the end of the year, and one is being maintained in the Penang Po Leung Kuk.

201. The enquiries regarding labourers' wages represented claims by 277 labourers for a total sum of $12,462.19. Of this sum $7,046.28 was recovered with the assistance of the Department, and 16 claims amounting to $3,900.38 were sent to Court for enforcement of the orders. The balance of $1,515.53 represents claims dismissed or irrecoverable.

202. The Registration of Schools Enactment (No. 4 of 1347) was passed during the year, the Protector being appointed Registrar.

203. The Protector was also appointed Administrator of four Chinese estates and Receiver of one Insolvent estate.

204. The decrepits in the Sungei Patani hospital and Alor Star Vagrants Camp were visited regularly. A number of decrepits from Sungei Patani were repatriated, thanks to the generous assistance of local Chinese traders.

XII—MISCELLANEOUS.

SANITARY BOARDS.

205. The three main Sanitary Boards in Kedah are the Kota Star, Kuala Muda and Kulim District Boards, each of which has jurisdiction over several outlying village areas. There are also smaller Boards in the other districts. All the Boards have unofficial representation.

206. The revenue of the Kota Star, Kuala Muda and Kulim Boards was $64,556, $57,628 and $41,289 respectively compared with $62,019, $57,827 and $35,579 in 1346.

207. The corresponding figures for expenditure were $56,244, $32,370 and $29,355 for 1347 against $61,794, $35,722 and $31,533 for 1346. Reduction in expenditure is due to removal of clerical salaries from Sanitary Board expenditure.

208. Owing to trade depression, there was in general very little progress in building of new shop-houses, but in Alor Star, Baling and Kulim a few new shop-houses were built or were in process of being built. A scheme was considered for improvement of Kuala Ketil Village, and development of the area near the present brick houses. Some preliminary work was done on the development schemes for the old town of Alor Star.

209. Some progress was made in extending Sanitary Board control to certain small villages on the roadsides. Owing to a readjustment of district boundaries between Kulim and Baling districts, the village of Merbau Pulas was handed over to Kulim Sanitary Board.

210. Water supplies to Gurun, Kota Sarang Semut and Simpang Ampat Kangkong were completed during the year, the two latter in particular being of great benefit. Previously in the dry season water was carted to these places.

211. Investigations with a view to the improvement of the Alor Star water supply, which is at present inadequate, have been going on for some time, and it is hoped that a satisfactory scheme will be evolved.

212. The Government approved the principle of the installation of petrol pumps, and a number were installed in various places following on the necessary amendment to the Petroleum Enactment to allow of bulk storage, which was passed late in 1346.

213. During the year the old appointments of Sub-Sanitary Inspectors were abolished, their places being taken by Probationer Health Inspectors with a higher standard of education. The probationers are first attached to the Health Office at Sungei Patani and then sent to Alor Star for a period of practical training. One Inspector was sent to Singapore to take the Royal Sanitary Institute Course.

214. In Alor Star, the Veterinary Department gave instructions in the detection of diseased meat etc.

215. Town planning schemes were drawn up and approved for several areas, and a number of notices issued for the destruction of dilapidated and insanitary premises. Incinerators were erected at some of the smaller places.

CO-OPERATION.

216. The total of registered societies was seventeen rural credit societies and one Thrift and Loan Society, and in addition there were eight rural credit societies and six Thrift and Loan Societies for which registration was not approved. This shows no advance in numbers on the previous year, the policy being not to form new societies, but to consolidate those already formed. Many applications were received for permission to form new societies but were refused.

217. The accounts were audited up to the end of the first half year 1347, which roughly corresponds with the end of 1928—generally speaking they were found to be carefully and neatly kept.

218. The registered societies shewed a total of 1,125 members, a subscribed capital of $18,528, total of loans granted during the twelve months $75,033, amount of such loans repaid $48,955 and $1,947 of instalments overdue. The most noticeable point about these figures is the singular rapidity with which the money circulates among the members. The figure for outstandings is not excessive in view of the fact that the accounts were audited before the padi harvests.

219. The Assistant Director of Co-operation inspected all the registered and most of the unregistered societies in the State. Visits were also paid by the Director and Mr. C. F. Strickland, formerly of the Punjab Co-operation Department, in connection with the latter's study of co-operation in Malaya.

220. The staff consisted of a Registrar and an Assistant Registrar, both of whom are members of the Kedah Civil Service.

STATE COUNCIL AND LEGISLATION.

221. Forty-six meetings of the State Council were held during the year at which, in addition to the ordinary work of administration, the following Enactments were passed:—

1. The Sanitary Board (Amendment) Enactment.
2. The Silt (Control) Enactment.
3. The Town Planning Enactment.
4. The Registration of Schools Enactment.
5. The Mining Enactment.

6. The Petition Writers Enactment.
7. The Foreign Companies Enactment.
8. The Chandu Enactment.
9. The Stamp Enactment.
10. The Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment 1341, Repeal Enactment.
11. The Health Board (Amendment) Enactment.
12. The Rubber Supervision (Amendment) Enactment.
13. The Evidence Enactment.
14. The Revenue Vessels Enactment.
15. The Reformatory Schools Enactment.
16. The Public Holidays Enactment.

Of the above Enactments, all came into force during the year except Nos. 7, 9, 13 and 16.

222. Rules, regulations etc. under the following Enactments were passed:—

The Customs Enactment, 1343.
The Mining Enactment, 1347.
The Rubber Supervision Enactment, 1346.
The Waters Enactment, 1343.
The Chandu Enactment, 1347.
The Registration of Vessels Enactment, 1330.
The Burials Enactment, 1346.
The Health Board Enactment, 1346.
The Foreign Companies Enactment, 1347.
The Motor Cars Enactment, 1343.
The Petroleum Enactment, 1337.
The Forest Enactment, 1345.
The Sanitary Boards Enactment, 1334.
The Courts Enactment, 1339.
The Petition Writers Enactment, 1347.
The Registration of Schools Enactment, 1347.
The Coconut Trees Preservation Enactment, 1333.
The Padi Planting Enactment, 1335.
The Excise Enactment, 1344.
The Extradition Enactment, 1334.
The Town Planning Enactment, 1347.

PRINTING.

223. The Government Printing Office received additional machinery during the year, and was able to deal with a larger volume of work than previously. The Government Stationery Department is conducted by the Superintendent.

GENERAL.

224. On 9th May, 1929 (29th Zulkaedah), a total eclipse of the Sun took place. Along the central line which passed East-North-East through Jitra, 11 miles north of Alor Star, the eclipse was total for five minutes whilst at Alor Star it was total from 1 hour 34 minutes 48 seconds till 1 hour, 39 minutes, 42 seconds. The British Eclipse Expedition established an observing station on a site adjoining the Adviser's residence, and the Harvard (U.S.A.) Eclipse Expedition observed from this Station. A Japanese Expedition observed from Paya Kamunting Estate, Jitra.

His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., and Lady Clifford made a special visit to Alor Star to witness the eclipse.

The weather conditions were not sufficiently favourable to enable the astronomers to obtain the scientific results for which they were seeking, but the eclipse afforded a spectacle of surpassing grandeur for the onlookers.

225. His Highness Tunku Ibrahim returned from Europe to Kedah in the first week of November, and resumed his duties as Regent and President of the State Council.

226. On 18th April His Highness the Regent visited Penang and was granted an interview with His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester who was passing through on his way to Japan.

227. The thanks of the Kedah Government are due to all Unofficials who have helped Government as members of the various Boards and Committees throughout the State.

228. Mr. H. C. Eckhardt continued to act as British Adviser till 12th July 1928 (23.1.47) when Mr. T. W. Clayton, the holder of the substantive appointment, returned to duty.

T. W. CLAYTON,
British Adviser, Kedah.

Alor Star, 16th November, 1929.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 29th Zulhijjah, 1347 (8th June, 1929).

Liabilities.	$	Assets.	$
Deposits	720,295.72	Cash	534,314.79
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	4,939,556.25	Advances	22,119.91
Investments Depreciation Reserve ...	130,000.00	Cash-in-transit	24,272.09
Excess of Assets over Liabilities ...	5,915,375.25	Imprests	23,045.00
		Investments	10,880,212.98
		Loans	34,476.72
		Suspense Account	186,785.73
TOTAL ...	11,705,227.22	TOTAL ...	11,705,227.22

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Revenue for each year from A.H. 1343 to 1347 (A.D. 1925 to 1929).

Heads of Revenue.	A. H. 1343 (A. D. 1925)	A. H 1344 (A. D. 1926)	A. H. 1345 (A. D. 1927)	A. H. 1346 (A. D. 1928)	A. H. 1347 (A. D. 1929)
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Marine	23,696	28,157	31,679	32,719	37,979
2. Customs	1,716,006	3,787,061	3,279,108	2,604,423	2,058,146
3. Opium Monopoly	1,993,843	2,441,088	2,632,863	2,156,255	1,877,561
4. Farms and Licences	280,139	356,400	432,541	467,096	453,356
5. Court Fees etc....	160,330	168,419	158,255	212,432	142,456
6. Police	29,943	30,543	27,800	24,889	19,286
7. Education	11,366	12,242	12,042	14,608	15,626
8. Veterinary	1,553	3,860	4,008	4,207	9,081
9. Reimbursements	56,397	76,388	155,342	144,101	181,443
10. Posts and Telegraphs	74,023	103,520	151,607	126,071	128,099
11. Lands	832,014	972,802	857,322	847,725	846,486
12. Forests	65,738	102,586	135,614	118,078	104,383
13. Mines	7,160	9,977	6,796	4,898	5,861
14. Interest	248,265	359,672	291,076	371,765	384,549
15. Sanitary Boards	197,118	249,930	282,915	280,136	278,118
16. Miscellaneous	34,932	61,063	82,829	57,825	81,403
17. Land Sales	237,622	415,779	446,722	255,279	262,743
Total ...	5,970,148	9,179,487	8,988,429	7,722,507	6,886,576

Statement of Expenditure for each year from A.H. 1343 to 1347 (A.D. 1925 to 1929).

Heads of Service.	A. H. 1343 (A. D. 1925)	A. H. 1344 (A. D. 1926)	A. H. 1345 (A. D. 1927)	A. H. 1346 (A. D. 1928)	A. H. 1347 (A. D. 1929)
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Charges on account of the Public Debt ...	29,371	...	...	...	...
2. Ruling House Allowances, Pensions, etc. ...	265,698	256,103	288,127	360,146	326,113
3. H. H. The Sultan's Office	139,176	139,816	139,898	143,545	144,556
4. State Council	135,800	130,312	139,807	139,345	119,858
5. Agricultural	12,951	15,746	17,321	18,754	18,499
6. Audit	52,665	50,754	49,935	50,409	31,269
7. Chinese Protectorate	16,848	15,845	17,757	17,901	17,250
8. Clerical Service	...	...	...	...	556,222
9. Co-Operative Societies Department ...	...	...	...	9,653	8,831
10. Courts	146,729	154,155	156,600	161,813	144,640
11. District Offices	179,848	182,404	186,846	194,427	146,117
12. Education	253,592	282,524	304,364	336,305	358,540
13. Forests	57,292	53,922	62,083	59,071	47,651
14. Labour	14,046	16,695	21,784	17,484	15,318
15. Lands	261,368	263,869	277,225	280,206	198 643
16. Marine	34,655	29,130	34,637	34,751	29,286
17. Medical and Health	312,678	348,372	389,020	438,949	490,646
18. Mines	9,891	9,610	8,853	8,953	6,958
19. Miscellaneous	346,703	275,003	371,608	686,706	749,857
20. Monopolies and Customs	165,551	181,532	215,081	225,822	144,569
21. Mosques	9,747	8,771	9,515	9,748	9,975
22. Police	473,937	464,471	482,842	500,376	492,085
23. Posts and Telegraphs	131,014	150,406	163,606	366,229	213,233
24. Printing	...	61,859	61,698	60,685	76,404
25. Prisons and Vagrants' Camp	105,545	101,360	123,756	121,512	103,698
26. Sanitary Boards	123,631	122,458	139,030	148,533	136,215
27. Surveys	338,682	344,358	406,998	400,128	370,232
28. Treasury	41,665	41,036	42,921	46,007	15,695
29. Veterinary	27,336	29,301	30,124	35,927	32,281
30. Public Works Department	256,405	238,800	456,261	358,377	380,245
31. Public Works Recurrent	699,356	745,202	852,897	831,761	823,556
32. Public Works Extraordinary	1,004,718	767,404	938,427	1,271,815	1,036,649
TOTAL	5,671,697	5,481,218	6,396,507	7,335,338	7,245,091

APPENDIX D.

List of Securities.

	SECURITY.	Actual Cost.	Latest Market Price.	Market Value.	Redemption Value.
		$		$	$
1.	4½% Singapore Municipal Loan, 1947	71,863	100	84,545	84,545
2.	4% Singapore Municipal Loan, 1963	314,475	95	398,335	419,300
3.	S.S. & F.M.S. Victory Loan, 1934	2,296,824	106	2,443,300	2,305,000
4.	Chartered Bank (London) 4½% Fixed Deposits, Compound Interest	2,904,676	...	2,904,676	2,904,676
5.	British 3% Conversion Loan, 1961	964,687	76½	983,571	1,285,714
6.	New Zealand 4½% Inscribed Stock, 1945	1,670,059	96	1,645,728	1,714,300
7.	West Australia 5% Inscribed Stock, 1975	429,795	99	424,529	428,571
8.	British 4½% Conversion Loan, 1944	844,236	96	822,856	857,142
9.	Kenya 4½% Scrip, 1950	328,509	95	325,714	343,857
10.	London County 4½% Scrip, 1945/85	328,294	95	325,714	343,857
11.	Nigeria 4% Stock, 1963	156,442	85	150,447	176,997
12.	New South Wales, 4% Stock, 1932	120,086	94	120,857	128,571
13.	Queensland 3½% Stock, 1930	59,913	98	60,764	62,004
14.	South Australia 4% Stock, 1917/86	31,588	90½	31,029	34,286
15.	Treasury Bonds, 4½% 1930/34	358,766	98¾	354,500	358,988
		10,880,213			11,447,808

APPENDIX E.

Statistics of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kedah.

Year.		Approximate number of articles passing through the post (Registers and Parcels excluded)	Number of Registered Articles.		Number of Parcels.		Number of Insured Articles (Parcels and Letters.)			
			Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Value.	Despatched.	Value.
H.	A. D.							$ c.		$ c.
343	1925	2,295,735	47,546	49,417	13,092	4,753	509	51,994 70	331	32,555 78
344	1926	2,540,642	52,920	52,693	14,744	5,088	660	59,588 39	412	40,606 95
345	1927	3,184,974	62,651	59,140	16,833	5,889	774	80,183 82	511	57,253 43
346	1928	3,276,169	65,117	65,494	17,072	5,707	743	58,562 41	512	54,788 21
347	1929	3,605,290	67,065	64,714	17,652	5,512	815	63,104 62	674	62,285 97

Year.		Amount of Money Order and Postal Order Transactions.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Approximate Number of Telegrams.			Telegraph and Telephone Lines.		
				Personal Emoluments.	Annually Recurrent.	Special Expenditure.	Received.	Despatched.	Transmitted.	Line Mileage	Wire Mileage.	Number of Telephones.
H.	A. D.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.						
343	1925	392,613 25	74,023 34	105,211 95	22,264 17	3,537 95	49,751	39,936	52,468	440	1,610	469
344	1926	535,789 06	103,520 59	109,839 26	19,827 20	20,685 02	55,991	44,551	58,903	460	1,700	517
345	1927	720,549 61	151,606 54	113,131 47	20,117 44	30,337 76	52,715	43,524	52,559	490	1,810	555
346	1928	747,706 51	126,071 25	117,636 99	20,539 39	228,125 92	48,126	44,421	42,952	510	1,930	561
347	1929	690,950 06	*128,098 78	× 74,713 15	23,145 05	+ 115,362 58	54,340	52,650	67,288	515	1,960	593

* Excludes $8,534.36 as Revenue debit and $6,688.85 as Police Revenue.

× Does not include $60,133.99 being Personal Emoluments of the Clerical Service.

\+ Rebuilding Trunk Telephones alone amounted to $99,880.86.

APPENDIX F.

Savings Bank Transactions for the years 1346 and 1347.

Year.	Total number of accounts.	Amount.	Interest due.	Number of accounts closed.	Number of accounts remaining open.	Amount standing to the credit of depositors.	Average amount to the credit of each depositor.
		$	$			$	$
1347 ...	1,403	134,576.05	1,790.13	481	922	76,851.97	83.25
1346 ...	1,104	118,622.88	1,405.78	388	716	57,306.47	80.94
Increase ...	299	15,953.17	384.35	93	206	19,545.50	3.21
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX G.

Return of cases tried in the Courts during the year 1347.

	CRIMINAL CASES.				CIVIL CASES.				CRIMINAL APPEALS.				CIVIL APPEALS.			
	No. of Cases from 1346	No. of Cases instituted.	No. of Cases disposed of	No. of Cases pending at end of 1347	No. of Cases from 1346	No. of Cases instituted	No. of Cases disposed of	No. of Cases pending at end of 1347	No. of Appeals from 1346	No. of Appeals in 1347	No. of Appeals disposed of	No. of Appeals pending at end of 1347	No. of Appeals from 1346	No. of Appeals in 1347	No. of Appeals disposed of	No. of Appeals pending at end of 1347
HIGH COURT.																
First Division... ...	...	14	11	3	1	2	1	2	9	25	32	2	6	87	70	23
Second Division ...	9	75	79	5	86	452	476	62	5	65	68	2	20	125	132	13
MAGISTRATES' COURTS.																
Alor Star	14	1242	1234	22	113	982	986	109								
Kota Sarang Semut ...	1	201	199	3	8	39	39	8								
Langgar	11	156	160	7	2	43	44	1								
Pendang	4	149	80	73	14	35	43	6								
DISTRICT AND POLICE COURTS.																
Kubang Pasu	9	933	938	4	7	304	304	7								
Padang Trap	7	183	178	12	3	36	33	6								
Langkawi	3	96	98	1	7	64	67	4								
Yen	...	177	172	5	6	89	82	13								
Kota Kuala Muda ...	4	56	58	2	4	32	30	6								
Semiling	...	18	17	1	3	1	2	2								
Sungei Patani ...	51	818	835	34	79	511	501	89								
Gurun	...	146	140	6	3	12	15	...								
Baling	18	233	245	6	11	77	85	3								
Kuala Ketil	5	201	202	4	4	35	38	1								
Sik	4	71	71	4	6	22	22	6								
Kulim	43	748	780	11	33	502	484	51								
Padang Serai ...	...	102	98	4	3	57	58	2								
Bandar Bharu ...	19	215	225	9	10	99	91	18								
Serdang	...	19	15	4	...	9	9	...								
TOTAL ...	202	5853	5835	220	403	3403	3410	396	14	90	100	4	26	212	202	36

STATE OF PERLIS.

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STATE OF PERLIS.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1347 (20TH JUNE, 1928 TO 8TH JUNE, 1929).

PREFATORY NOTE

GEOGRAPHICAL.

Perlis is a small State, about 316 square miles in area lying between the 6th and 7th parallels of latitude on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula. The coast line which runs north-west and south-east is approximately 13 miles in length. On the west the State is bounded by a range of mountains running north and south which separate it from the Siamese Province of Setul.

On the east the boundary is with the Siamese Province of Nakon Sridhammaraj and the Malay State of Kedah. On the south it is bounded by the State of Kedah. Padang Besar on the main trunk line to Bangkok is the frontier railway station between Siam and Malaya.

The coastal plain, which is suitable for rice growing, extends inland for a distance of about 14 miles. A striking feature of the landscape are the isolated limestone hills which rise abruptly from the plain.

The Perlis River is the only river of any size in the State and this is navigable by small craft as far as the town of Kangar.

HISTORICAL.

Perlis was made a separate State by the Siamese in about 1841 A.D. when an Arab named Syed Hussin, whose father, Syed Harun, had previously acquired the status of a local chief, was made Raja.

The present Raja, Syed Alwi bin Almerhum Syed Safi, is the fourth who held that position under the suzerainty of Siam. A European Adviser was appointed from Bangkok in 1905 at the request of the Raja to aid him in putting the State's finances in order and remained until 15th July 1909,when in consequence of a treaty concluded between Great Britain and Siam, whereby the suzerainty of Siam was exchanged for that of Great Britain, the duties were handed over to a British Adviser.

Mr. Meadows Frost, Malayan Civil Service, was the first to act in the new appointment.

CLIMATE.

The State is subject to the influence of both the North-East Monsoon, lasting from November to March, and the South-West Monsoon, between July and September.

The average annual rainfall at Kangar is about 80 inches. The highest recorded annual rainfall was 106.3 inches in 1913 and the lowest 65.6 inches in 1926.

The shade temperature at Kangar varies between a mean maximum of about 89° and a mean minimum of 73°. It occasionally rises to 96° and has been known to fall to 64°.

About the end of December and the beginning of January the climate can be delightfully cool and pleasant.

POPULATION.

The population at the Census of 1921, was 40,087 including 34,165 Malays, 3,602 Chinese, 811 Indians and 1,344 Siamese. The population is now estimated to be about 45,000 of whom some 40,000 are Malays. There are 6 Europeans living in the State.

LANGUAGE.

The Language of the country is Malay, and the Official language is written in the Arabic script. A number of the Malay words used are peculiar to Perlis and the neighbouring State of Kedah.

CURRENCY.

The currency is that of the Straits Settlements. The unit is the silver dollar which is divided into 100 cents. The value of the dollar is fixed at 2*s.* 4*d.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Malay, English and Chinese weights and measures are used.

One pikul (100 katis)	=	133⅓ lbs.
One kati	=	16 tahils.
One kuncha (10 naleh)	=	160 gantangs.
One gantang	=	One gallon.
One relong	=	.711 acre.

I—GENERAL.

Early in the year under review the State, which had been enjoying a considerable measure of prosperity for two or three years previously, began to feel the effects of the general trade depression already evident elsewhere in the Malay Peninsula.

In addition the padi harvests of 1346 and 1347 were both poor so that it is not surprising that the total revenue for 1347 was considerably lower than the record amount collected in the previous year.

In spite however of unfavourable conditions during the year, the revenue and expenditure (including a loan repayment of $50,000) almost balanced.

II—FINANCE.

The Revenue for the year 1347 amounted to $583,329 as compared with $645,114 and an estimate of $595,200.

The decrease of $61,785 compared with the previous year is mainly accounted for under the headings of Chandu, Customs and Land.

The Expenditure for the year amounted to $584,085 as against an estimate of $594,579. The expenditure for 1346 was $622,928.

There was a small deficit of $756 on the year's working.

The Revenue and Expenditure during the past 5 years is shown below:—

A.H.	Revenue	Expenditure
	$	$
1343	470,616	441,825
1344	594,098	565,071
1345	614,665	630,768
1346	645,114	622,928
1347	583,329	584,085

The Revenue in 1327 (1909), the first year of British Administration, was $102,552.

Details of the revenue and expenditure for the last three years are given in Appendices A and B.

The expenditure each year has included a sum of $50,000 paid in reduction of the debt to the Government of the Federated Malay States. At the end of the year the debt stood at $50,000. It has since been repaid in full so that at the time of writing there is no Public Debt.

A Comparative Statement of Expenditure for the years A.H. 1345, 1346 and 1347 is appended below:—

Heads of Expenditure	1345	1346	1347
	$	$	$
Ruling House Allowances and Pensions	16,353	16,110	18,036
Personal Emoluments	200,988	216,043	230,795
Other Charges Annually Recurrent...	169,716	199,864	198,783
Special Expenditure (other than Public Works and Repayment of Loan)	29,846	32,789	46,288
Public Works Special Services ...	163,865	108,122	40,183
Repayment of Loan	50,000	50,000	50,000
TOTAL ...	630,768	622,928	584,085

The higher expenditure during the years 1345 and 1346 was largely due to the installation of the water supply for Kangar and Arau.

The surplus of Assets over Liabilities at the end of the year amounted to $426,802.

A Statement of Assets and Liabilities at the end of the two years 1346 and 1347 is given in Appendix C.

Investments amounting to $295,000, which consist of Straits Settlements Government securities and Singapore Municipal Debentures are entered at face value

The Adviser performed the duties of State Auditor.

III—PRODUCTION.

AGRICULTURE.

Rice:— Perlis produces sufficient rice for its own needs and is able to export on an average about 150,000 pikuls of padi and rice annually. Owing to a poor harvest only 108,008 pikuls were exported in 1347.

The area of land alienated for wet padi planting in the State is about 38,000 acres. Of this area about 34,000 acres are reported to have been planted with wet padi during the year under review.

The average yield on the richer soil nearer the sea coast is about 450 gantangs an acre, but on the poorer laterite soils it falls to about 270 gantangs an acre.

Considerable use is made of the phosphate manure obtained from the limestone caves. It is ordinarily applied to the fields once in every three years. On the poorer soils it is said to have the effect of increasing the crop by 30 per cent or more. There is no doubt that with seed selection the crops could be increased, and it is hoped in the near future to have the trained staff to carry this out.

The padi crop harvested at the end of the year (season 1928–1929) was again poor, being estimated at 5,851,200 gantangs as compared with 5,434,000 gantangs in 1346 and 9,656,000 in 1345. As in the previous year the main reason for the poor crop was a drought at the beginning of the usual planting season.

Improvements in irrigation are being put in hand and when these are completed it is hoped that the crops will be less influenced than they are at present by the vagaries of the rainfall during the normal wet season.

Rubber:— The area of mature rubber trees in the State is comparatively very small, but a fair number of Malay holdings have been planted up in the last few years. The total area under rubber is about 5,000 acres but only two estates exceed 500 acres each in area. The amount of rubber exported from the State during the year was 4,257 pikuls as against 4,119 pikuls in 1346.

Miscellaneous Crops:— Coconuts, arecanuts and tapioca are planted on a small scale. The following quantities were exported in 1347.

Tapioca	6,367	pikuls.
Copra	3,199	„
Arecanuts	522	„

Cattle and buffaloes:— The number of animals at the last Census was 10,225 cattle and 2,335 buffaloes. The export of cattle and buffaloes is at present prohibited except under special permits.

Poultry:— A large number of ducks are reared by Chinese, especially at the fishing villages of Kuala Perlis and Kuala Sanglang. Over four million fowls and ducks eggs were exported during the year: most of them are sent to Perak, but some are sent to Penang. The number of fowls and ducks exported in 1347 was 124,712.

Pests:—A large number of Giant snails (Achatina fulica) were discovered at Arau. Over 20,000 of them were collected and destroyed. This is the first time they have been observed in the State.

FORESTRY.

There is at present no organished Forest Department. The issue of passes for removal of timber and jungle produce is carried out by the Police.

The total revenue collected during the year from the issue of removal passes was $1,856, while the total royalty collected by way of export duty on timber and jungle produce amounted to $688.

In the early part of the year there was a demand for wood known locally as "Kayu Kederang" (a species of Cudrania). A yellow dye is obtained from this wood which is used in the Batik industry in Sumatra. Altogether 1,778 pikuls of this wood were exported.

A feature of the State is the forest on the coastal plain extending nearly 10 miles inland. This forest, which is about 25 square miles in area, consists almost entirely of trees known as "Gelam" (a species of Melaleuca). The timber is used chiefly for firewood while Malays in the neighbourhood use the bark for roofing their temporary houses.

FISHERIES.

The State has a sea coast of about 13 miles in length and the waters off the coast are fairly shallow. The total amount of salt water fish exported out of the State during the year was 3,937 pikuls. The bulk of this was sent in a dried state to Penang.

Fresh water fish to the amount of 1,547 pikuls was exported to Penang. About half of this was dried before export.

MINING.

Tin-ore is mined in the north-west corner of the State. The total area of mining land held under mining titles at the end of the year was 2,411 acres. With the exception of 164 acres the whole of this area has been alienated for cave mining in the limestone hills or " Wangs" as they are known locally. The total amount of tin-ore exported during the year was 9,367 pikuls as compared with 9,234 pikuls in 1346 and 5,551 pikuls in 1345.

The output of ore is very dependent on the weather as the underground streams are quickly flooded by heavy rains. In the wet season very little mining is possible in the hills.

IV—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

Trade. Figures are available only regarding the import and export of dutiable articles.

Comparative figures for 1346 and 1347 are given below in respect of the various dutiable articles imported into the State.

Articles	1346	1347
Tobacco (pikuls)	557	562
Cigars (lbs)	638	692
Cigarettes (lbs)	34,194	29,648
European Spirits (gallons)	1,855	1,821
Chinese Spirits (gallons)	2,630	2,404
Beer, Cider Etc (gallons)	4,434	3,519
Petroleum (gallons)	147,632	153,432

The bulk of the articles imported into the State come from Penang, either by rail through Kedah or by sea direct in junks.

The quantity of the principal articles exported from the State is given below:—

Articles	1346	1347
Padi and Rice (pikuls)	139,007	108,008
Rubber (pikuls)	4,119	4,257
Copra (pikuls)	2,454	3,199
Betel-nut (pikuls)	528	522
Tin-Ore (pikuls)	9,234	9,367
Phosphates (tons)	550	422
Fish (pikuls)	4,706	5,710
Poultry	98,492	124,712
Eggs	3,327,884	4,057,349
Cattle (head)	47	34
Sheep and Goats (head)	128	161
Hides (pikul)	180	251

Other exports included tapioca flour, ataps and honey.

Customs:— The total revenue from Customs duties was $228,660 as against $248,337 in 1346.

The principal items were:—

	1346	1347
	$	$
Import duty on liquor	34,831	33,395
do. petroleum	7,382	7,672
do. tobacco	57,861	52,953
Export duty on fish	4,915	7,757
do. padi and rice	32,113	27,959
do. poultry	9,849	12,471
do. rubber	11,058	6,491
do. tin-ore	81,691	72,669

The decrease in the total Customs Revenue is chiefly due to a fall in the price of tin, a reduction in the rate of export duty on rubber and smaller exports of padi and rice. Also, considerably fewer cigarettes were imported which was probably due to the depression in trade.

On the other hand receipts from the export duties on agricultural produce, fish and poultry showed satisfactory increases.

The export of the phosphate deposits found in the caves in the limestone hills has been prohibited except under special licence. These deposits form a valuable manure for the rice fields and it is necessary to conserve the supply for domestic use.

Chandu:— The amount of Chandu (prepared Opium) sold during the year was 16,776 tahils as against 20,435 tahils in 1346. The decrease is largely the result of a general trade depression. Chandu is sold only to adult male Chinese. There are six Government retail shops and two Government Smoking Saloons.

V—COMMUNICATIONS.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department is maintained by the Kedah Government which also controls the telephone system.

There is a post and telegraph office at Kangar. The following business was transacted at this office during the last 3 years:—

	1345	1346	1347
Letters	60,593	88,335	92,729
Registered Articles	3,628	3,816	3,806
Parcels	1,353	1,435	840
Telegrams	4,212	4,173	3,913

Money Orders and Postal Orders to the value of $29,937 were handled at the Kangar Post Office as compared with Orders to the value of $33,774 in 1346.

At the end of the year the Saving Bank included 34 separate accounts with a total amount of $621 on deposit.

At Padang Besar Railway Station, on the Siamese frontier, the following business was dealt with:—

	1345	1346	1347
Letters	33,033	34,762	39,897
Registered Articles	1,064	1,708	1,955
Parcels	58	55	52

ROADS.

There are 36½ miles of metalled roads in the State and 7 miles of unmetalled roads. The amount spent during the year on the upkeep of roads, streets and bridges including asphalting was $48,353. About 22 miles of path were also maintained.

The policy of asphalting the main roads in the State was continued.

No new roads were constructed during the year.

The Perlis River is largely used as a highway between Kangar and the fishing village of Kuala Perlis. Junks from Penang are able to sail up as far as Kangar during Spring Tides.

SHIPPING.

The chief ports are at Kangar about 5 miles up the Perlis river and Kuala Sanglang on the sea coast. There are also Customs Stations on the coast at Kuala Perlis, and Sungei Bharu.

The number of junks entering decreased from 326 to 266 and the tonnage from 7,884 to 6,612. Small boats entering decreased from 374 to 333.

Small motor boats run fairly frequently to the Kedah River and to Setul in Siam.

VI—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

COURTS.

There are four Courts constituted in the State.

The Court of the Raja-in-Council hears appeals from the Senior Court.

The Senior Court consists of a Malay Judge sitting together with the Adviser. In any proceeding the decision of the Court is the decision agreed upon by the two members thereof and if they are unable to agree, the proceeding is referred for decision to the Court of the Raja.

The Senior Court has original criminal jurisdiction but no original civil jurisdiction. It has also appellate jurisdiction in all criminal and civil matters.

The Junior Court consists of a Malay Magistrate and has original civil jurisdiction. In its criminal jurisdiction it has power in certain cases to inflict a fine not exceeding $250 and any sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one year.

The Sheriah Court consists of the Chief Kathi or the Assistant Kathi and has jurisdiction in matters relating to the Muhammadan religion.

The work done in the Courts during the year under review is tabulated hereunder:—

CRIMINAL COURTS.

	Cases from 1346.	Instituted in 1347.	Disposed of in 1347.	Pending at end of 1347.
Appeal Court ...	...	20	19	1
Senior Court ...	1	28	29	...
Junior Court ...	4	524	520	8
Sheriah Court ...	8	17	22	3

CIVIL COURTS.

	Cases from 1346.	Instituted in 1347.	Disposed of in 1347.	Pending at end of 1347.
Senior Court (Appeal)	1	25	25	1
Junior Court ...	58	769	800	27
Sheriah Court ...	5	55	56	4

There were 3 Criminal Appeals and 2 Civil Appeals to the Raja's Court. One Criminal Appeal was allowed. The other Appeals were dismissed.

Twenty nine Administration suits were disposed of during the year.

POLICE.

The police force is in charge of a Malay Officer who is styled Chief of Police. With few exceptions the whole Force is Malay.

The health of the force was good during the year except at Kaki Bukit village.

Discipline was fair. A lance corporal completed a period of training at the Police Depot at Kuala Lumpur and is now carrying out the duties of drill instructor.

There are 7 police stations in the State.

The number of reports received at the various stations was 258 as against 320 in the previous year. The number of reports of theft received in 1347 was 105. In addition there were 24 reports regarding the stealing of cattle.

There were 3 reports of murder received during the year. In one case a Chinese was found dead on the sea-shore. Certain persons were suspected and tried by the Court, but the evidence against them was insufficient. In the other two cases a conviction of culpable homicide not amounting to murder was obtained.

PRISONS.

There is only one Prison in the State and this is situated at Kangar.

The Adviser is Superintendent of Prisons and is assisted by a Gaoler. The staff consisted at the end of the year of 4 Sikh N.C.O's and 4 Sikh and 11 Malay Warders.

There were 39 prisoners remaining at the end of the previous year. 158 were admitted during 1347, eleven of whom were women.

47 prisoners remained at the end of the year.

Discipline was fair and the health of the prisoners was again satisfactory.

Rice is purchased and milled in the prison. During the year 19,248 gantangs of padi were milled and sold for $3,854.

In addition to rice milling the work done inside the prison included carpentry, basketry and the making of licence plates and boards.

A considerable amount of extra-mural work was performed such as scavenging, grass-cutting and drain-cleaning.

A garden was started during the year for the supply of vegetables to the prison.

The total revenue collected was $6,387 as compared with $6,694 in 1346. The total expenditure was $18,186.

VII—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department is under the charge of a European Assistant Engineer seconded from the Federated Malay States. The State Engineer, Kedah gave valuable advice in more important matters and paid monthly visits to the State. The average labour force of the Department was 173. Their health was generally good.

The total expenditure of the Department was $139,548 of which $12,251 was in respect of Personal Emoluments.

Works and Buildings:— Schools and Teachers quarters were completed at Abi, Santan and Utan Aji while others were under construction at Arau, Kuala Perlis and Sanglang. With the exception of those at Abi and Santan, these schools were to replace existing buildings of an old type. An additional block of Police barracks was erected at Kangar. Two filter beds at the headworks of the Kangar and Arau water supply were completed during the year. A sum of $5,594 was spent on the maintenance of the waterworks.

Roads, Streets and Bridges:— Particulars regarding the roads in the State are given in Part V. Several wooden bridges were replaced by reinforced concrete bridges or culverts and very few wooden bridges are now left on the main roads in the State. A stone-crusher was purchased during the year for supplying metal and sand for asphalting.

Irrigation and Drainage:— A ferro-concrete dam at Padang Malau across the Pelarit river, commenced in 1346, was completed in time to irrigate the rice fields in the vicinity during the planting season in 1347. The total cost of maintenance of Waterways and Irrigation Works during the year was $7,419.

VIII—PUBLIC HEALTH.

A General Hospital is maintained by Government at Kangar with ward accommodation for 60 patients. The hospital is in charge of an Assistant Surgeon.

The State Surgeon, Kedah paid monthly visits to the Hospital in addition to advising on matters of importance concerning public health.

A travelling dispensary visited outlying localities and was much appreciated by the rural population.

The number of in-patients treated at the hospital during the year was 1,104. The percentage of deaths was 5.16 as compared with 6.25 in 1346. If deaths within 48 hours of admission are omitted the death rate was 3.98.

Out-door patients numbered 6,638 of whom 3,891 were Malays, 1,450 Indians and 1,102 Chinese.

Neosalvarsan injections numbered 3,370, of which 2,233 were for yaws and 1,137 for other conditions.

Mental cases were transferred to the Central Mental Hospital at Tanjong Rambutan in Perak, and there were 15 Perlis patients at that institution at the end of the year. There were 3 Perlis patients in the Leper Asylum at Pulau Jerejak near Penang.

Vital Statistics:— The birth rate for the year was 28.03 per mille and the death rate 16.35 per mille. The figures for the previous year were 24.26 and 15.56 per mille respectively. The number of deaths which occurred among infants up to a year old was 146. The infantile death rate per thousand births was 111.03 as compared with 100.00 in 1346 and 136.08 in 1345. It is unfortunate that practically none of these cases seek medical aid.

Malaria is responsible for the largest proportion of the total deaths in the State. Infantile convulsions and Lung diseases come next in the mortality scale.

Veterinary:— There were 7 cases of rabies in 1347, the last being in the 7th month (December, 1928). There was no cattle epidemic in the State during the year.

Meteorological:— The Climate is described in the Prefatory Note. The total rainfall at Kangar during the year 1928 was below the average being 72.36 as compared with the average for the previous 10 years of 80.20 inches.

The highest shade temperature during 1928 was 96° and the lowest 66°.

Abstracts of Meteorological observations are given in Appendices D, E and F.

IX—EDUCATION.

There are 18 Malay Boys' Schools maintained by Government with an average enrolment of 1,636 pupils.

The number of Malay Girls' Schools was increased to 3 by the completion during the year of a new School at Abi and the average enrolment is about 200.

There is a demand for a fourth Girls' School, but there is a difficulty in getting suitable women teachers. This demand indicates a change in the views of the parents towards education as it is not many years ago since the first girls' school in the State was opened with an extremely small attendance.

During the year two students completed their course at the Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim in Perak. These are the first two trained teachers in the State, and through them instruction is now being given to some of the untrained teachers. The weakest subject taught by the untrained teachers is arithmetic.

Basketry has now been started in most of the schools. A commencement was made to provide football grounds for each school and arrangements are being made to start school gardens.

There are four Perlis students at the Sultan Idris Training College and four boys are studying in English Schools at Penang at Government expense.

The total expenditure of the Department amounted to $39,648 as against $36,272 in 1346 and $34,865 in 1345.

The Kuan Yik School for Chinese at Kangar is maintained by the Chinese Community and has an enrolment of 114 boys and 32 girls.

X—LANDS AND SURVEY.

LAND AND MINES.

Agricultural land is now alienated under titles known as Small Grants which may be held in perpetuity. There are however still in existence a large number of old grants for land which were issued without any accurate demarcation of the boundaries. As demarcation with prismatic compass proceeds these old Grants are being exchanged for Small Grants. In addition a large number of holdings have

been occupied for many years on a form of temporary occupation licence, no premium having been paid for the land. Efforts are being made to induce those who wish to occupy the land permanently to put in applications for permanent titles. It will be seen that Land administration is in a transition stage. The existing Land laws are contained in two or three primitive Enactments and are far from complete. It is hoped that it may be possible to introduce a consolidated Land Enactment in the near future.

The total area of agricultural land alienated at the end of the year was 55,563 acres, and the rent rolls show a total annual rental of $48,642. The above does not include land held under temporary occupation licences on which $7,041 was collected in 1347.

There are large arrears of rent due but these were reduced during the year from about $18,000 to $13,392 and it is hoped to make a further considerable reduction during 1348. There is a falling off in the demand for land and land sales realised only $8,902 as compared with $19,066 in 1346 and $24,251 in 1345.

During the year 522 acres were alienated for padi planting, 266 acres for rubber planting and 134 acres for orchards and general cultivation.

Five Prospecting Licences and sixteen Mining Certificates were issued during the year. Mining rents collected amounted to $3,944.

SURVEY.

The Department is under the supervision of the Superintendent of Surveys, Kedah and the Assistant Superintendent, North Kedah. All Office Work is done by the Kedah Survey Office.

The total number of lots demarcated at the end of the year amounted to 24,909.

The total expenditure of the Department for 1347 was $16,066.

XI—LABOUR.

Conditions of labour are governed by the Labour Code 1345, under which the Controller of Labour, Malaya is Controller of Labour for the State.

About 300 South Indian labourers are employed on rubber estates while about 90 are employed by Government in the Public Works Department.

The labour employed on the tin mines at Kaki Bukit is almost entirely Chinese.

XII—MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE COUNCIL.

During the year under review the State Council met on 29 occasions, His Highness the Raja presiding at every meeting. One Enactment was passed, namely an Enactment to amend the Motor Cars Enactment, 1335.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The following table shows the growth of the Co-operative movement in the State since the passing of the Co-operative Societies Enactment in 1345 (September, 1926).

Year	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Total Working Capital
1345	2	159	$2,703
1346	6	407	$13,638
1347	9	517	$27,789

All these societies with the exception of one, the Government Servants' Thrift and Loan Society, are Rural Credit Societies.

The careful attention given to the earlier societies appears to be bearing fruit in that the rural population is now taking more interest in the Co-operative movement and showing an increasing faith in the benefits to be derived from it. At the same time the majority of the members of the Rural Credit Societies are still far too illiterate to be capable of keeping the accounts and managing the affairs of their own societies without the constant personal help and attention of the Registrar.

The movement in the State is also fortunate in having the enthusiastic support of Tuan Haji Ahmad, the Chief Magistrate. During the year Mr. R. Boyd, M.C.S. Assistant Director of Co-operation, F.M.S. and S.S. and Mr. C. F. Strickland, I.C.S. visited the State and their advice on Co-operative matters was much appreciated.

MUNICIPAL.

There is a Sanitary Board which is responsible for the health, construction of buildings and other municipal matters in Kangar Town and in the villages of Arau, Padang Besar and Kaki Bukit.

The Board consists of a Chairman, the Assistant Engineer, the Assistant Surgeon, the Chief of Police and certain unofficial members for each area. The thanks of Government are again due to the unofficial members for their valuable assistance.

The death during the year of Mr. Tan Teng Song, who had been an active unofficial member of the Board at Kangar, is much regretted.

GENERAL.

His Highness the Raja enjoyed excellent health throughout the year, and celebrated his 46th birthday on October 26th, 1928. During the year His Highness completed his twenty-fifth year since his accession and the occasion was marked by three days celebrations in the month of May, 1929. The celebrations, which were a great success, were given the name of "Zainat-ul-Muluk" which means a gathering of the people in honour of the Raja. On the first day His Highness received addresses from the various communities and in the afternoon toured the roads of the State in his motor car followed by the Heads of Departments. Every few miles along the route of 30 miles the the procession halted for the reading of short addresses from the schools. In the evening there was a State Dinner at which the Secretary to the High Commissioner represented His Excellency.

The proceedings on the second day included a "mengadap" ceremony in which the officials made loyal obeisance to His Highness the Raja according to Malay custom. The remainder of the celebrations was given up chiefly to entertainments.

In July 1928 His Highness the Raja paid a private visit to Kuala Lumpur, Malacca, Muar and Singapore.

On 18th April, 1929 His Highness visited Penang and was granted an interview with His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester who was on his way to Japan as head of the Garter Mission.

The King's birthday and Armistice day were celebrated with official functions at which His Highness the Raja was present.

There are now two troops of Boy Scouts, one Malay and one Chinese, with a total roll of 3 Scouters and 63 Scouts. The first investiture of Scouts was held in August, 1928. In September several of the Perlis Scouts were invited to attend a Kedah Scout Camp at Kulim, and two months later some of the Kedah Scouts joined in a two days camp in Perlis.

The total eclipse of the Sun on May 9th was visible in Perlis.

Mr. L. A. Allen, M.C.S. acted as British Adviser throughout the year.

L. A. ALLEN,

Ag. British Adviser to the Government of Perlis.

Kangar, 14th October, 1929.

APPENDIX A.

Return of Annual Revenue collected in the years A.H. 1345, 1346 and 1347.

Headings.	1345.	1346.	1347.
	$	$	$
Chandu Monopoly ...	220,874	218,948	187,673
Courts	18,714	21,381	16,724
Customs	217,416	246,337	228,660
Excise	605	637	626
Forests	1,610	1,826	1,856
Harbours	3,386	3,503	3,395
Lands	85,616	85,412	77,733
Medical	1,669	1,622	1,833
Mines	3,724	4,966	4,489
Miscellaneous	30,515	27,925	28,767
Municipal	16,153	16,978	17,667
Police	6,013	6,549	5,538
Prisons	5,916	6,694	6,387
Sheriah Court	1,608	1,515	1,202
Veterinary	846	821	779
TOTAL ...	614,665	645,114	583,329

APPENDIX B.

Return of Annual Expenditure incurred in the years A.H. 1345, 1346 and 1347.

Headings.	1345.	1346.	1347.
	$	$	$
Ruling House Allowances, Pensions etc	16,353	16,110	18,036
His Highness the Raja ...	34,957	36,583	44,522
Office Raja and Adviser ...	16,000	16,119	16,882
Audit Office	2,292	2,698	3,344
Chandu Monopoly	8,942	10,960	13,314
Co-operative Societies... ...	1,762	3,968	5,386
Courts	12,897	15,004	15,852
Customs and Harbours ...	13,647	14,930	16,177
Education	34,865	36,272	39,648
Inspector of Lands	3,318	3,799	4,945
Lands and Mines	16,288	16,525	15,867
Medical	20,921	23,585	22,742
Miscellaneous Services ...	55,420	64,657	67,632
Mosques	4,013	4,111	4,529
Municipal	9,533	10,891	12,507
Penghulus	5,341	6,156	6,612
Police	35,633	39,159	41,567
Prisons	15,263	17,378	18,186
Sheriah Court	4,757	5,372	6,378
Surveys	16,800	18,747	16,066
Treasury	4,751	3,580	4,345
Public Works Department ...	18,728	17,924	14,982
Public Works, Annually Recurrent	64,422	80,278	84,383
Public Works, Special Services ...	163,865	108,122	40,183
Repayment of Loan to F. M. S. Government	50,000	50,000	50,000
TOTAL ...	630,768	622,928	584,085

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities at the end of the two years 1346 and 1347.

Liabilities.	At end of 1346 (19-6-28)	At end of 1347 (8-6-29)	Assets.	At end of 1346 (19-6-28)	At end of 1347 (8-6-29)
	$	$		$	$
Loan	100,000	50,000	Cash in Treasury	46,030	49,388
Deposits	46,436	39,899	Cash at Bank	77,691	87,628
Excess of Assets	377,447	426,802	Investments	295,000	295,000
			Advances	10,632	5,405
			Loans	94,530	79,280
TOTAL ...	523,883	516,701	TOTAL ...	523,883	516,701

APPENDIX D.

Abstract of Rainfall Observations at Kangar during the ten years, 1919–1928.

MONTHS	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Average
January ...	1·04	0·40	5·82	3·14	1·50	0·71	1·76	0·10	4·06	1·98	2·05
February ...	2·04	5·07	0·09	4·51	1·67	2·04	0·90	1·31	4·03	1·43	2·31
March ...	3·42	0·90	7·58	12·61	1·62	1·14	5·79	1·98	7·93	6·96	4·99
April ...	5·07	11·71	3·19	5·39	7·69	5·55	8·41	3·16	5·97	5·21	6·14
May ...	10·83	3·78	15·36	9·34	7·00	8·68	5·50	9·02	9·06	12·87	9·14
June ...	4·43	4·84	5·36	4·37	4·97	4·62	7·89	5·40	5·04	4·37	5·13
July ...	6·45	8·26	7·15	6·15	7·98	7·09	5·03	6·24	12·88	3·29	7·05
August ...	2·96	8·67	9·73	11·70	5·56	11·81	9·97	7·14	14·24	5·90	8·77
September ...	14·02	11·41	17·69	13·32	16·79	8·95	5·08	5·58	10·80	12·64	11·63
October ...	13·13	12·42	8·04	14·55	14·28	8·80	8·92	9·08	8·96	10·12	10·83
November ...	15·07	6·94	7·07	6·90	12·86	6·10	6·29	6·79	6·77	5·12	7·99
December ...	4·59	8·08	0·22	5·03	5·49	1·49	3·17	9·81	1·30	2·47	4·17
TOTAL ...	83·05	82·48	87·30	97·01	87·41	66·98	68·71	65·61	91·04	72·36	80·20

APPENDIX E.

Abstract of Rainfall Observations at three Stations of the State during the years 1928 and 1929 (part).

Months.	Kangar.		Kaki Bukit.		Padang Besar.	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
January ...	1·98	0·39	2·09	0·68	1·48	0·60
February ...	1·13	4·99	3·20	2·15	2·85	2·53
March ...	6·96	10·50	6·24	6·10	4·79	6·13
April ...	5·21	4·92	6·58	6·91	5·46	6·25
May ...	12·87	6·99	8·84	6·64	7·04	3·67
June ...	4·37	9·20	2·00	4·35	1·92	2·81
July ...	3·29	2·21	3·26	2·18	5·20	0·76
August ...	5·90	3·94	10·50	3·02	5·82	3·14
September ...	12·64	14·33	12·29	9·94	7·28	9·98
October ...	10·12	...	10·84	...	11·21	...
November ...	5·12	...	8·24	...	6·77	...
December ...	2·47	..	8·20	...	8·39	...
TOTAL ...	72·36	...	82·28	...	68·21	...

APPENDIX F.

Abstract of Thermometrical Observations at the General Hospital, Kangar during the years 1928 and 1929 (part).

Months	Thermometer Mean (In Shade)			Highest recorded Shade Temperature	Lowest recorded Shade Temperature
	Maximum	Minimum	Range		
1928.					
January ...	91·0	71·7	19 3	94	66
February ...	91·8	72·1	19·7	96	69
March ...	92·2	72·5	19 7	95	70
April ...	91·3	74·0	17·3	94	72
May ...	88·9	74·5	14·4	96	72
June ...	90·0	74·1	15·9	92	72
July ...	90·6	73·8	16·8	94	72
August ...	88·6	73·5	15·1	92	72
September ...	87·0	73·3	13·7	92	72
October ...	86·7	73·2	13·5	94	70
November ...	89·1	72·1	17.0	92	68
December ...	87·3	71·8	15·5	94	68
Mean for year 1928	89·5	73·0	16·5	...	...
1929.					
January ...	89·6	70·2	19·4	94	64
February ...	90·8	72·6	18·2	94	70
March ...	92·1	72·1	20·0	95	69
April ...	93·0	73·3	19·7	96	71
May ...	91·3	73·9	17·4	96	72
June ...	89·2	73·3	15·9	92	72
July ...	89·9	72·8	17·1	92	70
August ...	89·4	72·6	16·8	92	70
September ...	87·7	73·3	14·4	92	72
October ...	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	...	...	...	...	...

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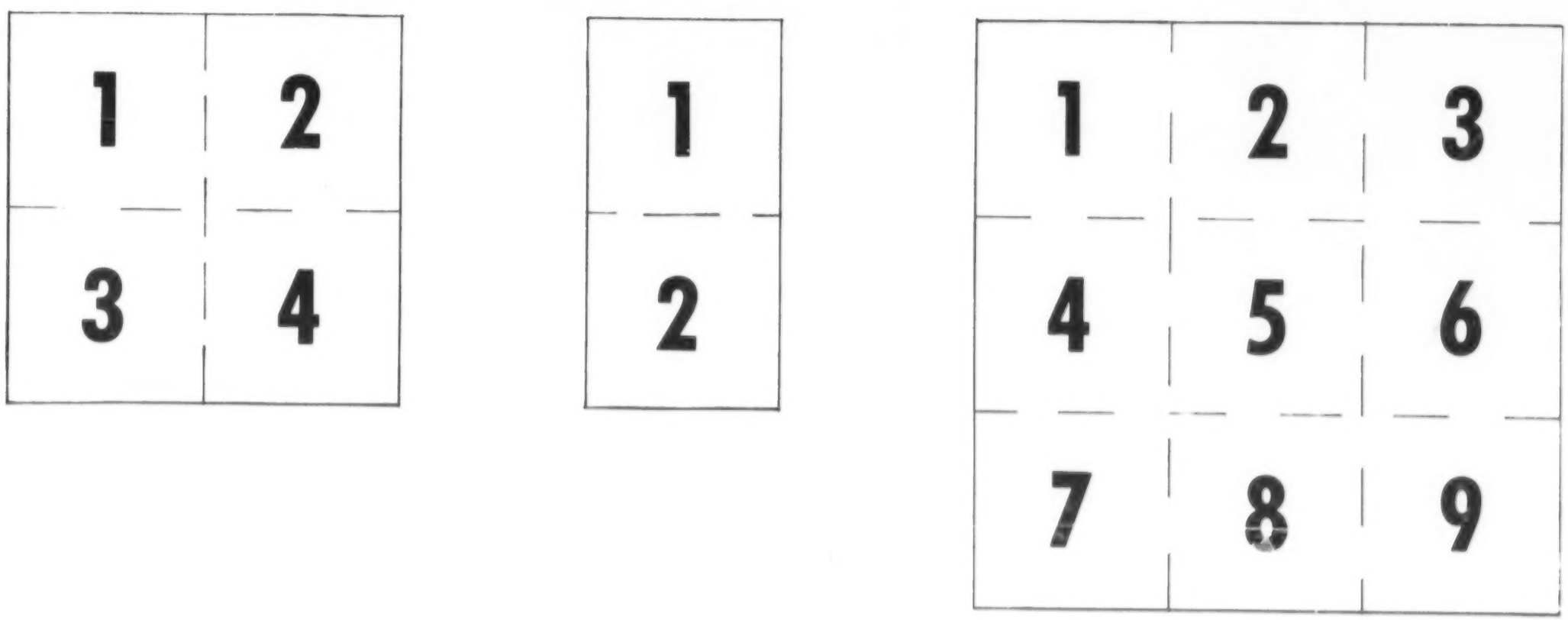

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REFERENCE
Metalled Road
PERLIS
KUBANG
PASU
PADANG TERAP
ALOR STAR
KOTA STAR
YEN
KEDAH
BALING
KUALA MUDA
SUNGEI PATANI
KULIM
PULAU LANGKAWI
P. Kacha
P. Lembu
P. Payar
P. Segantang
P. Bunting
BUNTING
P. Songsong
ISLANDS
P. Telor
P. Bidan
P. Sayak
NORTH CHANNEL
PENANG
P. JEREJAK
to Singapore
Padang Besar
Kubang Tiga Hati
Kangar
Kodiang
Padang Sira
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Gajah Mati
Langgar
Pengkalan Kundor
Tokai
Tanah Merah
Simpang Ampat
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Kobah
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Telui
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G. Reh
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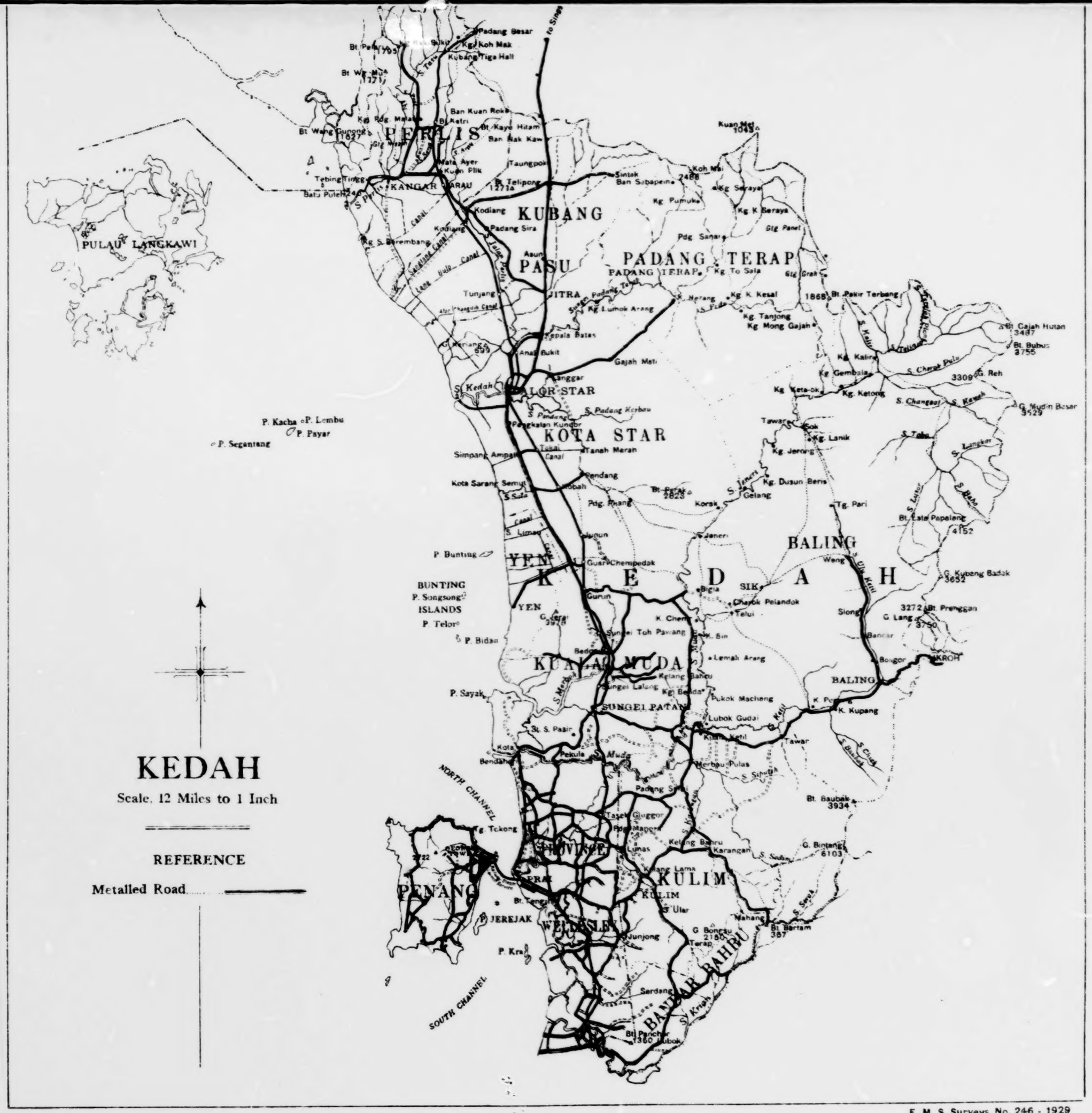

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KELANTAN

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1929

BY

R. J. B. CLAYTON, M.C.S.

British Adviser

SINGAPORE:

Printed at the MALAYA PUBLISHING HOUSE LTD.

1930.

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KELANTAN ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929.

CORRIGENDA.

Para. 6, clause 2. Transpose seventh and eighth lines.

Para. 22. For "Orchids" read "Orchards" *passim*.

Para. 24, line 1. For "most" read "more".

Para. 32, line 1. For "the" read "to".

Para. 41, clause 4. For "1879" read "2879".

Para. 60, clause 2. For "accumulated" read "accounted".

Para. 65, line 2. For "purely" read "partly".

In paras 15, 20, 25, 39, 44, 63, and 70, commas have been omitted in printing.

KELANTAN.

Administration Report for the Year 1929.

I. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

1. Little is known of the early history of Kelantan but the name is said to be derived from the two Malay words "Gelam Hutan"; a species of swampy jungle, (Melaleuca Leucadendron,) which originally covered much of the coastal area.

A Chinese Chronicler, CHAO JE KUA, writing about the year 1225, mentions it as subject to the Sumatran Kingdom of Palembang. Portuguese and Dutch maps of the 16th century give the name, and some show a town near the coast, but references to the country are few. Towards the end of the 18th century, the Siamese established suzerainty, which continued till 1909, when it was transferred to Great Britain and a British Adviser,—"Whose advice the Sultan undertakes to follow in all matters of administration other than those touching the Mohammedan religion and local Malay custom"—appointed.

The present ruler is His Highness the Sultan Sir ISMAIL IBNI ALMARHUM SULTAN MOHAMED, IV, K.C.M.G., who succeeded his father in 1920.

2. The State, (of which a map is annexed) lies on the Eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula between latitudes 4° 35′ and 6° 15′ North and longitudes 101° 22′ and 102° 37′ East, and is bounded on the North by the China Sea, on the East by the China Sea and the State of Trengganu, on the South by the State of Pahang, and on the West by the State of Perak, and the Patani district of Southern Siam. It has a greatest length from North to South of 115 miles and a greatest breadth from East to West of 60 miles; the total area being 5,713 square miles.

The State Capital is Kota Bharu, situated some six miles from the mouth of the Kelantan river and containing 12,000 inhabitants. Kuala Krai is the headquarters of the Southern and Pasir Puteh of the Eastern, Administrative District.

3. Behind a low sandy coast line of some 60 miles in length, lies a fertile plain of about 1,000 square miles in area, densely populated, and closely cultivated with rice, coconut and fruit trees. South of this plain the country is hilly and broken, the highest hills being those of the main range of the Peninsula, which forms the boundary with Perak, and the Tahan range on the Pahang border, many peaks exceeding 5,000 feet in height. This part of the State is thinly populated, but contains the bulk of the foreign owned

estates. Owing to the difficulty of river navigation, and the complete absence of other means of communication it has, until recently, remained almost inaccessible but is now being opened to settlers by the Federated Malay States (East Coast) Railway.

4. The population, which is predominantly Malay, and Kelantan-born, was at the 1921 Census 309,300, of whom 286,363 were Malays and of these 278,989 Kelantanese. Of 12,000 Chinese half were born in Kelantan, and practically all of the 6,000 Siamese. Europeans number about 160.

5. The predominant industry is agriculture and the most important product rice. Next in importance are rubber, copra and dried betel nut, while there is also an export of cattle and poultry.

Other local industries are fishing and weaving. There is, at present, no mining worth mention though prospecting for tin is in progress, deposits of Hematite and Tungsten have been located, and gold was formerly won.

6. As compared with the Western States of Malaya the climate may be described as hot, dry and bracing. A completely equipped second order Meteorological Station was established at Kota Bharu in August and a daily weather report published. Temperatures were recorded at 4 and rainfall at 24 other stations but no figures are available, for the high lands in the South. At Kota Bharu the maximum temperature recorded was 97F and the minimum 65F with a mean maximum of 89.93F and a mean minimum of 72.60F. At Chaning, the most southerly (inland) station for which records are available, the lowest temperature recorded was 68.97F and the mean minimum 70.17F. December and January are the coolest, and June and July the hottest, months of the year. The heat is usually tempered by a cool breeze.

The annual rainfall recorded at 25 stations varied from 132.86 inches, with a maximum of 8.65 inches in 24 hours at Pasir Puteh on the Eastern Coast to 76.41 inches with a maximum of 6.14 inches in 24 hours at Kuala Krai, 50 miles inland and is well below the average of previous years. The heaviest precipitation recorded at any station in 24 hours was 9.30 inches at Kota Bharu. December monsoon rain, only 2.60 inches being recorded at Kota The Meteorological feature of the year was the failure of the Bharu as against a previous lowest of 8.16 inches in 1904 and an average over 24 years of 26.68 inches.

7. The principal language is Malay, which is spoken and understood by all but a small minority of Immigrant Indian and Chinese labourers.

8. Straits Settlements' currency, monetary units and weights and measures are in use but a locally minted coin called "Pitis" made from an alloy of tin and lead, is still current in the bazaar, though no longer manufactured.

In this report the local units of money, weight and measure referred to are: Pitis = 1/5 of a cent; Cent = 1/100 of a dollar;

Dollar = 2/4 *s.d.*; Kati = 1⅓ lbs; Pikul = 100 katis or 133⅓ lbs; Gantang = one gallon; Kodi = a bale of a score of pieces of cloth; (16 Pikuls 80 Katis = one Ton.)

II. GENERAL.

9. In 1927 Kelantan suffered from an unprecedented flood, followed by a fire in Kota Bharu which destroyed 275 houses. In 1928 damage from both flood and fire was escaped but in August 1929 about half of the same congested area (143 houses) was again destroyed by fire and the usual December rain and flood was replaced by a drought, with dire effect on the growing rice crop. The owners of the burnt out shop area have now agreed to a redistribution scheme which will provide adequate fire breaks and the possibilities of an irrigation scheme or schemes for the rice lands are being explored.

10. Though less directly dependent than some other parts of Malaya on rubber, the low price of that commodity is reflected in a general slowing down of business activities, and a falling off in the demand for land and the almost complete failure of the 1929—1930 rice crop renders the outlook for 1930 a somewhat gloomy one.

11. With the appointment in June 1928 of an officer with legal training as the Judicial Commissioner and Legal Adviser, Kelantan, to preside over the High Court and commence the work of redrafting and codifying the laws of the State, legislation in Kelantan entered upon a new phase. In place of the previous somewhat haphazard method, a procedure was adopted under which, unless a certificate of urgency is granted under the hand of H.H. the Sultan, all enactments are introduced and read for the first time at one meeting of the State Council and passed at a subsequent meeting. All enactments, the rules made thereunder, and certain declarations and appointments are printed and published as "Notifications" and the annual bound volume issued will to a large extent take the place of a Government Gazette. Printing is done by a local Malay firm and the "Notifications" are printed in Jawi (Arabic Character) with an English translation, the Jawi version alone having the force of law. An exception was made in respect of the rules under the Electricity Enactment which, owing to their extreme technicality, were passed in English.

12. Legislation is based on that in force in the Federated Malay States and the difficulty of reproducing in the Malay language an enactment which preserves in its entirety the exact legal meaning of the model from which it is taken, without detracting from or adding to that meaning, renders legislation a somewhat slow process.

During the year under review 8 enactments were passed, of which three, the Savings Bank Enactment, Petroleum Enactment and the Electricity Enactment were new, the remainder being amendments of existing legislation. Rules under these three new enactments were also passed and, inter alia, provision made for the regulation of Individual Mining Licences and of Town and Country Markets.

The Straits Settlements Penal Code and Evidence Ordinance were also translated into Malay and agreed to (though not formally passed) and are now printing, while the Limitation of Suits Enactment, the Administration Eanctment, and a number of amendments to existing legislation are in draft and under consideration by the State Council.

III. FINANCE.

13. The following table gives the annual revenue and expenditure since the State came under British protection:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$
1910	419,327	403,552
1911	487,467	574,850
1912	535,669	665,608
1913	676,020	672,137
1914	762,772	805,965
1915	692,556	807,714
1916	822,860	808,164
1917	910,291	757,946
1918	955,402	899,161
1919	1,141,444	1,065,012
1920	1,328,955	1,403,208
1921	1,160,262	1,678,432
1922	1,310,020	1,539,318
1923	1,396,855	1,271,887
1924	1,422,113	1,442,032
1925	1,804,180	1,401,961
1926	2,371,595	1,927,134
1927	2,448,090	2,949,438*
1928	2,570,550	2,463,762
1929	2,481,139	2,215,771

*Includes a sum of $320,000 devoted to reduction of the Public Debt.

14. Revenue. Although, as shown by the comparative table given below, the revenue collected exceeded the estimates by $173,450, as compared with the 1928 figures there was a decline of $89,410. "Customs" increased by $17,975; the reduced export of copra and betel-nuts being more than counterbalanced by the increased export of rubber and the larger import of dutiable articles; in particular Benzine, Petroleum, Motor Vehicles, Sugar and Tobacco. The notable increase under "Municipal" was due in part to the provision of new Municipal Services and in part to improved supervision.

The decreases under "Land Revenue," "Licence, Excise" and "Fees of Office" are directly traceable to the depression in the Rubber Industry (which reduced the demand for Land, "Land Sales" and all other receipts in respect of Land) and to the greatly lessened consumption of opium, of which the importation and sale is under an increasingly strict Government control. The gross revenue from this source reached its peak ($656,546) in 1928 but had in the year under review declined to $561,140 and after deducting the expenditure ($131,251) and cost of supervision now represents only 16.9% of the revenue of the State.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR THE YEARS 1928 AND 1929

Head of Revenue	Estimates 1929.	Revenue 1929.	Revenue 1928.	Increase	Decrease
	$	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue	551,535	548,495	575,535	—	27,040
Customs	701,200	838,545	820,570	17,975	—
Port Dues	6,500	7,324	7,093	231	—
Licence, Excise, etc. ..	720,715	699,617	790,019	—	90,402
Fees of Office etc. ..	93,600	98,231	125,084	—	20,853
Posts and Telegrphs ..	110,620	125,215	112,965	12,250	—
Interest	25,150	26,902	20,953	5,949	—
Miscellaneous Receipts ..	4,300	14,935	33,417	—	18,482
Municipal	74,070	121,876	84,914	36,962	—
	2,287,690	2,481,140	2,570,550	—	89,410

15. There was no alteration in the basis of taxation.

In this and all previous reports all revenue from the sale of stamps whether postally used or otherwise has been shown under "Posts and Telegraphs" but this system of accounting has now been revised and the value of stamps fiscally and judicially used will in future appear under their appropriate heads of revenue; the Post Office taking credit only for stamps postally used, plus 1% of value of those not postally used. Calculated on this basis the postal revenue from the sale of stamps during 1929 was $39,414 and the total postal revenue $51,043.

16. Expenditure. The uncertainties of the general financial position made the most careful economy a vital necessity and, although this is to some extent discounted by the revoting for 1930 of $45,500, the actual expenditure was $265,369 less than the revenue, $46,041 below the estimate and $247,991 below that of 1928.

Both the revenue and the expenditure estimates for the year had been very conservatively framed and the revenue receipts proving higher than was anticipated, it was possible to provide under "Special Expenditure" for a number of urgent Public Works which had perforce been postponed. The operation of incremental and revised schemes and necessary additions to the subordinate staff increased Personal Emoluments by $50,589 to $793,228 but this increase is to some extent off-set by a decrease in Temporary Allowances. Miscellaneous Expenditure was swelled by exceptionally heavy payments under that head on account of unprovided pensions, gratuities and the passages and leave pay of Officers.

The main decreases of expenditure were in no small measure due to the able administration by the State Engineer of the funds allotted for expenditure on Public Works.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 1928 AND 1929.

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimates 1929.	Expenditure 1929.	Expenditure 1928.	Increase	Decrease.
Pensions and Retired Allowances	100,366	94,000	98,963	—	4,963
Personal Emoluments ..	821,250	793,537	742,639	50,898	—
Other charges	732,862	574,636	611,390	—	36,754
Interest	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	—
Transport	2,500	3,305	2,403	902	—
Compensation for land and Crops	10,000	24,444	23,471	973	—
Miscellaneous	85,134	136,335	112,565	23,770	—
Works and Buildings A. R. ..	44,500	36,665	47,100	—	10,435
Roads, Streets and Bridges A. R.	127,000	126,423	110,117	16,296	—
Works and Buildings S. S. ..	104,200	71,341	184,141	—	112,800
Roads, Streets and Bridges S. S.	89,000	110,345	363,939	—	253,594
Special Expenditure	—	115,572	31,195	84,377	—
Temporary Allowances ..	135,000	119,178	125,839	—	6,661
Total	2,261,812	2,215,771	2,463,762	—	247,991

17. The balance to the debit of the State at the close of the year was $3,088,734 and the external debt $4,080,684 of which $3,880,684 is the sum advanced in 1926 (interest free for five years) by the Straits Settlements Government to enable the State to satisfy the Duff Arbitration Award and of which no part was spent in Kelantan.

A detailed statement of assets and liabilities is given as an Appendix.

18. There are branches of the Mercantile Bank of India in the State Capital, Kota Bharu, and at Kuala Krai and a branch of the Overseas Chinese Bank in Kota Bharu. A Post Office Savings Bank is also available in Kota Bharu.

IV. PRODUCTION.

A. Agricultural.

19. *Rice.* Up to and including the year 1923 Kelantan was an exporter and not an importer of the staple food of Malaya—Rice, but as the tables given on pages (11) and (13) show, has now become an importer on a considerable scale and has been compelled, to prohibit export. The area cultivated annually is large, between 170,000 and 180,000 acres and its production should normally suffice to supply local consumption and to leave a surplus for export but the seasons have been unfavourable; the soil of part of the area cultivated is poor; the crop is almost entirely dependent on the rain fall for its irrigation and there is a tendency to abandon the less productive rice fields or to plant them with other crops.

The crop statistics given below, even if the production figures are, as seems probable when checked on a rice consumption basis, an under-estimate, speak for themselves and the 1929—1930 crop now being harvested, has been even more damaged by drought than that of the previous year and is likely to prove the poorest ever recorded.

Year.	Area cultivated.	Total production in gantangs.	Approximate production per acre.
1925—1926	158,250 acres	25,025,000	158 gantangs.
1926—1927	173,987 ,,	18,571,000	107 ,,
1927—1928	175,372 ,,	18,828,000	107 ,,
1928—1929	180,176 ,,	14,996,104	83 ,,

Seed selection has been tried with promising results, but despite the acknowledged industry of the Kelantanese peasant, it is unlikely that the State, with its increasing population, will ever again grow enough rice for its own needs, far less have a surplus for export, unless irrigation facilities are provided for the land now under cultivation and the water logged areas, not yet under rice, drained.

20. *Rubber.* The unauthorised planting and interplanting of rubber in past years on land not alienated for this purpose makes it difficult to give accurate figures for the area actually under rubber, more especially as, with the fall in the value of the crop, considerable areas of young rubber have been abandoned and allowed to revert to secondary jungle, but the available figures give a total planted area of 89,213 acres, of which 50,695 acres are mature. A further 1,100 acres is, though not mature, capable of production. Of this total just over 30,000 acres is represented by cultivation on Estates; the balance of 59,000 acres being on holdings of less than 100 acres in area in Asiatic ownership. The alienation for rubber cultivation during the year amounted to 4,657 acres.

With the Estates on "alternate-day" systems of tapping and some of the small holders not tapping regularly because of the low price, production was approximately 360 lbs. per acre but a rise in price would stimulate production by at least 25% and the large areas planted in 1926 and 1927 (circa 20,000 acres) will in another 3 years greatly increase the potential production figure.

21. *Coconuts and Betel Nuts.* There has been little or no change as regards the area planted with these products, the cultivation of which is confined almost entirely to the already fully developed coastal plain and the drop in the export must be attributed to a bad harvest and low prices. The export figure by no means represents the actual production as an increasingly large proportion of the crop is consumed locally when the export value is low. A Government experimental nursery of the "dwarf" variety of this palm, which, theoretically at least, gives an increased yield of copra per acre, has been started.

22. *Other agricultural production.* Fruit orchids, ground nuts, tobacco and many other minor agricultural products flourish but there is no surplus available for export.

The approximate acreages under cultivation or otherwise agriculturally occupied during 1929 were:—

Rice.	Rubber.	Coconuts.	Fruit Orchids.	Miscellaneous and grazing land.	Total.
acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
180,176	89,213	57,200	50,000	100,000	476,589

23. *Cattle and poultry.* Kelantan has an excellent local breed of cattle and buffaloes and a less excellent one of sheep and goats; all of which appear to a great extent to have achieved practical immunity from tropical pests and diseases. The cattle census taken in May, gave a total of 105,399 head of cattle and 27,504 head of buffaloes. No census was taken of sheep or goats. The area open and available for pasturage is somewhat limited, especially during the padi season when cattle have to be kept out of the rice fields, and although the State is self supporting as regards its meat supply, the number of cattle enumerated each year remains practically constant and the surplus available for export is small; the export in 1929 being only 870 head. It has therefore been necessary to prohibit the export of cows, ewes and she-goats but this prohibition was relaxed in favour of the Government of Indo-China in respect of a small flock of sheep required by the Government for breeding purposes.

Owing to the practical immunity from disease of the present Kelantan stock, importation, except under licence, is also prohibited and the importation of sires for breeding purposes has not been attended with any great success. Religious scruples, coupled, until bull-fighting was abolished in 1928, with the hope that each young bull might develop into a champion fighter, have led to the preservation entire of too many young bulls and this has resulted in considerable inbreeding but the example of our one European scientific cattle breeder (who is also experimenting with imported ewes) aided by official propaganda, will it is hoped, lead the peasant cattle owners to more scientific methods. It is a somewhat costly and difficult matter to convert forest to pasture land, but if this difficulty can be overcome, the small but hardy and compact Kelantan cattle, which butcher well, offer an undoubted opening for scientific cattle breeding on a large scale, to supply the adjacent, and somewhat ill catered for, Malayan meat market.

Despite an outbreak of fowl cholera, the high prices offered induced an increased export of poultry.

B. FORESTRY.

24. The most accessible forests of Kelantan are poor in respect of Chengai and Merbau, the most highly valued of Malayan commercial timbers, and the devastation of the stands of wild rubber, has made it necessary, except in the case of Jelutong, to prohibit for the present exploitation of this jungle product, but Resak, Kumus, Seraya and Kulim are plentiful, as it also Tembusu. Kelantan is at present an importer of timber and without a trained Forestry Department, but the popularisation of the less well known timbers and the opening up of Southern Kelantan may entirely alter the position. The forest royalty collected amounted to $48,328.

No timber survey has been attempted but it is estimated that approximately 4,120 square miles, or 72% of the area of the State. is under forest, of which however only some 500 square miles is merchantable, the balance being classed as inaccessible or unprofitable.

The area of reserved forest is 155,414 acres and the constitution of further reserves is in hand.

C. FISHERIES.

25. For tropical waters in which the lack of nitrogen inhibits the growth of water weed and the supply of plankton, both sea and rivers are well stocked with fish. The exposed and harbourless coast, the presence of coral, and the distance from markets, however combine to discourage fishing by any but primitive native methods and although there is a large " fleet " of native fishing boats, the catch is all consumed locally or exported as salt fish. In the two local markets for which figures are available, the sale of fresh fish amounted to 1,293 tons during the year but this, of course, represents but a small fraction of the local consumption.

202 tons of salt fish were imported, while the export of 939 tons of the same commodity is exclusive of 5,541 jars of that very ill-smelling Kelantan dainty " Budu " or fish Ketchup.

D. MINING.

26. Although 2,335 acres are held on mining title and prospecting rights extant over 46,669 acres, production from this source is almost negligible, the only metallic export of the year being some 1¾ tons of tin ore. A large deposit of iron ore (Hematite) was discovered at Temangan (40 miles from the coast) and is to be worked by a Japanese Mining Company if transport difficulties can be overcome. An apparently rich deposit of Tungsten ore has also been located about 8 miles south from the railway line at Sungei Golok. Prospecting has for the most part been of a very desultory nature and except for the area referred to above no

selections have been made. Gold was at one time worked and exported but there has been little won and none exported of recent years.

In and adjoining the coastal plain of Northern Kelantan agricultural interests (especially rice cultivation) are of paramount importance and although some areas of the foot-hills are known to be stanniferous, mining could only be allowed under very strict control. Prospecting and individual mining licences are, therefore, confined to the District of Ulu Kelantan and the sub-district of Kelantan Bharu. Some of the stanniferous areas adjoining the upper reaches of the Nenggiri river are reported to be rich, if patchy, but transport difficulties have so far prevented mining on any but a petty scale and this accounts for the smallness of the annual output of tin ore.

E. GENERAL.

27. As elsewhere in Malaya, basket and mat making is carried on but the outstanding "Cottage Industry" of the State is the weaving of silk and cotton piece goods both for local use and for export. The following table is a good guide to Kelantan's productive activities, except as regards Padi and rice, the export of which is not permitted.

Comparative Statement of the Principal Articles of Local Production and Export for five Years.

No.	Article	How stated.	1925 Quantity.	1925 Value.	1926 Quantity.	1926 Value.	1927 Quantity.	1927 Value.	1928 Quantity.	1928 Value.	1929 Quantity.	1929 Value.
				$		$		$		$		$
1.	Rubber	Pikuls	65,960	9,314,227	103,634	10,419,532	98,327	7,796,450	95,004	4,030,150	135,127	5,732,427
2.	Copra	,,	86,623	891,895	93,609	1,070,286	82,521	674,814	150,414	1,362,412	122,187	941,482
3.	Betel-nuts:—(a) Dried ..	,,	41,812	630,147	47,078	667,078	14,698	96,910	54,722	382,059	26,194	197,283
	(b) Fresh ..	..	..	675	..	..	..	1,502	..	2,000	..	237
4.	Rice and Padi	Pikuls	180	620	210	754	10	47	123	912	1	11
5.	Timber and Planks	..	..	27	..	601	..	653	..	121	..	432
6.	Cattle	Nos.	571	22,512	766	36,230	1,973	108,752	848	29,849	870	44,976
7.	Jungle Produce	..	..	9,254	..	6,765	..	12,309	..	12,481	..	13,237
8.	Fish	Pikuls	12,073	122,936	12,625	152,681	12,832	128,352	12,784	127,819	15,772	188,568
9.	Poultry	Dozens	3,978	14,491	3,049	12,026	6,480	25,915	3,747	14,990	4,738	22,953
10.	Tin-Ore	Pikuls	20	1,752	8	767	59	6,500	71	6,014	27	1,785
11.	Gold	Ozs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Textiles:—(a) Silk	Kodis	65	10,423	595	59,505	532	53,201	243	22,278	121	10,653
	(b) Cotton ..	,,	1,197	46,540	218	8,750	..	13,220	..	41,150	..	28,205

V. TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

28. *Trade.* Both import and export trade is almost entirely with Singapore, though a proportion of our imported rice comes direct from Siam, and since the opening of railway communication, Penang has captured a minute share thereof.

Thanks chiefly to the increased bulk of the rubber export the value of trade rose from $13,560,005 in 1928 to $15,556,843 in 1929 and the favourable balance of trade, which the restriction of the rubber output coupled with low prices had for the first time in over a decade destroyed in 1928, was restored. Detailed trade returns are published separately but the total comparative figures for the last five years are given below.

	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
	$	$	$	$	$
Imports	5,211,103	5,682,902	6,530,025	7,356,769	7,572,054
Exports	11,185,696	12,518,719	9,021,746	6,213,236	7,983,889
Total Trade ..	16,396,799	18,201,621	15,551,771	13,560,005	15,556,843

29. Under exports, copra, betel-nuts and textiles showed the only serious decreases both in value and quantity and these decreases (even apart from the rubber export) were fully counterbalanced by the increased value of the poultry, fish and cattle exported. The high price realised for the cattle was due to the sale of prize fighting bulls which lost their special local value on the final prohibition of bull fights.

30. The most notable increase in the import trade were in Fish, Textiles, Sugar, Tobacco, Motor Vehicles and Benzine. The import of rice decreased but it was far more costly. The 1928 figure for machinery was abnormal being due to the import of vessels by the Kelantan Tug and Lighterage Syndicate.

31. If read with the export table given under "Production" the annexed import table very clearly presents the general trade position.

Comparative Statement of the Principal Articles of Import for five Years.

No.	Article	How Stated	1925 Quantity.	1925 Value.	1926 Quantity.	1926 Value.	1927 Quantity.	1927 Value.	1928 Quantity.	1928 Value.	1929 Quantity.	1929 Value.
				$		$		$		$		$
1.	Fish	Pikuls	4,108	41,061	3,530	44,991	3,800	49,378	2,217	26,609	3,389	45,976
2.	Rice	"	85,985	617,900	139,022	988,733	236,705	1,656,937	334,478	1,341,412	319,108	1,511,017
3.	Benzine	Gallons	82,700	82,864	114,425	114,425	226,512	226,512	270,936	270,300	394,597	307,380
4.	Petroleum	"	53,930 cases	387,306	36,472 cases	218,835	64,230 cases	366,095	73,073 cases	398,979	75,547 cases	415,509
5.	Textiles (all kinds)	..	..	1,097,300	..	915,398	..	639,943	..	703,184	..	763,960
6.	Machinery	..	..	34,400	..	59,655	..	71,575	..	131,524	..	41,981
7.	Motor Vehicles	..	..	186,200	..	164,075	..	106,038	..	31,220	..	62,013
8.	Cement	Casks	2,527	15,257	5,263	35,444	12,453	74,716	23,797	119,695	17,127	88,920
9.	Timber and Planks	..	..	56,014	..	73,797	..	106,642	..	46,163	..	18,360
10.	Drugs and Medicine ..	..	..	44,274	..	76,208	..	67,450	..	148,849	..	142,327
11.	Bread and Biscuits	..	..	48,213	..	55,816	..	45,600	..	57,203	..	43,406
12.	Curry Stuffs	..	..	16,517	..	25,037	..	30,828	..	52,383	..	27,341
13.	Wheat Flour	Pikuls	8,995	89,653	11,961	77,128	14,352	100,464	9,146	91,665	9,204	91,894
14.	Tinned Milk	Cases	11,509	116,218	15,292	174,611	18,964	208,606	17,957	210,407	20,743	161,162
15.	Sugar	Pikuls	16,417	213,416	22,439	269,568	18,444	239,772	9,731	121,151	22,256	177,888
16.	Tobacco (all kinds)	..	..	348,297	..	474,997	..	492,626	..	532,885	..	693,401

32. Except for the European Estates, which the some extent deal direct with Singapore or Penang, the local weaving industry, and a number of Indian traders in piece goods, trade is entirely in Chinese hands and is conducted through the agency of Chinese firms in Singapore. The bulk of trade is via the Port of Tumpat, which has direct connection by rail with Southern and Western Kelantan, and by both river and rail with the Capital, whence again there is connection by river and road with eastern and central Kelantan, but a proportion of the import and export trade of eastern Kelantan goes and comes via the smaller ports of Semerak and Bachok.

33. No alteration was made in the Excise or Customs Law, or in the duties, rules and restrictions imposed thereby.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS.

34. *Shipping and Ports.* Freight and passenger charges between Kelantan and Singapore are high, considering the shortness of the run (circa 360 miles) but otherwise, unless interrupted by rough weather, sea communications are good and regular. The tonnage of steamers calling during the year was 144,384 tons as against 148,151 tons in 1928 and that of sailing vessels 9,835 tons. Unfortunately the State is entirely without harbours and in rough weather trade is much hampered, despite the operation of an efficient Tug and Lighterage service at Tumpat, by the lack of a sheltered anchorage and by the presence of a bar at each river's mouth.

The two main waterways (Kelantan and Golok rivers) moreover are shallow and difficult of navigation and although the bulk of the heavy goods traffic from the port of Tumpat to the Capital is by the Kelantan river and there are both launches, passenger, and cargo boats plying up the Kelantan river for another 60 miles, these have all to be of very shallow draft, while after the river gets into the hilly country south of Kuala Krai, the difficulties of navigation increase so rapidly that little except small native poling craft can be used. There are 5,206 launches and boats on the local register.

35. *Railways.* The Federated Malay States Railways system ("East Coast Line") gives railway connection (via Siam) with the Western side of the Malay Peninsula, touching the coast at Tumpat and running South into Ulu Kelantan for 63 miles to Manik Urai. The next northerly section of the line, from Manik Urai to Gris (81st mile) was practically complete at the end of the year, as was the Southern Section from the State boundary to Gua Musang. Between these two points construction is well advanced and the gap of 50 miles should be closed in 1931, giving direct connection with the main railway system.

36. *Roads.* With 170 miles of road open for traffic, the North Eastern area of the State is now well served in this respect and the road system connects up with that of the State of Trengganu

on the East. A road to connect up with the Siamese road system on the West is under construction but otherwise the Western and Southern areas of the State remain unroaded.

37. *Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.* There are 13 Post Offices or Sub Post Offices in the State and mails (letter post) are despatched daily by rail or sea to the Colony and the Federated Malay States while parcel mails are despatched and received bi-weekly by sea. There is also a bi-weekly mail service to Siam and Trengganu.

When rough weather entails a risk of over carriage the sea service is temporarily suspended and both letters and parcel mails despatched by rail.

The postal rates in force are the same as those of the Straits Settlements and at the larger Post Offices, the usual Money Order, Postal Order and C.O.D. facilities are available. A Post Office Savings Bank was inaugurated in July at Kota Bharu and the public has shown itself very ready to take advantage of this means of thrift.

There are four Telegraph Offices in the State, Kota Bharu, Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh and Tumpat and telegraphic communication with the outside world via Haadyai in Siam but this service is costly (the Siamese charge being six cents per word), and messages are rather liable to delay and mutilation. The Railway Telegraph system within the State is also available. A direct line (via Pahang) is under construction and will, it is hoped, be available in 1931.

There are telephone exchanges in Kota Bharu and Tumpat with connections to Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh, Pasir Mas and the principal police stations, and extensions of the system are in hand.

38. For the convenience of travellers, fully staffed and furnished Rest Houses are provided by Government at Kota Bharu, Tumpat and Kuala Krai. At these visitors can obtain meals or board and lodging at moderate rates (the inclusive charge for 24 hours is $5/–) but if intending to stay for a longer period than 10 days should seek permission to do so. Permission can also usually be obtained to occupy the sea-side bungalow at Bachok or the Railway Rest Houses at Tumpat, Kuala Krai, and along the construction line.

VII. JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

39. The laws of Kelantan are enacted by His Highness the Sultan in Council with the advice of the British Adviser and are in the main modelled on corresponding legislation in the Federated Malay States, but, they are enacted in Malay which is the official language of the Courts. The legal Code is far from complete and when Kelantan law is silent the principles of English Common Law are applied. The work of making good the deficiency of locally enacted legislation is now in hand and all existing laws and rules have been collected and indexed for reference.

The Courts as at present established are:—

> The Court of Revision, consisting of His Highness the Sultan in consultation with the British Adviser; the Court of the Judicial Commissioner with unlimited jurisdiction in Criminal Probate and Civil matters as well as on the appellate side (two assessors sitting with the Judicial Commissioner in murder trials); the Courts of Magistrates of the 1st and 2nd Class and the Court of a Penggawa, which latter deals only with petty offences. All Mohammedan religious matters are dealt with by the Kathis' Courts, with an appeal to the Mufti.

The Judicial Commissioner is a Civil Service Officer with legal experience and is also the Legal Adviser. The duties of Public Prosecutor are carried out (in addition to other duties) by one of the other Civil Service Officers stationed in Kota Bharu. Except in the case of the out districts of Ulu Kelantan and Pasir Puteh, where the Civil Service District Officers try some of the more important cases, the lower courts are presided over by Kelantanese Malay Officers. Advocates and Solicitors are not admitted to practice in the Courts except by special permission.

40. In view of its population of over 300,000 the amount of discovered serious crime in the State is almost negligible, only 18 cases being committed to the High Court for trial during 1929. Criminal Appeals from Magistrates Courts dropped from 77 to 68 and of these only 40% were wholly or partly successful as against 52% in 1928. Civil and Land case appeals increased from 108 to 118 but the percentage of success dropped from 39% to 36%. Appeals to the Court of Revision dropped from 37 to 25. One of these was successful on a point of Mohammedan Law and in two cases sentences were reduced, but in the remaining 22 cases the decision of the Judicial Commissioner in his original or appellate jurisdiction was confirmed.

41. There are 25 Police Stations and Police Posts in the State and the Kelantan (Military) Police, with the exception of the Commissioner, is entirely Kelantanese. The authorised strength is 441 and the actual strength 432. Their drill is extremely smart and their musketry excellent. Discipline was good and health on the whole satisfactory. The force provides an excellent Military Band. The Detectives Branch, Fire Brigade, Clerical Staff and supernumeraries number 52; giving a total of 485. The cost of the force, excluding buildings and their upkeep was $240,812.

The number of criminal offences of all classes reported to the Police increased from 1,104 to 1,353 but of these 736 reports were rejected as being fabricated or referring to matters which should be dealt with by summons. The balance of 617 reports resulted in 1,000 arrests and 672 convictions. Under the Small Offences Enactment there were 476 reports and 714 convictions.

Early in the second half of the year there was an outbreak of the old national pastime of cattle lifting (which was however quickly suppressed) and general trade depression resulted in an increase

of petty thieving but the graver offences of violence were represented only by five reports of Murder, three of Homicide, two of Rape, two of Robbery, two of Gang Robbery, four of House-breaking by night and 26 of Grievous Hurt.

4,753 firearms, of which 1879 were single barrelled, and 1923 Muzzle-loaders, were licenced. 178 dogs were licenced and 247 destroyed. Rewards were paid for the destruction of 20 tigers.

42. There are three prisons in the State, that at Kota Bharu being both prison and convict establishment, while those at Kuala Krai and Pasir Puteh are used only for short sentence prisoners. The Kota Bharu prison is inspected bi-monthly by Members of the Board of Visiting Justices.

As against 228 at the close of 1928, the total number of prisoners at the end of the year was 224 and of these only 22 were serving sentences of 10 years or over. The majority are Kelantanese, though there is a sprinkling of Chinese, Indians, Siamese and Javanese.

Health was fairly satisfactory, there being no outbreak of infectious disease and only 4 deaths, but discipline was less good than in previous years. It is very difficult to get a Mohammedan Jailer to be strict with a co-religionist prisoner of the same nationality, especially when doing extramural labour and three sub-warders were charged with allowing prisoners to escape from custody, while 35 were punished for minor breaches of discipline.

There were 11 escapes of short sentence prisoners from working gangs with only 3 recaptures, and on October 9th in the small hours of the night, five long-sentence prisoners, (one of whom was already serving a life sentence for gang robbery and homicide), apparently with the connivance of a sub-warder, effected their escape, from Kota Bharu Jail. They procured arms and made off in a gang to the East-ward (presumably for the Trengganu frontier) but had reckoned without the loyalty of the Kelantanese peasant. Intercepted, after they had travelled some 17 miles, by the local Headman and his people and summoned to surrender, they put up a desperate fight and their leader killed one of his would-be captors after a hand to hand struggle. One of the desperados made good his escape. The other four (including the ringleader) were recaptured and handed over to stand their trial. The pluck, loyalty and initiative of their captors has not gone unrewarded.

The short sentence prisoners employed on extramural labour, (Conservancy work, Scavenging, Grass Cutting, Water Carrying, Drain Making, etc.) provided a very useful unpaid labour force and some of those at Kuala Krai, who were put to work on the construction of cement drains and market stalls, acquired considerable skill as working masons.

The long sentence prisoners, confined to the Jail precincts, besides cultivating the Jail Vegetable Garden, earned a revenue of $4,077/- by laundry work, carpentry and chick and basket making.

Sick prisoners were treated in a special Jail-ward of the State Hospital. To the old Jail Hospital, which lies just outside the Jail

wall, a female ward was added and it was handed over to the Medical Department for the accommodation of mental patients.

VIII. PUBLIC WORKS.

43. The European personnel of the Public Works Department consisted of the State Engineer and three Assistant Engineers, of whom one was in charge of Electric Light, Telegraph and Telephones. The sum allotted to the Department, including revotes was $689,503, of which $539,007 was expended. Works to the value of $26,500 were postponed and $68,995 saved on the estimated cost of the works carried out. The unexpended balance was $55,000, (8%) and the cost of supervision 7.5% of the expenditure. With two exceptions (quarters for the Health Officer and a female ward for mental patients, which were of semi-permanent material) all works completed were permanent, (reinforced concrete or winget block), the main items being; a Customs Wharf at Kota Bharu; three markets; a Post Office at Krai; 270 feet of reinforced concrete bridging and 2,766 feet of drainage. A number of secondary buildings, of similar material (operating theatres, quarters, mortuary etc.) were added to the State Hospital and that at Kuala Krai and a Customs Office and Barracks built at Tumpat.

44. One hundred and seventy miles of road, of which 55½ were metalled, 20 gravelled and 95½ earth road were upkept at a cost of $125,999, or $738 per mile and were, except for short periods when bridges were under repair, kept open for motor traffic throughout the year. Three and a half miles of main roads were metalled and 48,403 square yards of road surface asphalted. The subsidiary roads were greatly improved. The only new road under construction is that from Tanah Merah to Jedok. This road is a continuation of that already constructed from the Trengganu boundary to the Kelantan River following the line of the foot-hills from East to West and will eventually connect up with the Siamese road system on the West, as it already does with the Trengganu road system on the East.

The process of replacing temporary by permanent bridges was continued and three sixty foot reinforced concrete bridges, four double span and one single span ten foot box culverts, (270 feet in all), were completed at a cost of $183 per foot run. Work was also started on a 300 foot steel and concrete suspension bridge over the Nal River, and on two other 40 foot bridges. All these bridges give, or will give, a clear 20 foot road way.

45. The Government Electric supply plant Kota Bharu ran very satisfactorily throughout the year. The running cost, exclusive of depreciation was $19,373 and the revenue collected $24,501. Negotiations for the sale of this commercial undertaking to a registered Company were nearing completion at the end of the year.

IX. PUBLIC HEALTH.

46. The State provides at Kota Bharu, a General Hospital (192 beds) including a second class ward and one for sick prisoners;

a small European Hospital; a Female Hospital (60 beds) which includes a Malay Ward, a non-Malay Ward, a second class ward and Infant Welfare Centre; a three-ward Mental Hospital and a two-ward Isolation Hospital, also a small Leper Camp; at Kuala Krai a General Hospital (56 beds); at Tumpat a dispensary with a two-bed emergency ward and a quarantine camp and at Pasir Puteh an out-door dispensary. The larger estates (22) provide hospital accommodation and medical attendance for their employees as does also the Railway Department at various points along the line.

The Chief Medical Officer, Health Officer, two European Nursing Sisters and two staff nurses are stationed at Kota Bharu. A private medical practitioner (by arrangement) supervises the hospital at Kuala Krai and another gives assistance, when required, at Kota Bharu.

The State Hospital, Kota Bharu, is in course of rebuilding on the pavilion system and will, when completed, have accommodation for 250 third class patients as well as two second class wards. In this new building 192 beds are already available and during the year an operating theatre, a laboratory, a mortuary, lavatories and quarters for the Senior Assistant and for a dresser were added. Dressers and attendants' quarters were added to the Kuala Krai Hospital. The principal advance made during the year was the opening of the separate Female Hospital and Infant Welfare Centre.

The daily charge for a third class patient is 50 cents but free treatment is given in all indigent cases. The expenditure, exclusive of buildings and their upkeep, increased to $194,054 and has practically doubled in the last five years. The revenue collected amounted to $16,812.

No new legislation was brought into force but new Enactments dealing with Registration of Births and Deaths and Deleterious Drugs were in draft. The passing of the former is a matter of some urgency as the provisions of the existing Enactment are inadequate and it is not possible at present to obtain reliable vital statistics.

47. There has been a very definite improvement in Public Health and the State was again free from epidemics of the more dreaded infectious diseases. Admissions to Government Hospitals decreased by 1,365 to 5,086 and, despite an outbreak of influenza which caused 34 out of a total 160 deaths on Estates, the death rate for Estate labourers (all nationalities) dropped from 43.2 per mille in 1928 to 29.9 per mille and that of Indian Immigrants working on Estates and Railway Construction from 49.4 per mille in 1928 to 32.1 per mille. That the attendances of out-patients at Government dispensaries increased from 75,275 to 77,533 is a sign, not of a deterioration in Public Health, but of increasing faith in European medicines and treatment; over 80% of the outdoor, and 45% of the in-patients treated at the State Hospital, were Malays. The Kelantanese are, on the whole, very willing to accept medical treatment, though less willing to enter hospitals as in-patients: voluntary

vaccination has wiped out small pox (of which only a single imported case occurred) and voluntary treatment with neosalvarsan (for which 8,266 candidates presented themselves) is wiping out Yaws. All pilgrims to Mecca were innoculated against Cholera as well as being vaccinated.

As elsewhere in Malaya, Malaria is the most serious health problem: 31% of the admissions to Government hospitals, 31.8% of those to Estate hospitals, 52% of those to Railway hospitals and 42.6% of those to the European hospital, being due to this scourge but thanks to drainage, oiling and prophylactic treatment even these figures show an improvement on previous years. Next to Malaria Hook-worm (Ankylostomiasis) is probably the most prevalent disease. The admissions, deaths and death rates for Government hospitals were as under:

Disease.	Number of Admissions.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
Malaria	1427	55	3.85
Ankylostomiasis	265	23	8.67
Pneumonia Lobar	100	34	34.00
Broncho Pneumonia	13	6	46.15
Bronchitis	255	—	—
Dysentery	51	4	7.84
Syphilis	176	—	—
Yaws	653	1	0.15
Ulcers	395	—	—
Beri Beri	48	6	12.5

The Leprosy problem is dealt with by transferring foreign lepers to the Straits Settlements Asylum at Pulau Jerejak. Kelantanese lepers, of whom there are comparatively few, are required (unless indigent, in which case they are accommodated at the Kota Bharu leper camp) to maintain themselves in such isolation as satisfies the requirements of the Health Officer. Only 4 such cases were reported during the year and there was only one occupant of the leper camp.

The more accessible vernacular schools were visited periodically and treatment given to the children on the spot but the key to the health problem in rural areas appears to lie to a great extent with the school teachers and the provision of a staff of teachers trained in hygiene, will not be possible until the students now training are ready to take up their posts.

48. Registration of Births and Deaths was introduced during 1926 but the returns are obviously incomplete and unreliable, especially in urban areas where the population is a mixed one. 3,672 births and 3,201 deaths were registered but both figures are far below the actual totals. For the Indian Immigrant labour forces employed on Estates and Railway Construction, the figures, 114 births and 172 deaths on an average population of 5,355 are no doubt accurate, but the large preponderance of adults and of males over females renders them valueless as an index to the rates among the general population.

The only immigration and emigration figures available are those for Chinese arriving or leaving by sea: of these 1,406 were immigrants and 1,497 emigrants.

49. *Veterinary.* Six Police Constables were given training in Veterinary work to assist the Veterinary Inspector. There were 27 cases of diagnosed and 22 of suspected anthrax and 494 head of cattle were innoculated aginst that disease. Apart from one case of rabies and an outbreak of fowl cholera there was no other Veterinary disease.

50. The Municipal and Health Enactment (No. 12/1928), which came into force in December 1928, has enabled the Health and District Officers to effect considerable improvements in the sanitation of Urban areas.

X. EDUCATION.

51. *English Education.* In a purely agricultural State with a population of peasant proprietors and Malay as its official language, there are few openings for boys with an English education and all educational authorities are agreed that the establishment of a local Government English School should be postponed until vernacular education is on a firmer basis. To fill future vacancies in the Government Service the English education of 9 students, (3 in Singapore, 5 at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, and one in England), is paid for from the public funds and this number is being increased to 20. The State has also provided a scholarship at Raffles College, Singapore. The Majlis Ugama Islam provides locally teaching in English for 169 boys and maintains one student at Kuala Kangsar and a second at Cairo. There are also small private English Schools for boys and girls at Kota Bharu and Kuala Krai and Government provides evening classes in English at the latter place.

52. *Vernacular Education.* The Government provides 66 Vernacular Schools, which have an enrolment of 3,563 and an average attendance of 2,599 but in the past the teachers have been untrained and the standard of teaching deplorably low. A very definite effort is now being made to improve matters; a fully trained Malay Inspector of Schools and two trained teachers have been borrowed on secondment from the Federated Malay States and 8 student-teachers are in training at Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim. A temporary local training school has also been established in Kota Bharu, at which those of the untrained teachers who appear likely to respond to a course of training are given the opportunity of doing so. The Majlis Ugama also provides vernacular education for 341 boys.

53. *Other Education.* Two students are being trained in the Federated Malay States as mechanics for the Post and Telegraph Department and suitable Kelantanese candidates for training in Forestry and Agricultural are being sought for. Fourteen Estate Schools teach Tamil or Telugu and the Chinese community provide 4 schools for the teaching of Chinese.

54. The expenditure from public funds on local schools exclusive of buildings and land acquisition was $37,422 and that on education outside the State $14,998. No fees are charged at the Government Schools or classes and the students at the local Training School receive a subsistance allowance.

XI. LAND AND SURVEYS.

A. Land.

55. Land tenure is on the basis of the Torrens Registration system and is similar to that of the Federated Malay States, grants in perpetuity, and leases for a term not exceeding 100 years, being issued for the larger areas of Agricultural and for Town lands, while Asiatic proprietors hold Agricultural lands by Entry in a Mukim Register. Alienated land may be re-entered on behalf of the Ruler of the State if not cultivated in accordance with the terms of the title or sold by public auction if the quit rent thereon remains unpaid. In the case of country lands of less than 100 acres in area the rate of annual rent imposed varies from 40 cents to $2.50 per acre and is based on the purpose for which the land is alienated and the amenities thereof, while premium on alienation, including the cost of Survey and Boundary marks, ranges from $2 to $25 per acre. Town lands are alienated by auction and carry a minimum rent of $5 per acre, while on Country Lands exceeding 10 acres in area, rent is at $1 per acre for six years and thereafter $3, and premium varies from $10 to $50 per acre. Specially reduced terms are however granted if land is taken up for the cultivation of new economic products or for grazing. Minor amendments to the present Land Enactment (No. 3/26) have been made, and the passing of a more elaborate Land Code is contemplated, but no basic alteration of the land tenure system is proposed.

56. Since the passing of a Land Enactment in 1926, the chief task of the Land Officers in the coastal districts has been to get existing occupation settled and surveyed and the proprietors entered in the Settlement and Mukim Registers and it is one which, owing to the enormous number of holdings to be dealt with, will take years to complete. Cases of disputed ownership on the ground are rare, as the existing plane-table survey is rather one of actual occupation than of title, but survey by title will be a very lengthy and costly process and, (except in the sub-district of Bachok where the work is three-fourths complete,) there is a heterogeneous collection of old documents of title to be replaced by Entries in the Mukim Registers.

In the Ulu Kelantan District, where flood and fire destroyed practically all records in 1926, the task is a different one and is being dealt with area by area, the claims of the small holders, who previously paid only an annual produce tax, being defined by boundary marks and the produce tax commuted to an annual quit rent.

With a large peasant population of small landed proprietors the investigation and registration of claims to succeed to deceased owners will always remain a heavy tax on the time of the Land Officers.

57. With the fall in the price of rubber, the demand for new land decreased and the year's agricultural alienation was only 6,676 acres, of which 4,657 were for rubber, 1,775 for rice and 244 for fruit orchards. "Land Sales" also dropped from $95,917 to $71,270 as against an estimate of $87,000 and even exclusive of "Land Sales," Land Revenue, which has previously shown a steady expansion, as under, slightly decreased:

1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
$	$	$	$	$
385,549	413,659	450,845	479,616	477,223

Inclusive of grazing land and of the 50,000 acres to which the Duff Development Company Limited are entitled, the total alienated area is 476,589 acres or just over 13 per cent of the area of the State and although in the Northern Districts there is little land left for alienation, there are large tracts in the Southern and Western Districts which have as yet scarcely been explored.

58. There are District Land Offices at Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh, Pasir Mas and Bachok and a combined Land and Registration Office at Kota Bharu, where all grants, leases and mining titles are registered. There were already 1,536 Grants for Land on the register and a further 434 were registered during the year.

59. With a rather more definite wet and dry season than the West of the Peninsula, and, in Southern Kelantan, large tracts of rich, though usually somewhat broken land, at all altitudes up to 6,000 feet available for settlement and now for the first time becoming accessible, the State appears to offer attractions to the tropical agriculturist. To protect the interests of the Kelantanese peasant proprietor, it is enacted that all transfers from Kelantanese to Non-Kelantanese and all applications for new land by Non-Kelantanese require the approval of His Highness the Sultan in Council but where the interests of Kelantanese are not jeopardised, such approval is readily given.

B. SURVEYS.

60. The European staff consisted of the Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent (Office) and a Surveyor in the field; the Asiatic staff of an average of 8.7 Surveyors in the field and 3 Senior and 20.3 Junior subordinates in the Office.

The Expenditure was $101,129 (including leave pay and passage money to European Officers) of which Administration represented 13%, Office Work 31%, and Field Work 50%. Purchase of Instruments and leave pay to European staff accumulated for the remaining 6%.

On the revenue side, survey fees amounted to $14,345, work done free for other departments to $2,697 and the sale of maps etc. to $938, making a total of $17,980.

The principal items of survey completed included 259 Town Lots, 99 agricultural holdings covering 9,513 acres and 2,329 small holdings with an area of 5,007 acres. 34 miles of traverses were

run and 6 miles of the Kelantan River were surveyed in connection with a scheme for prevention of erosion.

The shortage of efficient technical subordinates is still very marked and arrears are consequently increasing. Unsatisfied requisitions total 464 Town lots, 14,677 small holdings, 260 agricultural holdings, 96 subdivisions and 3 miscellaneous.

The non-completion of these surveys does not however imply that applicants for land are kept waiting indefinitely, most of these blocks being already demarcated and occupied under provisional titles.

C. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

61. The geological survey of the State was completed during the year and an up-to-date geological map on a scale of 12 miles to an inch is available but the report which is being prepared in connection with the map has not yet been published. Both gold and tin have at times been worked with success on a small scale by Asiatic methods and although large scale mining has hitherto been a failure, there is a fair probability that, with improved facilities for transport and prospecting, deposits of these metals in sufficient quantity to justify large scale workings may be found in the main granite range which separates the State from those of Perak and Pahang or in that which forms its boundary with Trengganu. Several considerable deposits of iron-ore and one of Tungsten have been located by prospectors.

XII. LABOUR.

62. The native Kelantanese is a good worker and if properly handled is quick to learn. Boat building is an ancestral trade at which he is very expert and as carpenter, mason or mechanic he is little, if at all, inferior to the Chinese. As in the case of the Javanese, economic pressure has prevented the Kelantanese peasant of the coastal plain from adopting the easy-going philosophy of the West Coast Malay and the Government employs Kelantanese exclusively for all public works.

63. The Federated Malay States Railways (East Coast line) employ both Kelantanese, Chinese, Tamils, Telegu and Northern Indians while the estates employ chiefly Tamils and Telegus but have recently evinced a tendency to substitute Chinese and Kelantanese labour. Except for Indian Immigrant Labour no detailed figures are available.

64. The Kelantan Indian Immigration Enactment (2/27) as amended by Enactment (10/28), together with the rules made thereunder, brings the State into line with the rest of Malaya in respect of Indian Immigrant Labour and in August an (Indian) Extra Assistant Controller of Labour was seconded from the Federated Malay States Labour Department to assist the Controller, Kelantan, (who is also District Officer, Ulu Kelantan) in enforcing the legal provisions made and protecting the interests of Indian Immigrant Labour.

The employment of labour, other than Indian Immigrant Labour, is regulated by the labour (Non-Indian) Enactment No. 13/28.

65. As against 25 in 1928, only 22 Rubber Estates employed wholly or purely Indian Immigrant labourers and their numbers decreased from 3,993 in 1928 to 3,741 at the close of 1929. The number employed by the Railway Department however increased from 1,287 to 1,614, giving a total for the State of 5,355 of whom 4,189 were males and 1,166 females. Northern Indians are not classed as Indian Immigrant Labourers and are not included in these figures.

66. Despite the wide spread depression in the rubber industry, a great effort has been made by all employers of Indian Immigrant Labour to improve labour conditions and the health of their labour forces and the lot of this labourer in Kelantan is now a happy one: provision for housing, hospital accommodation, water supplies, Anti-Malarial measures and labourers' gardens having reached a very high standard. These efforts have been rewarded by a steadily decreasing death rate: that for Estate labourers (all nationalities) being reduced from 60.1 in 1927, 43.2 in 1928 to 29.9 per mille and that for Indian Immigrants working on Estates and Railway Construction work from 49.4 in 1928 to 32.1 per mille.

67. 20 Estates now have their own hospitals and all provide free medical attendance. Fourteen estates also provide schools for the labourers' children.

68. As from July 1929 minimum standard wages for Indian Labourers (58 cents per day for men and 46 cents per day for women) were prescribed by-law in the inland districts of Kelantan. On most Estates however good workers earn considerably more: factory coolies being paid up to 80 cents per day and expert tappers up to 65 cents. The Government rate of pay for all classes of unskilled labour varies from 50 to 58 cents per day according to district. Skilled labour of all sorts, naturally, commands much higher rates, a skilled carpenter or mason, for example, earning from $1.00 to $2.00 per day.

69. Toddy shops, under the strict control of the Estate management are licensed on eleven Estates. One-fifth of the gross proceeds is paid to Government by way of excise: and the remaining 4/5th, after the deduction of the out of pocket expenses, is expended for the benefit of the labourers themselves by way of contributions to the " Temple " or other similar funds.

70. Chinese, for the most part, work on contract, and not on daily wages as also do Northern Indians.

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS.

71. His Highness the Sultan takes a deep personal interest in all matters affecting the welfare of his State and his people and presided at all but 2 of the 13 meetings of the State Council. His Highness was in residence in Kelantan throughout the year and besides official inspections of Hospitals, Schools, new buildings and Town Improvements and an official trip over the Railway Construction line as far as Kuala Pergau (between which point and Kuala Gris the longest Railway tunnel in Malaya is under construction)

paid a number of informal visits to various out-districts. Among these was included one to the Farrer Falls and Farrer "Wakaf," the former of which was named and the latter built (at the expense of his parents) to commemorate the outstanding work of the late Mr. R. G. B. Farrer, M.C.S., as District Officer, Pasir Puteh.

72. The State Mosque in Kota Bharu, which has been for so many years under construction, is nearing completion and will be a most imposing building. The strict conformance to Islamic Rules of the Kelantanese is a guarantee that it will not lack worshippers.

73. Armistice Day and His Highness the Sultan's Birthday were observed in the customary manner, Guards of Honour being provided by the Kelantan Military Police.

74. The number of Malayan Civil Service Officers seconded for service remains unchanged at six, but the Administrative work has been redistributed and the present appointments are:

(1.) British Adviser to the Government of Kelantan.

(2.) Judicial Commissioner and Legal Adviser Kelantan.

(3.) Assistant Adviser, Superintendent of Lands and Registrar of Titles Kelantan.

(4.) State Treasurer and District Officer Kota Bharu and Pasir Puteh.

(5.) District Officer, Ulu Kelantan, and Controller of Labour.

(6.) Superintendent Marine and Customs, Superintendent of Chandu, Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs, Public Prosecutor and Auditor.

There was however a shortage of Malayan Civil Service Officers and for several months in the year one or other of the latter four posts remained unfilled.

75. The undersigned held the post of British Adviser throughout the year.

R. J. B. CLAYTON, M.C.S.

British Adviser to the Government of Kelantan.

THE RESIDENCY,

KELANTAN.

5th March, 1930.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE

LIABILITIES.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
DEPOSITS:—	$	$
Ulu Kelantan District Treasury	64,137	
Pasir Puteh, District Treasury	6,247	
Courts, Kota Bharu	23,490	
Police Fines and Rewards Fund	139	
Prison Fines and Rewards Fund	115	
Clerks' Fines and Rewards Fund	211	
Customs' Fines and Rewards Fund	59	
Police Sundry deposit	937	
Prison Sundry deposit	70	
Customs' Sundry Deposit	527	
Land Office, Kota Bharu, Sundry Deposit ..	36,392	
Land Office, Kota Bharu, Survey Deposit ..	13,235	
Land Office, Pasir Mas, Sundry Deposit ..	29,732	
Land Office, Pasir Mas, Survey Deposit ..	1,536	
Clerks' Security Deposit	4,796	
Suspense Account Deposit	15,040	
Pawn Broking Farm Deposit	9,030	
Toddy Farm Deposit	1,850	
Office Mentri Deposit	1,323	
Distressed Kelantanese in Mecca	1,228	
New Mosque	727	
Money Order	9,824	
Survey Office	9	
Office Istia'adat	792	
		221,446
LOANS:—		
Loan owing to the Straits Settlements bearing interest @ 5%	200,000	
Loan owing to the Straits Settlements free of interest for five years (1926—1931) ..	3,880,684	
		4,080,684
TOTAL		4,302,130

*Figures given to

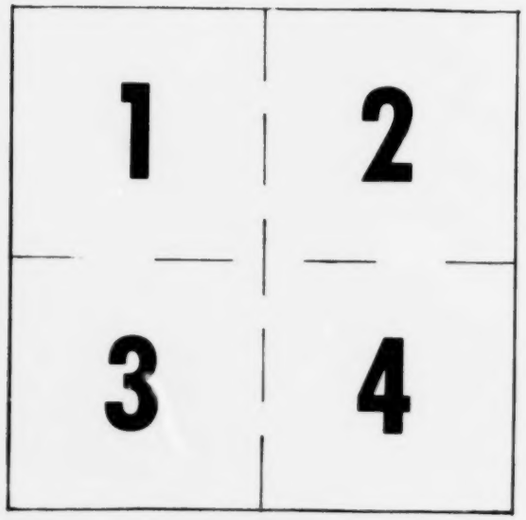
A.

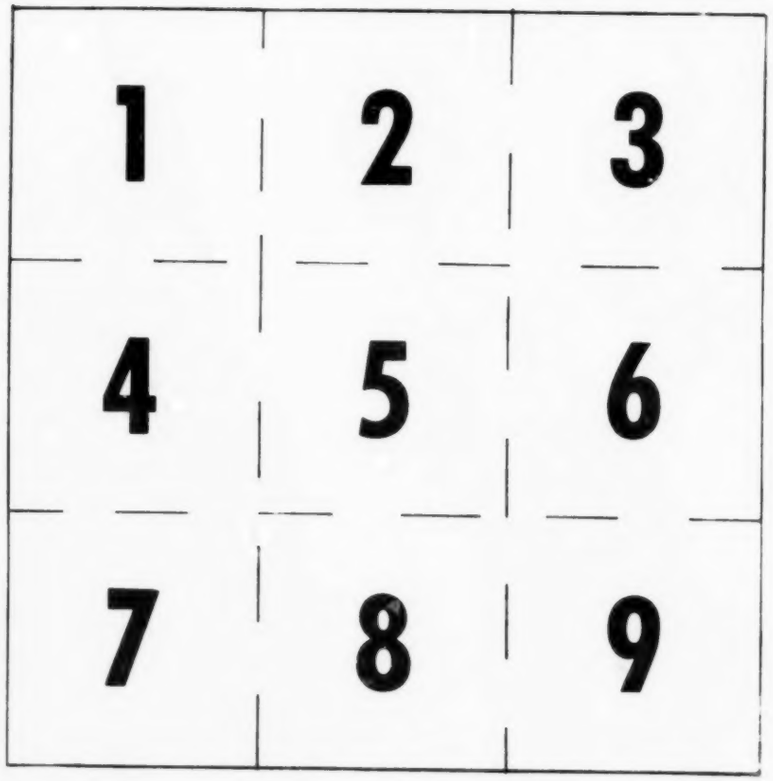
STATE OF KELANTAN AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1929.

ASSETS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
BALANCES:—	$	$
State Treasury, Kota Bharu	268	
Cash—District Treasury, Ulu Kelantan ..	1,539	
Do. Pasir Puteh ..	5,683	
		7,490
Bank—Mercantile Bank Current Account ..	660,434	
Do. Fixed deposit ..	15,000	
Chartered Bank Current Account ..	8,740	
		684,174
ADVANCES RECOVERABLE:—		
Public Works Department Store Account ..	12,000	
Do. Factory Account	11,700	
Do. on account of metal Contract	5,563	
Clubs	5,730	
Advance to Government Officers	71,500	
Postal Order Account	400	
His Highness the Raja Kelantan	5,600	
Majlis Ugama	80,000	
Dato' Kaya Pathi (Towkay Yeap Hong Ghee) Building loan	30,000	
Tengku Sri Mara Raja, Building loan	25,000	
Syed Hussin, Building Loan	15,000	
		262,493
INVESTMENT AT COST:—		
8,000 Duff Development Company's Shares @ $5/- each	40,000	
£25,000 of British War Loan Bearer Bonds (1929—1947)	219,239	
		259,239
		1,213,396
Balance to the debit of the State		3,088,734
TOTAL		4,302,130

the nearest dollar.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.





KELANTAN
1930

Scale 12 Miles to an Inch

Miles 12 9 6 3 0 12 Miles

REFERENCE

- Roads Metalled
- " not Metalled
- " Proposed
- Railways Open
- " under Construction
- State Boundary
- District Boundary
- Alienated Land
- Forest Reserve

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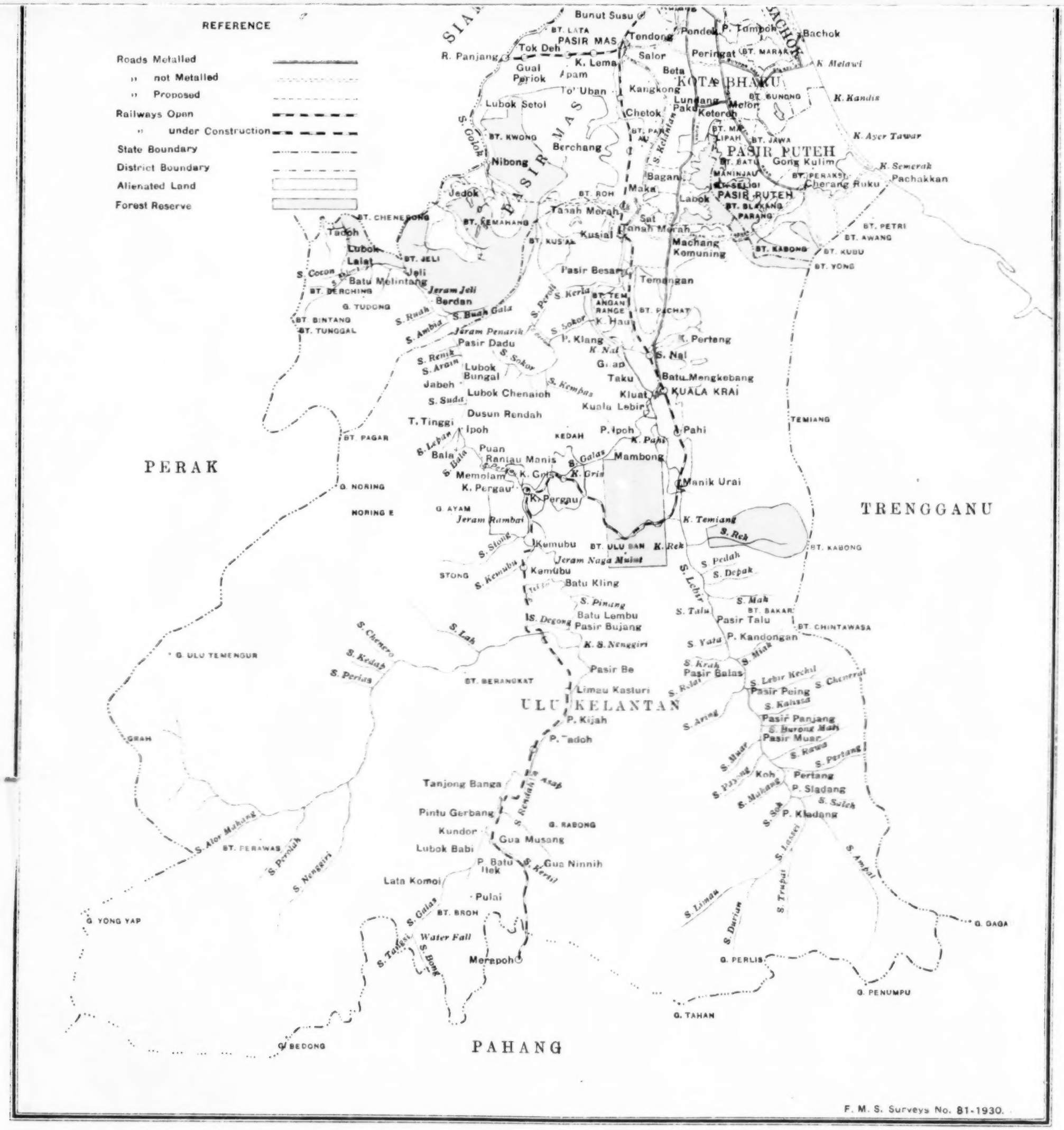

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(Unfederated Malay States)

REPORT FOR 1929.

(*For Report for 1928 see No. 1448 (Price 2s. 0d.)*

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JOHORE

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1929

BY

Capt. T. P. COE, M.C.S., M.C.

Acting General Adviser

SINGAPORE:

Printed at the GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, SINGAPORE,
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1930

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STATE OF JOHORE
ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL

The State of Johore lies at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, and is bounded on the north by Pahang, on the north-west by Negri Sembilan and Malacca, on the west by the Straits of Malacca, on the south by the Straits of Tebrau separating the island of Singapore from the main land, and on the east by the China Sea.

2. The area of the State is approximately 7,500 square miles. The interior is in great part covered with jungle. The country is, as a whole, less mountainous than any other part of the Peninsula.

3. In area, Johore approximates to Wales; in population to Cyprus: though the area, revenue and trade of Johore are twice, thrice and seven times respectively that of Cyprus.

II.—HISTORICAL

4. In the 9th century the Arabs regularly visited the mart of Betumah, situated near the Straits, to collect the camphor and other valuable products which filtered down from the Endau district.

5. As the Budhist State of Palembang grew in power, colonies of Malays commenced to settle on the Peninsula. The 'Ma-li-yu-erh' of Chinese writers had, in 1295, been long at variance with Siam: Marco Polo (1292) mentions the city of Malavir: Singapore, founded under the name of Tamasek about this time, was ruled by its own Kings: a Siamese law of 1360 includes Ujong Tanah, Malaka, and Malayu among tributary states: one Raja Chulan, who reigned over the south of the Peninsula, had a fort of black stone on the Johore River.

6. This nascent development was nipped in the bud by the invasion of the Javanese from Majapahit, who in 1377 conquered the country and destroyed Singapore under circumstances of great brutality.

7. Malacca, however, grew to be the first trading-centre of the East: and after its conquest by the Portuguese in 1511, the son of the conquered King settled at Johore Lama and founded the historic Sultanate of Johore.

8. The history of the next 300 years, however, is an almost uninterrupted record of wars. Persistent hostilities with the Portuguese continued nearly until the arrival of the Dutch in 1602. The State bears no small part in Dutch colonial history: relations were friendly, despite a diplomatic

struggle for commercial privileges. But, after violent attacks by the Achinese, Johore had become by 1637 practically an appanage of the Achinese Kingdom. In return for assistance rendered at the successful attack on Malacca in 1641, the Dutch tried to restore Johore to its former position as premier Malay State: a port, with a customs officer, existed at Singapore. But the capital was plundered and burnt by Jambi in 1673: in 1699 the Sultan was assassinated, and in 1717 the throne was seized by a Sumatran adventurer, Raja Kechil. Then the Bugis ships appeared. The subsequent process, partly conquest, partly assimilation, while disturbing to Johore, resulted in a wide extension of its sovereignty, which now spread to Pahang, Siak, Riau, Linggi and part of Selangor.

9. After 60 years of continuous intrigues between the Malay and Bugis chiefs, the Dutch in 1784 recognized the Malay Sultan as ruler of Johore, drove the Bugis from Riau and stationed there a Resident with a garrison: after some further fighting, the Malay Sultan and Bugis viceroy accepted the position of dependent princes, but the old empire of Johore (Linggi and Klang had been ceded to the Dutch in 1757) was in a state of dissolution, the Bendahara and Temenggong being virtually territorial chiefs in Pahang and Johore respectively. This was the position when the British, by virtue of treaties made in 1819 and 1824, obtained a complete cession of the island of Singapore.

10. Contemporary visitors emphasize the deserted character of the country: in 1847 the Capital consisted merely of 25 huts. (In 1855 the Capital was moved to its present situation at Johore Bahru.)

11. But the extension of the Pax Britannica and the assistance rendered by the Governor of the Straits Settlements 'helped Johore to grow populous again': moreover, the country has been governed since 1862 by two enlightened and progressive rulers, Sultan ABUBAKAR who died in 1895 and Sultan IBRAHIM the present ruler.

12. In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British agent having the functions of a Consular officer; in 1910, the Sultan, having had an unofficial adviser for some years, reorganized his Government with the assistance of the Governor of the Straits Settlements; in 1914 a General Adviser with enlarged powers was appointed. The recent history of the State has been a record of continued prosperity. Telephonic communication was established between Johore and Singapore in 1883: a postal service was inaugurated in 1884, letters being transported by coach till the opening of the railway across Singapore island in 1903: in 1909, the Johore State Railway, linking up with the Federated Malay States Railway system, was completed: finally in 1924, the

completion of the causeway across the Straits permits uninterrupted railway connection between Singapore and Bangkok.

III.—FINANCIAL

13. The Revenue for 1929 amounted to $17,633,212, as compared with $20,698,077 for 1928 and $18,239,023 for 1927. The estimate of revenue for the year was exceeded by $3,853,322.

14. The 1928 total included a sum of $3,422,041, transferred to revenue from the Rubber Surplus Deposit Account in which it had accumulated during the period of restriction of rubber exports. The total for the year under review was $357,176 in excess of the 1928 revenue unenhanced by this transfer.

15. There were slight increases under the main heads Land Revenue, Licences and Excise, and Interest: comparatively large proportionate increases were registered under Fees of Court, Posts and Telegraphs and Municipal. Forests, Harbours, Miscellaneous, Land Sales and Customs showed decreases, the revenue under the two last named heads being respectively $290,450 and $2,953,425 less than the corresponding receipts in 1928: but as the Rubber Surplus Deposit was brought to the credit of revenue under Customs in 1928, the figures for that year apart from this item were actually surpassed in 1929 by $468,616.

15A. The following comparative statement gives the receipts for the years 1928 and 1929 under the more important heads of revenue:—

	1928	*1929*	*Increase*	*Decrease*
	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue ...	2,444,690	2,510,582	65,892	—
Customs—				
Copra, etc. ...	249,868	220,882	—	28,986
Rubber ...	5,053,729	1,592,981	—	3,460,748
Tobacco ...	1,345,078	1,595,964	250,886	—
Spirits ...	831,672	1,042,861	211,189	—
Petroleum ...	358,895	401,322	42,427	—
Matches ...	103,875	158,388	54,513	—
Tin Ore ...	186,969	150,146	—	36,823
Iron Ore ...	348,188	371,606	23,418	—
Licences—				
Chandu Revenue ...	4,221,619	4,262,242	40,623	—
Posts and Telegraphs ...	252,238	303,329	51,091	—
Interest ...	932,012	993,467	61,455	—
Municipal ...	1,000,593	1,112,531	111,938	—
Land Sales ...	1,029,811	739,361	—	290,450

16. Under Land Revenue, Land Rents (Recurrent) increased from $2,222,556 to $2,319,625, and Land Rents (Annual Licence) from $44,829 to $51,159.

17. The large decrease shown in the rubber export duty collections is almost entirely off set by the factor already referred to which enhanced the 1928 figure.

17A. There were unexpected increases in revenue from tobacco and spirits. Chandu revenue shewed little change. A considerable re-action under these heads is to be expected in 1930 unless conditions in the rubber market greatly improve. Stamp Duties, under both Death Duties and other services, realized only $204,126 as against $285,416; Death Duties being $54,993, and other services $26,297, less than the corresponding totals in 1928.

18. Telephone Rentals were again responsible for nearly the whole of the increased revenue under Posts and Telegraphs, bringing in $141,810 as compared with $94,299. The receipts from Telegrams fell by approximately twenty-five per cent. from $17,683 to $13,306, but improved returns from Commission on Money Orders, and Sale of Stamps, more than compensated for this loss.

18A. Practically all the major items of revenue under Municipal showed increases. Automobile Licences increased from $252,981 to $273,207; Electric Lighting from $125,537 to $162,924; General Assessment from $258,587 to $273,150; Market Fees from $97,996 to $100,523; Private Water Supplies from $76,664 to $92,829 and Conservancy Fees from $74,532 to $92,149.

19. General depression in the rubber and tin industries resulted in a large falling off in the revenue under Land Sales which is derived from premia on alienation of agricultural and mining lands.

20. The table hereunder shews the percentage contribution of the principal heads of revenue to the total revenue, exclusive of Land Sales, for the five years period ending in 1929:—

	1925	*1926*	*1927*	*1928*	*1929*
Lands and Forests ...	14·5	12·8	14·8	13·3	15·8
Customs	37·2	39·8	34·5	45·0	34·9
Licences, Excise, etc.	33·3	35·7	35·7	25·7	30·0
Other Revenue ...	15·0	11·7	15·0	16·0	19·3
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Expenditure

21. The total expenditure for the year amounted to $16,200,829 as compared with $16,445,473 in 1928 and an estimate of $17,135,478.

22. Contributions to the Opium Reserve Fund were made during the year to the extent of $1,000,000. Expenditure apart from this item was $15,200,829 as against $15,195,474 for 1928.

23. Pensions totalled $424,986; $72,640 more than in 1928 and $31,143 in excess of the Estimate for the year.

24. Personal Emoluments increased from $4,183,274 in 1928 to $4,525,760 in 1929. The Estimate was $4,763,612, showing that a saving of $237,852 was effected.

25. The sum of $2,967,666 was spent under Other Charges. This was $40,846 less than the corresponding expenditure in 1928; and represents a saving of $160,937 on the Estimate for 1929.

26. There was a large increase in the expenditure under the heading Miscellaneous Services which was $326,735 more than in 1928 and $267,033 in excess of the Estimate. This excess included $155,000, Allowances to His Highness the Sultan while in Europe, and $66,322 paid by the State as its share in the settlement of account on disposal of the Preventive Fleet in use during the period of restriction of rubber exports.

27. Public Works Annually Recurrent expenditure increased by $19,272, from $1,737,984 in 1928 to $1,757,256 in 1929, $89,044 less than the Estimated expenditure for the year.

28. The sum of $4,454,295 was spent on Public Works Special Services as compared with the Estimate of $5,220,210 for the year, and an actual expenditure of $5,219,528 in 1928. Works and Buildings cost $2,067,282; Roads, Streets and Bridges $1,792,448; and Miscellaneous Special Services $594,565. In 1928 the expenditure under these heads were $2,606,285, $1,740,071 and $873,172 respectively.

Investments

29. Remittances amounting to £316,145-16-8 were sent to the Crown Agents for investment. Owing to the weakness of the exchange rate there was a loss of $21,858 on these remittances.

30. Surplus Funds investments in Sterling Securities which stood at $12,877,503 on 1st January, 1929, were increased to $15,412,629 at the end of the year. Investments to the value of $1,000,000 were transferred from Surplus Funds to the Opium Reserve Fund.

31. In addition to these Sterling Securities the State held at the end of the year Straits Settlements Government and Municipal Securities to the value of $415,405. In November, the State's holding of Straits Settlements 5½% Conversion Loan fell due for redemption and yielded a profit of $31,900. Of the proceeds, $107,950 was re-invested in Penang Municipal 4¾% Debentures.

32. On the 31st December, 1929, seven and a half million dollars were on Fixed Deposit in the local Banks.

33. By the annual transfer of Surplus Funds Investments and by re-investment of accrued interest, the Opium Reserve Fund was increased from $9,369,429 on 1st January, 1929 to $10,861,594 on 31st December, 1929. This is held exclusively in Sterling Securities.

34. The State's total investments at the end of the year amounted to $34,189,628.

35. As shown by the Balance Sheet the Surplus of Assets over Liabilities amounted to $26,511,045, as compared with $25,078,662 at the close of the previous year. On the Assets side, Cash in Treasuries and at Bank amounted to $2,564,427, and Cash at Crown Agents to $1,531,434.

36. Loans and Advances stood at $189,838 and $141,456 respectively. The former represents, in the main, loans made to Subordinate Officers for house building purposes, and on this account the sum of $130,588 was outstanding at the end of the year. Loans under the War Service Grant's Scheme were outstanding to the amount of $29,600. The balance covers special building loans to Senior Government Officers. Advances include the Public Works Stores Account Advance of $30,457 and the Post Office Money Order Advance of $50,000. The balance is comprised of small individual advances to Government Officers, for the purchase of means of transport, motor cars, cycles, etc., which are repayable by monthly instalments deducted from salary.

37. A sum of $1,663,521 shewn as a Liability was held on deposit at the end of the year. Land Office deposits amounted to $1,346,580 and Court deposits to $85,180.

38. Including the Opium Reserve Fund, the gross surplus at the end of the year amounted to $37,372,639.

39. The following statements will be found in the appendices:—

Appendix *A*.—Statement of Assets and Liabilities for 1928 and 1929.

Appendix *B*.—Statement of Actual Revenue 1928 and 1929.

Appendix *C*.—Statement of Actual Expenditure 1928 and 1929.

Appendix *D*.—Statistical Return of Progress 1924 to 1929.

IV.—TRADE

40. The total trade for the year amounted to $142,504,003 compared with $101,521,757 in 1928 and was constituted as follows:—

	1928	*1929*
	$	$
Imports	37,502,279	45,372,067
Exports	65,327,031	99,206,986
	102,829,310	144,579,053
Less Re-Exports ...	1,307,553	2,075,050
	101,521,757	142,504,003

Imports

41. The following table shews, under the main heads, the values for 1928 and 1929:—

		1928	*1929*
		$	$
Class I.	Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	19,302,514	24,331,728
II.	Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	2,599,362	2,444,137
III.	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	15,458,875	18,467,300
IV.	Coin and Bullion ...	141,528	128,902
V.	Sundries	—	—
		37,502,279	45,372,067

Exports

42. The following table shews, under the main heads, the quantity and value for 1928 and 1929:—

Articles	*How counted*	*1928 Quantity*	*1929 Quantity*	*1928 Value*	*1929 Value*
	—	—	—	$	$
Arecanuts ...	Pkls.	183,891	227,257	1,199,915	1,644,360
Copra ...	,,	576,990	593,860	6,225,927	5,564,997
Pepper ...	,,	82	33	8,030	2,784
Gambier ...	,,	19,387	16,668	197,382	194,990
Coffee ...	,,	997	1,462	87,992	62,328
Rubber ...	,,	1,024,884	1,620,868	44,234,992	74,712,411
Sweet Potatoes	,,	26,399	26,656	103,029	79,987
Tapioca ...	,,	120,882	186,290	376,453	616,036
Pineapples ...	Nos.	21,478,497	27,275,908	603,375	561,933
Preserved Pineapples ...	Cases	857,819	1,182,609	4,780,358	4,730,436
Agricultural Produce ...	—	—	—	800,290	856,080
Timber ...	Tons.	23,908	23,592	1,197,934	777,856
Other Forest Produce ...	—	—	—	370,954	275,860
Tin-ore ...	Pkls.	18,424	15,675	2,038,064	1,179,685
Iron-ore ...	Tons.	584,588	743,209	2,658,193	7,432,090
China Clay ...	,,	985	741	19,700	14,820
Wolfram ...	—	—	—	—	—
Marine Produce	—	—	—	98,536	98,260
Swine ...	Nos.	3,624	1,918	89,536	58,101
Cattle ...	,,	24	15	2,508	955
Poultry ...	Dozs.	2,807	—	28,037	24,600
Goats and Sheep	Nos.	1	24	15	733
Eggs ...	,,	6,287,210	8,140,471	153,958	271,314
Miscellaneous ...	,,	—	—	52,250	46,370
			Total ...	65,327,428	99,206,986

V.—AGRICULTURE

43. The actual Field Staff of the Department consisted, at the end of the year, of the Principal Agricultural Officer, nine Junior Agricultural Assistants and eight Sub-Inspectors. Three agricultural apprentices were undergoing training at the Department of Agriculture, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Kuala Lumpur.

44. *Rubber.*—Considerable interest has been shewn in the planting of new areas with improved material. Forty-five permits were issued during the year for the importation of some 110,000 metres of budwood, 687,000 seeds and 700 selected seedlings or budded stumps. On one estate isolated seed gardens were established and are reported to be doing well.

45. Of diseases, Mouldy Rot gave less trouble than in previous years, as a result, possibly, of an improvement in the treatment of this disease on small and medium holdings assisted by spells of dry weather.

46. Brown Bast, though common on the older and badly tapped small holdings, was less prevalent on the larger estates under the conservative systems of tapping now in vogue.

47. Die-back was again common on the poorer rubber areas of South Johore and the Johore River. This disease is believed now to be dependent on adverse physiological conditions.

48. The area planted with rubber rose from 579,317 acres to 579,977 acres, and the area alienated for rubber cultivation from 767,555 acres to 771,434 acres. These figures, however, do not include certain new areas opened up with budded rubber during the latter portion of the year.

49. An officer of the Rubber Research Institute remained in the State throughout the year.

50. *Coconuts.*—The area planted with coconuts is estimated at about 117,500 acres as compared with about 97,000 acres in 1928. Copra production rose from 576,990 pikuls to 593,860 pikuls, but the total value amounted to $5,564,997 only as compared with $6,225,927 for the 1928 crop.

51. Coconut cultivation was further extended in the neighbourhood of the Muar—Batu Pahat—Ayer Itam road. The incidence of coconut disease was normal except for outbreaks of Artona Catoxantha in the early part of the year in the south-eastern portion of the State.

52. *Oil-Palm.*—The total area alienated for Oil-Palm doubled itself during the year, rising from 29,000 acres to 60,000 acres. The planted area at the close of the year totalled 9,092 acres as compared with 6,457 acres at the end of 1928.

53. *Pineapples.*—The total area under pineapple cultivation is estimated to have reached some 42,000 acres as against 35,000 acres in 1928. The output of tinned pines totalled 1,182,609 cases. This constitutes another record figure for the State. Improved methods of preparation were adopted by the newer factories.

54. *Miscellaneous Fruit.*—The total value of exports of fruit other than pineapples, mainly to Singapore, was $856,000. Exceptionally heavy crops of duku and durian were obtained in Muar District during the July to September fruiting season. Banana cultivation showed no signs of diminution, but figures for this fruit are difficult even to estimate.

55. *Tapioca.*—A further 3,000 acres were planted with tapioca during the year, bringing the total average under cultivation to 17,000. The new areas are mainly in the vicinity of the Muar—Labis road, and along the railway line in Johore Bahru District.

56. *Areca.*—Exports of areca nuts rose from 183,891 pikuls in 1928 to 227,257 pikuls for the year under review. The West Coast districts are still the largest producers, but the largest individual holding is one of 500 acres at Kampong Lepan near Pengerang Drought retarded growth in some of the peat-soil areas.

57. *Padi.*—Seven thousand and eighty-six acres planted with wet padi yielded 1,248,109 gantangs; the corresponding figures for 1928 being 7,049 acres and 844,000 gantangs. An already existing practice in Muar District of interplanting coconut holdings with dry padi showed signs of extension.

58. *Tuba.*—Tuba cultivation shows no appreciable difference from 1928, but was handicapped at Layang-layang by a serious beetle pest.

59. *Coffee.*—Paloh is still the centre of coffee cultivation, a new feature of which has been the interest shown by European estates. A 500-acre Japanese holding passed into European hands, and other European Companies imported grafted plants and seed from Java for planting and multiplication purposes. One oil palm estate had cleared 154 acres at the end of the year for this crop. The Bee-Hawk pest reported in 1928 had practically disappeared by the middle of 1929.

VI.—GARDENS

60. A regular policy of soil improvement was commenced in the Istana Besar and State Gardens, accompanied by systematic removal of diseased trees.

61. Many new plants were added, amongst others specimens of the Giant Orchid obtained from the banks of the Tebrau River.

62. In the neighbourhood of the Bandstand an old water storage tank was broken up and a lily tank was erected on the same site.

63. Plant nurseries were kept well stocked, and an area of some 14 acres in the neighbourhood of Saujana was allotted to the Department for fruit nurseries.

64. Expenditure for the year amounted to $35,737.

VII.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

65. Seven Chinese societies were exempted from registration and eighteen were registered. At the end of 1929 there were 74 exempted and 183 registered Chinese societies in Johore.

66. Twenty-one mixed (boys' and girls') schools and one boys' school were registered. Two schools closed down voluntarily. At the close of the year registered Chinese schools totalled 135.

67. Work under the provisions of the Women's and Girls' Protection Enactment proceeded.

68. Chinese secret societies were again active.

69. Eighty-four claims for wages amounting to $57,220 and involving about 1,280 labourers were dealt with by the Chinese Protectorate.

70. The number of labourers employed in 1928, and 1929, according to returns furnished to the Controller of Labour, was—

			1928	*1929*
Indians	...	...	32,475	34,642
Chinese	...	...	19,607	26,912
Javanese	...	...	5,494	6,403
Others	...	...	1,154	1,594

71. Fifty-one estate hospitals were maintained as in 1928. Ten orders under Part VIII of "The Labour Code, 1924" were issued during the year on matters relating to the health of labourers.

72. Fifty estates maintained Tamil schools.

VIII.—COUNCIL OF STATE AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

73. The Council of State met on four occasions and the following Enactments were passed:—

1. The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1919, Amendment Enactment, 1929.
2. The Sale of Food and Drugs Enactment, 1929.
3. The Revenue Vessels Enactment, 1929.
4. The Pensions Enactment, 1929.
5. The Mining Enactment, 1922, Amendment Enactment, 1929.
6. The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1929.
7. The Johore European Volunteer Enactment, 1925, Amendment Enactment, 1929.

8. The Probate and Administration Enactment, 1915, Amendment Enactment, 1929.

9. The Mineral Ores Enactment, 1929.

10. The Johore Military Forces Enactment, 1915, Amendment Enactment, 1929.

74. The Executive Council met on 46 occasions during the year.

IX.—CUSTOMS

75. The gross revenue collected by the Department totalled $5,865,674, showing an increase of some $465,000 over 1928 but a decrease of some $1,300,000 from 1927.

76. REVENUE BY DISTRICTS, 1925 - 1929.

	1925	*1926*	*1927*	*1928*	*1929*
	$	$	$	$	$
Muar ...	1,759,927	2,034,360	1,182,827	690,666	739,992
Batu Pahat ...	871,718	904,692	855,090	756,040	836,773
Kukup ...	227,663	270,080	297,700	232,225	181,874
Johore Bahru ...	2,282,788	2,694,679	3,610,681	2,969,208	3,445,857
Kota Tinggi ...	461,924	606,132	677,641	427,595	366,275
Endau ...	152,599	139,658	139,398	102,432	77,460
Segamat ...	261,514	329,109	420,517	222,468	217,443
Total ...	6,018,133	6,978,710	7,183,854	5,400,634	5,865,674

77. REVENUE BY PRODUCTIVE GROUPS, 1925 - 1929.

	1925	*1926*	*1927*	*1928*	*1929*
	$	$	$	$	$
Arecanuts ...	82,054	86,187	79,098	85,293	93,270
Copra ...	258,198	269,273	223,398	252,286	215,842
Gambier ...	41,509	17,806	13,067	12,341	12,085
Pepper ...	616	—	494	339	102
Pineapples ...	—	42,824	46,357	65,178	72,197
Rubber ...	3,038,328	3,363,680	3,371,285	1,604,872	1,592,860
Tapioca ...	64,503	39,248	22,328	24,076	30,110
Other Agricultural Produce ...	70,847	30,894	15,986	46,520	48,422
Forest Produce ...	71,059	79,276	93,055	116,128	82,869
Minerals ...	427,311	372,075	403,116	536,142	521,486
Marine Produce ...	13,996	15,290	8,222	9,804	9,806
Miscellaneous Produce ...	5,457	7,645	5,030	5,226	4,822
Alcoholic Liquor	707,069	909,007	964,326	834,426	1,021,797
Tobacco ...	972,619	1,313,098	1,456,233	1,337,520	1,586,909
Petroleum ...	169,938	322,130	365,529	358,875	401,174
Matches ...	92,632	107,793	114,989	102,809	160,265
Live Animals ...	44	—	—	—	—
Weighing Fees ...	83	—	—	—	—
Tobacco Licences	1,870	2,484	1,341	8,800	11,384
Sale of Rubber Dealers' Books ...	—	—	—	—	274
Total ...	6,018,133	6,978,710	7,183,854	5,400,635	5,865,674

78. In the following table are shown the proportionate contributions made to the revenue by the various groups of the dutiable articles in the last five years (tobacco licences and weighing fees are not included):—

PERCENTAGE

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Arecanuts	1.07	1.24	1.10	1.58	1.59
Copra	4.17	3.86	3.11	4.67	3.69
Pepper	0.71	—	0.01	0.01	0.02
Gambier	0.01	0.26	0.18	0.22	0.20
Pineapples	—	0.61	0.65	1.21	1.23
Rubber	50.55	48.22	46.94	29.77	27.21
Tapioca	1.11	0.56	0.31	0.45	0.51
Other Agricultural Produce	1.21	0.44	0.22	0.86	0.83
Minerals	7.16	5.33	5.61	9.94	8.91
Forest Produce ...	1.22	1.14	1.30	2.16	1.41
Marine Produce ...	0.25	0.22	0.11	0.18	0.17
Miscellaneous Produce ...	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.10	0.08
Alcohalic Liquor ...	11.79	13.03	13.43	15.48	17.45
Tobacco	16.22	18.82	20.27	24.81	27.11
Live Animals ...	0.01	—	—	—	—
Petroleum	2.85	4.62	5.09	6.66	6.85
Matches	1.57	1.54	1.61	1.90	2.74
Total ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

EXPENDITURE

79. Expenditure totalled $282,867, of which $211,410 was under Personal Emoluments and $71,457 was under Other Charges, as against $266,872 for 1928.

PREVENTIVE BRANCH

80. Details of prosecutions are as follows:—

	1928		1929	
	Prosecutions	*Convictions*	*Prosecutions*	*Convictions*
Customs ...	208	169	348	294
Excise ...	447	403	628	550.
Chandu ...	315	257	573	447

81. The above figures explain, and appear amply to justify, the increase in expenditure. They do not include prosecutions under the Explosives, Quarantine and Prevention of Disease, Ganja, Deleterious Drugs, Forest, Mining, Arms, Poisons, Minor Offences, and Rubber Dealers Enactments and the Penal Code. Altogether there were 1,614 prosecutions in 1929 as against 1,099 in 1928 and 556 in 1927.

82. The increased activity of the Preventive Branch, with probably an increased efficiency in revenue collection, is also revealed in the revenue obtained from dutiable imports, to wit liquor, tobacco, petroleum and matches.

The Commissioner of Trade and Customs points out that the present duties were fixed in 1925, and that the 1929 revenue under each of these four heads is greater than that in any of the three intervening years, despite a marked decline in 1929 in industrial prosperity.

83. One hundred and eighty-five illicit stills were seized as against 148 in 1928.

X.—CHANDU DEPARTMENT

84. Sales of Chandu amounted to 393,820 tahils, as against 380,827 tahils in 1928, and 500,500 tahils in 1927. The net revenue from 1929 sales totalled $4,208,047 as against $3,988,282 in 1928 and $5,058,798 in 1927. The relatively low figures for 1928 and 1929 reflect the industrial depression which characterised those years.

85. Dross recovered in 1929 amounted to 12,601 tahils only, as compared with 16,415 tahils recovered in 1928. The decrease in dross recovered, concomitant with an increase in sales, is ascribed partly to economic causes and partly to dislike of registration.

86. In May, 1929, registration of smokers was made compulsory by law.

87. During the year 23,426 smokers were registered, 15,384 of these being classed as regular smokers. The old difficulties attending this policy still subsist, but it is believed that on the whole a creditable system of registration has been established.

88. The use of Government Smoking Saloons shewed signs of dwindling away in many places.

89. More than half of the registered purchasers of chandu were Hokkiens and Tiechius.

XI.—EDUCATION

90. Mr. H. R. Cheeseman, the first Superintendent of Education under the system inaugurated in 1928, gives the following general outline of the year's work:—

> "The Education policy of the Government of Johore was defined in 1928 as a result of the report on the Malay and English Schools submitted by the Superintendent of Education:—
>
> ### *A.* Malay Vernacular Schools and Religious Schools
>
> 1. *Boys' Schools.*—It is the aim to provide a sound primary education for boys from the age of 5 years to 14 years. Special attention is to be paid to the local crafts and industries, and to gardening in rural areas. Education is to be free and where practicable compulsory.

2. *Girls' Schools.*—In these schools also it is the aim to provide a sound primary education for girls from the age of 5 years to 14 years. Special attention is to be paid to Needlework, Cookery, Domestic Economy, Handwork and Art. Education is to be free, and every encouragement is to be given to girls to attend schools.

3. *Religious Schools: Girls and Boys.*—It is the aim to organise these schools so as to ensure proper control and inspection and to prepare a suitable syllabus and text-books. For pay, discipline and routine, the Religious School teachers are to be under the Education Department, but for the teaching and the syllabus under the Committee for Religious Schools.

4. *Training of Teachers for Malay and Religious Schools.*—Normal Classes are to be instituted in all centres in order that the teaching staffs may be improved. Examinations to be set and marked centrally, are to be held annually, and certificates are to be awarded. The Examinations for Religious School Teachers are to be conducted by the Department for Religious affairs. In order to facilitate the institution of Normal Classes, schools are to meet on five instead of six days. The classes to be held on the sixth day. All teachers, except those specially exempted by the Superintendent of Education on account of experience or qualifications, to be required to attend. In addition, fifteen Johore Students are to be sent annually for training to the Sultan Idris College, the Training College for Teachers for Malay Boys' Schools of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. (The Johore residential Malay Training College was closed in 1928).

5. *Furniture and Equipment.*—All Schools, Malay Vernacular and Religious Schools for Girls and Boys are to be properly furnished and equipped.

6. *Games and Physical Exercises.*—Emphasis is to be placed on Games and Physical Exercises and the practical lesson of Hygiene.

In order that there may be room for playgrounds and gardens no new school site is to be less than two acres in area, and sites of present schools are to be enlarged under a progressive programme.

7. *Text-Books.*—Text-Books in use in the schools of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States are to be introduced and Malay Newspapers are also to be provided for all schools.

8. *Conclusion.*—The policy as outlined above has been carried out in its entirely except that the introduction of gardening has been postponed until the first Johore Students return from the Sultan Idris Training College.

Kitchens are gradually being provided for all Girls' Schools and specialist teachers in Cookery and Needlework have been appointed.

A syllabus is in course of preparation, and textbooks are being written for the Religious Schools.

Special Courses in Physical Training are held in all centres and certificates are granted on the results of the practical examinations. Once a year there are district competitions for Schools in Drill and Mass Games.

B. English Schools

1. *Boys' Schools.*—It is the aim to provide a Primary and Secondary Education in day schools for selected boys from Malay Vernacular Schools from the age of 10 years to 18 years, and for selected boys of races other than Malay from 7 years to 18 years. (The residential school that formerly existed and was run on the lines of an English public school for Malays, destined for the public service, was closed on 30th April, 1928 as it was regarded as not fulfilling the purposes for which it was founded).

The enrolments of the schools are to be fixed from time to time in accordance with a number of posts, available for boys with an English Education, in Government or private employment, in the State of Johore. The maximum enrolments as fixed at present are shown in Appendix 1.

The number of admissions to Primary Classes are to be determined by the vacancies remaining after promotion; the totals at present are fixed approximately as shown in Appendix 1. All Malays transferred by the Superintendent of Education from Malay Vernacular Schools are to be accepted in the first place; the remaining vacancies to be filled by other races.

Boys transferred from Malay Vernacular Schools are not to pay fees, but boys of other races in Standard IV and below are to pay fees at the rate of $30 per annum, payable in twelve monthly instalments of $2.50, and in Standard V and above $48 per annum payable in twelve monthly instalments of $4.

All boys *unless specially exempted by the Superintendent of Education* are to pay book fees of $12 per annum payable in twelve monthly instalments of $1 in

return for which in the Primary Classes (*i.e.*, classes below Standard I) they are to get books and equipment free and in other classes text-books, handwork and Drawing Materials and Instruments, but not Exercise Books, Drawing Books and other stationery.

2. *Staffs.*—The Permanent European Staff by arrangement with the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States is to consist of seconded officers of that Department.

The Local Staff is to continue to be recruited by the Johore Education Department but the same qualifications are to be required as for the Local Staff of the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States and in each centre in Johore there are to be Normal Classes to enable Local Teachers to qualify for the Normal Class Certificate of the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. In order to facilitate the institution of Normal Classes, schools are to meet on five instead of six days a week.

Playing fields are to be provided for all schools and emphasis is to be placed on games and physical exercises.

All schools are to be properly furnished and equipped; there are to be school and teachers' libraries for all schools.

3. *Conclusion.*—The policy as outlined above has been carried out in its entirety.

4. *Girls' Schools.*—It is not at present intended to provide Government English Schools for girls since Malay Vernacular Education for girls is in its infancy; but a Grant is paid to the Convent School, an English Grant-in-Aid School for girls.

5. *Private Schools.*—Private Schools that conform with the Registration of Schools Ordinance are to be permitted to exist.

6. *Higher Education.*—Any Malay pupils of marked ability and of good character may be recommended by the Superintendent of Education for Higher Education.

There are at present Government Students at the University of Hongkong and the Medical College, Singapore.

C. Tamil Schools.—Tamil Vernacular Schools are to continue to be awarded Grants in accordance with the standard of work attained and the average attendance on the same scale as that of the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

The Inspection is conducted by the Inspector of Tamil Schools, an Indian member of the local staff of the Johore Education Department.

D. Evening and Technical Classes.—The clerical classes to prepare clerks for the Government Clerical Services are to continue and the Institution of Technical classes is to be considered.

E. Vocational Training.—The provision of Trade Schools or any other Institutions for vocational training is not to be considered until the new organization of the Vernacular and English Schools is on a stable basis.

F. Chinese Vernacular Schools.—These are to remain for the present under the Protector of Chinese."

91. The year 1929 saw the reorganisation of the Malay Vernacular as 1928 had seen that of the English Schools. This involved the appointment of one European Inspector, two Malay Assistant Inspectors, seventeen Group Teachers and over one hundred new teachers.

92. During the year $221,400 was expended on new buildings, extensions to existing buildings and replacement of temporary buildings by permanent structures.

93. Grants to estate Tamil Schools totalled $4,014 as against $2,980 in 1928.

94. Fifteen students were sent for training to the Sultan Idris Training College.

95. The two Johore students in the Faculty of Engineering at Hongkong University completed their fourth year. Two new students entered the King Edward Seventh College of Medicine, Singapore.

96. In the Johore Bahru Normal Classes experiments were made in the use of gramophone records for class teaching.

97. There was a complete medical inspection of all boys' schools. In Johore Bahru, in addition, the Lady Medical Officer conducted a medical inspection of the girls' schools.

98. Hygiene was taught in all schools. Dental inspections were conducted as previously. In Johore Bahru English boys' schools there was an ophthalmic inspection in addition, boys unable to afford payment being provided with spectacles free of charge.

99. In English Schools games were organised under the House system. Malay Vernacular Boys' schools were handicapped in this branch of training by lack of playgrounds, but this difficulty is gradually being remedied. A

commencement was made in Malay Girls' Schools with badminton and other selected games.

100. The first Annual District Drill and Games Competitions were held in connection with His Highness the Sultan's Birthday Celebrations in October at Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat.

101. The Scout Troops in the English Schools made good progress. A successful five-day State Camp was held at Batu Pahat. A few patrols were formed in Malay Vernacular Schools.

102. The usual Evening Clerical Classes were held. A new experiment in the way of a short Intensive Course immediately prior to the Annual Clerical Examinations seems to have produced good results.

103. The "Johore Teachers' Association," formed in 1928, showed commendable vitality during 1929, every Teacher in the English Schools being a member.

XII.—FORESTS

104. By the end of 1929 exploration for new Forest Reserves had been completed.

105. A preliminary notification was gazetted for a proposed Forest Reserve over an area of 75,000 acres in the neighbourhood of Kuala Lenggui and Sungei Madek, where a good stocking of Kapur and Chengal is reported. Five extensions to existing reserves in Muar District to an area of 86,400 acres, were gazetted.

106. In Johore Bahru, Segamat and Endau Districts, Labis Forest Reserve, with an area of 225,000 acres, and another area of 77,440 acres, known as Kluang Reserve, were gazetted.

107. In Segamat District five areas covering 383,899 acres were finally constituted Reserved Forests.

108. An area of 74,880 acres to the east of Gunong Belumut was preliminarily notified as a proposed extension to Kluang Reserve.

109. Mersing Reserve was extended to cover 63,783 acres.

110. In Kota Tinggi District, Panti Reserve of 26,394 acres was finally constituted.

111. An area of 209 acres was excised from Rengam Reserve for rubber planting.

112. Comparative percentages at the end of the year were as follows:—

Reserve Forest	... ...	10·0
State Land	... ...	64·5
Alienated Land	... ...	25·5
	Total ...	100·0

113. The number of forest offences reported was 173 compared with 232 in 1928.

114. An experiment on the principle of selection fellings to encourage regeneration was commenced in the latter part of the year over an area of 600 acres in Rengam Reserve.

115. For the last five years the total outturn of timber and fuel from reserved and unreserved forests has been (in tons),—

1925	*1926*	*1927*	*1928*	*1929*
64,367	83,081	128,231	134,781	138,620

116. Including export duty on forest produce the total revenue derived from forests was $242,865 as compared with $291,304 in 1928. The causes for the decrease are believed to be:

(*a*) Low timber prices prevailing at Singapore;

(*b*) Increased demand for steel and stone in preference to timber for building purposes.

117. Expenditure on Forest Establishments was $89,334 as compared with $78,699 in 1928.

XIII.—GAME WARDEN

118. The departmental establishment was as in 1928.

119. Expenditure totalled $18,903 as against $17,697 in 1928.

120. Amongst the animals shot when destroying crops were 30 elephants, 19 pigs and 16 deer.

121. One hundred and sixteen passes and 8 licences were issued during the year.

122. In February, by a departmental arrangement in which H. H. the Sultan concurred, the Game Warden's activities were limited to the portion of the State lying east of the railway and north of Layang-layang Station, together with His Highness's reserve near Kluang.

123. In April further steps were taken whereby, even within this area, the Game Warden could not institute any prosecution without the consent of the Public Prosecutor or his Deputy.

XIV.—JUDICIAL

Supreme Court

124. Fifty-five criminal cases and 41 criminal appeals were registered. Four Criminal Assizes were held at Johore Bahru, 4 at Muar and 4 at Batu Pahat.

125. Three hundred and forty-seven civil suits, 32 civil appeals, 142 administration suits and 306 miscellaneous applications were registered.

126. The Court of Appeal sat on four occasions.

Magistrates' Courts

127. A compilation of the return of cases is given:—

	Criminal	*Civil*
Johore Bahru	5,063	742
Kota Tinggi	985	265
Kukup (including Benut) ...	867	216
Muar	3,872	1,217
Batu Pahat	2,478	676
Endau	197	53
Segamat	1,526	335
Kluang	1,299	93
	16,287	3,597

128. Mr. Justice McCabe Reay, Puisne Judge, Straits Settlements, continued to act as Judge throughout the year.

XV.—LAND

129. Land Revenue for 1928 and 1929 was as follows:—

	1928	1929
	$	$
Rents—		
Land Rents Recurrent ...	2,220,422	2,328,237
Land Rents Annual Licences ...	44,938	51,254
Mining Rents	10,434	10,396
Rents of Government Plantations	172	451
Licences—		
Gravel, Stones, etc.	4,252	11,450
Mining	60	230
Prospecting	5,728	5,732
Fees—		
Miscellaneous	5,663	7,197
Notices, Warrants, etc. ...	13,601	14,338
Registration of Titles, etc. ...	20,046	24,417
Survey and Demarcation ...	101,820	71,926
Total ...	2,427,136	2,525,628
Land Sales—		
Premia on Agricultural Land ...	1,021,593	733,010
Premia on Mining Land ...	9,610	4,790
Total ...	1,031,203	737,800

130. Other sums collected in 1928 and 1929 but not credited as Land Revenue were:—

	1928	1929
	$	$
Licences—		
Rubber Dealers' Enactment ...	99,108	108,175
Burial Enactment	—	100
Mineral Ores' Enactment ...	500	500
Reimbursement-in-aid—		
Sale of Boundary Marks ...	11,469	10,475
Sale of Plans	1,849	1,885
Miscellaneous	16,170	739
Total ...	129,096	121,874
Grand Total ...	3,587,435	3,385,302

Registration

131. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown in the following table:—

Land Enactment

	1928	1929
Number of Grants registered ...	1,148	1,342
Number of Transfers registered	984	1,475
Number of Charges registered	844	839
Other transactions	1,268	1,753

Mining Enactment

	1928	1929
Mining Leases issued ...	1	—
Mining Certificates issued ...	26	25
Prospecting Licences ...	44	48
Other transactions	24	30
Value of Stamps affixed to instruments	$119,320	$76,282

132. In connection with the Mukim Registers and Surat Sementaras under Land Rule 7 the following transactions were registered by Collectors:—

	1928	1929
Mukim Registers	2,458	4,493
Surat Sementaras	6,557	8,550
Miscellaneous transactions ...	1,023	968
Value of Stamps affixed to instruments	$29,840	$41,277

133. One thousand three hundred and forty-two Grants were registered as against 1,148 in 1928. Land Offices received 3,591 Mukim Register Extracts from the Survey Department, but at the end of the year Endau District was still without a Mukim Register and Kota Tinggi had only four titles so registered.

134. In Endau District the application books were open as usual, but in other Districts they remained closed throughout the year except for genuine "small holdings" applications for padi and other foodstuff, and applications for the cultivation of Oil Palm.

135. Some 77,000 acres of land were alienated during the year, of which 31,000 acres were for Oil Palm. At the end of the year the total of alienated land stood at 1,180,193 acres.

136. During the year the number of Foreign Companies on the Register rose from 139 to 147, 13 Companies being registered and 5 being struck off.

XVI.—MARINE

137. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all Ports of the State during the year was as follows:—

	Vessels entered		Vessels cleared	
	Number	*Tonnage*	*Number*	*Tonnage*
Ocean-going steamers ...	123	395,958	123	395,958
Coasting steamers ...	10,121	186,928	10,180	187,151
Sailing vessels ...	4,643	193,886	4,643	193,886

138. These figures shew an increase of 39,645 tons entered and an increase of 44,710 tons cleared as compared with 1928.

139. All the 123 ocean-going steamers recorded above as entered and cleared were Japanese steamers calling at Batu Pahat to load iron ore, of which 743,209 tons were shipped as compared with 584,588 tons in 1928.

140. The following figures shew the growth of the maritime trade of Johore during the last five years:—

	Total tonnage entered	*Total tonnage cleared*
1925 ...	510,835 gross tons	511,928 gross tons
1926 ...	544,670¼ ,, ,,	539,487¼ ,, ,,
1927 ...	576,111½ ,, ,,	574,712½ ,, ,,
1928 ...	737,127 ,, ,,	732,285 ,, ,,
1929 ...	776,772 ,, ,,	776,995 ,, ,,

141. Marine Department Revenue from all sources totalled $50,970.30 as compared with $51,523.40 for 1928, - a decrease of $553.10.

142. The steel-work structure of the inner light at Kuala Benut was renewed and the light thoroughly overhauled. The erection of the new light at Tanjong Tenggaroh on the East Coast was completed, and the light was put into operation in June. This light continues working for 12 months without alteration.

143. The silting in the Johore River and along the foreshore of the Straits showed signs of increasing.

144. A proposal to construct a new wharf on the north side of the Muar River about two miles above Bandar Maharani was under consideration at the end of the year.

XVII.—MEDICAL

Vital Statistics

145. The estimated population for the year was 344,965. This estimate is exclusive of immigrants and emigrants, of whom no check is kept.

Births

146. The Birth rate again shows an increase, being 55·09 per mille as against 54·21 and 50·35 per mille for 1928 and 1927. The actual number of births registered was 18,567 (9,877 males and 8,690 females).

147. The highest birth rate according to nationalities was 59·48 per mille amongst the Chinese, the Malays coming next with a ratio of 53·58 per mille. The lowest birth rate was amongst Europeans at 13·85 per mille.

Deaths

148. A total of 11,994 deaths were registered, - 7,908 males and 4,086 females, giving a death rate of 34·77 per mille, as against 35·85 per mille in 1928 and 46·71 per mille in 1927. The infantile mortality rate for the year was 180·64 per mille as against 161·27 per mille in 1928, but the 1928 figure is the lowest on record for the State.

Communicable Diseases

149. *Malaria Fever.*—Thirty-four thousand four hundred and ninety cases with 821 deaths were reported, as compared with 35,350 cases and 890 deaths in 1928.

150. *Blackwater Fever.*—Eleven cases with 5 deaths occurred during the year.

151. Enteric Fever.—Seventy cases with 25 deaths were reported.

152. *Beri-beri.*—One thousand four hundred and ninety-two cases were treated in Government and Estate hospitals, as against 1,514 cases in 1928 and 2,159 cases in 1927.

153. *Pneumonia.*—Five hundred and eighty-seven cases with 265 deaths, as compared with 1,473 cases and 530 deaths in 1928 and 639 cases with 304 deaths in 1927.

154. *Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*—Seven hundred and thirty-seven cases with 282 deaths were treated in Government and Estate hospitals. In 1928 there were 683 cases with 279 deaths and in 1927 there were 800 cases with 286 deaths.

155. *Dysentery.*—Two thousand one hundred and thirty-three cases and 221 deaths as compared with 2,865 cases and 386 deaths in 1928.

156. *Diarrhœa.*—Two thousand and forty-five cases were treated in Government and Estate hospitals, with 69 deaths. In 1928 there were 2,617 cases with 80 deaths.

157. *Yaws.*—Five thousand three hundred and ninety-two injections were given, 3,892 new cases being treated.

158. *Ankylostomiasis.*—Eight thousand three hundred and four cases, with 75 deaths, were treated in Government and Estate hospitals, the 1928 figures being 8,165 and 135 deaths.

Dangerous Infectious Diseases

159. No cases of plague or cholera are reported. Sixteen cases of smallpox occurred during July and August in Batu Pahat District. Twenty-one cases of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis with 19 deaths were reported. One (fatal) case of Encephalitis Lethargica and three (fatal) cases of diphtheria occurred.

160. The vaccination figure for the year was 31,093 as against 21,157 in 1928.

Meteorological

161. The Government of the Federated Malay States has erected two observation stations in Johore, one at Kluang and one at Mersing.

162. The following observations were made at Government Hospitals in 1929 and 1928:—

	1929	*1928*
Johore Bahru (South) ...	73·83 inches	111·69 inches
Kota Tinggi (South-east)	100·46 ,,	103·34 ,,
Kukup (South-west) ...	81·62 ,,	115·23 ,,
Kluang (Central) ...	90·43 ,,	84·43 ,,
Batu Pahat (West) ...	93·36 ,,	100·08 ,,
Mersing (East) ...	120·35 ,,	130·13 ,,
Segamat (North) ...	61·02 ,,	77·31 ,,
Tangkak (North-west) ...	85·59 ,,	—
Muar (North-west) ...	87·99 ,,	110·86 ,,

The rainfall in all Districts was decidedly less than in either 1928 or 1927.

163. *Temperature.*—The highest maximum temperature recorded was 96° F. at Kukup on 28th July.

164. The lowest maximum temperature recorded was 73° F. at Kluang on the 7th January.

165. The highest minimum temperature recorded was 82° F. at Tangkak on the 12th October.

166. The lowest minimum temperature recorded was 65° F. at Mersing on the 28th January.

Hospitals

167. *In-patients.*—Admissions were 27,549 as against 28,900 in 1928. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 7·26.

168. *Out-patients.*—The number of out-patients treated was 44,121 compared with 37,802 during 1928, and the number of attendances was 86,096 as against 78,192 during 1928.

169. *Maternity Work.*—Eight hundred and thirty-seven cases were admitted to Government Hospitals as against 1,186 in 1928. Four hundred and twenty-five confinements were attended at patients' own houses.

170. *Infant Welfare Centre.*—One hundred and ten confinements were conducted at patients' own homes, 238 antenatal and 2,588 post-natal visits being made.

171. During the year 42 certified midwives were practising in the State and 15 probationer midwives were in training.

Mental Hospital

172. The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1928, was 267. There were 188 new admissions, making a total of 455. Of these 61 were discharged, 2 absconded, 2 were transferred and 56 died. Three hundred and thirty-four patients remained at the end of the year.

Leper Asylum

173. There were 76 male lepers at the end of the year 1928. During 1929 there were 42 new admissions with 7 deaths, 26 cases of absconding and 2 discharges. On 31st December, 1929, there remained 79 male patients. In Singapore Asylum 13 female cases from Johore remained at the end of the year.

Health Department

174. A programme of anti-malarial work was carried out, involving expenditure of about $160,000, of which $60,000 was expended on permanent works.

175. The usual administrative and executive duties under the Labour Code, the Town Board Enactment, the Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Enactment, the Anti-malaria Enactment, the Vaccination Enactment, the Registration of Births and Deaths Enactment, and the Sale of Food and Drugs Enactment, were carried out.

176. *Estates.*—The general death rate amongst estate coolies for the year was 21·06 per mille as compared with 26·47 per mille in 1928, 32·64 per mille in 1927 and 28·09 per mille in 1926. The death rate for malaria alone was 4·21 per mille as against 5·90 in 1928, 7·87 in 1927 and 6·62 in 1926.

Financial and General

177. Expenditure on Personal Emoluments and Other Charges was $952,592 as compared with $867,087 in 1928. Revenue amounted to $69,324.

178. The Infant Welfare Centre, Johore Bahru, was opened on the 1st March.

179. At the General Hospital, Johore Bahru, a new block containing 22 1st class wards was erected on high ground overlooking the Straits, with new quarters for ten Nursing Sisters in the vicinity.

180. At Muar Hospital a new administration block containing offices, dispensary, surgery and X-ray Room was in course of erection, together with new second class wards for 24 patients and a Maternity block for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class patients.

XVIII.—MILITARY

181. The total strength of the Johore Military Forces at the end of the year was 656, being 11 short of the authorized strength.

The signal section reached an actual strength of 20 against an establishment of 24, difficulty being experienced in finding recruits able to write English fast and correctly.

182. Health and discipline remained satisfactory.

183. The Band, as usual, had numerous engagements, including in the particular year under review the opening of the Singapore Naval Base. The "newness" of the new instruments issued late in 1928 has now worn off, and the men play with confidence.

184. The musketry was not quite up to the standard of 1928, but the Johore Military Forces again won the Royal Johore Challenge Cup for the sixth year in succession. In addition, B Company won the Warren Shield and the Overseas Ceylonese Cup.

185. A contingent from the Johore Military Forces again took part in the Parade held at Singapore in honour of His Majesty's Birthday, at the invitation of His Excellency the General Officer Commanding.

186. In the absence of H. H. the Sultan in Europe Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble DATO ABDUL HAMID acted as Commandant of the Johore Military and Volunteer Forces.

187. The Johore Volunteer Forces were only 4 short of their authorised strength of 400 men at the end of the year. A team from this force obtained 5th place out of 12 entries in the Royal Johore Challenge Cup Competition.

JOHORE VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS

188. The percentage of efficiency was 87·5.

189. The musketry showed striking improvement. The unit's team won the Falling Plate Competition, though one man short, at the Malaya Command Rifle Meeting.

190. Expenditure totalled $46,904 or about $234 per volunteer and $358 per efficient volunteer.

XIX.—MINES

191. Expenditure amounted to $18,975 as compared with $17,502 in 1928.

192. Revenue amounted to $543,133 as against $547,277 in 1928 and $428,603 in 1927. Details are as follows:—

		1928	*1929*
		$	$
Export duty on—			
(i) Iron-ore ...	...	322,318	371,606
(ii) Tin-ore ...	...	197,643	149,138
(iii) China Clay	...	985	741
Rents on Leases	...	10,433	10,396
Premia on Leases	...	9,610	4,790
Licences—			
(i) Prospecting	...	5,728	5,732
(ii) Ore Buyers	...	500	500
(iii) Individual ...	...	60	230
		547,277	543,133

193. Minerals to the value of $8,626,595 were exported and paid $521,485 in duty, the 1928 figures being $5,342,295 value and $520,945 duty.

194. *Tin Ore.*—Fifteen thousand five hundred and sixty pikuls were exported against 18,424 in 1928—a decrease of 2,864 pikuls.

195. *Iron Ore.*—Seven hundred and forty three thousand two hundred and nine tons were exported against 644,635 tons in 1928,—an increase of 98,574 tons.

196. *China Clay.*—Seven hundred and forty one tons were exported against 985 tons in 1928, a decrease of 244 tons.

197. A census of labour at the end of the year showed a decrease of 1,040 men on 1928, but this was counterbalanced by an increase of H.P. 135 in machinery.

198. Details are:—

(i)	Open Cast Mines	3,396
	Lampan Workings	331
	Underground	64
(ii)	Working on Tribute	1,508
	,, ,, Wages	1,164
	,, ,, Contract	1,119
(iii)	Working in Tin Mines	2,257
	,, ,, Iron Mines	1,519
	,, ,, China Clay	15

199. Ten thousand two hundred and three acres were held under mining titles and approved applications at the end of the year as against 11,870 at the end of 1928. This is a natural shrinkage from lands being worked out and leases being cancelled.

200. Forty-five prospecting licences covering 33,194 acres were issued as against 43 licences covering 33,950 acres in 1928. Selections amounting to 637 acres were made under 10 licences, one of these being for iron ore.

201. Boring permits were introduced for the first time in Johore. These permits convey no right to a mining lease and are intended for the preliminary and rapid examination of a large area about which insufficient is known to justify a prospecting licence. Nine such permits were issued, of which one proved a dredgable area and another revealed a deposit of iron ore rich in manganese.

XX.—POLICE

202. The strength of the Force was, on the 31st December, 1,116 all ranks, the approved establishment being 1,118.

203. At the close of the year there were 68 Police Stations, of which 12 are Headquarters of Police Districts. Arrangements were made to increase the number of Police Districts from twelve to seventeen from the beginning of 1930.

Recruitment and Discipline

204. During the year 204 Malays and 8 Sikhs were enlisted. There were 495 Malay and 67 Sikh applicants.

205. Discipline improved, there being 765 offences against 1,032 in 1928 and 1,022 in 1927, 310 being cases of absence from duty.

Health

206. Five hundred and eighty-four members of the Force were admitted to Hospital and 2,937 were treated as outpatients. There were 11 deaths. Thirty-seven men were discharged on gratuity, or pension or medically unfit.

Crime

207. The total number of offences of all kinds reported was 22,003 compared with 12,271 in 1928 and 14,954 in 1927,—an increase of 80%.

208. The following table shows the main headings of serious crime for the past five years:—

	1925	*1926*	*1927*	*1928*	*1929*
Murder and Homicide	44	50	69	54	28
Gang-robbery ...	7	14	17	24	6
Robbery	36	26	78	73	43
House-breaking ...	57	74	94	84	138
Thefts (over $100) ...	170	174	164	121	111
Counterfeit Coin and Stamps	3	—	10	8	3
Unlawful Societies ...	—	14	4	26	28

A gratifying reduction in serious crime is noticeable.

209. Uulawful Societies remain a serious menace. One hundred and fifty-five persons were banished from the State as compared with 156 in 1928. Seventy Chinese and four of other nationalities were repatriated as vagrants.

Firearms

210. Three thousand one hundred and sixty-three firearms were registered against 3,373 in 1928 and 3,639 in 1927.

Weights and Measures

211. Twelve thousand three hundred and sixty-seven weights and measures were verified by the Police Department, the work being under the control of a Malay Inspector.

Motor Cars and Drivers

212. The registration of Traction Engines and Motor Cars is in the hands of the Town Boards at Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat, Mersing and Segamat. The Chief Police Officers, Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat and Assistant Commissioner of Police, Segamat, continued to license drivers under the Enactment. Nineteen certificates were cancelled by the Licensing Officers and 26 were suspended for varying periods.

Noxious Animals

213. Eleven tigers, 3 leopards, and 5 crocodiles were destroyed and handed over to the Police. The total number of persons reported killed by noxious animals was 48, being 12 by tigers, 34 by crocodiles, 1 by poisonous snakes, nil by elephants and 1 by other animals.

Expenditure

214. The expenditure was $754,595.97 compared with $734,952 in 1928.

XXI.—POST OFFICE

215. A comparison of the business done during the past three years is as follows:—

	1927	*1928*	*1929*
Letters, papers and parcels received	4,200,067	4,335,873	4,791,940
Letters, papers and parcels despatched	2,800,466	2,595,971	3,026,234
Value of Money Orders issued	$872,940	$821,580	$961,989
Value of Money Orders paid	$235,644	$242,212	$273,725

216. The revenue was $304,522, showing an increase of 22% over 1928. Total expenditure was $483,453 as against $499,576 in 1928.

217. Wire mileage under maintenance increased from 1,641 miles in 1928 to 2,835 miles in 1929.

218. Telephone revenue totalled $141,819 as compared with $95,299 in 1928 and the total number of subscribers rose from 614 to 704.

219. Direct trunk telephone lines between Muar, Kluang and Johore Bahru were opened on the 25th July and between Batu Anam and Gemas on the 24th July.

XXII.—PRISONS

Prison Regulations

220. There were 1,505 admissions to the two State Prisons (Johore Bahru and Muar) as against 1,598 in 1928 and 1,774 in 1927.

221. The daily average numbers for 1928 and 1929 are shown in the following table:—

	1928		*1929*	
	Johore Bahru	*Muar*	*Johore Bahru*	*Muar*
Convicted Prisoners	388·02	143·94	297.84	96·56
Civil Prisoners (including Banishees and Remands) ...	45·14	23·94	49·56	18·62

222. Convicted Prisoners in the two State Prisons:—

	Johore Bahru	*Muar*
Remaining on 1st January, 1929	344	114
Admitted during 1929 ...	943	562
Total ...	1,287	676
Released during 1929 ...	968	529
Transferred	5	29
Died	7	4
Executed	7	—
Remaining on 31st December, 1929 (excluding Banishees and Remands)	300	114
Total ...	1,287	676

223. Classification of Prisoners remaining on 31st December, 1929.

	Johore Bahru	*Muar*
Long Sentence	161	5
Short Sentence	139	109
Prisoners on Remand ...	21	25
Awaiting Banishment ...	17	7
Detained during His Highness's Pleasure	3	—
Total ...	341	146

RECIDIVISM

224. Of prisoners admitted during the year, 55 had one, 22 had two, and 14 had three or more previous convictions.

EXECUTIONS

225. Seven executions were carried out at Johore Bahru.

HEALTH

226. There were 8 deaths in the Prison Hospital at Johore Bahru and 5 deaths at Muar. The average daily numbers in Hospital were:—

Johore Bahru	17·00
Muar	6·33

DISCIPLINE

227. At Johore Bahru one hundred and ten offences by Prisoners were dealt with. Eight floggings were inflicted but of this total two were by order of the Court. There were no serious disorders in this Prison.

The discipline amongst convicted prisoners at Muar was excellent. There were no serious offences and no cases in which it was necessary to order corporal punishment.

LABOUR

228. At Johore Bahru an average of 105·22 Prisoners were daily engaged by the Public Works Department on extramural labour, consisting principally of earth work, drainage, tree-felling, the preparation of building sites, reclamation of land and improvements and extensions to the Rifle Range. Prisoners were also employed inside the prison on baking, carpentry, chick-making, tailoring, husk-beating, basket-working, rattan and wood furniture making,

coir-matting, printing, motor-repairing, laundry work and cooking. Small scavenging parties daily attend the Military and Police Barracks.

At Muar the daily average number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 53·60. Useful work has been done by the extramural gang in clearing sites and reclaiming the Tanjong area.

Staff

229. At Johore Bahru the European Staff consisting of the Inspector of Prisons, Gaoler and five Warders was maintained at full strength and unchanged throughout the year.

At Muar the Assistant Adviser acted as District Superintendent of Prisons with a Gaoler and one Warder as in 1928.

Expenditure

230. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Johore Bahru Prison amounted to $145,752.06 as against $167,104.52 in 1928.

The expenditure at Muar was $48,960.07 as against $57,873.33 in 1928.

Revenue

231. At Johore Bahru the Revenue from the Laundry, Bakery and Workshops amounted to $11,239.58 as against $9,995.71 in 1928.

At Muar a revenue of $750.19 was collected as against $330.67 in 1928.

Vagrant Wards

232. Statistics for the State Prisons at Johore Bahru and Muar, in their capacity of Vagrant Wards under the Vagrancy Enactment, 1921, are as follows:—

Remaining on 1st January, 1929 ..	9
Admitted during 1929	92
	101
Released during 1929	4
Died during 1929	7
Repatriated during 1929	83
Remaining on 31st December, 1929 ...	7
	101

On the vagrants admitted 91·40 per cent were Chinese.

General

233. The number of Malays convicted in the two prisons showed a further decrease, to wit from 160 in 1928 to 114 in 1929. Out of the total of 1,505 convicted prisoners 1,155 were Chinese.

XXIII.—PUBLIC WORKS

234. The provision and expenditure during the year were:—

			$
Provision ...	...	...	8,886,616
Expenditure	...	...	6,828,214

The corresponding figures for 1928 were—

			$
Provision ...	...	...	9,868,230
Expenditure	...	...	7,506,474

Works and Buildings

235. The expenditure was as follows:—

			$
Annually Recurrent ...	...		226,965
Special Services	...	...	2,053,764

236. In Johore Bahru the following buildings, amongst others, were completed:—

The Leper Asylum

The Supreme Court Building

The Johore Civil Service Club

The Central Medical Administration Bureau

First Class Ward, General Hospital

Barracks for 100 Police

Fire Station.

237. In Muar and Batu Pahat Districts were completed a Club House for Malays, and various vernacular schools, barracks and cooly lines.

238. In Batu Pahat in addition were completed quarters for a European Officer and for a Headmaster and 6 teachers.

239. At Kluang (at present in Johore Bahru District) were completed quarters for a European Officer, five sets of quarters for Posts and Telegraphs, twelve terrace houses for subordinates and a barracks for nine subordinates.

240. In Kukup District were completed the new Government Offices at Pontian Kechil, which became the headquarters of the District in June; also quarters for the Assistant Adviser, Assistant Engineer and clerks.

241. In addition there were many other buildings still under construction at the end of the year. A new English school and a new Senior Officers' Rest House at Segamat, hospital buildings at Muar, and the conversion of the Malay Training College into an English College at Johore Bahru, may be mentioned.

242. Expenditure by Districts on Works and Buildings, Special Services, was as follows:—

			$
Head Office	...	...	70,059.05
Johore Bahru	...	...	918,584.92
Muar ...	...	...	406,981.89
Batu Pahat	...	...	217,277.79
Segamat ...	...	...	195,639.13
Kluang ...	...	...	120,166.46
Endau ...	...	...	44,261.33
Kota Tinggi	...	...	80,793.90
		Total ...	2,053,764.47

ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES

243. Provision and Expenditure for the year were as follows:—

ANNUALLY RECURRENT		SPECIAL EXPENDITURE	
Provision	*Expenditure*	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
$	$	$	$
1,024,750	994,522	2,515,235	1,792,432

244. The Mileage of Roads upkept during the year was as under:—

	Metalled Roads	Gravelled Roads	Earth Roads
	Miles Chains	*Miles Chains*	*Miles Chains*
Johore Bahru	111·09	39·22	9·36
Muar ...	71·38	74·08	12·72
Batu Pahat	93·55	—	8·73
Segamat ...	80·69	22·69	1·46
Kluang and Endau ...	141·37	2·44	3·58
Kota Tinggi	47·14	8·33	4·00
Total ...	545·62	147·16	40·45

The average of road maintenance was $1,290 per mile as compared with $1,361 per mile in 1928.

Road Extension Scheme

245. On the Ayer Hitam—Muar road earthwork and metalling were completed from Ayer Hitam to Parit Sulong and earthwork and surfacing were completed from Parit Sulong to Muar. The Gunong Pulai—Pontian Kechil road was resurfaced.

246. In all $63,972.97 was spent during the year on work under this scheme, which commenced in 1911, bringing the total expenditure up to 31st December, 1929 to the figure $5,732,025.

New Roads

247. Nearly 33 miles of new road were opened to the public during the year. Good progress was made on the West Coast Road, the Yong Peng—Labis Road, the Muar—Ayer Hitam Road, the Parit Jawa—Ayer Hitam Road, the Plintong—Masai Road and the Lubok Kedondong Road.

248. Steady progress was made on the Muar—Kepong, Mersing—Endau, and Mawai—Jemaluang Roads.

249. Approximately 70 miles of road were treated with bituminous materials.

Traffic Census

250. A census of the traffic on all roads was taken from August 20—26 inclusive. The following is a summary of the results at the more important stations:—

Station	*Weight per week in Tons*	*Intensity in Tons per foot per week*
Johore Bahru District—		
(1) Jalan Ah Fook ...	17,645	706
(2) Jalan Tai Heng ...	21,891	842
(3) 8th Mile Main Road	13,997	874
(4) 46th Mile Main Road	3,734	233
(5) 14th Mile Pulai Road	5,335	381
(6) 27th Mile Pulai Road	3,061	235
Muar District—		
(1) Panchor Road ...	27,453	1,525
(10) Muar—Batu Pahat Road	12,654	791
(12) Parit Jawa ...	8,061	504
(16) Tanjong Agas Road	12,916	718
(23) Tangkak Fire Station	10,033	627
Batu Pahat District—		
(12) Jalan Rahmat ...	22,135	851
(13) Jalan Kluang 3rd Mile	9,513	580
(13) Jalan Kluang 19th Mile	5,135	342
Segamat District—		
(*B*) Batu Anam—Gemas Road	2,881	240
(*H*) Muar Rd.—Segamat	8,068	576
(*M*) Segamat—Labis Rd. (Labis) ...	6,954	409
Kluang District—		
(6) Ayer Hitam—Yong Peng, 1st Mile ...	4,956	413
(1) 5th Mile Kluang-Mersing Road ...	7,127	577
Kota Tinggi District—		
(1) 11th Mile Johore Bahru—Kota Tinggi	4,128	575
(2) Johore River Bridge, Kota Tinggi ...	4,729	296

General

251. The most important items completed during the year are:—

(*a*) Removal and Erection of Johore Crushing Plant

(*b*) Transfer of Bukit Mor Crusher to Sungei Mati

(*c*) Water Supply, Buloh Kasap

(*d*) Electrical Installation, Supreme Court, Johore Bahru

(*e*) New Power Station, Johore Bahru

(*f*) Electric Lighting Scheme, Muar.

252. Expenditure of $103,138 is reported in connection with the Johore Bahru Water Supply Improvement Scheme. The length of mains at the end of the year were:—

Size	*Miles*
12″	4·17
9″	1·88
8″	1·30
6″	6·41
4″	1·19
Total ...	14·95

253. Sixty three thousand six hundred and seventy-seven dollars was expended on Anti-Malaria works, and $52,000 on clearing rivers.

254. An asphalt mixing plant was installed at Johore Bahru, the output being 6,522 cubic yards at a cost, including metal and all charges, of $9.88 per cubic yard. A similar plant installed at Muar achieved an all-in cost of $7.69 per cubic yard.

255. During the year 1,084,521 square yards of road surface were rolled.

256. A canal from the Sungei Senggarang towards the Kluang Road was commenced with a Priestman half-yard drayline excavator.

257. Work was commenced on the Bukit Lunchoo Quarry for the supply of stone to the Singapore Naval Base.

258. Johore Bahru Power Stations show a profit of $12,774 on the year's working, with an approximate running cost of 13.28 cents per unit and an average revenue of 17.96 cents per unit.

259. Muar Power Station was put into operation on July 1st, and a full 24 hours supply was commenced on November 1st.

260. Tenders received towards the end of the year indicated a substantial drop in the cost of building.

XXIV.—STATE RAILWAY

261. The Johore State Railway, which extends from Johore Bahru in the South to Gemas in the North where connection is made with the Federated Malay States Railways, was constructed by the Federated Malay States Railways at the expense of the Johore Government at a cost, including rolling stock, of $11,676,310.

262. The railway was leased to the Federated Malay States Government for 21 years from the 1st January, 1912, at the following annual rental:—

	$
For each of the years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916 a rent of ...	110,000
For each of the years 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921 a rent of ...	220,000
For each of the years 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925 a rent of	357,000
For each of the years 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932 a rent of	470,000

263. On 30th June, 1919, a contract was entered into by the Crown Agents for the Colonies on behalf of the Federated Malay States Government with Messrs. TOPHAM JONES & RAILTON for the construction of a causeway across the Straits between Johore Bahru and Woodlands to carry two tracks of railway and a 26 foot roadway. Work was commenced towards the end of 1919 and the causeway was opened for goods trains on the 17th September, 1923, and for passenger trains on the 1st October, 1923, replacing the passenger and wagon ferries. On the Johore side is a lock through which small vessels may pass, a rolling lift bridge carrying the railway and road across the lock.

264. The total mileage of the Johore State Railway on the 31st December, 1929, was as follows:—

Running Lines						Sidings reduced to single track		Total of single track including sidings		Year 1928 Total of single track including sidings	
Length of Road single Track		Second Track		Total miles reduced to single track							
M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.
120	73	4	63	125	56	7	35	133	11	133	51

265. Amongst new buildings on which work was proceeding during the year under review are new Station Buildings at Johore Bahru and Kluang, a combined new Station Building and Station Master's Quarters at Kempas, and a store and Workshop for the Signal and Telegraph Department at Johore Bahru.

266. Two flag stations were added during 1929, under the Electric Trains Tablet System.

267. A reconnaissance for a new line through Johore and Pahang was carried out during August, September and October, in the general direction of Kulai—Kahang—Gunong Gunting Kriong, with a view to a possible railway service for Eastern Johore.

XXV.—SURVEYS

268. The average effective strength of the staff throughout the year was 109 as against 82 in 1928, including the Superintendent and 12 European Officers.

269. Expenditure amounted to $431,411, as compared with $305,612 in 1928. The main causes of the increase were the establishment of District Survey Offices in Johore Bahru and Kukup Districts, and the increase of the European staff by 3 officers.

270. The total revenue was $82,400 as compared with $114,762 in 1928, but a large number of surveys completed in 1929 were surveys for which fees had been collected in previous years.

271. The output for the year was—

(*a*) Theodolite Surveys 7,673 lots, 42,566 acres and 193,098 chains, including 43 miles of standard traverse.

(*b*) Compass Surveys 10,683 lots, 28,350 acres.

(*c*) Special and Topographical Surveys 5,140 chains.

In addition private firms completed surveys for title totalling 10,569 acres in 3 lots.

272. A feature of the year was the introduction of a scheme for a rapid and provisional compass survey of occupied small holdings to form the basis of agreements under Land Rule 7, known as Surat Sementara, to be exchanged later for Titles under the Mukim Register on confirmation by a theodolite survey. A commencement was made with this new policy towards the end of the year.

273. A Topographical Survey of each of the following towns and villages was carried out,—Bandar Penggaram (Batu Pahat), Segamat, Kulai, Paloh, Kota Tinggi, Kluang, Scudai, Bekok, Batu Anam, Labis, Jementah and Layang-layang.

274. A revised set of one mile to the inch sheets covering the whole State, and a 4 chain map of the town of Johore Bahru were published.

XXVI.—TOWN BOARDS

Johore Bahru

275. During the year full Town Board areas were gazetted for the villages of Bekok, Senai and Kulai; and the village of Plintong and a strip along the Gunong Pulai Road from the 20th mile to the 22½ mile were gazetted as areas under section 50 of the Enactment.

276. At the close of the year this Road was in charge of full Town Board areas at the following places, Johore Bahru, Tebrau, Kluang, Rengam, Sedenak, Senai, Paloh, Bekok, Scudai and Kulai; and of areas under section 50 of the Enactment as follows:—

(*a*) Layang-layang

(*b*) Mengkibol

(*c*) From the Johore Bahru Town Board area boundary to 3rd mile Scudai Road

(*d*) From 5th mile Scudai Road to the 10th mile Scudai Road

(*e*) From 20th mile Scudai Road to 22nd mile Scudai Road

(*f*) From the 18th mile Gunong Pulai Road to the 20th mile Gunong Pulai Road

(*g*) From 6th mile Kota Tinggi Road to 7th mile Kota Tinggi Road

(*h*) From 7½ mile Kota Tinggi Road to the 1st mile beyond Plintong Village

(*i*) Plintong Village

(*j*) From 20th mile Gunong Pulai Road to the 22½ mile Gunong Pulai Road.

277. The total revenue collected was $434,090 as against $389,998 in 1928.

278. Expenditure for 1929 was $203,213 as against $164,429 in 1928.

279. The Fire Brigade had 7 calls during the year. Expenditure on the Brigade was $19,498 as against $16,618 in 1928.

Kota Tinggi

280. The revenue in 1929 was $26,249 as against $23,182 in 1928. The approaches to the river bridge were raised. The surface of Jalan Besar was raised. Jalan Workshop was regraded. Some reclamation work was done in the vicinity of the Post Office.

Segamat

281. With the exception of a small extension at Buloh Kasap the area controlled remained the same as in 1928.

282. Revenue rose from $62,901 in 1928 to $79,533 in 1929.

283. There was noticeable expansion in the towns of Segamat and Labis. At the latter place 23 new brick houses were built during the year, attap houses being demolished. Thirteen new houses were constructed at Buloh Kasap.

284. Taxes on motor vehicles amounted $31,198 as against $21,876 in 1928.

Endau

285. Revenue increased slightly from $22,162 in 1928 to $23,356 in 1929; including $6,125 and $6,260 respectively from motor vehicle taxation.

Muar

286. A total of $98,356 was collected on account of licences for motor vehicles as compared with $92,350 in 1928. Total revenue amounted to $357,853 as against the previous year's total of $313,163. Areas under the Board's control remained the same as in 1928.

Batu Pahat

287. Revenue amounted to $202,990 as compared with $196,274 in 1928, taxes on motor vehicles totalling $7,977.

XXVII.—VETERINARY

288. This Department was in charge of H. H. Tungku Abu Bakar, who had to assist him four Veterinary Inspectors, two at Johore Bahru, one at Muar and one at Batu Pahat.

289. There is little to report except a solitary case of suspected rabies in Johore Bahru District. Drastic quarantine measures were put into operation and no further cases came to light.

290. There were a few local and mild outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease among imported cattle.

291. Imports and Exports of animals were as follows:—

	Horse	*Cattle*	*Sheep and Goats*	*Swine*	*Total*
Imports ...	5	3,257	3,003	13,574	19,839
Exports ...	77	60	162	138	437

292. A marked diminution in the number of prosecutions for cruelty to animals was noted, due possibly to the gradual replacement of draught cattle by motor vehicles.

XXVIII.—STAFF

293. MALAY STAFF

H. H. the Tungku MAHKOTA and the Hon'ble the Dato MENTRI BESAR were appointed Regents from 8th March, 1929, in the absence of H. H. the SULTAN.

Lt. Col. the Hon'ble Dato ABDUL HAMID, Second-in-Command was appointed to act as Colonel-Commandant, The Johore Military and Volunteer Forces, from 8th March, 1929, in the absence of H H. the SULTAN.

H. H. the Tungku TEMENGGONG (Tungku AHMAD) was appointed State Commissioner, Muar, from 1st May, 1929.

Major the Hon'ble Dato HAJI MOHAMED SAID BIN HAJI SULEIMAN was appointed a Magistrate of the First Class from 15th December, 1929.

294. The following Malay Officers retired in the course of the year:—

The Hon'ble Y. M. Ungku MANSUR BIN AHMAD, 2nd Magistrate, Johore Bahru.

The Hon'ble Dato DAUD BIN HAJI SULEIMAN, State Commissioner, Muar.

WAN IBRAHIM BIN IDRIS, Office Assistant, Malay Branch, State Secretariat, Johore.

295. EUROPEAN STAFF

Mr. M. L. WYNNE was appointed to act as Commissioner of Police, Johore, from 7th January, 1929.

Mr. W. L. BLYTHE, M.C.S., was appointed to act as Protector of Chinese, Johore, from 10th January, 1929.

Mr. G. E. SHAW, M.C.S., O.B.E., was appointed General Adviser, Johore, from 15th February, 1929.

Mr. L. V. J. LAVILLE, M.C.S., was appointed a Magistrate of the First Class from 8th March, 1929.

Mr. A HEYWOOD-WADDINGTON, M.C.S., was appointed to act as Controller of Labour, Johore, from 8th March, 1929.

Major H. F. WATERS, M.C., was appointed State Engineer, Johore, from 8th March, 1929.

Mr. C. E. NUGENT, M.C., was appointed to act as Superintendent of Surveys, Johore, from 18th March, 1929.

Mr. G. SAVAGE was appointed to act as Postmaster-General, Johore, from 1st September, 1929.

Capt. T. P. COE, M.C.S., M.C., was appointed to act as Commissioner of Lands and Mines, Johore, from 10th November, 1929.

Mr. A. F. RICHARDS, M.C.S., was appointed to act as General Adviser, Johore, from 15th November, 1929.

XXIX.—GENERAL

296. The retrospect of the year is marred by the prolonged ill health of H. H. the SULTAN. In March His Highness proceeded to Europe for six months on medical advice. Having returned in September according to programme, apparently in improved health, His Highness was again advised to seek a cooler climate. His Highness accordingly proceeded back to Europe in October and the end of the year saw no prospect of his early return to Johore. It is hoped that the current year will see His Highness make a complete recovery. His Highness came to the throne of Johore in 1895, and since that year has devoted himself with unremitting energy to the government and welfare of his State. His Highness has taken no real holiday since 1905.

T. P. COE,

Acting General Adviser, Johore.

JOHORE BAHRU,

28th April, 1930.

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APPENDIX *A*

Statement of Assets and Liabilities on 31st December, 1929, with corresponding figures for 1928

LIABILITIES	31st Dec., 1928	31st Dec., 1929
	$ c.	$ c.
Deposit	1,737,892 40	1,663,321 15
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	9,369,428 64	10,861,594 07
Suspense	30,616 61	2,424 23
Surplus	25,078,661 72	26,511,045 13
Total ...	36,216,599 37	39,038,584 58

ASSETS		31st Dec., 1928	31st Dec., 1929
		$ c.	$ c.
Cash in Treasuries at Bank and with Crown Agents		4,908,154 99	4,095,860 43
Cash in Transit		223,547 03	185,947 87
INVESTMENTS (at cost):—	$ c.		
Sterling Securities ...	15,412,629 24	20,425,057 71	23,328,034 38
S. S. Government and Municipal Securities	415,405 14		
Fixed Deposits ...	7,500,000 00		
INVESTMENTS SPECIFIC (at cost):—			
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund		9,369,428 64	10,861,594 07
Due by other Governments ...		123,105 53	156,156 98
Stock of Chandu		33,850 01	79,696 89
Advances		130,806 34	141,455 96
Loans		145,506 26	189,838 00
Suspense (Temporary Investment) ...		857,142 86	...
Total ...		36,216,599 37	39,038,584 58

APPENDIX *B*

Comparative Statement of Actual Revenue for 1928 *and* 1929

Heads of Revenue	Actual 1928	Actual 1929	Increase	Decrease
	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue ...	2,444,690	2,510,582	65,892	...
Forest Revenue ..	176,812	160,123	...	16,689
Customs	8,846,787	5,893,362	...	2,953,425
Licences, Excise etc. ...	5,052,533	5,073,011	20,478	...
Fees of Court etc. ...	278,953	312,501	33,548	...
Posts and Telegraphs ...	252,238	303,329	51,091	...
Railways	587,500	470,000	...	117,500
Port and Harbour Dues ...	43,316	41,322	...	1,994
Interest	932,012	993,467	61,455	...
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	52,832	23,623	...	29,209
Municipal	1,000,593	1,112,531	111,938	...
Land Sales	1,029,811	739,361	...	290,450
Total ...	20,698,077	17,633,212	344,402	3,409,267

APPENDIX *C*

Comparative Statement of Actual Expenditure for 1928 *and* 1929

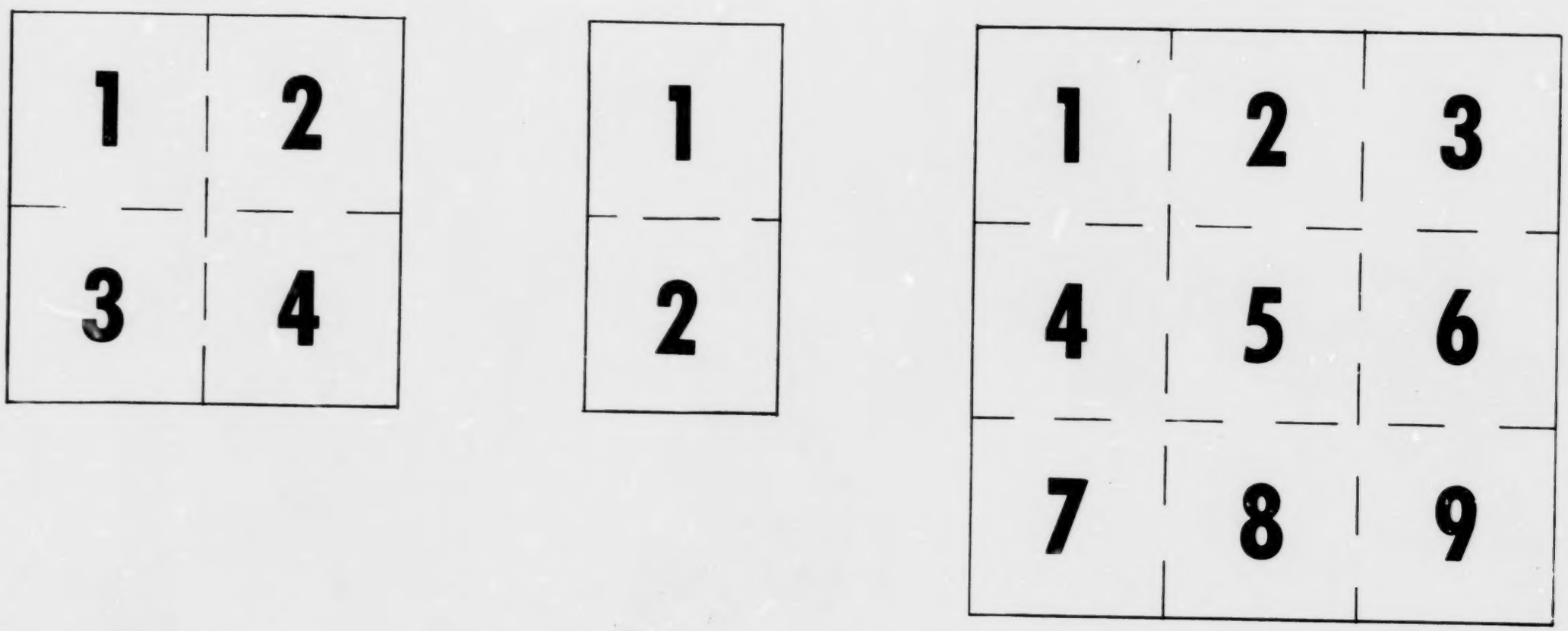
Heads of Expenditure	Actual 1928	Actual 1929	Increase	Decrease
	$	$	$	$
Pensions ...	352,346	424,986	72,640	...
Personal Emoluments ...	4,183,274	4,525,760	342,486	...
Other Charges ...	3,008,511	2,967,666	...	40,846
Transport ...	50,777	64,854	14 077	...
Opium Reserve Fund ...	1,249,999	1,000,000	...	249,999
Miscellaneous ...	436,458	763,193	326,735	...
Purchase of Land	206,594	242,819	36,225	...
Public Works (A. R.) ...	1,737,984	1,757,256	19,272	...
Public Works (S. S.) ...	5,219,528	4,454,295	...	765,233
Total ...	16,445,472	16,200,829	811,435	1,056,078

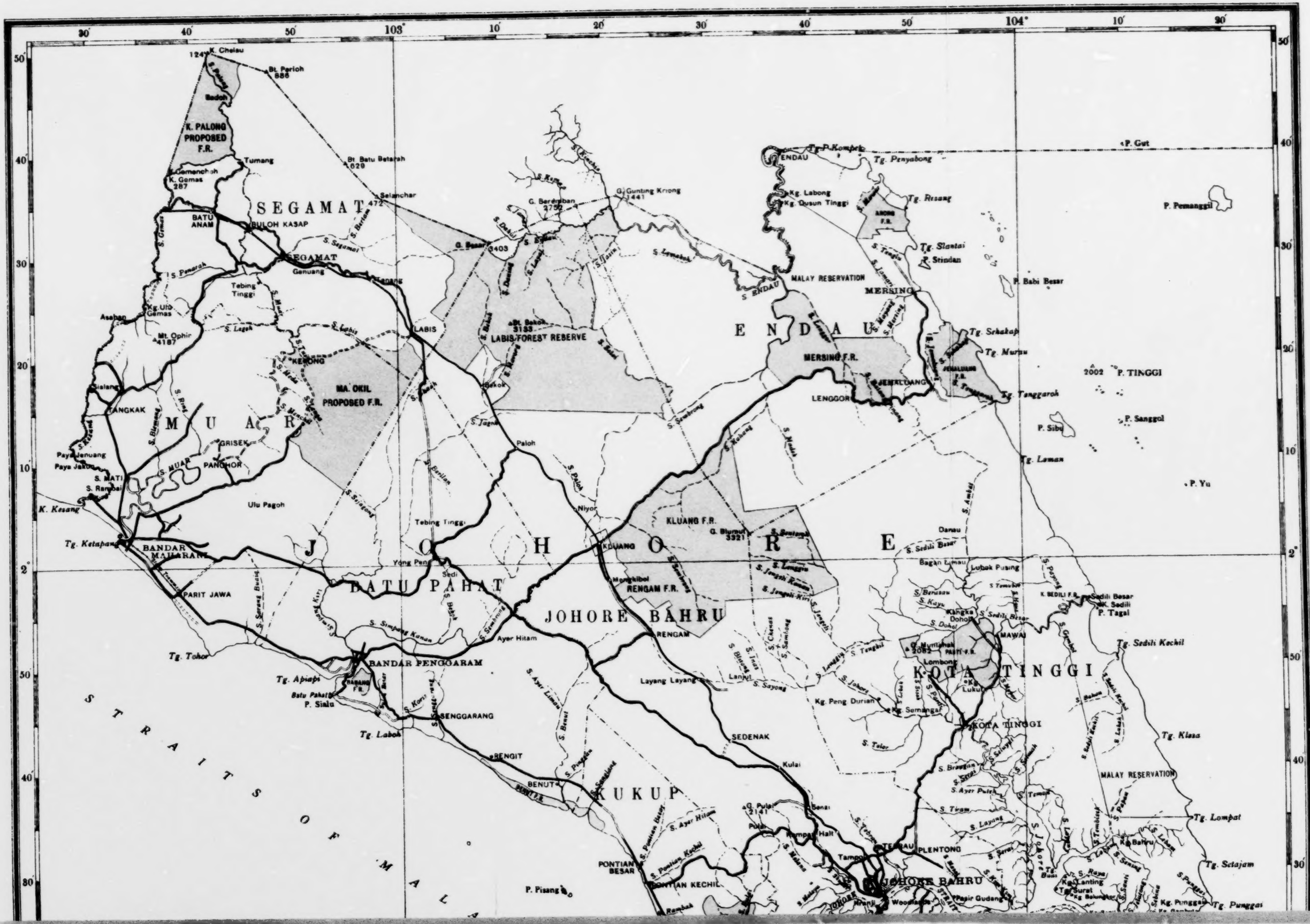
APPENDIX *D*.

Statistical Return of Progress, 1925 - 1929.

			Revenue	*Expenditure*
			—	—
			$	$
1925	...	...	15,884,592	9,780,322
1926	...	...	18,781,565	18,099,232
1927	...	...	18,239,023	15,348,473
1928	...	...	20,698,077	16,445,473
1929	...	...	17,633,212	16,200,829

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.




K. PALONG PROPOSED F.R.
SEGAMAT
BATU ANAM
BULOH KASAP
SEGAMAT
Genuang
Tanang
LABIS
LABIS FOREST RESERVE
MA. OKIL PROPOSED F.R.
KENONG
MUAR
TANGKAK
GRISEK
PANCHOR
Ulu Pagoh
Tebing Tinggi
Paloh
Niyor
KLUANG F.R.
KLUANG
RENGAM F.R.
JOHORE BAHRU
RENGAM
Ayer Hitam
BANDAR PENGGARAM
SENGGARANG
RENGIT
BENUT
KUKUP
SEDENAK
Kulai
PONTIAN BESAR
PONTIAN KECHIL
P. Pisang
STRAITS OF MALACCA
BATU PAHAT
PARIT JAWA
BANDAR MAHARANI
Tg. Ketapang
Tg. Tohor
Tg. Apiapi
Tg. Labok
Tg. Lemak
Tg. Penyabong
Tg. Rissang
Tg. Slantai
P. Stindan
P. Babi Besar
Tg. Sekakap
Tg. Murau
Tg. Tanggarok
P. TINGGI
P. Sibu
P. Sanggol
P. Yu
P. Pemanggil
P. Gut
ENDAU
MALAY RESERVATION
MERSING
MERSING F.R.
JEMALUANG
LENGGOR
ANOMB F.R.
KOTA TINGGI
MAWAI
Kangka Dohok
Lombong
Kg. Lukut
Kg. Peng Durian
Kg. Semangat
Layang Layang
Lanyut
Tg. Klasa
Tg. Lompat
Tg. Setajam
Tg. Punggas
Kg. Punggas
Sedili Besar
K. Sedili
P. Tagal
Tg. Sedili Kechil
MALAY RESERVATION
PLENTONG
TEBRAU
JOHORE BAHRU
Pasir Gudang
Woodlands
Kranji
Senai
Kempas Halt
Tampoi
Kg. Bahru
Kg. Lanting
Tg. Surat
Kg. Bekangkar
Kg. Pulai
Kg. Pulai
Kg. Bahru
Kg. Pulai
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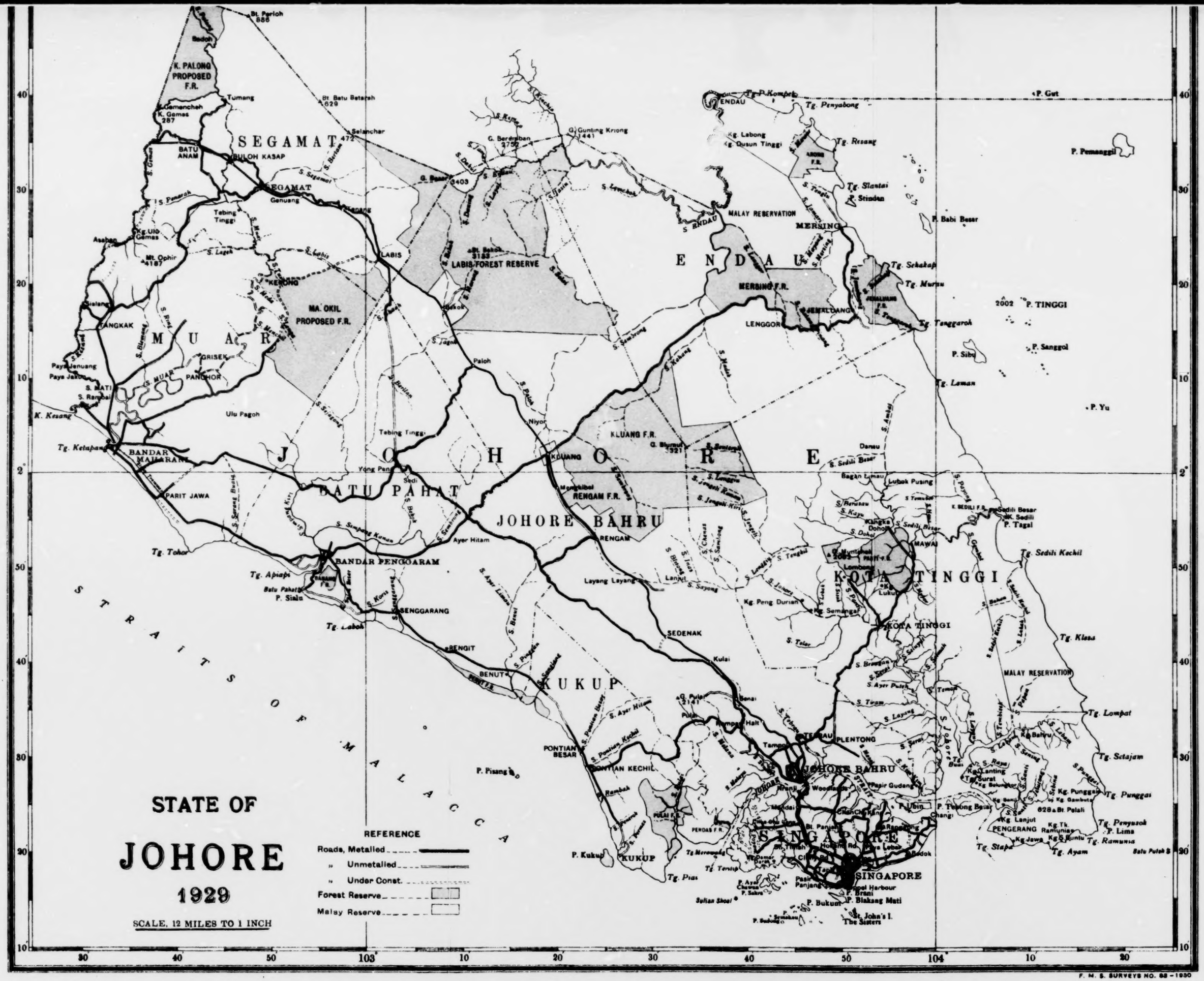
STATE OF
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Forest Reserve
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SEGAMAT
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SINGAPORE
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LABIS FOREST RESERVE
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MALAY RESERVATION
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BANDAR PENGGARAM
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SENGGARANG
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P. Ubin
P. Tekong Besar
P. Lima
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P. Sakra
Sultan Shoal
St. John's I.
The Sisters
Pasir Panjang
Keppel Harbour
Tg. Pias
Tg. Penyabong
Tg. Resang
Tg. Slantai
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Tg. Tanggarok
Tg. Leman
Tg. Sedili Kechil
Tg. Klass
Tg. Lompat
Tg. Setajam
Tg. Punggai
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Tg. Ramunia
Tg. Stapa
Tg. Ayam
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Tg. Labok
Tg. Ketapang
K. Kesang
Batu Pahat
Batu Puteh
Sedili Besar
Sedili Kechil
Bagan Lemau
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Kangka Dohok
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OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER TO THE KEDAH GOVERNMENT

for the year 1348 A.H.

(9TH JUNE, 1929—28TH MAY, 1930)

BY

T. W. CLAYTON,

British Adviser to the Kedah Government,

WITH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER TO THE PERLIS GOVERNMENT

for the same period

BY

L. A. ALLEN,

British Adviser to the Perlis Government.

Alor Star:

PRINTED AT THE KEDAH GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1930.

STATE OF KEDAH.

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STATE OF KEDAH.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1348 (9TH JUNE, 1929 TO 28TH MAY, 1930).

(*The value of the dollar is 2s. 4d*).

PREFATORY NOTE.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

1. Kedah is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula, situated between the parallels of 5.50 and 6.40 North Latitude and the meridians of 99.40 and 100.55 East Longitude. It is bordered on the interior by the Siamese States of Singora and Patani, and by the State of Perak (Federated Malay States); it extends northwards on the sea coast to the River Sanglang, its boundary with its northern neighbour, the State of Perlis (under British protection), and southwards to the Muda River, its boundary with Province Wellesley in the south: thence the State extends behind Province Wellesley down to the northern bank of the Krian River, which forms its boundary with Perak.

2. The State includes the island of Langkawi, and a number of adjoining islands, of which Pulau Tuba is the largest. The mainland of Kedah is about 105 miles in length, and at its widest part is about 65 miles in width. Its area including the Langkawi group of islands is about 3,648 square miles. The two highest peaks of the mainland are Gunong Jerai—better known as Kedah Peak (3,986 feet)—and Bukit Perak (2,820 feet). Gunong Raia on Langkawi Island is 2,950 feet high.

HISTORICAL.

3. The earliest references to Kedah with its capital Langkasuka are to be found in the "Hikaiat Marong Mahawangsa" or "Kedah Annals". Various mention of Quedah is made by Portuguese and Dutch writers, and in 1592 Captain Lancaster called at Pulopinaon (Penang).

4. During the next 200 years the fortunes of Kedah varied under the rule of Siam until, in 1786 A.D. under Captain Light's "Agreement with the King of Quedah for the cession of Prince of Wales' Island", Penang was occupied and the British Flag hoisted there on 12th August, 1786.

5. This Agreement was modified by Treaty in 1791 whereby the Kedah Government was to receive $6,000 every year from the Honourable East India Company "so long as the English continue in possession of Pulo Pinang". In 1800 the strip of coast territory now known as Province Wellesley was ceded to the Honourable East India Company in return for a further $4,000 per annum. These annual payments are still made by the Straits Settlements Government.

6. Upon the occupation of Kedah in 1821 A.D., the Siamese Government divided the Kingdom of Kedah into four parts: Setul, Perlis, Kubang Pasu and Kedah, placing each under a separate ruler. In A.D. 1843, the Sultan of Kedah (who, after his escape to Province Wellesley in 1821, had lived in retreat in Malacca) was allowed to return to Alor Star, and to reassume the rulership of the last mentioned of these four parts. Setul, Perlis and Kubang Pasu, however, remained under their separate rulers, who were made independent of the Sultan of Kedah.

7. Kubang Pasu is a sparsely populated district in the interior of Kedah, between Kota Star and the Singora frontier, and when Tunku Anum, the Rajah of Kubang Pasu, died some years later the Siamese Government allowed the district to again become part of Kedah. It is now administered by a District Officer. The Raja of Perlis is independent of the Sultan of Kedah, and has an entirely separate Government. Setul is now a part of Siam.

8. His Highness Sir Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Sultan Ahmad Tajudin, the present Sultan, succeeded to the throne in the year A.D. 1881. In consequence of His Highness' bad health, his eldest son, H. H. Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O., has acted as Regent since the year 1914.

9. On the 23rd July, 1905, the Sultan issued an Edict appointing a Council of State to assist in the "Administration of all Public Affairs".

10. On the 10th March, 1909, the Anglo-Siamese Treaty was signed whereby the suzerainty of Kedah was transferred from Siam to Great Britain.

11. On the 1st November, 1923 at Singapore, a Treaty was signed between the British and the Kedah Governments, by which the Kedah Government agreed to continue under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who shall exercise the rights of suzerainty, and also to accept a British Adviser.

I—GENERAL.

1. The unit of currency is the Straits Dollar which is stabilised at 2s. 4d., and is divided into 100 cents.

2. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have branches at Alor Star and Sungei Patani respectively.

3. The unit of weight is the picul (133 1/3 lbs) which is divided into 100 katis. English and various Chinese weights are also in use. The gantang (equivalent to a gallon) is the unit of measure.

4. The official language of Kedah is Malay, the Malay version of the laws being that used in the Courts. English, Chinese, Tamil and other languages are extensively used, but a very large proportion of the population use Malay as the " Lingua Franca ".

5. The Muhammadan calendar in which the year consists normally of 354 days is followed.

6. The climate consists of a fairly well defined wet season from about the end of July to November and a shorter one of about six weeks duration in April and May. In South Kedah the seasons are slightly earlier.

7. The mean temperature ranges from about 74° to 94° Fahrenheit.

8. The average annual rainfall at Alor Star is about 82 inches, and the figure in South Kedah a little higher.

II—FINANCIAL.

9. The revenue for 1348 amounted to $6,586,701 as compared with $6,886,576 in 1347 and $7,722,507 in 1346, and was $474,657 below the estimate.

10. A comparative statement of revenue collected under various headings for the past five years is shown in Appendix 'B'. The main decreases were under Customs, Opium Revenue, Reimbursements, Forests and Land Sales. The decrease under "Reimbursements" is accounted for by Hospital Fees $17,000 and expenditure of nearly $34,000 due from other Administrations, but not yet collected in respect of Quarantine Camps at Padang Besar. Decreases under other items are shown under various headings of this Report.

11. The chief increases were under Farms and Licences, Land Revenue, Interest, Sanitary Boards and Miscellaneous. The increase under "Interest" is due to the fact that when the Estimates were prepared it was anticipated that it would be necessary to realise a considerable sum of investments. But this was found not to be required. The increase on "Miscellaneous" was due to the transfer to revenue of a considerable amount of unclaimed deposits.

12. The percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue to the total revenue during the last ten years are as under:—

Heads.	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348
Opium Monopoly	30	31	30	30	30¼	26¼	29¼	28	27.25	25.94
Liquor and Tobacco ...	11	8½	8¾	9¼	9¼	10½	11⅓	13	13.80	15.16
Customs (other Heads) ...	10	11	18½	18¼	20	31	24⅝	20¾	16.10	13 37
Land Revenue including Sales	25½	18	17	18	18½	15	18½	14¼	16.10	15.96
Other Heads ...	23½	31½	25¾	24½	19¼	17	19¾	24	26.75	29.57
TOTAL ...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100.00	100.00

13. The total expenditure in 1348 was $6,937,299 as compared with $7,245,091 in 1347 and $7,335,338 in 1346, and was $1,247,907 below the estimate. A comparative statement of expenditure under the various heads during the last five years is shown in Appendix 'C'.

14. The increase under "Ruling House Allowances, Pensions etc." is mainly due to New Pensions and gratuities, the latter amounting to $83,036 for the year. The increase under "Clerical Services" amounting to $41,745 is in a small measure due to new appointments but chiefly to the incidence of increments. "Purchase of Land" showed an expenditure of $75,916 including $48,000 for an Aerodrome site.

15. Investments at the close of the year stood at $10,880,213 (including the Opium Revenue Replacement and Investments Depreciation Reserves). The Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve was increased from $4,939,556 to $5,539,421 during the year. The amount being made up by $300,000 contribution and $299,865 interest from the investments of the fund.

There were several changes during the year in the securities, a portion of the British 3½% Conversion Loan and Treasury Bonds was realised. In each case a small profit was made and the money was re-invested in the items marked with an asterisk in the List of Investments shown in Appendix 'D'.

16. In spite of the excess of expenditure over revenue amounting to $350,589, the assets at $11,949,605 exceeded the total at the end of the previous year by $244,378. This increase is accounted for by the inclusion of accrued interest amounting to $543,535 on Deposits with the Chartered Bank.

III—PRODUCTION.

AGRICULTURE.

17. The total area planted with padi in 1348 including dry padi (3,403½ acres) was 166,828½ acres as compared with 179,798 acres (dry padi 1,960 acres) planted in 1347. The total area of land prepared and left unplanted owing to drought was 12,969½ acres. The total yield was 31,044,225 gantangs (dry padi 252,707) or 14,361,510 gantangs less than that of the previous year.

18. Owing to weather conditions, planting was very much delayed, and in the Kota Star and Kuala Muda areas a second planting of the nurseries was necessary in many cases. Further damage was caused after the final planting out by the continued spell of dry weather. The best results were obtained in the Kulim District where the type of padi known as Radin 7 in the Mukim of Sidim yielded 675 gantangs per acre as against the yield of local padi of 140 to 280 gantangs per acre.

19. Since the construction of the temporary dam at the 16th mile, Guar Chempedak, the yield of padi in that locality has increased. Another dam was constructed during the year at Sungei Terona in the Mukim of Sidim.

20. In view of the probability of food shortage the Government approved the issue of temporary licences to plant dry padi on secondary jungle on State land. It was left to the discretion of the Director of Lands to issue passes free of charge.

Government arranged for the purchase of 1,600 gantangs dry padi seed to be distributed in the Langkawi and Bandar Bharu Districts.

21. Padi experiments were continued at Telok Kechai with various strains of padi obtained locally and from the Federated Malay States Government Rice Station at Titi Serong. The manured area produced a crop approximately 10% heavier than the unmanured area. The padi produced was distributed for planting by the rayats. It was decided to purchase bendang land for large scale experiments at the 3rd mile Kuala Kedah Road in the Mukim of Telok Chengai.

22. Stem borers were discovered in the Kuala Muda District, but not in large numbers.

Crabs in the Mukim of Pering caused some damage, but effective preventive measures were taken.

Trapping and poisoning were used as preventive measures against rats which were damaging the crops in certain areas.

23. A coconut census taken during the course of the year yielded the following figures:—

Coconut palms interplanted in kampongs	1,268,021 trees.
Coconut estates	1,600 acres.

24. Approximately 11,293 acres of land were opened up and planted with rubber during the course of the year.

25. Mouldy Rot attacked rubber trees in Kulim and Bandar Bharu Districts, but was kept under control and did not spread to other Districts. The disease appeared again at the boundary between Kedah and Province Wellesley in the Mukim of Keladi and was treated satisfactorily. In the Bagan Samak District the disease was found in the native holdings. The affected area in this District is flat land and the trees are closely planted, as a result the disease is difficult to eradicate. Pink disease was discovered in the Kuala Muda, Baling, Kulim and Bandar Bharu Districts. The disease was less prevalent than in previous years. Root disease was discovered amongst trees blown down by wind. Instructions were given to isolate the diseased trees and burn them.

26. The tapioca experimental plot was planted three times with tapioca. The third crop is not yet matured. The plot will be planted with horse gram or other suitable catch crops or cover crops to restore the fertility of the soil. The second crop yielded 112½ pikuls per acre and the first crop gave 145½ pikuls per acre.

27. The coffee experimental plot is situated at 17¾ mile Kuala Nerang Road; its area is 5 relongs (3½ acres). The jungle trees on the area have been felled and the plot fenced with barbed wire. 500 coffee and 100 tea plants have been planted. The plants made slow growth on account of the drought.

28. 1,006 relongs (715 acres) of tea have been planted on one estate. The growth of the bushes is good. Machinery has been installed and is working satisfactorily. The prepared tea is exported to Europe and also sold locally. The original tea seedlings planted on the estate came from India.

29. Weekly fairs during the year were held at Tikam Batu, Teroi and Anak Bukit. The fair at Tikam Batu is very successful.

30. The school gardens were frequently visited by the staff of this Department and advice given on the planting of vegetables. Vegetable seeds obtained from the Agricultural Department, Kuala Lumpur, were distributed to some of the school gardens.

31. A total area of 7,808 acres was planted with hill padi at the end of the year. Maize was planted on the land after clearing and before the hill padi was planted.

32. On 5th September, 1929, the Director of Agriculture, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States visited Kedah. In January, 1930, the Field Officer, Rubber Research Institute, Kuala Lumpur, visited various estates and rubber holdings in this State.

FORESTS.

33. The Parit Buntar Catchment Area was finally notified as a Forest Reserve during the year.

34. All proposed reserves on the mainland have been demarcated with the exception of the Ulu Muda and Padang Terap Reserves, the demarcation of which is now in hand. Some progress has been made with the survey of proposed reserves in Langkawi.

No proposals were made for new reservations during the year.

35. Only $391.60 was spent on the demarcation of Forest Reserves, and 25¾ miles of rentis were cut and surveyed. The most important item was the demarcation of the extension of Teloi Forest Reserve at Sungei Bechaya; this consists of 9,395 acres, and a boundary of 19¼ miles (18 miles artificial and 1¼ miles river boundary) was demarcated at a cost of $376.60—$19.56 per mile.

36. Of the existing boundaries 651¾ miles were recleared by Forest Guards and coolies at the cost of $1,757.60 or $2.70 per mile (exclusive of salaries and allowances of the staff). This does not include boundaries merely patrolled and kept open by Forest Guards.

37. The prohibition of the export of charcoal (relaxed during recent years) was totally removed on 18th Ramthan, 1348 (17th February, 1930), but the export of mangrove firewood remains prohibited.

38. The output of Getah Jelutong was 1,690 pikuls, which shows a decrease of 100 pikuls on the 1347 figures and a slight increase over 1346.

Damar showed an output of 47 pikuls, all from reserves; of this 27 pikuls were Damar Chengal. In 1347 the output was 182 pikuls—all Damar Batu—and in 1346 nil. The poor outturn is due to the low prices obtainable by the permit holders.

Tengar Bark shows an increase of nearly 300 pikuls on 1347 and nearly 500 pikuls when compared with 1346.

The outturn of timber amounted to 18,426 tons as compared with 24,686 tons in the previous year. The decrease was due to the general depression of trade. The outturn of firewood increased from 14,369 to 23,286 tons. The increase is mainly due to the opening of Kisap Reserve, Langkawi, to exploitation.

39. The experimental tapping of Kemenyen (the source of Gum Benjamin) yielded no results and further research is necessary.

40. The small Brazil Nut Plantation in Sungkop Reserve received attention from the permanent staff and the overhead canopy was opened out to give more light.

41. The revenue and expenditure of the Department were $37,800 and $50,592 respectively as against $107,556 and $47,651 respectively in 1347. The revenue figures do not include the export duty collected by the Customs Department on Forest Produce, and this must be taken into account in comparing the results with those of the neighbouring States.

42. The staff included a Conservator seconded from the Federated Malay States Forest Department, a Sub-Assistant Conservator (Malay), and four Forest Rangers, Grade II, and one Forester in charge of districts.

MINING.

43. The total revenue collected from mines in 1348 was $59,638 as compared with $57,333 in 1347 and an estimate of $58,200.

Expenditure amounted to $6,629 as against $6,958 in the previous year and an estimate of $6,476.

44. The export of mineral ores in tons was as follows:—

	1348	*1347*	*1346*
Tin Ore	475	372	396
Wolfram ..	116	73	31

45. The number of coolies employed at the end of the year was 841 as against 915 in the previous year. Of these 155 were employed on open cast, 357 underground and 329 hydraulicing.

46. The total area alienated for mining was 5,783 acres at the end of the year. Titles comprising 223 acres were cancelled for breach of labour conditions.

47. For the protection of agricultural lands and to avoid pollution of waterways by mining silt and slimes, application books for mining purposes in the North remained closed.

Permission to work lampan (ground sluicing) is in most cases being refused in the whole State of Kedah.

48. Two mining leases were registered, area 29 acres. One of these was approved in 1346 and the other in 1348; the latter was a conversion from agricultural to mining.

49. A Dredge started work at Karangan early in the year, and worked throughout the year. This is the first Dredge used for extracting tin in Kedah.

FISHERIES.

50. The Fisheries Department is in charge of the Harbour Master.

51. The amount collected on fishing licences amounted to $15,213 as compared with $12,600 in the previous year.

52. The number of persons employed in the fishing industry was 3,734 in the district of Kota Star, 724 in Langkawi, 430 in Yen and 1,577 in Kuala Muda. The greater number of fishermen were Malays, but Chinese were in the majority at Tanjong Dawei, and Tamils were employed at Pulau Bidan and Langkawi. The fish curing industry is almost entirely in the hands of Chinese. The fishing industry was in a depressed condition throughout the year.

IV—TRADE.

53. The aggregate value of trade for the year was $39,446,524 as compared with $43,164,678 for the previous year. Both exports and imports show decreases of $3,542,967 and $175,187 respectively. The decrease in the former is mainly due to the decrease in the quantity of rubber exported during the year.

54. The following table shows under the main heads the values for the past four years:—

		Import.	Export.
A.—Live Animals, food, drinks, tobacco...	1345	5,940,328	6,997,258
	1346	5,274,997	6,315,361
	1347	4,600,721	4,962,328
	1348	4.400,903	4,283,556
B.—Raw Materials	1345	451,073	35,914,404
	1346	456,272	21,731,261
	1347	421,909	29,371,047
	1348	346,785	26,388,634
C.—Totally or Mainly manufactured articles ...	1345	3,811,925	387,345
	1346	3,548,906	463,137
	1347	3,583,227	225,446
	1348	3,682,982	343,664

MONOPOLIES AND CUSTOMS.

55. The following table shows the amount collected under the various headings of Customs and Excise for the past three years:—

Head.	1348	1347	1346
Export duties.			
	$	$	$
Bricks	2,613	2,389	6,549
Cattle	1,883	942	1,038
Fish	42,045	90,550	59,701
Forest Produce	23,370	40,283	63,185
Hides	7,670	5,865	4,197
Pigs	10,387	11,802	14,442
Poultry and Eggs	33,560	56,837	56,183
Rice and Paddy	88,923	127,798	173,702
Rubber	416,069	541,851	959,300
Tapioca	37,375	39,808	40,217
Tin	54,038	50,060	60,583
Agricultural Produce ...	18,499	20,930	15,212
Import duties.			
Liquors	274,928	256,468	285,092
Tobacco	723,704	693,265	723,371
Petroleum	145,131	119,298	141,650
TOTAL CUSTOMS ...	1,880,195	2,058,146	2,604,422
Liquor Licences	330,269	289,726	315,885
Miscellaneous	1,446	5,153	3,480
Port Clearance	1,387	1,467	1,478
GRAND TOTAL. ...	2,213,297	2,354,492	2,925,265

56. Large decreases are shewn under Fish, Forest Produce, Poultry and Eggs, Rice and Padi and Rubber. But import duties shewed an increase on 1347 and on the estimate. The increase under Liquor Licences is accounted for by an increase of $12,000 on Samsu Distilleries and $30,000 on Toddy.

57. Import duty on Liquors and Tobacco is collected in Penang by the Assistant Superintendent, Government Monopolies, on behalf of the Kedah Government.

58. The total amount of rubber exported was 633,773 pikuls as compared with 582,012 pikuls in the previous year, but owing to the fall of price the duty collected was $125,782 less.

59. The expenditure of the Department, including the Opium Monopoly Branch but excluding cost of prepared opium, amounted to $136,742, of which $86,353 was on account of Personal Emoluments.

60. Twenty four cases were instituted in Court for offences against the Customs Enactment and twenty-two convictions were recorded.

OPIUM MONOPOLY.

61. The amount realised by sales of chandu (prepared opium) was $2,142,292 as against $2,262,759 in the previous year. The net revenue after deducting $435,310 was $1,706,982. The amount of chandu sold was 160,870 tahils (¾ tahils = 1 oz.) or 9,278 tahils less than in the previous year.

62. Three chandu smoking saloons at Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim and forty-one chandu retail shops were maintained by the Department during the year. The staff consisted of Malays except for attendants at the smoking saloons, who were Chinese.

63. Thirty-five cases were instituted in Court for offences against the Chandu Enactment in thirty-three of which convictions were recorded. The total amount of fines imposed was $3,242.

64. Regulations for the registration of Opium Smokers were brought into force with effect from 1st Ramthan, 1348 (31st January, 1930).

EXCISE.

65. The issue and renewal of liquor and toddy shop licences are controlled by the Licensing Boards of North, Central and South Kedah. A representative of the Kedah Planters' Association is a member of each Board.

66. One hundred and eleven offences against the Excise Enactment were prosecuted in Court—convictions were obtained in 104 cases and fines were imposed amounting to $18,095.

V—COMMUNICATIONS.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

67. There are thirteen Offices in Kedah at which officers of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are employed and five Offices at which Postal business is transacted by District Office clerks. The Superintendent, Posts and Telegraphs, Kedah, is also in charge of Postal matters in Perlis.

68. A new Post Office Building at Perlis Road, Jitra, was completed during the year and was opened for business on 26th January, 1930.

69. The estimated number of Postal articles (excluding parcels and registered letters) posted and delivered during the year 1348 was 3,708,913. The corresponding figure for 1347 was 3,605,290. Detailed statistics are shown in Appendix 'E'.

70. The total Money Order and British Postal Order transactions was $1,041,814.22. In the previous year it was $690,950.06.

71. Savings bank business again increased. The total number of accounts increased from 1,403 to 2,612, and the amount standing to the credit of depositors from $76,852 to $148,678. A large part of the increase was the result of the Land Office requiring a deposit on application for land to be made by opening an account in the Savings Bank.

72. The receipts for the year totalled $134,682 as against $128,099 in 1347.

The expenditure amounted to $159,288.21 of which $54,560 was Special Expenditure (Engineering).

73. Telegraph business decreased to some extent. No new circuit was opened during the year.

74. A Telegraph Enactment No. 20/1348 was passed during the year and came into force on 24th May, 1930.

75. The Wireless Stations at Alor Star and Langkawi were completed at the end of the year and steps were being taken to instal the wireless apparatus which will be in use in 1349. It is being arranged that telegrams can be sent to Langkawi at the ordinary telegraph rates.

76. During the year under review 56 subscribers joined the Exchange and 75 gave up their telephones. At the close of the year there were 574 subscribers as against 593 in 1347. The majority of the disconnections were due to the fact that new rates based on the Straits Settlements rates came into force in the Alor Star Exchange area as from 29th May, 1930.

77. The total amount of revenue collected on account of Telephone Subscriptions and Trunk Calls amounted to $29,628.03 as against $26.961.96 in 1347.

78. Good progress was made in the organisation of the Engineering Branch of the Department and in the remodelling of the Telephone System. The new Trunk Line between Alor Star and Pinang Tunggal on the Province Wellesley border was completed, and the Central Battery Exchange at Alor Star was opened on 20th December, 1929.

79. The Engineer-in-Chief, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, paid periodical visits of inspection and gave advice on technical matters.

SHIPPING.

80. The ports of Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Langkawi (Kuah) are visited by small vessels belonging to the Straits Steamship Company, Penang, and there is a considerable coasting trade of motor boats, junks, etc. Penang is the connecting port for ocean going steamers.

RAILWAYS.

81. The Federated Malay States Railways main line from Penang to Siam runs through Kedah from the south to the north and passes through both Sungei Patani and Alor Star. All stations are connected by road with the main roads, except Junun, and provision was made in the 1348 Estimates for a road connecting Junun Station with the main road, but work had not been started at the end of the year.

ROADS ETC.

82. 371 miles of metalled and 111 miles of unmetalled roads were upkept during the year. Of the metalled roads, the greater portion is asphalted.

83. Besides normal upkeep, considerable work was done in replacing temporary bridges and culverts with permanent reinforced concrete works and in widening existing roads which have become too narrow for the present volume of traffic.

84. The average cost of upkeep of metalled roads was $1,496 per mile and of unmetalled $233 per mile.

85. 260 miles of canals were maintained. These are chiefly drainage canals, but the rivers are considerably used for communication purposes.

VI—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

COURTS.

86. The Judicial system consists of the High Court of two Divisions, presided over respectively by a European Judge and two Malay Judges, District and Police Courts. A Court of Appeal composed of Judges of the Straits Settlements or the Federated Malay States sits twice yearly to hear appeals from the First Division of the High Court. Special sittings are arranged if they are necessary.

87. Cases involving the Muhammadan religion are dealt with by the Sharaiah Courts presided over by Kathis.

88. Appendix 'F' shows the work done by the Courts in 1348.

POLICE.

89. At the end of 1348 the strength of the force showed a shortage of six Police Constables. This shortage was a result of ordinary factors, retirement, etc., and is being made up. No difficulty is experienced in obtaining the necessary number of recruits. All Malay recruits accepted could read and write Jawi and Romanised Malay. The average physique of the Malay recruits shewed an improvement upon previous years, the standard of height, which was raised by two inches to 5' 2" in the previous year, was raised to 5' 4". The Depot School was reorganised under a Malay School Master transferred from the Education Department. The recruits are instructed in drill and the rudiments of Law and Police Duties. Physical training was introduced for recruits with excellent results. A new Drill Book in Jawi was issued.

90. The work of the Detective Branch during the year was fairly satisfactory, but is not yet up to a sufficiently high standard of efficiency, and the reorganisation of this Branch with improved pay and prospects for better qualified men is under consideration.

91. The discipline and health of the force were good. Absence from duty is still the chief offence, and is accounted for by the large number of Malay Constables who prefer home treatment to admission to hospital.

92. The total number of reports made to the Police was 8,930 as compared with 6,989 in the previous year. Reports of voluntarily causing hurt increased by 205. There were decreases of 106 in reports of theft and 34 in reports of cattle theft.

93. The number of prosecutions increased by 958 to 4,819 and convictions increased by 865 to 3,732. Murder cases numbered 11 as against 18 in the previous year, and robbery 7 as against 11. There were 11 cases of gang robbery as in 1347. The total under these three heads in 1342 was 180 as compared with 29 in 1348.

94. Persons banished from the State numbered 11 (9 Chinese and 2 Tamils) as against 25 in 1347.

95. There were 136 cases under the Gaming Enactment of which 124 resulted in convictions. Prosecutions under the Weights and Measures Enactment numbered 49, and fines amounting to $1,763 were imposed.

96. Registration of vehicles carried out by the Department numbered 2,619 in the case of motor vehicles and 888 for other vehicles, as against 2,433 and 1,017 respectively in the previous year.

97. The number of firearms registered was 5,320, which shows an increase of 81 over the figure for 1347.

98. Cases of fire numbered 21 involving property estimated at $151,360. In one case 30 plank and attap houses valued at $140,000 were burnt down at Jitra. The Fire Brigade at Alor Star was kept up to strength and worked satisfactorily throughout the year.

99. The total revenue collected by the Department amounted to $201,129, an increase of $72,954 over the previous year, which was mainly due to the new scale of fees operating from 1st Muharram, 1348 (9th June, 1929) for the registration of motor vehicles, which yielded $174,894 for the year. This portion of the revenue is credited to Sanitary Board account.

100. The total expenditure was $490,934 as against $517,579 in the previous year.

PRISONS.

101. There were three prisons in the State, at Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim. The Kulim Prison has since been closed. Only short sentence prisoners were retained at Sungei Patani and Kulim, those with a sentence of over a year being transferred to Alor Star.

102. The daily average number of prisoners was 295 compared with 333 in 1347, 375 in 1346, 410 in 1345 and 441 in 1344.

103. The total expenditure for the year amounted to $95,851.

104. The discipline and health both amongst Warders and prisoners were on the whole good. All prisoners on admission were thoroughly examined and were vaccinated and treated for hookworm and malaria.

105. The prisoners throughout the State are employed on grass-cutting, vegetable gardening and various industries such as carpentry, book-binding, rotan work, etc. The revenue amounted to $22,396 as against $18,336 in the previous year.

VAGRANTS CAMP.

106. The Vagrants Camp at Alor Star, which was opened at the beginning of 1346, had an average population of 32.1.

107. Revenue and expenditure were $1,445.11 and $7,732.66 respectively as compared with $456 and $6,340 in the previous year. Increase in revenue is due to increase in sale of vegetables.

108. The vagrants are employed in necessary work about the Camp and vegetable gardening; the produce of the vegetable garden keeps the Camp and Prison well supplied with vegetables, and the surplus is sold to the public. A new ward to accommodate 20 is under construction and the existing ward has been altered to give better ventilation. Each vagrant is given a gratuity of five cents per diem. The general practice is that if a vagrant remains in the Camp for twelve months he is repatriated.

109. His Excellency the High Commissioner visited the Prison and Vagrants Camp during his official visit to the State.

VII—PUBLIC WORKS.

110. The total expenditure for the year was $2,159,475 compared with $2,222,707 in the previous year and an estimate of $3,[illegible]0,954.

111. The total number of Government buildings at the end of the year amounted to 1,206 and their gross estimated value was $6,155,063. 84 buildings were added during the year at a cost of $669,809. The total of Current Repairs, Minor Works and Painting Government Buildings votes spent on buildings was $109,899 being 1.9% of the gross value. In addition $86,742 was spent on Special Services and Special Warrants on Additions and Improvements to Government Buildings. (Appendix G).

112. $43,862 was spent on drainage and irrigation works. The Alor Changileh Scheme was practically completed.

113. Amongst buildings, the new Istana in Anak Bukit Gardens, European Judge's Quarters, Wireless Station Alor Star, and Rest House Langkawi, and five European Quarters were finished, as were also quarters for 40 subordinate officers.

114. Progress was made with the Bungalow for His Highness the Regent at Anak Bukit, a new Veterinary Office and Laboratory, new sheds at the Cattle Quarantine Station Padang Besar, Wireless Station Langkawi (since completed) and the Hostel at the Government English School, Alor Star.

115. A drought unparalleled in the records of Kedah occurred during the year reducing the Alor Star water supply from Bukit Wang to 30,000 gallons per day, the previous low record being 170,000 gallons per day. Towards the end of Shaaban (January, 1930) the menace of a cholera outbreak was so great that is was decided to put in a temporary supplementary supply. A pumping and chlorinating plant including an 87,000 gallon tank was erected in 12 days. This plant, which can deliver 288,000 gallons per day, assisted the Bukit Wang supply until the end of the year.

Schemes for a permanent water supply for Alor Star were investigated, and a scheme of pumping the Sungei Padang Trap from Bukit Pinang was adopted and work has commenced.

116. The rainfall return for the past three years at Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim towns and their respective headworks water supply was as follows:—

Rainfall.	1348	1347	1346
Alor Star Town	74·05 ins.	76·89 ins.	97·81 ins.
Headworks, Bukit Wang ...	52·39 „	50·13 „	69·80 „
Sungei Patani Town ...	64·65 „	90·48 „	83·59 „
Headworks, Bukit Bujang ...	67·16 „	117·53 „	104·37 „
Kulim Town	113·35 „	105·93 „	103·68 „
Headworks	98·53 „	90·70 „	97·02 „

117. 371 miles of metalled roads were upkept at a cost of $1,496 per mile. 59 miles were asphalted at a cost of $110,016. 111 miles of unmetalled roads were upkept at a cost of $233 per mile.

118. For a week in January a traffic census was conducted from 91 stations situated throughout the State. The traffic volume varied from 81,900 tons per month on the main road at Alor Star to 1,602 tons per month on some of the less important roads.

119. A site for an aerodrome was selected at Kepala Batas about seven miles from Alor Star and an area of 250 acres was acquired for the purpose. Direct Malay labour was employed, and the levelling and draining were well in hand at the end of the year.

VIII—PUBLIC HEALTH.

120. It has been decided that the annual report of the Medical Department should follow the Christian Calendar. A Medical and Health report has been published covering the period 9th June (1st day of A.H. 1348) to 31st December, 1929 (29th Rejab, 1348), the next report will be for the year 1930. It is not proposed to go into details in this report.

121. The estimated population on 31st December, 1929, according to races was Malays 282,076, Chinese 67,155, Indians 50,399, Europeans 402, Eurasians 160, other races 9,136—total 409,828.

122. The general health has been good—the birth and death rates which gave 37.38 per mille for births and 21.98 per mille for deaths in 1347 shewed a slight fall in both rates during the year 1348.

123. There was a decrease in the number of deaths from "Malaria and Fever unspecified", and the malarial season which commenced in April, 1930 was not serious.

124. On 31st December, 1929, mental cases transferred to and detained at Tanjong Rambutan Mental Hospital numbered 200. Lepers amounted to 120 of whom eight Malays were detained at Pangkor Laut, and 108 of other races at Pulau Jerejak: the remainder were in Kedah Hospitals awaiting transfer.

125. Hospitals were maintained at Alor Star, Sungei Patani, Kulim, Kuala Ketil, Serdang, Baling and Langkawi. But arrangements had been made for handing over Kuala Ketil and Serdang Hospitals to Groups of Estates from the end of the year for the purpose of Estates' Group Hospitals under the Kedah Health Board.

126. Out-door Dispensaries were maintained at Alor Star, Changloon, Yen, Sik and Bandar Bharu, and motor dispensaries visited outlying villages in accordance with a published time-table in North, Central and South Kedah.

127. "Medical" expenditure amounted to $448,433 and "Health" expenditure to $36,528 as compared with $451,857 and $38,789 respectively in the previous year.

128. Revenue under "Medical" amounted to $77,106 as compared with $92,501 in the previous year—the decrease being due to the fall in the number of admissions of paying patients. As the Estates' Group Hospitals are opened in the near future, the revenue will show a further considerable decrease.

HEALTH BOARD.

129. During the year 1348 Schemes for estate visiting and hospital accommodation were further developed and in several cases were nearing completion at the end of the year. There were ten Schemes in all.

130. An Amendment to the Health Board Enactment provided for the incorporation of Group Associations composed of owners of estates who were prepared to provide voluntarily for the medical and hospital services necessary for the labourers employed by them.

Provisional exemption from cess was granted to members of the Associations for a period sufficient to enable them to complete the approved Schemes—if at the expiry of such provisional exemption the Health Board is satisfied that the Schemes are working properly exemption from cess will be granted as long as the Associations continue to comply with the requirements of the Health Board Enactment and Labour Code.

131. In the case of estates which have not joined Associations the Health Board contracts with the Associations for the provision of the necessary hospital and medical services and levies cess from the estates concerned to cover the cost of such services.

132. Most of the hospitals required under the Schemes in addition to those at Kuala Ketil and Serdang were nearing completion.

VETERINARY.

133. Rabies continued in sporadic form throughout the year and twenty two brains of suspected dogs were examined, of which sixteen were found to be positive for rabies. The distribution of these cases was as follows:—

North Kedah	6
Central Kedah	2
South Kedah	8

One hundred and forty seven dogs were inoculated with anti-rabies vaccine, of which one died of rabies three weeks after inoculation. Thirty three dogs suspected of rabies were detained for observation in the Veterinary Kennels. The muzzling order was in force throughout the year, but was rarely complied with. The Police destroyed 8,452 dogs. There were 90 prosecutions for breach of the muzzling order.

134. Blackleg occurred in Mukim Jeram, Kubang Pasu District, in the month of Shawal (March, 1930). Six buffaloes were affected, all of which died. This is the first recorded outbreak of blackleg in Kedah, but it is not uncommon in the neighbouring country of Siam.

135. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia occurred in the Kubang Pasu and Kota Star Districts. One hundred and thirty eight cattle and buffaloes were affected, of which 136 died and 2 recovered. Four hundred and forty nine immediate contacts were inoculated with preventive serum, and eight of these subsequently contracted the disease and died. Nearly all the immediate contacts which were not inoculated died. The last outbreak of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia in Kedah occurred in the year 1342 in the Kota Star District.

136. One hundred and nine deaths of cattle and buffaloes from unknown causes were reported to this Department by the Penghulus and Police and duly investigated by Veterinary Officers.

137. There were 98 prosecutions instituted by this Department for offences against the Prevention of Diseases (Animals) Enactment, resulting in fines amounting to $520. The Veterinary Inspectors assisted the Police in 18 prosecutions for offences against the Cruelty to Animals' Enactment.

138. The following figures show the import and export trade for Kedah excluding the figures for Padang Besar Quarantine Station which is concerned almost entirely with the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements trade.

Imports.	*1348.*	*1347.*
Cattle and Buffaloes ..	56	260
Pigs	1,123	669
Other Animals	250	645

Exports.	*1348.*	*1347.*
Cattle	417	279
Buffaloes	1,579	494
Pigs	10,348	11,970

139. A census of animals made by this Department showed the following number of animals in the State: Buffaloes 51,696, Cattle 59,502, Swine 38,644, Goats 32,984, Sheep 146 and Horses 64.

140. The revenue and expenditure (excluding Padang Besar) were $2,207 and $27,707 respectively as compared with $1,875 and $27,546 in the previous year.

141. The Padang Besar Animal Quarantine Station on the Perlis-Siam frontier is the joint property of the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Perlis and Kedah Governments, and is administered by the State Veterinary Surgeon, Kedah, under the general guidance of an Advisory Committee. Foot and mouth disease broke out amongst a herd of 142 buffaloes undergoing quarantine. Eighty animals were affected, all of which recovered. Following this outbreak the import of cattle, sheep and goats from Siam was prohibited until the 26th March.

The number of animals which passed through this Station was as under:—

Buffaloes	1,407
Cattle	6
Pigs	75,843
Other Animals	1

The revenue and expenditure were $8,461 and $4,800 respectively as compared with $7,200 and $4,735 in the previous year. Eight new quarantine sheds were almost completed at the close of the year.

IX—EDUCATION.

142. Two English Schools for boys were maintained by the Government at Alor Star and Sungei Patani respectively. At Alor Star the total number of pupils increased from 584 at the beginning of the year to 611 at the end of the year, and Malay pupils increased from 385 to 388; at Sungei Patani there were 194 names on the roll at the beginning of the year and 201 at the end of the year, the number of Malays increased from 58 to 63. The Malay pupils for the most part pass Standard IV in the Vernacular Schools before entering the English Schools when they join Special Classes, but a few of them enter the Primary Class. Pupils of other nationalities enter the Primary Class. Government scholars, who are picked by means of an annual examination

from candidates sent up by the Vernacular Schools and receive free education and a monthly subsistence allowance, numbered 38: there were also 6 foundation scholars, one compassionate scholar and 72 free scholars. The remainder paid school fees.

143. In the Cambridge examinations the results were not quite so good as in the previous year. From Alor Star School nine out of the seventeen School Certificate candidates secured certificates, six of them being Malays: in the Junior Cambridge examination 28 certificates were obtained with an entry of 38 candidates, 17 of the successful candidates being Malays. Sungei Patani School sent in nine candidates for the Junior Cambridge examination of whom four passed.

144. The Boy Scouts made steady progress in all branches of Scout work and inter-patrol competitions, lectures and Courts of Honour were held. There were three troops numbering 228 Scouts and eight officers at Alor Star, and 50 Scouts at Sungei Patani.

The Wolf Cubs at Alor Star School of whom there were 34 with three officers also made steady progress.

145. The Alor Star School had a good record in athletics. In inter-school football matches with Penang and Perak Schools, the School won four times and drew twice. The School XI won the shield in the Kedah Football League.

146. A large percentage of the staff of the two English Schools is untrained. Two student teachers are now attending Normal Classes in Penang, and a first year Normal Class has been formed in Kedah which will undergo a three years' course.

147. It was decided to appoint a Committee to decide questions affecting admissions of pupils and curriculum of the Malay Girls' School, Kampong Bharu, which was opened in 1924 with a view to providing education for the daughters of Malays of good family. The School reopened under the new scheme on 2nd January, 1930.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

148. Vernacular Schools numbered 83 at the end of the year including five Girls' Schools.

149. Good progress was made in handwork at the Boys' Schools. Carpentry was taught by local craftsmen in 10 Schools. Furniture made in these Schools to the value of $894 was sold. Half of this sum was paid to the boys and half refunded to the vote. Basketry was taught in 26 Schools. Some difficulty was found in getting sales for the basketry. 69 of the Boys' Schools have gardens, and excellent work has been done by the boys. 46 Schools had football grounds and were issued with one football each.

150. In the Girls' Schools needlework and embroidery were taught, and in one School artificial flower making. It was proposed to appoint a Lady Supervisor in the near future.

151. Six Schools had Boy Scout troops with a total enrolment of 187. Steady progress is reported on their work.

152. Three students completed their course of training at Tanjong Malim College and returned to Kedah as Assistant Teachers. One Probationer Malay Assistant Inspector was sent to the College.

153. The following table shows the number of boys examined in each Standard in the past five years:—

Year.	Schools.	Std. I.	Std. II.	Std. III	Std. IV	Total.
1344	68	1,562	1,243	961	1,030	4,796
1345	68	1,418	1,354	991	1,154	4,917
1346	69	1,525	1,287	1,070	1,266	5,148
1347	74	2,014	1,300	1,083	1,443	5,840
1348	77	2,062	1,734	1,079	1,513	6,388

From the above figures it will be seen that between 1344 and 1348 there has been an increase of 32% in the number examined in Standard I and an increase of 47% in the number examined in Standard IV. It appears that the number of boys who leave before reaching Standard IV is decreasing.

154. The revenue which is collected from sale of books and school fees amounted to $21,655, and the expenditure (including a sum of $34,635 for education of students abroad) amounted to $403,190.

X—LAND AND SURVEY.

LAND.

155. The total revenue under the main headings for the past five years is given below:—

	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348
Premium ...	337,843	448,503	253,804	261,330	167,992
Land Tax & Rent	651,884	655,778	670,214	679,375	696,770
Commission ...	199,289	78,832	80,788	67,823	70,304
Registration Fees	30,293	26,097	21,632	20,904	26,571
Survey Fees ...	48,032	52,863	34,878	33,456	40,548
Boundary Marks	5,196	5,749	4,140	4,095	5,564
Miscellaneous ...	43,303	43,732	40,211	44,926	48,605
TOTALS ...	1,315,840	1,311,558	1,105,670	1,111,912	1,056,354

There was a decrease in total revenue of $55,558 as compared with the previous year, which is due to the fall in collections under the heading Premium. Land Tax and Rent shewed a satisfactory increase of $17,394.

156. The total on the rent rolls at the end of the year was $726,710 as compared with $710,254. Remissions of rent (under exemptions) totalled $23,512 which left the total rent to be collected $703,198 (plus arrears from 1347 of $977) : of this $696,753 was collected, $7,211 was written off on cancelled titles and arrears at the end of 1348 amounted to $210.

157. The figures showing the progress in alienation of land are given below:—

Applications over 50 relongs (35½ acres).

	Number	Acres
Carried forward from 1347	11	4,240
Received in 1348	74	23,629
TOTAL	85	27,869
Approved in 1348	Nil	...
Refused in 1348	25	17,137
Remaining at end of 1348	60*	10,732

*Of these 31 were refused and 3 approved in the first quarter of 1349.

Applications not exceeding 50 relongs (35½ acres).

	Number	Acres
Carried forward from 1347	11,016	49,217
Received in 1348	16,235	81,429
TOTAL	27,251	130,646
Approved in 1348	3,576	12,526
Refused in 1348	3,145	14,599
Remaining	20,530	104,910

158. The area alienated in the State, exclusive of land held under mining title, is as follows:—

Nature of Title	Number	Acres
Final Grants	44,778	388,951
Old Grants	3,052	22,542
Provisional Grants	44,476	167,443
Permits	1,899	6,871
Banchi Sewa (Lots shown on Record of Occupation)	15,626	21,788
Surat Akuan (Approved applications) ...	20,689	63,183
TOTAL 1348	130,520	670,778
TOTAL 1347	126,007	653,595*
TOTAL 1346	122,811	644,028

159. Registration and issue of titles are as shown in the following table:—

Registration.

	Balance	Received 1348	Registered 1348	Balance
Provisional Grants ...	1,164	649	513	1,300
Final Grants ...	770	2,370	3,018	1,122

* Owing to an error in the figures for Yen district the total given last year was incorrect.

Issue.

	Balance	Received	Issued	Balance
Provisional Grants ...	4,103	513	1,428	3,188
Final Grants ...	8,631	3,018	4,747	6,902

The return is in a new form which shows the real position. Over 1,000 more titles were issued in 1348 than in 1347: but for the poor harvest and the fall in the price of rubber many more would have been issued.

160. Registration of dealings was as follows:—

		Number	Consideration	Commission
			$	$
Transfers for value	1348 ...	4,266	5,698,837	45,615
	1347 ...	4,243	6,847,612	44,946
Transfers by gift	1348 ...	1,204	166,168	1,697
	1347 ...	884	138,155	1,159
Charges	1348 ...	4,214	4,807,134	23,015
	1347 ...	3,997	4,677,045	21,720

161. Further progress was made with the preparation of the new draft Land Code, which is, at the time of writing, being considered by the State Council. It is hoped that it will be passed before the end of 1349.

SURVEY.

162. Exclusive of expenditure for Topographical survey and clerical service, the actual cost of the Department was $335,315 against an estimate of $343,536. Corresponding figures for the previous year were $328,965 and $339,975. Clerical expenditure is now charged against the State Treasurer's vote.

163. Figures for actual revenue cannot be quoted as survey fees on agricultural land are included in premium and no return of fees collected is supplied by the Land Office. Collections by the Department amounted to $12,275 which includes a sum of $10,147 recovered for Perlis office costs. The actual fees forwarded for

collection amounted to $209,889, but this does not represent the total fees earned by the Department as, owing to the practice of forwarding fees only when title is called for, no credit is taken for surveys done for Government Departments for which no title is prepared.

164. The progress of surveys with reference to requisitions at the end of each year for the past three years is given below:—

Year.	No. of lots for which requisitions have been received.						
	Unsatisfied on 29th Zulhijjah				Total	Satisfied to date	Cancelled during year
	Received during year	Awaiting survey	Under action in office	With L. O. for settlement			
1348	5,819	32,002	10,618	2,238	44,858	61,924	46
1347	5,192	35,856	7,730	1,185	45,871	55,038	78
1346	7,136	38,115	5,676	2,050	45,841	50,054	48

165. The Superintendent of Surveys states that the figures in the foregoing paragraph should be accepted with reserve, and advises the introduction of an improved form of survey register. He is taking up the matter with the Director of Lands.

166. The Superintendent of Surveys writes "It will be noted that the lots under action in office show a considerable increase which would indicate that the office is not keeping pace with the field. This is not quite correct. The main reason for the increase is that during the last two years strenuous efforts have been made to clear up a large accumulation of lots surveyed but held up in District Survey Offices on query. Most of these have now been cleared up but the result has been that considerably more lots have been received in office for action than have actually been surveyed in the field over the period."

167. The cost and output of the field staff for the past three years are given in the table below:—

Year	Cost Ex-Supervision	Output of work			Average effective strength
		Lots	Acres	Chains	
	$	SURVEY.			
1348 ...	99,766	7981	32485	147402	29·1
1347 ...	98,735	7367	64399	132688	28·3
1346 ...	77,378	6203	23869	129437	26·8
		DEMARCATION			
1348 ...	37,091	5368	47005	127265	17·9
1347 ...	36,140	5228	17405	128535	16·0
1346 ...	35,841	5373	22481	114775	18·6

The figures for the year show some improvement over previous figures, but they are really rather better than they appear to be, as the return of output does not show resurvey of 940 lots of approximately 6,170 acres which was necessary owing to inaccurate work in the original survey, and it is pointed out that the practice of surveying direct without waiting for demarcation is on the increase. Also no large areas were surveyed during the year. Work on demarcation is now spreading into isolated areas, which renders supervision increasingly difficult, and reduces output.

168. The cost and output of the Computing and Drafting Branch in terms of lots for the past three years are shown in the following table:—

Year	Cost of Office Branch excluding supervision	No. of Lots.			On 29th Zulhijjah.			Average effective strength	
		Computed	Plan drawn	Titles prepared Ex. Re draft.	Awaiting Computation.	Awaiting Plan.	Awaiting Sett.	Computers	Others
	$ c.								
1348	47,406.43	8059	6739	5803	7665	2953	2238	16	51
1347	43,695.78	5007	5319	5032	6037	1633	2285	15	51
1346	44,298.74	4765	5809	4772	3716	1960	2050	16	50

169. 6,098 grants in duplicate and 85 reserve certificates were forwarded to the Land Office.

170. The following work in connection with preliminary demarcation was carried out by the Office Staff in the Districts:—

> 77,740 lots were plotted on preliminary plans. 8,592 tracings were prepared for departmental use and sale and 568 Surat Kechil (provisional Grant) were prepared.

Other work such as town designs, descriptions and plans of Town and Sanitary Board areas was carried out as usual.

171. The Superintendent of Surveys anticipates that arrears of work should be wiped off in eight years. Demarcation, which was necessary in order to get approximate plans for revenue purposes, is tending to disappear, the provisional title (Surat Kechil) is being discontinued, and there will be no intermediate stage between the approved application (Surat Akuan) and final title.

172. Departmental examinations set for the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements Survey Departments were adopted for the first time for Kedah and papers were marked by examiners from the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements Survey Departments. The results were disappointing, but efforts are being made by means of classes of instruction to obtain better examination results in future.

173. Topographical survey was continued and made good progress. It is anticipated that field work should be finished on the present programme in October, 1930.

XI—LABOUR.

174. During 1348, 4,930 assisted Indian immigrants arrived in Kedah, 2,637 adult males, 1,377 adult females and 916 minors. The totals for 1347 were 3,872 adults and 710 minors, and for 1346, 7,857 adults and 1,745 minors.

175. The total number of labourers employed in Kedah as on 30th June, 1930 (3rd Safar, 1349) was 49,671, a decrease as compared with the previous year of 765. The numbers, according to races, were Southern Indians 34,009, Malays and Javanese 9,732, Chinese 5,785 and others 145.

Southern Indians decreased by 427, Malays and Javanese by 190 and other races by 194, whilst Chinese increased by 46. The ratio of adult male Indian labourers to adult female Indian labourers was 1.95 to 1 at the end of 1348, as compared with 2.02 to 1 at the end of 1347.

176. The minimum wages paid by Government Departments were 50 cents for men and 40 cents for women. These rates have been adopted by nearly all the large estates. Licences to recruit have been refused to estates not offering these rates.

177. There was practically no change in the cost of living during the year. Most estates obtain their own rice and supply their labourers at a uniform price--from 40 cents to 45 cents a gantang (gallon).

178. There were 118 estate and 29 village toddy shops open during the year.

179. The death rate was 8.32 per mille as compared with 12.57 in the previous year. Among Indian labourers the rates were 11.17 and 17.08 respectively.

180. 491 complaints were received, of which 216 were for non-payment of wages on due date, and 105 referred to separations of families. Eleven prosecutions for offences against the Labour Laws were undertaken by the Department. Six civil suits were instituted in the name of labourers for recovery of wages due. Twenty nine orders were issued under the Labour Code.

181. 233 visits and 50 special visits to estates were made by the Protector of Labour and Labour Inspector.

182. There were 84 Tamil Vernacular Schools on estates compared with 70 in 1347.

183. All labour in Kedah is free, labourers arrive in the State free of debt and are all at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving a month's notice.

184. There was no labour legislation during the year. The labour law is similar to that obtaining in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

185. The expenditure of the Department was $15,607.

CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

186. Eight societies were registered and five exempted from registration during the year.

187. There were two prosecutions under the Societies Enactment. Four persons were convicted in one prosecution and sentenced to 7 months rigorous imprisonment. On the completion of their sentences they were banished. In the second case there was one conviction. There were no other manifestations of secret society activity.

188. Excluding those made under the Labour Code, the following enquiries were made by the Department.

(*a*) Under the Women and Girls Enactment	8
(*b*) Complaints regarding domestic matters, maintenance and custody of children	156
(*c*) Miscellaneous	65
Total ..	229

189. Enquiries under the Labour Code totalled 107. Two hundred and forty three labourers claimed wages amounting to $15,151.19. The sum of $5,335.22 was recovered through this Department, and 18 claims amounting to $3,846.36 were sent to Court for enforcement. The balance of $5,969.61 represents claims dismissed or irrecoverable.

190. In all 46 women and girls were admitted to the Home during the year. In practically every instance the detention was temporary pending enquiries. Seven remained in the Home at the end of the year. Six security bonds were executed under section 9 of the Women and Girls Enactment. Sixty one Chinese female immigrants were listed to this Department from Penang, and their cases were enquired into. All the brothels in the State were closed during the course of the year. This led to a certain amount of prostitution in Lodging Houses, but no cases of young girls being employed in this way could be discovered.

191. The Protector of Chinese officiated as Registrar of Schools under the 1347 Enactment. Twenty five schools and sixty six teachers were registered during the year. The registration of many schools had to be postponed owing to adverse reports on their premises by the Health Office.

192. The Protector of Chinese continued to act as Administrator of several Chinese estates. Two of these were finally disposed of during the year.

193. As a whole the year was uneventful and, in spite of the trade depression, there was very little unemployment among Chinese labourers.

XII—MISCELLANEOUS.

SANITARY BOARDS.

194. The three main Sanitary Boards in Kedah are the Kota Star, the Kuala Muda and the Kulim District Boards, each of which has jurisdiction over several outlying village areas. There are also smaller Boards in the other Districts. All the Boards have unofficial representation.

195. The revenue of the Kota Star, Kuala Muda and Kulim Boards was $71,332, $64,560 and $44,591 respectively compared with $64,556, $57,628 and $41,289 in 1347.

The corresponding figures for expenditure were $55,932, $38,544 and $26,320 for 1348 against $56,244 $32,370 and $29,355 in 1347.

196. Owing to the continued trade depression there was little progress in the building of new shop houses, but in Kulim 17 shop houses and in Kuala Ketil 7 shop houses were built.

197. The villages of Changloon and Kodiang in Kubang Pasu District were declared Sanitary Board areas during the year, and the villages of Pulai and Tawar in Baling District were declared controlled building areas. Schemes for extending the Alor Star and Sungei Patani Sanitary Board areas and bringing the villages of Junun and Pendang in Kota Star District under Sanitary Board control were under consideration at the end of the year.

198. The Baling water supply was completed, and the installation of water supply in private houses was allowed as from the end of the year.

199. In Alor Star the year was marked by one of the worst droughts ever experienced in Kedah, and as a result the need of sufficient water supply was greatly felt. As mentioned elsewhere in this Report, steps were taken to remedy the situation, and work has now commenced to ensure a sufficient water supply in the future.

200. Anti-malarial work was carried out in the principal towns in the State, and showed satisfactory results. At Kulim some very useful clearing and filling work was done in the Tebuan valley under the direct supervision of the District Officer, and an excellent site was opened up for Clerks' quarters.

CO-OPERATION.

201. The number of registered societies remained the same as in the previous year, 17 rural credit societies and one Thrift and Loan Society. There were in addition eight rural credit and six Thrift and Loan Societies not yet registered.

202. The accounts were audited up to the end of 1929 by the Registrar and Assistant Registrar. The Thrift and Loan Societies were visited and reported on by an official of the Federated Malay States Co-operative Department.

203. The Survey Department Thrift and Loan Society (registered) with 134 members and a subscribed capital of $15,215 issued 98 loans aggregating $21,890 during the year, and at the end of 1929 a total of $11,277 was outstanding. The seventeen registered Rural Credit Societies with a total membership of 976 shewed a subscribed capital of $26,555 and an issue of 668 loans aggregating $36,980 with a total amount of overdue instalments of $1,071. This result of the year's work may be said to be satisfactory and is due in a great measure to the tact and energy of the Registrar.

204. Great efforts were made by the Registrar and his staff to check extravagance in respect of feasts and wedding celebrations, and good results have been obtained particularly in the rural credit societies of Merbok and Rantau Panjang in Central Kedah. Prizes have been offered for the best kept kampong by one society and a weekly fair has been conducted by another society. Co-operative buying on a small scale has also been instituted in several societies with considerable profit to the members.

205. The Director of Co-operation paid a visit to Sungei Patani and delivered a lecture to members of the Kedah Planters' Association on the subject of Co-operative Societies for the Tamil labour force on estates. But up to the present no societies have been instituted except for Malays.

206. The staff of the Department consisted of a Registrar and an Assistant Registrar and a Co-operative officer who joined the Department towards the close of the year.

STATE COUNCIL AND LEGISLATION.

207. Forty four meetings of the State Council were held during the year at which, in addition to the ordinary work of administration, the following Enactments were passed:—

1. The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment).
2. The Public Billiard Saloons (Amendment) Enactment.
3. The Deleterious Drugs Enactment.
4. The Pensions (Amendment) Enactment.
5. The Legal Tender Enactment.
6. The Chandu (Amendment) Enactment.
7. The Health Board (Amendment) Enactment.
8. The Titular Roman Catholic Bishop of Malacca Incorporation Enactment.
9. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Enactment.
10. The Auctioneers Enactment.
11. The Societies (Amendment) Enactment.
12. The Pensions (Amendment No. 2) Enactment.
13. The Railways (Amendment) Enactment.
14. The Sanitary Board (Amendment) Enactment.
15. The Poisons Enactment.
16. The Printing Presses Enactment.
17. The Fire (Prevention and Extinction) Enactment.
18. The Statistics Enactment.
19. The Courts (Amendment) Enactment.
20. The Telegraphs Enactment.
21. The Stamp (Amendment) Enactment.
22. The Post Office Enactment.
23. The Seditious Documents Enactment.

Of the above Enactments, all came into force during the year except Nos. 10, 21, 22 and 23.

208. Rules, regulations etc. under the following Enactments were passed:—

The Registration of Dogs Enactment, 1334.
The Forest Enactment, 1345.
The Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases (Animals) Enactment, 1343.

The Customs Enactment, 1343.
The Rubber Supervision Enactment, 1346.
The Fees Enactment, 1340.
The Court Fees Enactment, 1335.
The Chandu Enactment, 1347.
The Criminal Procedure Code, 1336.
The Prisons Enactment, 1346.
The Motor Cars Enactment, 1343.
The Waters Enactment, 1343.
The Entertainments Enactment, 1343.
The Auctioneers Enactment, 1348.
The Arms Enactment, 1342.
The Stamp Enactment, 1347.
The Excise Enactment, 1344.
The Post Office Enactment, 1333.
The Government Savings Bank Enactment, 1335.
The Land Enactment, 1332.
The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1348.
The Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Enactment, 1335.
The Sanitary Board Enactment, 1334.
The Mining Enactment, 1347.
The Courts Enactment, 1339.
The Common Gaming Houses Enactment, 1337.
The Inventions Enactment, 1332.
The Pensions Enactment, 1333.
The Health Board Enactment, 1346.
The Sharaiah Courts Enactment, 1347.
The Poisons Enactment, 1348.
The Labour Code, 1345.

PRINTING.

209. All Government printing work in Malay and English is now carried out by the Department, and it was found possible to introduce a bimonthly issue of the Government Gazette.

210. The expenditure amounted to $52,825 and the revenue to $4,800.

GENERAL.

211. The Registration of Foreign Companies Enactment came into force on 7th August, 1929, and altogether 64 Companies had registered by the end of the year.

212. The year will be remembered for the worst drought which has been experienced within living memory. The Alor Star town water supply ran very short at the end of January, 1930, and a temporary supply was provided by pumping from the river, chlorinating and delivering into the main as described elsewhere. Water was delivered by Government lorry to certain places in Kota Star and Kuala Muda districts for several months, where the wells had dried up.

213. His Excellency Mr. John Scott, paid an unofficial visit to Alor Star on 8th January, 1930.

214. On 26th April, 1930, His Excellency Sir Cecil Clementi paid his first official visit to Kedah and inspected the Alor Star Hospital, the Gaol and the Government English School. After spending two days in Alor Star, His Excellency went on via Perlis to Langkawi, and inspected the Islands.

215. The thanks of the Government are due to all Unofficials who have assisted the State as Members of the various Boards and Committees.

216. Mr. T. W. Clayton officiated as British Adviser throughout the year.

T. W. CLAYTON,
British Adviser, Kedah.

Alor Star, 27th October, 1930.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 29th Zulhijjah, 1348 (28th May, 1930).

Liabilities.	$	Assets.	$
Deposits	715,407	Cash	261,622
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	5,539,421	Advances	27,487
Investments Depreciation Reserve ...	130,000	Cash-in-transit	32,315
Excess of Assets over Liabilities ...	5,564,777	Imprests	19,332
		Investments	5,340,792
		Loans	42,189
		Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	5,539,421
		Suspense Account	686,447
TOTAL ...	11,949,605	TOTAL ...	11,949,605

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Revenue for each year from A.H. 1344 to 1348 (A.D. 1926 to 1930).

Heads of Revenue.	A. H. 1344 (A. D. 1926)	A. H. 1345 (A. D. 1927)	A. H. 1346 (A. D. 1928)	A. H. 1347 (A. D. 1929)	A. H. 1348 (A. D. 1930)
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Marine	28,157	31,679	32,719	37,979	38,616
2. Customs	3,787,061	3,279,108	2,604,423	2,058,146	1,880,195
3. Opium Monopoly	2,441,088	2,632,863	2,156,255	1,877,561	1,706,982
4. Farms and Licences	356,400	432,541	467,096	453,356	515,687
5. Court Fees etc....	168,419	158,255	212,432	142,456	149,781
6. Police	30,543	27,800	24,889	19,286	20,451
7. Education	12,242	12,042	14,608	15,626	15,802
8. Veterinary	3,860	4,008	4,207	9,081	10,669
9. Reimbursements	76,388	155,342	144,101	181,443	116,520
10. Posts and Telegraphs	103,520	151,607	126,071	128,099	134,682
11. Lands	972,802	857,322	847,725	846,486	882,798
12. Forests	102,586	135,614	118,078	104,383	84,828
13. Mines	9,977	6,796	4,898	5,861	4,660
14. Interest	359,672	291,076	371,765	384,549	402,384
15. Sanitary Boards	249,930	282,915	280,136	278,118	373,041
16. Miscellaneous	61,063	82,829	57,825	81,403	80,673
17. Land Sales	415,779	446,722	255,279	262,743	168,932
Total ...	9,179,487	8,988,429	7,722,507	6,886,576	6,586,701

Heads of Service.	A. H. 1344 (A. D. 1926)	A. H. 1345 (A. D. 1927)	A. H. 1346 (A. D. 1928)	A. H. 1347 (A. D. 1929)	A. H. 1348 (A. D. 1930)
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Ruling House Allowances, Pensions, etc. ...	256,103	288,127	360,146	326,113	384,264
2. H. H. The Sultan's Office	139,816	139,898	143,545	144,556	144,422
3. State Council	130,312	139,807	139,345	119,858	94,449
4. Kedah Civil Service	...	...	...	...	233,037
5. Agricultural	15,746	17,321	18,754	18,499	22,707
6. Audit	50,754	49,935	50,409	31,269	18,372
7. Chinese Protectorate	15,845	17,757	17,901	17,250	16,242
8. Clerical Service	...	...	...	556,222	597,967
9. Co-Operative Societies Department ...	...	...	9,653	8,831	5,048
10. Courts	154,155	156,600	161,813	144,640	89,090
11. District Offices	182,404	186,846	194,427	146,117	94,258
12. Education	282,524	304,364	336,305	358,540	403,190
13. Forests	53,922	62,083	59,071	47,651	50,592
14. Labour	16,695	21,784	17,484	15,318	15,607
15. Lands	263,869	277,225	280,206	198,643	144,458
16. Marine	29,130	34,637	34,751	29,286	24,998
17. Medical and Health	348,372	389,020	438,949	490,646	484,961
18. Mines	9,610	8,853	8,953	6,958	6,629
19. Miscellaneous	275,003	371,608	686,706	749,857	405,726
20. Monopolies and Customs	181,532	215,081	225,822	144,569	136,742
21. Mosques	8,771	9,515	9,748	9,975	10,100
22. Police	464,471	482,842	500,376	492,085	490,934
23. Posts and Telegraphs	150,406	163,606	366,229	213,233	159,288
24. Printing	61,859	61,698	60,685	76,404	52,825
25. Prisons and Vagrants' Camp	101,360	123,756	121,512	103,698	103,584
26. Sanitary Boards	122,458	139,030	148,533	136,215	147,904
27. Surveys	344,358	406,998	400,128	370,232	392,461
28. Treasury	41,036	42,921	46,007	15,695	15,461
29. Veterinary	29,301	30,124	35,927	32,281	32,508
30. Public Works Department	238,800	456,261	358,377	380,245	347,648
31. Public Works Recurrent	745,202	852,897	831,761	823,556	821,675
32. Public Works Extraordinary	767,404	938,427	1,271,815	1,036,649	990,152
TOTAL	5,481,218	6,396,507	7,335,338	7,245,091	6,937,299

APPENDIX D.

List of Securities.

	SECURITY.	Actual Cost.	Latest available Market Price.	Market Value.	Redemption Value.
		$		$	$
1.	Singapore 4½% Municipal Loan, 1947	71,863	par	84,545	85,545
2.	Singapore 4% Municipal Loan, 1963	314,475	92½	387,852	419,300
3.	S. S. & F. M. S. 5% Victory Loan, 1934	2,296,824	104½	2,408,725	2,305,000
4.	West Australia 5% Inscribed Stock, 1975	429,795	92¼	396,487	428,571
5.	British 4½% Conversion Loan, 1944	844,236	100¼	865,713	857,142
6.	Kenya 4½% Scrip, 1950	328,509	95	328,509	342,857
7.	London County 4½% Stock, 1985	328,294	97	332,571	342,857
8.	Nigeria 4% Stock, 1963	156,442	87	153,986	177,000
9.	New South Wales 4% Stock, 1932	120,086	96	123,428	157,130
10.	Queensland 3½% Stock, 1930	59,913	100	62,006	62,006
11.	South Australia 4% Stock, 1936	31,588	94	32,230	34,300
12.	Treasury Bonds 4½% 1934	155,836	par	155,836	155,836
13.	British Guiana 5% Stock, 1969	85,502	103	88,300	85,714
14.	* Ceylon Govt. 5% Loan, 1970	42,429	...	42,428	42,857
15.	* Nigeria 5% Stock, 1960	75,000	...	75,000	75,000
16.	4½% Fixed Deposits	2,904,675	par	2,904,675	2,904,675
17.	British 3½% Conversion Loan	639,249	78¾	675,000	857,143
18.	New Zealand 4½% Inscribed Stock	1,670,059	97	1,662,871	1,714,300
19.	* 3% Local Loans, 1912	325,438	62⅜	325,438	519,643
	TOTAL ...	10,880,213		11,105,606	11,565,876

APPENDIX E.

Statistics of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kedah for the year 1348.

Year.		Approximate number of articles passing through the post (Registers and Parcels excluded)	Number of Registered Articles.		Number of Parcels.		Number of Insured Articles (Parcels and Letters.)			
			Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Value.	Despatched.	Value.
A. H.	A. D.							$ c.		$ c.
1344	1926	2,540,642	52,920	52,693	14,744	5,088	660	59,588 39	412	40,606 95
1345	1927	3,184,974	62,651	59,140	16,833	5,889	774	80,183 82	511	57,253 43
1346	1928	3,276,169	65,117	65,494	17,072	5,707	743	58,562 41	512	54,788 21
1347	1929	3,605,290	67,065	64,714	17,652	5,512	815	63,104 62	674	62,285 97
1348	1930	3,708,913	71,472	69,768	18,579	5,790	834	69,521 97	671	74,460 30

Year.		Amount of Money Order and Postal Order Transactions.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Approximate Number of Telegrams.			Telegraph and Telephone Wires.		
				Personal Emoluments.	Annually Recurrent	Special Expenditure.	Received.	Despatched.	Transmitted.	Line Mileage	Wire Mileage.	Number of Telephones.
A. H.	A. D.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.						
1344	1926	535,789 06	103,520 59	109,839 26	19,827 20	20,685 02	55,991	44,551	58,903	460	1,700	517
1345	1927	720,549 61	151,606 54	113,131 47	20,117 44	30,337 76	52,715	43,524	52,559	490	1,810	555
1346	1928	747,706 51	126,071 25	117,636 99	20,539 39	228,125 92	48,126	44,421	42,952	510	1,930	561
1347	1929	690,950 06	128,098 78	74,713 15	23,145 05	115,362 58	54,340	52,650	67,288	515	1,960	593
1348	1930	1,041,814 22	*134,681 65	+ 77,901 40	26,064 45	× 55,322 36	49,426	45,266	67,717	...	...	574

* Excludes $9,800.32 as Revenue debit and $6,846.40 as Police Revenue.

\+ Rebuilding Trunk Telephone alone amounted to $30,128.81

× Does not include $75,568.31 being Personal Emoluments of the Civil and Clerical Services.

APPENDIX F.

Return of cases tried in the Courts during the year 1348.

	CRIMINAL CASES.				CIVIL CASES.				CRIMINAL APPEALS.				CIVIL APPEALS.			
	No. of Cases from 1347	No. of Cases instituted.	No. of Cases disposed of	No. of Cases pending at end of 1348	No. of Cases from 1347	No. of Cases instituted	No. of Cases disposed of	No. of Cases pending at end of 1348	No. of Appeals from 1347	No. of Appeals in 1348	No. of Appeals disposed of	No. of Appeals pending at end of 1348	No. of Appeals from 1347	No. of Appeals in 1348	No of Appeals disposed of	No. of Appeals pending at end of 1348
HIGH COURT.																
First Division... ...	3	9	12	...	2	15	13	4	2	25	21	6	23	89	85	27
Second Division ...	5	82	83	4	62	423	422	63	2	97	97	2	13	191	195	9
MAGISTRATES' COURTS.																
Alor Star	22	1637	1635	24	109	1143	1165	87								
Langgar	7	142	144	5	1	38	24	15								
Kota Sarang Semut ...	3	234	229	8	8	40	33	15								
Pendang	73	99	170	2	6	31	29	8								
DISTRICT AND POLICE COURTS.																
Kubang Pasu	4	728	728	4	7	239	238	8								
Padang Trap	12	189	176	25	6	36	42	...								
Langkawi	1	97	96	2	4	63	62	5								
Yen	5	273	270	8	13	95	94	14								
Kota Kuala Muda ...	2	63	59	6	6	38	42	2								
Semiling	1	35	22	14	2	6	7	1								
Sungei Patani ...	34	918	909	43	89	422	445	66								
Gurun	6	213	218	1	...	24	22	2								
Baling	6	326	332	...	3	65	67	1								
Kuala Ketil	4	154	158	...	1	38	38	1								
Sik	4	118	119	3	6	14	20	...								
Kulim	11	882	874	19	51	433	463	21								
Padang Serai ...	4	103	101	3	2	64	64	2								
Bandar Bharu ...	9	292	288	13	9	292	288	13								
Serdang	4	23	27	...	...	30	28	2								
TOTAL ...	220	6617	6653	184	387	3549	3606	330	4	122	118	8	36	280	280	36

APPENDIX G.

Capital Account.

DISTRICT.	No. of Bdgs. on 1-1-48.	Estimated Value as on 1-1-48.		Additions in New Buildings 1348.			Additions to existing Buildings 1348.		Deductions in 1348.			Total No. & Value of Bdgs. as on 29-12-48.		
				No.	Value.				No.	Value.		No.	Value.	
		$	c.		$	c.	$	c.		$	c.		$	c.
North Kedah ...	510	2,895,512	70	49	510,524	66	68,417	95	8	5,050	00	551	3,469,405	31
Central Kedah ...	266	1,213,218	75	14	60,378	18	25,577	28	1	1,852	72	279	1,297,321	49
South Kedah ...	356	1,297,283	47	21	73,328	57	18,324	32	1	600	00	376	1,388,336	36
TOTALS ...	1,132	5,406,014	92	84	644,231	41	112,319	55	10	7,502	72	1,206	6,155,063	16

Maintenance Account.

DISTRICT.	Value of Buildings.		Current Repairs.		Minor Works Maintenance.		Painting.		Total.		Percentage.
	$	c.	$	c.	$	c.	$	c.	$	c.	
North Kedah ...	2,895,512	70	33,478	31	3,945	90	12,923	31	50,347	52	1·74%
Central Kedah ...	1,213,218	75	15,392	27	...	...	8,738	13	24,130	40	1·86%
South Kedah ...	1,297,283	47	14,834	27	4,367	81	9,310	67	28,512	75	2·19%
TOTALS ...	5,406,014	92	63,704	85	8,313	71	30,972	11	102,990	67	1·9%

STATE OF PERLIS.

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STATE OF PERLIS.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR A. H. 1348 (9th JUNE, 1929 TO 28th MAY, 1930).

PREFATORY NOTE.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

Perlis is a small State, about 316 square miles in area lying between the 6th and 7th parallels of North latitude on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula. The coast line which runs north-west and south-east is approximately 13 miles in length. On the west the State is bounded by a range of mountains running north and south which separate it from the Siamese Province of Setul.

On the east the boundary is with the Siamese Province of Nakon Sridhammaraj and the Malay State of Kedah. On the South it is bounded by the State of Kedah. Padang Besar on the main trunk line to Bangkok is the frontier railway station between Siam and Malaya.

The coastal plain, which is suitable for rice growing, extends inland for a distance of about 14 miles. A striking feature of the landscape are the isolated limestone hills which rise abruptly from the plain, and in one of these, at Chuping, there is a remarkably large cave which is much visited.

The Perlis River is the only river of any size in the State and this is navigable by small craft as far as the town of Kangar.

HISTORICAL.

Perlis was made a separate State by the Siamese in about 1841 A.D. when an Arab named Syed Hussin, whose father, Syed Harun, had previously acquired the status of a local chief, was made Raja.

The present Raja, Syed Alwi bin Almerhum Syed Safi, is the fourth who held that position under the suzerainty of Siam. A European Adviser was appointed from Bangkok in 1905 at the request of the Raja to aid him in putting the State's finances in order and remained until 15th July 1909, when, in consequence of a treaty concluded between Great Britain and Siam, whereby the suzerainty of Siam was exchanged for that of Great Britain, the duties were handed over to a British Adviser.

Mr. Meadows Frost, Malayan Civil Service, was the first to act in the new appointment.

On 28th April, 1930, a treaty was signed which defined the friendly relations between His Britannic Majesty and His Highness the Raja of Perlis. By this treaty His Highness agreed to the State of Perlis continuing under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who shall exercise the rights of suzerainty, and also to accept a British Adviser.

CLIMATE.

The State is subject to the influence of both the North-East Monsoon, lasting from November to March, and the South-West Monsoon, between July and September.

The average annual rainfall at Kangar is about 83 inches. The higest recorded annual rainfall was 106.3 inches in 1913 and the lowest 65.6 inches in 1926.

The normal wet season is from August to November, with September as the wettest month of the year, but May is usually a wet month also. There is a definite dry period from about the middle of December to the end of February.

The shade temperature at Kangar varies between a mean maximum of about 89° and a mean minimum of 73° It occasionally rises to 96° and has been known to fall to 64°.

About the end of December and the beginning of January the climate can be delightfully cool and pleasant.

POPULATION.

The population at the Census of 1921, was 40,087 including 34,165 Malays, 3,602 Chinese, 811 Indians and 1,344 Siamese. The population is now estimated to be about 45,000 of whom some 40,000 are Malays. There are 4 Europeans living in the State.

LANGUAGE.

The language of the country is Malay, and the official language is written in the Arabic script. A number of the Malay words used are peculiar to Perlis and the neighbouring State of Kedah.

CURRENCY.

The currency is that of the Straits Settlements. The unit is the silver dollar which is divided into 100 cents. The value of the dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Malay, English and Chinese weights and measures are used.

One pikul (100 katis)	=	133⅓ lbs.
One kati	=	16 tahils.
One kuncha (10 naleh)	=	160 gantangs
One gantang	=	one gallon.
One relong	=	.711 acre.

I—GENERAL.

During the year under review the effects of the general trade depression consequent on the low prices of tin and rubber became more and more noticeable in the State, and there was a considerable decline in the public revenues.

Unfortunately this depression coincided with a serious failure of the padi harvest, and the harvesting of about twenty-five per cent only of the normal crop caused a further diminution in revenue receipts.

Owing to the padi harvests in the previous two years having been poor it became necessary during 1348 for the Government to provide relief work for destitute Malays in certain districts, a step which is unprecedented in the history of the State. The failure of the 1348 harvest will certainly entail further assistance of this nature.

The State however was able to pay off the last instalment of the public debt and to show a surplus of assets over liabilities at the end of the year amounting to approximately $390,500.

Much depends upon the next padi harvest, but a return to normal conditions will be handicapped so long as the tin market is in its present depressed condition.

The outstanding political event of the year was the signing of a Treaty which defined the friendly relations between His Britannic Majesty and the Raja of Perlis. The ceremony, which took place in the Balai at Arau, was dignified and impressive. The documents were signed by His Excellency the High Commissioner and His Highness the Raja with a gold pen which was afterwards presented to His Excellency; and the text of the completed Treaty was read aloud to the people from the steps of the Balai.

II—FINANCE.

The revenue for the year 1348 amounted to $487,436 as compared with $583,329 in 1347 and an estimate of $581,890 for 1348.

The decrease of $95,893 compared with the previous year is chiefly due to diminished receipts from Chandu Sales, Customs Duties and Land Rents.

The Expenditure for the year amounted to $573,738 as against an estimate of $598,031. This represents a "saving" of nearly $24,300, but in view of the fact that a special payment of $20,000 (not included in the printed estimates) was made to His Highness the Raja on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession, the actual "saving" on the items of expenditure in the 1348 printed estimates was nearly $44,300. This "saving" was mainly due to the postponement of certain public works, but economies were also effected in many departments.

The deficit on the year's working (i.e. the excess of expenditure over revenue) was $86,302, but, apart from two items of special expenditure which will not recur viz. $50,000 repayment of loan to the Federated Malay States and $20,000 to His Highness the Raja already mentioned, the deficit between the ordinary revenue and expenditure in the year under review would not have exceeded $17,000.

The Revenue and Expenditure during the past 6 years is shown below:—

A.H.	Revenue	Expenditure
	$	$
1343	470,616	441,825
1344	594,098	565,071
1345	614,665	630,768
1346	645,114	622,928
1347	583,329	584,085
1348	487,436	573,738

The Revenue in 1327 (1909 A.D.), the first year of British Administration, was $102,552.

Details of the revenue and expenditure for the last three years are given in Appendices A and B.

A Comparative Statement of Expenditure for the last four years is appended below:—

Heads of Expenditure	1345	1346	1347	1348
	$	$	$	$
Ruling House Allowances and Pensions	16,353	16,110	18,036	19,931
Personal Emoluments ...	200,988	216,043	230,795	242,916
Other Charges, Annually Recurrent	169,716	199,864	198,783	183,659
Public Works, Special Services	163,865	108,122	40,183	36,068
Repayment of Loan ...	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Special Expenditure (other than above) ...	29,846	32,789	46,288	41,164
TOTAL ...	630,768	622,928	584,085	573,738

The higher expenditure in 1345 and 1346 was largely due to the installation of the water supply for Kangar and Arau.

The expenditure each year has included a sum of $50,000 paid in reduction of the debt to the Government of the Federated Malay States. The final repayment of the debt was made during the year under review and there is now no Public Debt.

The surplus of Assets over Liabilities at the end of the year amounted to $390,501.

A Statement of Assets and Liabilities at the end of the two years 1347 and 1348 is given in Appendix C.

Investments amounting to $277,000 which consist of the Straits Settlements Government Securities and Singapore and Penang Municipal Debentures are entered at face value. During the year Straits Settlements 5½% loan to the value of $57,000 was redeemed, and in part exchange the Perlis Government was allotted $49,000 in 4¾% Penang Municipal Debentures.

The Adviser performed the duties of State Auditor.

III—PRODUCTION.

AGRICULTURE.

Rice—Perlis produces sufficient rice for its own needs and is able to export on an average about 100,000 pikuls of padi (unhusked grain) and 15,000 pikuls of rice annually. Owing to a poor harvest in 1347 and to the failure of the harvest in 1348, consequent on an exceptional drought. only 16,059 pikuls of padi and 6,146 pikuls of rice were exported during the year under review.

The area of land alienated for wet padi planting in the State is about 39,300 acres.

The average yield on the richer soil nearer the sea coast is about 450 gantangs to an acre, but on the poorer sandy soils it falls to about 270 gantangs to an acre

The phosphate deposits in the limestone hills are a valuable manure for the rice fields but the present use of this manure is rather haphazard. It is ordinarily applied to the fields once every three years. On the poorer soils it is said to have the effect of increasing the crop by 30 per cent or more.

There is no doubt that with seed selection the present low yields can be increased, and padi test stations are being established in which selected varieties from Krian district in Perak will be tested against certain of the local strains. During the last padi season a Malay youth was sent to the padi test station at Titi Serong in Krian for training as a Padi Inspector, and for the first time some of the penghulus visited the test station to see the various strains just before harvesting. It is hoped that the Inspector of Lands & Agriculture and this Padi Inspector will form the nucleus of a local Agricultural Department.

Most of the rice lands are at present largely dependent on direct rainfall, but some are irrigated by damming up small streams, and investigations are being made with a view to effecting some improvements in irrigation so that the crops will be less influenced than they are at present by the vagaries of the rainfall during the normal wet season. Unfortunately there are no large rivers in Perlis and the small streams are liable to dry up quickly in a period of drought. A search is being made to find suitable sites for storage reservoirs which would provide sufficient water for the nurseries in the months of June and July when long dry spells are frequently met with.

Of the 39,300 acres of alienated padi land about 38,000 acres are reported to have been planted with wet padi during the year under review.

The padi crop harvested at the end of the year (1928-1929 season) was extremely poor and in many localities the harvest was a total failure owing to an exceptional drought. It is estimated that only 1,450,000 gantangs were harvested as compared with 5,851,200 gantangs in 1347, 5,434,000 gantangs in 1346 and 9,656,000 gantangs in 1345.

Rubber:—The area of mature rubber trees in the State is comparatively very small, but a fair number of Malay holdings have been planted up in the last few years. The total area under rubber is about 5,000 acres, but only six estates exceed 100 acres each in area. The amount of rubber exported from the State during the year was 5,213 pikuls as against 4,257 pikuls in 1347 and 4,119 pikuls in 1346.

Miscellaneous Crops:—Tapioca, coconuts and arecanuts are planted on a small scale. The following quantities were exported during the last three years:—

	1346	1347	1348
Tapioca (pikuls)	5,921	13,641	7,868
Copra (pikuls)	2,454	3,199	2,964
Arecanuts (pikuls)	528	522	1,134

In the Government Fruit Tree Nursery at Kangar, Grape Fruit, Orange and various Malay fruit trees yielded very well during the year.

Live Stock:—A census of live stock was taken during the year and shows a considerable increase in the number of buffaloes and cattle since the previous census five years ago. The figures for the census in 1343 and that in 1348 are as follows:—

	1343	1348
Buffaloes	2,335	3,338
Cattle	10,225	11,169
Goats	No record	1,474
Pigs	No record	1,281

Poultry:— A large number of ducks are reared by Chinese, especially at the villages of Kuala Perlis and Kuala Sanglang on the coast. Nearly four million fowls' and ducks' eggs were exported during the year: most of them are sent to Penang. The number of fowls and ducks exported in 1348 was 115,752.

FORESTRY.

There is at present no organised Forest Department. The issue of passes for removal of timber and jungle produce is carried out by the police.

The total revenue collected during the year from the issue of removal passes was $1,329, while the total royalty collected by way of export duty on timber and jungle produce amounted to $841.

The jungle produce exported included rattans, attaps, honey and beeswax.

There is comparatively little forest in the State containing timber of much economic value, but an area of about 40 square miles has been reserved from alienation on the Eastern frontier pending investigation.

A feature of the State is the swampy forest on the coastal plain, now reduced in area to under 10 square miles, which consists almost entirely of trees known as "Glam" (a species of *Melaleuca*). The timber is used chiefly for firewood while Malays in the neighbourhood use the bark for roofing their temporary houses.

This forest land, after clearing and cultivation, becomes very fertile land for wet rice planting.

FISHERIES.

The State has a sea coast of about 13 miles in length but the waters off the coast are fairly shallow. During 1928 the catches of fish were very disappointing and only 1,959 pikuls of salt water fish were exported out of the State as compared with 3,937 pikuls exported in 1347. The bulk of this was sent in a dried state to Penang.

In addition to the above 339 pikuls of dried prawns and 25 pikuls of prawn refuse, the latter being used for manure, were exported during 1348. Crabs are also caught for export.

Fresh water fish to the amount of 630 pikuls was exported to Penang against 1,547 pikuls exported during the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to the exceptional drought throughout the State.

MINING.

Tin ore is mined in the north-west corner of the State. The total area of mining land held under mining titles at the end of the year was 2,823 acres. With the exception of 210 acres the whole of this area has been alienated for cave mining in the limestone hills or " Wangs " as they are known locally. The total amount of tin-ore exported during the year was 9,325 pikuls as compared with 9,367 pikuls in 1347 and 9,234 pikuls in 1346.

Unfortunately the price of tin-ore fell from $100 at the beginning of the year to $71 per pikul at the close of the year.

The output of ore is very dependent on the weather as the underground streams are quickly flooded by heavy rains. In the wet season very little mining is possible in the hills.

The detrital ore worked in the caves has been lodged there by the irregular and, in some cases, subterranean water-courses. It also occurs in residual deposits on the top of the hills. Near Kaki Bukit village there is a large hollow in the hills called Wang Tangga, inside which are Malay habitations and a stream that flows out through a hole in the limestone wall to Kaki Bukit. Along the course of the stream is alluvium containing tin ore some of which is cemented by iron oxide and some, as elsewhere in the Perlis tin-field, by calcite. Galena is found in the limestone and there are most probably non-detrital tin deposits in the limestone also. Mr. J. B. Scrivenor, Director Geological Survey, F.M.S., is of the opinion that the granite, of which Bukit China is an outcrop, must be the ultimate source of the tin worked in Perlis.

IV—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

Trade:—Figures are available only regarding the import and export of dutiable articles.

Comparative figures for 1347 and 1348 are given below in respect of the various dutiable articles imported into the State.

Articles	1347	1348
Tobacco (pikuls)	562	554
Cigars (lbs)	692	479
Cigarettes (lbs)	29,648	26,020
European Spirits (gallons)	1,821	1,569
Chinese Spirits (gallons)	2,404	2,169
Beer, Cider etc. (gallons)	3,519	2,592
Kerosene oil (gallons)	84,772	82,896
Petrol (gallons)	86,660	67,116

The bulk of the articles imported into the State come from Penang, either by rail or road through Kedah or by sea direct in junks.

The quantity of the principal articles exported from the State is given below:—

Articles	1347	1348
Padi (pikuls)	89,106	16,059
Rice (pikuls)	18,902	6,146
Rubber (pikuls)	4,257	5,213
Copra (pikuls)	3,199	2,964
Arecanuts (pikuls)	522	1,134
Tapioca (pikuls)	13,641	7,868
Tin-ore (pikuls)	9,367	9,325
Phosphates (tons)	422	560
Fish (pikuls)	5,710	2,973
Poultry (head)	124,712	115,752
Eggs	4,057,349	3,717,420
Buffaloes and Cattle (head)	34	419
Goats (head)	161	242
Hides and Horns (pikuls)	251	225

Other exports include tiles, bricks, ataps and honey.

Customs:— The total revenue from Customs duties was $181,656 as against $228,660 in 1347 and $248,337 in 1346.

The principal items were:—

	1347	1348
	$	$
Import duty on liquor	33,395	29,875
do. petroleum	7,672	7,500
do. tobacco	52,953	48,754
Export duty on eggs	4,057	3,717
do. fish	7,757	4,185
do. padi and rice	27,959	6,497
do. poultry	12,471	11,575
do. rubber	6,491	3,314
do. tin-ore	72,669	62,530

The decreased Customs receipts were largely due to a general decline in trade and a fall in the price of tin and rubber, but the very big drop in export duty on padi and rice was solely due to a poor harvest.

The only change made in Customs duties during the year was the addition of an import duty on matches of $1 per 10,000 matches.

Chandu:— The amount of Chandu (prepared opium) sold during the year was 14,729 tahils as against 16,776 tahils in 1347 and 20,435 tahils in 1346. The decrease is largely the result of a general trade depression and it would appear that the average Chinese chandu smoker is able to give up or curtail his opium habit in really hard times.

A new Chandu Enactment was passed during the year which amended the law so as to fulfil the obligations entered into by the Geneva Agreement of 1925.

Rules for the registration of chandu consumers were also passed but these only came into effect at the beginning of 1349.

There are six Government retail shops and two Government Smoking Saloons. A third smoking saloon was opened at Sanglang for the benefit of the numerous Chinese in the district, but owing to the trade depression very little use was made of the saloon and it has since been closed.

V—COMMUNICATIONS.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department is maintained by the Kedah Government which also controls the telephone system.

There is a Post and Telegraph Office at Kangar where the following business was transacted during the last 3 years.

	1346	1347	1348
Letters	88,335	92,729	101,725
Registered Articles	3,816	3,806	3,801
Parcels	1,435	840	1,069
Telegrams	4,173	3,913	3,614

Money Orders and Postal Orders to the value of $28,137 were handled at the Kangar Post Office as compared with Orders to the value of $29,937 in 1347.

At the end of the year the Savings Bank included 41 separate accounts with a total amount of $750 on deposit.

At Padang Besar Railway Station, on the Siamese frontier, the following business was dealt with:—

	1346	1347	1348
Letters	34,762	39,897	41,548
Registered Articles	1,708	1,955	2,738
Parcels	55	52	39

ROADS.

There are 36½ miles of metalled roads and 26½ miles of gravelled roads and paths in the State which are upkept by the Public Works Department. The amount spent during the year on the upkeep of roads, streets and bridges, including asphalting, was $40,822 as compared with a total of $48,353 in the previous year

The policy of asphalting the main roads in the State was continued.

A mile and a half of road formation was constructed between Utan Aji and Kayang School and this will eventually form part of the direct route from Kangar to the sea coast at Sanglang.

A laterite path to Abi was practically completed at the end of the year.

RAILWAYS.

The Federated Malay States Railway main line from Penang to Siam runs through Perlis from the south to Padang Besar in the north, and passes through Arau where His Highness the Raja lives. Kangar, the Capital of the State, is situated 6 miles by road from Arau railway station.

SHIPPING.

The chief ports are at Kangar, about 5 miles up the Perlis river, and Kuala Sanglang on the sea coast. There are also Customs Stations on the coast at Kuala Perlis and Sungei Bharu.

Junks from Penang are able to go up as far as Kangar during spring tides.

The number of junks entering ports in the States decreased from 266 in 1347 to 172 during the year under review, and the tonnage from 6,612 to 4,899.

Small motor boats run fairly frequently to the Kedah River and to Setul in Siam.

V—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

COURTS.

There are four Courts constituted in the State.

The Court of the Raja-in-Council hears appeals from the Senior Court.

The Senior Court consists of a Malay Judge sitting together with the Adviser. In any proceeding the decision of the Court is the decision agreed upon by the two members thereof and if they are unable to agree, the proceeding is referred for decision to the Court of the Raja.

The Senior Court has original criminal jurisdiction but no original civil jurisdiction. It has also appellate jurisdiction in all criminal and civil matters.

The Junior Court consists of a Malay Magistrate and has original civil jurisdiction. In its criminal jurisdiction it has power in certain cases to inflict a fine not exceeding $250 and any sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one year.

The Sheriah Court consists of the Chief Kathi or the Assistant Kathi and has jurisdiction in matters relating to the Muhammadan religion.

The work done in the Courts during the year under review is tabulated hereunder:—

CRIMINAL COURTS.

	Cases from 1347.	Instituted in 1348.	Disposed of in 1348.	Pending at end of 1348.
Appeal Court ...	1	16	15	2
Senior Court ...	...	18	18	...
Junior Court ...	8	295	289	14
Sheriah Court ...	3	42	40	5

CIVIL COURTS.

	Cases from 1347.	Instituted in 1348.	Disposed of in 1348.	Pending at end of 1348.
Senior Court (Appeal)	1	21	21	1
Junior Court ...	27	527	527	27
Sheriah Court ...	4	66	65	5

There were five Criminal Appeals and one Civil Appeal to the Court of the Raja-in-Council. One Criminal Appeal was allowed and the other Appeals were dismissed.

One Criminal Case was referred to the Court of the Raja-in-Council, as the two members of the Senior Court were unable to agree and resulted in the accused being acquitted.

Thirty one Administration suits were disposed of during the year.

POLICE.

The police force is in charge of a Malay Officer who is styled Chief of Police. With few exceptions the whole Force is Malay.

There are seven police stations in the State.

The health of the force was good during the year except at Kaki Bukit village.

Discipline was fair. Two constables were dismissed for carrying out their duties in an unsatisfactory manner.

The Police Department, in addition to its ordinary work, is responsible also for the issue of gun licences, registration of vehicles, testing of weights and measures and licensing of dogs.

The number of firearms registered in 1348 was 562 which was practically the same figure as in 1347.

The number of motor vehicles registered in 1348 was as follows:—

Motor cars	79
Motor lorries	15
Motor cycles	5

The total revenue collected by the Department amounted to $7,084 as compared with $5,538 in the previous year, the increase being due to the raising of licence fees for motor vehicles.

The total expenditure of the Department, including the cost of the forest and veterinary subordinates who are under the Chief of Police, was $41,783 as against $41,567 in 1347.

Crime:— The total number of reports made to the police was 438 as against 258 recorded in the report books at the various police stations in 1347. In the latter year it was not customary to enter certain cases of a trivial nature in the report books, such cases being entered straight into the Charge book.

There were two reports of murder received during the year, both in the vicinity of the mining village of Kaki Bukit. One of the victims was a male Chinese whose death was probably connected with the activities of a Secret Society, and the other was a Chinese woman who was stabbed in her sleep by an unknown assailant. Lengthy investigations were made but in neither case was it possible to ascertain who were the actual offenders.

Apart from the above there were comparatively few cases of serious crime. Among such cases brought into Court were one of attempted murder, two of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, two of robbery, three of house-breaking and two of forgery.

The number of reports of thefts received in 1348 was 121 as compared with 105 reports in 1347 and 115 in 1346.

Cattle stealing still persists and 28 cases of such thefts were reported as against 24 in the previous year. In 22 of the cases reported in 1348 the owners either recovered their animals soon afterwards without the aid of the police or else found the slaughtered carcases. In no case were the police able to trace the offenders although with the help of the Siamese authorities two persons were arrested and tried in Siam for receiving stolen animals.

One reason which explains the survival of this form of crime and the difficulty in detecting the actual offenders is the undoubted fact that in many cases the owner of a stolen animal is given an opportunity, through associates of the thief, to redeem his property. The owner almost invariably redeems the animal but refuses to give the police any information as to how he regained possession of it.

PRISONS.

There is one Prison in the State and this is situated at Kangar.

The Adviser is Superintendent of Prisons and is assisted by a Gaoler. The staff consisted at the end of the year of three Sikh N.C.O's and four Sikh and eleven Malay Warders.

There were 47 prisoners remaining at the end of the previous year. One hundred and one were admitted during 1348, five of whom were women.

One prisoner escaped from custody when under treatment at the hospital. Forty five prisoners remained in the prison at the end of the year.

Discipline was much improved both amongst the warders and the prisoners.

The health of the prisoners continued to be satisfactory and was better than in the previous year.

The prisoners are employed inside the Gaol in rice milling, carpentry, basketry and the making of licence plates and boards.

In addition to the above, a considerable amount of extramural work is performed such as grass cutting, scavenging and drain cleaning.

During the year 18,480 gantangs of padi were milled and sold for $3,514, and articles manufactured in the Prison to the value of $2,094 were also sold. The sales of rice and manufactures both showed a decrease compared with the sales in the previous year owing to a smaller demand.

The prison garden proved its use and provided vegetables to the value of $141 for prison consumption.

The total expenditure of the Department was $17,589 (including the cost of padi and materials for manufactures) as compared with $18,186 expended in 1347.

By courtesy of the District Superintendent of Prisons, Kinta, the Gaoler was able to visit the prison at Batu Gajah in Perak and obtain suggestions for the improvement of prison administration in Perlis.

VII—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department is under the charge of a European Assistant Engineer seconded from the Federated Malay States. The State Engineer, Kedah and another Kedah Officer gave valuable advice on irrigation and other important matters and paid monthly visits to the State. The average labour force of the Department was 183 and their health was generally good.

The total expenditure of the Department was $122,456, of which $14,264 was in respect of Personal Emoluments.

Several items of Special Services in the Estimates were postponed owing to the need for economy.

Buildings and Miscellaneous Works:— There are 166 Government buildings in the State which were upkept during the year at a cost of $7,500. Schools and Teachers Quarters were completed at Arau, Kuala Perlis, Sanglang, Kampong Salang, Simpang Ampat and Paya. The first three were commenced in 1347 and all, with the exception of the Girls' School at Paya, were built to replace existing buildings of an old type.

A new permanent Kitchen building was constructed at Kangar Hospital and the old Kitchen converted into attendants' quarters.

Wells were constructed at the Schools at Simpang Ampat, Utan Aji and Abi.

Certain alterations were made to the Government Offices at Kangar which permitted a much needed extension of the Land Office. The Sheriah Court building at Arau was re-roofed with light Siamese tiles.

Roads, Streets and Bridges:— Particulars regarding the roads in the State are given in Part V. The main street in Kangar town was asphalted and a road and concrete drainage system was constructed round the market.

A road leading from the Market was improved by the laying of concrete drains and the planting of an avenue of shade trees (*Peltophorum Ferrugineum*).

A ferro-concrete bridge was constructed at the 14¾ mile Kaki Bukit road.

Most of the wooden bridges on the metalled roads in the State have now been replaced by reinforced concrete bridges or culverts.

Irrigation and Drainage:— The coastal plain on which the rice is grown may be roughly divided by the Arau—Kangar road into a northern area consisting of sandy soils watered by streams none of which unfortunately are of any considerable size, and a southern area of clayey and swampy land without any natural streams at all. In wet years very little irrigation is needed anywhere, but in periods of prolonged drought, such as were experienced in the year under review, the absence of water in the small streams and the drying up of the swampy ground makes irrigation almost an impossibility. A serious attempt however is being made to tackle the problem of irrigation and a survey of the levels in the southern area was commenced in 1348. In the northern area gauge readings of the streams were taken and a search made for possible impounding reservoirs in the upper reaches.

The frequent flooding at high tides of the site of the school and playground at Kuala Perlis was overcome by the construction of bunds and a water gate.

Fifty one miles of rivers and canals were kept clean during the year. The total cost of maintenance of waterways and irrigation works during the year was $6,638.

Waterworks:— The Kangar and Arau water supply was completed in the year 1346 (November,1927) at a total cost of a little over $227,700 which is a large sum for this State. A sum of $4,444 was spent on the maintenance of it in 1348 as against $5,594 expended in the previous year. The supply is obtained from a spring at the foot of some limestone hills, the underground streams and caverns of which form a natural reservoir. The supply is ordinarily more than sufficient to meet a demand of about 95,000 gallons a day, but the consumption had to be seriously restricted for 4 months during the severe drought in the early part of 1930.

The Drought:— The water supply was first restricted on January 1st and by January 20th the discharge of the spring had dropped to 55,800 gallons per day. At the beginning of February the discharge fell to 19,600 gallons per day, and remained steady at that figure for about 6 weeks. In the middle of March there was a sudden rise to 55,800 gallons per day owing to a few days rain and then the discharge fell to only 9,000 gallons a day. Rain fell during April which caused fluctuations of the discharge, but the restriction of the supply could not be lifted entirely until the end of that month.

In ordinary seasons very little rain is expected between the middle of December and the end of February but the drought experienced in the early part of 1930 was quite abnormal and followed a year in which the rainfall had been considerably below the average. The annual rainfall recorded at the Headworks in 1927, 1928 and 1929 was 102, 77 and 61 inches respectively, so that the failure of the water supply in the first four months of 1930 is not surprising.

During the drought a search was made throughout the State for other sources of water supply, but practically all the streams and most of the wells had dried up. The remarkable spring from which the Jerneh river rises continued however to give nearly a million gallons a day and the flow from a swamp known as Paya Kerchut never dropped below 380,000 gallons a day.

VIII—PUBLIC HEALTH.

A General Hospital is maintained by Government at Kangar with ward accommodation for 60 patients. The hospital is in charge of an Assistant Surgeon.

The State Surgeon, Kedah paid monthly visits to the Hospital in addition to advising on matters of importance concerning public health.

Regular fortnightly visits were made to outlying localities by a travelling dispensary which did most useful work and was much appreciated by the rural population.

In future, statistics of public health are to be prepared according to the English Calendar and the following details are therefore for 7 months only viz:— the period 1st Moharram to 29th Rejab, 1349 (9th June—31st December, 1929).

The number of indoor cases treated during this period was 642. There were 36 deaths, being a percentage of 5.61 to the total treated as compared with 5.16 in 1347. Excluding 14 deaths which occurred within 48 hours of admission, the death rate was 3.43.

The daily average number of in-patients was 48.74.

There was an increase in the number of cases admitted for lung complaints other than Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and a slight fall in the number of cases admitted for Malaria, Ankylostomiasis, Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Ulcers.

Out-door patients during the period of 7 months was 8,378 of whom 2,091 were Malays 623 Chinese and 584 Indians.

Neosalvarsan injections numbered 2,065, of which 1,873 were for yaws and 192 for other conditions.

The almost magical disappearance of the skin eruptions due to yaws after, frequently, only one injection has so appealed to the Malays that some of them come to the dispensary in the hope that an injection will drive away any ache or pain. Unfortunately they have not the patience to continue the treatment for yaws after the visible eruptions have disappeared and so prevent a permanent cure from being effected.

Although a special ward has been set apart in the hospital for Malays, they still show considerable reluctance to being admitted as in-patients. A welcome feature is the gradual increase in the number of Chinese and Indian maternity cases which come to the hospital.

Mental cases were transferred to the Central Mental Hospital at Tanjong Rambutan in Perak, and there were 17 Perlis patients at that institution at the end of the period under review. There were two Perlis patients in the Leper Asylum at Pulau Jerejak near Penang.

Vital Statistics:— The annual birth rate based on 728 births during the first 7 months of 1348 was 26.45 per mille and the annual death rate based on 452 deaths in the same period was 16.39 per mille. The figures for the year 1347 were 28.03 and 16.35 per mille respectively.

The infantile death rate has decreased from 136.08 per mille in 1345 to 90.55 in the first 7 months of 1348.

Malaria is responsible for the largest proportion of the total deaths in the State. Respiratory diseases and infantile convulsions come next in the mortality scale.

Veterinary:—There was no observed case of rabies and no cattle epidemic in the State during the year.

Meteorological:— The general climate is described in the Prefatory Note. The year under review was marked by two exceptionally dry periods, the first during July and August, 1929, and the second from October, 1929 to January, 1930. The total rainfall at Kangar during the year 1929 was 70.42 inches as compared with an average of 83.53 inches for the previous 20 years.

The highest shade temperature during 1929 was 96° and the lowest 64°. Towards the end of the dry season in February and March, 1930 exceptionally high temperatures were recorded and on February 22nd the shade temperature reached a maximum of 99°.

Abstracts of Meteorological observations are given in Appendices D, E and F.

IX—EDUCATION.

At the end of the year there were 19 Malay Boys' Schools with an average enrolment at each of 96 pupils. A new school was opened at Padang Siding which is in one of the least developed mukims on the Siamese border. On the opening day the first pupils included ten who could speak only Siamese.

The number of Malay Girls' Schools was increased to four by the opening of a new school at Paya. The four girls' schools have an average enrolment at each of 76 pupils.

Progress in education in this small almost wholly agricultural country is dependent on the training of the staff and the selection of a curriculum including something of agriculture and co-operative principles which will prepare the pupils for an increasingly intelligent agricultural life. Two students are being sent each year for training to the Sultan Idris College at Tanjong Malim where amongst other subjects they are given a 3 years course in Botany, Gardening, Basketry and Physical Training. At present only two of the male teachers in the State are trained.

There is a greater difficulty in training female teachers for the girls' schools, but, through the good offices of the Director of Education, S.S. and F.M.S., the present teachers have derived considerable help and encouragement from Miss Purdom, the Lady Supervisor of Malay Girls' Schools in the Colony and the Federated Malay States, who visited the State in July, 1929. In January 1930 one of the teachers was able to have three months training under a Domestic Science Mistress in Perak, and a domestic science class has since been started in Perlis.

Basketry is now taught in all schools and school gardens have been started in most places. Arrangements have been made for certain of the schools in rice growing localities to have padi test plots of their own with a view to encouraging a more scientific interest generally in the staple agricultural product of the State.

Organised games are now taught in the schools and, with very few exceptions, where the surrounding land is waterlogged, the schools have all been provided with football grounds.

Five boys are studying in English Schools at Penang at Government expense.

The total expenditure of the Department amounted to $43,542 as against $39,648 in 1347.

The Kuan Yik School for Chinese at Kangar is maintained by the Chinese community and has an enrolment of 112 pupils. In addition there are six other private Chinese Schools with a total enrolment of 175 boys and girls.

X—LANDS AND SURVEY.

LAND AND MINES.

Agricultural land is now alienated under titles known as Small Grants which may be held in perpetuity on payment of an annual rent. There are however still in existence a large number of old Grants for land which were issued without any accurate demarcation of the boundaries. As demarcation with prismatic compass proceeds these old Grants are being exchanged for Small Grants. In addition a large number of holdings have been occupied for many years on a form of temporary occupation licence, no premium having been paid for the land. Efforts are being made to induce those who wish to occupy the land permanently to put in applications for permanent titles. It will be seen that land administration is in a transition stage. The existing Land laws are contained in several primitive Enactments and are far from complete. It is hoped that it may be possible to introduce a consolidated Land Enactment in the near future.

The total area of agricultural land alienated at the end of the year was 56,329 acres and the rent rolls show a total annual rental of $48,039. The above does not include land held under Temporary occupation licences on which $6,697 was collected in 1348.

There are large arrears of rent due and though a big reduction from about $18,000 to $13,392 was made in 1347, the failure of the padi harvest prevented any further reduction being made in 1348 and, instead, arrears at the end of the year unavoidably increased to $16,425.

The total Land Revenue amounted to $67,611 as compared with $77,733 in 1347.

During the year 518 acres were alienated for padi planting, 109 acres for rubber planting and 139 acres for orchards and general cultivation.

SURVEY.

The Department is under the supervision of the Superintendent of Surveys, Kedah, and the Assistant Superintendent, North Kedah. All office work is done by the Kedah Survey Office.

The total number of agricultural holdings demarcated at the end of the year was 25,670, but of these about 7,400 lots have not yet been settled by the Land Office.

For Land Office purposes the mukim divisions of the State have been subdivided into small areas known as Lengkongans, each of which contain about 12 small holdings.

A special underground survey was carried out during the year to fix accurately the position of the boundary between certain mining lands. The position of the boundary was disputed by the owners of the adjacent lands owing to the discovery of a rich deposit of tin-ore in an underground stream which crossed this boundary

The total expenditure of the Department for 1348 was $16,813.

XI—LABOUR.

Conditions of labour are governed by the Labour Code, 1345 under which the Controller of Labour, Malaya is Controller of Labour for the State.

The Protector of Labour, Kedah has been appointed Deputy Controller of Labour, Perlis.

The interpretation of the term "Health Officer" in the Labour Code was amended to enable the State Surgeon, Kedah to be appointed Health Officer, Perlis for the purpose of the Code and to carry out the routine inspection of Estates.

About 266 South Indian labourers are employed on rubber estates and about 130 are employed by the Government in the Public Works Department.

The labour employed on the tin mines at Kaki Bukit is almost entirely Chinese.

XII—MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE COUNCIL.

During the year under review the State Council met on 36 occasions, His Highness the Raja presiding at every meeting. The following four Enactments were passed:—

The Labour Code (Amendment) Enactment.
The Deleterious Drugs Enactment.
The Sheriah Courts (Amendment) Enactment.
The Chandu Enactment.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

At the end of the year under review there was one Government Servants' Thrift and Loan Society and twelve Rural Credit Societies in the State under the supervision of a Malay Officer who has been trained in the Co-operation Department in the Federated Malay States.

The Thrift and Loan Society now boasts of a membership of 269 with a total working capital of $32,742. It is being run on sound lines and there are no overdue loans.

The following table shows the growth of the Rural Credit Societies since the passing of the Co-operative Societies Enactment in 1345 (September, 1926).

Year	No. of Rural Credit Societies	No. of Members	Total Working Capital
			$
1345	1	58	678
1346	5	244	4,136
1347	8	296	7,102
1348	12	479	11,684

One of the Rural Credit Societies has been formed among the fishing community at Kuala Perlis, but the members of the other Societies are mainly agriculturists.

The main object of the Rural Credit Societies is to teach members the principles and advantages of thrift. The principles of thrift involve new ideas for Malays such as the value of money, provision for the future and last but not least a need for regulating their mode of living.

The conservative Malay will listen with all politeness to the enunciation of these principles and the advantages to be gained, but more often than not he is quite unmoved by them. This is probably because he does not fully understand and therefore refuses to believe the truth of what has been said. This is not so much the fault of the teacher but is due to the low standard of intelligence of the average peasant. Success has however been obtained in Perlis, with the help of enthusiastic supporters of the movement, by quoting passages from the Islamic scriptures and pointing out that the main principles of thrift, and all that it connotes, are in fact part of the principles of their religion.

MUNICIPAL.

There is a Sanitary Board which is responsible for the health, control of buildings and general municipal services in Kangar Town and in the villages of Arau, Padang Besar and Kaki Bukit.

The Board consists of a Chairman, the Assistant Engineer, the Assistant Surgeon, the Chief of Police and certain unofficial members for each area. The thanks of Government are again due to the unofficial members for their valuable assistance.

With the permission of the Perak Government, Mr. P. J. Williams, Town Planning Superintendent, Perak visited Perlis in November, 1929 and prepared an excellent draft Town Plan of Kangar Town which will be extremely useful as a guide to the Sanitary Board in controlling future development.

A draft Town plan of the Sanitary Board area at Arau was commenced and the lay out of a new shop house area at Padang Besar was in hand at the end of the year.

As a measure of precaution a number of hand fire extinguishers were supplied to the police in each Sanitary Board area.

GENERAL.

His Highness the Raja enjoyed good health on the whole throughout the year and celebrated his 47th birthday in the month of Jemadal-Awal (October, 1929).

The most important event of the year was the first visit of the High Commissioner, Sir Cecil Clementi to the State and the signing of the Treaty already referred to on the 28th April, 1930.

In August, 1929 His Highness the Raja, accompanied by the British Adviser, Tuan Syed Hamzah and Tuan Haji Ahmad, visited Singapore to witness the official opening of the Admiralty Floating Dock.

In October, 1929 news was received with great regret of the retirement of His Excellency Sir Hugh Clifford from the post of High Commissioner.

Armistice Day was celebrated with an official function at which His Highness the Raja was present.

In January, 1930 Mr. John Scott, as High Commissioner, paid a private visit to the State.

His Highness the Raja conferred the title of Dato' Stia Bakti on Haji Ismail, Penghulu of Abi in recognition of his long and loyal service.

Mr. I. H. N. Evans, the Acting Director of Museums, Federated Malay States paid a visit to the State in September, 1929. From a small cave high in the cliff face at Bukit Chuping, human remains, iron tools and a considerable amount of pottery—some of it cord-marked—were obtained. The artifacts are all believed to be of the Iron-Age.

Fragments of Buddhist clay votive-tablets were obtained from a cave at Bukit Berhala close to the range of hills separating the State from Setul in Siam. The tablets are of unbaked clay and pear-shaped in outline, and are deeply stamped with a circular die bearing an inscription. There is a single many armed figure of Buddhistic style on the obverse of some of the types found.

In November, 1929 two members of the staff of the Botanic Gardens, Singapore visited the State to study the limestone flora and also to investigate the vegetation on the "heath" land between Beseri and Bukit Ketri. A number of Siamese plants, not hitherto known in Perlis, were collected. The so called "gouty balsam" (*Impatiens mirabilis*) was found in abundance on the cliffs at Tebing Tinggi and at Wang Tangga. This plant has been recorded only from the limestone hills in Perlis and the Langkawi Islands. Several orchids were also collected and taken to Singapore for cultivation.

At the end of the year the Malay troop of Boy Scouts included 2 Scouters and 28 Scouts, the majority of whom belonged to the vernacular school at Kangar.

Mr. L. A. Allen, M.C.S., held the post of British Adviser throughout the year.

L. A. ALLEN,

British Adviser to the Government of Perlis.

Kangar, 1st October, 1930.

APPENDIX A.

Return of Annual Revenue collected in the years A.H. 1346, 1347 and 1348.

Headings.	A.H. 1346 (1927-28)	A.H. 1347 (1928-29)	A.H. 1348 (1929-30)
	$	$	$
Chandu	218,948	187,673	153,000
Courts	21,381	16,724	12,246
Customs	246,337	228,660	181,656
Excise	637	626	671
Forests	1,826	1,856	1,329
Harbours	3,503	3,395	3,736
Lands	85,412	77,733	67,611
Medical	1,622	1,833	2,476
Mines	4,966	4,489	3,985
Miscellaneous	27,925	28,767	28,298
Municipal	16,978	17,667	17,637
Police	6,549	5,538	7,084
Prisons	6,694	6,387	5,608
Sheriah Court	1,515	1,202	1,229
Veterinary	821	779	870
TOTAL ...	645,114	583,329	487,436

APPENDIX B.

Return of Annual Expenditure incurred in the years A.H. 1346, 1347 and 1348.

Headings.	A.H. 1346 (1927-28)	A.H. 1347 (1928-29)	A.H. 1348 (1929-30)
	$	$	$
Ruling House Allowances, Pensions etc	16,110	18,036	19,931
His Highness the Raja ...	36,583	44,522	42,670
Office Raja and Adviser ...	16,119	16,882	17,637
Audit Office	2,698	3,344	3,678
Chandu Monopoly	10,960	13,314	13,800
Co-Operative Societies... ...	3,968	5,386	5,684
Courts	15,004	15,852	18,059
Customs and Harbours ...	14,930	16,177	16,952
Education	36,272	39,648	43,542
Inspector of Lands	3,799	4,945	5,856
Lands and Mines	16,525	15,867	20,103
Medical	23,585	22,742	24,731
Miscellaneous Services ...	64,657	67,632	57,693
Mosques	4,111	4,529	4,766
Municipal	10,891	12,507	11,135
Penghulus	6,156	6,612	6,638
Police	39,159	41,567	41,783
Prisons	17,378	18,186	17,589
Sheriah Court	5,372	6,378	7,376
Surveys	18,747	16,066	16,813
Treasury	3,580	4,345	4,846
Public Works Department ...	17,924	14,982	21,091
Public Works, Annually Recurrent	80,278	84,383	65,297
Public Works, Special Services ...	108,122	40,183	36,068
Repayment of Loan to F. M. S. Government	50,000	50,000	50,000
TOTAL ...	622,928	584,085	573,738

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities at the end of two years 1347 and 1348.

Liabilities.	At the end of 1347 (8-6-29)	At the end of 1348 (28-5-30)	Assets.	At the end of 1347 (8-6-29)	At the end of 1348 (28-5-30)
	$	$		$	$
Loan repayable to F.M.S. Govt. ...	50,000	...	Cash in Treasury	49,388	23,273
Deposits	39,899	37,946	Cash at Bank	87,628	45,406
Suspense Account	...	10	Investments	295,000	277,000
Excess of Assets	426,802	390,501	Suspense Account	...	3,128
			Advances	5,405	4,315
			Loans	79,280	75,335
TOTAL ...	516,701	428,457	TOTAL ...	516,701	428,457

APPENDIX D.

Abstract of Rainfall Observations at Kangar during the years 1909–1929.

Months	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
January	3·63	2·21	...	3·20	6·27	...	.36	.09	.47	·50	1·04
February	3·82	6·02	·13	2·20	...	·55	.40	.63	1·45	.21	2·04
March	2·97	14·06	2·76	2·25	5·97	.16	5.53	3·75	15·02	2·67	3·42
April	6·23	6·64	3·60	1·25	8·11	11·67	18·75	11·60	5·34	11·21	5·07
May	5·73	12·23	10·32	8·33	7·15	9·55	5·49	9·00	10·79	5·05	10·83
June	8·00	8·42	5·84	8·53	11·93	8·41	10·99	4·23	1·60	11·14	4·43
July	7·00	3·65	6·32	5·60	21·66	18·72	6·03	15·10	13·51	4·91	6·45
August	12·40	6·61	9·10	10·08	9·68	6·91	10·64	7·07	5·58	10·83	2·96
September	21·06	10·15	8·64	6·87	9.56	16·57	8·95	5·29	8·93	8·30	14·02
October	8·62	8·24	7·08	13·99	9·44	18·61	5·94	13·55	7·18	14·38	13·13
November	7·05	10·60	9·00	4·77	6·45	10·65	13·63	10·26	6·99	8·10	15·07
December	...	2·87	6·30	4·89	10·06	4.27	1·41	6·04	5·31	2·83	4·59
Total ...	86·51	91·70	69·09	71·96	106·31	106·07	88·12	86·61	82·17	80·13	83·05

APPENDIX D—*(Contd.)*

Abstract of Rainfall Observations at Kangar during the years 1909–1929—(Contd.)

MONTHS	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Average 1909–28
January	·40	5·82	3·14	1·51	·71	1·76	·10	4·06	1·98	·39	1·86
February	5·07	·09	4·51	1·67	2·04	·90	1·31	4·03	1·43	4·99	1·93
March	·90	7·58	12·16	1·62	1·14	5·79	1·98	7·93	6·96	10·50	5·25
April	11·71	3·19	5·39	7·69	5·55	8·41	3·16	5·97	5·21	4·92	7·29
May	3·78	15·36	9·34	7·00	8·68	5·50	9·02	9·06	12·87	6·99	8·75
June	4·84	5·36	4·37	4·97	4·62	7·89	5·40	5·04	4·37	9·20	6·52
July	8·26	7·15	6·15	7·98	7·09	5·03	6·24	12·88	3·22	2·21	8·65
August	8·67	9·73	11·70	5·56	11·81	9·97	7·14	14·24	5·90	3·94	8·83
September	11·41	17·69	13·32	16·79	8·95	5·08	5·58	10·80	12·64	14·33	11·03
October	12·42	8·04	14·55	14·28	8·80	8·92	9·08	8·96	10·12	5·85	10·77
November	6·94	7·07	6·90	12·86	6·10	6·29	6·79	6·77	5·12	6·64	8·37
December	8·08	·22	5·03	5·49	1·49	3·17	9·81	1·30	2·47	·46	4·28
TOTAL ...	82·48	87·30	97·01	87·41	66·98	68·71	65·61	91·04	72·26	70·42	83·53

APPENDIX E.

Abstract of Rainfall Observations at five Stations of the State during the years 1929 and 1930 (pari).

Months.	Kangar.			Abi (Headworks).			Kaki Bukit.			Padang Besar.			Sanglang (S. Ampat)	
	Average 1909-28	1929	1930	Average 1926-28	1929	1930	Average 1917-28	1929	1930	Average 1920-28	1929	1930	1929	1930
January ...	1·86	0·39	0·01	2·19	1·50	1·70	2·93	0·68	1·68	4·05	0·60	0·51	0·50	1·15
February ...	1·93	4·99	3·37	1·58	3·77	·36	1·96	2·15	1·50	2·12	2·53	0·14	6·27	1·05
March ...	5·25	10·50	8.13	7·64	9·20	3·73	4·91	6·10	2·32	5·03	6·13	6·36	5·84	3·64
April ...	7·29	4·92	4.75	7·92	4·10	7·05	6·51	6·91	8·22	6·93	6·25	3·04	4·11	4·95
May ...	8·75	6·99	4.76	9·60	6·55	7·73	7·98	6·64	6·62	6·18	3·67	13·59	6·57	4·18
June ...	6·52	9·20	5·41	6·13	6·31	3·68	5·94	4·35	3·95	3·47	2·81	3·13	6·43	4·70
July ...	8·65	2.21	6·56	8·11	1·82	8·07	7·90	2·18	5·37	4·99	0·76	3·69	2·85	6·08
August ...	8·83	3.94	9·96	12·04	3·03	14·86	8·52	3·02	7·87	7·01	3·14	4·26	2·53	7·60
September ...	11·03	14·33	9·16	12·03	8·78	20·50	10·98	9·94	13·85	7·73	9·98	7·83	10·01	10·75
October ...	10·77	5.85	...	11·55	6·97	...	11·95	9·19	...	8·43	5·29	...	6·63	...
November ...	8·37	6.64	...	7·70	8·16	...	7·50	7·89	...	7·36	9·89	...	7·39	...
December ...	4·28	0.46	...	5·99	0·79	...	6·34	0·36	...	7·32	1·23	...	0·42	...
TOTAL ...	83·53	70·42	...	92·48	60·98	...	83·42	59·41	...	70·62	52·28	...	59·55	...

APPENDIX F.

Abstract of Thermometrical Observations at the General Hospital, Kangar during the years 1929 and 1930 (part).

MONTHS	Thermometer Mean (In Shade)			Highest recorded Shade Temperature	Lowest recorded Shade Temperature
	Maximum	Minimum	Range		
1929.					
January ...	89·6	70·2	19·4	94	64
February ...	90·8	72·6	18·2	94	70
March ...	92·1	72·1	20 0	95	69
April ...	93·0	73·3	19·7	96	71
May ...	91·3	73·9	17·4	96	72
June ...	89·2	73·3	15·9	92	72
July ...	89·9	72·8	17·1	92	70
August ...	89·4	72·6	16·8	92	70
September ...	87·7	73·3	14·4	92	72
October ...	89·0	72·6	16·4	94	69
November ...	88·4	72·4	16.0	92	70
December ...	89·4	70·3	19·1	93	66
Mean for year 1929	90·0	72·5	17·5	...	...
1930.					
January ...	92·6	71·5	21·1	96	70
February ...	95·3	72·1	23·2	99	70
March ...	95·0	73·6	21·4	98	72
April ...	94·6	74·3	20·3	98	70
May ...	91·9	74·5	17·4	97	72
June ...	90·8	73·8	17·0	98	70
July ...	89·4	74·5	14·9	92	72
August ...	89·5	73·8	15·7	94	72
September ...	88·4	74·0	14·4	94	72
October ...	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	...	...	...	...	...

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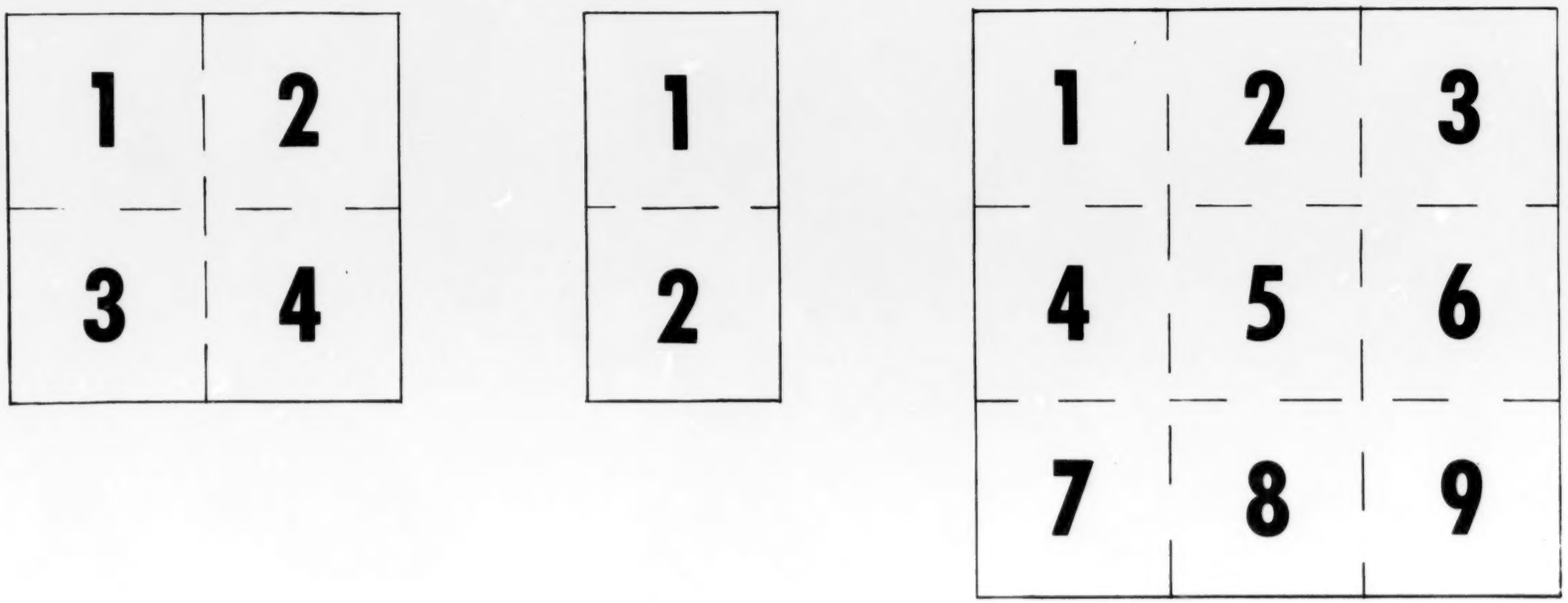

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KUBANG
PASU
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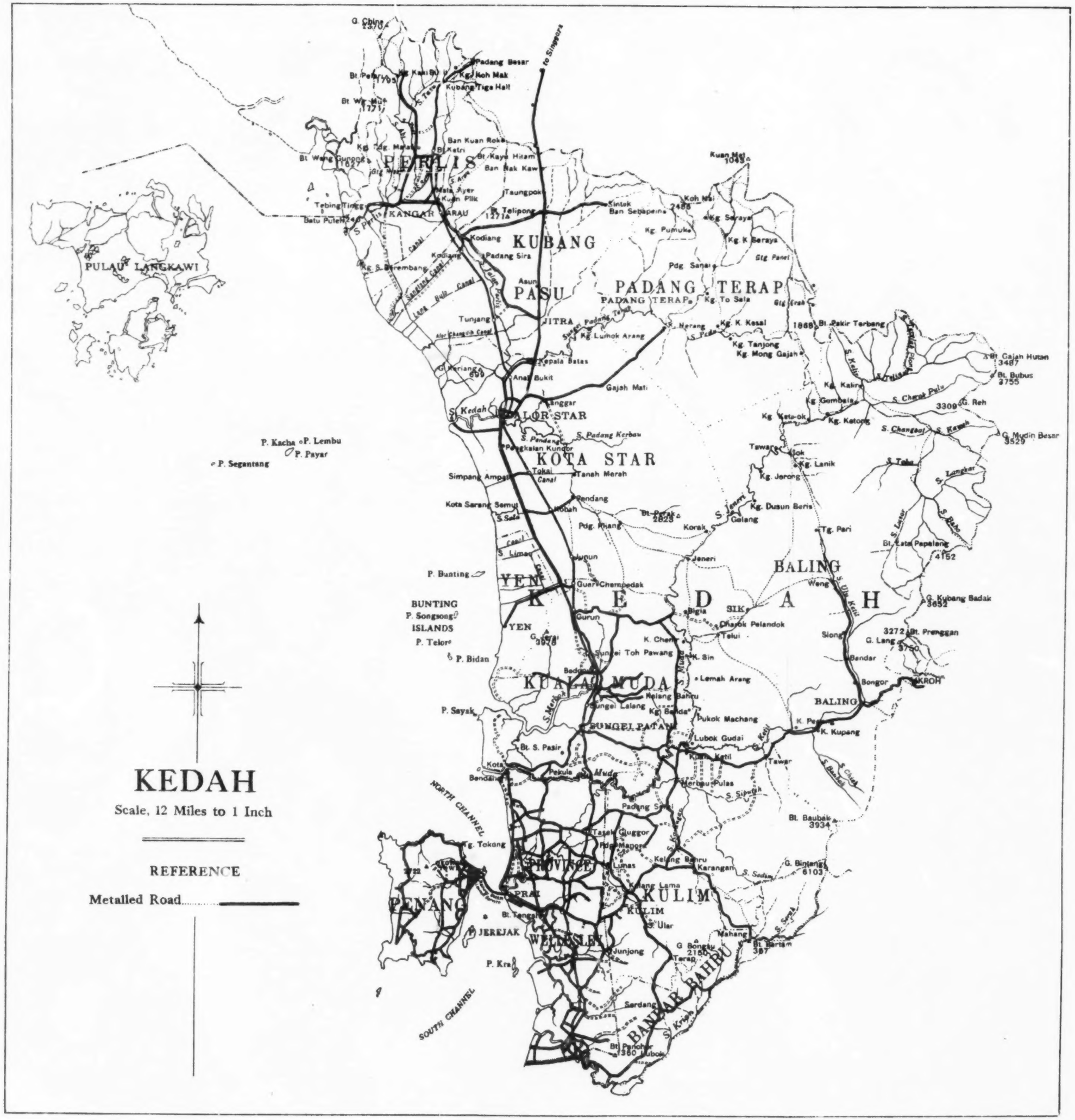

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FOR THE YEAR

A. H. 1348

(8TH JUNE, 1929 TO 27TH MAY, 1930)

BY

A. J. STURROCK
British Adviser, Trengganu

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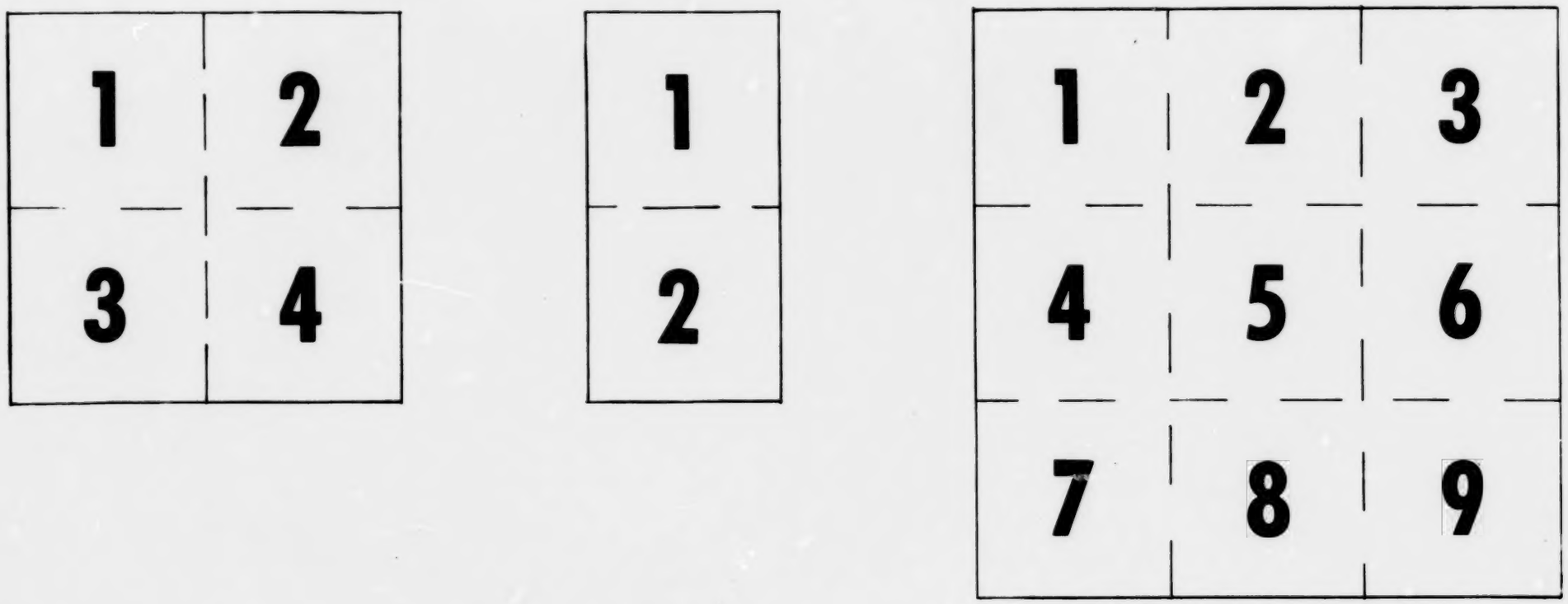

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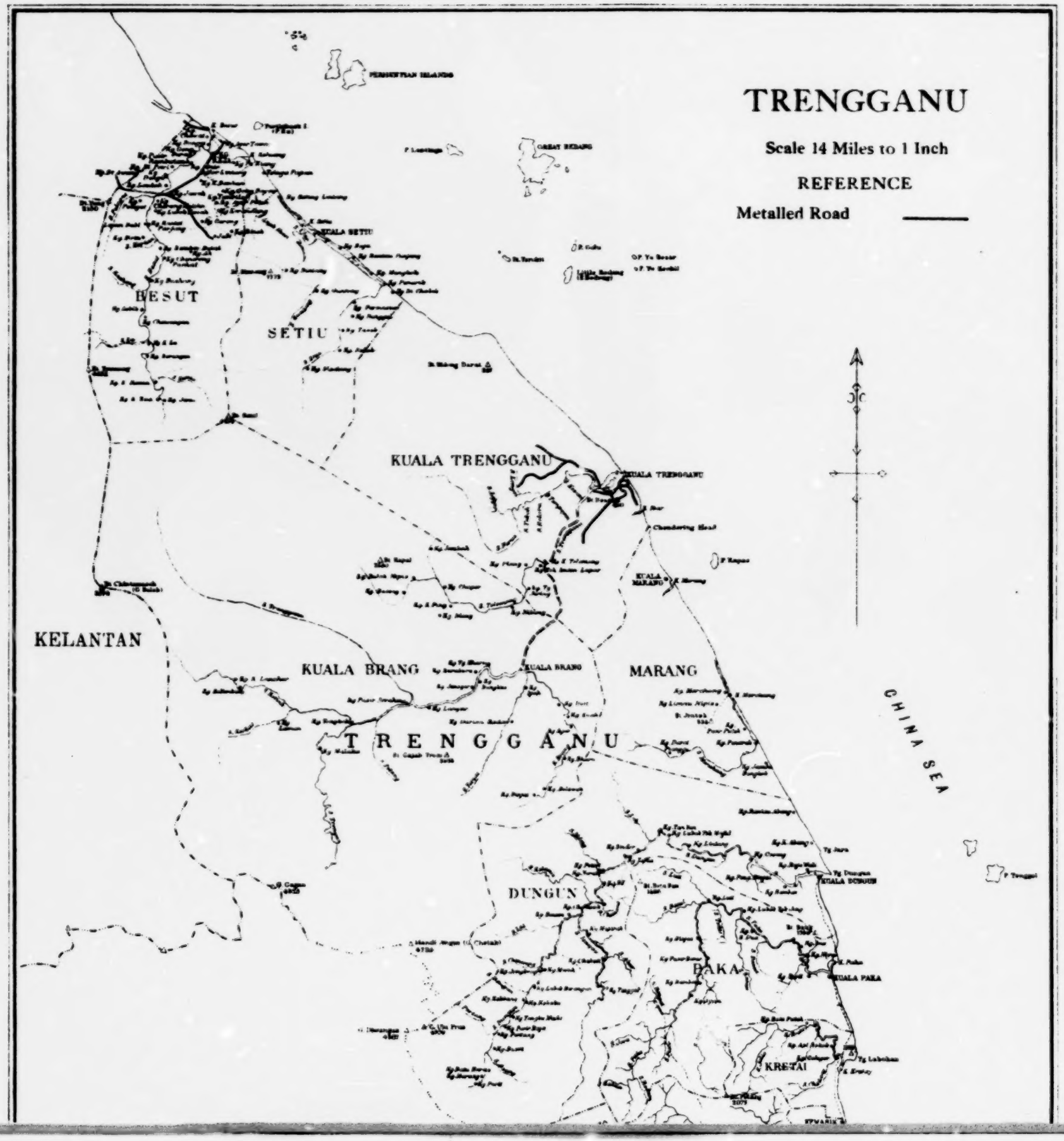

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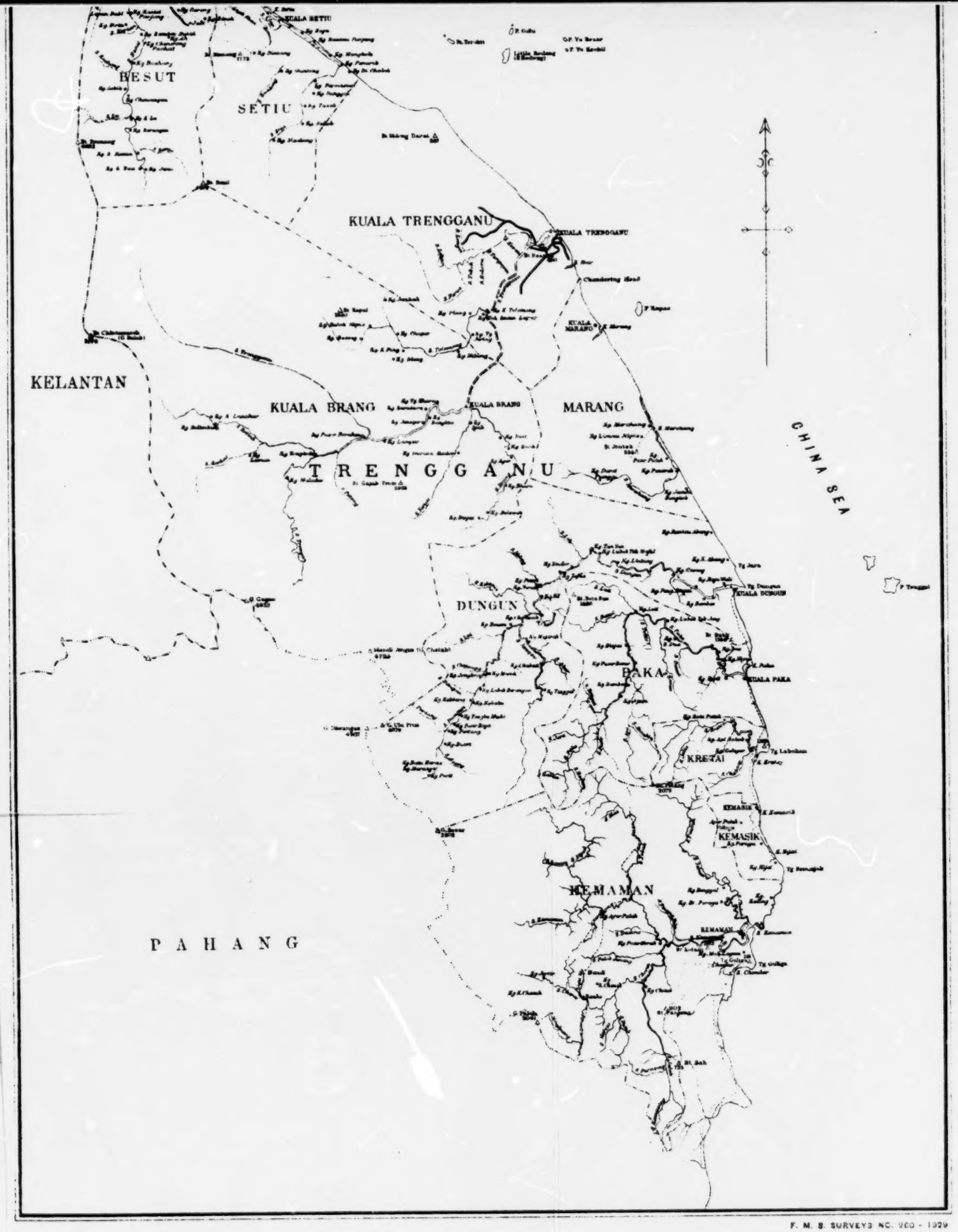

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PREFATORY NOTE

A.—GEOGRAPHICAL

Trengganu is a Malay State on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula lying between the parallels of 4° and 5°55″ North latitude and the meridians of 102°20″ and 103°30″ East longitude. It is bounded by Kelantan on the North and North-west, by Pahang on the South and South-west, and by the China Sea on the East. Its inland boundaries follow the watersheds of its biggest rivers—the Besut, Trengganu, Dungun, and Kemaman. The area of the State is now computed to be about 5,000 square miles. The length of the State is about 150 miles and its greatest breadth about 55 miles. The Western and inland half of Trengganu is mountainous and almost uninhabited. The population is concentrated on the rivers and along the coast-line. The highest peak is Gunong Batil (4,985 feet).

2. *Rivers.*—The country is divided into sixteen river-basins, all flowing into the China Sea. The Trengganu and Kemaman rivers can be entered at favourable stages of the tide by the coasting steamers. The other rivers are passable to small craft only, on account of the bar, though some of them are considerable streams.

3. *Islands.*—The Perhentian, Redang, Kapas and Tenggul Islands belong to the State. Perhentian and Redang have always been considered to offer good harbourage in all weather prior to an accident to Seabelle II in Muharram 1349 when she ran on an uncharted reef near the Perhentian Islands. Kapas offers very safe anchorage in the North-east monsoon.

4. *Minerals.*—Trengganu is possibly rich in minerals, though its wealth has not been definitely established in respect of tin. The latter seems to be mostly found in the Southern half of the State. Wolfram graphite haematite magnetite and monazite have also been found.

B.—HISTORICAL

5. The early history of Trengganu is obscure. A Chinese Buddhist monk and traveller, CHAO JU KUA, mentions it among places subject to the old Kingdom of Palembang. The "Nagarakretagama" speaks both of Trengganu and Dungun as tributary to Majapahit. The "Hikayat Hang Tuah" tells how HANG JEBAT and HANG KASTURI slew a Trengganu prince, MEGAT PANJI ALAM, on the steps of the palace of the Ruler of Pahang.

6. In 1923 a remarkable Malay inscription, dated 702 A. H. (1303 A. D.) was deciphered in Trengganu. The stone bearing it was found at Kuala Brang, a place 20 miles up stream from Kuala Trengganu. The language of the

inscription is Malay with an admixture of Sanskrit and Arabic, and the script is Arabic, a combination for which there is no parallel before the year 1468 A. D. The subject of the inscription is the Islamic law of sexual offences. It is far the earliest known record of Islam as a State religion in the Malay Peninsula, and it suggests the existence of a Muhammadan Kingdom in the upper Trengganu river a hundred years before the recorded date of the Islamic conversion of Malacca.

7. *Recent History.*—The Ruling House is descended from the BENDAHARA ABDUL HAMID of Johore, father of the non-royal BENDAHARA ABDUL JALIL, who became Sultan ABDUL JALIL SHAH of Johore in 1701. The present Ruler, Sultan SULAIMAN BADARU'L-ALAM SHAH, K.C.M.G., is twelfth of the line. Pressure from the Siamese was felt early in the 18th century, and Sultan MANSUR (1730-1792) began to send an annual tribute of Bunga Mas to the King of Siam. Later this was sent triennially, till in 1909 by treaty, Siam transferred her suzerainty to Great Britain. A British Agent with Consular powers was appointed. The Treaty was amended in 1919, and the Agent was replaced by a British Adviser, whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all matters affecting the general administration of the country and all questions other than those touching the Muhammadan religion.

C.—CLIMATE

8. The North-east Monsoon, lasting from November to March, makes a distinct meteorological change in respect of temperature, wind and rainfall. The rainfall chart shows a sharp rise in November and an abrupt fall early in the next year. The highest recorded annual rainfall on the coast is 165.5 inches: the average is about 120 inches.

The heat is tempered in the coastal regions by land and sea breezes, and the climate is pleasant and healthy.

D.—POPULATION

9. The population at the 1921 Census was 153,765, 77,115 males and 76,650 females. The division by race was:—Malays 145,523, Chinese 7,246, Indians 211, Europeans 34, and other nationalities 751. The chief division by industries was as follows:—Fishing 9,350, agriculture 48,344, mining 531, wood-working 661, manufacture of textiles 9,334.

10. I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to my predecessors for these prefatory notes, which have been adopted largely from previous annual reports.

Report on the State of Trengganu for the year 1348 A.H.

I.—Financial

A.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The revenue collected in 1348 amounted to $1,391,471 against an estimate of $1,602,220. The expenditure for the year was $1,524,706, against an estimate of $1,809,425.

The figures of revenue and expenditure for the last 6 years are as follows:—

Year		*Revenue*	*Expenditure*
$		$	$
1343	...	1,007,282	899,475
1344	...	1,302,008	1,067,878
1345	...	1,364,105	1,341,410
1346	...	1,402,150	1,542,404
1347	...	1,361,025	1,520,149
1348	...	1,391,471	1,524,706

Revenue for the year though slightly in excess of the yield for the previous year was still below the total for 1346. The depressed condition of trade which had resulted in a reduced revenue continued throughout the year. The unfortunate results were seen particularly in the reduced yield from the export duties on tin and rubber.

A comparative statement of the revenue received under the various headings for the last three years is given below:—

Heading		*1346*	*1347*	*1348*
		$	$	$
1. Farms	...	16,899	16,673	20,325
2. Marine	...	23,861	23,424	20,568
3. Chandu and Liquors	...	354,642	307,646	281,600
4. Customs	...	775,363	712,735	736,752
5. Land	...	90,463	155,271	174,702
6. Municipal	...	37,753	38,335	41,630
7. Police	...	16,030	16,531	16,072
8. Courts	...	30,126	24,679	28,832
9. Posts and Telegraphs	...	25,949	28,774	30,316
10. Miscellaneous		27,479	31,920	28,921
11. Land Sales	...	3,586	5,042	8,751

It is difficult to account satisfactorily for the continued shrinkage in the revenue derived from chandu and liquors. This is undoubtedly due in part to the slump in tin prices and consequent unemployment among Chinese mining coolies particularly in the Kemaman area. But it is doubtful if the phenomenon can be explained entirely in terms of industrial depression. It is at least possible that decreased sales of Government chandu are balanced by increased sales of chandu derived from other sources.

B.—LOAN ACCOUNT

The expenditure on Loan Account during 1348 was $477,159. Details of this expenditure are given below:—

Heading	*Allocation*	*Expenditure*
Special Public Works		
	$	$
LOAN NO. II		
Road from Bukit Payong to Kuala Brang	35,122	28,696
LOAN NO. III		
Personal Emoluments ...	55,350	46,554
Kelantan Road (Kuala Trengganu Division) ...	260,000	249,590
Kelantan Road (Besut Division)	90,000	72,447
Ayer Puteh Road ...	100,000	57,683
Bukit Payong—K. Brang Path	30,000	22,189
Total ...	570,472	477,159

II.—Police and Crime

Mr. L. L. MILLS proceeded on furlough on 24th January, 1930, corresponding to 24th Sha'aban, 1348, being relieved by Mr. E. E. H. BECK, who remained in charge of the Police for the remainder of the year under review.

Tengku Mohamed officiated as Assistant Commissioner of Police during the whole of the year.

The approved establishment on 1st Muharram 1348 was 312 and the actual strength on 30th Zulhijah 1348 was 297. The number of men enrolled in 1348 was 65 as compared with 56 of the previous years. Difficulty was experienced in the enrolment of suitable recruits owing to the low percentage of literacy in the State.

Discipline.—The number of offences recorded as having been committed by the rank and file was 472 as against 368 in 1347 and cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Of this number 5 were offences against the law of the State and were dealt with by the Court, the balance of 467 disciplinary offences being dealt with by the Commissioner. Twenty three men were dismissed in 1348 as compared with 15 in 1347.

Training.—The curriculum of training inaugurated at the Depot during 1347 has been continued during the year under review and has proved to be of the greatest value not only to the recruits but also to backward Constables and N. C. O's, who are put through an intensive "Refresher" Course lasting some months.

Arms.—During the year the Apprentice Armourer sent to Kuala Lumpur for training completed his course of instruction and returned to Trengganu.

The Armoury has been re-organised and towards the end of the year, the Armourer made a tour of inspection to the majority of the out-stations, where he examined and stripped the arms on issue. It is hoped to continue these tours at regular intervals as it is apparent that much remains to be done.

Musketry.—His Highness the Sultan gave practical evidence of his keen interest in the Force by presenting a magnificent challenge shield to be awarded annually to the N. C. O. or Constable, who obtains the highest number of points in the Trained Men's Musketry Course. It is proposed to inaugurate the competition this year (1349).

Works and Buildings.—At the close of 1348 there were 25 Police Stations classified as follows:—

5	District Headquarter Stations.
4	Sub-district Stations.
14	Minor Stations.
2	Police Posts.
25	

Revenue and Expenditure.—The revenue collected during 1348 was $17,130 compared with $16,415 in 1347. The revenue consisted mainly of fees for licensing of motor vehicles and for slaughtering passes. Two hundred and eleven motor vehicles were licensed in 1348 as compared with 192 in 1347.

Crime.—The total number of reports during 1348 was 5612 as against 5655 in 1347. Seizable offences reported were 2490 compared with 2526 in 1347.

A statement of serious offences reported is given below:—

		1348	1347	1346	1345
1.	Murder and Homicide ...	9	7	4	5
2.	Gang Robbery ...	1	—	1	—
3.	Robbery	6	9	5	3
4.	House-breaking ...	22	58	32	49
5.	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt ...	3	4	8	28
6.	Thefts (over $100) ...	37	52	66	54
7.	Thefts of cattle ...	45	50	40	42
8.	Counterfeit coins ...	1	—	2	4
9.	Counterfeit notes ...	2	1	11	15
10.	Mischief by fire ...	7	10	6	21
		133	191	175	221

These figures display particularly noteworthy decreases in house-breaking and serious thefts. Reports of cattle thefts remain more or less constant, but a number of the reports may be discounted as those of animals straying from their pasturage and subsequently recovered by their owners.

None of the cases of robbery reported in 1348 were serious.

There was a marked increase in the reports of embezzlement by Government servants but none of the amounts involved were considerable.

As in previous years close liaison was maintained with the Criminal Registry, and to this liaison and also to the systematic photographing of bad characters may be attributed in a great measure the appreciable decrease in house-breaking and serious theft.

III.—Legislation

The following enactments were passed during the year:—

(1) The Settlement Enactment
(2) The Suppression of Public Gaming Enactment
(3) The Land (Amendment) Enactment
(4) The Prevention of Crimes (Amendment) Enactment
(5) The Chandu Enactment
(6) The Stamp (Amendment) Enactment.

Five regulations (Peraturan) were issued and forty one Proclamations (Ishtihar) published during the year.

COURTS

In the administration of justice Muhammadan Law is followed. There is still no codified law of evidence or procedure. The Special Courts at Kemaman and Besut have similar powers to those of the Supreme Court. All cases between foreigners come before the Special Court, and with special sanction of Government, it is empowered to hear other cases which would otherwise be heard by the Supreme Court. This relieves litigants of the necessity of coming to Kuala Trengganu, or the Supreme Court in the alternative of having to visit the districts.

The Land Courts perform similar functions in respect of land matters which cannot be determined by the Commissioner of Lands or the Collectors. In the districts the personnel of the Land Courts was at first identical with that of the Special Courts. Now it includes the State Commissioner sitting with the Commissioner of Lands. In Kuala Trengganu it consists of the Judge of the Supreme Court sitting with the Commissioner of Lands.

A statement of the work performed by all the Courts in the State of Trengganu is given in Appendix "B".

IV.—Public Works

For the year 1348 the provision and expenditure on Public Works was:—

		Provision	*Spent*
		$	$
Revenue Account	...	306,197	211,097
Loan Account	...	570,472	477,160
Total	...	876,669	688,257

As in the previous two years the most rigid economy had to be observed, and the programme of works to be paid from revenue was of necessity cut down to the irreducible minimum.

Expenditure from the Loan Account amounted to $430,606,* as against $282,168 in 1347, and $194,454 in 1346. This expenditure is devoted entirely to road construction, and was only rendered possible by an influx of Chinese labour working on contract. On the Kelantan road 13 miles were completed during the year, and 29½ miles of road were open to traffic on 1st Muharram, 1349, as against 21 miles twelve months previously, 13¼ miles on the section Bukit Datu to Lekor, and 16¼ miles on the Besut-Kelantan section. In addition 5½ miles of road were completed except for the

* Personal Emoluments $47,091 not included

bridges, and a further 25 miles were actually under construction at the close of 1348. There remained therefore a section of only 6 miles on which no work had yet been done. Through traffic had been established between Besut and Kota Bharu, the capital of Kelantan.

On the Kuala Brang road work was started to afford relief to a distressed population, and 6 miles of earth-work were completed, making a total of 10 miles in all, 4½ miles being complete with bridges.

Work was continued on the road from Chukai (Kemaman) to Ayer Jerneh—formerly known as Ayer Puteh—and the whole of the 18½ miles of earth-work was complete at the end of the year, with bridges over 15½ miles.

Road Maintenance.—At the close of the year there were 92 miles of road in use, and the average cost of maintenance was $588 per mile. Of this total length a distance of 26 miles is lightly metalled, while 16 miles are gravelled, and the balance is earth road open to traffic only in dry weather.

A sum of $5,667 was expended on maintenance of 35½ miles of paths.

Government Buildings.—The total number of buildings at the end of 1348 was 297 of which 25 new buildings were completed during the year.

Expenditure on maintenance and repairs amounted to 15,707 which represent only 1.55% of the value of the buildings most of which are of temporary or semi-permanent type and therefore liable to decay. On these and on the ever-increasing length of earth roads a large increase of expenditure will become urgently necessary.

The Public Works Department School was continued successfully throughout the year and the pupils showed keenness.

The electric light plants at the Astana Maziah and the Hospital were maintained in good state of repair, though the latter is now too small for the requirements of the Hospital. The ice-plant was closed down in order that it should not compete with local private enterprise.

V.—Lands and Surveys

Lands and Mines

Revenue.—The gross receipts for the year amounted to $183,452, as against an estimate of $181,860, and receipts of $160,313 in 1347.

Land Sales.—Produced $5,620 as against $2,927 in 1347. Land Rents inclusive of arrears carried forward from previous years, yielded $89,168 as against $104,095 in 1347

and an estimate of $119,600 a deficiency due in general to depressed economic conditions.

Mines.—Land sales realised $3,131 as against $2,115 in 1347 and an estimate of $2,000; rents amounted to $8,916 as against $10,412 in 1347 and an estimate of $12,150 the drop in revenue being due to the steady decline in the price of tin.

Forests.—The revenue collected by the Land Offices in the lack of a Forestry Department, amounted to $16,466 as against $14,837 in 1347 and an estimate of $14,910.

Registration of Transactions shows a gratifying increase $3,713 as against $2,411 in 1347 and an estimate of $2,210, indicating the ra'ayat's growing confidence in the land registries.

Survey Fees amounted to $23,379 as against $13,177 in 1347 and an estimate of $15,250 a very considerable increase evidencing progress in land settlements.

Land Settlements.—The preliminary settlement, really a census of anciently occupied lands initiated in 1346 to facilitate the rapid compilation of rent rolls for revenue purposes, made steady progress but is still far from completion, particularly in the up-country mukims. It is estimated that a third of the work remains to be done.

The secondary stage of settlement is in great arrears, approximately 25,000 lots being settled out of an estimated total of 150,000. It is satisfactory to note that contrary to expressed fears of wholesale mis-settlement, the resettlement, of certain mukims tended largely to confirm the results of the earlier work, the percentage of error of every kind being approximately 20%.

The new 1930 map of Trengganu was published towards the end of the year.

Agricultural.—Trengganu participated in the World Agricultural Census which was held at the end of the year. In this respect, as also in the returns of rubber and coconut produce, the State is not organised as yet for the supply of accurate and reliable statistics. The cultivation of rice is in a unsatisfactory position. Large quantities of rice are imported. With extensive plains and lowlying ground eminently suitable for growing wet rice at their doors the ra'ayat generally retain their old methods of shifting cultivation in the hills, methods destructive of valuable forest and yielding a bare sufficiency to the kampong.

Mining.—There is comparatively little systematic working for tin in the State, such work as there is being mainly sporadic fossicking for pockets of ore. There was

very little prospecting during the year, receipts on account of prospecting licences totalling only $980. On the other hand there are indications of rich lodes or veins of tin ore throughout the State, but prospecting is costly. At the time of writing last year's hope of discovering one such lode has been realised.

Iron.—The Japanese Company's (Ishihara Sangyo Kaiun Goshi Kaisha) iron and manganiferous ore mine at Machang Satahun produced steadily throughout the year, but the Nippon Mining Company's larger mine at Dungun with more favourable conditions for development had not yet started production.

Wolfram.—Production on a small scale was maintained at Cheroi within the area of the Chenderong Concession.

Surveys.—Demarcation of small holdings continued to provide the bulk of the field work in 1348, when 12,365 lots were demarcated and mapped, totalling 18,932 acres; in 1347 the figures were 12,184 lots amounting to 16,400 acres. A further 275 lots amounting to 6,159 acres were surveyed by theodolite. In addition 5,549 lots in area 9522 acres demarcated by Settlement Officers were accepted and mapped.

VI.—Trade and Economics

The total of the trade of the State for the year 1348, was $12,797,434, as against $12,639,683 in 1347, an increase of $157,751. The excess of the value of exports over imports was $1,741,046. Details are given in Appendix "A".

The total value of imports was $5,528,194, as against $5,744,463. Comparative figures for 1347 and 1348 are given below in respect of the more important articles imported from Singapore.

Articles	*1347*	*1348*
	$	$
Rice	639,993	646,353
Sugar	228,152	283,108
Tinned Milk	105,665	109,042
Tobacco, Cigarettes and Cigars	402,049	346,948
Cotton Stuffs	162,756	434,200
Petroleum	124,768	246,642
Liquors	54,453	62,197
Motor cars	36,205	25,250
Machinery	74,629	80,911
Silk and silk fabrics ...	Nil.	228,625

The total value of exports was $7,269,240, as against $6,895,220. The principal exports from Trengganu to all countries were as follows:—

Articles	*1347*	*1348*
	$	$
Copra	581,979	343,724
Dried fish	1,147,340	1,383,844
Tin-ore	1,741,687	1,440,703
Wolfram	33,212	17,941
Haematite	241,288	331,753
Manganese ...	289,154	258,327
Para Rubber ...	1,478,536	1,523,015
Gambier	43,836	37,829
Arecanuts	249,910	192,599
Pure silk sarongs ...	72,876,	64,439
Half-silk sarongs ...	27,037	26,057

VII.—Education

There were at the end of 1348 18 Malay Schools in the State, an increase of one over the preceding year. There were 24 teachers and 34 assistant teachers. Of the teachers 14 had been pupils at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim.

The number of Government Schools with figures showing the total enrolment and average attendance during the last three years is given below:—

—	No. of Schools	Average enrolment			Average attendance			Percentage of Attendances		
		1346	1347	1348	1346	1347	1348	1346	1347	1348
English Schools...	1	37	45	69	30	35	60	81	84	88
Malay Schools...	18	1,417	1,597	1,795	996	1,210	1,289	70	76	72

The special Night-school in Kuala Trengganu for Malays who have passed Standard IV and who wish to enter Government service was continued during the year. Owing to the small numbers enrolling at the English Night-school, Kemaman, and the poor attendance of those who did enrol, it was found advisable to close the school in Rabi'l-awal.

The Night-school in Besut had to be closed for some months owing to the lack of a suitable teacher. It was however re-opened later in the year.

In ten out of the 18 Malay schools religious instruction was given in the afternoons. The School for instruction in Arabic which was started in 1344 was continued throughout the year.

Three students were maintained at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, six at Tanjong Malim and seven at the King Edward VII School, Taiping.

The cost of the Education Department for the last three years was:—

1346	*1347*	*1348*
$27,907	$30,113	$36,637

BOY SCOUTS

For some years attempts have been made to organise a Boy Scouts movement in Trengganu. Isolated troops have been recruited and run efficiently but there has been in the past a lack of single control and the various units have not been organised as part of a whole. In 1348 a local Association was formed with H. H. the Sultan as Patron and the British Adviser as President. A District Commissioner and other officers were appointed. Considerable enthusiasm exists among the officers and boys and there is good reason for hoping that recruits will be numerous and that the influence of the movement will spread rapidly. At present there are troops in Kuala Trengganu and Kemaman only but when the organisation in these two places is consolidated it is intended to begin work in other places.

CHINESE EDUCATION

The number of pupils on the roll of the Wei Sin School in Kuala Trengganu during the year was 100 boys and 30 girls. The corresponding figures for 1347 were 108 boys and 28 girls. The teaching staff consisted of the Principal, 3 male and 2 female teachers. The languages taught are English and Mandarin Chinese.

The school is dependent for its upkeep on voluntary subscriptions from the local Chinese community. The depression in trade and the resultant financial stringency which were felt more or less acutely tended to have unfortunate effects on the state of the school's finances.

There is a similar institution in Kemaman.

VIII.—Public Health

The Medical Service for the State of Trengganu consists of—

(*a*) KUALA TRENGGANU

(1) Central administration with central drug and equipment store.

(2) State Hospital containing—

4 wards of 20 beds for males.

1 ward of 20 beds for females.

1 Maternity ward of 6 beds of which 2 are reserved for 2nd Class patients.

1 Leper ward of 4 beds.

Laboratory.

Operation theatre.

Dispensary.

(3) Town Dispensary.

(4) Infant Welfare and Ante-natal Clinic.

(*b*) KEMAMAN—

Dispensary.

(*c*) DUNGUN—

Dispensary.

(*d*) KUALA BRANG—

Dispensary.

(*e*) BESUT—

Dispensary.

(*f*) Itineraries.

A Travelling Dresser from Kuala Trengganu when available.

Outstation dressers to the Ulus for which they are responsible.

(*g*) Public Works Department.

Two dressers: One stationed at the road construction at Lekok and the other at Setiu.

(*h*) Gaol Hospital of 8 beds.

(*i*) There are Japanese Medical Practitioners on the mines at Kemaman and Dungun with small hospitals at these places.

State Hospital Statistics.—The number of admissions to hospital during 1348 was 1,323 compared with 1,243 in 1347 and 1011 in 1346. The principal diseases treated in the hospital are given below:—

Disease	1346		1347		1348	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Yaws	196	Nil	174	Nil	149	Nil
Malaria	160	5	190	9	249	3
Bowel Diseases ...	186	5	101	7	126	7
Beri-beri	50	1	61	5	51	9
Influenza	53	Nil	40	Nil	76	Nil
Venereal Diseases ...	111	"	121	"	133	"
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	16	5	16	4	17	12

Ninety-five surgical operations were performed including 11 major operations.

Gaol Hospital Statistics.—There were 58 admissions to the Gaol hospital and no death compared with 78 admissions and 4 deaths for 1347.

Statistics of total patients treated at all Government Dispensaries and Hospital.—The total number of patients treated during the year was 39,128 compared with 35,256 for 1347.

The prevailing diseases were:—

	1346	*1347*	*1348*
Yaws	2,544	3,679	3,686
Diseases of digestive system ...	3,270	5,194	6,698
Diseases of skin ...	5,018	6,991	6,660
Diseases due to Intestinal Parasites	1,618	2,002	1,851
Fever unspecified ...	639	799	1,275
Malaria ...	2,553	2,801	3,320
Influenza ...	1,210	1,142	846
Diseases of the Respiratory system ...	899	1,316	1,284
Beri-beri ...	1,033	1,472	1,614

Maternity and Ante-natal Work.—There were 27 labours conducted at the hospital. The new maternity ward is proving an attraction to those in need of Western midwifery.

The Probationer Midwife sent to Singapore to complete her training returned to Trengganu in the month of Ramthan. Since her return 21 district labour cases have been conducted. These with the 27 at the hospital maternity ward give a total of 48 labours.

Ante-natal examinations have been made at the Town Clinic. Every effort is being made to encourage women to come for examination during the important period of pregnancy. It is manifest that the women appreciate the attention.

Infant Welfare.—This important branch of public health has been maintained during the year. Careful records are kept of all infants under 12 months. An appointment of a European Sister has been approved for 1349. She will take charge of the infant welfare work in addition to work amongst women and children generally. In course of time systematic visiting of infants whose births have been registered will be instituted.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Income	*1346*	*1347*	*1348*
	$	$	$
Revenue from sale of medicines and hospital fees ...	1,049	767	1,153
Expenditure			
Personal Emoluments	26,298	32,982	37,763
Annually Recurrent ...	22,252	22,804	24,944
Special Expenditure ...	4,206	6,103	2,920
Total Expenditure ...	52,756	61,889	65,672

Staff.—Dr. N. H. HARRISON, Chief Medical Officer, proceeded on leave on 28th Zilhijah, 1347 and returned on 11th Zulhijah 1348, being relieved by Dr. T. C. LONIE during that period.

IX.—Posts and Telegraphs

A comparative statement of the postal business done during the past three years is given below:—

	1346	*1347*	*1348*
Letters (including registered articles) papers and parcels received ...	188,248	232,511	311,548
Letters (including registered articles) papers and parcels despatched ...	131,736	149,806	175,464
Value of Money Orders issued ...	$90,564	$92,652	$111,839
Value of Money Orders paid ...	$30,977	$32,793	$40,724

Figures for revenue and expenditure for the last three years are as follows:—

Years	*Revenue*	*Expenditure*
	$	$
1346	26,018	23,089
1347	28,799	26,771
1348	30,316	30,242

The figures given above make it clear that the rate of expansion in the volume of business conducted by the Postal Department which has been noticeable in recent years was well maintained in 1348. In addition the year was notable for several innovations which will tend to make the Post Offices more efficient and useful to the public in the future. On 1st Shaaban (1st January, 1930) a Cash-on-Delivery service was established with the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States and is now working satisfactorily. Money Order business was transacted at Dungun and Kretai as from 1st Shawal (1st March, 1930.)

During the year 20,800 telegrams were despatched and 21,515 received for delivery. The corresponding figures for 1347 were 15,097 and 15,827 despatched and received respectively.

A telegraph office was opened at Kretai on 6th Rabi'l-akhir 1348 (10th September, 1930.)

A class for training subordinates of the Department in telegraphy was opened during the year. The results obtained are good and justify the expectation that in the course of the next year the Department will have provided itself by its own efforts with an adequate staff of trained telegraphists.

X.—Prisons

In any review of the working of the Gaol in 1348 the point which is most deserving of notice and comment is the continued decline in the numbers of prisoners admitted. In 1343, 269 prisoners were admitted and 280 were discharged. In 1348 the number admitted and discharged was 158. This decrease in admissions pleasing in itself as evidence of a lessening in serious crime is all the more satisfactory when one considers the inadequate nature of the accommodation provided in the State Prison. The impoverished condition of the State's finances unfortunately render it unlikely that a new prison, the need for which has been felt for some years, will be built in the near future.

The records for the admission and discharge of prisoners in 1348 give the following figures:—

—	Entered	Released	Sentenced to death	Escaped	Died	In Gaol at end of 1348
Males	158	158	...	...	...	56
Females	10	9	...	...	...	3
Total ...	168	167	...	...	...	59

Six thousand seven hundred and forty-seven days of intra-mural labour were performed during the year as compared with seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-six in 1347 while four thousand six hundred and twenty-two of extra-mural labour were performed as compared with four thousand two hundred and forty-eight in 1347.

The revenue derived from the work done inside the Gaol was $810 as compared with $1,681 in 1347. The industries carried on in the Gaol consist mainly in cutting firewood which is sold to the Public for a small profit and in manufacturing various kinds of basket work. The bulk of the work done outside the Gaol is of an unskilled nature for various Government Departments principally the Public Works Department.

XI.—General

The State Council meets once a week for the transaction of ordinary business, with additional meetings when necessary. The Council consists of 19 Malay members, under the Chairmanship of the Mentri Besar, with the British Adviser as the only European member. An increased interest was shown by the members in the business to be transacted, and the subjects coming up for discussion were discussed, at any rate by the more active members, prior to the meetings. Three younger members were added to the Council to fill vacancies and proved themselves immediately useful in voicing the opinions of a younger generation than had been hitherto represented.

The British Adviser continued to have a weekly meeting with His Highness the Sultan and the Mentri Besar for the discussion of public business. The success of these meetings is undoubted, and the interest shown by His Highness in the affairs of his State has increased with his first-hand knowledge of what was going on.

Early in Muharram Tengku ALI, the eldest son of His Highness, and Tengku MAHMUD, His Highness' brother went to England in charge of Dr. N. H. HARRISON, and they are now at school in Oxford. They are under the care of Mr. R. H. PINHORN, O.B.E., who was long Head of the Penang Free School. They have settled down to the life of the English School boy, and their reports have been uniformly satisfactory.

His Highness, with the British Adviser and a party of the Chiefs visited the coastal towns and villages to the South of Kuala Trengganu, and was everywhere received with enthusiasm. These visits of His Highness, started methodically in 1347, have done a great deal of good both to him and to his people. The latter no longer feel that they are mere payers of the taxes suggested by the whim of a distant State Council, and there have been no further signs of the disaffection of 1346. Some of the persons convicted of complicity in the disturbances have been pardoned, and it is hoped that the others will be released at an early date.

In Rabi'l-akhir (on 1st October) a Meteorological Station was opened in Kuala Trengganu.

On the following day a Royal Air Force Seaplane arrived in Kuala Trengganu, being the first to land on the waters of the State. Next day His Highness the Sultan, accompanied by the British Adviser, the Mentri Besar, Dato Seri Andika Raja and the State Engineer enjoyed a flight in the Seaplane

piloted by Squadron-leader Livock. The Seaplane landed in Kuala Kemaman on the return journey. Both estuaries appear to be suitable stations for the landing of Seaplanes.

In Jemadi'l-awal (on 18th October) Sir HUGH and Lady CLIFFORD left Malaya on retirement. Sir Hugh's knowledge of, and interest in, the country was unique; and he had a special affection for the poorer and more backward States. His official despatch on the pursuit of the rebels who fled through Kelantan and Trengganu after the Pahang War of 1895 is a work of absorbing interest both as history and literature.

In Ramthan His Excellency Sir CECIL CLEMENTI, K.C.M.G., arrived in Singapore and assumed the duties of his appointment. The Mentri Besar and Tengku Seri Setia Raja journeyed to Singapore bearing a letter of welcome from His Highness the Sultan.

The death on 15th December, 1929 of Mr. J. L. HUMPHREYS, M.C.S., C.M.G., C.B.E., was much lamented in Trengganu. Mr. HUMPHREYS had spent many of the best years of his life in the State, first as British Agent and later as British Adviser. What he achieved by his labours on behalf of Trengganu, and by his wonderful moral influence on the people, cannot be fully understood except by those who have had service here, and seen the result of his endeavours.

I regret to record the deaths of Tengku Seri Nara, State Treasurer and member of the State Council, who died in Jemadi'l-awal; Tengku Lela, Assistant Collector of Land Revenue, Kuala Trengganu, who died in the following month; and Che OMAR who succeeded Tengku Lela and died very suddenly in Zullaedah. All these officers gave valuable service to the State.

Mr. A. J. STURROCK was British Adviser throughout the year. Mr. G. A. DE C. DE MOUBRAY acted as Commissioner of Lands and Mines till the 20th December, 1929, when he was succeeded by Mr. L. RAYMAN.

The period of financial depression continued during the year, and was naturally very acutely felt in a State which is poor and backward. Tin and rubber revenue continued to fall, but a new source of revenue should be disclosed by the end of 1930 (the middle of 1349) in the export of iron ore from Dungun. This should result at once in a large increase of revenue to the State.

The outlook for tin, if the price of the commodity would rise, seemed more hopeful than it has ever been.

Agriculture is still in a backward condition. A large proportion of the population earns its living in the fishing industry; and the State suffers from under-population. The construction of new roads will act as an inducement to immigration; but Trengganu could absorb very large numbers of experienced agriculturists. Negotiations were instituted with a view to the inception of both Agricultural and Forest Departments. These would both in time pay for themselves.

Industries.—Weaving is still on the decline, though a fair amount of very fine cloths are woven. The State is too poor to supply a market for really expensive cloths, and it is hoped that the newly formed Arts and Crafts Association will help to stimulate production. It is true that the quality of the Trengganu sarong has deteriorated and that the dyes used are far from permanent; but there are still artists here who will put out first-class work if they can get a sale for their wares.

It was decided in the last month of the year 1348 to abandon the import tax on silk and cotton thread in the hope of providing an impulse to production, the tax on imported manufactured goods being slightly increased.

The manufacture of articles in white metal continues, but output is still inconsiderable, propably also due to lack of a market.

Boat-building is one of the industries in which Trengganu craftsmen are supreme, and there is a considerable demand for Trengganu-built boats. The demand is chiefly local, but orders came during the year even from Johore.

A. J. STURROCK,

British Adviser,

Trengganu.

TRENGGANU, *1st September*, 1930.

(*8th Rabi'l-akhir*, 1349).

APPENDIX *A*

Total Imports into Trengganu, 1348

Articles	How Stated	Singapore		Other Countries		Total	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$		$
***A.*—Animals, Food, Drinks and Tobacco**							
Rice	Pikuls	84,989	646,353	159,760	1,014,210	244,749	1,660,563
Milk	Cases	8,856	109,042	...	...	8,856	109,042
Salt	Pikuls	2,155	3,796	78,528	43,777	80,683	47,573
Sugar	,,	43,212	283,108	4	27	43,216	283,135
Tobacco	Lbs	129,803	98,672	10,144	3,895	139,947	102,567
Cigarettes and Cigars	,,	94,993	248,276	138	302	95,131	248,578
Other Articles	Value	...	752,017	...	42,369	...	794,386
Total Class *A* ...	...	...	2,141,264	...	1,104,580	...	3,245,844
***B.*—Raw Materials**							
Petroleum	Gallons	463,979	246,642	83,070	53,497	547,049	300,139
Other Articles	Value	...	48,601	...	810	...	49,411
Total Class *B* ...	...	...	295,243	...	54,307	...	349,550

APPENDIX *A.—Continued*

TOTAL IMPORTS INTO TRENGGANU, 1348—*Continued*

ARTICLES	How Stated	SINGAPORE		OTHER COUNTRIES		TOTAL	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES			$		$		$
Dyed Cotton Goods	Yards	1,602,460	358,305	99,898	18,521	1,702,358	376,826
Thread	Lbs.	96,843	75,895	1,174	1,358	98,017	77,253
Sarongs	Number	187,896	186,949	5,364	3,790	193,260	190,739
Machinery	Value	...	80,911	...	76,141	...	157,052
Silk and Silk Fabrics	Lbs.	19,741	41,676	...	...	19,741	41,676
Other Articles	Value	...	878,115	...	164,701	...	1,042,816
Total Class *C* ...	...		1,621,851	...	264,511	...	1,886,362
D.—PARCEL POST							
Value ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,349
E.—COIN AND BULLION							
Value ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,089

SUMMARY

	$
Total Class *A*	3,245,844
" " *B*	349,550
" " *C*	1,886,362
" " *D*	45,349
" " *E*	1,089
Total Imports	$5,528,194

APPENDIX *A—Continued*

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM TRENGGANU, 1348

ARTICLES	How Stated	SINGAPORE		OTHER COUNTRIES		TOTAL	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$		$
A.—ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINKS AND TOBACCO							
Rice	Pikuls	332	1,904	4,950	32,808	5,282	34,712
Dried fish	"	110,604	1,324,564	6,089	59,280	116,693	1,383,844
Blachan	"	41	398	1,931	19,811	1,972	20,209
Arecanuts	"	786	13,564	11,372	179,035	12,158	192,599
Salt	"	...	...	11,677	9,053	11,677	9,053
Sugar	"	...	...	15,503	98,371	15,503	98,371
Other Articles	Value	...	104,355	...	127,591	...	231,946
Total Class *A* ...	...	...	1,444,785	...	525,949	...	1,970 734
B.—RAW MATERIALS							
Tin-ore	Pikuls	22,044	1,440,703	...	...	22,044	1,440,703
Copra	"	35,434	343,724	...	...	35,434	343,724
Para Rubber	"	32,125	1,334,276	5,347	188,739	37,472	1,523,015
Rattans	"	860	6,224	442	3,698	1,302	9,922
Gambier	"	7	340	1,290	37,489	1,237	37,829
Other Articles	Value	...	546,539	...	668,107	...	1,214,646
Total Class *B* ...	...	...	3,671,806	...	898,033	...	4,569,839

APPENDIX A.—*Continued*

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM TRENGGANU, 1348—*Continued*

ARTICLES	How Stated	SINGAPORE		OTHER COUNTRIES		TOTAL	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$		$
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES							
Silk Sarongs	Number	16,723	52,195	3 388	12,244	20,111	64,439
Half Silk Sarongs	"	9,506	23,240	1,330	2,817	10,836	26,057
Cotton Goods	Yards	622	126	126,062	13,335	126,684	13,461
Other Articles	Value	...	252,332	...	334.106	...	586,438
Total Class C ...	...	...	327,893	...	362,502	...	690,395
D.—PARCEL POST							
Value ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,272
E.—COIN AND BULLION	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

SUMMARY

	$
Total Class *A*	1,970,734
" " *B*	4,569,839
" " *C*	690,395
" " *D*	38,272
" " *E*	...
Total Exports	$7,269,240

APPENDIX *B*.

Statement of Work Performed in all Courts during the year 1348 A. H.

Courts	1347 cases undecided on 1-1-1348		No. of cases instituted		No. of cases disposed of		No. of cases pending at end of 1348	
	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal
Appeal Court	9	5	44	7	35	11	18	1
Supreme Court—								
Original Jurisdiction	3	5	5	20	6	23	2	2
Appellate Jurisdiction	20	6	55	43	64	43	11	6
Special Court, Kemaman ...	5	...	37	25	32	20	10	5
Special Court, Besut	...	1	3	6	3	7	...	...
Magistrate Courts—								
Kuala Trengganu	57	19	294	1,091	339	1,086	12	24
Kemaman	8	9	170	394	171	395	7	8
Besut and Setiu	33	50	407	487	379	512	61	25
Kemasik and Kretai	10	43	58	209	59	232	9	20
Paka	16	9	40	36	52	42	4	3
Dungun	2	2	32	127	31	128	3	1
Marang	1	2	23	106	24	107	...	1
Ulu Trengganu	32	50	15	58	41	105	6	3
Batu Rakit	2	2	24	86	23	80	3	8
Kathi, Kuala Trengganu ...	...	..	122	99	121	98	1	1
Total ...	198	203	1,329	2,794	1,380	2,889	147	108

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(Unfederated Malay States)

REPORT FOR 1930

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KELANTAN

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1930

BY

A. S. HAYNES, M.C.S.

British Adviser

KELANTAN:

PRINTED AT THE AL-ASASIYAH PRESS Co.,

1931.

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KELANTAN

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR

1930

I. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

1. Little is known of the early history of Kelantan but the name is said to be derived from the two Malay words "Gelam Hutan", a species of swampy jungle (Malaleuca Leucadendron), which originally covered much of the coastal area.

A Chinese Chronicler, Chao Je Kua, writing about the year 1225, mentions it as subject to the Kingdom of Palembang. Portuguese and Dutch maps of the 16th century give the name, and some show a town near the coast, but references to the country are few. Towards the end of the 18th century, the Siamese established suzerainty, which continued till 1909, when it was transferred to Great Britain and a British Adviser,— "Whose advice the Sultan undertakes to follow in all matters of administration other than those touching the Muhammadan religion and local Malay custom" — appointed.

The present Ruler is His Highness the Sultan Sir ISMAIL IBNI ALMARHUM SULTAN MOHAMED, IV, K. C. M. G., who succeeded his father in 1920.

2. The State, (of which a map is annexed) lies on the Eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula between latitudes 4° 35' to 6° 15' North and longitudes 101° 22' and 102° 37' East, and is bounded on the North by the China Sea, on the East by the China Sea and the State of Trengganu, on the South by the State of Pahang, and on the West by the State of Perak, and the Patani district of Southern Siam. It has a greatest length from North to South of 115 miles and a greatest breadth from East to West of 60 miles; the total area being 5, 713 square miles.

The State Capital is Kota Bharu, situated some 6 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan river and containing 12,000 inhabitants. Kuala Krai is the headquarters of the Southern, and Pasir Puteh of the Eastern, Administrative District.

3. Behind a low sandy coast line of some 60 miles in length, lies a fertile plain of about 1,000 square miles in area, densely populated, and closely cultivated with rice, coconut and fruit trees. South of this plain the country is hilly and broken, the highest hills being those of the main range of the Peninsula, which forms the boundary with Perak, and the Tahan range on the Pahang border, many peaks exceeding 6,000 feet in height. This part of the State is thinly populated, but contains the bulk of the foreign-owned estates. Owing to the difficulty of river navigation, and the complete absence of other means of communication it has, until recently, remained almost inaccessible but is now being opened to settlers by the Federated Malay States (East Coast) Railway.

4. The population, which is predominantly Malay, and Kelantan-born, was at the 1921 Census 309,300, of which 286, 363 were Malays and of these 278, 989 Kelantanese. Of 12,000 Chinese half were born in Kelantan, and practically all of the 6,000 Siamese. Europeans number about 160.

5. The predominant industry is agriculture and the most important product rice. Next in importance are rubber, copra and dried betel nut, while there is also an export of cattle and poultry.

Other local industries are fishing and weaving. There is at present no mining worth mention, though prospecting for gold and tin is in progress in certain parts of the interior which have hitherto been practically inaccessible but are now being opened up by means of a railway line which is expected to be completed some time during the year 1931.

6. The principal language is Malay, which is spoken and understood by all but a small minority of Immigrant Indian and Chinese labourers.

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7. The Straits Settlements currency, monetary units and weights and measures are in vogue. The locally minted coin called "Pitis" is no longer in circulation.

In this report the local units of money, weights and measures referred to are: Cent 1/100 of a dollar; Dollar = 2/4 s. d.; Kati = 1⅓ lbs; Pikul = 100 katis or 133⅓ lbs.; Gantang = one gallon; Kodi – a bale of a score pieces of cloth; (16 Pikuls 80 Katis = one Ton).

II. GENERAL.

8. In the Report for 1929 it was stated that the outlook for 1930 was a somewhat gloomy one. In common with the rest of the world Kelantan suffered from the general economic depression which existed throughout the whole year.

The failure of the previous rice crop, the low price of rubber and the efforts of the Government stimulated rice production; and the year closed with the promise of an excellent rice crop over a larger area than that planted in previous years.

9. There were 17 meetings of the State Council during the year. Much legislation was dealt with; and altogether 29 Enactments were passed, as follows:—

1. "The Courts Enactment, 1925, Amendment Enactment, 1930".
2. "The Administration Enactment, 1930".
3. "The Land Enactment, 1926 Amendment Enactment, 1930".
4. "The Limitation of Suits Enactment, 1930".
5. "The Railways Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1930".
6. "The Births and Deaths Registration Enactment, 1930".
7. "The Kelantan Penal Code, 1930".
8. "The Kelantan Evidence Ordinance, 1930".
9. "The Dogs Enactment, 1910, Amendment Enactment, 1930".
10. "The Criminal Procedure Regulation 1322, Amendment Enactment, 1930".

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11. " The Wild Animals and Birds Enactment 1930 ".
12. " The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1930 ".
13. " The Statutory Declarations Enactment, 1930 ".
14. " The Gambling and Prohibited Amusements Enactment, 1930 ".
15. " The Distribution Enactment, 1930 ".
16. " The Poison Enactment, 1930 ".
17. " The Excise Enactment, 1930 ".
18. " The Malay Reservations Enactment, 1930 ".
19. " The Vehicles Enactment, 1930 ".
20. " The Census Enactment, 1930 ".
21. " The Affirmations (Amendment) Enactment, 1930 ".
22. " The Land Enactment, 1926, Amendment Enactment (No. 2), 1930 ".
23. " The Immigration Restriction Enactment, 1930 ".
24. " The Immigration (Amendment) Enactment, 1930 ".
25. " The Labour (Non-Indian) Enactment, 1928, Amendment Enactment, 1930 ".
26. " The Registration of Schools Enactment, 1930 ".
27. " The Prevention of cruelty to Animals Enactment, 1930 ".
28. " The Auction Sales Enactment, 1930 ".
29. " The Post Office Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1930 ".

10. Such a flood of legislation, much of it far from simple, in a State composed largely of simple Malay peasantry has obvious disadvantages; but there was no way of avoiding it.

11. Legislation is based on that in force in the Federated Malay States and the difficulty of reproducing in the Malay language an Enactment which preserves in its entirety the exact legal meaning of the model from which it is taken, without detracting from or adding to that meaning, renders legislation a somewhat slow process.

III. FINANCE.

12. The following table gives the annual revenue and expenditure since the State came under British Protection :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$
1910	419,327	403,552
1911	487,467	574,850
1912	535,669	665,608
1913	676,020	672,137
1914	762,772	805,965
1915	692,556	807,714
1916	822,860	808,164
1917	910,291	757,946
1918	955,402	899,161
1919	1,141,444	1,065,012
1920	1,328,955	1,403,208
1921	1,160,262	1,678,432
1922	1,310,020	1,539,318
1923	1,396,855	1,271,887
1924	1,422,113	1,422,032
1925	1,804,180	1,401,961
1926	2,371,595	1,927,134
1927	2,448,090	2,949,438*
1928	2,570,550	2,463,762
1929	2,481,139	2,215,771
1930	2,182,905	2,426,079

* Includes a sum of $320,000 devoted to reduction of the Public Debt.

REVENUE.

13. The revenue for 1930 amounted to $2,182,905 against an estimate of $2,468,384 and a revised estimate of $2,200,000. The revenue for 1929 was $2,481,139. The details of revenue under each head are given in the following statement:—

Head of Revenue	Estimates 1930.	Actual 1930.	Actual 1929.	Increase	Decrease
	$	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue	551,650	536,348	548,495	-	12,147
Customs & Excise	1,452,880	1,147,475	1,405,918	-	258,443
Licences, etc.	98,424	113,198	139,568	-	26,370
Fees of Office, etc.	90,780	98,814	132,621	-	33,807
Posts & Telegraphs	57,110	45,358	56 414	-	11,056
Municipal	122,240	144,999	121,876	23,123	-
Miscellaneous	95,300	96,713	76,248	20,465	-
TOTAL ...	2,468,384	2,182,905	2,481,140	43,588	341,823

14. Land Revenue fell slightly below the estimate, but annual rents came in satisfactorily in spite of the poor padi crop and depressed conditions; and the percentage of arrears at the close of the year was small (the Kota Bharu district collected $194,000 on an estimate of $210,000). The revenue under Customs & Excise was $305,000 below the estimate, and fell away particularly in the latter half of the year. Under Customs no export duty except that on poultry reached the estimate; on rubber only $72,900 was collected against an estimated $150,000; and the return from duties on betel-nut, coconut and cattle was much below anticipations. Of the import duties only that on salt showed an excess over the estimate; Kerosene and benzine produced $98,000 against an estimated $100,000, sugar $62,000 against $70,000, liquors $82,000 against $100,000, tobacco $173,000 against $200,000, and miscellaneous goods $80,000 against $120,000. The duties on Kerosene and benzine and on some liquors were increased in September. From the sale of chandu $467,000 was collected on an estimate of $580,000. The depression in trade, which deepened as the year proceeded, is reflected in these figures. The revenue under licences, etc., Fees of Office etc., and Posts and Telegraphs suffered for the same reason, but the development of

Municipal organisation in all towns brought another increase of revenue under this head.

EXPENDITURE.

15. Expenditure amounted to $2,426,079 against an estimate of $2,582,223 and a revised estimate of $2,370,000. The 1929 expenditure was $2,215,771. Details of expenditure under each head are given below:—

Head of Expenditure.	Estimates 1930.	Actual 1930.	Actual 1929.	Increase	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$	$
Personal Emoluments	862,821	824,731	793,537	31,194	-
Other charges	734,868	652,434	690,208	-	37,774
Political Pensions, etc.	101,184	106,275	94,000	11,275	-
Interest	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-
Miscellaneous Services	102,998	194,850	164,084	30,766	-
Works & Buildings, A.R.	44,500	41,720	36,665	5,055	-
Roads, Streets & Bridges A. R.	129,000	126,937	126,423	514	-
Works & Buildings, S. S.	254,900	144,362	71,341	73,021	-
Roads, Streets & Bridges S. S.	226,400	216,612	110,345	106,267	-
Temporary Allowance	115,552	108,158	119,168	-	11,010
TOTAL ..	2,582,223	2,426,079	2,215,771	258,092	48,784

Expenditure on Other Charges was considerably under the estimate, but this was due more to over-estimating by Departments than to economies. The large excess under Miscellaneous Services was caused partly by an under-estimate of the amount required for Gratuities, and partly to unforeseen expenditure in connection with the Duff settlement, amounting to over $30,000. The deferment of many services under Works and Buildings, S. S. accounts for the large saving uuder that head.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

16. A detailed statement of assets and liabilities is given as an Appendix.

17. The cash and bank balances, which at the end of 1929 stood at $691,664, had been reduced by December 31st, 1930, to $125,036; but part of this reduction is accounted

for by the transfer of $150,000 from current account to fixed deposit on October 4th. The actual deficit of revenue against expenditure was $243,174.

18. Deposits decreased from $205,582 at the end of 1929 to $151,658 at the end of 1930, chiefly on account of fewer applications for land.

19. Loans increased from $232,830 to $322,394 in the same period. It was found necessary to give further assistance to the Majlis Ugama Islam, whose indebtedness consequently increased from $80,000 to $136,458; and loans were granted to several Malay Officers of State. In the case of the loans granted in preceding years to individuals for development of their properties Government was obliged to grant postponements of capital repayment, and pressure was needed to keep payments of interest up to date. Arrangements were made at the end of the year whereby the Majlis Ugama would repay in future at the rate of $12,000 p. a. inclusive of interest. The grant of loans to subordinates was suspended in December.

20. The external debt of the State was further increased on account of the Settlement with the Duff Development Co., Ltd. Loans of $600,000 and $300,000 were obtained from the Straits Settlements and F. M. S. respectively at 2% interest until 1940.

21. There are branches of the Mercantile Bank of India in the State Capital, Kota Bharu, and at Kuala Krai; and a branch of the Oversea Chinese Bank at Kota Bharu. The Post Office Savings Bank has branches at various places.

TREASURY REORGANISATION.

22. With the appointment of a European Officer as State Treasurer on January 1st, 1930, the organisation of a financial system on the lines of that of the F. M. S. was commenced. There had before that date been no State Treasury proper; there were three District Treasuries, i. e. in Kota Bharu, Pasir Puteh and Ulu Kelantan, and their returns were rendered to and compiled in the British Adviser's Office. These Treasuries were merely receiving

and paying offices; such control as existed was exercised from the Adviser's Office. This work was at once taken over by the State Treasury. Arrangements were complete by the end of the year to change over to this new and up-to-date treasury system on the 1st January, 1931.

23. The whole reorganisation work was entrusted to Mr. L. H. Gorsuch, M. C. S., who was appointed State Treasurer and who had made a special study of Treasury systems in force in other Malay States.

Mr. Gorsuch remained in charge throughout the year. Arrangements were made during the year for the appointment of a Malay Assistant Treasurer to help him as from the 1st January, 1931.

IV. PRODUCTION.

A. Agricultural.

24. *Rice*. The oldest and most important industry in Kelantan is, of course, rice cultivation. The writer of the Pelayaran Abdullah (1838) nearly one hundred years ago records with admiration the splendid rice crops obtained annually from the broad expanse of coastal plain. Before the advent of rubber, it formed the exclusive occupation of the peasant, and was the chief source of general prosperity. The coming of rubber, however, with its high prices and comparatively easy work, naturally captured the imagination of many, and interest in padi planting declined. Ancient padi lands were planted with rubber, whose stunted growth and sickly appearance make a depressing spectacle.

In 1924 the position of Kelantan as a rice exporting State was changed into that of an importer. Apart, however, from the one-time popularity of rubber, there is the fact that weather conditions have not, during the last few years, been favourable to the growth of rice which in Kelantan is dependent almost entirely on a sufficient and regular rainfall for irrigating the fields.

The area planted annually is large, between 170,000 and 180,000 acres, which under normal conditions

should produce not only enough for the requirements of the population, but leave a surplus for export.

During the year vigorous steps were taken to stimulate interest in padi cultivation, and completely to stop the practice of planting up any more of the padi lands with rubber. At the end of the year it was clear that these steps were proving effective; a largely increased area was planted with padi, and favourable weather conditions gave every indication of a very large crop. This good promise has since been justified.

In April on the invitation of the Kelantan Government, the Director of Agriculture, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, visited the State; and some months later it was decided that an officer of that Department should be seconded for service in Kelantan. The officer selected was Mr. J. A. Craig; and he arrived in the State on 9th December. Already before the end of the year he had done much to make himself acquainted with the main padi growing areas of the State, and the local peasantry with good augury for the future had styled him " doctor padi " as the Malay translation of his title.

The important question of investigating the possibilities of irrigation for padi cultivation is referred to in para 156 of this Report.

25. *Rubber.* The unauthorised planting and interplanting of rubber in past years on land not alienated for rubber contributes with other factors to the impossibility of quoting accurate figures for the area actually under this crop. The latest available returns, however, give a total area of 135,766 acres under rubber, of which 37,200 are said to be in bearing and the remainder still immature. Of that total, 74,650 acres are lands cultivated by Estates, the balance of 61,116 acres being comprised in small holdings of less than 100 acres owned and controlled by Asiatic planters. A total of 3,235 acres was alienated during 1930 for rubber.

In August the Government decided that no more applications for land for rubber cultivation would be received in the Land Offices of the State.

26. *Coconut and Betelnut.* There are extensive coconut plantations in the State mostly in small holdings owned by Malays in the coastal areas, but little or no extension took place in 1930, due to low prices of copra. Nor is there much land of this type available to permit of any great extension of coconut planting in the coastal plain.

Betelnut is planted all over the inhabited parts of the State among coconut and fruit trees.

The areas under different forms of cultivation during 1930 are stated to be approximately as follows:—

Rice. acres.	Rubber. acres.	Fruit. acres.	Miscellaneous. acres.	Coconut. acres.	Total. acres.
153,009	135,766	130	29,708	56,981	375,594

27. *Cattle and Poultry.* Cattle and buffalo breeding is carried out mostly by padi planters who utilize the animals for the purpose of ploughing their fields and the manure as a fertilizing agent. As in other Malay States there is no cattle farming in Kelantan in the sense in which it is understood in Western countries; nor is there any dairy farming. It is hoped to give attention to these points, as with its industrious Malay population taking an interest in their cattle, Kelantan offers possibilites not to be neglected. The census taken in June showed a total of 100,837 cattle and 29,877 buffaloes in the State.

As regards fowls and ducks it appears that the export market is not developed as it might be.

B. Forestry.

28. It is difficult to give any reliable account of the valuable timbers and forest resources of the State owing to the absence of a properly constituted Forest Department with trained officers. Such parts of the forests as are readily accessible are being worked in a small way by Chinese and Malay timber cutters under licence, but the output is not even sufficient to satisfy local requirements, a considerable amount having to be imported every year from Siam. Transport difficulty is the chief factor affecting the working of the forest products and no great

development is possible until this difficulty is overcome. Jelutong is however worked to a considerable extent in Ulu Kelantan. The export in 1930 was 2046 pikuls.

During the year a promising young Kelantan officer was sent to the Federated Malay States for scientific training in the Forest Department there.

The Forest revenue collected during the year amounted to $58,049 as against $48,326 obtained in 1929.

The total area under forests is estimated to be approximately 4,120 square miles, or 72% of the area of the State.

Forest reserves amounted to about 93,902 acres at the end of the year.

C. Fisheries.

29. As was recorded in the Report for 1929 for tropical waters in which the lack of nitrogen inhibits the growth of water weed and the supply of plankton, both sea and rivers are well stocked with fish. The exposed and harbourless coast, the presence of coral and the distance from markets, however, combine to discourage fishing by any but primitive native methods; and although there is a large fleet of native fishing boats, the catch is all consumed locally or exported as salt fish. In the two local markets for which figures are available, the sale of fresh fish amounted to 720 tons as against 1,293 tons in the previous year. This represents, however, only a small fraction of the local consumption.

The quantity of salt fish imported during the year was 282½ tons, as against 202 tons imported in 1929; and the amount exported was 563 tons as against 939 tons exported during the previous year.

The Commission for Wild Life presided over by Mr. T. R. Hubback, which visited Kelantan during the year, considered the question of river fish. Recommendations are awaited in the Commission's report.

D. Mining.

30. There is at present in the State practically no mining worth mentioning, and what small quantity of tin-ore was exported during the year was won mostly in the course of prospecting operations in which there was considerable activity in Ulu Kelantan.

The number of Prospecting Licences issued in the Ulu Kelantan district during the year was 6 as compared with 12 in the year 1929.

In Kelantan the only known tin deposits of any promise are those of the Sungei Perias and other small tributaries far up the river Nenggiri. They have hitherto been extremely difficult of access; but the Railway line now nearing completion will remedy this to some extent. A trace for a road from Gua Musang to the upper waters of the Nenggiri river, with a branch to Pulai, is also being investigated. Such a road might aid very materially in developing the mineral resources, both in gold and tin, of that part of the State; but at present, it does not appear likely that the State will be in a position for many years to bear unaided the cost of making and maintaining such a road.

The area around Pulai and the valleys of the Galas and Pergau rivers have been known as gold-bearing areas for very many years. The Director of the Geological Survey, Federated Malay States, has been engaged on the preparation of an account of the economic geology of Kelantan, which it is understood will form an appendix to his Annual Report for 1930 to be published by the Federated Malay States Government. The issue of this Report will be awaited with much interest.

V. TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

31. The total value of trade for 1930 was $10,465,600 as against $15,506,843 for 1929, a decline of $5,041,243 or 32.51%. Imports decreased by $1,246,725 or 16.57%, and Exports by $3,794,515 or 45.02%. The value of imports exceeded that of exports by $2,086,852, so that there was a considerable adverse balance of trade. Detailed trade returns are published separately, but the total comparative figures for the last 5 years are given below:—

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	$	$	$	$	$
Imports ...	5,682,902	6,530,025	7,356,769	7,572,954	6,276,226
Exports ...	12,518,719	9,021,746	6,213,236	7,983,889	4,189,374
Total ...	18,201,621	15,551,771	13,560,005	15,506,843	10,465,600

32. There was a decline of 26.36% (32,211.53 pikuls) in the amount of copra exported, with a decline in value of $386,063. This decline in the volume of copra is somewhat extraordinary, and the explanation of it is not clear. It may be due in part to systematic smuggling of which there was some evidence towards the end of the year, and of which recent convictions in Court have given clearer evidence. It is a somewhat disquieting feature in these activities to find that the steamer manifests are incorrect and have helped to conceal some of the exports of copra.

33. It is very disadvantageous to the revenues of the country and to the small producers when practically the whole of the export trade in copra is in the hands of small traders of no standing who may be here today and gone tomorrow, who consistently give short weight in the outlying Kampongs to the small producers and who cannot be trusted to declare their exports truly and to pay Customs Duty honestly.

It would be to the benefit of the State, the Malay small holder (who produces most of the copra) and of trade generally if the export trade were in the hands of firms of standing who can be absolutely relied upon to give the small producers a fair deal and not to cheat the Government out of Customs Duty.

34. The export of rubber was 12,947.65 pikuls less than in 1929, a decline in value of $2,813,284 or over 49%.

35. The heavy decline both in quantity and value of hide exports and the 580% increase in the value of exported ships and boats are some of the indications of the general trade depression.

36. The decline of the silk-weaving industry is reflected in the export figures of silk sarongs and slendangs, which were under 10% of those for the previous year. To

some extent this was due to general slump conditions, but more chiefly perhaps to the fact that these articles of clothing have of late been found to be incapable of keeping the pretty colours and shades in which the material was dyed. This defective colouring is attributable to the scarcity of satisfactory dye stuffs in the local market. There is no doubt that, if fast dyes were available at a reasonable cost for the use of the Kelantan weavers—who are real experts at hand weaving—there would again be an increasing demand for Kelantan sarongs, etc.

37. Comparative Statements for 5 years of the principal articles of local production and of export and import are given in Appendices B and C respectively.

38. With a few exceptions, notably among the European owned Estates who deal direct with Singapore and Penang, and a small number of Malay and Indian cloth merchants who import goods direct from Europe and Japan, the trade of the country is entirely in the hands of Chinese who almost monopolise both the export and import business. The greater volume of the trade passes through the Port of Tumpat which has a direct connection by rail with the Southern and Western districts of Kelantan, and by road, river and railway with Kota Bharu the Capital. Kota Bharu itself is also connected by river as well as by road with the Eastern and Central parts of the country. In addition to Tumpat, the smaller ports of Semerak and Bachok also serve as outlets and inlets for the export and import business between Kelantan and Singapore.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS.

39. *Shipping and Ports.* Freight and passenger rates between Kelantan and Singapore are high, considering the shortness of the run (circa 360 miles) ; but otherwise, unless interrupted by rough weather, which generally takes place during the North-east monsoon, sea communications are good and regular. The total tonnage of steamers calling at the three ports of Tumpat, Bachok and Semerak during 1930 was 141,776 as against 144,384 in 1929, and that of sailing vessels was 264,007 as against 147,530 in the last year. Unfortunately the State lacks harbours, and trade is therefore seriously handicapped during bad weather,

notwithstanding the running at Tumpat of an efficient Tug and Lighterage service. The mouth of each of the main rivers of the State is blocked by the presence of a sand bar which cannot be removed in view of the prevalence of the monsoon in the latter portion of each year.

40. The two principal waterways of the State, the Kelantan and Golok rivers, are moreover shallow and difficult of navigation except by small craft; and although the bulk of the heavy goods traffic between Tumpat and Kota Bharu is carried on the Kelantan river, with launches, passenger and cargo boats plying upstream for another 60 miles, all these must be of very shallow draft; when the river gets into the somewhat broken country south of Kuala Krai, the difficulties of navigation increase so rapidly and to such an extent that only small pulling boats can be used. The number of launches and boats on the register at the end of the year was 5235 as against 5,206 at the close of 1929.

41. *Railways.* The Federated Malay States Railways system ("East Coast Line") provides railway connection through Siamese Territory with the Western side of the Malay Peninsula, touching the coast at Tumpat and running Southward into the Ulu Kelantan District to Kuala Gris, a distance of 81 miles from Tumpat. Construction progressed steadily during the year, and the line was opened to Kuala Gris from the North and to Gua Musang from the South leaving as the only unopened section the line between these two places. The complete opening of the line through to Pahang is expected to take place during the latter half of 1931. This will then give direct connection with the Federated Malay States main railway system.

42. *Roads.* The total road mileage of the State at the end of the year was 174¾. These roads are distributed over the North Eastern area of the State, which is therefore quite well served in this respect. The Kelantan road system connects with that of the adjoining State of Trengganu at Besut. A road to provide connection with the eventual Siamese road system on the West is still under construction from Tanah Merah railway station, but otherwise the Western and Southern dvisions of the State remain without road communications.

43. *Posts, Telegraph and Telephones.* There were as before 5 Post Offices in the State, but the number of Postal Agencies increased during the year by two, making a total of 15 Post Offices and sub-offices. All the 5 Post Offices are doing, besides the ordinary postal work, telegraphic, Cash On Delivery, Money Order and Savings Bank business. The new Postal Agencies are Railway Postal Agencies at Kuala Gris and Gua Musang.

44. Telegraph communications were well maintained throughout the year, and there was no damage by floods from the usual monsoon rains at the end of the year.

45. The new Telephone Exchange at Kota Bharu equipped for 50 subscribers, with accommodation for 135 lines, was extended to accommodate 75 subscribers. There was an increase of 18 subscribers on the previous year.

46. At the beginning of 1930 only the Kota Bharu Post Office did Savings Bank work, but in the latter part of the year this facility was introduced into all the other Post Offices in the State. It is gratifying to record that the public has availed itself to an increasing degree of this means of thrift.

47. The revenue for the year was $97,173.61 as against $119,405.88 in 1929. The total expenditure was $35,071.79 showing an increase of $5,036.66 on that of the previous year.

48. The continuance of the slump in rubber and of depression in trade generally accounted for the decrease in revenue; in respect of work in general steady progress was made.

49. For the convenience of travellers, Rest Houses are provided by Government at Kota Bharu, Tumpat and Kuala Krai. At these visitors can obtain meals or board and lodging at moderate rates (the inclusive charge for 24 hours is $5/-); but for visits for any period longer than 10 days, special permission has to be obtained. The removal of the Tumpat Rest House to a pleasant site on the sea wall looking out over the sea is recorded in para. 84 of this Report.

50. Mr. J. G. Crawford, M. C. S., was in charge of the Posts and Telegraphs Department throughout the year with Mr. F. J. Larard, Assistant Electrical Engineer, acting in the capacity of engineer for Telegraphs and Telephones.

VII. JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

51. The laws of Kelantan are enacted by His Highness the Sultan in Council, with the advice of the British Adviser, and are in the main modelled on corresponding legislation in the Federated Malay States, but they are enacted in Malay which is the official language of the Courts. The legal Code is still incomplete, and when Kelantan law is silent the principles of English Common Law are applied.

52. The Courts as at present established are:—

> The Court of Revision, consisting of His Highness the Sultan in consultation with the British Adviser; the Court of the Judicial Commissioner with unlimited jurisdiction in Criminal, Probate and Civil matters as well as on the appellate side (two assessors sitting with the Judicial Commissioner in murder trials); the Courts of Magistrates of the 1st and 2nd Class and the Court of a Penggawa, which latter deals only with petty offences. All Muhammadan religious matters are dealt with by the Kathis' Courts, with an appeal to the Mufti.

53. The Judicial Commissioner is a Civil Service Officer with legal experience and is also the Legal Adviser. The duties of Public Prosecutor are carried out (in addition to other duties) by one of the other Civil Service Officers stationed in Kota Bharu. Except in the case of the out districts of Ulu Kelantan and Pasir Puteh, where the Civil Service District Officers try some of the more important cases, the lower courts are presided over by Kelantanese Malay Officers. Advocates and Solicitors are not admitted to practice in the Courts except by special permission.

54. The number of Criminal Assize cases was 24, as

compared with 18 in 1929 and 29 in 1928. The amount of discovered serious crime appears to be small. There were 15 convictions and 5 acquittals; and in 4 cases the charges were withdrawn. There were 4 charges of murder with 2 convictions, 5 cases of gang-robbery, robbery and house-breaking with 4 convictions and 8 cases of serious offences against property with 5 convictions.

55. The civil and administration work calls for no comment. 114 civil suits were decided and 48 administration cases were heard.

56. The following are the figures in regard to appeals from Magistrates:—

A. CRIMINAL APPEALS.

1929	...	...	68
1930	...	...	66.

Of these 29 were dismissed, 22 were allowed, in 11 cases the order was amended, two were withdrawn and two were pending at the end of the year. Thus 50% of the whole were successful or partially successful.

B. CIVIL AND LAND COURT APPEALS.

1929	...	...	118
1930	...	...	169.

Of these 87 were dismissed, 46 were allowed, in 9 cases the judgment was amended, in 9 cases retrial was ordered, 5 were withdrawn and 13 appeals were pending at the end of the year. Thus some 38% of the whole were successful or partly successful. The percentages in 1929 were 40 (criminal) and 36 (civil).

57. These figures are far from satisfactory and are likely to remain so until Malay Magistrates and Prosecuting Officers have far more knowledge of law and of experience in applying it. Their position has been made more difficult-it is hoped only temporarily-by the passing of elaborate modern Evidence and Penal Code Enactments, and until they have mastered at least these two important sections

of the Law, improvement will necessarily be slow. The Judicial Commissioner, in his capacity as Legal Adviser, is doing what he can to help them, both in and out of Court.

58. There were 52 appeals to the Court of Revision as compared with 25 in 1929; of the cases decided before the end of the year one Criminal appeal (from a Magistrate) and one Civil appeal (from the Judicial Commissioner) were successful. Having regard to the fact that appeals are allowed to the Court of Revision not only from the Judicial Commissioner sitting in original jurisdiction, but also in cases decided by him on appeal from all Magistrates' Courts, the number of appeals to this Final Court of Appeal is not large.

59. In the Legal Adviser's Office two important Enactments were in course of preparation at the end of the year, the Mohammadan Laws Enactment and the Criminal Procedure Code. At present Mohammadan Law is contained in two or three short Enactments passed some 15-20 years ago and in various miscellaneous " Notices " passed by the State Council. There is an urgent necessity to codify the law. The present " Criminal Procedure Regulation " dates back to 1904, and though it has frequently been amended it is out of date.

60. The Legal Adviser's Office undertook all the arrangements for printing Enactments, Rules and Notifications throughout the year. The whole of the printing was most efficiently done locally by " The Al-Asasiyah Press ", a purely Malay Firm.

61. Mr. E. B. Williams, M. C. S., officiated as Legal Adviser and Judicial Commissioner until the 23rd September when he went on leave and was succeeded by Mr. P. S. Williams, M. C. S.

62. There are 25 Police Stations distributed all over the State, and the Kelantan Military Police, with the exception of the Commissioner, is entirely Malay. Captain Anderson continued to hold the post of Commissioner of Police. The authorised strength was 441, and the actual strength 434. Both their drill and musketry were maintained at the highest level of smartness and efficiency. Discipline

continued to be good and health on the whole quite satisfactory. The force provides an excellent Military Band composed entirely of locally-born Malays who have been instructed and trained by an Indian Bandmaster under the direction and encouragement of the Commissioner personally.

63. The Detective Branch, Fire Brigade, Clerical Staff and supernumeraries number 42, making up a total strength of 476. The total cost of the force, excluding buildings and their upkeep, was $243,179, as against $240,812 spent during the previous year.

64. There were 997 reports made to the police of criminal offences of all classes, which resulted in 964 arrests and 607 convictions. 465 offences were reported under the small Offences Enactment, which led to 693 persons being arrested and 574 convictions being obtained.

65. 9 cases of murder were reported during the year as against 5 in 1929; besides this, 8 Gang-robberies and 9 robberies were also reported.

66. The number of firearms licensed was 4,734, of which 2005 were single-barrelled guns, 1900 muzzle-loaders, 266 double-barrelled guns, 280 rifles, and 283 pistols and revolvers. 331 dogs were registered and 1,239 destroyed.

67. There are three prisons in the State, the one at Kota Bharu being both prison and convict establishment, while those at Kuala Krai and Pasir Puteh are used only for short sentence prisoners. The Kota Bharu prison is inspected bi-monthly by members of the Board of Visiting Justices.

68. The total number of convicts at the end of 1930 was 186, as against 224 at the close of the previous year. The number of admissions was 523, and discharges 541. 13 prisoners escaped of whom 5 were recaptured. There were 4 deaths among the convicts.

69. 25 prisoners were charged with various offences against Gaol discipline during 1930 as against 64 in 1929. 35 sub-warders were also charged with minor offences; 2

were brought before the Court for permitting the escape of prisoners from custody and were sentenced to 3 & 6 months imprisonment respectively. The sentence was, however, quashed on appeal.

70. There were 10 prisoners at the end of the year undergoing term of Penal Servitude; of these 5 were Malays, 3 Chinese, 1 Tamil and 1 Bengali. 8 convicts - 6 Malays and 2 Chinese - were serving terms of imprisonment of 10 years and above.

71. The prisoners who were employed within the Gaol walls did Laundry work, Carpentry, Chick and Basket making, etc , which produced a revenue of $4,586 as against $4,078 in 1929.

72. The number of convicts admitted to the Convict Ward, New Hospital, Kota Bharu, during the year was 277, which with 9 still remaining in hospital on January 1st gives a total of 236 medically treated as against 350 in 1929.

VIII. PUBLIC WORKS.

73. The European staff of the Public Works Department consisted of the same number of officers as during the previous year, viz., the State Engineer and three Assistant Engineers, one of whom remained in charge of the Electrical Department including the telegraph and telephone lines of the State.

74. The total expenditure for the year under all heads was $616,369 as against $539,007 spent during the previous year, showing an increase of approximately 14.35% on the expenditure for 1929. The total amount allotted to the P. W. D. including revotes was $825,724 as against $689,503 provided for the year 1929. Works to the value of $149,900 were postponed as compared with $26,500 deferred in 1929; and the total savings effected on the estimated cost of such works as were carried out were $10,750 as compared with a total of $68,995 saved during the previous year. The unexpended balance was $48,705 (5.89%) as compared with $55,000 (8%) at the end of 1929; and the cost of European supervision, including temporary

allowance but excluding all expenditure on Electric Light, was $29,601 or 5% of the cost of works executed.

75. 174¾ miles of road were upkept during the year at a cost of $126,906.99, being at the rate of $726.22 per mile; and 4½ miles of asphalted road were repaired. Three timber bridges were replaced by concrete culverts. Extensive repairs were carried out to timber bridges, particularly on the Main Trunk Road.

76. The construction of the Tanah Merah to Sungei Golok road was continued and 2 miles of earth work completed. 64 chains of earth work on the Tanah Merah to Riverside road were completed.

77. In order to relieve the distress among the peasants caused partly by failure of the rice crop and partly by the rubber slump, the construction of the Pendik to Pasir Mas road was continued, including the building of concrete culverts and timber bridges. 5¼ miles of earth work were also completed on the Bukit Jawa to Gunong road, together with a timber bridge; and 12 miles of the Bukit Marak to Pengkalan Patah road trace were cleared and 8 miles of earth work completed.

78. The abutments and anchorages for the new suspension bridge over the Sungei Nal were completed, and the 2 towers, 58 feet high, were completed except for the tie beams. All the work on this bridge was carried out departmentally.

79. The last bridges on the Yong road were completed early in the year, thus throwing the road to Trengganu open to traffic.

80. Two Reinforced concrete bridges on the Main Trunk Road were completed during the year, and one was nearing completion at the end of the year. All timber bridges on the Pasir Puteh to Cherang Ruku road were strengthened to carry motor road-rollers.

81. A road trace from Gua Musang to Kuala Betis on the upper waters of the Nenggiri river, with a branch road to the ancient settlement at Pulai, was begun towards

the end of the year. Gold was mined for many years in this region, and it is thought that a road to Gua Musang Railway Station might develop the mineral resources (gold and tin) in the State.

82. The following buildings were undertaken but not all completed during the year:—

For Kota Bharu District - Senior Hospital Dressers' Quarters; 5 Units Hospital Attendants' Quarters; Tanah Merah Police Station and Barracks; Kota Bharu Post Office Store; Incinerator; One European Officer's Quarters; Temporary English School; P. W. D. Store; Extension to Pasir Mas Market; Police Station and Barracks Nilam Puri.

For Ulu Kelantan District - Dresser's Quarters, Kuala Krai; Extension to Government Offices; Court House.

For Pasir Puteh District - Extension to Town Market.

83. Quarters for the Headmaster of the proposed Ismail College, who will officiate also as Superintendent of Education for the State, were under construction at the end of the year.

84. The Tumpat Rest House was taken down and re-erected on a new site facing the sea. This is a great improvement; formerly the Rest House was behind tall coconut trees which cut off all the sea breezes and shut out all view of the sea.

85. A concrete retaining wall to the length of 283 feet was added to the existing F. M. S. Railways' retaining wall at Tumpat to prevent further sea erosion. This protects the existing Customs Godown; and part of the reclaimed ground provided the new site for the Rest House. The total cost of this wall was $11,997.

86. 683 feet of main drain and manholes were put in 10 feet below the road surface in the township of Kota Bharu in addition to 2,933 of concrete drains. Besides this, 611 feet of concrete culverts were laid in the town. 5,141

feet of concrete drains and apron were constructed around the hospital buildings at Kota Bharu.

87. The Government Electric Supply Plant at Kota Bharu ran throughout the year. The running costs, exclusive of depreciation, were $21,630; and the revenue collected on this account amounted to $26,378.

88. The policy of calling for tenders for works and giving a contract to the lowest tenderer proved a failure. In several cases Chinese contractors not only failed to complete their contracts, thereby causing much inconvenience to the general public (e. g. in the case of a bridge on a main road) and extra work to Government Departments, but also failed to pay their labourers' wages. At a time when there was much distress amongst Malays owing to the failure of the previous padi harvest and the Government had to provide relief works for them, assistance had also to be given to the Malay labourers whose wages had been unpaid for months by Chinese contractors and some of whom were for the time destitute.

As opposed to this, the system of giving contracts for works to our one European contractor in the State at a fair price proved again to be a complete success. The quality of the work was reliable, the speed with which it was completed was remarkable, and entirely Malay labour was employed. Beyond this Malay labourers were trained to do all kinds of work new to them and encouraged and taught to take up small contracts on their own. They have proved themselves capable of doing almost any work if handled sympathetically.

As is of course well known, Kelantan is fortunate in having a contractor of this quality, who takes an interest in the progress of the people of the country. If these conditions of work could prevail continuously over some years, the State would have established a number of Malay contractors who would be capable of taking up almost any kind of work where a large amount of capital was not required, and would not have to rely on foreign immigrants of doubtful standing and integrity.

But to accomplish this aim there must be continuity of policy.

89. Mr. R. C. Drew, the State Engineer, was in charge of the P. W. D. until the 13th September, 1930, when he went on leave and was relieved by Lieut. Col. L. C. Chasey.

IX. PUBLIC HEALTH.

90. The State provides at Kota Bharu a General Hospital (192 beds) including a second class ward and one for sick prisoners; a small European Hospital; a Female Hospital (60 beds) which includes a Malay ward, a non-Malay ward, a second class ward and Infant Welfare Centre; a three-ward Mental Hospital and a two-ward Isolation Hospital, also a small Leper Camp; at Kuala Krai a General Hospital (56 beds); at Tumpat a dispensary with a two-bed emergency ward and a quarantine camp; and at Pasir Puteh an outdoor dispensary.

91. The larger estates (22) provide hospital accommodation and medical attendance for their employees as does also the Railway Department at various points along the line.

92. The Chief Medical Officer, one European Officer, two nursing sisters and two staff nurses are stationed at Kota Bharu. A qualified practitioner acted as Medical Officer, Ulu Kelantan, and another gives assistance, when required, at Kota Bharu.

93. The expenditure exclusive of buildings and their upkeep amounted to $209,281 and has more than doubled in the last five years. The revenue collected amounted to $14,709. Generous assistance given to this Department in recent years has made it possible to put up the new hospital at Kota Bharu; but it is not completed yet, and the financial position has made it necessary to call a halt for the time being.

94. New legislation passed during the year was as follows:—

1. Registration of Births and Deaths Enactment.

2. Municipal and Health Enactment.
3. Deleterious Drugs Enactment.
4. PoisonsEnactment.

95. Births and Deaths registration is still too incomplete to adopt it as an exact index of the general health of the State.

96. There has been a very definite improvement in Public Health and the State was again free from epidemics of the more dreaded infectious diseases, except for one case of human rabies. The hospital admissions show an increase of 715 patients over 1929, partly due to increased confidence in hospital treatment and partly also to the poverty of the people. Estate figures also show a slightly improved state of health, for the death-rate among Estate labourers was reduced to 28.3 per mille (compared with 29. 9 per mille in 1929).

97. As elsewhere in Malaya, malaria is the most serious health problem, 25% of the admissions to Government Hospitals, 46% of those to Estate Hospitals and 48% of those to Railway Hospitals being due to this scourge; but thanks to drainage, oiling and prophylactic treatment, even these figures show an improvement on previous years. Hook-worm disease (ankylostomiasis) is probably the next most prevalent disease, accounting for over 7% of the cases admitted to Government Hospitals. The admissions, deaths and deaths rates for Government Hospitals were:—

Disease.	Number of admissions.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
Malaria	1,496	59	3.94
Ankylostomiasis	443	24	5.41
Dysentary and Diarrhoea	146	5	3.42
Syphilis	212	1	.47
Gonorrhea and sequelae	266	—	—
Soft chancre .	11	—	—
Ulcers	528	—	—
Pneumonia	124	51	41.12
Phthisis	114	45	39.47
Beri-beri	53	6	11.32

98. A travelling Motor Dispensary was purchased during the year. Its usefulness and popularity were shown by the facts that in less than 2 months 17,543 cases were attended, while on one day only (28th of October, 1930) as many as 742 cases were attended.

99. No legislation has been found necessary to enforce vaccination as it is sought as eagerly as salvarsan treatment for yaws. The vaccination against small-pox and cholera of prospective pilgrims to Mecca inaugurated in 1929 was continued.

100. The leprosy problem is dealt with by transferring foreign lepers to the Straits Settlements Asylum at Pulau Jerejak. Kelantanese lepers, of whom there are comparatively few, are required (unless indigent, in which case they are accommodated at the Kota Bharu Leper Camp) to maintain themselves in such isolation as satisfies the requirements of the Health Officer.

101. The more accessible Vernacular Schools were visited periodically and treatment given to the children on the spot for any ailment found.

102. There were 6,012 cases treated in the hospitals and the number of attendances at the out-door dispensaries increased to 89,269. Of the in-patients at the Kota Bharu Hospital nearly 47% were Malays.

103. It is now possible to give courses of Pasteur treatment in the Kota Bharu Hospital in case of rabies.

104. *Veterinary.* 104 cases of anthrax amongst cattle and buffaloes were diagnosed and confirmed by blood slides, and 276 animals were inoculated against the disease.

105. There were 5 cases of rabies, and orders were issued for the tying up and muzzling of dogs, while the destruction of unregistered dogs was carried out vigorously.

106. 297 head of cattle were exported from Tumpat to Singapore.

107. *Staff.* Dr. L. W. Evans was Chief Medical Officer throughout the year.

Dr. G. H. Swapp was Health Officer from 1st January to 2nd May, and was succeeded by Dr. T. C. Lonie until 15th August.

On 31st October Dr. H. B. C. Wallace assumed duty as Medical and Health Officer, the whole time post of Health Officer being abolished.

Mr. Devota, Chief Hospital Assistant, was invalided out of the service on 12th July, after 21½ years of valuable service.

108. *Meteorological.* Rainfall in 1930 was 15.67 inches below the average for the previous 23 years as measured at the meteorological station at Kota Bharu. The North East Monsoon at the beginning of the year was remarkably dry, rainfall being short of the normal in January by 7.68 inches and in February by 4.58 inches. The monsoon at the end of the year, however, had an excess of 14.68 inches over normal in November, though December had 7.72 inches deficiency. Of the remaining months only May, June and July had more than average rainfall and for the two-last-named the excess was in each case less than an inch. The total rainfall for the year was 108.23 inches. The greatest day's rainfall was 6.25 inches on the last day of the year. Maximum day temperatures ranged from an average of 84.0°F in November to 90.6°F in April. The highest temperature reached during the year was 94°F on the 27th April. High temperatures were common from the beginning of April to the end of September. There were on the other hand many notably cool periods, particularly near the end of the year when the highest day temperature on several occasions failed to reach 80°F. The coolest day was 21st November with the remarkable temperature of 74°F. Night temperatures were not strikingly low, the mean night minimum being below 70°F only in February. The means for the other months were mainly between 73°F and 75°F. The coolest night was that of the 5th-6th February, with 65°F. After the end of March the temperature never fell below 79°F.

109. Thunder was heard on many days in the middle of the year, though only six thunderstorms were actually experienced at Kota Bharu.

110. No gales were experienced. Strong North East winds were common during the first three months but not afterwards. The usual alternation of sea breezes during the day and light land breezes at night was not interrupted even in November and December, when the North East Monsoon is generally established.

X. EDUCATION.

111. *English Education.*

A decision was taken during the year as regards the difficult question of English education. The policy of the Government is to employ Kelantan Malays as far as possible in all its departments; but the limiting factor is the lack of knowledge of English amongst candidates otherwise suitable. Candidates must know sufficient English not only to carry out routine duities but to enable them to follow out courses of instruction in such technical subjects as surveying, agriculture and the like.

112. His Highness the Sultan took a lively personal interest in this aspect of the question; and it was eventually decided to provide a college on the lines of the Malay College at Kuala Kangsar. This college is to be named the "Ismail College" in honour of the present Ruler, Sultan Ismail K. C. M. G. At the end of the year arrangements were well advanced for the secondment from the S. S. & F. M. S. Education Department of a European Officer with qualifications suitable for the joint post of Headmaster of the College and Superintendent of Education for the State.

113. At the same time the central fact to be borne in mind as regards educational policy is that Kelantan is an agricultural State and that the future economic prosperity and happiness of its people will turn largely on the maintenance of the State as an agricultural unit and of its people as an agricultural people. As has been said elsewhere, Kelantan might well become the granary of Malaya. The majority of the people will remain workers on the land and will not therefore require a knowledge of the English language. An English education for the majority of the inhabitants will not be conducive to the happiness of the

people or the welfare of the State. The State does not want its people to gravitate to the towns and to acquire a smattering of English such as is represented by the winning of a Junior Cambridge Certificate and with it a contempt for manual labour. Rather is it to be desired that the peasant be equipped mentally and physically to carry out the work of his forefathers more efficiently and with better results. The schools of Kelantan must not be dominated by a course of instruction designed for urban classes; and the removal of illiteracy and the teaching of elementary agriculture must be the aim and object of all vernacular schools.

114. The first Kelantan boy to be sent to England for education at State expense was Nik Ahmad Kamil, the eldest son of the present Prime Minister of Kelantan. He began his English schooling in Kelantan at the Majlis Ugama English School; then he joined the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, where he passed the Senior Cambridge Local Examination. He returned to Kelantan from England in December after having been called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn and a short course of study at Bristol University.

115. The Majlis Ugama Islam continued its English School which was attended by 228 boys at the end of the year, the average daily attendance being 89%. In addition to this there were 4 private schools in Kota Bharu, teaching a total of 138 boys and girls.

116. *Vernacular Education.*

The number of Malay Schools maintained by the State was 60, i. e. 35 in the Kota Bharu, 18 in the Pasir Puteh and 7 in the Ulu Kelantan District respectively. The average enrolment was 3, 818.8 with an average attendance of 2,884.1. Besides the Government Schools, the Majlis Ugama also maintained a Malay School at Kota Bharu with a total of 378 pupils. 14 student teachers from Kelantan were in residence at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, at the end of the year.

117. There were two Chinese private schools in Kota Bharu attended by 219 boys and girls; and also various Chinese Schools in other parts of the State including even such outlying places as Gua Musang and Pulai.

118. *Other Education.*

The 2 students trained in the F. M. S. as mechanics for the Posts & Telegraphs Department returned in 1930 to Kelantan after having qualified as such; they have since been provided with suitable posts in that Department. A fully qualified Kelantan-born candidate was sent to the F. M. S. for training in modern Forestry, and 2 Kelantan boys were also sent to the Trade School at Kuala Lumpur for a course of study.

119. The total expenditure of the Education Department for the year exclusive of buildings and land acquisition was $40,843.24, apart from what was spent on the education of Kelantan students outside the State, which amounted to $18,071.81. All schools maintained by the State are free.

120. Besides these secular schools, there are many places, scattered all over the State, where instruction in the Islamic religion and Muhammadan law is given by private teachers. They are attended by a considerable number of locally-born pupils as well as students from other Malay States in Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo, etc.

121. It was considered necessary for the Government to take into its hands power to control non-Government Schools as far as it may from time to time consider necessary; and accordingly the Registration of Schools Enactment, No. 26 of 1930, was passed in December to come into force on 1st January, 1931. This Enactment is based on the laws already in force in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

XI LAND AND SURVEYS.

A. Land.

122. Land tenure is on the basis of the Torrens Registration system and is similar to that of the Federated Malay States, grants in perpetuity and leases for a term not exceeding 100 years being issued for the larger areas of agricultural and for town lands, while Asiatic proprietors hold agricultural lands by Entry in a Mukim Register.

Alienated land may be re-entered on behalf of the Ruler of the State, if not cultivated in accordance with the terms of the title, or sold by public auction if the quit rent thereon remains unpaid.

123. The total acreage alienated during the year for agriculture was 7799 of which 3323 were granted for the cultivation of rubber, 1317 for rice, and 3159 for miscellaneous crops.

124. Figures showing land revenue collected during the last 5 years, exclusive of Land Sales, are given below:—

1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
$	$	$	$	$
413,659	450,845	479,616	477,223	480,065.50

125. The total alienated area is at present 484,388 acres, representing about 13¼ per cent of the area of the State. During the year an area of 1,800 acres was alienated for the cultivation of the African Oil Palm alongside the Railway line between Gua Musang and the boundary with Pahang. This is the first Oil Palm Estate in Kelantan.

126. While there is no longer much land available for alienation in the Districts of Kota Bharu and Pasir Puteh, there are still large tracts of virgin jungle land which would appear to offer excellent prospects for various forms of agriculture in the Southern and Western divisions of the State.

127. District Land Offices are to be found at Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh, Pasir Mas and Bachok. At Kota Bharu is a combined Land and Registration Office where all grants, leases and mining titles are registered. The number of Grants for Land registered during the year was 185 as against 434 so dealt with in 1929.

128. In order to safeguard the interests and welfare of the Malays against such encroachments by foreigners as have generally taken place in other parts of Malaya, a Malay Reservations Enactment was passed during the year on lines similar to the legislation in the Federated Malay States.

A number of suitable areas have since been declared under this Enactment to be Malay Reservations.

129. The forms of Mukim Registers and the Extracts therefrom were settled during the year, and issue of permanent titles for the enormous number of small holdings in the Coast districts commenced.

130. The vital importance of this work cannot be too strongly emphasized. It should be the principal criterion of progress in Kelantan's land administration towards indefeasibility of title. The time needed for its completion will be many years. But however long it may be, any proposal to issue any document of title not based on theodolite survey and Land Office settlement, however tempting, should be sternly discouraged.

131. In the Registry of Titles the chief items of interest were the preparation of titles for the Duff Development Company Limited in accordance with the Deed of the 7th of June, 1930, and the completion of the issue of new grants in connection with the re-distribution of the northern section of Section XI Kota Bharu Town.

B. Surveys.

132. The European personnel of the Survey Department remained of the same strength as in 1929, i. e. consisting of the Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent (Office) and a Surveyor in the field.

133. The expenditure was $137,587, showing an increase of $36,458 over the previous year's figure. The headings in the estimates showed very minor changes, and the increase was due mainly to the cost of the Duff Development Company's surveys and leave pay and passages of officers.

134. The revenue amounted to $18,111, showing an increase of $2,848 over that for 1929. This was accounted for by increased output by the office staff.

135. The state of surveys with reference to requisitions at the end of each of the past 3 years is given in the

table below with, for purposes of comparison, the output of completed work for each year:—

Year	Number of lots on Requisition.						
	Received.	Unsatisfied on 31st December				Cancelled	Satisfied.
		Awaiting survey.	Under action in office	In Land Office on settlement	Total		
1930	2305	10132	3419	677	14228	1695	1880
1929	5351	11681	3506	313	15500	283	794
1928	10752	9511	1491	224	11226	677	791

136. The cost and output in the field branch are given in the table below:—

Year	Cost of Field etc. Supervision.	Output of Works			Average effective staff.
		Lots	Acres	Chains	
1930	$34,864	2,332	37,931	29,686	8.9
1929	$37,164	2,846	14,942	43,346	9.7
1928	$35,852	1,836	7,101	27,424	8.7

137. The cost and output of the office branch are summarised in the following table:—

YEAR	COST OF OFFICE BRANCH	NUMBER OF LOTS ON 31ST DECEMBER						Average effective Staff.	
		Computed	Plan drawn	Title prepared	awaiting computation	awaiting drafting	awaiting settlement	Computers	Others
		A	A						*
1930	$17,349	2770	2280	2280	2247	1172	677	6.0	21.9
1929	$15,715	1157	877	895	2800	704	313	5.3	18
1928	$20,562	1429	711	506	1295	196	224	5.5	17.5

138. Major A. R. White was in charge of the Department as Superintendent until June 1st when he was relieved by Mr. L. D. Meyer who acted as Superintendent for the remainder of the year.

XII. LABOUR.

139. Indian labour, chiefly Tamil and Telugu, is employed on European rubber estates and to a large extent on the East Coast line by the Federated Malay States Railways, but recently there has been a tendency to substitute Chinese and Malay labour. The Government departments employ Kelantanese labour exclusively.

140. Returns received under Section 43 of the Indian Immigration Enactment, Kelantan, show that only 4247 South Indian labourers were employed at the end of the year, indicating a big decrease owing to the reduction of labour force on many Estates due to the rubber trade depression.

141. 482 Indian labourers were repatriated during the year and 200 were also transferred to a Tea plantation in Kedah at the expense of the Indian Immigration Fund. Seven European Estates were closed down during the year.

A Does not include various State Land lots for which no credit can be taken.

* 21.9 effective strength includes 14.2 men used as Tracers and on revisionary work.

142. The local engagements during the year numbered 2037 which shows a decrease of 21% on the previous year.

143. Health generally is improving, thanks to the high standard of anti-malarial work, good housing and water-supply on most of the estates. The death-rate from all causes was 22.80 per mille.

144. The prescribed minimum rates of wages at the beginning of the year were 58 cents for men and 46 cents for women. These were reduced from the 5th October to 47 and 37 cents respectively. But until the economic conditions became acute many labourers earned well above these minima.

145. The buildings on estates were of approved type. Almost all the estates maintained their own hospitals, dispensaries and qualified dressers, controlled by an European Medical Officer. Serious cases were sent to Government Hospitals.

146. There are Tamil and Telugu schools on 14 estates, and on estates employing Indian labour there are estate shops where foodstuffs are sold at fixed prices.

147. Post Office Savings Banks were opened at Kuala Krai and Nal during the year and facilities for savings were also introduced on the estates in the form of " Coolie Deposit Accounts ". The majority have their savings in cattle, goats and sheep and also in the form of jewellery.

148. There are 13 licenced toddy shops on the estates. One-fifth of the gross proceeds is paid to Government by way of excise and the balance of profits after deducting the cost of running the shops is expended for the benefit of the labourers.

149. Three candidates appeared for examination in Elementary Tamil, a scheme introduced by the Incorporated Society of Planters, and passed, two with distinction.

150. Enactments Nos: 23, " The Immigration Restriction Enactment, " 24 and 25 of 1930 amendments to

"The Indian Immigration Enactment 1927" and "The Labour (Non-Indian) Enactment 1928" respectively were passed but did not come into force until the 1st January, 1931.

151. In spite of the trade depression and other economic factors detrimental to production, the general labour conditions were surprisingly good.

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS.

152. His Highness the Sultan, whose deep personal interest in all matters affecting the welfare of his State and his people is well known, presided at all of the 17 meetings of the State Council. His Highness paid two visits to Singapore during the year. On the first occasion he left Kota Bharu by train on 24th April; stayed nights at Alor Star, Penang, Ipoh and Kuala Lumpur; and arrived back by sea on 16th May. On the second occasion he left by sea with the British Adviser on 7th October to attend the Durbar, and returned by train.

153. On the 11th of October, a Durbar presided over by His Excellency the High Commissioner, was held at Government House, Singapore. It was attended by the Rulers of all the Malay States, and was the first Durbar at which the Rulers of both Federated and Unfederated States have met. A banquet was held on the same evening. His Highness greatly appreciated the opportunity of meeting His Excellency and the other Rulers under such conditions and of being able to discuss freely problems of common interest. The Durbar was generally voted to have been a very great success.

154. His Excellency the High Commissioner paid a visit to the State extending from the 18th to the 22nd of June. His Excellency arrived via Besut; and after a very full programme of work which included visits to Pasir Puteh and Kuala Krai, left by train travelling over the railway construction line to Pahang and staying one night each at Kuala Gris and Gua Musang. His Excellency received a very hearty welcome from representatives of all the communities in the State at each place which he visited; and at Kota Bharu a banquet was given at the Balei Besar

by His Highness the Sultan, and there were also a garden party and official dinner at the Residency.

155. One of the most important events of the year for Kelantan was the signing before all the members of the State Council in the Balei Besar on the 7th of June, 1930, of the Deed between the Government of Kelantan, the Federated Malay States Railways Administration and the Duff Development Company. Months of negotiation had preceded the preparation of this Deed which cancels all previous Deeds and is intended to form the basis of a final settlement of differences which have existed since 1905. It is worth recording here the following words from the preamble of the Deed:—

> " _____ AND WHEREAS the Kelantan Government and the Company are desirous of removing all possible causes of disputes or differences to the end that all parties to this Deed shall be in a position to conduct their affairs in complete harmony AND WHEREAS to attain an amicable settlement of all disputes _____ ".

156. Two very important steps were taken with regard to rice cultivation which is the most important industry in Kelantan and of vital concern to the whole of Malaya. His Excellency appointed a committee to investigate and recommend the best steps to be taken to encourage rice cultivation in Malaya, and the writer of the present report was a member of the committee. The second step was the request of assistance from the Colonial Development Fund by way of a free gift to Kelantan of an expert to investigate on the spot the possibilities of an Irrigation Scheme with full recommendations and estimates. At the end of the year the matter was still under correspondence, but it appeared probable that the assistance asked for would be forthcoming from the Colonial Development Fund.

157. On the 25th of August the first flying boat visited the State and anchored in the Kelantan river off Kota Bharu. The craft was a Southampton R. A. F. flying boat in charge of Group Captain Cave-Brown-Cave. After this other flying boats visited before the end of the year.

158. At the end of August Mr. W. J. Williams, Director of the Electrical Department in the F. M. S., visited Kelantan in order to draw up Electric Schemes for Kota Bharu, Tumpat and Kuala Krai.

159. At the beginning of September Mr. T. R. Hubback, Commissioner for Wild Life with Mr. G. Hawkins as assessor visited the State in connection with the work of the commission.

160. The birthdays of His Majesty the King and of His Highness the Sultan, and Armistice Day, were observed in the customary manner. The guards of honour provided by the Kelantan Military Police under Captain Anderson earned, as usual, the admiration of every one and showed to those new to the State an inspiring example of what Malays can be brought to do under the best leadership.

161. The number of officers of the Malayan Civil Service seconded to the State was 6 as in the previous year. Their appointments were:—

(a) British Adviser to the Government of Kelantan;

(b) Judicial Commissioner and Legal Adviser Kelantan;

(c) Assistant Adviser, Superintendent of Lands and Registrar of Titles Kelantan;

(d) State Treasurer and District Officer Kota Bharu and Pasir Puteh;

(e) District Officer, Ulu Kelantan, and Controller of Labour;

(f) Superintendent Marine and Customs, Superintendent of Chandu, Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs, Public Prosecutor and Auditor.

162. Mr. R. J. B. Clayton went on leave from the State in May before retirement on pension. He had held

the post of British Adviser for 2 years and 8 months and had served in the Malayan Civil Service for over 32 years.

163. The undersigned was appointed to act in his place and was appointed substantively to the post of British Adviser from the date of Mr. Clayton's retirement on the 21st of November.

A. S. HAYNES, M.C.S.

British Adviser to the Government of Kelantan.

THE RESIDENCY,

KELANTAN.

5th April, 1931.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE

Liabilities	Amount.	Total.
Deposits:—	$	
Ulu Kelantan District Treasury ...	43,041-55	
Pasir Puteh " " ...	3,258-98	
Courts, Kota Bharu	12,422-55	
Police, Sundry	795-58	
Prisons, "	14-70	
Customs "	527-50	
Land Office, K. B., Sundry	24,995-88	
" " " Survey	13,640-74	
" " P. M., Sundry	23,696-92	
" " " Survey	2,865-78	
Office Istiadat	1,024-25	
Office Mentri	1,323-25	
Post Office Money Order	8,022-67	
Survey Office	8-65	
Kelantanese at Mecca	1,228-00	
Pawn-Broking Farm	9,030-00	
Toddy Shops	1,408-00	
Clerks' Security	4,353-00	
		151,658-00
Fines And Rewards Fund:—		
Police	355-31	
Prisons	63-01	
Clerks	259-05	
Customs	60-44	
		737-81
Contributions:—		
Widows & Orphans Pensions Enactment	312-90	
Rubber Research Institute ...	2,783-63	3,096-53
Suspense Account	19,276-96	19.276-96
Excess of Assets over Liabilities ...	713,099-86	713,099-86
Loans:—		887,869-16
S. S. Loan at 5%	200,000-00	
" " (free of interest for 5 years 1926–1931)	3,880,684-00	
Duff Loan (S. S) 1930	600,000-00	4,680,684-00
" " (F.M.S.) at 2%	300,000-00	300,000-00
	TOTAL	$4,980,684-00

State Treasury,
Kelantan, 12th February, 1931.

A.

STATE OF KELANTAN AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

Assets.	Amount.	Total.
Balances:—		
Cash:—State Treasury ...	---	
District " U. K. ...	—	
" " P. P. ...	733-34	733-34
Bank:-State Treasury (Merc:Bk:)	88,865-36	
" " (Chtd:Bk:)	2,087-33	
U.K. District " (Merc:Bk:)	33,213-06	
P.P. " " (" ")	137-44	124,303-19
Advances Recoverable:—		
P.W.D. Store Account	12,000-00	
" Factory "	11,700-00	
Post Office Postal Order Account ...	400-02	
H. H. the Sultan & Suite (Durbar) ...	2,600-00	
Malayan Arts & Crafts	1,500-00	
Teh Boon Chuan (Rice Acct) ...	3,000-00	31,200-02
Loans:—		
Purchase of Motor Cars	5,694-75	
Subordinates	63,147-44	
Dato' Kaya Pati	30,000-00	
Syed Hussain	15,000-00	
Tengku Sri Mara Raja	25,000-00	
H. H. the Raja Kelantan	3,500-00	
Majlis Ugama Islam	136,458-53	
Clubs	4,484-97	
Al-Asasiyah Press	3,500-00	
Special Loans	35,608-40	322,394-09
Investment at Cost:—		
8,000 D. D. C. L. Shares @ $5/- ...	40,000-00	
£25,000/- 5% War Loan (1929-1947) @101 31/32	219,238-52	
Mercantile Bank Fixed Deposit ...	150,000-00	409,238-52
		887,869-16
Balance		713,099-86
Balance to the debit of the State		4,267,584-14
	TOTAL	$4,980,684-00

Sgd: L. H. Gorsuch
M. C. S.
STATE TREASURER,
KELANTAN.

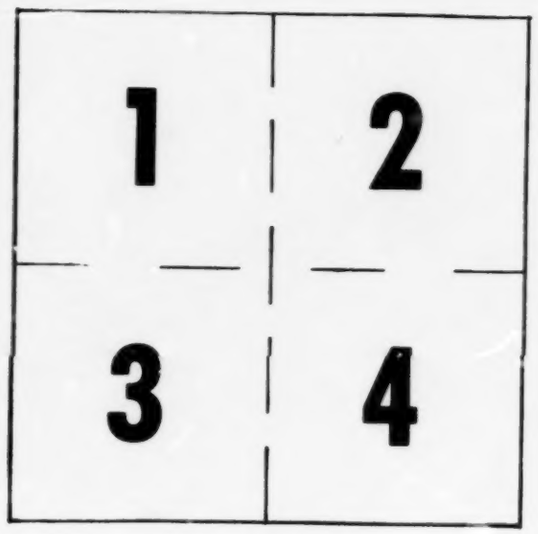
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF LOCAL PRODUCTION AND EXPORT FOR FIVE YEARS.

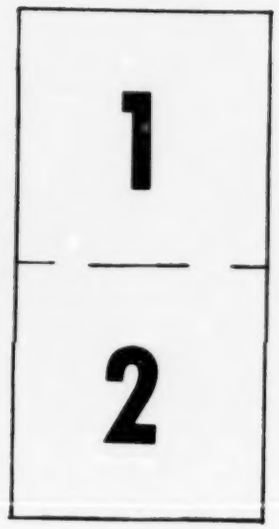
Nos. Articles	How stated.	1926.		1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
			$		$		$		$		$
Rubber	Pikuls	103,634	10,419,532	98,327	7,796,450	95,004	4,030,150	135,127.54	5,732,427	122,179 89	2,919,143
Copra	,,	93,609	1,070,286	82,521	674,814	150,414	1,362,412	122,187.53	941,482	89,976.00	555,419
Betel-nuts :-											
(a) Dried	,,	47,078	667,078	14,698	96,910	54,722	382,059	26,194.00	197,283	25,776.00	210,214
(b) Fresh	...	...	..	...	1,502	...	2,000	...	237	...	306
Rice and Padi	Pkls.	210	754	10	47	123	912	1.33	11	46.65	271
Timbers and Planks	...	...	601	...	653	...	121	...	432	...	286
Cattle	Nos.	766	36,230	1,973	108,752	848	29,849	870.00	44,976	240.00	8,635
Jungle Produce	...	...	6,763	...	12,309	...	12,481	...	13,237	...	5,140
Fish	Pkls.	12,625	152,681	12,832	128,352	12,784	127,819	15,772.17	188,568	9,461.99	109,641
Poultry	Dozens.	3,049	12,026	6,480	25,915	3,747	14,990	4,738 00	22,953	4,312.00	18,831
Tin-Ore	Pkls.	8	767	59	6,500	71	6,014	27.60	1,785	56.94	3,799
Gold	Ozs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Textile :-											
(a) Silk	Kodis	595	59,505	532	53,201	243	22,278	121.00	10,653	8.00	1,044
(b) Cotton	...	218	8,750	...	13,220	...	41,150	...	28,205	...	26,105

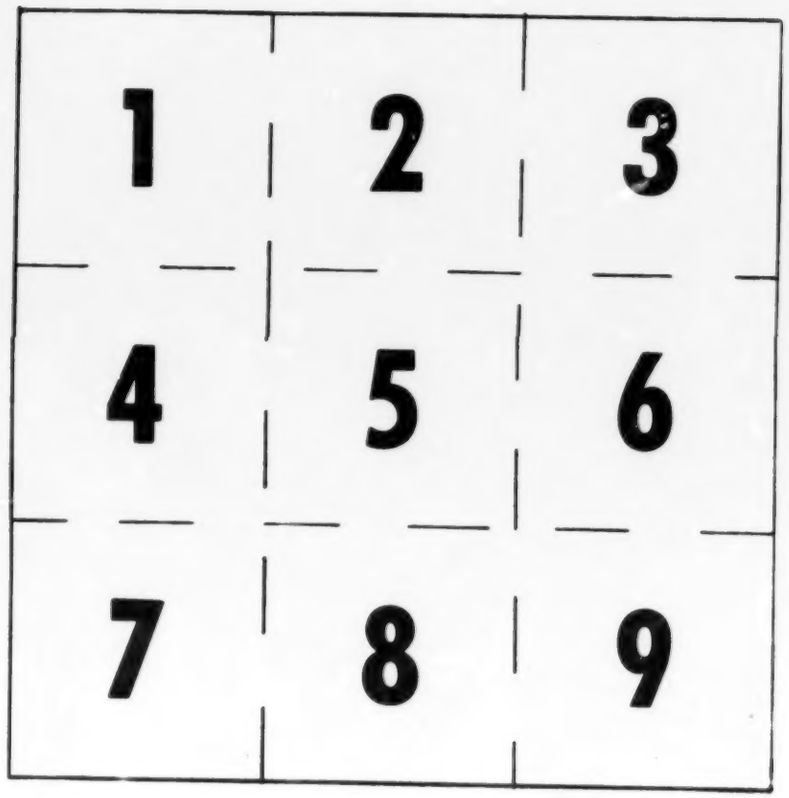
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT FOR FIVE YEARS.

Nos.		How stated.	1926. Quantity.	1926. Value.	1927. Quantity.	1927. Value.	1928. Quantity.	1928. Value.	1929. Quantity.	1929. Value.	1930. Quantity.	1930. Value.
				$		$		$		$		$
1.	Fish	Pikuls.	3,530	44,991	3,800	49,378	2,217	26,609	3,389.66	45,976	4,744.00	44,343
2.	Rice	,,	139,022	988,733	236,705	1,656,937	334,478	2,341,412	219,108.25	1,511,017	228,269.00	1,382,400
3.	Benzine	Gallons	114,425	114,425	226,512	226,512	270,936	270,300	394,597.00	307,380	526,273.00	263,631
4.	Petroleum	Cases	36,472	218,835	64,230	366,095	73,073	398,979	75,547.00	415,509	46,039.00	185,156
5.	Textile (all kinds)	...	...	915,398	...	639,943	...	703,184	...	861,265	...	576,561
6.	Machinery	...	...	59,655	...	71,575	...	131,524	...	41,981	...	32,613
7.	Motor Vehicles	...	...	164,075	...	106,038	...	31,220	...	62,013	...	112,584
8.	Cement	Casks	5,263	35,444	12,453	74,716	23,797	119,695	17,127.00	88,920	32,014.00	148,352
9.	Timber and Planks	...	...	73,797	...	106,642	...	46,163	...	18,360	...	81,427
10.	Drugs and Medicine	...	...	76,208	...	67,459	...	148,849	...	142,327	...	85,805
11.	Breads and Biscuits	...	...	55,816	...	45,600	...	57,203	...	43,406	...	28,559
12.	Curry Stuffs	...	...	25,937	...	30,828	...	52,383	...	27,341	...	30,412
13.	Wheat Flour	Pikuls	11,961	77,128	14,352	100,464	9,146	91,665	9,204.26	91,894	11,226.00	70,578
14.	Tinned Milk	Cases	15,292	174,611	18,964	208,606	17,957	210,407	20,743.00	161,162	20,764.00	201,152
15.	Sugar	Pikuls	22,439	269,568	18,444	239,772	9,731	121,151	22,256.51	177,888	20,807.28	120,994
16.	Tobacco (all kinds)	...	...	474,997	...	492,626	...	532,885	...	693,401	...	468,287

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.







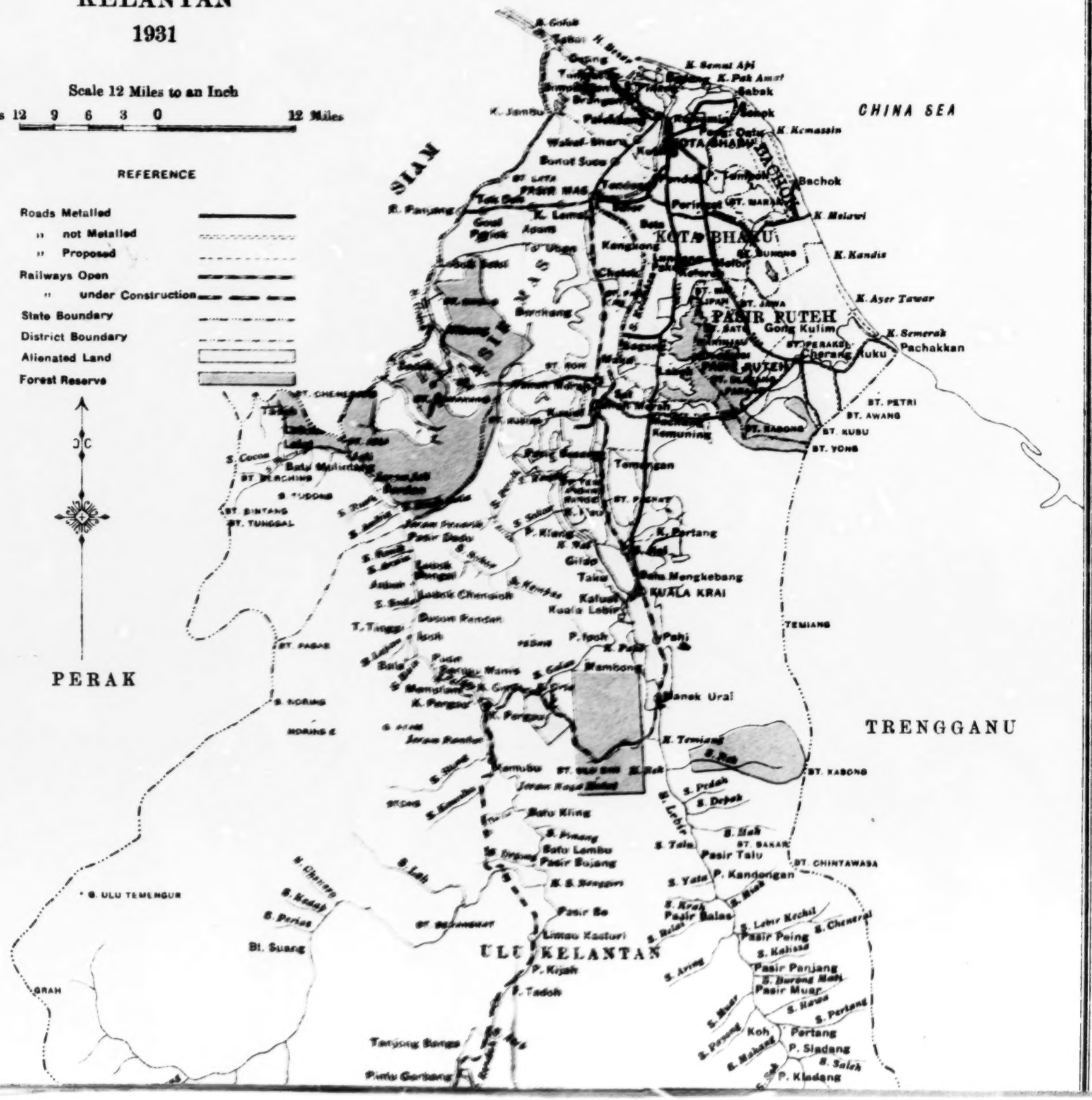
KELANTAN
1931

Scale 12 Miles to an Inch

Miles 12 9 6 3 0 12 Miles

REFERENCE

- Roads Metalled
- " not Metalled
- " Proposed
- Railways Open
- " under Construction
- State Boundary
- District Boundary
- Alienated Land
- Forest Reserve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SIAM
PERAK
TRENGGANU
KOTA BHARU
PASIR PUTEH
KUALA KRAI
ULU KELANTAN
Bachok
Pachakkan
Tumpat
Temangan
Kemuning
Gong Kulim
Cherang Kuku
Pasir Talu
Pasir Puteh
Pasir Pinang
Pasir Panjang
Pasir Mas
Pasir Pulas
Pasir Puteh
Pasir Mas
Tanjong Bunga
Pintu Gerbang
Batu Mengkebang
Kuala Lebir
Kuala Krai
Batu Kling
Batu Lembu
Pasir Bujang
Limau Kasturi
Pasir Puteh
Pasir Pinang
Pasir Panjang
Pasir Muar
Pasir Pulas
Pasir Talu
Pasir Puteh
Koh
Pertang
P. Siadang
P. Kladang
P. Kandongan
Bt. Subang
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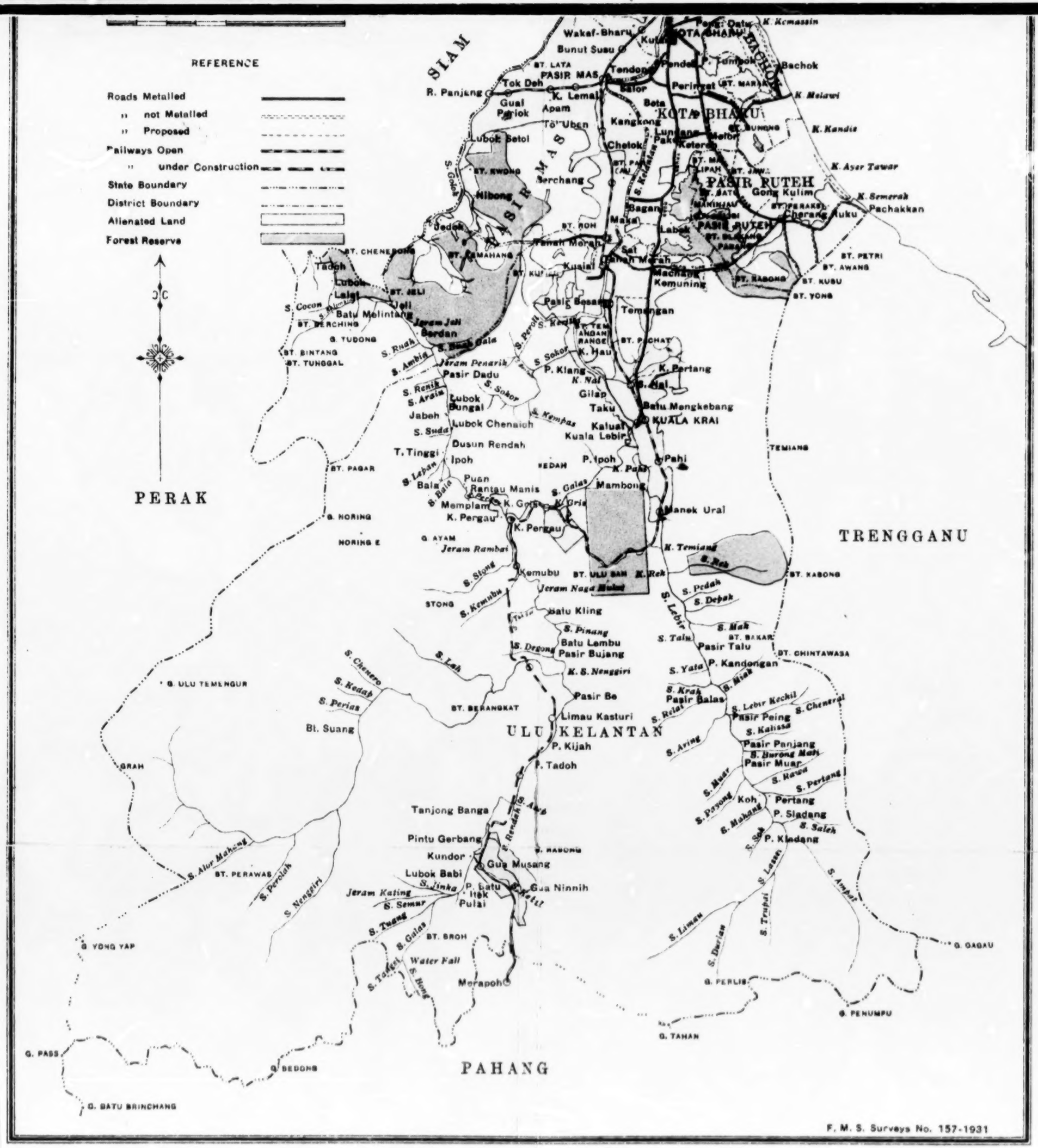

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(Unfederated Malay States)

REPORT FOR 1930

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JOHORE

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1930

BY

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General Adviser

SINGAPORE:
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STATE OF JOHORE
ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1930.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL.

The State of Johore lies at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, and is bounded on the north by Pahang, on the north-west by Negri Sembilan and Malacca, on the west by the Straits of Malacca, on the south by the Straits of Tebrau separating the island of Singapore from the main land, and on the east by the China Sea.

2. The area of the State is approximately 7,500 square miles. The interior is in great part covered with jungle. The country is, as a whole, less mountainous than any other part of the Peninsula.

3. In area, Johore approximates to Wales; in population to Cyprus: though the area, revenue and trade of Johore are twice, thrice and seven times respectively that of Cyprus.

II.—HISTORICAL.

4. In the 9th century the Arabs regularly visited the mart of Betumah, situated near the Straits, to collect the camphor and other valuable products which filtered down from the Endau district.

5. As the Buddhist State of Palembang grew in power, colonies of Malays commenced to settle on the Peninsula. The 'Ma-li-yu-erh' of Chinese writers had, in 1295, been long at variance with Siam: Marco Polo (1292) mentions the city of Malavir: Singapore, founded under the name of Tamasek about this time, was ruled by its own Kings: a Siamese law of 1360 includes Ujong Tanah, Malaka, and Malayu among tributary states: one RAJA CHULAN, who reigned over the south of the Peninsula, had a fort of black stone on the Johore River.

6. This nascent development was nipped in the bud by the invasion of the Javanese from Majapahit, who in 1377 conquered the country and destroyed Singapore under circumstances of great brutality.

7. Malacca, however, grew to be the first trading centre of the East: and after its conquest by the Portuguese in 1511, the son of the conquered King settled at Johore Lama and founded the historic Sultanate of Johore.

8. The history of the next 300 years, however, is an almost uninterrupted record of wars. Persistent hostilities with the Portuguese continued nearly until the arrival of

the Dutch in 1602. The State bears no small part in Dutch colonial history: relations were friendly, despite a diplomatic struggle for commercial privileges. But, after violent attacks by the Achinese, Johore had become by 1637 practically an appanage of the Achinese Kingdom. In return for assistance rendered at the successful attack on Malacca in 1641, the Dutch tried to restore Johore to its former position as premier Malay State: a port, with a customs officer, existed at Singapore. But the capital was plundered and burnt by Jambi in 1673: in 1699 the Sultan was assassinated, and in 1717 the throne was seized by a Sumatran adventurer, RAJA KECHIL. Then the Bugis ships appeared. The subsequent process, partly conquest, partly assimilation, while disturbing to Johore, resulted in a wide extension of its sovereignty, which now spread to Pahang, Siak, Riau, Linggi and part of Selangor.

9. After 60 years of continuous intrigues between the Malay and Bugis chiefs, the Dutch in 1784 recognized the Malay Sultan as ruler of Johore, drove the Bugis from Riau and stationed there a Resident with a garrison: after some further fighting, the Malay Sultan and Bugis viceroy accepted the position of dependent princes, but the old empire of Johore (Linggi and Klang had been ceded to the Dutch in 1757) was in a state of dissolution, the Bendahara and Temenggong being virtually territorial chiefs in Pahang and Johore respectively. This was the position when the British, by virtue of treaties made in 1819 and 1824, obtained a complete cession of the island of Singapore.

10. Contemporary visitors emphasize the deserted character of the country: in 1847 the Capital consisted merely of 25 huts. (In 1855 the Capital was moved to its present situation at Johore Bahru).

11. But the extension of the Pax Britannica and the assistance rendered by the Governor of the Straits Settlements "helped Johore to grow populous again": moreover, the country has been governed since 1862 by two enlightened and progressive rulers, Sultan ABUBAKAR who died in 1895 and Sultan IBRAHIM the present ruler.

12. In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British agent having the functions of a Consular officer; in 1910, the Sultan, having had an unofficial adviser for some years, reorganized his Government with the assistance of the Governor of the Straits Settlements; in 1914 a General Adviser with enlarged powers was appointed. The recent history of the State has been a record of continued prosperity. Telephonic communication was established between Johore and Singapore in 1883: a postal service was inaugurated in 1884, letters being transported by coach till

the opening of the railway across Singapore island in 1903: in 1909, the Johore State Railway, linking up with the Federated Malay States Railway system, was completed: finally in 1924, the completion of the causeway across the Straits permits uninterrupted railway connection between Singapore and Bangkok

III.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue.

13. The revenue for 1930 was $14,634,966 against an estimate of $16,510,545 and an actual revenue of $17,633,212 in 1929 and $20,698,077 in 1928.

14. The following comparative table shows the receipts for 1929 and 1930 under the more important heads of revenue:—

—	1929	1930	Increase	Decrease
	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue ...	2,510,582	2,368,973	...	141,609
Land Sales	739,361	391,183	...	348,178
Customs—				
Copra, etc.	220,882	201,736	...	19,146
Rubber	1,592,981	407,841	...	1,185,140
Tobacco	1,595,964	1,459,137	...	136,827
Spirits	1,042,861	724,911	...	317,950
Petro eum	401,322	430,772	29,450	...
Matches	158,388	138,752	...	19,636
Tin Ore	150,146	74,870	...	75,276
Iron Ore	371,606	364,625	...	6,981
Licences—				
Posts and Telegraphs ...	303,329	324,266	20,937	...
Chandu	4,262,242	3,280,673	...	981,569
Interest	993,467	1,070,009	76,542	...
Municipal	1,112,531	1,256,234	143,703	...

15. Under Land Revenue: rents annually recurrent amounted to $2,206,562 against $2,319,625 in 1929 and rents from annual licences $41,353 against $51,159 in 1929.

16. Land Sales as in 1929 again show a considerable decline in the revenue derived from premia on the alienation of land for agricultural or mining purposes.

17. The very large decrease in the export duty on cultivated rubber reflects the stagnation of the rubber market during the year. There was a less pronounced decrease in the export duty on copra and on arecanuts ($85,597 against $98,300 in 1929), but there was an appreciable increase in pineapples ($80,159 against $69,367 in 1929) and tapioca ($36,947 against $30,004 in 1929).

18. The decrease in the import duties on tobacco, spirits and matches and in the chandu revenue is indicative of the general economic depression. Petroleum is the only item under Customs revenue which showed no decrease. The increase, unexpected in a period of very bad trade conditions, is significant of the decline of railway transport and of the growth of motor traffic.

19. Under the head Licences, Toddy Shops yielded $77,704 against $82,395 in 1929. Stamp duties realised $112,461 against $180,250 in 1929, death duties accounting for $27,876 against $23,876 in 1929.

20. Telephones again provided nearly the whole of the increased revenue under Posts and Telegraphs, being $158,304 against $141,810 in 1929 and $94,299 in 1928. Receipts from telegrams increased to $15,270 from $13,306 in 1929, commission on Money Orders decreased by nearly $700 ($8,735 against $9,434 in 1929) and sale of stamps increased by nearly $2,200 ($129,667 against $127,475 in 1929).

21. Municipal revenue shows an all round increase. The larger heads are:—

	1929.	*1930.*
	$	$
Automobile Licences ...	273,207	277,107
Electric Lighting ...	162,924	245,153
General Assessment ...	273,150	293,022
Market Fees ...	100,523	106,391
Private Water Supply ...	92,829	115,276
Conservancy Fees ...	92,149	101,910

22. The following table shows the percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue to the total revenue (exclusive of Land Sales) for the past 5 years:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Land and Forests ...	12·8	14·8	13·3	15·8	17·8
Customs	39·8	34·5	45·0	34·9	29·1
Licences, Excise, etc. ...	35·7	35·7	25·7	30·0	28·3
Other Revenue ...	11·7	15·0	16·0	19·3	24·8
	100	100	100	100	100

Expenditure.

23. The Expenditure for this year was $16,671,946 against an estimate of $18,526,102 and an actual expenditure of $16,200,829 in 1929 and $16,445,473 in 1928.

24. A contribution of $750,000 was made during the year to the Opium Reserve Fund. The annual expenditure exclusive of this item was $15,952,867 this year against $15,200,829 in 1929 and $15,195,473 in 1928.

25. Pensions came to $476,428 against an estimate of $419,501 and an actual expenditure of $424,986 in 1929 and $352,346 in 1928.

26. Personal Emoluments at $4,892,314 showed a saving of $236,721 on an estimate of $5,129,035, but a large increase above the expenditure $4,525,760 in 1929 and $4,183,274 in 1928.

27. Other Charges annually recurrent amounted to $2,730,671, an excess of $224,455 over the estimate of $2,955,126, against an actual expenditure of $2,485,965 in 1929 and $2,235,674 in 1928.

28. Miscellaneous Services at $791,176 showed a slight increase above 1929 ($763,193), but a large excess over the estimate of $562,656. The excess of $228,520 included *inter alia* expenses of His Highness the Sultan in Europe, allowances to Regents, compensations to owners of destroyed guns.

29. Public Works annually recurrent expenditure was estimated at $1,998,800 but actually came to $1,879,640 against $1,757,256 in 1929 and $1,737,984 in 1928.

30. Public Works Special Services cost $4,495,436 against an estimate of $6,130,840 and an actual expenditure of $4,454,295 in 1929 and $5,219,528 in 1928. The chief items are:—

	1928.	*1929.*	*1930.*
	$	$	$
Works and Buildings ...	2,606,285	2,067,282	1,951,937
Roads, Streets and Bridges ...	1,740,071	1,792,448	1,733,552
Miscellaneous ...	873,172	594,565	809,947

Investments.

31. No remittances were made to the Crown Agents for investment.

32. Surplus Funds investments in Sterling Securities stood at $15,412,629 on 1st January, 1930, and increased to $16,080,013 on 31st December, 1930. Investments to the

value of $750,000 were transferred from Surplus Funds to Opium Reserve Fund.

33. Investments in Straits Settlements Government and Municipal Securities stood unchanged at $415,405.

34. Local Fixed Deposits remained unchanged at $7½ millions.

The Opium Reserve Fund stood at $10,861,594 on 1st January, 1930, and increased to $12,206,815 on 31st December, 1930. The whole fund is invested in Sterling Securities.

35. The State's total investments at the end of the year amounted to $36,202,197 against $34,189,628 at the end of 1929.

36. As shown in the balance sheet the excess of the assets over liabilities is $24,474,066 against $26,511,045 at the close of 1929 and $25,078,662 in 1928. Cash in Treasuries and at the Bank amounted to $1,263,255 and at the Crown Agents to $651,615.

37. Loans stood at $189,338. These represent in the main, loans made free of interest to Mohammedan subordinates to enable them to buy land and build houses for their own occupation. On this account the sum of $190,951 was outstanding at the end of the year on 132 loans.

38. Loans under the War Service Land Grants Scheme remained outstanding at $29,500.

39. Special building loans amounting to $17,620 were made to Senior Government officers.

40. Advances stood at $126,688. This sum includes Public Works Stores Account Advance $32,228 and Post Office Money Order Advance $33,000. The balance covers small individual advances to Government officers to enable them to buy means of transport, motor cars, cycles, etc. repayable by monthly instalments deducted from salary.

41. Deposits, shown as a liability, stood at the end of the year at $2,023,013. Of this sum $1,688,065 were Land Office Deposits mainly on account of premia and survey fees.

42. The gross surplus at the end of the year, inclusive of the Opium Reserve Fund, amounted to $36,680,880.

43. The following statements will be found in the appendices:—

Appendix *A*.—Assets and Liabilities for 1929 and 1930.

Appendix *B*.—Actual revenue for 1929 and 1930 under main heads.

Appendix *C*.—Actual expenditure for 1929 and 1930 under main heads.

Appendix *D*.—Statistical return of revenue and expenditure 1911 - 1930.

IV.—TRADE.

44. The total trade for the year amounted to $105,502,919 compared with $142,504,003 in 1929 and was constituted as follows:—

	1929.	*1930.*
	$	$
Imports	45,372,067	47,125,210
Exports	99,206,986	59,714,461
	144,579,053	106,839,671
Less Re-Exports ...	2,075,050	1,336,752
	142,504,003	105,502,919

Imports.

45. The following table shows, under the main heads, the values for 1929 and 1930:—

	1929	*1930*
	$	$
Class I. Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	24,331,728	22,954,141
II. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	2,444,137	2,633,669
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	18,467,300	21,523,650
IV. Coin and Bullion ...	128,902	13,750
V. Sundries	—	—
	45,372,067	47,125,210

EXPORTS.

46. The following table shows, under the main heads, the quantity and value for 1929 and 1930:—

ARTICLES	How counted	1929 Quantity	1930 Quantity	1929 Value	1930 Value
				$	$
Arecanuts ...	Pkls.	227,257	216,881	1,644,360	1,328,773
Copra ...	"	593,860	650,346	5,564,997	5,183,037
Pepper ...	"	33	76	2,784	4,067
Gambier ...	"	16,668	15,978	194,990	191,734
Coffee ...	"	1,462	1,966	62,328	69,532
Rubber ...	"	1,620,868	1,522,798	74,712,411	39,259,867
Sweet Potatoes ...	"	26,656	31,030	79,987	94,890
Tapioca ...	"	186,290	257,250	616,036	803,020
Pineapples ...	Nos.	27,275,908	19,088,301	561,933	477,212
Preserved Pineapples ...	Cases	1,182,609	1,310,938	4,730,436	5,057,589
Agricultural Produce ...	..	...	...	856,080	471,457
Timber ...	Tons	23,592	34,116	777,856	1,349,856
Other Forest Produce ...	...	...	...	275,860	324,683
Tin-ore ...	Pkls.	15,675	12,042	1,179,685	631,645
Iron-ore ...	Tons	743,209	729,251	7,432,090	3,646,254
China Clay ...	"	741	410	14,820	8,200
Wolfram ...	...	...	...	..	...
Marine Produce...	...	...	...	98,260	99,495
Swine ...	Nos.	1,918	10,773	58,101	214,788
Cattle ...	"	15	70	955	3,591
Poultry ...	Dozs.	...	30,792	24,600	27,433
Goats and sheep...	Nos.	24	3	733	216
Eggs ...	"	8,140,471	11,755,235	271,314	354,096
Miscellaneous ...	"	...	...	46,370	113,026
			Total ...	99,206,986	59,714,461

V.—AGRICULTURE AND GARDENS.

47. The field Staff of the Department consisted for the greater portion of the year of the Principal Agricultural Officer, nine Agricultural Assistants, nine Sub-Inspectors of Agriculture and two Apprentices. A third apprentice was receiving training at the Department of Agriculture, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Kuala Lumpur, and four Junior Agricultural Assistants attended lectures and refresher courses there for various periods during the year. One Sub-Inspector was receiving training in padi cultivation at Malacca.

48. Actual expenditure amounted to $42,993.64 showing a saving of $12,089.36 on the estimated expenditure. This consisted of a 20% saving in Personal Emoluments, due to Staff vacancies, and a corresponding saving under Other Charges. Actual expenditure for the previous year was $40,546.45.

49. *Rubber.*—Prices have remained low throughout the year. Total exports amounted to 1,522,798 pikuls valued at $39,259,867. The amount of rubber exported shows a decrease of about 6% on that of the previous year, whilst the decrease in value is about 48%. Some estates ceased tapping for several months on all, or part, of their area, but such properties have generally been maintained in a satisfactory condition, and hope to re-open if prices improve. There has been a considerable amount of heavy tapping on many of the small holdings, with consequent damage to the bark.

50. Interest in the establishment of high yielding areas has been well maintained on the larger estates. Seventy permits under the Plant Importation Rules, 1928, were issued authorising the entry of 47,300 metres of Budwood, 7,000 seeds and 18,000 budded stumps. This material has all come from the Dutch Indies.

51. Mouldy Rot has again been the disease most in evidence but, as in the previous year, this has been rather less prevalent than in the former years, and an increasing amount of attention has been paid to control measures by the small-holders on their own initiative. Two thousand and sixty-five notices were served requiring treatment of this disease, and eighty-eight court cases instituted for non-compliance. In view however of the hardship likely to attend the cessation of tapping on small holdings (without which successful control is a matter of considerable difficulty) during times of depression, it has been necessary to use some discretion in instituting legal action, and fewer court cases have been taken than in previous years. It is moreover considered that greater success will ultimately be achieved in the control of this and other pests and diseases along educational, rather than coercive, lines.

52. During the dry spells experienced, especially in the early months of the year, some damage to tapping panels by sun scorch was recorded. An outbreak of true "dieback", occurred in Central Johore, but was easily controlled. Cases of Pink diesease were noted around Segamat, Bekok and Niyor, but this disease is seldom of much consequence in Johore. There has been the normal amount of damage by root diseases, of which *fomes lignosus* is most commonly met with, and by white ants.

53. Oidium leaf disease was reported to be present in North West Johore near the Malacca boundary, but as a result of an inspection of the district by a Field Officer of the Rubber Research Institute and the Principal Agricultural Officer the opinion was formed that the outbreak had been of short duration and had done little material damage. It

is of course possible that the disease will reappear in this locality if favourable conditions occur, but no reports of any further outbreaks have been received.

54. A Field Officer of the Rubber Research Institute remained in Johore throughout the year.

55. *Coconuts.*—Coconut plantations have remained in good condition and free from any serious outbreaks of pests or diseases during the year. There has again been an increase in the production of Copra, export of which amounted to 650,346 pikuls. In addition there is a considerable local consumption of nuts. Owing to the poor prices obtained for copra, exports were only valued at $5,183,037.

56. During the year figures for areas under this crop were revised in connection with the Coconut Census. It is considered that there is now an area of about 120,100 acres of Coconuts, of which 75% are mature, and 44,950 acres of Coconuts mixed with other crops.

57. There is room for considerable improvement in the quality of Copra produced. The main defects are due to the practice of harvesting unripe nuts. The attention of growers and kiln owners is being drawn to this by the distribution of pamphlets.

58. *Oil Palm.*—No further land was alienated for Oil Palm, though several enquiries were received and two areas examined and reported on by the Principal Agricultural Officer. There has been considerable development on the existing estates, and though planting operations have been retarded by drought, a total area of 20,422 acres had been established by the close of the year. The planted area at the close of 1929 was 9,092 acres.

59. The Elaeis Estate Factory, the first Oil Palm factory to be erected in the State, was opened by His Highness the Tungku Mahkota of Johore on 10th August. This plant differs from others which have hitherto been in use in Malaya in that the oil is expressed from the fruit by hydraulic presses. Export of Palm Oil for the year was about 2,300 pikuls and of kernels 217 pikuls.

60 Damage has been done to growing palms by Crown disease and white ants, frequently associated with a type of bud rot. Rats and porcupine have been less in evidence on the younger areas, probably mainly owing to absence of heavy cover crops in the newly established plantations.

61 *Pineapples.*—Considerable improvements were effected in most factories, those operating having all been equipped with tile-topped cutting tables by the close of the year: attention has also been given to improvements in water supply and other matters. Exports of tinned pines

amounted to 1,310,038 cases, valued at $5,057,589. There was in addition an export of fruit valued at $477,312. Attention is being given to the question of by-products. Unfortunately the prices for tinned pines have been low throughout the year, and though packers may in some instances have made a small profit, returns to the grower have not been such as to encourage further planting of this crop or satisfactory upkeep of many of the existing areas. The possibilities of effecting an improvement in the condition of the industry were discussed at a conference held in Singapore in December.

62. *Miscellaneous Fruit.*—The fruit crop was not generally as good as that of 1929, though heavy crops of Mata Kuching and Langsat were harvested in the Segamat District during August. Bananas are still extensively cultivated, and several new orchards of miscellaneous fruit trees were established during the year.

63. *Tapioca.*—The area under this crop was estimated at 21,500 acres. Export amounted to 257,249 pikuls valued at $803,020; production showing an increase of about 35% on that of the previous year.

64. *Areca.*—The planted area has remained practically unaltered, decrease in yield from old areas being about counterbalanced by the young plantings recently coming into bearing. Exports amounted to 216,800 pikuls valued at $1,328,773, production being about 4% below that of 1929.

65. *Padi.*—In the 1929-1930 season 5,342 acres of wet Padi were planted, yielding 443,297 gantangs, in addition there were 5,137 acres of dry padi, yielding 388,148 gantangs. Figures for the 1930-1931 season are not yet available, but it is estimated that these will show an increase in planted areas, particularly of dry and swamp padi, as there has lately been a considerable revival of interest in the cultivation of this crop. Recently several new areas in the Muar, Batu Pahat and Kukup districts have been alienated for padi planting. Damage to padi has been caused mainly by drought, rats, various caterpillars and leptocorisa.

66. *Tuba.*—About 4,000 acres were under cultivation, though about half of this consisted of somewhat scattered planting. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in control of the beetle pest, which was present both in the Layang-layang and Senai centres, and was reported to have spread to the Rengam plantations. An effective contact spray was devised by the Japanese on Senai Estate, but the cost was somewhat too high to permit of frequent application.

67. *Coffee.*—Plantations are making good progress, and have remained free from any serious outbreak of pests or

diseases: 1,965 pickuls of coffee were exported, valued at $69,532. There is in addition a considerable local consumption.

68. *Miscellaneous Food Crops.*—It is of interest to record that there has been a considerable revival in the planting of food crops, such as bananas, tapioca, sweet potatoes, pumpkins and other vegetables; many of these have been planted as catch-crops with coconuts, areca, or fruit trees. In some instances rubber trees have been removed from around dwellings to make room for the cultivation of such food crops.

69. Expenditure for the year on Public Gardens amounted to $42,519.

70. The Astana Gardens were well maintained and considerable progress was made in the collection and establishment of local flora.

VI.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

71. Eight Chinese societies were exempted from registration and thirteen were registered. At the end of 1930 there were 80 exempted and 185 registered Chinese societies in Johore.

72. Twenty mixed (boys' and girls') schools and six boys' schools were registered. Eighteen schools closed down voluntarily. At the close of the year registered Chinese schools totalled 143.

73. Unemployment increased throughout the year but did not become severe owing to the fact that this State has large areas of land which are still being developed.

74. Restriction of immigration of Chinese labourers, which was put into effect in the Straits Settlements on the first of August, was of considerable help in checking the growth of unemployment.

75. One hundred and thirty-eight claims for wages amounting to $46,321 and involving about 1,406 labourers were dealt with by the Chinese Protectorate.

76. The number of labourers employed in 1929 and 1930, according to returns furnished to the Controller of Labour, was—

	1929	*1930*
Indians	34,642	30,025
Chinese	26,912	29,643
Javanese	6,403	6,264
Others	1,594	1,701

77. Fifty-two estate hospitals were maintained as in 1929. Ten orders under Part VIII of "The Labour Code, 1924" were issued during the year on matters relating to the health of labourers.

78. Forty-six estates maintained Tamil schools.

VII.—COUNCIL OF STATE AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

79. The Council of State met on five occasions and the following Enactments were passed:—

1. The Railways Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1930.
2. The Traction Engines and Motor Cars Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1930.
3. The Johore European Volunteer Enactment, 1925, Amendment Enactment, 1930.
4. The Register of Criminals Enactment, 1930.
5. The Telegraphs Enactment, 1923, Amendment Enactment, 1930.
6. The Fatal Accidents Enactment, 1930.
7. The Printing Presses Enactment, 1930.
8. The Emergency Regulations Enactment, 1930.
9. The Excise Enactment, 1930.
10. The Bankers' Books Evidence Enactment, 1930.
11. The Railways Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment No. 2, 1930.
12. The Women and Girls Protection Enactment, 1925, Amendment Enactment, 1930.
13. The Seditious Publications (Prohibition) Enactment, 1922, Amendment Enactment, 1930.
14. The Probate and Administration Enactment, 1915, Amendment Enactment, 1930.
15. The Courts Enactment, 1920, Amendment Enactment, 1930.
16. The Advocates and Solicitors Enactment, 1930.
17. The Commissions of Inquiry Enactment, 1930.
18. The Banishment Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1930.
19. The Forest Enactment, 1921, Amendment Enactment, 1930.

20. The Railways Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment No. 3, 1930.

21. The Air Navigation Enactment, 1930.

22. The Census Enactment, 1930.

23. The Pensions Enactment, 1929, Amendment Enactment, 1930.

24. The Police Force Enactment, 1916, Amendment Enactment, 1930.

25. The General Clauses Enactment, 1911, Amendment Enactment, 1930.

26. The Court Enactment, 1920, Amendment Enactment No. 2, 1930.

27. The Air Navigation Enactment, 1930, Amendment Enactment, 1930.

80. The Executive Council met on 46 occasions during the year.

VIII.—CUSTOMS.

81. The total Customs revenue collected during the year amounted to $4,083,661 as compared with $5,865,674 in 1929, a decrease of $1,782,013 or just over thirty per cent. Two items alone accounted for $1,544,602 of this decrease. The export duty on rubber fell by $1,185,287 and the import duty on alcoholic liquors by $359,315. Apart from these two items the Customs revenue remained remarkably steady despite the financial depression.

82. Revenue by Districts, 1926 - 1930.

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	$	$	$	$	$
Muar ...	2,034,360	1,182,827	690,666	739,992	750,291
Batu Pahat ...	904,[illegible]92	855,090	756,040	836,773	1,031,672
Kukup ...	270,080	297,700	232,225	181,874	217,592
Johore Bahru ...	2,694,679	3,510,681	2,969,208	3,44[illegible],857	1,496,063
Kota Tinggi ...	606,132	677,641	427,505	366,275	268,564
Endau ...	139,658	139,398	102,432	77,460	71,818
Segamat ...	329,109	420,517	222,468	217,443	247,[illegible]61
Total ...	6,[illegible]78,710	7,182,854	5,[illegible]00,634	5,865,674	4,083,[illegible]01

83. Revenue by Productive Groups, 1926 - 1930.

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	$	$	$	$	$
Arecanuts ...	86,187	79,098	85,293	93,270	85,435
Copra ...	269,273	223,398	252,286	215,842	201,069
Gambier ...	17,806	13,067	12,341	12,085	12,378
Pepper ...	...	494	339	102	165
Pineapples ...	42,824	46,357	65,178	72,197	80,174
Rubber ...	3,303,680	3,371,285	1,604,872	1,592,860	407,573
Tapioca ...	39,248	22,328	24,076	30,110	36,745
Other Agricultural Produce ...	30,894	15,986	46,520	48,422	30,284
Forest Produce ...	79,276	93,055	116,128	82,869	75,387
Minerals ...	372,075	403,116	536,142	521,486	439,905
Marine Produce ...	15,290	8,222	9,804	9,806	9,949
Miscellaneous Produce	7,645	5,030	5,226	4,822	11,302
Alcoholic Liquor ...	909,007	964,326	834,426	1,021,797	662,482
Tobacco ...	1,313,098	1,456,233	1,337,520	1,586,909	1,450,803
Petroleum ...	322,130	365,529	358,875	401,174	430,781
Matches	107,793	114,989	102,809	160,265	138,863
Live Animals ..	...	...	...	...	...
Weighing Fees ...	...	..	...	...	...
Tobacco Licences ...	2,484	1,341	8,800	11,384	9,848
Sale of Rubber Dealers' Books ...	...	...	...	274	518
Total ...	6,978,710	7,183,854	5,400,635	5,865,674	4,083,661

84. In the following table are shown the proportionate contributions made to the revenue by the various groups of the dutiable articles in the last five years (tobacco licences and sale of dealers books are not included):—

Percentage.

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Arecanuts ...	1·24	1·10	1·58	1·59	2·10
Copra ...	3·86	3·11	4·67	3·69	4·94
Pepper ..	...	0·01	0·01	0·02	...
Gambier ...	0·26	0·18	0·22	0·20	0·30
Pineapples ...	0·61	0·65	1·21	1·23	1·97
Rubber ...	48·22	46·94	29·77	27·21	10·01
Tapioca ...	0·56	0·31	0·45	0·51	0·90
Other Agricultural Produce ...	0·44	0·22	0·86	0·83	0·75
Minerals ...	5·33	5·61	9·94	8·91	10·80
Forest Produce ...	1·14	1·30	2·16	1·41	1·85
Marine Produce ...	0·22	0·11	0·18	0·17	0·24
Miscellaneous Produce	0·11	0·06	0·10	0·08	0·28
Alcoholic Liquor ...	13·03	13·43	15·48	17·45	16·26
Tobacco ...	18·82	20·27	24·81	27·11	35·62
Live Animals ...	...	...	...	...	...
Petroleum ...	4·62	5·09	6·66	6·85	10·57
Matches ...	1·54	1·61	1·90	2·74	3·41
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Expenditure.

85. Expenditure totalled $278,807, of which $215,310 was under Personal Emoluments and $63,497 was under Other Charges, as against $282,867 for 1929.

Preventive Branch.

86. Details of prosecutions are as follows:—

—	1929		1930	
	Prosecutions	Convictions	Prosecutions	Convictions
Customs ...	348	294	328	253
Excise ...	628	550	712	605
Chandu ...	573	447	407	309
Other Enactments ...	65	49	35	27

87. The decrease in the total number of cases is more than accounted for by the absence on leave for half the year of the senior European Superintendent, whose place was left unfilled. There were a larger number of important cases than in the previous year and the total fines inflicted amounted to $83,287 as compared with $64,108 in 1929.

88. The increase of excise cases may be directly ascribed to the prevailing financial conditions.

89. One of the first signs of financial stringency in this country is a fall in the import duty on liquor and a corresponding increase in illicit distilling. During the year under review the number of still seized was 234 as compared with 185 in 1929. But, whereas most of the stills found in 1929 were of small size and located close to towns and villages several of those discovered in 1930 were well away from habitations, were of considerable size, and might almost be described as distilleries.

IX.—CHANDU DEPARTMENT.

90. Sales of Chandu amounted to 305,869 tahils as against 393,820 tahils in 1929, and 380,827 tahils in 1928. The revenue from sales after deducting the purchase price of the chandu and the cost of dross was $3,279,666 as against $4,208,047 in 1929. The nett revenue after deducting all expenditure was $3,033,722.

91. Dross recovered in 1930 amounted to 6,662 tahils as compared with 12,601 tahils in 1929. Of this dross 3,273

tahils were purchased from the public at a cost of $21,534. Three thousand three hundred and twenty tahils were recovered from Government Smoking Saloons, while 69 tahils were seized and confiscated for breaches of the Enactment.

92. Registration of smokers which was made compulsory in May, 1929, was in force throughout the year. There were very few complaints of extortion by clerks and on the whole the system has worked remarkably well.

93. The use of Government Smoking Saloons dwindled still further. Two saloons were closed during the year and it was decided to close three more at the end of the year. Of the thirteen saloons left the majority are being run at a loss.

X.—EDUCATION.

94. In 1930 the outstanding event of the year was the reorganisation of the Malay Girls' Schools. This was initiated in 1929 and completed in 1930. There is now a separate organisation for these schools, distinct from that of the Boys' Schools. The Malay Supervisor of the Girls' Schools is directly responsible to the Superintendent of Education. Women form the whole of the inspecting staff (except for the Superintendent of Education), and the teaching and clerical staffs, and all, of course, are Malays. The arrangement has so far proved very successful and the schools already compare most favourably in organisation and control with the older established Boys' Schools. This is in advance of what it has been possible to attempt elsewhere in the Peninsula and is an excellent augury for the future.

95. In the Malay Boys' Schools, the chief feature was the improvement in attendance, the percentage of attendance rising from 88% in 1929 to 95% in 1930.

96. In the English Schools, the chief feature was a steady increase in the numbers and the influence of the out-of-school organisations that play so vital a part in the development of character and powers of leadership.

97. The 3rd Annual Conference of the senior teachers of the Malay Boys' Schools and the 1st Annual Conference of the senior teachers of the Malay Girls' Schools were held in December under the presidency of the Superintendent of Education.

98. An extensive building programme was completed including the erection of the new English College, three new

Malay Girls' Schools, six new Malay Boys' Schools, a new wing for the Muar English School, and numerous extensions and additions to existing buildings. So far the large building programme has been necessarily confined to replacing unsatisfactory temporary buildings and it has not been possible to build schools in new districts. This will follow in later years: it is estimated that there are over 5,000 Malay children of a school age for whom schools are not at present available.

99. There was a slight improvement in the results of the Standard IV Examinations of the Malay Schools, which were as usual set and marked centrally. Out of 1,350 candidates, 462 passed. Improvement is necessarily gradual.

100. Manual work was taught in all schools where instructors were available. Carpentry was taught in one English School, net-making in 16 Malay schools, and basket-making in 8 Malay schools. The usual educational handwork was taught in the primary classes of all the English schools and in the Girls' schools. School gardens were kept in good order.

101. Six thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars was spent on grants to Tamil Estate Schools, as compared with $4,014 in 1929. Schools numbered 48, an increase of two. The enrolment was 1,100 an increase of 115 and the percentage of attendance was 78%. Satisfactory progress was made in these schools.

102. There was an increase in the number of passes in the Cambridge Local Examinations 9 School Certificate (Senior Local) and 15 Junior Local, the percentage of passes to entries being 69% in the former and 60% in the latter. Though the total number of passes is three times as numerous as in the year preceding the re-organisation of the Department, the numbers are still quite out of proportion to the enrolments of the schools. It will take time for this to be put right.

103. Superannuations of pupils in the English Schools, rendered necessary by the former vicious system of admissions of over-age boys to primary classes, were fewer in number than in the previous year and should become less numerous every year.

104. The English Schools continued to make good progress. The Headmaster and staff of the Muar School deserve high praise for the outstanding progress of that school. The Headmaster and staff of the Bukit Zaharah

School showed marked enthusiasm. At the Segamat School, the Headmaster, an expert phonetician, introduced experiments in the teaching of English on a phonetic basis that excited considerable comment and interest throughout the Peninsula, owing to favourable reports by the Johore Professor of English, Raffles College, who visited all the Johore English Schools during the year.

105. In the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Normal Class Examinations 18 out of 20 Johore candidates were successful. There was a successful Post-Normal Dramatic Class at Muar that concluded with a public performance. A Physical Training Course was conducted at Batu Pahat for all teachers. Special Phonetics and Tonetics Classes were held at Segamat for all teachers.

106. The usual Training Classes for Malay School Teachers were held. In the Pupil Teachers Examinations 80 out of 158 candidates, or 51%, passed. There were also special classes in Physical Training (Men and Women), Hygiene (Women), Needlework and Cookery (Women), Art (Men and Women) and Educational Handwork (Women). There are now thirty Johore students in training at the Sultan Idris Training College.

107. The usual medical, dental, and ophthalmic inspections were held. General health conditions were reported as satisfactory. Skin diseases of a minor character and enlarged tonsils frequently associated with carious teeth were common. Travelling dispensaries visit out-station schools and supplement the medicine chests which are kept in all schools in the State. There was typhoid in Muar and Batu Pahat and there were several deaths of pupils. Large numbers of pupils readily consented to be inoculated.

108. The Inter-School and Inter-House competitions of the English Schools in Football, Hockey and other games continued with unabated enthusiasm. The Arab Cup (Association Football) for English Schools was won by the Batu Pahat School. The Malay Boys' Schools held their usual Inter-School Drill and Games Competitions. Various Games, including Badminton, were played in the Girls' Schools.

109. The various Scout Troops in the English and Malay Schools increased in numbers and efficiency. The Annual Inspections were held by the Scout Commissioner for Malaya at the various centres. Three Troops went into Camp. There were small Wolf Cub Packs at Bukit Zaharah School and the Segamat School.

110. Fourteen out of 33 candidates for the Clerical Examinations "A" (Malay Branch) passed, and 28 out of 89 candidates for the Clerical Examinations "B" (English Branch); 42% and 31% respectively. The usual Evening Clerical Classes were held and in addition there was a Typewriting Class of 32 clerks, of whom 23 passed the qualifying examination at the end of the Course.

111. The Religious Schools continued to show progress in numbers, attendance, and examination results. The Religious Committee, which advises the Superintendent of Education on all matters connected with the teaching in the Religious Schools, met twice during the year.

112. There are three Teachers' Associations—for the teachers of the English Schools, the Malay Boys' Schools, and the Malay Girls' Schools. Every member of the Department voluntarily belongs to one of these Associations, which showed commendable vitality in 1930. The youngest of them formed in 1930, that for the teachers of the Malay Girls' Schools, issues a monthly magazine, the "Bulan Melayu" which has a deserved wide circulation not only in Johore but throughout the Peninsula.

113. The average enrolments of the schools in 1930 was as follows:—

Government Malay Schools (Girls) ...	813
,, ,, ,, (Boys) ...	8,030
,, Religious School (Girls)	268
,, ,, ,, (Boys)	2,898
,, English Schools (Boys) ...	1,377
Private English Schools	476
Tamil Schools (Aided)	1,100
The Convent School (Aided Girls' School, English)	183
	15,145

XI.—FORESTS.

114. Exploration for new Forest Reserves in the Segamat and Kota Tinggi Districts was concluded during the year.

115. Preliminary notification of a Reserve in the Muar District covering 14,176 acres was published in May.

116. Reserves which had already been preliminarily notified were finally constituted in the Kota Tinggi and Batu Pahat Districts, the total area being 5,126 acres.

117. The total area of reserved forest in the State is now 762·8 square miles or 10·5% of the total area. In addition areas totalling 319 square miles are under preliminary notification.

118. Other jungle areas approximately 100 square miles are being explored.

119. Comparative percentages at the end of the year were as follows:—

Reserve Forest	10·5
State Land	61·8
Alienated Land	27·7
Total ...	100·0

120. The number of forest offences reported was 166 compared with 173 in 1929.

121. For the last five years the total outturn of timber and fuel from reserved and unreserved forests has been (in tons),—

1926.	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*
83,081	128,231	134,781	138,620	128,982

122. Including export duty on forest produce the total revenue derived from forests was $235,502 as compared with $242,865 in 1929.

123. Expenditure on forest Establishments was $99,012 as compared with $89,334 in 1929.

XII.—GAME WARDEN.

124. The departmental establishment was as in 1929.

125. Expenditure totalled $19,002 as against $18,903 in 1929.

126. Amongst the animals shot when destroying crops were 9 elephants.

127. Eighty-seven passes and 13 licences were issued during the year.

XIII.—JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.

128. Ninety-five criminal cases and 55 criminal appeals were registered. Four Criminal Assizes were held at Johore Bahru, 4 at Muar and 4 at Batu Pahat.

129. Four hundred and sixty-three civil suits, 20 civil appeals, 184 probate and administration suits, 634 miscellaneous applications and 107 land applications were registered.

130. In Bankruptcy 13 petitions were registered.

131. The Court of Appeal sat on four occasions.

132. There were twelve Criminal Appeals from Assizes and seven Civil Appeals from the Court of the Judge.

Magistrates' Courts.

133. A compilation of the return of cases is given:—

	Criminal.	*Civil.*
Johore Bahru ...	5,861	744
Kota Tinggi ...	985	205
Kukup (including Benut) ...	1,042	193
Muar	3,209	1,262
Batu Pahat ...	3,703	978
Endau	364	—
Segamat ...	1,779	357
Kluang ...	1,230	107
	18,173	3,846

134. Mr. Justice W. H. Thorne succeeded Mr. Justice McCabe Reay as Judge on the 6th March, 1930.

XIV.—LAND.

135. Land Revenue for 1929 and 1930 was as follows:—

	1929.	1930.
	$	$
Rents—		
Land Rents Recurrent ...	2,328,237	2,203,904
Land Rents Annual Licences	51,254	41,462
Mining Rents ...	10,396	7,012
Rents of Government Plantations ...	451	954
Licences—		
Gravel, Stones, etc. ...	11,450	10,342
Mining	230	20
Prospecting	5,732	2,614
Fees—		
Miscellaneous ...	7,197	6,086
Notices, Warrants, etc. ...	14,338	19,368
Registration of Titles, etc.	24,417	18,319
Survey and Demarcation	71,926	55,231
Total ...	2,525,628	2,365,312
Land Sales—		
Premia on Agricultural Land	733,010	385,898
Premia on Mining Land	4,790	4,188
Total ...	737,800	390,086

136. Other sums collected in 1929 and 1930 but not credited as Land Revenue were:—

	1929.	*1930.*
	$	$
Licences—		
Rubber Dealers' Enactment	108,175	101,038
Burial Enactment ...	100	—
Mineral Ores' Enactment	500	300
Reimbursement-in-aid—		
Sale of Boundary Marks	10,475	8,284
Sale of Plans ...	1,885	1,631
Miscellaneous ...	739	566
Total ...	121,874	111,819
Grand Total ...	3,385,302	2,867,217

Registration.

137. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown in the following table:—

Land Enactment.

	1929	*1930*
Number of Grants registered ...	1,342	926
Number of Transfers registered	1,475	1,110
Number of Charges registered	839	810
Other transactions	1,753	1,339

Mining Enactment

	1929	*1930*
Mining Leases issued ...	—	1
Mining Certificates issued ...	25	16
Prospecting Licences ...	48	24
Other transactions	30	20
Value of Stamps affixed to instruments	$76,282	$48,875

138. In connection with the Mukim Registers and Surat Sementaras under Land Rule 7 the following transactions were registered by Collectors:—

	1929	1930
Mukim Registers	4,493	3,364
Surat Sementaras	8,550	5,162
Miscellaneous	968	1,044
Value of Stamps affixed to instruments	$41,277	$25,977

139. During the year Land Offices received 4,359 Mukim Register Extracts and 1,759 Surat Sementaras from the Survey Department as against 3,591 Mukim Register Extracts in 1929.

140. On the 1st August, 1930, the application books were closed for rubber cultivation throughout the State. On the other hand with a view to the encouragement of padi planting, it was decided to entertain *bona fide* applications for padi land free of premium and at an annual rent of 50 cents per acre.

141. At the end of the year the total of alienated land stood at 1,224,139 acres as against 1,180,193 acres at the end of 1929.

142. During the year the number of Foreign Companies on the Register rose from 147 to 153, 11 Companies being registered and 5 being struck off.

XV.—MARINE

143. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all Ports of the State during the year was as follows:—

—	Vessels Entered		Vessels Cleared	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Ocean-going steamers ...	118	384,039	118	384,039
Coasting steamers	5,252	201,366	5,252	201,366
Sailing vessels	8,389	162,601	8,747	166,872

144. These figures show a decrease of 27,766 tons entered and a decrease of 24,718 tons cleared as compared with 1929.

145. All the 118 ocean-going steamers recorded above as entered and cleared were Japanese steamers calling at Batu Pahat to load iron ore. This is 5 vessels less than in 1929.

146. The following figures show the growth of the maritime trade of Johore during the last five years:—

	Total tonnage entered	*Total tonnage cleared*
1926 ...	544,670¼ gross tons	539,487¼ gross tons
1927 ...	576,111½ ,, ,,	574,712½ ,, ,,
1928 ...	737,127 ,, ,,	732,285 ,, ,,
1929 ...	776,772 ,, ,,	776,995 ,, ,,
1930 ...	749,006 ,, ,,	752,277 ,, ,,

147. Marine Department Revenue from all sources totalled $47,033.43 as compared with $50,970.30 for 1929,—a decrease of $3,936.87.

148. The total revenue under the heading of Fishing amounted to $9,698. This shows an increase as compared with 1929, particularly in the Kukup and Kota Tinggi Districts.

XVI.—MEDICAL

Vital Statistics

149. According to the preliminary returns of the 1931 Census the population for Johore exceeds 500,000. It has been exceedingly difficult in recent years to obtain anything like even an approximate estimate of population owing to the conditions under which immigration has taken place. The State of Johore has a coast line almost as long as that of the Federated Malay States. On the West Coast especially it is difficult to watch immigration as the passage in calm weather from the Dutch East Indies is a matter of ease. It is clear now that the population of the State has increased by more than 75 per cent since the last census of 1921. Vital statistics which have been given in recent reports are now shown to be inaccurate as these have been based on unduly low estimates of population.

Births

150. The birth rate shows an increase, being 58·10 per mille as against 53·82 and 54·21 per mille for 1929 and 1928. The actual number of births registered was 20,406 (10,626 males and 9,780 females).

Deaths

151. A total of 14,172 deaths were registered—9,314 males and 4,858 females, giving a death rate of 40·35 per mille as against 34·77 and 35·87 per mille in 1929 and 1928. The infantile mortality rate for the year was 185·83 per mille as against 180·64 per mille in 1929.

Communicable Diseases

152. *Malaria Fever.*—Thirty-eight thousand five hundred and six cases with 892 deaths were reported, as compared with 34,490 cases and 821 deaths in 1929.

153. *Blackwater Fever.*—Two cases occurred during the year both of which recovered.

154. *Enteric Fever.*—One hundred and twenty-three cases with 35 deaths were reported.

155. *Beri-beri.*—Two thousand one hundred and sixty-four cases were treated in Government and Estate hospitals, as against 1,492 cases in 1929 and 1,514 cases in 1928.

156. *Pneumonia.*—One thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven cases with 490 deaths, as compared with 587 cases and 265 deaths in 1929 and 1,473 cases and 530 deaths in 1928.

157. *Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*—One thousand one hundred and one cases with 325 deaths were treated in Government and Estate hospitals. In 1929 there were 737 cases with 282 deaths and in 1928 there were 683 cases with 279 deaths.

158. *Dysentery.*—Two thousand two hundred and thirty cases and 234 deaths as compared with 2,133 cases and 221 deaths in 1929.

159. *Diarrhœa.*—Two thousand two hundred and forty-three cases were treated in Government and Estate hospitals, with 70 deaths. In 1929 there were 2,045 cases with 69 deaths.

160. *Yaws.*—Six thousand seven hundred and thirty cases were treated.

161. *Ankylostomiasis.*—Nine thousand six hundred and thirty-four cases, with 73 deaths, were treated in Government and Estate hospitals, the 1929 figures being 8,304 and 75 deaths.

162. *Influenza.*—Eight hundred and sixteen cases were treated in Government hospitals with 7 deaths.

Dangerous Infectious Diseases

163.—No cases of plague, cholera or small-pox are reported. Eighteen cases of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis with 12 deaths were reported. Two cases of Encephalitis Lethargica with 1 death and ten cases of diphtheria with 4 deaths occurred.

164. The vaccination figure for the year was 17,498 as against 31,093 in 1929.

METEOROLOGICAL

165. The following observations were made at Government Hospitals in 1930 and 1929:—

	1930	*1929*
Johore Bahru (South) ...	92·58 inches	73·83 inches
Kota Tinggi (South-east)	74·72 ,,	100·46 ,,
Kukup (South-west) ...	107·77 ,,	81·62 ,,
Kluang (Central) ...	77·65 ,,	90·43 ,,
Batu Pahat	73·95 ,,	93·36 ,,
Mersing (East) ...	91·73 ,,	120·35 ,,
Segamat (North) ...	47·12 ,,	61·02 ,,
Tangkak (North-west) ...	76·48 ,,	85·59 ,,
Muar (North-west) ...	93·27 ,,	87·99 ,,

166. *Temperature.*—The highest maximum temperature recorded was 98° F. at Tangkak on 5th January.

167. The lowest maximum temperature recorded was 77° F. at Kota Tinggi on 6th January.

168. The highest minimum temperature recorded was 82° F. at Kukup on 17th August.

169. The lowest minimum temperature recorded was 66° at Kota Tinggi on 30th January.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

170. *In-patients.*—Admissions were 35,988 as against 27,549 in 1929, the total number treated being 37,577 as compared with 29,023 during 1929. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 6·90.

171. *Out-patients.*—The number of out-patients treated was 90,943 compared with 44,121 during 1929. Thirty-five thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine patients were attended by two motor travelling dispensaries in Muar and Batu Pahat Districts. The number of attendances was 126,922 as against 86,096 during 1929.

172. *Maternity Work.*—One thousand and fifty-four cases were admitted to Government Hospitals as against 837 in 1929. Two hundred and fifty four confinements were attended at patients' own houses. Five hundred and thirty-one ante-natal and 1,713 post-natal visits were made at patients' own homes.

173. *Infant Welfare Centre.*—On hundred and fifty-eight confinements were conducted at patients' own homes, 249 ante-natal and 2,574 post-natal visits being made.

174. During the year 62 certified midwives were practising in the State and 25 probationer midwives were in training.

Mental Hospital

175. The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1929, was 334. There were 150 new admissions, making a total of 484. Of these 75 were discharged, 3 absconded and 54 died. Three hundred and fifty-two patients remained at the end of the year. The total number of criminal lunatics was 12. There were 2 cases of suicide.

Leper Asylum

176. There were 79 male lepers at the end of the year 1929. Sixty-five males and 3 females were admitted. Eight cases died, 2 females were transferred to Singapore. Two males were discharged cured.

177. Eleven Johore female lepers remained in Singapore Asylum at the end of the year. Johore female leper patients will be accommodated in Johore Bahru in 1931.

Prison Hospital

178. *Johore Bahru.*—Three hundred and thirty-two cases with 38 deaths were treated as in-patients during the year. There were five cases of judicial hanging. The total number of attendances as outpatients during the year was 19,178. There were 3 deaths outside the hospital.

179. *Muar.*—Two hundred and forty-five cases with one death were treated as in-patients. The total number of outpatients treated during the year was 1,925.

Johore Police Force

180. Out of a total strength of 68 officers and 1,188 other ranks, 790 were admitted to hospital during the year. Eighty-eight cases of malaria-fever were admitted. There were 2 deaths, both of which occurred in Government Hospitals. The total number of cases treated as outpatients was 2,785.

Johore Military Forces

181. Out of a total strength of 33 officers and 617 other ranks, 396 were admitted to hospital. There were four deaths.

182. The total number of cases treated as outpatients during the year was 1,525.

183. The usual administrative and executive duties under the Labour Code, the Town Board Enactment, the Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Enactment, the Anti-malaria

Enactment, the Vaccination Enactment, the Registration of Births and Deaths Enactment, and the Sale of Food and Drugs Enactment, were carried out.

184. *Estates.*—The general death rate amongst estate coolies for the year was 19·93 per mille as compared with 21·06 per mille in 1929, 26·47 per mille in 1928 and 32·64 per mille in 1927. The death rate for malaria alone was 3·49 per mille as against 4·21 per mille in 1929, 5·90 in 1928 and 7·87 in 1927.

Financial and General

185. Expenditure on Personal Emoluments and Other Charges was $1,225,852 as compared with $952,592 in 1929. Revenue amounted to $72,320.

186. The Infant Welfare Centre, Muar, was opened in temporary quarters during the month of November.

Buildings

187. *Johore Bahru District.*—The first class wards General Hospital which were commenced in 1929 were completed and occupied during the month of March.

188. Quarters for ten Nursing Sisters at the General Hospital also put in hand during 1929 were completed and ready for occupation during February 1930.

189. Quarters for twenty dressers and ten menial staff were completed during the year at the General Hospital.

190. A new maternity block providing accommodation for first, second and third class patients to the number of forty-five was under construction. This building is expected to be completed in March, 1931.

191. Two twenty-bed wards were erected at the Mental Hospital.

192. *Kukup District.*—A new hospital estimated to cost $180,000 was commenced at Pontian Kechil, now the headquarters of Kukup district on the west coast of Johore.

193. *Muar District.*—The administration block, second class wards and maternity wards, Muar Hospital, were completed during the month of July as were also quarters for staff.

194. The outdoor dispensary, Muar, was enlarged.

195. At Tangkak hospital a small maternity ward was erected and also quarters for staff.

196. *Batu Pahat District.*—One second class ward was provided.

197. *Segamat District.*—The office block at Segamat Hospital was reconditioned and quarters for staff provided.

Legislation

198. No new Enactments affecting Public Health were passed during the year 1930.

199. Rules under the Food and Drugs Enactment were gazetted and came into force during the month of February.

Water Supplies

200. Improvements were effected in most of the existing large supplies and progress made in the investigation of and preliminary work in connection with further schemes which will give an adequate supply.

XVII.—MILITARY

201. The total strength of the Johore Military Forces at the end of the year was 650, being 17 short of the authorized strength.

202. The signal section reached an actual strength of 22 against an establishment of 24.

203. Health and discipline remained satisfactory.

204. The musketry was above the standard of 1929. The Johore Military Forces again won the Royal Johore Challenge Cup for the seventh year in succession and the Warren Shield for the second year in succession.

205. A Contingent from the Johore Military Forces again took part in the Parade held at Singapore in honour of His Majesty's Birthday, at the invitation of His Excellency the General Officer Commanding.

206. In the absence of H. H. the Sultan in Europe Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble Dato Abdul Hamid acted as Commandant of the Johore Military and Volunteer Forces.

207. The Johore Volunteer Forces were only 7 short of their authorised strength of 400 men at the end of the year. A high standard of musketry was manintained.

Johore Volunteer Engineers

208. The strength was 226 as compared with 198 in 1929.

209. Two hundred and twenty parades, not including camps, were held during the year. Two camps, each of a week's duration, were held at Pulau Brani.

210. A new sub-section was formed at Kota Tinggi.

XVIII.—MINES

211. Expenditure amounted to $15,479 as compared with $18,975 in 1929.

212. Revenue amounted to $454,037 as against $543,133 in 1929 and $547,277 in 1928. Details are as follows:—

		1929	1930
		$	$
Export duty on—			
(i) Iron-ore ...	...	371,606	364,625
(ii) Tin-ore ...	...	149,138	74,870
(iii) China Clay	...	741	410
Rents on Leases	...	10,396	7,011
Premia on Leases	...	4,790	4,187
Licences—			
(i) Prospecting	...	5,732	2,614
(ii) Ore Buyers	...	500	300
(iii) Individual	...	230	20
		543,133	454,037

213. Minerals to the value of $4,153,850 were exported and paid $439,905 in duty, the 1929 figures being $8,626,595 value and $521,485 duty.

214. *Tin Ore.*—Twelve thousand four hundred and eighty-nine pickuls were exported against 15,560 in 1929—a decrease of 3,071 pickuls.

215. *Iron Ore.*—Seven hundred and two thousand eight hundred and one tons were exported against 743,209 tons in 1929—a decrease of 40,408.

216. *China Clay.*—Four hundred and ten tons were exported against 741 tons in 1929, a decrease of 331 tons.

217. A census of labour at the end of the year showed a decrease of 310 men on 1929.

218. Mining coolies were employed as follows:—

Open Cast Mines	...	...	3,194
Lampan Workings	...	...	259
Underground ...	...	...	28

219. Ten thousand and eleven acres were held under mining titles and approved applications at the end of the year as against 10,203 at the end of 1929.

220. Twenty-four prospecting licences covering 10,137 acres were issued as against 45 licences covering 33,194 acres in 1929. Selections amounting to 398 acres were made under 9 licences, all for tin mining.

XIX.—POLICE

221. The strength of the Force was, on the 31st December, 1,280 all ranks, the approved establishment being 1,381.

222. At the close of the year there were 73 Police Stations, and two Posts. Of these 18 are Headquarters of the Police Districts. The number of circles were increased from three to four, Segamat being created a separate circle. Sixteen concrete Police Huts were built and occupied during the year to give increased police control in populous areas on main roads.

Recruitment and Discipline

223. During the year 197 Malays and 60 Sikhs were enlisted. There were 662 Malay applicants, and out of the large number of Sikh candidates 110 were put upon the selected list.

224. Discipline generally improved. The increase of reports is due to improved supervision and a better sense of duty amongst non-commissioned officers.

Crime

225. The total number of offences of all kinds reported was 24,170 compared with 22,033 in 1929 and 12,271 in 1928,—an increase of 9·7%.

226. The following table shows the main headings of serious crime for the past five years:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Murder and Homicide ...	50	69	54	28	37
Gang-robbery	14	17	24	6	20
Robbery	26	78	73	43	53
House-breaking	74	94	84	138	262
Thefts (over $100)	174	164	121	111	81
Counterfeit Coin and Stamps ...	...	10	8	3	8
Unlawful Societies	14	4	26	28	11
Communism and Sedition ...	...	...	...	...	117

227. The sharp rise in the crime curve may be ascribed to the economic depression prevailing during the year and to the spread of Communism and not to any weakening in the police machine.

228. Forty-nine persons were banished from the State as compared with 155 in 1929. Two hundred and eighteen Chinese and 12 Indians were repatriated as vagrants.

Firearms

229. Three thousand four hundred and seven firearms were registered against 3,163 in 1929 and 3,373 in 1928.

Weights and Measures

230. Eleven thousand one hundred and twenty-eight weights and measures were verified by the Police Department, the work being under the control of a Malay Inspector.

Motor Cars and Drivers

231. The registration of Traction Engines and Motor Cars is in the hands of the Town Boards at Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat, Mersing and Segamat. The Chief Police Officers, Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat and Segamat continued to license drivers under the Enactment. Twenty-three certificates were cancelled by the Licensing Officers and 44 were suspended for varying periods. There were 9,601 licensed drivers in the State at the end of the year.

Noxious Animals

232. Twenty-three tigers, 4 leopards and panthers and 119 crocodiles were destroyed and handed over to the Police. The total number of persons reported killed by noxious animals was 55, being 48 by tigers, 6 by crocodiles and 1 by poisonous snake.

Revenue and Expenditure

233. The revenue was $57,189 compared with $56,655 in 1929. The expenditure was $864,357 compared with $754,595 in 1929.

XX.—POST OFFICE

234. A comparison of the business done during the past three years is as follows:—

	1928	*1929*	*1930*
Letters, papers and parcels dealt with	4,335,873	4,569,977	4,405,243
Value of Money Orders issued	$821,580	$961,989	$868,902
Value of Money Orders issued	$242,212	$273,725	$270,131

235. The Revenue was $319,721, showing an increase of 5% over 1929. Total expenditure was $489,483 as against $483,453 in 1929, an increase of 1½%.

236. Wire mileage under maintenance increased from 2,835 miles in 1929 to 3,163 miles in 1930.

237. Five additional Post Offices were opened at Bekok, Kulai, Masai, Paloh and Semerah. The telephone exchanges previously accommodated in the Police Stations at Bekok, Kulai and Paloh were transferred to the new Post Offices in those villages.

238. Telephone revenue totalled $156,816 as compared with $141,819 in 1929 and the total number of subscribers rose from 704 to 891. Forty telephone exchanges were in operation in 1930 as against 34 in 1929.

239. Direct trunk telephones between Pontian—Kukup, Kota Tinggi—Panchor (South Johore), Batu Pahat—Semerah, Johore Bahru—Masai and Johore Bahru—Senai were opened.

240. Direct telegraph lines to Rengam and Kota Tinggi were opened on the 6th August and the 29th December respectively.

XXI.—PRISONS

Prisons Regulations

241. There were 2,122 admissions to the two State Prisons (Johore Bahru and Muar) as against 1,505 in 1929 and 1,598 in 1928.

242. The daily average number for 1929 and 1930 are shown in the following table:—

—	1929		1930	
	Johore Bahru	Muar	Johore Bahru	Muar
Convicted Prisoners ...	297.84	96.56	392.05	115.19
Civil Prisoners (including Banishees and Remands)	49.56	18.62	47.15	35.18

243. Convicted Prisoners in the two State Prisons:—

	Johore Bahru	*Muar*
Remaining on 1st January, 1930	301	114
Admitted during 1930 ...	1,337	785
Total ...	1,638	899
Released during 1930 ...	1,223	695
Transferred	2	59
Died	12	—
Executed	5	—
Remaining on 31st December, 1930 (excluding Banishees and Remands)	396	145
Total ...	1,638	899

244. Classification of Prisoners remaining on 31st December, 1930:—

	Johore Bahru	*Muar*
Long Sentence	159	10
Short Sentence	237	135
Prisoners on Remand ...	58	28
Awaiting Banishment ...	109	7
Detained during His Highness's Pleasure	3	—
Debtors	1	—
Total ...	567	180

Recidivism

245. Of prisoners admitted during the year, 90 had one, 28 had two and 19 had three or more previous convictions.

Executions

246. Five executions were carried out at Johore Bahru.

Health

247. There were 16 deaths in the Prison Hospital at Johore Bahru and no death at Muar. The average daily numbers in Hospital were:—

Johore Bahru	18·63
Muar	7·66

Discipline

248. At Johore Bahru one hundred and seven offences by Prisoners were dealt with. One flogging was inflicted. There were no serious disorders in this Prison.

249. The discipline amongst convicted prisoners at Muar was not so good as in the previous year, 18 offences being established against them as compared with 10 in 1929.

Staff

250. At Johore Bahru the European Staff consisting of the Inspector of Prisons, Gaoler and five Warders was maintained at full strength and unchanged throughout the year.

251. At Muar the Assistant Adviser acted as District Superintendent of Prisons with a Gaoler and one Warder as in 1929.

Expenditure

252. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Johore Bahru Prison amounted to $147,386.05 as against $145,752.06 in 1929.

253. The expenditure at Muar was $47,879.88 as against $48,960.07 in 1929.

Revenue

254. At Johore Bahru the Revenue from the Laundry, Bakery and Workshops amounted to $7,105.50 as against $11,239.58 in 1929.

255. At Muar a revenue of $629.63 was collected as against $750.19 in 1929.

Vagrant Wards

256. Statistics for the State Prisons at Johore Bahru and Muar, in their capacity of Vagrant Wards under the Vagrancy Enactment, 1921, are as follows:—

Remaining on 1st January, 1930 ...	7
Admitted during 1930	411
	418
Released during 1930	15
Died during 1930	17
Repatriated during 1930	226
Remaining on 31st December, 1930 ...	159
Transfer to Civil Prison pending banishment	1
	418

On the vagrants admitted 89·73 per cent were Chinese.

General

257. The total number of Malay prisoners was 142 as compared with 114 in 1929. Out of 2,122 convicted prisoners 1,654 were Chinese.

XXII.—PUBLIC WORKS

258. The provision and expenditure during the year were:—

			$
Provision ...	...	...	9,430,9.0
Expenditure	...	...	6,986,538

259. The corresponding figures for 1929 were—

			$
Provision ...	...	...	8,886,616
Expenditure	...	...	6,828,214

260. The expenditure was as follows:—

			$
Annually Recurrent	...	...	268,919
Special Services	...	...	1,952,429

261. The following buildings, amongst others, were completed:—

Johore Bahru District—

Customs Jetty and Weighing Shed, Pontian Besar.

Police Station and Quarters at Rengam.

School and Teachers' Quarters at Telok Kerang.

Market at Scudai.

Malay Boys' School at Rambah.

Court House at Pontian Kechil.

Extension to Post Office, Johore Bahru.

Malay Girls' School.

Conversion of Malay Training College into English College.

Two Temporary Wards, Mental Hospital.

Sisters' Quarters.

Fireman's Barracks.

Two Class II Quarters for Senior Officers.

Reconditioning Istana Marble.

Forty-nine quarters for Subordinate Officers.

Muar District—

Mosque.

New Wing at English School.

Malay Boys' School and Quarters at Belembang.

Malay Boys' School at Bukit Pasir.

Malay Boys' School at Sungei Belang.

Vernacular Schools with Quarters.

Maternity Ward, Tangkak.

Administration Block, Muar Hospital.

Second Class Ward, Muar Hospital.

Maternity Ward, Muar Hospital.

Conversion of Assistant Surgeon's Quarters into Sisters' Quarters.

Pork Market.

Three Class III Quarters for Senior Officers.

General Adviser's House.

Forty-three Quarters for Subordinate Officers.

Batu Pahat District—

Chandu Shop, Parit Sulong.

Checking Station and Quarters, Benut.

Post Office and Quarters, Senggarang.

Malay Girls' School and Quarters, Bandar Penggaram.

Malay Girls' School and Quarters, Lubok.

Malay Boys' School and Quarters, Sungei Tongkang.

Malay Boys' School and Quarters, Merlong.

Second Class Ward.

Six Sets of Cooly Lines.

Married Barracks, Senggarang.

Eleven Quarters for Subordinate Officers.

Segamat District—

Malay Boys' School and Quarters, Segamat.

English School, Segamat.

Abbattoirs and Cattle Pens, Segamat.

Senior Officers' Rest House.

Assistant Adviser's House.

Seventeen Quarters for Subordinate Officers.

Two Sets of Cooly Lines.

Kluang and Mersing Districts—

Customs Station and Quarters, Paloh.
Forest Checking Station and Quarters, Kluang.
Post Office and Quarters for Staff, Yong Peng.
Post Office and Quarters for Staff, Paloh.
Post Office and Quarters for Staff, Bekok.
Class III Quarters for European Officer, Kluang.
Vernacular School and Quarters, Padang Endau.
Police Barracks, Yong Peng.
Police Station and Barracks, Kahang.
Quarters for Officer-in-Charge, Padang Endau.
Twenty-seven Quarters for Subordinate Officers.
Five sets of Cooly Lines.

Kota Tinggi District—

Customs Barracks, Pengerang.
Customs Office and Quarters, Pasir Gogoh.
Customs Office and Quarters, Sungei Buntu.
Female Ward.
Police Barracks, Mawai.
Extension to Survey Office.
Thirty-six Quarters for Subordinate Officers.

262. Other Buildings which were under construction include:—

Customs Office, Pontian Kechil.
Customs Barracks, Pontian Kechil.
Police Headquarters at Pontian Kechil.
Offices for Forest, Agriculture, Survey and P. W. D. at Pontian Kechil.
Post Office and Quarters, Pontian Kechil.
Post Office and Quarters, Senai.
General Hospital, Pontian Kechil.
Quarters for Subordinate Officers, Johore Bahru.
Ward for Female Lepers.
Store and Garage for Johore Volunteer Engineers.
Infectious Diseases Ward, Johore Bahru.
Maternity Block, General Hospital, Johore Bahru.
Dressers' Quarters, General Hospital, Johore Bahru.
Attendants' Quarters, General Hospital, Johore Bahru.
Quarters for Judge.
Four Quarters for Senior Officers.
Johore Club.
Malay Boys' School, Bandar Maharani.
Government Offices, Kluang.
Class III Quarters for Senior Officer, Kota Tinggi.

263. Expenditure by Districts on Works and Buildings, Special Services, was as follows:—

			$
Head Office ...	...	...	395,064.45
Johore Bahru	...	...	399,551.70
Muar ...	...	...	408,149.78
Batu Pahat ...	...	...	217,713.78
Segamat ...	...	...	163,253.98
Kluang ...	...	...	180,835.24
Endau ...	...	...	51,975.05
Kota Tinggi	...	...	135,885.37
		Total ...	1,952,429.35

Roads, Streets and Bridges

264. Expenditure for the year was as follows:—

			$
Annually Recurrent	...	...	1,109,049.57
Special Expenditure	...	...	1,733,661.60

265. Expenditure by Districts on Roads, Streets and Bridges Special Services, was as follows:—

			$
Head Office ...	...	...	1,001.83
Johore Bahru	...	...	171,632.54
Muar ...	...	...	396,240.39
Batu Pahat ...	...	...	256,843.13
Segamat ...	...	...	202,110.93
Kluang ...	...	...	361,376.81
Endau ...	...	...	155,256.76
Kota Tinggi	...	...	189,199.21
		Total ...	1,733,661.60

266. The Mileage of Roads upkept during the year was as under:—

—	Metalled Roads	Gravelled Roads	Earth Roads	Approach Roads and Back Lanes
	Miles Chains	*Miles Chains*	*Miles Chains*	*Miles Chains*
Johore Bahru ...	120.49	31.37	13.20	16.39
Muar	98.69	61.38	1.27	14.09½
Batu Pahat	96.06	1.12	6.00	5.67
Segamat	83.28	29.27	3.68	3.36
Kluang and Endau ...	157.76	6.40	6.50	3.79½
Kota Tinggi	52.50	7.69	7.46	1.49
Total ...	609.38	137.63	38.51	45.40

267. The average cost of maintenance of metalled and gravelled roads was $1,329 per mile and of approach roads and back lanes $380 per mile.

Road Extension Scheme

268. On the Ayer Hitam—Muar road earthwork and metalling were completed from Ayer Hitam to Parit Sulong and earthwork and surfacing were completed from Parit Sulong to Muar. The Gunong Pulai—Pontian Kechil road was resurfaced.

269. In all $30,695.08 was spent during the year on work under this scheme, which commenced in 1911, bringing the total expenditure up to 31st December, 1930, to the figure $5,762,644.29.

New Roads

270. Nearly 55 miles of new road were opened to the public during the year. Good progress was made on the East Coast Road and Mengkibol—Rengam Road. Very fair progress on the West Coast Road, Yong Peng—Labis Road, Mersing—Endau and Kepong Roads.

271. Approximately 65 miles of road were treated with bituminous materials.

Traffic Census

272. A census of the traffic on all roads was taken for one week during August. The following is a summary of the results at the more important stations:—

Station	*Weight per day in Tons*	*Intensity in Tons per foot per day*
Johore Bahru District—		
(1) Jalan Ah Fook ...	2,319	93
(2) Jalan Tai Heng ...	3,438	132
(3) 8½ Mile Jalan Scudai	2,447	153
(4) 46th Mile Rengam Road Junction ...	907	57
(5) 14th Mile Pulai Road	703	50
Muar District—		
(1) Panchor Road ...	3,134	174
(10) 1¼ Mile Batu Pahat Road	2,108	132
(12) Parit Jawa ...	1,550	97
(16) Tanjong Agas Road	249	138
(22) Muar—Segamat Road at Tangkak Hospital	2,083	130
Batu Pahat District—		
(12) Jalan Rahmat ...	5,377	207
(13) Jalan Kluang 3rd Mile	1,609	101
(14) Jalan Kluang 14th Mile	1,161	73
Segamat District—		
(*B*) Batu Anam—Gemas Road	624	39
(*H*) Muar Rd.—Segamat	956	60
(*M*) Segamat—Labis Rd. 20th Mile ...	1,217	72
Kluang District—		
(1) 5th Mile Mersing Rd.	2,249	188
(3) Mengkibol Road ...	892	74·4
(4) 8th Mile Ayer Hitam Road	329	27·4
Kota Tinggi District—		
(1) 11th Mile Johore Bahru—Kota Tinggi	1,310	82
(2) Johore River Bridge, Kota Tinggi ...	1,233	77

General

273. Conversion of the Johore Bahru Electric system from D.C. to A.C. was completed.

274. The Segamat Electric Lighting Scheme was sufficiently advanced for a test to be made on December 29th.

275. The total capacity of Electrical Plant in operation and controlled by Government at the end of the year was 2,040 Kilowatts, compared with 385 Kilowatts in 1925 and 300 Kilowatts in 1920.

276. The total Units generated was 1,852,393 B.T.U.

277. In 1925 the total was 707,750 B.T.U. while in 1920 the total Units were 338,961.

278. The Revenue collected was $243,085.75 as compared with $138,098.29 in 1925 and $46,059.06 in 1920.

279. Improvements to the Water Supplies of Johore Bahru, Batu Pahat, Muar, Segamat, Kota Tinggi and Mersing were in hand but much remains to be done in this respect and new supplies for the West Coast and Kluang are badly needed.

280. The Expenditure on Miscellaneous Services was as under:—

	$
Annually Recurrent	501,067.66
Special Services	810,850.51

281. Expenditure by Districts on Miscellaneous, Special Services being:—

	$
Head Office	161,312.19
Johore Bahru	136,949.83
Muar	54,511.03
Batu Pahat	121,122.05
Segamat	41,262.47
Kluang	4,865.07
Endau	3,455.84
Kota Tinggi	9,980.02
Electrical	277,392.01
Total ...	810,850.51

282. Forty-five thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars was expended on Anti-Malaria Works and $115,427 on other Drainage Works.

283. Eighty-nine thousand two hundred and thirteen dollars was expended on River Clearing.

284. The value of construction work supervised by the Government Architect was $379,000.

285. The Public Works Department Workshops were fully employed on the overhaul, maintenance and erection of lorries, rollers, stone breaking plants, pumping plants and other machanical appliances of the Department.

286. The Chief Inspector of Machinery reports that the total horse power of Plant (prime movers) installed and registered under the Machinery Enactment during 1930 was 14,285 H.P. of which 11,966 H.P. was in actual operation throughout the year, the remainder being closed down for the whole or part of the year owing chiefly to the depression in the tin, rubber and pineapple industries. During the year new plant amounting to 2,343 H.P. was brought into the State and registered under the Enactment.

XXIII.—STATE RAILWAY

287. The Johore State Railway, which extends from Johore Bahru in the South to Gemas in the North where connection is made with the Federated Malay States Railways, was constructed by the Federated Malay States Railways at the expense of the Johore Government at a cost, including rolling stock, of $11,676,310.

288. The railway was leased to the Federated Malay States Government for 21 years from the 1st January, 1912, at the following annual rental:—

	$
For each of the years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916 a rent of ...	110,000
For each of the years 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921 a rent of ...	220,000
For each of the years 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925 a rent of	357,000
For each of the years 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932 a rent of	470,000

289. On 30th June, 1919, a contract was entered into by the Crown Agents for the Colonies on behalf of the Federated Malay States Government with Messrs. TOPHAN JONES & RAILTON for the construction of a causeway across the Straits between Johore Bahru and Woodlands to carry two tracks of railway and a 26 foot roadway. Work was commenced towards the end of 1919 and the causeway was opened for goods trains on the 17th September, 1923, and

for passenger and wagon ferries. On the Johore side is a lock throughout which small vessels may pass, a rolling lift bridge carrying the railway and road across the lock.

290. The total mileage of the Johore State Railway on the 31st December, 1930, was as follows:—

Running Lines						Sidings reduced to single track		Total of single track including sidings		Year 1928 Total of single track including sidings	
Length of Road single Track		Second Track		Total miles reduced to single track							
M.	C	M.	C.	M.	C.	M	C.	M	C.	M.	C.
120	73	5	33	126	26	6	70	133	16	133	11

291. The following new buildings were completed during the year:—

(1) *Kluang* new Station Building, one Class VI, four Class VIII and six Menial Staff Quarters.

(2) *Kempas*.—A combined New Station Building and Station Master's Quarters.

292. Work at Johore Bahru is in progress on the New Station Building and the District Engineer's Quarters. These buildings are expected to be completed during 1931.

293. Kempas Halt situated between Senai and Tampoi was converted into a tablet station during the year and the combined new station building and Station Master's quarters were completed, and put into use. The Halt at Bukit Brombong Siding M.361 Ch.28 between Batu Anam and Buloh Kasap was closed for passenger traffic.

294. No reconaissance work was done in the State of Johore during 1930.

XXIV.—SURVEYS

295. The average effective strength of the staff throughout the year was 115 as against 109 in 1929, including the Superintendent and 12 European officers.

296. Expenditure amounted to $428,798, as compared with $431,411 in 1929. Despite the increase in output, the year's expenditure showed a decrease of $2,613 which was mainly accounted for by certain reductions of coolie gangs and coolie wages and also due to the decrease in the contract rates for the purchase of concrete boundary marks.

297. The total revenue was $63,515 as compared with $82,400 in 1929. The heavy falling off in revenue was chiefly due to the fact that the greater proportion of surveys completed in 1930 was the demarcation of small occupied holdings for which fees were collected years ago.

298. The output for the year was—

(*a*) Theodolite Surveys 4,502 lots, 42,056 acres and 169,275 chains, including about 628 miles of standard traverses and controls for compass surveys.

(*b*) Compass Surveys 14,915 lots, 42,056 acres.

(*c*) Special and Topographical Surveys, 2,347 chains.

In addition private firms completed surveys for title totalling 11,021 acres in 12 lots.

299. The scheme for a rapid and provisional compass survey of occupied small holdings to form the basis of agreements under Land Rule 7, known as Surat Sementara, to be exchanged later for Titles under the Mukim Register on confirmation by a theodolite survey, was continued throughout the year in the three most populous districts only, namely Muar, Batu Pahat and Kukup.

300. A Topographical survey of each of the following towns and villages was carried out,—Bandar Penggaram, Bandar Maharani, Kluang, Bekok, 6th Mile Scudai, Rengam. All were completed except Bandar Maharani which was half completed by the end of the year.

301. A revised edition of the Johore State map and a complete set of the 1 chain Town detail map of Bandar Penggaram with a 4 chain reproduction of it were published.

302. Topographical work by the Colonial Survey Section (Royal Engineers) was continued. Early in the year this working party was taken under immediate control by the Johore Government under arrangements with the War Office.

XXV.—TOWN BOARDS

Johore Bahru

303. During the year full Town Board area was gazetted for the village of Layang-layang and the Town Board areas of Scudai and Paloh were extended.

304. At the close of the year this Board was in charge of full Town Board areas at the following places, Johore Bahru, Tebrau, Kluang, Rengam, Sedenak, Senai, Paloh, Bekok, Scudai, Layang-layang and Kulai; and of areas under section 50 of the Enactment as follows:—

(*a*) Mengkibol.

(*b*) From the Johore Bahru Town Board area boundary to 3rd mile Scudai Road.

(*c*) From 5th mile Scudai Road to the 10th mile Scudai Road.

(*d*) From 20th mile Scudai Road to 22nd mile Scudai Road.

(*e*) From the 18th mile Gunong Pulai Road to the 20th mile Gunong Pulai Road.

(*f*) From 6th mile Kota Tinggi Road to 7th mile Kota Tinggi Road.

(*g*) From 7½ mile Kota Tinggi Road to the 1st mile beyond Plintong Village.

(*h*) Plintong Village.

(*i*) From 20th mile Gunong Pulai Road to the 22½ mile Gunong Pulai Road.

305. The total revenue collected was $474,410 as against $434,090 in 1929.

306. Expenditure for 1930 was $210,172 as against $203,213 in 1929.

307. The Fire Brigade had 9 calls during the year. Expenditure on the Brigade was $16,576 as against $19,498 in 1929.

Kota Tinggi

308. The revenue in 1930 was $25,925 as against $26,249 in 1929.

Segamat

309. Revenue rose from $79,533 in 1929 to $100,070.

310. Taxes on motor vehicles amounted to $34,738 as against $31,198 in 1928.

Endau

311. Revenue decreased slightly from $23,356 in 1929 to $22,785 in 1930.

312. Taxes on motor vehicles amounted to $6,892 as against $6,260 in 1929.

Muar

313. A total of $88,789 was collected on account of licences for motor vehicles as compared with $98,356 in 1929. Total revenue amounted to $433,804 as against the previous year's total of $357,853. The village of Parit Bunga was gazetted as an area under Section 50 (*i*) of the Enactment otherwise the areas under the Board's control remained the same as in 1929.

Batu Pahat

314. Revenue amounted to $213,593 as compared with $202,990 in 1929, taxes on motor vehicles totalling $7,287.

XXVI.—VETERINARY

315. This Department was in charge of H. H. TUNGKU ABU BAKAR, who had to assist him four Veterinary Inspectors, two at Johore Bahru, one at Muar and one at Batu Pahat.

316. There was a mild outbreak of foot and mouth disease among imported cattle in the quarantine station at Muar. No other epidemic diseases have to be recorded.

317. Imports and exports of animals were as follows:—

—	Horse	Cattle	Sheep and Goats	Swine	Total
Imports	6	2,324	1,966	4,523	8,819
Exports	8	283	44	9,682	10 017

XXVII.—GENERAL

318. His Highness the Sultan spent the whole year in Europe with the exception of a short period of less than a fortnight in September when he visited Johore. His health, unfortunately, appeared to suffer as a result of his visit to Johore and his medical advisers prescribed further rest in a cold country.

319. The dual Regency of His Highness the TUNGKU MAHKOTA and the DATO MENTRI BESAR was continued throughout the year, and with marked success.

320. The duties of General Adviser were performed during my absence on leave by Mr. A. F. RICHARDS, M.C.S., from the beginning of the year until the 8th of March when he was transferred to British North Borneo as Governor: he was succeeded by Capt. T. P. COE, M.C.S., who continued until my return on the 14th of June.

321. The State sustained a loss by the death in March of DATO MOHAMED SHAH BIN AWANG, State Commissioner, Batu Pahat, a tried and trusted officer of the Government. DATO MOHAMED SALLEH BIN ALI was appointed to the Substantive post of State Secretary, Johore, on the 1st July, 1930, succeeding DATO ISMAIL BIN BACHOK who retired having reached the age limit.

G. E. SHAW,
General Adviser, Johore.

JOHORE BAHRU,
19th April, 1931.

APPENDIX *A*

Statement of Assets and Liabilities on 31st December, 1929 and 31st December, 1930

LIABILITIES	31st Dec., 1929	31st Dec., 1930
	$ c.	$ c.
Deposits	1,663,521 15	2,023,012 76
Opium Reserve Fund	10,861,594 07	12,206,814 59
Suspense	2,424 23	6,364 79
Surplus	26,511,045 13	24,474,065 58
Total ...	39,038,584 58	38,710,257 72

ASSETS		31st Dec., 1930	31st Dec., 1929
		$ c.	$ c.
Cash in Treasuries ...	23,426 39	1,914,870 38	4.095,860 43
„ Banks ...	1,239,828 74		
„ Crown Agents	651,615 25		
„ Transit		133,191 09	185,947 87
INVESTMENTS (at cost):—			
	$ c.		
Sterling Securities ...	16,080,012 65	23,995,417 79	23,328,034 38
S. S. Government and Municipal Securities	415,405 14		
Fixed Deposits ...	7,500,000 00		
INVESTMENTS SPECIFIC (at cost):—			
Opium Reserve Fund		12,206,814 59	10,861,594 07
Due by other Governments ...		119.635 35	156,156 98
Chandu Stock		22,698 91	79,696 89
Advances		126,687 61	141,455 96
Loans		190,951 00	189,838 00
Total ...		38,710,257 72	39,038,584 58

APPENDIX *B*

Statement of Actual Revenue for 1929 *and* 1930

Heads of Revenue	1929	1930	Increase	Decrease
	$	$	$	$
Lands	2,510,582	2,368,973	...	141,609
Forests	160,123	160,960	837	...
Customs	5,893,362	4,142,845	...	1,750,517
Licences, Excise, etc. ...	5,073,011	4,025,757	...	1,047,254
Fees of Court, etc. ...	312,501	277,586	...	34,915
Posts and Telegraphs ...	303,329	324,266	20,937	...
Railways	470,000	470,000	...	...
Port and Harbour Dues ...	41,322	37,076	...	4,246
Interest	993,467	1,070,009	76,542	...
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	23,623	110,077	86,454	...
Municipal	1,112,531	1,256,234	143,703	...
Land Sales	739,361	391,183	...	348,178
Total ...	17,633,212	14,634,966	328,473	3,326,719

APPENDIX *C*

Statement of Actual Expenditure for 1929 *and* 1930

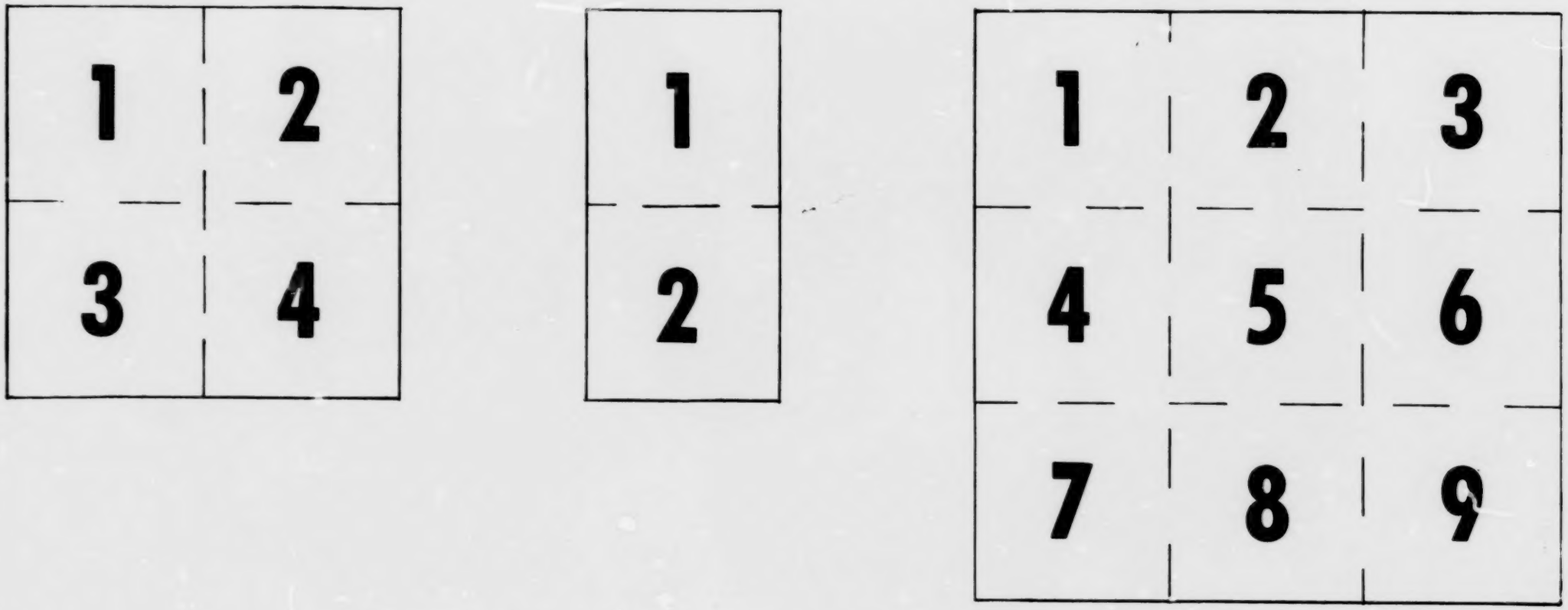
Heads of Expenditure	1929	1930	Increase	Decrease
	$	$	$	$
Pensions ...	424,986	481,277	56,2918	...
Personal Emoluments ...	4,525,760	4,892,314	366,554	...
Other Charges ...	2,967,666	2,989,619	21 953	...
Transport ...	64,854	69,946	5,092	...
Opium Reserve Fund ...	1,000,000	750,000	...	250,000
Miscellaneous ...	763,193	791,176	27,983	...
Purchase of Land	242,819	322,538	79,719	...
Public Works (A. R.) ...	1,757,256	1,879,640	122,384	...
Public Works (S. S.) ...	4,454,295	4,495,436	41,141	...
Total ...	16,200,829	16,671,946	721,117	250,000

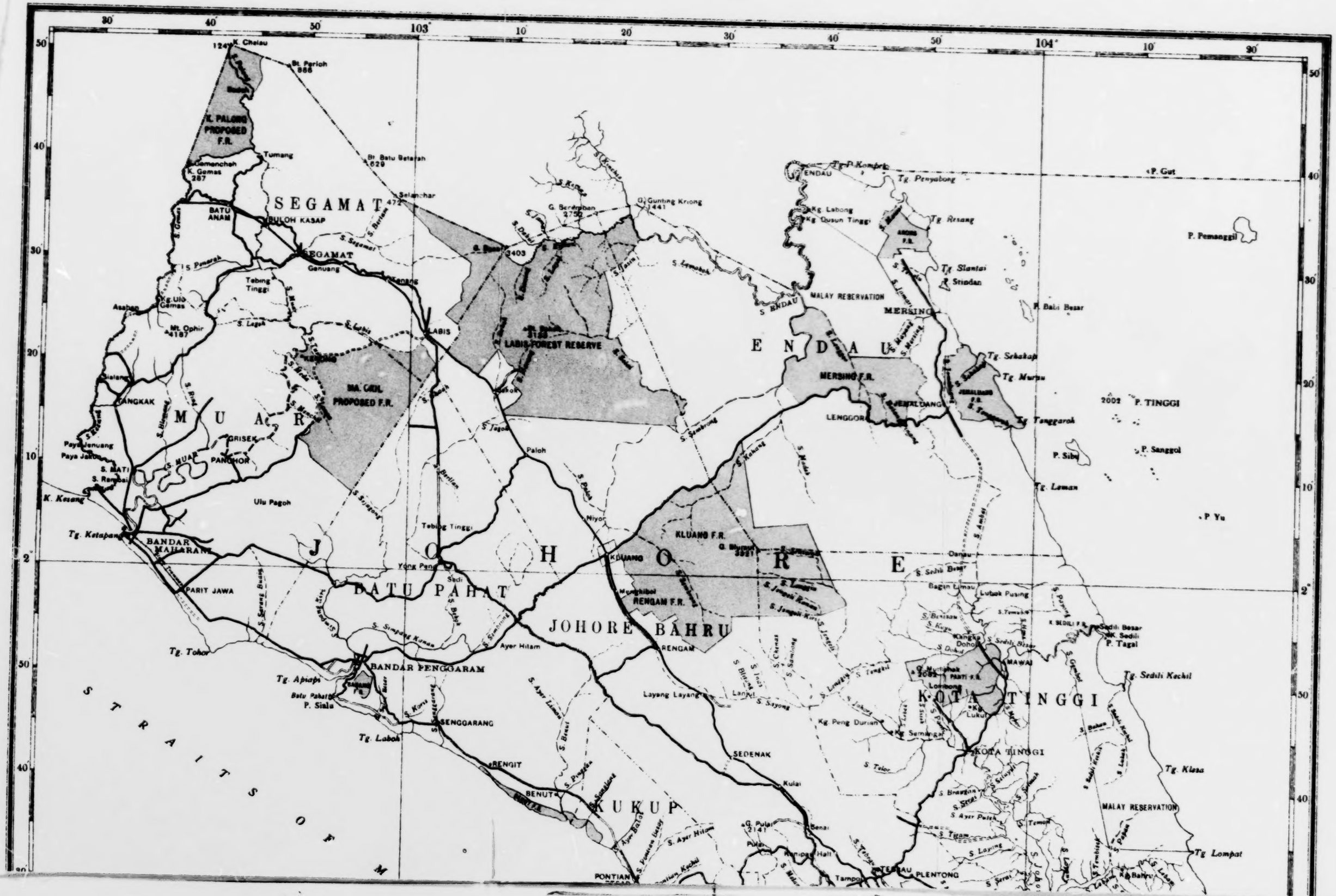
APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL RETURN OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1911—1930.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	$	$
1911	3,954,901	3,268,124
1912	4,348,642	3,231,406
1913	4,378,556	3,267,484
1914	4,352,897	3;899,698
1915	5,790.394	3,645,421
1916	7,976,863	4,602,433
1917	10,168,625	5,119,520
1918	9,125,694	5,858,591
1919	11,002,778	8,223,862
1920	11,838,976	13,070,284
1921	7,689,054	11,159,450
1922	8,625,223	8,785,873
1923	11,094,955	7,064,166
1924	10,947,960	8,095,276
1925	15,884,592	9,780,322
1926	18,781,565	18,099,232
1927	18,239,023	15,348,473
1928	20,698,077	16,445,473
1929	17,633,212	16,200,829
1930	14,634,966	16,671,946

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.

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MUAR
JOHORE
ENDAU
KOTA TINGGI
BATU PAHAT
JOHORE BAHRU
KUKUP
STRAITS OF
K. PALONG PROPOSED F.R.
MA. GIDL PROPOSED F.R.
LABIS FOREST RESERVE
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RENGAM F.R.
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Tg. Tenggarok
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P. Sibu
P. Gut
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G. Pulai 2141
Sedili Besar
Sedili Kecil
Ulu Pagoh
Tebing Tinggi
Paloh
Layang Layang
Kg. Peng Durian
SEDENAK
Kulai
Ayer Hitam
Yong Peng
Batu Pahat
Rengam
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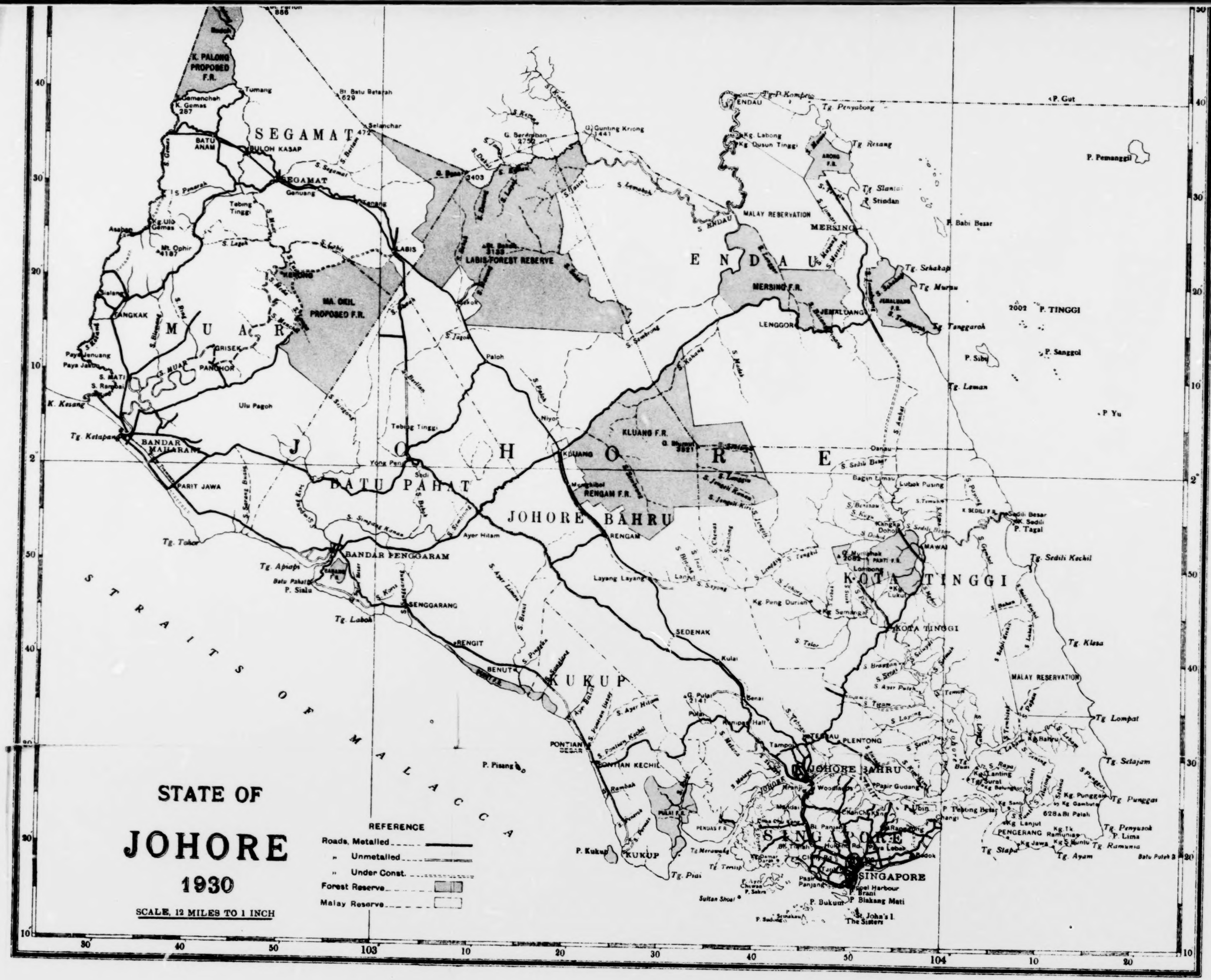

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TRENGGANU

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

A. H. 1349

(28TH MAY, 1930 TO 17TH MAY, 1931)

BY

G. L. HAM
Acting British Adviser, Trengganu

SINGAPORE:

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1931

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PREFATORY NOTE

A.—GEOGRAPHICAL

Trengganu is a Malay State on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula lying between the parallels of 4° and 5°55″ North latitude and the meridians of 102°20″ and 103°30″ East longitude. It is bounded by Kelantan on the North and North-west, by Pahang on the South and South-west, and by the China Sea on the East. Its inland boundaries follow the watersheds of its biggest rivers—the Besut, Trengganu, Dungun, and Kemaman. The area of the State is computed to be about 5,000 square miles. The length of the State is about 150 miles and its greatest breadth is about 55 miles. The Western and inland half of Trengganu is mountainous and almost uninhabited. The population is concentrated on the rivers and along the coast-line. The highest peak is Gunong Batil (4,985 feet).

2. *Rivers.*—The country is divided into sixteen river basins, all flowing into the China Sea. The Trengganu and Kemaman rivers can be entered at favourable stages of the tide by the coasting steamers. The other rivers are passable to small craft only, on account of the bar, though some of them are considerable streams.

3. *Islands.*—The Perhentian, Redang, Kapas and Tenggul Islands belong to the State. Perhentian and Redang have always been considered to offer good harbourage in all weather prior to an accident to Sea Belle II in Muharram 1349 when she ran on an uncharted reef near the Perhentian Islands. Kapas offers very safe anchorage in the North-east monsoon.

4. *Minerals.*—Trengganu is possibly rich in minerals, though its wealth has not been definitely established in respect of tin. The latter seems to be mostly found in the Southern half of the State. Wolfram, graphite, hæmatite, magnetite and monazite have also been found.

B.—HISTORICAL

5. The early history of Trengganu is obscure. A Chinese Buddhist monk and traveller, CHAO JU KUA, mentions it among places subject to the old Kingdom of Palembang. The "Nagarakretagama" speaks of both Trengganu and Dungun as tributary to Majapahit. The "Hikayat Hang Tuah" tells how HANG JEBAT and HANG KASTURI slew a Trengganu prince, MEGAT PANJI ALAM, on the steps of the palace of the Ruler of Pahang.

6. In 1923 a remarkable Malay inscription, dated 702 A.H. (1303 A.D.) was deciphered in Trengganu. The stone bearing it was found at Kuala Brang, a place 20 miles up stream from Kuala Trengganu. The language of the inscription is Malay with an admixture of Sanskrit and Arabic, and the script Arabic, a combination for which there is no parallel before the year 1468 A.D. The subject of the inscription is the Islamic law of sexual offences. It is far the earliest known record of Islam as a State religion in the Malay Peninsula, and it suggests the existence of a Muhammadan Kingdom in the upper Trengganu river a hundred years before the recorded date of the Islamic conversion of Malacca.

7. *Recent History.*—The Ruling House is descended from the BENDAHARA ABDUL HAMID of Johore, father of the non-royal BENDAHARA ABDUL JALIL, who became Sultan ABDUL JALIL SHAH of Johore in 1701. The present Ruler, Sultan SULAIMAN BADARU'L-ALAM SHAH, K.C.M.G., is twelfth of the line. Pressure from the Siamese was felt early in the 18th century, and Sultan MANSUR (1730 - 1792) began to send an annual tribute of Bunga Mas to the King of Siam. Later this was sent triennially, till in 1909 by treaty, Siam transferred her suzerainty to Great Britain. A British Agent with Consular powers was appointed. The Treaty was amended in 1919, and the Agent was replaced by a British Adviser, whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all matters affecting the general administration of the country and all questions other than those touching the Muhammadan religion.

C.—CLIMATE

8. The North-east Monsoon, lasting from November to March, makes a distinct meterological change in respect of temperature, wind and rainfall. The rainfall chart shows a sharp rise in November and an abrupt fall early in the next year. The highest recorded annual rainfall on the coast is 165.5 inches: the average is about 120 inches.

The heat is tempered in the coastal regions by land and sea breezes, and the climate is pleasant and healthy.

9. The above notes are merely a reproduction from previous reports.

D.—POPULATION

10. The population at the 1931 Census was 179,664,—92,122 males and 87,542 females. The division by race was:—Malays 164,447, Chinese 13,258, Indians 1,308, Europeans 33, Eurasians 10 and other nationalities 608. The figures for

division by industries are not yet available. The percentage of increase in the population of Trengganu since the last Census, 16.86 per cent., is the smallest increase recorded for any of the administrative units included in the recent Census. It is, however, very nearly identical with the percentage increase for the neighbouring State of Kelantan and is also nearly the same as the percentage increase shown for Malay races under the division by Racial Groups.

E.—GOVERNMENT

11. The State is governed by His Highness the Sultan in consultation with his State Council. The State Council consists of 18 members all of whom either hold some Government post or are pensioners of Government. There is no unofficial representation.

12. As regards local government, Town Boards are appointed for the principal centres of population and these Boards function in accordance with the Municipal Enactment No. 5/1341. There is unofficial representation on these Boards.

Report on the State of Trengganu for the year 1349 A.H.

I.—Financial

A.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The revenue collected in 1349 amounted to $1,235,230 against an estimate of $1,743,230. The expenditure for the year was $1,445,709 against an estimate of $1,685,335.

The figures of revenue and expenditure for the last 7 years are as follows:—

Year		*Revenue*	*Expenditure*
		$	$
1343	...	1,007,282	899,475
1344	...	1,302,008	1,067,878
1345	...	1,364,105	1,341,410
1346	...	1,402,150	1,542,404
1347	...	1,361,025	1,520,149
1348	...	1,391,471	1,524,706
1349	...	1,235,230	1,445,709

A comparative statement of the revenue received under the various headings for the last three years is given below:—

Heading		*1347*	*1348*	*1349*
		$	$	$
1. Farms	...	16,673	20,325	19,046
2. Marine	...	23,424	20,568	22,582
3. Chandu and Liquors	...	307,646	281,600	244,994
4. Customs	...	712,735	736,752	680,709
5. Land	...	155,271	174,702	105,615
6. Municipal	...	38,335	41,630	45,342
7. Police	...	16,531	16,072	17,297
8. Courts	...	24,679	28,832	26,347
9. Posts and Telegraphs	...	28,774	30,316	29,105
10. Miscellaneous	...	31,920	28,921	29,197
11. Land Sales	...	5,042	8,751	14,995

The figure for expenditure does not represent the actual position. In the first place the State was unable to meet the interest due on the loan account as on December the 31st, 1930, $63,428, and this sum had to be added to the loan total.

In the second place half the cost of the Survey Department was charged to loan account as a temporary means of easing the situation pending retrenchment.

Towards the end of 1348 a number of new Customs Duties were introduced but they proved inadequate to counteract the effects of the economic depression, and there was a steady shrinkage of revenue. A Retrenchment Committee was appointed towards the end of the year but their deliberations do not fall within the period under review. The serious feature of the situation is that out of the estimated expenditure for 1349 of $1,685,335 some $30,000 only was true special expenditure while not less than $975,683 was for personal emoluments.

B.—LOAN ACCOUNT

The expenditure on Loan Account during 1349 was $591,619. Details of this expenditure are given below:—

Heading	*Allocation*	*Expenditure*
Special Public Works		
	$	$
LOAN NO. II		
Road from Bukit Payong to Kuala Brang	6,425	6,425
LOAN NO. III		
Personal Emoluments ...	55,470	47,405
Kelantan Road (Kuala Trengganu Division) ...	404,083	347,202
Kelantan Road (Besut Division)	73,541	72,731
Ayer Puteh Road ...	25,000	23,920
Bukit Payong—K. Brang Path	40,575	40,535
Survey of the road from Kemaman to Kuantan *viâ* Jabor	4,800	1,229
Survey of the road Bukit Jong—Batu Rakit ...	2,000	355
Leave salary and passage of European Officers ...	3,540	3,540
Salary and other charges of the Survey Department ...	50,000	48,277
Total ...	665,434	591,619

II.—Police and Crime

Mr. E. E. H. Beck proceeded on furlough on 7th November, 1930, corresponding to 16th Jamadil akhir 1349, being relieved by Mr. E. Bagot who was in charge of the Police for the remainder of the year.

Tengku Mohamed officiated as Assistant Commissioner of Police during the whole of the year.

The approved establishment on 1st Muharram 1349 was 314 and the actual strength on 30th Zulhijah 1348 was 300. The number of men enrolled and re-enrolled in 1349 was 48 as compared with 48 of the previous year.

Discipline.—The number of offences recorded as having been committed by the rank and file was 392 as against 472 in 1348. Of this number 4 were offences against the law of the State and were dealt with by the Court, the balance of 388 disciplinary offences being dealt with by the Commissioner. Eighteen men were dismissed in 1349 as compared with 23 in 1348.

Training.—The curriculum of school training at the Central Station and the Depôt was continued throughout the year. The increase in the number of applicants as recruits has made it possible to raise the standard of literacy and this should lead to an improvement in the standard of school instruction. Some two thirds of the Force consists of non-Trengganu Malays. The number of Trengganu recruits offering themselves is comparatively few and those who do are in many cases unsuitable. The improvement in Vernacular education will gradually improve the standard of local applicants while the prejudice against employment in the Police Force and objection to regular discipline which exist at present will gradually be overcome. It is desirable to record the instance of a boy originally educated at Kuala Kangsar College (but whose educational attainments did not offer good prospects) who decided to come to Trengganu and join the Police Force as a Constable. This boy has now risen to the position of a sub-Inspector.

Musketry.—During 1349, 62 recruits fired the Recruits Musketry Course. There were two first class, 10 second class and 31 third class shots. Nineteen were un-classified. Twenty-eight Officers, N. C. O's and detectives fired the Revolver course. Of these 3 were first class, 6 were second class and 8 third class. Seven were un-classified. The lack of facilities as regards local communications renders it very difficult to arrange for the firing of a course by men in out-stations.

Arms.—During the year nearly all rifles at Head Quarters were stripped and browned. The Armoury functioned satisfactorily throughout the year.

Works and Buildings.—At the close of 1349 there were 26 Police Stations classified as follows:—

5 District Headquarter Stations.
4 Sub-District Stations.
14 Minor Stations
3 Police Posts.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The revenue collected during 1349 was $17,297 compared with $17,130 in 1348. The revenue consisted mainly of fees for licensing of motor vehicles and for slaughtering passes. Two hundred and thirty-two motor vehicles were licensed in 1349 as compared with 211 in 1348.

Crime.—The total number of reports during 1349 was 5,892 as against 5,612 in 1348. Seizable offences reported were 1,954 compared with 2,490 in 1348.

A statement of serious offences reported is given below:—

		1349	*1348*	*1347*	*1346*
1.	Murder and Homicide ...	6	9	7	4
2.	Gang Robbery ...	—	1	—	1
3.	Robbery	5	6	9	5
4.	House-breaking ...	45	22	58	32
5.	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt ...	20	3	4	8
6.	Thefts (over $100) ...	48	37	52	66
7.	Thefts of cattle ...	33	45	50	40
8.	Counterfeit coins ...	3	1	—	2
9.	Counterfeit notes ...	2	2	1	11
10.	Mischief by fire ...	3	7	10	6
		165	133	191	175

The increase in the number of house-breakings is due to the fact that there has been a stricter classification of thefts in dwellings. The flimsy character of the majority of houses in Trengganu makes entry by house-breaking a simple matter but as these are technically house-breakings they have been recorded as such though previously many of them would have

been recorded as theft only. The figures for house-breaking and theft indicate an increase in minor crime which is presumably to be attributed to the trade depression.

The Commissioner of Police in addition to Police duties is responsible for the registration and licensing of motor vehicles and drivers and for the duties ordinarily undertaken by a Chinese Protectorate.

III.—Legislation

The following Enactments were passed during the year:—

(1) The Emergency Regulations Enactment.

(2) The Explosives (Amendment) Enactment.

(3) The Tin and Tin Ore Restriction Enactment.

Three Regulations (Peraturan) were issued and thirty-four Proclamations (Ishtihar) published during the year.

The theoretical classification of Peraturan and Ishtihars, though not always observed, is as follows:—

"Peraturan" are rules made under the sanction of some Enactment except in so far as they may be Government Departmental instructions. "Ishtihars" are Orders in Council and cover matters of temporary importance or provide temporary sanctions pending the drafting and passing of more elaborate legal provision.

Courts.—The hierarchy of Courts as defined by the Courts Enactment 1340 is as follows:—

Appeal Court.

Supreme Court,

Court of a Magistrate of the First Class,

Court of a Magistrate of the Second Class,

Court of a Kathi,

Court of Penghulus.

Penghulus Courts can inflict petty fines and deal with civil disputes if the value does not exceed $25, Kathis Courts deal with matters concerning religion, marriage and divorce, and matrimonial disputes. With the Supreme Court must be mentioned the Special Courts and the Land Court. The Special Courts are branches of the Supreme Court constituted respectively for the Jejahan Timor (Kemaman) and the Jejahan Barat (Besut). The Judges are the State Commissioner and the Assistant Adviser sitting jointly and their powers are co-equal with those of the Supreme Court in Kuala Trengganu including an Appellate Jurisdiction over

the Courts of the Magistrates in their respective Jejahan. The Land Court which is also regarded as a division of the Supreme Court consists of the Judge of the Supreme Court and the Commissioner of Lands sitting jointly (or for the Jejahan Timor and the Jejahan Barat the State Commissioner and the Commissioner of Lands sitting jointly) and deals with certain claims relating to land which are reserved from the ordinary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The Appeal Court consists of the British Adviser, and two of the most senior Malay Officials. The latter are appointed by His Highness the Sultan for a period of 6 months at a time, though in practice their appointment is renewed from one period to another in view of the desirability of continuity. The Appeal Court exercises appellate jurisdiction over the Supreme Court including the Special Courts and the Land Court. It can also revise the judgment of any Court. As regards criminal law the State has adopted the Kedah Penal Code by reference. There is no codified law of evidence or procedure. The Language of the Courts is Malay.

Certain local pleaders are licensed to appear in the Courts of the State on behalf of clients who wished to avail themselves of their services. Such pleaders may not however appear in land disputes without special permission.

A Statement of the work performed by all the Courts in the State of Trengganu is given in Appendix "B".

IV.—Public Works

For the year 1349 the provision and expenditure on Public Works was:—

		Provision	*Spent*
Revenue Account	...	256,014	209,390
Loan Account	...	615,435	543,343
Total	...	871,449	752,733

The programme of works to be paid from revenue was of necessity cut down to a minimum.

Road Maintenance.—At the close of the year there were 128 miles of road in use, and the average cost of maintenance was $506 per mile. Of this total length a distance of 32 miles is lightly metalled, while 29 miles are gravelled, and the balance is earth road open to traffic only in dry weather.

A sum of $5,669 was expended on maintenance of 35½ miles of paths.

Government Buildings.—The total number of buildings at the end of 1349 was 316 of which 19 new buildings were completed during the year.

Expenditure on maintenance and repairs amounted to $15,279 which represents only 1½% of the value of the buildings.

The Public Works Department School was continued to the end of 1349 when it was closed temporarily pending re-organisation of the P. W. D. Establishment consequent on the completion of works under Loan programme and retrenchment necessitated by the slump.

There are small electric light plants at the Istana Maziah and at the Hospital which are maintained by the P. W. D. Ice which was at one time manufactured by the Department is now provided by a local firm but the departmental plant is kept in running order to guard against possible failure of the local enterprise.

Expenditure from Loan money was devoted entirely to Road construction and excellent progress was made with the work in hand, with the result that by the end of the year the road to Kuala Brang (nearly 24 miles) was almost completed and the road between Kuala Trengganu and Besut was completed with the exception of a section of about 9 to 10 miles in length between Chalok and Kampong Buloh where however construction was well in hand and proceeding rapidly. According to a rough Census taken at Jerteh ferry some 700 motor vehicles a month were making use of the road between Besut and Kelantan.

In the Kemaman District the road from Chukai to Ayer Puteh (a distance of some 19 miles) was complete with the exception of the bridge over the river Tebak. It was decided that present conditions did not justify the construction of the bridge originally planned and a temporary deviation has been put in to permit of through traffic. The State Engineer is to be congratulated on the manner in which Road work has been kept within the original estimate. The cost of the road between Kuala Trengganu and the Kelantan boundary inclusive of bridging tools and plant but exclusive of metalling will average about $21,000 per mile.

Another satisfactory feature is that the greater part of the construction work has been performed with local Malay labour. Chinese labour being recruited only for work at points remote from any Kampongs—the local Malays not being willing to take up work involving prolonged residence in places remote from their homes.

Some months before the completion of contracts all the foreign labour was warned that no further employment would be available in the State. They were also given due notice of the dates of contract payments and there have been few disputes as to amounts due to labourers from the Contractors. Labourers have either left the State of their own initiative with the balances earned by them or if in any financial difficulties have applied to the Police Department for assistance and have been shipped out of the State on the understanding that they would accept a passage back to their native country.

Mr. TRUMP the State Engineer was on leave from the beginning of the year to 7-7-49 during which time Mr. W. L. BOSKER acted. Of the Assistant Engineers Mr. J. V. T. CAMPBELL took over from Mr. E. B. NISBET who went on leave on 5-4-49. Mr. G. T. F. WHITE took over from Mr. J. V. T. CAMPBELL on 29-3-49 as Assistant Engineer, Besut. Mr. P. MCNEE took over from Mr. A. WEAR, Assistant Engineer, construction, Kelantan Road, on 12-6-49 when Mr. WEAR went on leave.

V.—Land and Surveys

1. *Revenue.*—The gross receipts for the year amounted to $120,612 as against an Estimate of $216,490 and receipts of $183,452 in 1348.

Agricultural Land Sales.—Produced $2,635 as against $5,620 in 1348 and an Estimate of $12,750.

Land Rents.—Inclusive of arrears, yielded $53,273 as against $89,168 in 1348 and an Estimate of $129,520. This further serious decline was due entirely to the continued economic depression and it is certain that in the case of the majority of small holders failure to pay rent is due to sheer inability to pay.

Mines.—Land Sales realised $12,360 as against $3,131 in 1348 and an Estimate of $2,500.

Mining Rents.—Amounted to $8,818 as against $8,916 in 1348 and an Estimate of $10,800.

Forests.—The revenue collected by the various Land Offices in the absence of a Forest Department amounted to $14,031 as against $16,466 in 1348 and an Estimate of $13,750.

Registration of Transactions.—Fees collected in the various Land offices amounted to $2,604 as against $3,713 in 1348 and an Estimate of $3,070.

Survey Fees.—Collections amounted to $15,272 as against $23,379 in 1348 and an Estimate of $35,850. The remarks made above on the subject of land rents apply equally to Survey fees.

2. *Settlement.*—At the present rate of progress it is estimated that it will take at least 8 years to complete the final settlement of existing small holdings.

Preliminary Settlement is rapidly approaching completion except in Batu Rakit, but progress in the secondary stage is very much hampered by the litigious nature of the Trengganu peasantry and too much of the Collectors' time is occupied in hearing trivial and often frivolous land cases.

3. *Agricultural.*—It is estimated that the total area in the State under cultivation is about 260,000 acres of which some 50,000 are planted with rubber, the remainder being under rice, coconuts and fruit-trees of various kinds.

The continued decline in the price of agricultural products has reduced the *rayat* to a state of penury.

An area of some 40,000 acres was cultivated with rice, but the average yield was poor.

Every effort was made to discourage the wasteful "huma" cultivation and in Ulu Trengganu and Kemaman new areas were brought under wet rice, one especially successful venture being brought to fruition near the town of Chukai thanks in great measure to the efforts of the State Commissioner.

4. *Mining—Tin.*—There has been little activity in the mining operations for tin.

Towards the end of the year an Enactment was passed to enforce restriction in the export of ore.

Thirteen applications for prospecting Licenses were received and five approved, but towards the end of 1930 it was decided not to issue any further licenses until the price of tin improved.

Eight Mining Certificates and 6 Mining Leases were issued while 1 Mining Certificate and 10 Mining Leases were cancelled for breach of conditions of title.

There were at the end of the year 73 Mining titles in existence covering an area of 9,754 acres.

Iron.—The two Japanese mines at Machang Setahun, Kemaman and Bukit Batu Besi, Dungun, continued their operations, but commenced to restrict their production towards the end of the year.

5. *Forests.*—It is the policy of Government not to encourage extensive exploitation of Forests in the State in the absence of any Forest Department but during the year numerous applications were received for permits to work Jelutong and a scheme was eventually evolved whereby it is hoped to exploit the Jelutong areas in the Districts of Kemaman, Paka and Dungun for a start.

There were two fairly large saw-mills operating in Kemaman, owned by Chinese and Japanese Companies, but the Japanese mill closed down at the end of the year owing to its inability to work at a profit.

6. *Towns.*—The settlement of Kuala Trengganu Town is a big problem and little progress was made during the year, though final decisions regarding ownership of several portions were reached.

A commencement was made in the final settlement and lay-out of the towns of Chukai and Kuala Dungun and it is anticipated that in the near future building operations will commence in accordance with the approved lay-out, as there appears to be a fair demand for building sites in both these places.

8. *Staff.*—Mr. L. RAYMAN acted as Commissioner of Land and Mines until 26-7-49 when he was relieved by Mr. E. E. F. PRETTY. Mr. J. R. NEAVE continued to act as Collector of Land Revenue, Kemaman, throughout the year and Mr. E. V. G. DAY as Collector of Land Revenue, Besut, until his departure on leave in the month of Zulhijjah when he was relieved by Mr. A. J. GRACIE. Mr. H. P. BRYSON proceeded on leave in the month of Rabilawal and was succeeded by Mr. R. P. CLEGG as Collector of Land Revenue, Kuala Trengganu.

The Collectors in Dungun, Paka and Ulu Trengganu remained unchanged.

Surveys.—The Superintendent of Surveys gives the following Statements of field work completed during the year:—

Actual field cost	THEODOLITE SURVEY			
	Lots	Acres	Chains	Average strength employed
$11,491	376	10,703	21,295	4.5

An average of $38 per lot of just under 29 acres each. In addition 4,130 chains or 51 miles 50 chains of Standard and 1st Class Traverses were run at a cost of $3,425 or 80 cents

per chain. Fifteen thousand and thirty-two chains or 187 miles 72 chains of connections and 2nd class Traverses for the control of demarcation were run at a cost of $6,396 or 43 cents per chain.

Actual cost ex-supervision	Demarcation			
	Lots	Acres	Chains	Average Strength employed
$19,742	11,931	17,382	122,011	11.5

An average of $1.66 per lot of 1.45 acres and 16 cents per chain. In addition, 1½ sheets comprising 70 acres of the detail survey of Kuala Trengganu Town by plane table were completed at a cost of $351.

In addition to the above figures, fieldbooks containing details of 3,204 lots, 8,692 acres, demarcated by Settlement Officers were received from Land Offices during the year, giving a total number of lots demarcated during the year of 15,134 lots.

For the office work he gives the following Statements:—

A.—Theodolite Surveys of Lots

Cost	No. of lots computed	No. of lots plan drawn	No. of lots Titles prepared	No. of lots in Land office awaiting settlement
$4,861	416	185	363	353

In addition, 135 lots previously surveyed on magnetic meridian, to which connections had been made during the year were recomputed, of which 101 were charted.

B.—Demarcation

Cost	Kars mapped	Kars arranged into Lengkongans, Sunprints prepared and sent to Land Office for settlement	Kars for which settlement has been prepared
$4,864.33	*15,081	9,037	4,296

* This number includes 3,204 Kars demarcated by Settlement Officers.

C.—Records and other Work

Computations were completed for 17 control traverses for which plans have been prepared for 4, and plans in various stages of completion exist for 12 others.

Standard or permanent Compilation Sheets; 2 one chain, 43 eight chain and 2 thirty-two chain sheets were prepared during the year.

Sunprints and tracings of 36 Sheets were forwarded to the Land Offices. Seven tracings were prepared for other Departments. The cost of the above work was $2,508.25.

He estimates the present position of demarcation in the State as follows:—

Estimated number of occupied holdings	Demarcated up to end of 1349				
	Awaiting demarcation	Under action in Office	With Land Office for settlement	Settled	Total
107,000	43,000	20,915	23,641	19,378	63,934

and that at the present rate of progress work should be complete in 3 to 4 years time. He comments that the situation in regard to settlement is unsatisfactory as it is far in arrears of demarcation.

A detailed occupation survey by plane-table of Kuala Trengganu Town was commenced in Shawal by Mr. Noble, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys. This work should be of great value in Town settlement. Excellent progress has been made and the work has been so organised as to reduce the cost below the normal for such surveys.

Staff—Superintendent.—Mr. T. Kitching, Superintendent of Survey Department, F. M. S. and S. S., was in charge till he proceeded on long leave on 18-11-49. He was succeeded by Capt. C. T. M. Husband, Superintendent, Survey Department, who remained in charge till the end of the year.

Assistant Superintendent.—The services of this Officer are utilised partly on supervision, both in field and office, and partly on major control work in the field. The position was filled by Mr. R. A. Terry, Surveyor-on-agreement, Survey Department, F. M. S., till 26-6-49 when he proceeded on long leave. His place was taken from 8-7-49 to the end of the year by Mr. C. Noble, Assistant Superintendent, Survey Department, F. M. S.

In connection with the financial position the Survey Department received a close scrutiny and it was decided that organisation on its present scale would not appear to be justified particularly in view of the fact that Survey is well ahead of Settlement in the State. Therefore expenditure on the Survey Department will show a reduction of approximately 50 per cent. after the close of 1350.

VI.—Trade and Economics

The total of the trade of the State for the year 1349 was $8,190,826 as against $12,797,434 in 1348 a decrease of $4,606,608. The excess of the value of exports over imports was $248,628.

Details are given in Appendix "A".

The total value of imports was $3,971,099 as against $5,528,194. Comparative figures for 1348 and 1349 are given below in respect of the more important articles imported from Singapore:—

Articles	*1348*	*1349*
Rice	646,353	596,319
Sugar	283,108	138,201
Tinned Milk ...	109,042	102,059
Tobacco, Cigarettes and Cigars	346,948	368,098
Cotton stuffs ...	434,200	374,639
Petroleum	246,642	174,198
Liquors	62,197	40,331
Motor Cars ...	25,250	41,207
Machinery	80,911	53,209
Silk and Silk Fabrics ...	228,625	47,892

The total value of exports was $4,219,727 as against $7,269,240. The principal exports from Trengganu to all countries were as follows:—

Articles	*1348*	*1349*
Copra	343,724	239,187
Dried Fish ...	1,383,844	1,198,003
Tin-ore	1,440,703	563,947
Wolfram	17,941	15,689
Hæmatite	331,753	462,344
Manganese ...	258,327	101,311
Para Rubber ...	1,523,015	570,966
Gambier	37,829	58,510
Arecanuts	192,599	212,646
Pure Silk Sarongs ...	64,439	38,345
Half Silk Sarongs ...	26,057	2,074

VII.—Education

There were at the end of 1349 20 Malay Schools in the State, an increase of two over the preceding year. There were 26 teachers and 39 assistant teachers. Of the teachers 14 had been pupils at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim.

The number of Government Schools with figures showing the total enrolment and average attendance during the past three years is given below :—

—	No. of Schools	Average enrolment			Average attendance			Percentage of Attendances		
		1347	1348	1349	1347	1348	1349	1347	1348	1349
English Schools...	1	45	69	88	35	60	75	84	88	92
Malay Schools...	20	1,597	1,795	2,118	1,210	1,289	1,701	76	72	80

The cost of the Education Department for the last three years was :—

1347	*1348*	*1349*
$30,113	$36,637	$44,754

The Night Schools for Government employees were discontinued. Those desirous of improving themselves have had their opportunity and as regards new recruits such facilities are no longer necessary.

In 10 of the 20 Malay Schools religious instruction is given in the afternoon, while in Kuala Trengganu there is also a class held in the afternoons for instruction in Arabic.

Three Trengganu boys were maintained at the Malay College Kuala Kangsar and seven at King Edward VII School Training. Nine students were maintained at the Tanjong Malim Training College for teachers. Unfortunately it is probable that, in view of the finances of the State, the number receiving special training in this way must be considerably reduced for the next few years.

Trengganu has not the services of any Officer seconded from the Education Department of the S. S. and F. M. S. There is a Malay Superintendent of Education who acts under the direction of an Education Committee. This Committee consists of Malay Officials and includes no un-official

representative. No education rate is collected and so far as finance is concerned the Committee can only offer advice to Government. There is only one Government School in the State in which English instruction is given and the master in charge Mr. G. M. NAYER works under great difficulties as both building and staff are inadequate. So far as money is available the policy of sending certain boys for education at schools in the Federated Malay States is preferable to concentrating the whole expenditure on the local English School as it is very desirable that the education of some boys should include association with boys from other States and a realisation of the standard of development reached in other parts of the Peninsula. Further large expenditure on English education is not justified in view of the comparatively few openings in the State for English-speaking pupils.

The education in the Vernacular Schools is in great demand even though care is taken to make the pupils realise that a course of training in one of these schools is not to be regarded as the preliminary to obtaining Government employment. The standard of teaching is gradually being improved by the introduction of teachers who have been trained at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim.

At a number of the schools small girls (under 10 years of age) are to be found being taught with boys but this system of co-education is repugnant to local feeling. His Highness the Sultan and the Tengku Ampuan have taken great interest in this problem and the Tengku Ampuan has expressed a wish to make a personal contribution towards the cost of a Girls' School. Unfortunately the present financial position of the State and the fact that not merely capital expenditure, but additional recurrent charges are involved render the early progress of the scheme for a separate Girls' School un-likely.

BOYS SCOUTS

There is one troop of Boy Scouts for the State under a District Commissioner who is assisted by an Assistant District Commissioner, a District Scout Master and various Scout Masters. One section of the troop about 30 strong is at Kemaman but the activities of the Troop are mostly confined to Kuala Trengganu where there are some 91 scouts recruited from the English school and the Malay Schools. Out of this number 21 have been formed into a band. The Scouts include Cubs aged 10 years and upwards but only Scout Instruction is given.

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CHINESE EDUCATION

There are three Chin · Schools in the State, at Kuala Trengganu at Kema and at Dungun. They are managed by Committees and are supported entirely by voluntarily subscriptions. The curriculum includes instruction in Mandarin Chinese and a certain amount of English. The numbers of the teaching staff and pupils in each school are as follows:—

	TEACHERS		PUPILS	
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
1. Wee Sin School, Kuala Trengganu ..	5	1	84	36
2. Hwa Keow School, Kemaman ...	3	...	58	32
3. Kong Hwa School, Dungun ...	1	...	14	10

VIII.—Public Health

The Medical Service for the State of Trengganu consists of—

(*a*) KUALA TRENGGANU

(1) Central administration with central drug and equipment store..

(2) State Hospital containing—

4 wards of 20 beds for males.

1 ward of 20 beds for females.

1 Maternity ward of 6 beds of which 2 reserved for 2nd Class patients.

1 Leper ward of 4 beds.

2 temporary wards of 20 beds each for males.

Laboratory.

Operation theatre.

Dispensary.

(3) Town Dispensary.

(4) Infant Welare and Ante-natal clinic.

(*b*) Kemaman—
Dispensary.

(*c*) Dungun—
Dispensary.

(*d*) Kuala Brang—
Dispensary.

(*e*) Besut—
Dispensary.

(*f*) Itineraries.

A Travelling Dresser from Kuala Trengganu when available.

Outstation dressers to the Ulus for which they are responsible.

(*g*) Public Works Department.
One dresser stationed at the road construction at Lekok.

(*h*) Gaol Hospital of 8 beds.

(*i*) There are Japanese Medical Practitioners on the mines at Kemaman and Dungun with small hospitals at these places.

State Hospital Statistics.—The number of admissions to hospital during 1349 was 2,113 compared with 1,323 in 1348 and 1,243 in 1347. The principal diseases treated in the hospital are given below:—

Disease	1347		1348		1349	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Yaws	174	Nil	149	Nil	185	Nil
Malaria	190	9	249	3	496	34
Bowel Diseases ...	101	7	126	7	132	16
Beri-beri	61	5	51	9	133	15
Influenza	40	Nil	76	Nil	88	Nil
Venereal Diseases ...	121	Nil	133	Nil	102	Nil
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	16	4	17	12	20	11

One hundred and eighty surgical operations were performed including 27 major operations.

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Gaol Hospital Statistics.—There were 71 admissions with 3 deaths, including one judicial execution, compared with 58 admissions and no death for 1348.

Statistics of total patients treated at all Government dispensaries and Hospital.—The total number of patients treated during the year was 48,672 compared with 39,128 for 1348.

The prevailing diseases were:—

	1347	*1348*	*1349*
Yaws	3,679	3,686	2,631
Diseases of Digestive System ...	5,194	6,698	9,718
Diseases of Skin ...	6,991	6,660	7,209
Disease due to Intestinal Parasites	2,002	1,851	2,994
Fever unspecified ...	799	1,275	1,713
Malaria ...	2,801	3,320	4,881
Influenza ...	1,142	846	1,270
Diseases of the Respiratory System ...	1,316	1,284	1,298
Beri-beri ...	1,472	1,614	1,210

Maternity work at the Hospital.—There were 39 labours conducted at the hospital compared with 27 for 1348.

Maternity work in the District.—There were 102 labours conducted in the District by the qualified Midwife compared with 21 for 1348.

The total number of midwifery cases was 141 compared with 48 for 1348.

Ante-natal and infant welfare Clinic.—The Clinic is situated in the town of Kuala Trengganu. The work at the Clinic can be judged by the following returns for the year under review.

Ante-natal.—Fifty-nine women came for ante-natal examination.

Infant Welfare.—One hundred and three infants under 12 months were under observation during the year. Careful records were kept of these infants.

Eight hundred and sixty-five children between the ages of 1 and 12 years were treated.

Nine hundred and forty-six adults were treated.

In addition 108 school children were treated.

School Hygiene.—There are 8 schools in Kuala Trengganu. The Health Sister visited all the schools. Medical inspection of all the children was carried out and records kept. The Health Sister also sent reports concerning the structure of the school buildings, ventilation, light, accommodation, type of desk and black board used, play ground area and latrines. Notes were made of the curriculum and school hours. Children suffering from minor ailments were sent to the Clinic for treatment. 900 school children were inspected during the year. 108 school children were sent to the Clinic for treatment.

FINANCIAL

	1347		*1348*		*1349*	
Income	$	*cts.*	$	*cts.*	$	*cts.*
Revenue from sale of medicines and hospital fees ...	767	35	1,153	00	1,258	95
Expenditure						
Personal Emoluments	32,982	23	37,762	90	41,354	58
Annually Recurrent ...	22,804	18	24,944	27	30,733	21
Special Expenditure ...	6,102	20	2,920	16	4,868	42
Total ...	61,886	61	65,627	33	76,956	21

Staff.—Dr. N. H. HARRISON, Chief Medical Officer was in charge throughout the year.

Miss E. K. CHENHALLS, Health Sister assumed duty on 20-6-49.

The subordinate staff consists of 17 Dressers, 1 midwife, 1 Steward, 1 assistant Store-keeper, 3 Clerks and 4 Vaccinators.

The Chief Medical Officer reports that malaria is becoming more prominent as a cause of sickness year by year and

he attributes this to the opening up of the hinterland. The climate along the coast is healthy and the sea side where a very large proportion of the poulation is concentrated is not infected with malaria—except in one or two places where the foothills with freshwater streams reach down to the foreshore. The Chief Medical Officer further comments that from the point of view of public health the rate of sickness has not been influenced by the prevailing economic depressiosion except among the Chinese and Indians whose numbers in Trengganu are comparatively limited.

It should be explained that it has not been possible to institute a post as Health Officer in Trengganu and that the Chief Medical Officer in addition to his other duties arranges inspection from time to time of the principal Mines, Estates, and urban centres in the State.

There is only one large Agricultural Estate namely Kretay Plantations and it is satisfactory to note the Chief Medical Officer's report that what was a very unhealthy Estate is now relatively healthy.

There is possibly a good deal of ill-health among coolies employed on small and comparatively inaccessible Mining properties and it would seem necessary when Tin Restriction eventually ends and there can be further mining developments to insist with more strictness on the execution of anti-malarial precautions and other health measures. There is already power under the Mining Enactment to insist on these conditions in respect of mining properties held under that Enactment and in addition the draft of an elementary Labour Code is under consideration.

The Chief Medical Officer has been able to effect a considerable improvement in sanitation in the towns of Kuala Trengganu and Chukai but in other centres of population owing to lack of funds little can be done.

Dr. Harrison is to be congratulated on the progress made both in hospital and health developments with the very limited financial resources which have been placed at his disposal and it is very unfortunate that at a time when he has won the confidence of the native population and the numbers of those prepared to take advantage of European methods of treatment are increasing there is no prospect of finding money for financing developments. So far from development being possible there is no prospect of continuing the post of Health Sister which was recently started and it will be necessary for the Sister to be transferred to some other Administration.

IX.—Posts and Telegraphs

A comparative statement of the postal business done during the past three years is given below:—

	1347	*1348*	*1349*
Letters (including) registered articles) papers and parcels received ...	232,511	311,548	311,506
Letters (including) registered articles) papers and parcels despatched ...	149,806	175,464	196,548
Value of Money Orders issued ...	92,652	111,839	144,354
Value of Money Orders paid ...	32,793	40,724	35,644
Value of Insured articles received ...	...	...	18,100
Value of Insured articles despatched	...	...	110,730

Figures for revenue and expenditure for the last three years are as follows:—

Years	*Revenue*	*Expenditure*
	$	$
1347	28,799	26,771
1348	30,316	30,242
1349	29,105	32,889

During the year 20,321 telegrams were despatched and 21,116 received for delivery. The corresponding figures for 1348 were 20,800 and 21,515 despatched and received respectively.

A postal agency was opened at Batu Rakit on 12th Shawal 1349 (1st March, 1931).

The decrease in revenue is small in comparison with the proportional decreases recorded in other Revenue Departments and it would seem a fair inference that appreciation among the general population of postal facilities is spreading. The Department is to be congratulated on carrying on as well as they have done under conditions of great difficulty.

X.—Prisons

The records for the admission and discharge of prisoners in 1348 give the following figures:—

—	Entered	Released	Sentenced to death	Escaped	Died	In Gaol at end of 1349
Males	237	218	1	...	5	75
Females	11	11	...	...	...	3
Total ...	248	228	1	...	5	78

Seven thousand four hundred and sixty-six days of intramural labour were performed during the year as compared with six thousand seven hundred and forty-seven in 1348 while four thousand six hundred and forty-nine of extramural labour were performed as compared with four thousand six hundred and twenty-two in 1348.

The revenue derived from the work done inside the Gaol was $992 compared with $810 in 1348. The industries carried on in the Gaol consist mainly in cutting firewood which is sold to the Public for a small profit and in manufacturing various kinds of basket work. The bulk of the work done outside the Gaol is of an unskilled nature for various Government Departments.

Up to the end of the eleventh month of the year the prison was in charge of the Assistant Adviser, Kuala Trengganu. In view of the need for retrenchment that post was suspended and the duties of Superintendent of Prisons were transferred to the Commissioner of Police. The staff of the prison is of course an entirely separate organisation from the Police force.

The State prison Kuala Trengganu serves the needs of the whole State. There are Police lock-ups in the various Districts but for any sentence of imprisonment in excess of three months persons are sent for confinement in the Kuala Trengganu prison.

The restricted size and the lay out of the prison buildings render it impossible to carry out modern ideas of prison administration as to the segregation of different classes of prisoners in separate buildings (though there is of course entirely separate accommodation for any female prisoners). Another undesirable feature of the present arrangement is that mental cases are also accommodated within the prison limits, though some of the more serious cases are transferred to the Mental Hospital in Singapore. Unfortunately

the condition of the State's finances renders it improbable that there can be any improvement effected at an early date in the conditions of accommodation for either ordinary prisoners or mental cases.

XI.—General

His Highness the Sultan paid a private and unofficial visit to the Dutch East Indies in the month of Rabil-awal (August) and he again visited Singapore in Jemadil-awal (October) to attend the Durbar of Rulers held there. His Highness's birthday on 14th Jemadil-akhir (5th November) was observed with the usual celebrations. During the course of the year His Highness paid visits in the State to Besut, Kemaman and to Kuala Brang. He also made two or three trips up the new Kelantan Road in order to inspect the progress of the work.

His Excellency Sir CECIL CLEMENTI paid his first official visit as High Commissioner to Trengganu in Muharram (June) and at the same time visited Kemaman and Besut. At the end of Zulhijah (April 1931) His Excellency Mr. JOHN SCOTT and Mrs. SCOTT paid a visit to Kuala Trengganu.

Mr. A. J. STURROCK who had officiated as British Adviser since 6 Safar 1347 left the State on 1st Jamadil-akhir (23rd October) on leave, prior to retirement, on which date the writer assumed duty as Acting British Adviser. During the course of the year visits to the State were paid by.

(*a*) Mr. J. HOBBS, Deputy Commissioner of Trade and Customs F. M. S. to advise on the organisation of the Customs Department.

(*b*) Mr. THEODORE HUBBACK in connection with the Wild Life Commission.

(*c*) Mr. VLIELAND, Superintendent of Census to discuss the arrangements for the Census which was subsequently carried out at the beginning of Zulhijah (April, 1931).

(*d*) Mr. J. I. MILLER, Registrar General of Statistics to discuss the co-ordination and improvement of the statistical information which is sent to the Department of Statistics in Singapore.

At the beginning of Rabil-akhir (September, 1930) RAJA HIZAM BIN RAJA KECHIL SULONG—nephew to His Highness the Sultan of Perak—who held a post as Sub-Inspector Poilce, was attacked and shot dead by a Chinese servant The assailant was tried and sentenced to death; the execution being carried out early in Jemadil-akhir (November).

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A Flying Boat of the R. A. F. made two trips to Trengganu in Shaaban (January) and Ramthan (February, 1931) in order to investigate flying conditions along this coast during the North-east Monsoon.

The station opened in Trengganu in 1348 as part of the general Meterological organisation of Malaya continued to function throughout 1349.

There is no labour market in the European sense of the term but the local Malays who form 90 per cent of the population of the State work as and when they choose except on rare occasions when in any particular District the crops fail and relief works have to be instituted. There is only one large Agricultural Estate in the State (employing foreign labour chiefly) to which reference has been made in the Health Section of this report. There are six large Mining Properties. The Mining Enactment includes a provision for insistence on the health and housing of labourers and in addition the draft of a brief Labour Enactment is in course of preparation.

It may be said that there is no housing problem in the State and not likely to be one for many years. Permanent buildings even in urban centres are few and the majority of them would not be reckoned as of permanent construction in the ordinary Municipality. Building and lay outs are by the Land Enactment and Building Regulations required to conform to the "Town Plan". A skeleton plan has been prepared for each of the three towns of Kuala Trengganu, Dungun, and Kemaman with somewhat more detail for the sections where there is prospect of permanent building. So far as the ordinary peasant, living outside the towns, is concerned, he lacks neither site nor building materials nor labour. The materials required for the very temporary erections—to which additions can be made as the needs of his family dictate from time to time—can be obtained in most cases merely for the cost of labour. Labour for the construction of a house is obtained by his calling his friends and neighbours together and giving them a feast at the conclusion of the work.

The wage at present paid to Malay labourers (unskilled) working in the Public Works Department is about 45 cents per day. In this connection it must be remembered that except in one or two remote road sections (where small houses have been built) the Malay labourer is accustomed to live in his own house in his Kampong. Some idea of the

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cost of living to him can be obtained from the cost of diets for—

(*a*) the Hospital which works out at an average of about 18 to 19 cents per head a day and;

(*b*) the Prison which costs from 12 to 14 cents per head per day.

The Prison diets include two meals a day of rice and vegetables and in the case of the superior diet fish or (on Fridays) meat.

The interior, that is the western half of the State, is very sparsely populated and difficult of access. It is of interest to record that in a trip recently made by a Government Officer in the Ulu of the Trengganu River he found that the small kampongs had no knowledge of weaving but obtained garments from time to time by exchange of poultry with occasional hawkers. The chief need of the people was salt. Even the small tinder cases (gobek api) were not used but the inhabitants relied on flints for kindling fire and in consequence the exchange value for five eggs was two boxes of matches and for eight fowls a 2 lb. tin of salt. (The tender of money met with the comment "Apa guna"). One old inhabitant was induced to pay a brief visit to the town of Kuala Trengganu but made a speedy return to the interior with the complaint that the conditions of town life did not suit him.

The very great majority of the population are dependent for their living on fishing or agriculture,—the agriculture, that is, of the independent small holder—and of these agriculturists very many do not rely on the use of money for the normal transactions of their daily life. The statistics of rice production and import would seem to show that the Trengganu peasant does not get per head the allowance of rice usually taken in any general calculation of normal consumption but the conditions of their normal life probably leave them less affected by the economic crisis than are the peasantry of the more advanced States.

G. L. HAM,
Acting British Adviser, Trengganu.

TRENGGANU, *4th October*, 1931.
(*22nd Jemadil-awal* 1350).

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APPENDIX *A*

Total Imports into Trengganu, 1349

Articles	How Stated	Singapore		Other Countries		Total	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$		$
A.—Animals, Food, Drinks and Tobacco							
Rice	Pikuls	106,164	596,319	140,924	668,322	247,088	1,264,641
Milk	Cases	10,030	102,059	13	118	10,043	102,177
Salt	Pikuls	3,906	3,633	39,387	9,830	43,293	13,463
Sugar	"	28,636	138,021	198	946	28,834	138,967
Tobacco Cigarettes and Cigars	Lbs.	261,090	368,098	5,367	2,842	266,457	370,940
Other Articles	Value	...	462,763	...	54,944	...	517,707
Total Class *A* ...	...	...	1,670,893	...	737,002	...	2,407,895
B.—Raw Materials							
Petroleum	Gallons	329,252	174,198	109,961	71,306	439,213	245,504
Other Articles	Value	...	84,147	...	8,819	...	92,966
Total Class *B* ...	...	...	258,345	...	80,125	...	338,470

APPENDIX *A.—Continued*

Total Imports into Trengganu, 1349—*Continued*

Articles	How Stated	Singapore		Other Countries		Total	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
C.—Manufactured Articles			$		$		$
Dyed Cotton Goods	Yards	921,598	168,748	20,287	4,610	941,885	173,358
Threads	Lbs.	65,674	38,016	61	41	65,735	38,057
Sarongs	Number	186,159	167,875	3,517	3,393	189,676	171,268
Machinery	Value	...	53,209	...	6,414	...	59,623
Silk and Silk Fabrics	Lbs.	20,160	47,892	10⅔	80	20,170⅔	47,972
Other Articles	Value	...	616,142	...	55,303	...	671,445
Total Class *C* ...	...	...	1,091,882	...	69,841	...	1,161,723
D.—Parcel Post							
Total Parcel Post ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	53,585
E.—Coin and Bullion							
Total Class E ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	9,426

SUMMARY

	$
Total Class *A*	2,407,895
„ „ *B*	338,470
„ „ *C*	1,161,723
„ „ *D*	53,585
„ „ *E*	9,426
Total Value of Imports Trade	$3,971,099

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APPENDIX *A—Continued*

Total Exports from Trengganu, 1349

Articles	How Stated	Singapore		Other Countries		Total	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$		$
A.—Animals, Food, Drinks and Tobacco							
Rice	Pikuls	222	914	5,335	27,422	5,557	28,336
Dried fish	,,	121,582	1,155,402	4,228	42,601	125,810	1,198,003
Blachan	,,	4	39	527	7,216	531	7,255
Arecanuts	,,	2,265	28,429	10,942	184,217	13,207	212,646
Salt	,,	...	...	21	18	21	18
Sugar	,,	...	...	5,725	32,822	5,725	32,822
Other Articles	Value	...	13,432	...	52,093	...	65,525
Total Class *A* ...	...	...	1,198,216	...	346,389	...	1,544 605
B.—Raw Materials							
Tin-ore	Pikuls	13,054	563,947	...	.	13,054	563,947
Copra	,,	31,443	238,667	58	520	31,501	239,187
Para Rubber	,,	26,032	499,653	3,213	71,313	29,245	570,966
Rattans	,,	528	3,462	197	1,528	725	4,990
Gambier	,,	93	3,333	1,439	55,177	1,532	58,510
Other Articles	,,	...	265,446	..	702,971	...	968,417
Total Class *B* ...	...	...	1,574,508	...	831,509	...	2,406,017

APPENDIX *B.*

Statement of Work Performed in all Courts during the year 1349 A. H.

Courts	1348 cases undecided on 1-1-1349		No. of cases instituted		No. of cases disposed of		No. of cases pending at end of 1349	
	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal
Appeal Court	18	1	55	14	63	14	10	1
Supreme Court—								
Original Jurisdiction	2	2	13	26	13	26	2	2
Appellate Jurisdiction	11	6	71	28	70	29	12	5
Special Court, Kemaman ...	10	5	26	34	33	36	3	3
Special Court, Besut	...	8	13	...	13	7	...	1
Magistrate Courts:—								
Kuala Trengganu	12	24	318	1,096	309	1,090	21	30
Kemaman	7	8	181	441	184	443	4	6
Besut and Setiu	61	25	309	464	314	470	56	19
Kemasik, Kretai and Kijal ...	9	20	77	225	75	223	11	22
Paka	4	3	44	32	43	33	5	2
Dungun	3	1	60	162	61	159	2	4
Marang	1	2	31	110	31	110	1	2
Ulu Trengganu	6	3	35	106	31	107	10	2
Batu Rakit	2	8	34	99	27	91	9	16
Kathi, Kuala Trengganu ...	1	1	126	93	125	94	2	..
Total ...	147	117	1,393	2,930	1,392	2,932	148	115

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APPENDIX *A.—Continued*

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM TRENGGANU, 1349– *Continued*

ARTICLES	How Stated	SINGAPORE		OTHER COUNTRIES		TOTAL	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$		$
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES							
Silk Sarongs	Number	11,566	30,856	2,782	7,489	14,348	38,345
Half Silk Sarongs	,,	775	1,855	130	219	905	2,074
Cotton Goods	Yards	1,247	162	7,596	1,225	8,843	1,387
Other Articles	Value	...	147,719	...	64,212	...	211,931
Total Class *C* ...	...	...	180,592	...	73,145	...	253,737
D.—PARCEL POST							
Total Parcel Post ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,368
E.—COIN AND BULLION							
Total Class E ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

SUMMARY

	$
Total Class *A*	1,544,605
,, ,, *B*	2,406,017
,, ,, *C*	253,737
,, ,, *D*	15,368
,, ,, *E*	Nil
Total Value of Exports Trade	$4,219,727

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1931. Cmd. 3914. 9*d*. (10*d*.).

The Growing Dependence of British Industry upon Empire Markets. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 23.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 1*d*.).

Insect Infestation of Stored Cacao. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 24.) 1*s*. 6*d*. (1*s*. 8*d*.).

British Industries and Empire Markets. March, 1930. (E.M.B. 26.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Canadian Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the Deterioration in Transit of Imported Canadian Fruit, 1927–29. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 30.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

The Production of Tung Oil in the Empire. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 31.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 1*d*.).

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Report on Development of Agriculture in the Bahamas. (E.M.B. 40.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Empire Marketing Board. May, 1930, to May, 1931. (E.M.B. 41.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).

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OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER TO THE KEDAH GOVERNMENT

for the year 1349 A.H.

(29TH MAY, 1930—18TH MAY, 1931)

BY

J. D. HALL,

Acting British Adviser to the Kedah Government,

WITH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER TO THE PERLIS GOVERNMENT

for the same period

BY

M. C. HAY,

British Adviser to the Perlis Government.

Alor Star:

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STATE OF KEDAH.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR A. H. 1349 (29TH MAY, 1930 TO 18TH MAY, 1931).

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PREFATORY NOTE.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

1. Kedah is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula, situated between the parallels of 5.05 and 6.40 North Latitude and the meridians of 99.40 and 101.10 East Longitude. It is bordered on the interior by the Siamese States of Singgora and Patani, and by the State of Perak (Federated Malay States); it extends northwards on the sea coast to the River Sanglang, its boundary with its northern neighbour, the State of Perlis (under British Protection), and southwards to the Muda River, its boundary with Province Wellesley in the south: thence the State extends behind Province Wellesley to the northern bank of the Krian River, which forms its boundary with Perak.

2. The State includes the Island of Langkawi and a number of adjoining islands, of which Pulau Dayang Bunting is the largest. The mainland of Kedah is about 105 miles in length, and at its widest part is about 65 miles in width. Its area including the Langkawi group of islands is about 3,648 square miles. The two highest peaks of the mainland are Gunong Jerai—better known as Kedah Peak (3,986 feet)—and Bukit Perak (2,823 feet). Gunong Raia on Langkawi Island is 2,880 feet high.

HISTORICAL.

3. The earliest references to Kedah with its capital Langkasuka are to be found in the "Hikaiat Marong Mahawangsa" or "Kedah Annals". Various mention of Quedah is made by Portuguese and Dutch writers, and in 1592 Captain Lancaster called at Pulopinaon (Penang).

4. During the next 200 years the fortunes of Kedah varied under the rule of Siam until, in 1786 A.D. under Captain Light's "Agreement with the King of Quedah for the cession of Prince of Wales' Island", Penang was occupied and the British flag hoisted there on 12th August, 1786.

5. This Agreement was modified by Treaty in 1791 whereby the Kedah Government was to receive $6,000 every year from the Honourable East India Company "so long as the English continue in possession of Pulo Pinang". In 1800 the strip of coast territory now known as Province Wellesley was ceded to the Honourable East India Company in return for a further $4,000 per annum. These annual payments are still made by the Straits Settlements Government.

6. Upon the occupation of Kedah in 1821 A.D., the Siamese Government divided the Kingdom of Kedah into four parts: Setul, Perlis, Kubang Pasu and Kedah, placing each under a separate ruler. In A.D. 1843, the Sultan of Kedah (who, after his escape to Province Wellesley in 1821, had lived in retreat in Malacca) was allowed to return to Alor Star, and to reassume the rulership of the last mentioned of these four parts. Setul, Perlis and Kubang Pasu, however, remained under their separate rulers, who were made independent of the Sultan of Kedah.

7. Kubang Pasu is a sparsely populated district in the interior of Kedah, between Kota Star and the Singgora frontier, and when Tunku Anum, the Raja of Kubang Pasu, died some years later the Siamese Government allowed the district again to become part of Kedah. It is now administered by a District Officer. The Raja of Perlis is independent of the Sultan of Kedah, and has an entirely separate Government. Setul is now a part of Siam.

8. His Highness Sir Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Sultan Ahmad Tajudin, the present Sultan, succeeded to the throne in the year A.D. 1881. In consequence of His Highness' bad health, his eldest son, H. H. Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O., has acted as Regent since the year 1914.

9. On the 23rd July, 1905, the Sultan issued an Edict appointing a Council of State to assist in the "Administration of all Public Affairs".

10. On the 10th March, 1909, the Anglo-Siamese Treaty was signed whereby the suzerainty of Kedah was transferred from Siam to Great Britain.

11. On the 1st November, 1923, at Singapore, a Treaty was signed between the British and the Kedah Governments, by which the Kedah Government agreed to continue under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who shall exercise the rights of suzerainty, and also to accept a British Adviser.

I GENERAL.

1. The unit of currency is the Straits Dollar, which is stabilised at 2*s*. 4*d*., and is divided into 100 cents.

2. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have branches at Alor Star and Sungei Patani respectively.

3. The unit of weight is the picul (133⅓ lbs.) which is divided into 100 katis. English and various Chinese weights are also in use. The gantang (equivalent to a gallon) is the unit of measure.

4. The official language of Kedah is Malay; the Malay version of the laws being that used in the Courts. English, Chinese, Tamil and other languages are extensively used, but a very large proportion of the population use Malay as the "Lingua Franca".

5. The Muhammadan Calendar in which the year consists normally of 354 days is followed.

6. The climate consists of a fairly well defined wet season from about the end of July to November and a shorter one of about six weeks duration in April and May. In South Kedah the seasons are slightly earlier.

7. The mean temperature ranges from about 74° to 94° Fahrenheit.

8. The average annual rainfall at Alor Star is about 82 inches, and the figure in South Kedah a little higher.

II—FINANCIAL.

9. The revenue for the year amounted to $5,086,692 as compared with $6,586,701 in the preceding year and $6,886,576 in 1347, and was $1,511,733 below the estimate. The decrease was chiefly due to the unprecedented economic depression.

10. A comparative statement of revenue collected under various headings for the past five years is shown in Appendix B. With four exceptions, the revenue under all heads fell short of the Estimates. The principal shortages on the Estimates, together with the actual receipts in the preceding year, are shown in the following table:—

Heads of Revenue	Actual Receipts 1348	Estimated Receipts 1349	Actual Receipts 1349	Shortage 1349
Customs ...	1,880,195	2,001,975	1,459,330	542,645
Opium Monopoly	1,706,982	1,900,000	1,079,857	820,143
Farms & Licences	515,687	522,710	444,334	78,376
Courts ...	149,781	134,200	110,207	23,993
Posts & Telegraphs	134,682	130,000	121,156	8,844
Land Revenue ...	882,798	847,700	795,203	52,497
Forest Revenue ...	84,828	91,000	66,421	24,579
Interest ...	402,384	295,300	263,100	32,200
Land Premia ...	168,932	139,200	107,432	31,768

11. The big drop in "Interest" was due to the realization, during the year, of $1,965,000 Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States 5 per cent Victory Loan. Comments on other items are included under other headings of this report.

12. The gains on Estimates were as follows:—

Heads of Revenue	Estimated Receipts 1349	Actual Receipts 1349	Excess
Police	22,730	35,682	12,952
Reimbursements ...	76,615	118,367	41,752
Sanitary Boards	326,395	350,473	24,078
Miscellaneous	35,000	72,629	37,629

13. An increase in the cost of gun licences etc. and billiard room licences etc. accounted for the gain in Police Revenue; an increased number of Hospital Fees and Recoupment from other Administrations on account of Expenditure on the Quarantine Stations, a large proportion of which was in respect of accounts for the previous year, accounted for the gain in Reimbursements. Despite the gains on the Sanitary Boards Estimates, the actual receipts were $22,568 less than the revenue from this source in the preceding year. The gain on Miscellaneous Revenue was largely accounted for by the proceeds of sale of the surplus stock of the Engineering Department, Posts and Telegraphs, payments for Perlis work done by the Survey Department, and the confiscation of Treasury Deposits over three years old.

14. The percentage contributions of the principal Heads of Revenue to the total revenue, during the past ten years is as follows:—

Heads	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344
Opium Monopoly ...	31.00	30.00	30.00	30.25	26.50
Liquors and Tobacco ...	8.50	8.75	9.25	9.25	10.50
Customs (Other Heads)	11.00	18.50	18.25	20.00	31.00
Land Revenue (including Land Sales) ...	18.00	17.00	18.00	18.25	15.00
Other Heads ...	31.50	25.75	24.50	19.25	17.00
Total ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Heads	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349
Opium Monopoly ...	29.25	28.00	27.25	25.94	21.23
Liquors and Tobacco ...	11.87	13.00	13.80	15.16	16.78
Customs (Other Heads)	24.63	20.75	16.10	13.37	11.90
Land Revenue (including Land Sales) ...	14.50	14.25	16.10	15.96	17.74
Other Heads ...	19.75	24.00	26.75	29.57	32.35
Total ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

15. The total Expenditure for the year was $7,198,036 as compared with $6,937,299 in 1348 and $7,245,091 in 1347, and was $1,019,552 below the Estimate. A comparative statement of Expenditure under the various Heads during the last four years is shown in Appendix C.

16. Despite the savings of over one million dollars in the Estimates of Expenditure, Expenditure nevertheless exceeded Revenue by over $2,100,000. Only three items exceeded the Estimates:— Ruling House Allowances, Pensions, etc. in which an excess of $45,484 was almost entirely accounted for by reduced pension gratuities; the Agricultural Department, in which an excess of $12,974 was almost entirely accounted for by the creation of the new post of Principal Agricultural Officer; and the Printing Office, in which an excess of $10,318 was accounted for by the purchase of new machines for which no provision had been made.

17. In addition to savings on Annually Recurrent, Departmental Votes, the Miscellaneous Services were saved $300,000 by stoppage of the contribution to the Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve; $10,683 were saved on the $21,000 contribution to the Rubber Research Institute by Government collecting a cess of ten cents per picul on rubber instead of making an annual contribution; and on a vote of $24,000 for Assessment of Tamil Labour only $6,574 was spent, due largely to reduction in Public Works Department Tamil Labour Forces, partly by dispensing with a large number altogether, and partly by replacing with Malay Labour.

18. Despite savings on Personal Emoluments in many Departments, Personal Emoluments including Temporary Allowances, Ruling House Allowances, Pensions, and Gratuities cost the State $3,824,078, nearly $300,000 more than the previous year, and amounted to 53.13 per cent of the current year's expenditure, and 75.17 per cent of the current year's revenue.

19. The total assets were reduced by $1,993,569 to $9,956,036, cash being decreased by $150,000 and Investments by $2,002,062. Loans were increased by $65,000, and Suspense Account by $92,000 owing to the interest accruing on Fixed Deposits.

20. A detailed statement of investments appears in Appendix D. Despite heavy falls in the value of certain securities, the market price of the aggregate exceeded purchase price. To meet the excess of Expenditure over Revenue, $1,965,000 Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States 5 per cent. Victory Loan were sold during the year at a profit of $49,459.

21. The total liabilities are $6,502,603 being $117,775 more than at the beginning of the year. $5,760,016 of this sum represents Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve which increased by $220,595 during the year.

III PRODUCTION.

AGRICULTURE.

22. With the secondment of a European Agricultural Officer from the Department of Agriculture, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, for the purpose of organizing agricultural services in the State, the staff of the Agricultural Department consisted of a Principal Agricultural Officer, Agricultural Officer, four Assistant Agricultural Officers, eight Assistant Agricultural Inspectors and five Tindals.

23. A Central Experimental Station for padi, 35 acres in area, was established at Telok Chengai. A collection of the best Malacca and Krian pedigree strains of padi were grown, and their reaction to local conditions recorded. From the pedigree varieties grown 4,788 gantangs of seed padi were reserved for distribution to growers. Observations on methods of cultivation, manuring, and other matters were also made, and it is of interest that preliminary results did not support the common practice of burning the straw of the harvest.

24. Towards the end of the year arrangements for testing imported selected strains against the best local strains were made in four test plots in different districts.

25. One hundred and six acres of land along the new Pokok Sena—Naka road were selected and reserved for experiments with coffee, tea, fruit trees, pineapples, tobacco, tuba root, tapioca and other useful plants. As the road was built to open up a very large area of undeveloped country suitable for the cultivation of various crops, this Agricultural Station is likely to prove particularly valuable in assisting the development of agriculture in this region. It would also serve as a suitable centre for a Farm School.

26. The 3-acre Coffee Plot on the Kuala Nerang Road has proved unsatisfactory, owing to the quality of the soil, and plants will be transferred to the Pokok Sena Station.

27. Although the planting of padi was delayed in most districts owing to dry weather, yet the returns were so good that the largest crop since the 1339 season was reaped. The estimated crop of wet and dry padi was 73,446,000 gantangs. The yield for the last ten years is given below:—

Season.	*Estimated Yield*
1339	69,280,000 gantangs.
1340	37,302,000 ,,
1341	48,452,000 ,,
1342	40,809,000 ,,
1343	50,733,000 ,,
1344	32,780,000 ,,
1345	56,274,000 ,,
1346	53,236,000 ,,
1347	45,306,000 ,,
1348	31,044,000 ,,
1349	73,446,000 ,,

28. One hundred and ninety six thousand nine hundred and thirty three acres were planted with wet padi, and 9,671 acres with dry padi. At 700 gantangs of padi to one ton of rice, a total of 104,923 tons of rice were produced, or sufficient to feed 629,538 people for one year, putting consumption at 50 gantangs of rice per head. The estimated exportable surplus on the State's domestic consumption was 36,590 tons of rice.

29. In arriving at the estimate of over 7¾ million gantangs of wet padi, the Department of Agriculture carried out a series of crop-cutting tests in 96 mukims with a total area of 169,994 acres. The Penghulus' returns amounted only to 62,456,728 gantangs of wet padi, but it is generally believed that growers under-estimate their crops to avoid the payment in full, and in kind, of a cess levied for religious purposes, and because of a fear of additional taxation. This view was supported by the extensive tests carried out by the Department, when every reasonable precaution to arrive at an accurate estimate was taken, and the under-estimate was calculated at from 15 per cent to 18 per cent (Appendix E shows the results of the Department's tests, and the differences in the yield so calculated with the yields compiled by the Penghulus).

30. In the Kubang Pasu District, 1,792 acres of padi were destroyed by flood, whilst a further 284 acres at Sanglang and Jerlon were damaged by salt water. Along the Muda River at Pinang Tunggal 71 acres were washed out owing to the breaking of the bunds.

31. Owing to the poor 1348 crop in Langkawi, there was a shortage of rice. One thousand seven hundred and ten gantangs of selected seed for planting were imported and distributed to growers who had used their own seed-padi for food. The Department of Agriculture also distributed 1,305 gantangs of seed grown at the Telok Chengai Station to padi growers in the Districts of Kuala Muda, Kota Star, Kubang Pasu and Baling.

32. The price of padi was very low, and at the end of the year was from $7 to $8 per kuncha (160 gantangs).

33. A census of rubber planted in the State was made early in the year. The total area was:—

	Area in tapping	Area not yet tapped
	Acres	Acres
Estates of over 71 acres (100 relongs) ...	142,000	47,249
Holdings under 71 „ „ ...	86,324	14,369
Total ...	228,324	61,618

34. During the year there were new plantings of 4,110 acres in areas of over 71 acres, and 1,431 acres in areas under 71 acres. The total area of planted rubber at the end of the year was 295,483 acres.

35. Owing to the low and unremunerative prices for rubber, the general condition of small holdings deteriorated considerably. In addition to a number of large estates, most of the small holdings were visited periodically by the Department's staff, and advice and instruction regarding cultivation, treatment of diseases, tapping and the preparation of sheet-rubber were given. In connection with the last-named, the Rubber Research Institute's instruction cards proved particularly useful. Those small-holders who depended mainly on rubber as a means of livelihood, endeavoured by deep tapping and super-imposed cuts to obtain as much latex as possible from their trees, with the result that damage was done to the bark, and the percentage of trees which failed to yield latex increased considerably.

36. Coconuts are not grown on large estates. Most of the palms are planted in association with other trees. Only small areas of new plantings were made during the year.

37. Based on the total number of plants shown in last year's census, the area occupied by coconuts, if planted alone, would be 27,000 acres.

38. Prices for coconuts and copra were poor. For coconuts the price varied from 1 to 3 cents, and for copra from $4 to $6 per picul (133⅓ lbs.).

39. The area planted with coffee, chiefly of the Liberian and Robusta varieties, was 650 acres. It was mainly interplanted with other trees. There is much scope in extending the planting of this useful crop.

40. In recent years a tobacco industry has been steadily developed chiefly in the Baling district. A census taken during the year revealed the fact that there were 324 acres cultivated. The crop is grown chiefly by the Chinese in rotation with other crops in their vegetable gardens. The methods of curing the leaves are defective and the quality of the tabacco is poor, although a good type of plant is grown. It would appear, however, that the soil is not suitable for the production of high class tobacco. Supplies of Baling tobacco seed were distributed to growers in Langkawi and elsewhere.

41. The area planted with tea was 700 acres, of which 529 acres were immature on 10-8-49 (31-12-30). Only one estate at low elevation was growing tea, but it had a well equipped factory, and placed supplies of different grades of tea on the local market, and also exported in chests to Europe. The bushes have made good growth, and yields are satisfactory.

42. Tapioca is cultivated mainly as a catch-crop in rubber and other plantations. The area so planted was 9,340 acres. In common with other industries, that of tapioca manufacture was in a very depressed state owing to low prices paid for sago-flour and by-products. The price paid by the factories to growers for roots was from 30 to 35 cents per picul (133⅓ lbs.).

43. The cultivation of Bambarra Ground-nut (Zoandzia Subterranea) as a food crop received increased attention, more particularly in the Kulim District, where the nut is grown principally by Chinese market gardeners. The nut resembles somewhat the common ground-nut. It is used as a vegetable in the same manner as dried beans, and is very much sought after by local people. The plant yields from 800 to 1,000 lbs. of unshelled nuts per acre (568 lbs. to 710 lbs. per relong), which sell at about 3 cents per lb.

44. The cultivation of bananas and pineapples was extended in the Yen and Kulim Districts. They were usually interplanted with coconuts and rubber. The acreage of the former was 3,125 acres (4,401 relongs) and the latter 704 acres (991 relongs).

45. There were no canning factories for pineapples in the State. Pineapple growing and canning would appear to offer favourable prospects of success in the new areas which are being opened up along the Pokok Sena—Naka road and elsewhere.

46. Owing to the shortage of rice in the earlier months of the year, tapioca, maize and sweet potatoes were extensively planted, and proved most valuable as accessory food products.

47. Crops were affected by the usual pests. The fresh-water crab caused damage to padi in North Kedah, and a cheap and effective method of trapping in wide-mouthed baited pots was evolved, and a leaflet on control of the crab was widely distributed. Stem-borers caused extensive damage to padi, and were the subject of a special investigation by the Assistant Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Grain-sucking insects and leaf-eating pests also damaged the padi crop.

48. Bark diseases on rubber trees were favoured by the heavy rainfall in the Central and Southern Districts, and formed the subject of special investigation.

49. Mouldy rot continued to occur in small rubber holdings in Kulim and Bandar Bharu Districts, and also appeared at Pinang Tunggal. Some large estates adjoining these holdings were also affected. The Department of Agriculture supplied 3 per cent. Izal suitably coloured at 3 cents per bottle in the affected districts, and instructions for treatment were distributed by leaflets.

Leaf-spot and Giant Snail were also met with.

50. School gardens were visited regularly by the staff. For the most part vegetables were grown in them. In co-operation with the Education Department it is hoped to arrange for the standardisation of the work in the gardens, the manner in which instruction should be given to pupils, and also to give instructions to School-masters in the care and upkeep of the gardens throughout the year.

51 The Director of Agriculture, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, the Director and the Chief Field Officer of the Rubber Research Institute visited Alor Star on the 13th and 14th Safar (10—11-7-30) in connection with the Agricultural Show.

52. A delegation from the Rice Cultivation Committee of Malaya, which included the Director of Agriculture and the Economic Botanist, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, and the Hon'ble The Undang of Rembau, arrived in the State on 4th Jemadial-awal (27-9-30) and took evidence from various witnesses concerning the padi industry. The delegates also visited the Telok Chengai Padi Experimental Station, the Kedah Rice Mill, and inspected the controlled drainage canal systems in Central and South Kedah.

53. In company with the Director of Agriculture and the Economic Botanist, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, the Principal Agricultural Officer paid a visit on an estate in the Patalung District of Siam in order to obtain information regarding the successful cultivation and harvesting of the padi by machinery which was carried on, on a large scale, by a Chinese Company. A joint report on the work was published in the Malayan Agricultural Journal.

54. Departmental expenditure for the year was $37,106.

FORESTS.

55. In addition to the finally constituted Forest Reserve of the Parit Buntar Catchment Area, there are 14 Forest Reserves in Kedah which have been preliminarily notified, the constitution of which is proceeding slowly. Certain areas are also under consideration for reserves. The demarcation of the proposed Ulu Muda Reserve was completed during the year, the proposed Padang Trap Reserve was split into two, and the proposed Selat Panchor Reserve in the Langkawi Islands was demarcated. As a result of exploration two areas have been earmarked for detailed examination in the future, one to the north of Kuala Pegang, and the other to the north-west of Ketak Aur. The areas of proposed Reserved Forests in the State are shown in Appendix F.

56. During the year the following unproductive forest areas suitable for agriculture or other purposes, and which are not protective forests, were excised from reserved forest:— 1,550 acres for bendang and kampong from the south of the Teloi Reserve; 72 acres for bendang and kampong from the Inas Reserve; 56 acres from the Enggang Reserve for padi cultivation; and two areas of 112 and 100 acres respectively from the Teloi Reserve for padi cultivation.

57. Eighty five miles and sixty chains of new boundary were demarcated at a cost of $1,141, and in the maintenance of demarcated boundaries $1,565 were spent in the repair of 601 miles and 32 chains.

58. With a view to exploitation and silviculture work 42 miles and 64 chains of accurate boundary traverse were surveyed by the Survey Department. One hundred and three miles and seventy two chains were surveyed by the Forest Department.

59. With increased supervision there were 77 convictions for offences against the Forest Law during the year, as compared with 40 convictions in 1348.

60. Twenty two acres in the proposed Bongsu Reserve were naturally regenerated under exploitation. The area was cleaned at a cost of $2.79 per acre. Existing plantations for artificial regeneration were upkept by the Forest Staff.

61. The outturn of timber during the year was greatly reduced, due to the general depression of trade and the depletion of State-land forests (*i.e.* outside reserves). A large diminution in exports of timber to Penang was due to a steady drop in prices throughout the year, the end of the year price being $15 per ton less than that obtainable at the beginning of the year for Class IA and IB timber, and $9 per ton less for Class II timber. A comparatively small decrease in the outturn of firewood was due to a tin mine stopping work, and an increase in the outturn of charcoal was due to the increase of thinnings in the Langkawi mangrove reserves. A comparative statement of the outturn in tons for the last five years is shown in the following table, in which, however, the timber and produce taken free by a large Malay population is not included:

		1349	1348	1347	1346	1345
Timber	Reserved Forests ...	35	210	365	309	142
	Unreserved Forests ...	11,719	18,216	24,320	27,328	33,184
	Total ...	11,754	18,426	24,686	27,637	33,327
Firewood	Reserved Forests ...	2,811	5,831	1,638	671	1,209
	Unreserved Forests ...	15,012	17,455	12,730	14,995	38,131
	Total ...	17,824	23,286	14,369	15,667	39,340
Charcoal	Reserved Forests ...	903	551	201	187	133
	Unreserved Forests ...	536	486	965	1,121	983
	Total ...	1,440	1,037	1,166	1,308	1,116

62. A sharp decline in the outturn of minor forest produce, chiefly due to the abnormal trade depression, is shewn by the following comparative statement for the last three years:—

	Damar		Jelutong		Rotan			Mangrove Bark		Bamboos
	Picul	Kati	Picul	Kati	Picul	Kati	Runnings ft.	Picul	Kati	Quantity
1349	33	63	896	64	2,099	60	1,678	342	45	192,767
1348	47	41	1,590	26	3,103	29	4,050	702	17	247,792
1347	181	94	1,790	00	3,488	32	1,136	418	88	270,143

63. The Director of Forestry, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, visited and reported on the Kedah Forest Department during the year. Special supervision and instruction of the subordinate staff were undertaken, and one Forest Guard was sent to the Forest School at Kepong.

64. The old quarters of the Monopolies and Customs Department at Yen were taken over by the Forest Department at the end of the year for use as a Checking Station. Existing quarters of the Forest Department were repaired by the Public Works Department at a total cost of $2,142.

65. A comparative statement of the revenue, expenditure, and surplus in respect of Forests is shewn in the following table:—

	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345
	$	$	$	$	$
Revenue	69,129	87,800	107,556	121,540	139,147
Duty on Forest Produce collected by Customs	12,056	23,384	40,283	63,149	59,820
Total Revenue ...	81,185	111,184	147,839	184,689	198,967
Expenditure ...	60,376	59,626	55,687	59,071	62,475
Surplus	20,809	51,558	92,152	125,618	136,492

MINING.

66. The total revenue collected from mines in 1349 was $30,422 as compared with $59,637 in 1348 and an estimate of $57,150. The expenditure amounted to $5,861 as against $6,629 in the previous year and an estimate of $6,584.

67. The export of mineral ores in tons was as follows:—

	1349	*1348*	*1347*
Tin Ore ..	272	475	372
Wolfram ..	188	116	73

68. The number of coolies employed at the end of the year was 769 as against 841 in the previous year. Of these 195 were employed on open cast, 340 underground and 234 hydraulicing.

69. Five mining leases, area 438 acres, were registered in exchange for provisional mining leases during the year. There were five applications for mining land, of which one was approved.

70. The State became a party to the International Agreement to the control of the production and export of tin and tin-ore, and consequently the Tin and Tin-ore (Restriction) Enactment, No. 23 of 1349, following the lines of the Federated Malay States Enactment with certain local modifications, was passed with effect from 11th Shawal, 1349, corresponding with the 1st March, 1931.

FISHERIES.

71. The Fisheries Department is in charge of the Harbour Master.

72. The amount collected on fishing licences amounted to $9,793 as compared with $15,213 in the previous year.

73. The number of persons employed in the fishing industry was 3,237 in the district of Kota Star, 410 in Langkawi, 697 in Yen and 1,275 in Kuala Muda. The greater number of fishermen were Malays, but Chinese were in the majority at Tanjong Dawei, and Tamils were employed at Pulau Bidan and Langkawi. The fish curing industry is almost entirely in the hands of Chinese. The fishing industry was in a depressed condition throughout the year.

IV—TRADE.

74. The aggregate value of trade for the year was $23,767,211 as compared with $39,446,524 for the previous year. Imports show an increase of $77,600, while exports show a decrease of $16,518,064 which may be attributed to the low prices obtainable for rubber and tin during the year. The value of exports exceeded that of imports by $6,360,067.

75. The following table shows under the main heads the values for the past five years:—

		Import	Export
		$	$
A.—Live Animals, food, drinks, and tobacco ...	1345	5,940,328	6,997,258
	1346	5,274,997	6,315,361
	1347	4,600,721	4,962,328
	1348	4,400,903	4,283,556
	1349	4,478,503	3,047,432
B.—Raw Materials	1345	451,073	35,914,404
	1346	456,272	21,731,261
	1347	421,909	29,371,047
	1348	346,785	26,388,634
	1349	317,216	11,106,694
C.—Totally or Mainly manufactured articles ...	1345	3,811,925	387,345
	1346	3,548,906	463,137
	1347	3,583,227	225,446
	1348	3,682,982	343,664
	1349	3,907,853	909,513

MONOPOLIES AND CUSTOMS.

76. The following table shows the amounts collected under the various headings of Customs and Excise for the past three years:—

Head.	1349	1348	1347
	$	$	$
Export Duties.			
Agricultural Produce ...	11,567	18,499	20,930
Bricks	2,235	2,613	2,389
Cattle	989	1,883	942
Fish	40,677	42,045	90,550
Forest Produce	12,075	23,370	40,283
Hides	4,714	7,670	5,865
Pigs	8,219	10,387	11,802
Poultry and Eggs	18,988	33,560	56,837
Rice and Padi	80,222	88,923	127,798
Rubber	119,565	416,069	541,851
Tapioca	25,612	37,375	39,808
Tin	25,038	54,038	50,060
Import Duties.			
Liquors	158,637	274,928	256,468
Tobacco	695,524	723,704	693,265
Petroleum	174,278	145,131	119,298
Sugar	80,857	...	...
Cartridges	133	...	...
TOTAL CUSTOMS ...	1,459,330	1,880,195	2,058,146
Liquor Licences	259,636	330,269	289,726
Miscellaneous	...	1,446	5,153
Port Clearance	1,481	1,387	1,467
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,720,447	2,213,297	2,354,492

77. The collection of only $1,459,330 in Customs Duties as compared with $1,880,195 in the preceding year, was $542,645 below the estimate.

78. Decreases are shewn in all Export Duties, the principal shrinkages being on Forest Produce, Pigs, Poultry and Eggs, Rice and Padi, Rubber ($296,504 less than 1348), Tapioca, Tin ($29,000 less than 1348) and Agricultural Produce.

79. The Export Duty on fowls was reduced from 15 cents to 10 cents per head from 15.10.49 (5.3.31), resulting in a 50 per centum increase in the revenue in Kota Star, approximately 75 per cent. increase in Langkawi, but singularly a falling off in Central and South Kedah. The Export Duty on Rice and Padi was reduced from 25 cents to 10 cents per pikul with effect from 6.10.49 (24.2.31).

80. The Import Duties on Liquors and Tobacco showed decreases of $116,291 and $28,180 respectively on the previous year's figures. Petroleum revenue exceeded the estimate by $54,278 and was $29,141 up on the previous year's figures. This was partly due to an increase of duty as from 1.4.49 (26.8.30) from 5 cents to 10 cents per gallon, partly to increased consumption by the supply of petrol to aeroplanes landing at the newly completed Aerodrome, but chiefly due to an anticipated increase in duty—the duty collected in the last quarter being $59,464 as compared with an average of $38,271 for the first three quarters.

81. New Import Duties of one cent per pound on sugar and of $10 per thousand on cartridges, introduced on 20.6.49 (12.11.30), realised $80,857 and $133 respectively.

82. The actual receipts from Farms and Licences amounted to $444,334 on an estimate of $522,710, shewing a shortage of $78,376. The Liquor Licences brought in only $259,636 on an estimate of $340,000, a shortage of over $80,000, and approximately $70,000 less than in the previous year.

83. The expenditure of the Department, including the Opium Monopoly Branch but excluding cost of prepared opium, amounted to $124,206, of which $82,910 was on account of Personal Emoluments.

84. Twenty eight cases were instituted in Court for offences against the Customs Enactment, and 18 convictions were recorded.

OPIUM MONOPOLY.

85. The amount realised by sales of chandu (prepared opium) was $1,285,523 as against $2,142,292 in the previous year. The net revenue after deducting cost of chandu and other expenses was $1,079,857, a drop of $627,125 from the preceding year's figure.

86. Forty one chandu retail shops were maintained by the Department. The three smoking saloons at Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim were closed during the year, having been run at a loss. Six thousand three hundred and two Chinese smokers were licensed, and 695 non-Chinese.

87. Thirty nine cases were instituted in Court for offences against the Chandu Enactment, and 31 convictions were recorded, resulting in fines amounting to $729.

EXCISE.

88. Liquor and toddy shop licences were issued and renewed by the Licensing Boards of North, Central and South Kedah. A representative of the Kedah Planters' Association was appointed in each case.

89. Two hundred and thirty four prosecutions were undertaken and 212 convictions obtained, the total fines amounting to $26,368.15.

V—COMMUNICATIONS.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

90. Fourteen Post Offices staffed exclusively by Posts and Telegraphs Officers, four offices in which the postal business is transacted by District Office Clerks, and one Postal Agency operated by the Federated Malay States Railways Station Master at Padang Besar dealt with the posting and delivery of 2,937,350 postal articles during the year. The volume of business transacted by registered post, parcel post, insured postal service, cash-on-delivery service and the Money Order Branch was appreciably less than in the previous year. The decrease was no doubt due to the financial and economic depression prevailing throughout the year. Detailed statistics are shown in Appendix G.

91. A new Post Office building at Karangan, Kulim District, was completed during the year, ready to be opened for business at the beginning of 1350. With the erection of 3 public posting boxes at Kuah, Merbau Pulas and Tunjang, the number of these boxes exclusive of those at Post Offices and Postal Agencies now amount to 24. The Insured Box Service provided for by the 1929 London Agreement was introduced in Kedah during the year, and was operated from the 3 chief offices at Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim.

92. Improvements in the mail services to Kulim and Sungei Patani were effected by the closing of direct mails to these places from Nagapatam, India, and from Kuala Lumpur. By the alteration of the time-table of the Intan-Bukit Mertajam motor mail service and through exchange of direct bags between Penang and Kuala Ketil and Baling, the residents of Lunas, Padang Serai, Kuala Ketil and Baling were able to reply to correspondents on the same day as letters were received. This opportunity was also provided by a similar alteration in the mail service between Serdang and Bagan Samak. An additional weekly mail to Kuala Nerang was commenced during the year, and stencilled bags were introduced for mails exchanged between the Penang and Kedah Post Offices, thus considerably reducing the weight of mails.

93. With the opening of the Aerodrome at Alor Star, and after an experimental flight on 25-5-49 (18-10-30) the Dutch Royal Air Mail Company commenced to deliver at Alor Star a mail bag for British Malaya from Europe on alternate Fridays and to receive a British Malayan mail bag for Europe on alternate Saturdays. The small Kedah correspondence for this service was closed at Penang with the Penang bags. Mails forwarded by this air service were delivered in and received from Europe within ten days of posting. This Company also made an experimental Amsterdam—Australia flight which landed at Alor Star on the journey on 7-12-49 (25-4-31).

94. The Imperial Airways made two experimental England—Australia flights during the year, the first landing at Alor Star on its journey and delivering mails for British Malaya on 28-11-49 (16-4-31). Owing to a subsequent mishap to this flight at Kupang, Netherlands East Indies, the return journey from Australia was made by an Australian Airways aeroplane, which also brought the second experimental mail from England arriving at Alor Star on 19-12-49 (7-5-31). All of the first Malayan Air-mail by this route was forwarded to Singapore, but at the request of the Secretary for Postal Affairs, a separate bag for North Malaya was closed in London for the second flight and was distributed from Alor Star. Mails carried by these flights were delivered and received within twelve days of posting.

An Air-mail service to South America via Penang to Marseilles was also commenced on 12-8-49 (2-1-31), but little use was made by Kedah correspondents of this service.

95. The Savings Bank business showed an increase over the previous year, with 543 more depositors, and an average credit of $87.62 as against $79.93 in 1348.

96. Some decrease in the number of telegrams transmitted occurred, this being chiefly due to the re-routing of Kelantan traffic via Kuala Lumpur.

97. Seven additional countries were included in the Daily Letter Telegram Service, and four additional countries in the Weekly Letter Telegram Service, while cheap rates for Christmas and New Year Greeting telegrams were arranged.

98. The Alor Star—Langkawi wireless service was instituted and maintained satisfactorily, and 8 temporary licences for the use of wireless receiving apparatus were issued during the year.

99. The Federated Malay States telephone rates were introduced during the year. Seventy one subscribers joined the Exchange and 85 gave up their telephones. As from 13-9-49 (1-2-31) trunk communications to the Federated Malay States were instituted from the three main Exchanges at Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim. In the course of the year all estates' telephone lines which were not fully owned by Government, *i. e.* lines for the construction of which the estates had borne half the cost, were re-assessed and compensation paid. By this process, Government acquired full control of these lines and charged new rates of rental with fresh agreements.

100. The receipts for the year totalled $121,156 as against $134,682 in 1348. The expenditure amounted to $255,662, of which $138,836 was Special Expenditure (Engineering).

101. New constructions included nine telephone trunk circuits and one telegraph circuit; the installation of wireless sets and the establishment of wireless communication between Alor Star and Langkawi referred to above; the installation of new switch-boards of the magneto type with lamp clearing in four exchanges and the complete renewal of the underground and aerial distribution and internal wiring in the areas served by these exchanges; and the establishment of a dehydrating plant in the switch and apparatus rooms at Alor Star. At all new exchanges opened during the year underground cabling was laid. Eighteen Telephone Extension Circuits were constructed and fifty three new telephone connections made. The Haad Yai main and local telegraph circuits were renewed between Alor Star and Bukit Kayu Hitam.

102. Remodelling trunk telephone lines accounted for $64,996.51 of the Special Expenditure. Three overhead trunk routes were re-arranged, and the Penang main and local circuits were transferred to the Railway route between Pinang Tunggal and Sungei Patani.

103. At the close of the year the route and wire mileage of the telephone and telegraph systems in Kedah and Perlis covered 3,571 miles, and the telephone service consisted of 463 direct exchange lines, 76 extension circuits and six bell circuits. The cost of maintenance of telegraphs and telephones amounted to $10,997.49 for the year.

SHIPPING.

104. The ports of Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Langkawi (Kuah) are visited by small vessels belonging to the Straits Steamship Company, Penang, and there is a considerable coasting trade of motor boats, junks, etc. Penang is the connecting port for ocean going steamers.

RAILWAYS.

105. The Federated Malay States Railways main line from Penang to Siam runs through Kedah from the south to the north and passes through both Sungei Patani and Alor Star. All stations are connected by road with the main roads.

ROADS, ETC.

106. Three hundred and eighty six miles of metalled and one hundred and nine miles of unmetalled roads were upkept during the year. Of the metalled roads, the greater portion is asphalted.

107. Besides normal upkeep, considerable work was done in replacing temporary bridges and culverts with permanent reinforced concrete works and in widening existing roads which have become too narrow for the present volume of traffic.

108. The average cost of upkeep of metalled roads was $1,477 per mile and of unmetalled $264 per mile.

109. Two hundred and fifty miles of canals were maintained at a cost of $42,567. These are chiefly drainage canals, but the rivers are considerably used for communication purposes. Twenty seven miles of river were cleared at a cost of $4,616.

VI—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

COURTS.

110. The Judicial system consists of the High Court of two Divisions, presided over respectively by a European Judge and two Malay Judges, District and Police Courts. A Court of Appeal composed of Judges of the Straits Settlements or the Federated Malay States sits twice yearly to hear appeals from the First Division of the High Court. Special sittings are arranged if they are necessary.

111. Cases involving the Muhammadan religon are dealt with by the Sharaiah Courts presided over by Kathis.

112. Appendix 'H' shows the work done by the Courts in 1349.

POLICE.

113. At the end of the year the strength of the Force consisted of 757 officers and other ranks, which was short of the authorized strength by 2 officers and 12 other ranks. There were 35 recruitments during the year against 41 casualties due to resignations, dismissals, retirements, or deaths. All recruits accepted could read and write Jawi and Romanized Malay, and the requisite standard of height was raised to 5 feet 5 inches during the year.

114. An all round improvement is to be recorded in the general standard of recruits passing out of the Depot, where they are instructed in drill and elementary law and police duties. The discipline and health of the Force were good. Absence from duty still remains the chief offence against discipline, and is partly accounted for by the large number of Malays who prefer home treatment to admission to hospital. The standard of drill continues to improve, although the standard of musketry is still low. This is receiving attention. Three selected Non-Commissioned Officers were sent to the Police Depot, Kuala Lumpur, for a refresher course and have been well reported on.

115. Detectives continued to work satisfactorily. The post of Officer in Charge, Detectives, was vacant during the year, and detectives worked directly under the supervision of Officers Superintending Police Circles.

116. A new Police Station was completed during the year at Kota Sarang Semut. Sungei Ular Police Station was abandoned owing to malaria, and the detachment moved to Trap village where a shop house was rented as a police station.

117. Twenty thousand rounds of new .303 ammunition; fifty Greener Guns for use by Police Patrols; thirty modern .38 revolvers were received and issued to officers and detectives. The 18-Pounder Saluting Battery was maintained in efficient order and 250 rounds of ammunition purchased.

118. The Morris Commercial Lorry at Alor Star rendered satisfactory service. A new Morris Commercial Lorry was bought for Sungei Patani, but was later transferred to Kulim owing to an outbreak of robberies in that area. Both lorries were in constant use, and have proved to be of great value for Police work.

119. The total number of offences reported or suspected was 8,513 as compared with 8,930 in the previous year. There were decreases of 105 in reports of thefts and 17 in reports of cattle theft, while there was an increase of 17 in reports of house breakings. The number of prosecutions decreased by 25 to 4,794 and the number of convictions increased by 58 to 3,790. Fifty three serious crimes comprising murder, gang robbery, and robbery occurred as against 29 in the previous year. Of the 22 cases of murder, the identities of the murderers in 20 cases were known or discovered. They were charged in 19 cases, convicted in 6, and 13 cases were pending trial at the end of the year. Of the 10 cases of gang robbery, in only one case were the offenders detected, whose trial was pending at the end of the year. Of the 21 cases of robbery, the offenders in 13 cases were known or discovered, were charged in 12 cases and convicted in 4. Thirteen persons (11 Chinese and 2 Tamils) were banished from the State during the year as against 11 in 1348.

120. Thirty one prosecutions under the Weights and Measures Enactment resulted in fines amounting to $657.

121. One hundred and thirty five sudden deaths were reported as against 142 in the previous year. Nine vagrants were found dead as compared with 10 last year.

122. Seven thousand two hundred and three dogs were destroyed as against 8,452 in the previous year. Five thousand nine hundred and fifty five dogs were registered as compared with 7,176 last year. Five thousand and fifty seven firearms were licensed, being 267 less than the previous year.

123. From 1-1-49 (29-5-30) the Police ceased the Registration of Vehicles other than motor vehicles. The numbers of the more common types of motor vehicles registered during the year and the year previous are shown below:—

	1348	*1349*
Private motor cars ..	588	586
Motor cycles	196	123
Hire Cars	1,225	858
Lorries	382	371
Buses	46	26

The decrease in the number of hire cars licensed is due to the fact that the owners can no longer afford to keep them, and resulted in considerably less revenue from licence fees.

124. Fifty nine fires were reported during the year, and property valued at $39,511 was destroyed. Fifteen timber and atap houses, valued at $14,073, were destroyed by fire at Pokok Sena Village, and 21 shop houses at Semiling Village were gutted, involving a loss of $12,750. The Fire Brigade at Alor Star was kept up to strength and worked satisfactorily throughout the year, the Fire Engine and accessories being maintained in a good state of repair.

125. The revenue collected from all sources amounted to $183,006 being $18,122 less than in the previous year. An increase of $17,767 in firearm fees was realised through increased rates of fees.

126. The expenditure amounted to $462,978 showing a saving of $43,726 on the sum total of original and supplementary estimates, and a decrease of $27,956 as compared with the preceding year.

PRISONS.

127. There were two prisons in the State, at Alor Star and Sungei Patani. The Kulim Gaol was closed on 1st Rabialakhir, 1349 (26th August, 1930). Only short sentence prisoners are kept at Sungei Patani, those with sentences over six months being sent to Alor Star.

128. The daily average number of prisoners was 275 as against 295 in 1348. The figure is subject to the qualification that it does not include a daily average of 25.2 at Kulim for 88 days before that prison was closed.

129. The total expenditure for the year was $72,018.29 as against $95,851 in 1348. Revenue declined from $22,396 in 1348 to $17,811.06.

130. Discipline and health among warders and prisoners was good.

131. The Prisons Department in this State is separate from the Police Department, and, except for the use of Police Guards at night, the Police have no duties in connection with the Prisons. The Officers in charge of the two prisons in Kedah are in neither case Police Officers.

132. The discipline of the Warders and the proper treatment of the prisoners is laid down in some detail by the Prisons Rules made under the Prisons Enactment, 1346, which follows closely the Federated Malay States Enactment.

133. It is the policy of the Government to teach long sentence prisoners a trade, any necessary unskilled labour being carried out by short sentence prisoners. The manufacture of rattan and wooden furniture are the chief industries, but book-binding and making of prison uniforms are also carried out.

134. Juvenile offenders are not, in practice, ever sent to the Prisons. They are either sent to the Reformatory in Singapore or more generally bound over and cautioned or subjected to light corporal punishment, etc.

VAGRANTS CAMP.

135. The total number of vagrants admitted to the Camp during the year was 80, as against 67 in 1348. The daily average number of inmates was 41.03 as compared with 32.1 in the previous year.

136. The revenue and expenditure of the Camp were $1,344.29 and $7,895.02 respectively as against $1,445.11 and $7,732.66 in 1348.

137. The vagrants were employed in vegetable gardening, and those who were decrepit in weeding.

138. Health was good, and there was no outbreak of epidemic disease or death during the year.

VII—PUBLIC WORKS.

139. The sum of $2,325,188 was spent on public works during the year, leaving an unexpended balance of $848,798 on the amounts provided, either in the Estimates or by Revotes and Special Warrants. Of this unexpended balance $366,882 represents savings on the estimated expenditure for the year, and $182,460 items withdrawn from the original programme of expenditure. While rigid economy was exercised in view of the decline of revenue due to economic depression, roads, streets, bridges, canals and buildings were maintained at a reasonable standard, and undue deterioration was prevented.

140. Forty seven miles of road were asphalted at a cost of $65,709.

141. An earth road from Guar Chempedak Railway Station to Junun; four miles of an earth road from Pokok Sena to Naka; a bridle path from Kuah to Kuala Teriang, Langkawi; a bridle path from the Kodiang Canal from Kodiang to Sanglang; and 2.05 miles of metalled road from Tupah to Merbau village were constructed during the year. The extension of back lanes and drains at Jalan Kelang Lama, the widening, metalling and construction of concrete drains to Merbau Pulas village, the widening and metalling of the road and construction of back lanes to Kroh Road, Baling, the replacement of 16 temporary bridges by permanent structures, and the strengthening of the supports of the Sungei Sidim Bridge were other works undertaken and completed during the year. Many of these items constituted relief schemes for unemployed Malay labour.

142. With the addition of 67 new buildings at a cost of $507,026, the total number of Government buildings at the end of the year amounted to 1,262 with a gross estimated value of $6,723,385. New buildings included an Extension and a Malay Hostel for the Government English School Alor Star; a Bungalow for His Highness the Regent; a Girls' School with Head Teacher's Quarters at Alor Star; Malay Schools with Teachers' Quarters at Sungei Korok, Ayer Puteh and Tajar; a Police Station and Barracks at Kota Sarang Semut; and 5 blocks of Clerks' Quarters at Kulim. The cost of maintenance, including current repairs and painting, was 1.6 per cent. of the gross value, while $89,011 was spent on additions and improvements. (See Appendix I).

143. The main levelling and drainage of the Aerodrome at Alor Star was completed, and a landing L was conditioned. Work was well in hand towards conditioning the remainder of the area at the end of the year. Fifty six aeroplanes made satisfactory landings and departures, and the aerodrome was regularly used by the Royal Dutch Air Mail Company's fortnightly service, and by both the Imperial Airways experimental England—Australia flights.

144. Considerable progress was made in the Bukit Pinang scheme for a permanent water supply for Alor Star, and preliminary tests have been run on the pumps, chemical gear and filters. The construction of the Service Reservoir was well in hand at the end of the year. To supplement the insufficiency of the present supply, the temporary supply of water from Kepala Batas was again brought into operation on occasion, and worked a total of 157 days in the year. Water supply installations were permitted at Alor Star, and 110 meters were fixed to houses in North Kedah.

VIII—PUBLIC HEALTH.

GENERAL.

145. A more detailed report than the present one has been made out for the year 1930 in accordance with the decision last year to publish the Annual Report of the Medical Department according to the Gregorian Calendar.

146. The estimated population at the end of the Muhammadan year 1349 was 419,024. The general health was good; the birth and death rates being 35.75 and 22.89 respectively. Compared with the last Muhammadan year (1348) for which figures are available, both these figures show a decrease which is more marked in the birth than in the death rate.

147. There were, during the year, two outbreaks of smallpox and, of the 33 cases, five caused deaths. An extensive vaccination campaign was carried on throughout the State.

148. There were no cases of Choiera or plague.

149. Typhoid fever cases amounted to 34, and there were three deaths. A small outbreak occurred around Alor Star, but, on the improvement of sanitation in Limbong Kapal, the apparent centre of infection, the outbreak ceased.

150. There were seven cases of diphtheria.

151. Anti-malaria work was carried out at Alor Star, Sungei Patani, Kulim and Bukit Kayu Hitam, in which last place no case of malaria has been reported for several months. Malaria on the estates decreased considerably, and the temporary increase during the malarial season was much less than last year.

152. The Health Staff inspected over 300 estates and 17 prosecutions under the Labour Code were undertaken. Twenty one schools were inspected and Sanitary Board areas were frequently inspected.

153. Th chlorinating plant at Kepala Batas was in operation during periods of drought, and the portable chlorinating plant was working at Kota Kuala Muda for three weeks.

154. The Pathological Laboratory at the Health Office, Sungei Patani, was opened during the latter half of the year.

155. Maternity and Child Welfare work was carried on as usual.

156. Fourteen thousand two hundred and seventy patients were admitted to the hospitals in the course of the year. Of these 4,075 were malaria patients.

157. Hospitals were maintained at Alor Star, Sungei Patani, Kulim, Baling and Langkawi. The hospitals at Kuala Ketil and Serdang were leased out to Estate Group Associations on 3rd Safar, 1349 (30th June, 1930).

158. Out-door Dispensaries were maintained at Alor Star, Changloon, Yen, Sik and Bandar Bharu. The prisons at Alor Star and Sungei Patani have each a sick ward.

159. "Medical" revenue amounted to $39,593.82. There was a decrease of nearly $40,000 on last year's revenue owing to the decrease in the number of paying patients from estates. "Medical" expenditure amounted to $413,874.23. A slight decrease on last year's expenditure was brought about by the transfer of the hospitals at Kuala Ketil and Serdang to Estate Group Associations.

160. "Health" expenditure amounted to $48,929.01 as compared with $36,528.01 last year. The increase is mainly due to the appointment of a Health Officer and a Pathologist and the occurrence of smallpox in Central and South Kedah.

161. The actual expenditure for 1349 A. H. on the whole Department, after deducting the revenue, was $423,099.42.

162. An amendment to the Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Enactment was passed under which importation of the virus of yellow fever into the State has been made an offence.

HEALTH BOARD.

163. During the year 1349 all Health Board Schemes for Estate Visiting and hospital accommodation came into operation. Owing, however, to the fall in the price of rubber and the urgent need for economy and in view of the large decreases in labour forces, certain temporary modifications of the schemes providing for re-grouping of Estates and alterations of the areas served by doctors were approved.

164. Estates of a total area of 2,677 relongs (1,904 acres) were added to schemes during the year and the total area of estates comprised in Health Board schemes for the provision of Hospitals and medical services (*i.e.* estates exceeding 70 relongs (50 acres) in area) was 270,867 relongs (192,616 acres) at the end of the year.

165. As a result all estates (except a few which the Board is taking steps to add to schemes) exceeding 70 relongs (50 acres) in area have been provided with hospital accommodation for their labour forces and are also visited at least once a month by a doctor who, in addition, holds a quarterly muster of all labourers.

166. The modifications of schemes and the economies effected by Group Associations have resulted in the Board being able to impose cesses for the year 1350 considerably lower than those imposed for the year under review.

167. Up to the end of the year the amount paid from Government loan, representing the share of capital costs due from the Board in respect of owners of estates who are not members of Associations was $49,154.04.

168. The first instalment in refund of this amount was due on 2-11-49 (21-3-31) but the repayment of this instalment was, with the approval of Government, postponed for one year in order that in view of the slump the Board might allow as much time as possible to owners of small estates for payment of cesses.

169. An amendment to the Health Board Enactment to prevent the non-payment of cess by sub-division of areas which as a whole would be liable to cess was passed during the year.

170. The monthly reports furnished to the Board by the Medical Practitioners in charge of the various areas have proved of great value. Progress towards establishing uniform and satisfactory health conditions throughout estates in the Health Board area, which is the aim of the schemes, has undoubtedly been made, although, as is unfortunately to be expected in present financial conditions, it has been only gradual.

171. The Board consisted of the Protector of Labour, Chairman, the Senior Health Officer, Vice-Chairman, two members nominated by the Kedah Planters' Association, one member each nominated by the Kedah and Penang Asiatic Planters' Association, the Malaya Branch of the British Medical Association and the Rubber Growers' Association, and two members nominated by the President of the State Council.

VETERINARY.

172. Rabies continued in sporadic form throughout the year. The brains of 19 dogs, of which 11 were unlicensed, and 4 cats, suspected of rabies were examined, and of these 13 and 2 respectively were found to be positive. The distribution of these cases was as follows:—

North Kedah	1
Central Kedah	11
South Kedah	3

173. One hundred and sixty two dogs and five cats were inoculated with anti-rabic vaccine, and no case of rabies occurred among the inoculated. Fifty dogs which had bitten human beings were detained for observation at the Veterinary Kennals, and were found to be normal. Eleven others could not be traced. The police destroyed 7,202 dogs. The muzzling order was in force throughout the year, for breaches of which there were 81 prosecutions.

174. Foot and mouth disease, which had been epidemic among cattle in the Kuala Muda and Kulim districts at the close of last year, was finally stamped out in the month of Safar (July, 1930) only one further death occurring. Small outbreaks of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia occurred in the Kubang Pasu, Kota Star and Padang Trap Districts, resulting in 38 deaths. Twenty eight direct contacts in the affected areas were inoculated and did not contract the disease.

175. The deaths of 129 cattle and buffaloes from unknown causes were reported by the Penghulus and Police and duly investigated by Veterinary Officers.

176. There were 95 prosecutions for offences against the Prevention of Diseases (Animals) Enactment, resulting in fines amounting to $550. There were also 9 prosecutions under the Cruelty to Animals Enactment.

177. In Alor Star and Sungei Patani 1,415 cattle, 543 buffaloes, 4,324 goats and 7,638 pigs were inspected by Veterinary Inspectors before slaughter. One buffalo 4 cattle and 5 goats were rejected as unfit for human consumption.

178. The importation of dogs from Siam and the Dutch East Indies was prohibited throughout the year. The importation of buffaloes, cattle, sheep, goats and pigs was permitted from Siam through the Quarantine Stations at Padang Besar and Bukit Kayu Hitam only.

Importation of cattle, sheep and goats from Perak was prohibited from Rabialakhir (September, 1930) until Jemadialakhir (November, 1930) owing to an outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease in that State.

Exportation of dogs was prohibited throughout the year except under special permit.

Imports of cattle and buffaloes were 38 and 2 respectively as compared with 50 and 6 in the previous year. Other animals imported numbered 853, of which 689 were pigs, as compared with 1,373 and 1,123 respectively in the previous year.

Export figures were 539 buffaloes, 159 cattle and 8,239 pigs as compared with 1,579 buffaloes, 417 cattle and 10,348 pigs in the previous year. Other animals exported numbered 324 as compared with 60 in the previous year.

The new Veterinary Office and Infirmary were completed and occupied during the year.

179. The Malayan Quarantine Station at Padang Besar was used throughout the year. An outbreak of anthrax was detected, involving the deaths of 2 buffaloes. The import and export figures were as follows:—

Animals	Import	Export
Buffaloes	958	...
Cattle	30	...
Pigs	41,298	...
Other animals	3	5

These imported animals were re-entrained after quarantine and distributed as follows:-

Animals	To F. M. S. and S. S.	To Kedah and Perlis
Cattle	29	1
Buffaloes	958	...
Pigs	11,028	270

180. The revenue and expenditure of the State Veterinary Services were $1,554.12 and $24,290 respectively as compared with $2,207 and $27,546 in the previous year.

IX—EDUCATION.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS

181. English Schools for boys were maintained at Alor Star and Sungei Patani. The average enrolment at Alor Star was 617 and at Sungei Patani 203. At Alor Star, owing to the opening of the Hostel which contains two class rooms and the addition of five class rooms to the main building there is now accommodation for 650 boys. Further land has been taken in, and there is now ample space for playing fields. At Sungei Patani the School has overflowed from the School building into the old District Office. A new School building is overdue. An excellent site has been set aside for a new School which it is hoped will be one of the first big works to be taken in hand when financial conditions improve.

182. At the Cambridge Examinations held in December, the Alor Star School entered 17 boys for the School Certificate of whom 11 passed, and 43 for the Junior Certificate of whom 23 passed. Sungei Patani obtained 2 passes in the Junior Certificate Examination with 3 candidates.

183. Football, hockey and cricket were played at Alor Star and football at Sungei Patani. The Scouts' Troops were maintained at both Schools in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

184. Normal Classes were instituted at Alor Star for the staff of the English Schools. Sixteen teachers attended, of whom eight passed.

TRADE SCHOOL.

185. An experimental trade school has been started at the Government Workshops. Fifteen Malay boys selected from the English Schools with qualifications of Standard IV pass and upwards are being instructed in carpentry, blacksmith's work and concrete work, with lessons in arithmetic, estimating, drawing, and the theory of different trades at evening classes. The aim is to equip them with sufficient practical knowledge of building to enable them to undertake contracting work or to take up posts as Building Overseers. They are given an allowance of fifty cents a day and overalls. It is found that the boys show most interest in, and aptitude for, carpentry. The backsmith's and concrete courses do not at present appeal to them. It is too early yet to say whether the experiment is a success or not.

It is hoped that this training will give the boys self-assurance, and enable them to set up business on their own account, and not to look to Government to find them employment.

MALAY GIRLS' SCHOOL.

186. The Malay Girls' School at Kampong Bharu progressed very satisfactorily during the year under review. The enrolment increased from 19 to 42. Malay and English are taught at this School. A beginning has been made in the systematic teaching of Hygiene, Drawing, and Geography: varied handwork is taught, including needlework, linoprinting, pen-work, upholstery, clay and cardboard modelling. Steps were being taken to add Cookery and Housewifery to the curriculum. Drill was included in the time-table of all forms, and one evening in the week was devoted to games which were much enjoyed. The aim of the Headmistress is "to equip the girls to behave naturally and easily in all circumstances in which they may find themselves". Their general activities were therefore as varied as possible, and included a School concert, picnics, and tea parties organised by the pupils. The Headmistress records that a growing sense of responsibility is being awakened in many of the elder girls and a livelier and more responsive spirit among the younger ones.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

187. There were 87 Malay Schools (including five Girls' Schools) at the end of the year, as against 83 at the end of the previous year.

188. The number of pupils on the registers was 10,828, an increase of 613. One thousand five hundred and eighty six boys were examined in Standard IV as compared with 1,513 in the previous year.

189. Gardening was taught in 70 schools, carpentry in 12 schools, basketry in 26 schools and mat making at one school. Forty six schools had football grounds of their own or used the village grounds. Six schools had scout troops with a total number of 187 scouts.

190. With a view to improving the standard of Kedah candidates for the Sultan Idris Training College, classes were held for a few months at Alor Star, Jitra and Sungei Patani. The results were fairly satisfactory, and of the 16 boys examined, 8 were selected. A Normal Class scheme has now been instituted, which should improve the standard of education of candidates.

191. The Headmistress of the Kampong Bharu Girls' School was appointed Lady Supervisor of Malay Girls' Schools in addition to her ordinary duties. She has already made her influence felt, but the low standard of education of most of the teachers makes her task difficult.

ESTATE TAMIL SCHOOLS.

192. Eight schools were admitted to the privileges of the Tamil Estate School Code during the year.

Four schools were examined by the Protector of Labour and awarded grants. The total amount paid in grants was $791.50 as compared with $470 last year.

X—LAND AND SURVEY.

LAND.

193. The total revenue under the main headings for the past five years is given below:—

	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349
Premium ...	448,503	253,804	261,330	167,992	106,513
Land Tax & Rent	655,778	670,214	679,375	696,770	687,370
Commission ...	78,832	80,788	67,823	70,304	33,356
Registration Fees	26,097	21,632	20,904	26,570	13,211
Survey Fees ...	52,863	34,878	33,456	40,548	17,839
Boundary Marks	5,749	4,140	4,095	5,564	2,270
Miscellaneous ...	43,732	40,211	44,926	48,606	43,426
Totals ...	1,311,558	1,105,670	1,111,912	1,056,354	903,985

194. There was a decrease in total revenue of $152,369 as compared with the previous year, which is chiefly accounted for by large drops in Premia, Stamp Duties and Survey Fees.

195. The total on the rent rolls at the end of the year was $746,362 as compared with $726,710 in 1348. Remissions of rent (under exemptions) totalled $24,142 which left the total rent to be collected at $722,220 (plus arrears from 1348 of $208): of this $687,391 was collected, $13,550 was written off on cancelled titles, and arrears of $21,685 were carried forward.

196. This is the first time for many years that it has been found necessary to carry forward any considerable sum as arrears of rent.

This situation was due in some measure to the partial failure of the rice harvest in 1347, on account of excessive drought.

197. Instructions were given to the Land Offices not to issue Notices of Demand in respect of rice lands till the 1349 crop had been harvested. But the main reason was the fall in price of all agricultural products, rubber, copra, tapioca, padi and fruit, all fell to the lowest price level known for many years.

198. The price of cattle, buffaloes, poultry and eggs also fell to a very low level. The result has been that though an abundant rice harvest has avoided any immediate risk of suffering from want, there is an extraordinary absence of cash in the Malay kampongs.

199. Under this pressure hoards of silver dollars and old notes have been brought out but it is impossible to recover any considerable sums from a population which simply does not possess any cash, especially as when work can be obtained wages are generally between 20—30 cents a day.

200. In these circumstances the Land Officers were instructed to concentrate on the collection of rent, to let the collection of survey fees and premia stand over when necessary and to avoid any over harsh measures.

201. The figures showing the progress in alienation of land are given below:—

Applications for areas over 100 relongs (71 acres).

	Number	Acres
Brought forward from 1348	1	355
Received in 1349	16	11,497
TOTALS ...	17	11,852
Approved in 1348	4	2,617
Refused in 1349	3	6,940
Remaining at the end of 1349	10	2,295

Applications for areas under 100 relongs (71 acres).

	Number	Acres
Brought forward from 1348	12,539	55,413
Received in 1349	7,629	27,887
TOTALS ...	20,168	83,300
Approved in 1349	3,479	10,422
Refused in 1349	5,544	27,823
Remaining	11,145	45,055

202. The area alienated in the State, exclusive of land held under mining title, is as follows:—

Nature of Title	Number	Acres
Final Grants	49,036	407,910
Old Grants	2,877	17,424
Provisional Grants	41,214	157,031
Permits	1,734	6,361
Surat Akuan (Approved applications) ...	23,567	71,815
Banchi Sewa (Lots shown on Record of Occupation)	14,746	20,245
TOTAL 1349 ...	133,174	680,786
TOTAL 1348 ...	130,520	670,778
TOTAL 1347 ...	126,007	653,595

203. A satisfactory feature is the steadily diminishing number of Banchi Sewa. Special attention is being given to the replacement of these very unsatisfactory old floating titles by Akuans or surveyed titles.

204. Registration and issue of titles are as shewn in the following table:—

	Balance	Received 1349	Registered 1349	Balance
		REGISTRATION		
Provisional Grants ...	1,284	229	930	583
Final Grants	122	4,486	4,608	...
		ISSUE		
Provisional Grants ...	3,193	891	837	3,247
Final Grants	6,902	4,902	1,923	9,881

205. There has been a great falling off in the number of Final Grants and Provisional Grants issued, and there remains an accumulated balance of 3,830 Provisional Grants and 9,881 Final Grants.

This is a most unsatisfactory situation but one which the Land Offices cannot control. The people simply have not got the money required to pay dues and take out their titles though the fees are exceptionally low, much lower than in the Colony, the Federated Malay States or Johore. Even if a title is taken out, it is difficult to borrow money on it, or to sell it; so that the title is just allowed to lie in the Land Offices.

206. Registration of dealings was as follows:—

			Number	Consideration	Commission
				$	$
Transfers for value	1349	...	2,478	2,347,771	19,779
	1348	...	4,266	5,698,837	45,615
Transfers by gift	1349	...	674	137,836	972
	1348	...	1,204	166,168	1,697
Charges ...	1349	...	3,297	2,832,078	12,526
	1348	...	4,214	4,807,134	23,015

These show an enormous falling off in the value of the transactions, this is unfortunately not due to any desire to avoid sales of land, or indebtedness, but to the difficulty in finding anybody who has available capital to buy land or to lend money.

207. The new Land Code, which embodies the experience gained by Land Offices in other parts of Malaya carefully adapted to the needs of the State was passed during the year, and will shortly become law.

208. Progress was made with a simple Town Planning Enactment, and satisfactory lay-outs were prepared for the Pekan Lama area of Sungei Patani, and for the town of Serdang.

SURVEY.

209. Exclusive of expenditure for Topographical Survey and the Clerical Service the actual cost of the Department was $343,754 against an estimated expenditure of $345,479. The corresponding figures for the previous year were $335,314 and $343,536 respectively.

210. Figures for actual revenue cannot yet be quoted, but it is hoped that with the new instructions issued to Land Offices it will in future years be possible to show approximately the amount collected as Survey Fees by the Land Office. Collections by the Survey Department amounted to $12,910, which includes a sum of $11,128 collected for Perlis costs. The actual fees forwarded for collection amounted to $243,824, but this does not represent the total earnings of the Department, as there were a large number of lots surveyed for which a title was not immediately required, and in consequence no fees were forwarded, while no fees were charged for surveys done for Government Departments.

211. The progress of surveys with reference to requisitions at the end of each year for the past three years is given below:—

Year	Number of Lots for which Requisitions have been received						
	Unsatisfied on 30th Zulhijjah (18-5-31)				Total	Satisfied to date	Cancelled during the year
	Received during the year	Awaiting survey	Under action in office	With L. O. for settlement			
1349	16,466	38,491	10,043	3,134	51,668	71,441	139
1348	5,819	32,002	10,618	2,238	44,858	61,924	46
1347	5,192	35,856	7,730	2,285	45,871	55,038	78

Figures under "Received during the year 1349" require some explanation. Requisitions received in Kedah for many years past has meant Instructions to Survey forwarded to Districts. A large percentage of these requisitions had been lying in Head Office for a considerable period, but towards the end of the year it was decided to put up Instructions to Survey on all of them to give a better idea of the amount of work to be done and to allow a greater range of locality, during the wet weather, for field work.

212. A decided increase is shewn in the number of lots settled by the Land Office, the number of lots satisfied in 1349 being 9,517 as against 6,886 in 1348, whereas the number of lots with Land Office for settlement increased by 896 only in 1349. Lots under action in Office remain in the neighbourhood of 10,000, this is not serious representing some ten months' work, and with a big office such as Kedah's tends to economy.

213. The cost and output for the Field Staff for the past three years are given in the table below:—

Year	Cost Ex-Supervision	Output of Work			Average effective strength
		Lots	Acres	Chains	
	$	Surveys			
1349	95,249	10,790	36,980	155,618	29·9
1348	99,766	7,981	32,485	147,402	29·1
1347	98,735	7,367	64,399	132,688	28·3
		Demarcations			
1349	39,734	6,850	21,360	149,080	18·7
1348	37,091	5,368	47,005	127,265	17·9
1347	36,140	5,228	17,405	128,535	16·0

This statement requires little comment, the apparent disparity between the very marked increase in lots surveyed and the small increase in chainage is due to the following causes:—

(*a*) Decrease in Control Survey Chainage.

(*b*) The close watch being kept on the surveying of unnecessary lines.

The large figures under area for 1347 Surveys and 1348 Demarcations are due to Forest Reserves.

214. The cost and output of the Computing and Drafting Branches in regard to lots for the past three years are given in the table below:—

Year	Cost Ex-Supervision	Number of Lots on 30th Zulhiljjah (18-5-31)							Average effective strength	
		Computed	Plans drawn	Titles prepared	Settled	Awaiting Computation	Awaiting Plans	Awaiting settlement	Computers	Others
	$ c.									
1349	53,203.71	9,824	10,328	5,727	9,520	7,755	2,288	3,134	15	54
1348	47,406.43	8,059	6,739	5,803	6,886	7,665	2,953	2,238	16	51
1347	43,695.78	5,007	5,319	5,032	4,984	6,097	1,633	2,285	15	51

The titles forwarded included 6,954 grants in duplicate, 75 reserve certificates, 3 mining leases and 14 single copies.

215. In addition the following work in connection with preliminary demarcation and general was carried out by the office staffs in Kulim and the districts.

1. Lots plotted on Preliminary Plans .. 10,579
2. Surat Kechil prepared 67
3. Tracings prepared (Other Departments, sale and departmental) .. 3,937

216. In addition to the above, the following work, not directly in connection with the output of lots, was carried out by the drafting branch:—

(*a*) Twenty controls were finally charted and plans for these were completed in 15 cases.

(*b*) Two town designs and tracings and descriptions of two Forest Reserves, twelve Sanitary Board areas, and two Malay Reservations were prepared.

(*c*) One final mukim map and six preliminary mukim maps were prepared.

(*d*) Tracings of the one mile sheets of Kedah were completed and forwarded to Kuala Lumpur, preparatory to the publication of a new State map.

217. Sixty four Kedah candidates sat for the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements Departmental Examinations, but only 11 passed.

218. The field work in the programme of topographical surveys started in 1344 was completed during the year. One thousand eight hundred and six six square miles have been surveyed at a total cost of $333,274. The production of maps is estimated to cost a further $11,594.

XI—LABOUR.

219. During 1349, 366 assisted Indian immigrants arrived in Kedah, of whom 309 were adults and 57 minors. The figures for 1348 were 4,014 adults and 916 minors. Recruiting from India was stopped entirely with effect from 1st August, 1930 (6th Rabialawal, 1349).

220. The total number of labourers employed in Kedah as on 30th June, 1931 was 34,281, a decrease as compared with the previous year of 15,390. The numbers according to races were Southern Indians 21,815, Malays and Javanese 7,886, Chinese 4,470, and others 110. Southern Indians decreased by 12,194, Malays and Javanese by 1,846, Chinese by 1,315, and others by 35. The decrease was due to the reduction of labour forces on estates owing to the fall in the price of rubber. The ratio of adult male Indian labourers to adult female Indian labourers was 2.24 to 1 at the end of 1349 as compared with 1.95 to 1 at the end of 1348.

221. The numbers of unemployed labourers sent from the Kedah Labour Office to the Penang Office for repatriation were 5,838 adults and 1,558 minors. In addition, a number were repatriated direct from Penang.

222. Owing to the decision of the Indian Immigration Committee in August, 1930, to reduce standard wages in healthy and accessible key districts to 40 cents a day for men and 32 cents for women wages on estates in Kedah were similarly reduced.

223. The wages paid to labourers employed in Government Departments were also reduced to these figures with effect from 11th Shaaban, 1349 (1-1-31).

224. An appreciable reduction in the cost of living occurred during the year. The price of rice fell steadily throughout the year from about 40 cents per gantang at the beginning to about 20 cents at the end of the year. The price of certain other foodstuffs fell during the year, but not to the same extent as the price of rice.

On a number of estates, labourers planted padi, ragi, etc. and reared cattle, goats and fowls and were thus largely independent of the local markets for their supplies.

225. There were 105 Estate Toddy Shops and 25 Village Toddy Shops during the year. Four Public Toddy Shops were closed during the year. The Protector of Labour is now a member of the three Licensing Boards in the State.

A Commission to report on the sale and consumption of toddy in Kedah was appointed during the year.

226. The death rate among all labourers was 10.72 per mille as compared with 8.32 last year. Among Indian labourers it was 14.35 per mille as compared with 11.17 in 1348.

227. During the year Health Board Schemes came into force for the provision of hospital accommodation and medical services for labourers employed on estates of over 70 relongs (50 acres) included in the Health Board area. The provisions of these Schemes are carried out by Group Associations of employers formed for that purpose. In the case of estates which have not joined Associations the Health Board contracts for the necessary services with the Associations and recover the cost from such estates by means of cesses.

228. Six hundred and seven complaints were registered, of which 269 were for non-payment of wages on due date, mostly by petty employers, and 148 referred to domestic disputes. Four prosecutions were undertaken by the Department for offences against the Labour Laws. Twenty four civil suits were instituted in the names of labourers for recovery of wages due. Thirty six orders were issued under the Labour Code.

229. There were no serious disturbances during the year. Owing to the fall in the price of rubber employers found it necessary in order to bring down costs not only to reduce wages but also to increase tasks to about 7½ hours to 8 hours a day on a certain number of days in the month. This increase in tasks caused strikes on a few estates. Officers of this Department explained the position to labourers and satisfactory settlements were reached. These strikes were tactfully handled by employers and there were no disturbances.

230. During the year 220 visits and 22 special visits were made to estates by the Protector of Labour and the Labour Inspector.

231. There were 77 Tamil Vernacular Schools on estates in Kedah during the year, as compared with 84 in 1348. Eight Estate Schools were admitted to the privileges of the Tamil Estate School Code.

The reduction in the number of schools is due to the fact that on some estates owing to labourers having been paid off there were insufficient children to justify the maintenance of a school.

232. All labour in Kedah is free; labourers arrive in the State free of debt and are all at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving a month's notice.

233. There was no Labour Legislation during the year. The Labour Law of Kedah is similar to that obtaining in the other Malay States.

234. The expenditure of the Department was $19,119.

CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

235. Five societies were registered and three exempted from registration. One exempted and three registered societies were struck off the register.

236. There was no secret society activity during the year.

237. Excluding those under the Labour Code, the following enquiries were held:—

(*a*)	Under the Women and Girls Enactment ..	4
(*b*)	Domestic affairs, maintenance or custody of children	135
(*c*)	Miscellaneous	82
	Total ..	221

238. Two hundred and twenty two enquiries under the Labour Code were undertaken. Four hundred and eighty nine labourers claimed wages amounting to $22,961.22. The sum of $6,727.41 was recovered through this Department, and 45 claims amounting to $9,572.63 were sent to Court for enforcement. The balance of $6,661.18 represents claims disallowed or irrecoverable.

239. Twenty nine women and girls were admitted to the Home during the year. On 27-11-49 (15-4-31) five inmates were transferred to the Penang Po Leung Kuk. Seven remained in the Home at the end of the year. Eight security bonds were executed during the year. Three offences under the Women and Girls Enactment were disclosed, resulting in one conviction, one banishment, and abandonment of the prosecution in the third case, as doubts arose as to the sanity of the offender. The usual routine enquiries were made in the case of 72 female immigrants.

240. During the year 12 schools and 33 teachers were registered. Two schools closed down owing to lack of funds, but fortunately were able to re-open later.

241. The Protector of Chinese continued to act as administrator of several Chinese estates.

242. The trade depression caused considerable reductions in wages, but did not bring about an acute unemployment problem.

XII—MISCELLANEOUS.

SANITARY BOARDS.

243. The three main Sanitary Boards in Kedah are the Kota Star, the Kuala Muda, and the Kulim District Boards, each of which has jurisdiction over several outlying areas. There are also smaller Boards in the other Districts. All Boards have unofficial representation.

244. The revenue of the Kota Star, Kuala Muda and Kulim Boards was $70,501, $67,516 and $50,535 respectively compared with $71,332, $64,560 and $44,591 in 1348.

The corresponding figures for expenditure were $55,245, $37,947 and $38,571 against $55,932, $38,544 and $26,320 in 1348.

245. Little progress in building new shop houses occurred. Eleven were built in Kulim and four in Padang Serai, while ten Class III shop houses were erected at Langgar and five at Simpang Ampat. The new Chartered Bank premises in Alor Star were completed.

246. The village of Pendang was declared a Sanitary Board Area, and the boundaries of the Sungei Patani, Bedong, Gurun and Yen areas were enlarged. Kepala Batas and Merbok were declared Controlled Building Areas.

247. The Sungei Patani water service was extended at Pekan Lama and the Kuala Ketil Road.

248. A fire at Semiling destroyed 21 houses and did damage to the extent of $14,500.

249. Anti-malarial work was carried out with good results in the principal towns. The excellent work done by the District Officer, Kulim, referred to in last year's report was maintained

CO-OPERATION.

250. The number of registered Rural Credit Societies was 25, and of registered Thrift and Loan Societies 5. In addition there were two Thrift and Loan Societies not yet registered.

251. The total membership of the Rural Credit Societies was 1,478 with a subscribed capital of $43,340: the number of loans issued was 679 aggregating $36,789, and repayments during the year amounted to $31,206. The Thrift and Loan Societies with a membership of 423 and a subscribed capital of $36,440 issued 367 loans amounting to $45,257 and collected $35,541 in refunds.

252. Weekly fairs at Tikam Batu were continued, and another Society purchased rice land to rent to its members for planting. Co-operative buying on a small scale continued in several societies with profit to the members.

253. To the tact and energy of the Registrar is largely due the fact that the movement is gaining popularity. It is claimed that the movement, by fostering a healthier public opinion among members, has resulted in a diminution of kampong misdemeanours. The idea that there is something rather undignified about manual labour, on road construction for example, is gradually disappearing.

STATE COUNCIL AND LEGISLATION.

254. Forty one meetings of the State Council were held during the year, at which, in addition to the ordinary work of administration, the following Enactments were passed:—

1. The Interpretation Enactment.
2. The Volunteer Enactment.
3. The Government Officers' Guarantee Fund (Amendment) Enactment.
4. The Boundaries and Survey Maps Enactment.
5. The Railways (Amendment) Enactment.
6. The Malay Reservations Enactment.
7. The Immigration Restriction Enactment.
8. The Census (Amendment) Enactment.
9. The Foreign Companies (Amendment) Enactment.
10. The Deleterious Drugs (Amendment) Enactment.
11. The Fisheries Enactment.
12. The Emergency Enactment.
13. The Government Wharves (Amendment) Enactment.
14. The Registration of Muhammadan Schools Enactment.
15. The Small Offences (Amendment) Enactment.
16. The Railways (Amendment No. 2) Enactment.
17. The Pensions Enactment.
18. The Land Enactment.
19. The Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases (Amendment) Enactment.
20. The Health Board (Amendment) Enactment.
21. The Administration of Estates (Amendment) Enactment.
22. The Courts (Amendment) Enactment.
23. The Tin and Tin-ore (Restriction) Enactment.
24. The Sheraiah Courts (Amendment) Enactment.
25. The Small Holdings (Restriction of Sale) Enactment.

Of the above Enactments, all came into force during the year, except Nos. 18, 24 and 25.

255. Rules, Regulations, etc. under the following Enactments were passed:—

The Waters Enactment, 1343.
The Customs Enactment, 1343.
The Registration of Schools Enactment, 1347.
The Stamp Enactment, 1347.
The Telegraphs Enactment, 1348.
The Malay Reservations Enactment, 1340.
The Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases (Animals) Enactment, 1343.
The Poisons Enactment, 1348.
The Statistics Enactment, 1348.
The Health Board Enactment, 1346.
The Rubber Supervision Enactment, 1346.
The Petroleum Enactment, 1337.
The Burials Enactment, 1346.
The Post Office Enactment, 1348.
The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Enactment, 1348.
The Fisheries Enactment, 1349.
The Land Enactment, 1332.
The Sanitary Board Enactment, 1334.
The Small Offences Enactment, 1333.
The Pensions Enactment, 1349.
The Explosives Enactment, 1333.
The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1348.
The Government Wharves Enactment, 1341.
The Tin and Tin-ore (Restriction) Enactment, 1349.
The Census Enactment, 1339.
The Fees Enactment, 1340.

PRINTING.

256. All Government printing work in Malay and English is carried out by the Department. Expenditure amounted to $68,311 and revenue collected to $2,689.

GENERAL.

257. Twelve companies were registered under the Registration of Foreign Companies Enactment, 1347, during the year, and the number of foreign companies registered is now 76. There were no prosecutions under the Enactment, although in one case a warning of liability to prosecution had to be given on account of delay in filing the necessary documents. Fees amounting to $474 were collected.

258. An aerodrome was opened during the year at Kepala Batas, six miles from Alor Star, and was used by Sir Geoffrey Salmond's Indian Flight in Rejab (November, 1930) by Royal Air Force aeroplanes on several occasions, by the Imperial Airways aeroplanes and by the Dutch Air Mail.

259. A Census was taken on 1st April, 1931. Preliminary figures supplied by the Superintendent of Census show that the total population of Kedah has increased from 338,558 in 1921 to 429,645, including 286,722 Malays, 78,381 Chinese and 51,027 Indians.

260. On 28th Zulhijjah (16th May, 1931) and two following days the Golden Jubilee of His Highness the Sultan was celebrated. All sections of the population took part in the celebrations which were successfully carried out and thoroughly appreciated. His Highness the Sultan attended the various public functions.

261. The thanks of the Government are due to the Unofficials who assisted the State as members of the various Boards and Committees.

262. His Highness the Regent took an active part in the administration and attended all meetings of the State Council held during the year.

263. Mr. T. W. Clayton officiated as British Adviser throughout the year.

J. D. HALL,
Ag. British Adviser, Kedah.

Alor Star, 28th February, 1932.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 30th Zulhijjah, 1349 (18th May, 1931).

LIABILITIES.	$	ASSETS.	$
Deposits	612,587	Cash	110,528
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve ...	5,760,016	Advances	23,382
Investment Depreciation Reserve ...	130,000	Cash-in-transit	33,990
Excess Assets	3,453,433	Imprests	24,345
		Investments	3,338,730
		Loans	107,199
		Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve ...	5,539,421
		* Suspense	778,441
TOTAL ...	$9,956,036	TOTAL ...	$9,956,036

* Includes accrued interest on Deposits with Chartered Bank, London amounting to $703,508.

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Revenue for each year from A.H. 1345 to 1349 (A.D. 1927 to 1931).

Heads of Revenue.	A. H. 1345 (A. D. 1927)	A. H. 1346 (A. D. 1928)	A. H. 1347 (A. D. 1929)	A. H. 1348 (A. D. 1930)	A. H. 1349 (A. D. 1931)
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Marine	31,679	32,719	37,979	38,616	31,314
2. Customs	3,279,108	2,604,423	2,058,146	1,880,195	1,459,330
3. Opium Monopoly	2,632,863	2,156,255	1,877,561	1,706,982	1,079,857
4. Farms and Licences	432,541	467,996	453,356	515,687	444,334
5. Court Fees etc....	158,255	212,432	142,456	149,781	115,410
6. Police	27,800	24,889	19,286	20,451	35,682
7. Education	12,042	14,608	15,626	15,802	15,560
8. Veterinary	4,008	4,207	9,081	10,669	5,958
9. Reimbursements	155,342	144,101	181,443	146,520	118,367
10. Posts and Telegraphs	151,697	126,071	128,099	134,682	121,156
11. Lands	857,322	847,725	846,486	882,798	795,203
12. Forests	135,614	118,078	104,383	84,828	66,421
13. Mines	6,796	4,898	5,861	4,660	4,466
14. Interest	291,076	371,765	384,549	402,384	263,100
15. Sanitary Boards	282,915	280,136	278,118	373,041	350,473
16. Miscellaneous	82,829	57,825	81,403	80,673	72,629
17. Land Sales	446,722	255,279	262,743	168,932	107,432
Total ...	8,988,429	7,722,507	6,886,576	6,586,701	5,086,692

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Expenditure for each year from A.H. 1345 to 1349 (A.D. 1927 to 1931).

Heads of Service.	A. H. 1345 (A. D. 1927)	A. H. 1346 (A. D. 1928)	A. H. 1347 (A. D. 1929)	A. H. 1348 (A. D. 1930)	A. H. 1349 (A. D. 1931)
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Ruling House Allowances, Pensions, etc. ...	288,127	360,146	326,113	384,264	364,398
2. H. H. The Sultan's Office	139,898	143,545	144,556	144,422	140,983
3. State Council	139,807	139,345	119,858	94,449	81,723
4. Kedah Civil Service	...	...	...	233,037	264,999
5. Agricultural	17,321	18,754	18,499	22,707	34,687
6. Audit	49,935	50,409	31,269	18,372	13,499
7. Chinese Protectorate	17,757	17,901	17,250	16,242	14,971
8. Clerical Service	...	...	556,222	597,967	556,575
9. Co-Operative Societies Department ...	...	9,653	8,831	5,048	5,323
10. Courts	156,600	161,813	144,640	89,090	80,031
11. District Offices	186,846	194,427	146,117	94,258	91,758
12. Education	304,364	336,305	358,540	403,190	420,673
13. Forests	62,083	59,071	47,651	50,592	50,808
14. Labour	21,784	17,484	15,318	15,607	12,766
15. Lands	277,225	280,206	198,643	144,458	135,398
16. Marine	34,637	34,751	29,286	24,998	21,223
17. Medical and Health	389,020	438,949	490,646	484,961	444,572
18. Mines	8,853	8,953	6,958	6,629	5,861
19. Miscellaneous	371,608	686,706	749,857	405,726	528,852
20. Monopolies and Customs	215,081	225,822	144,569	136,742	124,206
21. Mosques	9,515	9,748	9,975	10,100	9,921
22. Police	482,842	500,376	492,085	490,934	462,978
23. Posts and Telegraphs	163,606	366,229	213,233	159,288	245,943
24. Printing	61,698	60,685	76,404	52,825	68,311
25. Prisons and Vagrants' Camp	123,756	121,512	103,698	103,584	81,913
26. Sanitary Boards	139,030	148,533	136,215	147,904	156,595
27. Surveys	406,998	400,128	370,232	392,461	413,638
28. Treasury	42,921	46,007	15,695	15,461	11,330
29. Veterinary	30,124	35,927	32,281	32,508	28,913
30. Public Works Department	456,261	358,377	380,245	347,648	302,256
31. Public Works Recurrent	852,897	831,761	823,556	821,675	803,600
32. Public Works Extraordinary	938,427	1,271,815	1,036,649	990,152	1,219,332
TOTAL ...	6,396,507	7,335,338	7,245,091	6,937,299	7,198,036

APPENDIX D.

List of Securities.

	SECURITY.	Actual Cost.	Latest available Market Price.	Market Value.	Redemption Value.
		$		$	$
1.	Singapore 4½% Municipal Loan, 1947	71,863	par	84,545	84,545
2.	Singapore 4% Municipal Loan, 1963	314,475	92½	387,852	419,300
3.	S. S. & F. M. S. 5% Victory Loan, 1934	282,365	102½	347,650	340,000
4.	West Australia 5% Stock, 1945/75	214,897	67	143,571	214,286
5.	British Govt. 4½% Conversion Loan, 1940/44 ...	273,113	101½	299,218	294,797
6.	Kenya 4½% Loan, 1950	328,509	99	339,429	342,857
7.	Kenya 4½% Loan, 1961/71	168,802	par	171,428	171,428
8.	London County 4½% Loan, 1945/85	319,723	par	334,286	334,286
9.	Nigeria 4% Loan, 1963	156,442	89	157,526	176,571
10.	New South Wales 4% Loan, 1932	120,086	80	102,857	128,571
11.	South Australia 4% Loan, 1917/36	31,588	75	25,714	34,286
12.	British Guiana 5% Stock, 1949/69	85,502	103	88,286	85,714
13.	Ceylon Govt. 5% Stock 1960/70	42,429	102	43,714	42,857
14.	Nigeria 5% Stock, 1950/60	212,143	103	220,714	214,285
15.	Ceylon 4½% Stock, 1965	210,544	101	216,427	214,285
16.	Union of South Africa Stock, 1955/75	207,191	par	214,285	214,285
17.	New South Wales 5% Stock 1935/55	215,322	65	139,286	214,285
18.	Sierra Leone 4½% Stock 1955	83,736	par	85,714	85,714
19.	Fixed Deposits 4½% Compound	2,904,675	par	2,904,675	2,904,675
20.	British 3½% Conversion Loan 1961	639,249	79	677,143	857,142
21.	New Zealand 4½% Stock 1945	1,670,059	93½	1,602,857	1,714,285
22.	Local Loans 3% 1912	325,438	66	342,960	519,643
	Total Investments	8,878,151		8,930,137	9,608,097

APPENDIX E.

Results of Padi Crop-Cutting Tests in 96 Mukims of Kedah.

DISTRICT.	No. of Mukims Sampled.	No. of 1/32 relong (1/45th acre) plots taken.	Planted area in relongs.	Estimated yield in gts. of clean padi less 10%	Penghulus returns of clean padi in gantangs.	Excess of calculated yield in.	% Excess.	REMARKS.
1. Kota Star ...	31	170	129,298	35,086,702	29,069,743	6,016,959	17·1	
2. Kubang Pasu ...	21	105	53,663	16,583,970	12,527,008	4,056,962	24·4	
3. Kuala Muda ...	10	50	10,702	3,032,232	2,668,480	363,752	11·9	
4. Kulim ...	10	50	2,109	422,482	421,952	530	00·1	
5. Baling ...	7	35	15,330	4,833,202	2,603,100	2,230,102	46·1	
6. Langkawi ...	4	20	8,103	2,250,353	1,240,588	1,009,765	44·8	
7. Yen ...	3	15	17,523	5,233,637	5,200,560	33,077	0·6	
8. Bandar Bharu ...	7	35	2,700	463,752	372,762	90,990	19·4	
TOTAL ...	96	480	239,428 169,994 acres	67,906,330	54,104,193	13,802,137		

APPENDIX F.

Area of Proposed Reserved Forests.

District.	Name of Forests.	Areas finally notified. Acres.	Areas preliminarily notified but not yet constituted. Acres.	Areas proposed as Reserved Forests but not yet preliminarily notified. Acres.	Remarks.
Kubang Pasu ...	Kayu Hitam		8,800		
do. ...	Tangga		8,800		
K. Pasu & P. Terap	Perangin		33,000		
do. ...	P. Terap			40,000	22,709 acres demarcated
K. Star & P. Terap	Tampoi		1,700		
K. Star & K. Muda	Perak		33,000		
Kuala Muda ...	Sungkop		11,012		
do. ...	Merbok		13,700		
K. Muda & Yen ...	Jerai		22,000		
Yen ...	Tanjong Jaga		550		
Sik ...	Enggang		20,900		
Sik & Baling ...	Teloi		100,295		
Baling ...	Ulu Muda			256,000	demarcated
Baling & Kulim ...	Inas		87,600		
Kulim & B. Baharu	Bongsu		28,000		
Bandar Baharu ...	Relau		3,600		
do. ...	Parit Buntar Catchment area	200			
Langkawi ...	Raya			13,000	
" ...	Machinchang			9,000	
" ...	Sawak			5,700	
" ...	Ayer Hangat			2,019	
" ...	Kisap			5,151	
" ...	Kubang Badak			1,036	
" ...	Dayang Bunting			9,800	
" ...	D. Bunting Mangrove			1,433	
" ...	Tuba			600	
" ...	Lunggun			1,900	Area estimated
" ...	Lada			3,500	
" ...	Timun			2,900	
" ...	Tanjong Dagu			700	
	Gua Cherita			3,700	
	Selat Panchor			3,900	
	Kuah Catchment area			87	Increase of area proposed
Total ...		200	372,957	360,425	
	Sqr. Miles	·3	583·3	563·2	

APPENDIX G.

Statistics of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Year.		Approximate number of articles passing through the post (Registers and Parcels excluded)	Number of Registered Articles.		Number of Parcels.		Number of Insured Articles (Parcels and Letters.)			
			Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Value.	Despatched.	Value.
A. H.	A. D.							$ c.		$ c.
1345	1927	3,184,974	62,651	59,140	16,833	5,889	774	80,183 82	511	57,253 43
1346	1928	3,276,169	65,117	65,494	17,072	5,707	743	58,562 41	512	54,788 21
1347	1929	3,605,290	67,065	64,714	17,652	5,512	815	63,104 62	674	62,285 97
1348	1930	3,708,913	71,472	69,768	18,579	5,790	834	69,521 97	671	74,460 30
1349	1931	2,937,350	66,764	65,858	15,122	5,003	683	43,068 23	593	49,514 00

Year.		Amount of Money Order and Postal Order Transactions.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Approximate Number of Telegrams.			Telegraph and Telephone Wires.		
				Personal Emoluments.	Annually Recurrent.	Special Expenditure.	Received.	Despatched.	Transmitted.	Line Mileage	Wire Mileage.	Number of Telephones.
A. H.	A. D.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.						
1345	1927	720,549 61	151,606 54	113,131 47	20,117 44	30,337 76	52,715	43,524	52,559	490	1,810	555
1346	1928	747,706 51	126,071 25	117,636 99	20,539 39	228,125 92	48,126	44,421	42,952	510	1,930	561
1347	1929	690,950 06	128,098 78	74,713 15	23,145 05	115,362 58	54,340	52,650	67,288	515	1,960	593
1348	1930	1,041,814 22	134,681 65	77,901 40	26,064 45	55,322 36	49,426	45,266	67,717	...	...	574
1349	1931	841,181 62	× 121,155 62	+ 81,898 55	33,797 48	* 139,966 34	53,547	51,064	34,619	...	...	539

× Excludes Revenue debit of $8,731.13 and $77,135.51 being revenue collections of other Departments by means of Stamps.

+ Does not include $81,106.17 being Personal Emoluments of Civil and Clerical Services.

* Rebuilding Trunk Telephone only amounted to $64,996.51.

APPENDIX H.

Return of cases tried in the Courts during the year 1349.

	CRIMINAL CASES.				CIVIL CASES.				CRIMINAL APPEALS.				CIVIL APPEALS.			
	No. of Cases from 1348	No. of Cases instituted.	No. of Cases disposed of	No. of Cases pending at end of 1349	No. of Cases from 1348	No. of Cases instituted	No. of Cases disposed of	No. of Cases pending at end of 1349	No. of Appeals from 1348	No. of Appeals in 1349	No. of Appeals disposed of	No. of Appeals pending at end of 1349	No. of Appeals from 1348	No. of Appeals in 1349	No. of Appeals disposed of	No. of Appeals pending at end of 1349
HIGH COURT.																
First Division... ...	...	13	8	5	4	9	10	3	6	25	25	6	27	74	82	19
Second Division ...	4	99	93	10	63	462	443	82	2	71	73	...	9	150	144	15
MAGISTRATES' COURTS.																
Alor Star	24	1628	1612	40	87	1025	996	116								
Langgar	5	130	105	30	15	35	46	4								
Kota Sarang Semut ...	8	160	165	3	15	39	45	9								
Pendang	2	59	55	6	8	31	30	9								
DISTRICT AND POLICE COURTS.																
Kubang Pasu	4	692	664	32	8	228	229	7								
Padang Trap	25	185	206	4	...	52	47	5								
Langkawi	2	108	102	8	5	37	40	2								
Yen	8	210	196	22	14	83	72	25								
Kota Kuala Muda ...	6	44	50	...	2	28	27	3								
Semiling	14	25	39	...	1	1	2	...								
Sungei Patani ...	43	880	906	17	66	514	515	65								
Gurun	1	195	187	9	2	30	22	10								
Baling	...	227	227	...	1	53	54	...								
Kuala Ketil	...	182	180	2	1	60	58	3								
Sik	3	55	53	5	...	34	31	3								
Kulim	19	965	925	59	21	478	467	32								
Padang Serai ...	3	85	87	1	2	37	32	7								
Bandar Bharu ...	13	259	252	20	11	122	121	12								
Serdang	...	46	44	2	2	16	17	1								
TOTAL ...	184	6247	6156	275	328	3374	3304	398	8	96	98	6	36	224	226	34

APPENDIX I.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capital Account.

DISTRICT.	No. of Bldgs. on 1-1-49.	Estimated Value as on 1-1-49.		Additions in New Buildings 1349.			Additions to existing Buildings 1349.		Deductions in 1349.			Total No. & Value of Bldgs. as on 30-12-49.		
				No.	Value.				No.	Value.		No.	Value.	
		$	c.		$	c.	$	c.		$	c.		$	c.
North Kedah ...	551	3,469,405	31	38	395,628	59	51,436	81	6	20,100	00	583	3,896,370	71
Central Kedah ...	279	1,297,321	49	13	41,463	31	17,018	03	3	6,614	73	289	1,349,188	10
South Kedah ...	376	1,388,336	36	16	69,933	90	20,556	24	2	1,000	00	390	1,477,826	50
TOTAL ...	1,206	6,155,063	16	67	507,025	80	89,011	08	11	27,714	73	1,262	6,723,385	31

Maintenance Account.

DISTRICT.	Value of Buildings.		Current Repairs.		Painting.		Total.		Percentage.
	$	c.	$	c.	$	c.	$	c.	
North Kedah ...	3,469,405	31	34,175	13	19,982	92	54,158	05	1·56
Central Kedah ...	1,297,321	49	13,464	79	8,836	46	22,301	25	1·71
South Kedah ...	1,388,336	36	14,196	05	8,605	93	22,801	98	1·64
TOTAL ...	6,155,063	16	61,835	97	37,425	31	99,261	28	1·6

STATE OF PERLIS.

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STATE OF PERLIS.

ANNUAL REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR A. H. 1349 (29TH MAY, 1930 TO 18TH MAY, 1931).

PREFATORY NOTE.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

Perlis is a Malay State, about 316 square miles in area lying between the 6th and 7th parallels of North Latitude on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula. The coast line which runs north-west and south-east is approximately 13 miles in length. On the west the State is bounded by a range of mountains running north and south which separate it from the Siamese Province of Setul.

On the east the boundary is with the Siamese Province of Nakon Sridhammaraj and the Malay State of Kedah. On the south it is bounded by the State of Kedah. Padang Besar on the main trunk line to Bangkok is the frontier railway station between Siam and Malaya

The coastal plain, which is suitable for rice growing, extends inland for a distance of about 14 miles. A striking feature of the landscape are the isolated limestone hills which rise abruptly from the plain, and in one of these, at Chuping, there is a remarkably large cave which is much visited.

The Perlis River is the only river of any size in the State and this is navigable by small craft as far as the town of Kangar.

HISTORICAL.

Perlis was made a separate State by the Siamese in about 1841 A.D. when an Arab named Syed Hussin, whose father, Syed Harun, had previously acquired the status of a local chief, was made Raja.

The present Raja, Syed Alwi bin Almerhum Syed Safi, is the fourth who held that position under the suzerainty of Siam. A European Adviser was appointed from Bangkok in 1905 at the request of the Raja to aid him in putting the State's finance in order and remained until 15th July, 1909, when, in consequence of a treaty concluded between Great Britain and Siam, whereby the suzerainty of Siam was exchanged for that of Great Britain, the duties was handed over to a British Adviser. Mr. Meadows Frost, Malayan Civil Service, was the first to act in the new appointment.

On 28th April, 1930, a treaty was signed which defined the friendly relation between His Britannic Majesty and His Highness the Raja of Perlis. By this treaty His Highness agreed to the State of Perlis continuing under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who shall exercise the rights of suzerainty, and also to accept a British Adviser.

CLIMATE.

The State is subject to the influence of both the North-East Monsoon, lasting from November to March, and the South-West Monsoon, between July and September.

The average annual rainfall at Kangar is about 83 inches. The highest recorded annual rainfall was 106.3 inches in 1913 and lowest 65.6 inches in 1926.

The normal wet season is from August to November, with September as the wettest month of the year, but May is usually a wet month also. There is a definite dry period from about the middle of December to the end of February.

The shade temperature at Kangar varies between a mean maximum of about 89° and a minimum of 73°. It occasionally rises to 96° and has been known to fall to 64°. About the end of December and the beginning of January the climate can be delightfully cool and pleasant.

POPULATION.

The population at the Census of 1931 was 49,297, including 40,021 Malays 6,500 Chinese, 972 Indians and 1,790 others. The final report of the Superintendent of Census is not yet available but the "other" population can be taken as mainly Siamese. The total population has increased roughly 25% since 1921.

LANGUAGE.

The language of the country is Malay, and the official language is written in Arabic script. A number of the Malay words are peculiar to Perlis and the neighbouring State of Kedah.

CURRENCY.

The currency is that of the Straits Settlements. The unit is the silver dollar which is divided into 100 cents. The value of the dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Malay, English and Chinese weights and measures are used.

One pikul (100 katis)	=	$133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.
One kati	=	16 thils
One kuncha (10 naleh)	=	160 gantangs
One gantang	=	1 gallon
One relong	=	.711 acre

I—GENERAL.

The general trade depression continued throughout the year. The padi harvest was a good one but shortly after reaping commenced the price of padi fell to $6.50 a kuncha, a price unheard of for many years, to enable the rayats to sell their padi the export duty was reduced and this resulted in a slight rise in price and facilitated the collection of land revenue.

Before the harvest a certain amount of relief work had to be undertaken.

II—FINANCE.

The revenue for 1349 was $349,188 compared with $487,436 in 1348, and an estimate of $507,673 for 1349.

The decrease of $138,248 on the previous year is due to diminished receipts from Chandu and Customs mainly the former.

Expenditure for the year was $471,011 against an estimate of $518,086: a saving of $47,075. This was effected by economies in various departments and by postponing various public works.

The deficit on the year working was $121,822 this included $17,500 carried to Opium Revenue Replacement Fund.

The revenue and expenditure for the last six years is shown below:—

A.H.	Revenue	Expenditure
	$	$
1344	594,098	565,071
1345	614,665	630,768
1346	645,114	622,928
1347	583,329	548,085
1348	487,436	573,738
1349	349,188	471,011

The Revenue in 1327 (1909 A.D.) the first year of British Protection was $102,552.

A comparative table of expenditure for the last four years:—

Heads of Expenditure	1346	1347	1348	1349
	$	$	$	$
Ruling House Allowances and Pensions	16,110	18,036	19,931	19,505
Personal Emoluments ...	216,043	230,975	242,916	235,990
Other Charges, Annually Recurrent	199,864	198,783	183,659	164,013
Public Works, Special Services	108,122	40,183	36,068	21,076
Repayment of Loan ...	50,000	50,000	50,000	...
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund	...	...	...	17,500
Special Expenditure (other)	32,789	46,288	41,164	131,217
TOTAL ...	622,928	584,085	573,738	471,011

The loan to the Federated Malay States was repaid in 1348. The Opium Revenue Replacement Fund was created in 1349. The excess of Assets over Liabilities was $118,679 (See Appendix C). Investments are entered at face value. During the year British War Loan to the value of $100,000 was sold to cover the deficiency of revenue.

The British Adviser performs the duties of State Auditor.

III—PRODUCTION.

AGRICULTURE.

Rice:—Perlis produces sufficient rice for its own needs and is able to export in a normal year about 100,000 pikuls of padi and 15,000 pikuls of rice. The harvest in 1348 being a failure very little was exported till the last few months of 1349 when the newcrop which was an excellent one was reaped. The total exports were 56,253 pikuls of padi and 11,609 pikuls of rice.

The total area of wet padi land in the State is about 36,000 acres. The average yield on the rich soil of the Southern area near the sea is about 450 gantangs to the acre but in the Eastern and Western areas it falls to about 270 gantangs to the acre. Experimental plots with seed from Krian and selected local strains gave much higher yields. So it is hoped in the future to improve the yield is some of the inland areas.

A certain amount of fish manure is used near the sea, and the phosphate deposits in the limestone hills are valuable manure but very greatly in their phosphate contents. They are used intermittently by some of the ryots. Difficulty of transport and lack of co-operation are obstacles to their regular use.

Irrigation:—The greater part of the rice land is at present dependant on direct rainfall. Considerable attention is paid to irrigation but the difficulty is to find supplies for water in the dry season. Fifty one miles of rivers and canals were maintained. These mostly serve as irrigation channels. One ferro-concrete dam and ten temporary dams were built during the year.

The padi crop harvest at the end of the year, 1930—31 season was a good one, 9,079,040 gantangs.

Rubber:—The amount of rubber exported was 3,904 pikuls as against 5,213 pikuls in 1348 and 4,257 in 1347. The area under Rubber is about 5,000 acres, but only 6 estates exceed 100 acres in area.

Miscellaneous crops tapioca, coconuts and arecanuts are planted on a small scale.

The following quantities were exported during the last 3 years:—

	1347	1348	1349
Tapioca (pikuls)	13,641	7,868	6,669
Copra (pikuls)	3,199	2,964	2,292
Arecanuts (pikuls)	522	1,134	655

Live Stock:—The census of live stock taken in 1348 showed 3,338 buffaloes, 11,169 heads of cattle, 1,474 goats and 1,281 pigs. No census was taken in 1349. A large number of ducks and fowls are reared especially by the Chinese on the Coast. Exports for 1349 were eggs 2,631,302, ducks 14,507, fowls 48,776.

Padi Test Stations:—Tests of padi seed were carried cut by the Department of Lands and Agriculture with assistance from the Principal Agricultural Officer, Kedah with a view to improving the yield. A number of varieties from Krian were planted in experimental plots alongside local strains. The results were very interesting and the experiment is being repeated in the current year with a few varieties selected from those previously tried.

FORESTRY.

There is no organised forest department. The issue of passes for timber and minor forest produce is in the hands of the Chief of Police.

The total revenue from Royalties was $452 and export duties on forest produce yielded $306. Both figures show a big decrease on the previous year, for which the general trade depression is responsible.

There is not much forest of economic value in the State. On the coastal plain there are about 10 square miles of glam (a species of Melaleuca) which is used for firewood and piling and yield a bark which the peasants use for roofing.

FISHERY.

The State has a coastline of about 13 miles, the 5 fathom line being on an average five miles out. In 1349 the catch was extremely poor and only 1,252 pikuls of salt water fish were exported as against 1,959 pikuls in 1348 and 3,937 pikuls in 1347. The bulk of this went to Penang in a dried state.

Two hundred and seventy six pikuls of dried prawns and 23 pikuls of prawn refuse were also exported as well as a number of crabs.

One thousand and sixty nine pikuls of fresh water fish was exported to Penang as against 630 pikuls in the previous year.

MINING.

Tin-ore is mined in the North-West corner of the State. The total area of the land held under mining title at the end of the year was 3,000 acres. With the exception of 210 acres this area has been alienated for cave mining in the limestone hills or Wangs as they are known locally. The amount of tin-ore exported during the year was 7,188 pikuls, compared with 9,325 pikuls in 1348 and 9,367 in 1347. The price of tin was $71.25 per pikul at the beginning of the year and $51.12 per pikul at the end of the year.

The output of ore is largely dependent on the weather as the underground channels flood very quickly. The detrital ore worked in the caves has been lodged there by subteraneous streams. It is believed that the granite outcrop of Gunong China is the ultimate source of the Perlis tin but no lode has yet been found.

IV—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

Trade:—Figures are available regarding the import and export of dutiable articles only. Comparative figures for 1348 and 1349 are given below in respect of imports.

Articles	1348	1349
Tobacco (pikuls)	554	392
Cigars (lbs)	479	201
Cigarettes (lbs)	26,020	19,436
European Spirits (gallons)	1,569	666
Chinese Spirits (gallons)	2,169	1,077
Beer, Cider etc. (gallons)	2,592	1,329
Kerosene oil (gallons)	82,896	68,764
Petrol (gallons)	67,116	48,244

Figures of the principal exports are given below:—

Articles	1348	1349
Padi (pikuls)	16,059	56,253
Rice (pikuls)	6,146	11,609
Rubber (pikuls)	5,213	3,904
Copra (pikuls)	2,964	2,291
Arecanuts (pikuls)	1,134	655
Tapioca (pikuls)	7,868	6,669
Tin-ore (pikuls)	9,325	7,187
Phosphates (tons)	560	327
Fish (pikuls)	2,973	2,622
Poultry (head)	3,717,420	63,283
Buffaloes and Cattle (head)	419	134
Goats (head)	242	404
Hides and Horns (pikuls)	225	160

Other exports are timber and minor forest produce. The bulk of the trade is with Penang, partly by rail and partly by sea (in junks), lorry transport is becoming more popular.

Customs:—The total revenue from Customs duties was $130,040 as against $181,656 in 1348 and $228,660 in 1347.

The principal items were:—

	1348	1349
	$	$
Import duty on liquor	29,875	13,976
do. petroleum	7,500	7,541
do. tobacco	48,754	42,239
Export duty on eggs	3,717	2,631
do. fish	4,185	3,666
do. padi and rice	6,497	9,543
do. poultry	11,575	6,328
do. rubber	3,314	759
do. tin-ore	62,530	31,760

The only item which shows any marked improvement in the previous year is Padi. The harvest at the end of the year was a good one.

Changes in the Customs duties during the year were:—

New duties. 1 cent per pound on Sugar. $10 per 1,000 cartridges.

Duties raised. Unmanufactured and Native Tobacco 80 cents per kati.

Duties lowered. Duty on Rice and Padi reduced to 10 cents a pikul.

Chandu:—The amount of chandu (prepared opium) sold during the year was 8,336 tahils against 14,729 tahils in 1348. The decrease is largely the result of the trade depression especially in the mining industry.

Registration of smokers began on 1st Muharram, 1349.

There are six Government retail shops and one Government Smoking Saloon.

The smoking saloon at Kaki Bukit was closed as very little use was made of it.

V—COMMUNICATIONS.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department is maintained by the Kedah Government.

There is a Post Office at Kangar the following business was transacted during the last three years.

	1347	1348	1349
Letters	92,729	101,725	77,740
Registered Articles	3,806	3,801	3,550
Parcels	840	1,069	653
Telegrams	3,913	3,614	1,729
Money Orders and Postal Orders ...	$29,937	$28,137	$37,038

At the end of the year the Savings Bank included 40 accounts with a total of $1,902.82 on deposit.

At Padang Besar Railway Station on the Siamese frontier, the following business was dealt with:—

	1347	1348	1349
Letters	39,897	41,548	34,801
Registered Articles	1,955	2,738	2,346
Parcels	52	39	45

ROADS.

There are 36½ miles of metalled road and 26½ miles of gravelled road and path in the State which are upkept by the Public Works Department.

The amount spent on upkeep of Roads, Streets and Bridges, including asphalting, was $38,995 as compared with $40,882 the previous year. The policy of asphalting the main roads was continued.

RAILWAYS.

The Federated Malay States Railway main line from Penang to Siam runs through Perlis from the South to Padang Besar in the north, and passes through Arau where His Highness the Raja lives. Kangar, the Capital of the State, is situated 6 miles by road from Arau railway station.

SHIPPING.

The chief ports are at Kangar, about 5 miles up the Perlis river, and Kuala Sanglang on the sea coast. There are also Customs stations on the coast at Kuala Perlis and Sungei Bharu.

Junks from Penang are able to go up as far as Kangar during spring tides.

The number of junks entering Perlis ports was 176 as against 172 in 1348 and the tonnage 5,030 as against 4,899.

Small motor boats run fairly frequently to the Kedah River and to Setul in Siam.

VI—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

There are four Courts, the Court of the Raja, the Senior Court, the Junior Court and the Sheriah Court.

The Court of the Raja hears appeals from the Senior Court. The Senior Court consists of a Malay Judge sitting together with the Adviser. If the two members are unable to agree the matter is referred to the Court of the Raja.

The Court has original and appellate criminal jurisdiction, it also has appellate, but not original, civil jurisdiction, except that it deals with Administration Suits over $500.

The Junior Court consists of a Single Malay Magistrate. It has criminal jurisdiction, its power extending to fines of $250 and imprisonment up to one year. Its civil jurisdiction is unlimited.

The Sheriah Court consists of the Chief Kathi and the Assistant Kathi and has jurisdiction in matters relating to Muhammadan religion. Its criminal jurisdiction is defined in the Sheriah Courts Enactment.

The work done in the Court during the year is tabulated below:—

CRIMINAL COURTS.

	Remaining over from 1348	Instituted in 1349	Disposed of in 1349	Pendig at end of 1349
Senior Court (Appeals)	...	15	15	...
Senior Court ...	2	13	14	1
Junior Court ...	14	300	300	14
Sheriah Court ...	5	32	28	9

CIVIL COURTS.

	Remaining over from 1348	Instituted in 1349	Disposed of in 1349	Pending at end of 1349
Senior Court (Appeals)	1	18	17	2
Senior Court Administration Suits ...	11	22	21	12
Junior Court ...	27	458	450	35
Sheriah Court ...	5	34	30	9

There were four criminal appeals to the Court of the Raja. Two were allowed and two dismissed. One civil case was referred from the Senior Court as the two members of the Court were unable to agree.

POLICE.

The police force is in charge of a Malay officer styled Chief of Police. With a few exceptions the whole force is Malay.

There are seven police stations in the State.

Health was good throughout the year except at Kaki Bukit Village.

Discipline was good, there being only 66 orderly room cases as against 118 the previous year. No member of the force was charged before the Court.

The Police Department is responsible for Forest and Veterinary work, as well as issue of gun license, registration of vehicles, supervision of weights and measures and licensing of dogs.

The number of firearms registered in 1349 was 482 as against 562 in 1348.

The number of motor vehicles registered was as follows:—

Motor cars	73
Lorries	18
Motor cycles	5

The total revenue collected by the Department was $7,237, compared with $7,084 in 1348.

The total expenditure, including the cost of Forest and Veterinary Subordinates was $39,695, as against $41,783 in 1348.

The force was reduced by 12 during the year as a measure of retrenchment.

Crime:—Altogether 343 reports were made, as against 438 in 1348. There were two cases of homicide. One was by a fatal blow struck in a sudden affray and the accused was sentenced to seven years Rigorous Imprisonment which was reduced by His Highness in Council to five years Rigorous Imprisonment. The other was a very brutal murder of an aged Sanitary Board coolie who was waylaid

at night by three Chinese. Two were convicted and sentenced one to imprisonment for life and one to death. Both sentences were confirmed by His Highness the Raja in Council and the death sentence was carried out early in the current year.

Apart from the above there was very little serious crime. Two cases of robbery were brought but discharged for insufficient evidence. There were 27 convictions for theft and 9 for retaining stolen property.

The State is very fortunate, during a period of trade depression and general distress, to have so little crime.

PRISONS.

There is one prison in the State, situated at Kangar.

The Adviser is Superintendent of Prisons and is assisted by a Gaoler.

The staff at the end of the year consisted of three Sikh N.C.O's and four Sikh and eleven Malay warders.

There were 45 prisoners remaining at the end of the previous year. One hundred and twenty-five were admitted in 1349, four of whom were women. There is a separate lockup for women outside the gaol, incharge of a femaie. Forty-seven prisoners remained at the end of the year.

Discipline was good amongst prisoners and warders.

The health of the prisoners continued to be satisfactory.

The prisoners are employed inside the gaol in rice milling, basketry, chick making and carpentry and in extra mural work such as grass cutting, scavenging, earthwork and gardening. A new vegetable garden was started during the year and was a great success, the gaol now grows all its own vegetables.

The total expenditure of the Department was $15,608 (including costs of Padi and Materials for manufactures) compared with $17,589 in 1348.

VII—PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department is under the charge of a European Assistant Engineer seconded from the Federated Malay States. The State Engineer, Kedah, and the Irrigation Engineer, Kedah, paid monthly visits to Perlis and advised on important matters.

The average labour force for the year was 146 and their health was good except in one place. During the year the number of Indian Labourers employed was greatly reduced and their places were taken by natives of the country.

The total expenditure of the Department was $98,183 of which $13,283 was on Personal Emoluments.

Several items of Special Services in the Estimates were postponed owing to the need for economy, the saving so effected being $15,200.

Roads, Streets and Buildings:—Particulars regarding the State roads are given in Part V. Five miles of road were remetalled and 3¾ tar grouted. The laterite path along the Abi pipe line was completed, and an old bridge on this path was replaced with a new timber structure capable of carrying a light car.

Buildings and Miscellaneous Works:—There are 166 Government buildings in the State which were upkept at a cost of $7,935. A timber store was erected at the gaol. The Customs Office Arau was moved to a new site, special repairs were carried out to the mortuary, Kangar General Hospital and a concrete lined well was dug at the Girls School Paya.

Irrigation and Drainage:—The coastal plain on which the rice is grown may be roughly divided by the Arau—Kangar road into a northern area consisting of sandy soils watered by streams none of which unfortunately are of any considerable size, and a southern area of clayey and swampy land without any natural streams at all. In wet years very little irrigation is needed anywhere, but in periods of prolonged drought, such as were experienced in the year under review, the absence of water in the small streams and the drying up of the swampy ground makes irrigation almost an impossibility. A serious attempt is being made to tackle the problem and a survey of levels in the southern area was completed during the year. In the northern area gauge readings of streams were taken. Under present financial conditions there is no money to spend on large irrigation schemes, but the information that is now being accumulated will be valuable when money is available.

A ferro concrete dam was constructed on the Sungei Jerneh to irrigate padi lands in the Mukims of Chuping and Ngolang and ten temporary dams were built on other streams, which if they proved satisfactory will be replaced by permanent structures later.

Fifty one miles of rivers and canals were maintained during the year at a cost of $3,419.

Waterworks:—The Kangar and Arau water supply was completed in the year 1346 (November, 1927) at a total cost of a little over $227,700 which is a large sum for this State. A sum of $3,997 was spent on the maintenance in 1349 as against $4,444 in 1348. The supply is obtained from a spring at the foot of some limestone hills, the underground streams and caverns of which form a natural reservoir. The supply is ordinarily more than sufficient to meet a demand of about 95,000 gallons a day, but the consumption had to be seriously restricted for 4 months during the severe drought in the early part of 1930. Rainfall was normal during 1349.

The water supply is always restricted for a few days in February or March.

VIII—HEALTH.

A General Hospital is maintained by Government at Kangar in charge of an Assistant Surgeon. It has ward accommodation for 60 patients.

The State Surgeon, Kedah, paid monthly visits and advised on medical and health matters.

A travelling dispensary made fortnightly visits into the country and attended to 1,006 cases, excluding coolie lines, schools and police stations.

As statistics of health are prepared according to the Gregorian Calendar, the figures given below refer to the year 1930 (30th Rejab, 1348 to 10th Shaaban,1349).

The number of indoor cases treated during the year was 1,119. There were 67 deaths, 27 occuring within 48 hours of admission: excluding these the death rate was 3.66%.

The daily average of inpatients was 48.54.

There was a slight increase in the number of cases admitted for Bacillary dysentery, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Other Lungs Complaints and Ankylostomiasis, and a slight fall in Malaria and Amoebic Dysentery.

The death rates from Malaria and Pneumonia are still high.

One major and 562 minor operations were performed. 2,197 Neo Salvarsan injections were given, mostly for yaws. 2,409 bloodsmears and 3,175 other specimens were examined in the laboratory. 2,360 vaccinations were performed.

Yaws is less prevalent than formerly but two factors militate against its complete eradication. One is the belief held in the kampongs that it is advisable to let the disease develope a little before submitting to injections. The other is that after the sores have disappeared patients will not trouble to complete the course and so make the cure permanent.

The Hospital midwife attended ten cases in their homes.

One mental patient was sent to the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan. One patient died there and there are now 17 Perlis patients under treatment there.

It is a slow process overcoming the reluctance of Malays to undergo treatment in Hospital. Malay admissions were only 1/6 of the total. But Malay outpatients were more than ½ the total.

Public Health:—An outbreak of chicken pox in November, 1930, mostly among boys in Kangar School.

Two cases of enteric, neither fatal, were admitted into hospital.

As usual, fevers are responsible for nearly half the deaths: most of them were malarial. The impression that Kangar Town is free from Malaria was contradicted this year. Quite a number of cases occurred which had been contracted locally.

The neighbourhood of Kaki Bukit, the mining village, is very malarious. To remedy this would cost an enormous sum. All that can be done is to see that treatment is constantly available.

Several cases of dog bite were reported. In one instance an examination of the dog's brain was positive for rabies. Four persons were sent to Alor Star for anti-rabic treatment.

Vital Statistics:—The birth rate was 26.26 per mille and the death rate 16.04 per mille. The Infant death rate (corrected) was 119.93 per mille, showing a slight increase on recent years.

The Malay Infant death rate was 110.66 per 1,000 births.

Death rates among the various races were as follows:—

Malay	..	..	14.19 per mille
Chinese	..	..	22.30 ,, ,,
Siamese	..	..	15.17 ,, ,,
Indians	..	..	14.10 ,, ,,

Of the 764 deaths occurring in 1930, 235 were under 5 years of age, 323 between 5 and 50 and 206 over 50.

The total number of births was 1,251.

Veterinary:—The only observed case of rabies was referred to above. Two hundred and eighty four stray dogs were destroyed by the police.

One hundred and twenty eight head of cattle were exported and four were imported. No cattle epizootic occurred.

Meteorological Note:—The general climate is described in the prefatory note.

The total rainfall at Kangar during 1930 was 81.85 inches as compared with 70.42 inches the previous year.

The highest shade temperature recorded was 99° and the lowest 70°.

Abstracts of Meteorological observations are given in Appendix D.

IX—EDUCATION.

At the end of the year there were 19 Malay Boys Schools with an average enrolment of 90 at each school, and four Malay Girls Schools with an average enrolment of 72.

Progress in education in this small and almost wholly agricultural State is dependent on the training of the Staff. and the selection of a curriculum including something of agriculture and co-operative principles which will fit the student for an agricultural life. Two students are sent each year to take a 3-year course at the Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim. At present there are four such trained teachers and six undergoing training.

Basketry is now taught in all schools and most of the schools have gardens. Eleven schools this year planted paddy test plots with a view to trying out different varieties of seed.

Organised games are now taught in the schools and with the exception of three all boys schools have now been provided with football grounds.

Five boys are studying in Penang at the expense of Government and three more are being assisted.

The total expenditure of the Department amounted to $33,073 as against $43,542 in 1348.

The average attendance at Boys Schools was 89.9% and at Girls Schools 95%.

X—LANDS AND SURVEY.

LANDS AND MINES.

Agricultural land is now alienated under titles known as Small Grants which may be held in perpetuity on payment of an annual rent. There are however still in existence a large number of old Grants for land which were issued without any accurate demarcation of the boundaries. As demarcation with prismatic compass proceeds these old Grants are being exchanged for Small Grants. In addition a large number of holdings have been occupied for many years on a form of temporary occupation licence no premium having been paid for the land. Efforts are being made to induce those who wish to occupy the land permanently to put in applications for permanent titles. It will be seen that land administration is in a transition stage. The existing Land laws are contained in several primitive Enactments and are far from complete. It is hoped that it may be possible to introduce a consolidated Land Enactment in the near future.

The total area of agricultural land alienated at the end of the year was 55,460 acres and the Rent rolls show a total annual rental of $48,542. This does not include land held under Temporary Occupation Licence on which $6,132.90 was collected.

Arrears increased from $16,335 at the end of 1348 to $24,447 at the end of 1349. The reason for this is the failure of the 1929—30 harvest and the disappointingly low price of padi after the 1930—31 harvest. A good many sales of land for arrears were postponed as it was felt that wholesale auctions of land would be a disaster.

The total Land Revenue amounted to $55,184 as against $67,611 in 1348.

Alienations during the year were as follows:—

For Paddy Cultivation	..	51.1 acres.
For Kampong ..	..	10.6 ,,
For Rubber ..	..	6.6 ,,

SURVEY.

The Department is under the supervision of the Superintendent of Surveys, Kedah, and the Assistant Superintendent, North Kedah. All office work is done by the Kedah Survey Office.

The total expenditure during the year was $16,164. Sixty two lots totalling 362 acres were demarcated, one lot of 86 was surveyed, and amendments involving 201 lots were demarcated. A first class control of 1,593 chains was completed. The number of lots demarcated and surveyed at the end of the year was 25,733 of which about 3,832 still remained with the Land Office for settlement. With a view to bringing work up to date, field work was practically suspended early in the year and activity was concentrated on computation and charting. Three thousand eight hundred and eighty four lots were finally charted on 2-chain sheets and 629 small grants were issued.

XI—LABOUR.

Conditions of Labour are governed by the Labour Code, 1345, under which the Controller of Labour Malaya is Controller of Labour for the State. The Protector of Labour, Kedah is Deputy Controller of Labour, Perlis.

At the end of the year 248 South Indian Labourers were employed on Rubber Estates and 56 by the Public Works Department. Many of the Smaller Estates had ceased to employ and labour. The Mines employ Chinese labour.

The Deputy Controller of Labour paid two visits to Perlis during the year and inspected places of employment. All instructions given were carried out. Four complaints were received all of which were satisfactorily settled after the Deputy Controller of Labour had made investigation. No prosecutions were found necessary.

Five orders had been issued at the end of 1348. These were carried out in 1349 with certain modifications approved owing to the change of conditions.

Wages fell during the year from 50 cents (men) to 40 cents (women) to 35 and 30 cents. The Public Works Department paid 50 cents upto the end of the year. The fall was largely offset by the abnormally low price of rice which is produced locally. The Deputy Controller of Labour satisfied himself by personal enquiry that in view of the price of foodstuffs labourers were quite contented with their wages.

No labourers were recruited from India.

Health on Estates was good. The Indian death rate was 14.01 per mille, lower than that of the indigenous population. The infantile death rate is unfortunately rather high: 381 per mille. These figures refer to the whole Indian Population not to Estate only.

XII—MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE COUNCIL.

During the year under review the State Council met 29 times His Highness the Raja presiding at every meeting. The following two Enactments were passed:—

Immigration Restriction Enactment.

Railways Amendment Enactment.

There were four Criminal Appeals to the Court of His Highness the Raja, one was allowed and the conviction quashed. In one the sentence was reduced, and the other two were dismissed.

One Civil Case was referred to the Court of the Raja, as the two members of the Senior Court were unable to agree.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

At the end of the year there was one Government Servants Thrift and Loan Society and 13 Rural Credit Societies under the supervision of a Malay Officer trained in the Co-operative Department of the Federated Malay States.

The Thrift and Loan Society has a membership of 236, the number having fallen from 269 at the end of 1348. The principal cause of the decline in numbers is that in the necessity for retrenchment the services of a number of officials were dispensed with and ordinary wastage was not made up. A member has the option when retiring on pension, of remaining a member but the majority prefer to draw their capital when retiring. The working capital of the society at the end of the year was $41,320 a gratifying advance on $32,742 at the end of 1348, especially in view of reduced membership.

Some of the Rural Credit Societies have gone through difficult times, but all have kept going and one new one was

started. The total capital has increased as will be seen from the table below.

Year	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Total Working Capital
			$
1345	1	58	678
1346	5	244	4,136
1347	8	296	7,102
1348	12	479	11,684
1349	13	476	15,817

Some of them had a little difficulty in recovering outstanding loans but in no case had court proceeding to be resorted to.

The members of the Kuala Perlis Society are mainly fisher folk, the members of the rest are agriculturist peasant proprietors.

The main objects of these Societies are Thrift Industry, combination and self help, and to free the peasants from the clutches of moneylenders, and I think it can be said that on a small scale considerable success has been achieved. The obstacles are however, still great. The Malay peasant is extremely conservative and will listen politely to the exposition of the above mentioned principles (which are entirely new to him) and remain at the end quite unmoved by the exposition. Further, inspite of the assurances of His Highness the Raja and the Chief Kathi there is still an undercurrent of doubt among the older men as to whether these principles are really compatible with the religion of Islam, consequently progress is slow.

MUNICIPAL.

There is a sanitary Board which is responsible for the Health, control of buildings and general municipal services in Kangar Town and in the villages of Arau, Padang Besar and Kaki Bukit. It has the power to make by-laws with the approval of the State Council.

The Board consists of the Chief of Police (Chairman) the Assistant Engineer and the Assistant Surgeon and certain unofficial members for each area. The thanks of Government are due to the unofficial members for their public spirited assistance.

One permanent building, a Cinema and Theatre Hall, was erected in Kangar during the year.

CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION, PADANG BESAR.

This Quarantine Station is maintained at the expense of the Governments of Perlis, Kedah, the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements. It is in charge of the State Veterinary Surgeon, Kedah. Forty two thousand two hundred and eighty six animals passed through the Station in 1930, mostly for the Federated Malay States. Two deaths occurred from anthrax.

GENERAL.

His Highness the Raja enjoyed good health throughout the year and celebrated his 48th Birthday on the 11th Jemadilawal (in October, 1930).

In October His Highness accompanied by the British Adviser and Tuan Haji Ahmad visited Singapore to attend the Durbar at Government House.

Armistice Day and His Majesty's Birthday were celebrated with official functions at which His Highness the Raja was present.

His Highness the Raja with the approval of His Excellency the High Commissioner appointed Tuan Haji Ahmad a member of the State Council.

The Census was held on the eve of the 13th Zulkaedah (1st April, 1931).

At the end of the year the Malay Troop of Boy Scouts included two Scouters and 26 Scouts, the majority of whom belonged to the Vernacular School, Kangar.

Mr. L. A. Allen, M.C.S., O.B.E., held the post of British Adviser till the end of November, 1930, when he went on leave and was succeeded by the writer.

M. C. HAY,
British Adviser, Perlis.

Kangar, 1st December, 1931.

APPENDIX A.

Return of Annual Revenue collected in the years A.H. 1347, 1348 and 1349.

Headings	A.H. 1347 (1928-29)	A.H. 1348 (1929-30)	A.H. 1349 (1930-31)
	$	$	$
Chandu	187,673	153,000	94,256
Courts	16,724	12,246	8,281
Customs	228,660	181,656	126,655
Excise	626	671	671
Forests	1,856	1,329	452
Harbours	3,395	3,736	2,716
Lands	77,733	67,611	55,184
Medical	1,833	2,476	2,243
Mines	4,489	3,985	3,513
Miscellaneous	28,767	28,298	26,468
Municipal	17,667	17,637	16,672
Police	5,538	7,084	6,156
Prisons	6,387	5,608	4,398
Sheriah Court	1,202	1,229	872
Veterinary	779	870	629
TOTAL ...	583,329	487,436	349,189

APPENDIX B.

Return of Annual Expenditure incurred in the years A.H. 1347, 1348 and 1349.

Headings	A.H. 1347 (1928-29)	A.H. 1348 (1929-30)	A.H. 1349 (1930-31)
	$	$	$
Ruling House Allowances, Pensions etc	18,036	19,931	19,505
His Highness the Raja ...	44,522	42,670	40,531
Office Raja and Adviser ...	16,882	17,637	16,517
Audit Office	3,344	3,678	3,971
Chandu Monopoly	13,314	13,800	7,583
Co-Operative Societies... ...	5,386	5,684	5,715
Courts	15,852	18,059	18,085
Customs and Harbours ...	16,177	16,952	16,051
Education	39,648	43,542	42,426
Inspector of Lands	4,945	5,856	6,289
Lands and Mines	15,867	20,103	18,146
Medical	22,742	24,731	23,487
Miscellaneous Services ...	67,632	57,693	50,896
Mosques	4,529	4,766	4,844
Municipal	12,507	11,135	9,701
Penghulus	6,612	6,638	5,589
Police	41,567	41,783	39,695
Prisons	18,186	17,589	15,608
Sheriah Court	6,378	7,376	7,350
Surveys	16,066	16,813	16,164
Treasury	4,345	4,846	4,675
Public Works Department ...	14,982	21,091	17,313
Public Works, Annually Recurrent	84,383	65,297	59,794
Public Works, Special Services ...	40,183	36,068	21,076
Repayment of Loan to F. M. S. Government	50,000	50,000	—
TOTAL ...	584,085	573,738	471,011

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities at the end of two years 1348 and 1349. A. H.

Liabilities	At the end of 1348 (9-6-29—(28-5-31)	At the end of 1349 (29-5-30—(18-5-31)	Assets	At the end of 1348 (9-6-29—(28-5-30)	At the end of 1349 (29-5-30—(18-5-31)
	$	$		$	$
			Cash in Treasury	23,273	11,103
			Cash at Bank	45,406	9,097
			Fixed Deposits	...	45,000
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund	...	167,500	Investments	277,000	182,000
Deposits	37,946	32,817	Suspense Account	3,128	3,834
Suspense Account	10	107	Advances	4,315	4,318
Excess of Assets	390,501	118,679	Loans	75,335	63,751
TOTAL ...	428,457	319,103	TOTAL ...	428,457	319,103

APPENDIX D.

Meteorological Return of Hospital Perlis for 1930 and 1931, A. D. (Corresponding to 1349, A. H.).

Months	Temperature				Hygrometer				Total Rainfall	Greatest Rainfall during 24 hours	
	Mean dry bulb	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Mean dry bulb	Vapour tension	Dew point	Humidity			
June	82·9	90·8	73·8	17·0	78·1	·868	75·1	77·2	5·41	1·56	Highest Shade Temperature = 101° on 27nd Mar., 1931.
July	82·3	89·4	74·5	14·9	78·5	·897	76·5	81·3	6·56	1·50	
August	81·8	89·5	73·8	15·7	78·0	·880	73·0	81·2	9·92	1·80	
September	82·1	88·4	74·0	14·4	78·0	·874	75·0	79·8	9·16	2·07	
October	81·6	88·9	73·6	15·3	77·6	·865	74·6	80·3	13·80	2·53	
November	79·7	86·1	73·4	12·7	76·6	·851	74·6	84·0	8·07	1·09	
December	81·2	88·5	73·0	15·5	77·3	·860	74·3	80·8	7·96	3·29	
January	81·5	89·4	72·8	16·6	75·8	·785	72·8	73·1	·79	·27	
February	83·6	94·3	71·9	22·4	75·8	·749	70·8	65·1	·32	·32	Lowest Shade Temperature = 67° on 22nd and 23rd February, 1931.
March	85·7	97·5	73·3	24·4	77·1	·772	71·1	62·8	1·38	·74	
April	85·0	93·7	75·2	18·5	79·8	·909	76·8	75·56	11·79	3·65	
May	84·4	91·5	75·5	18·5	79·7	·918	76·7	77·8	6·95	2·15	

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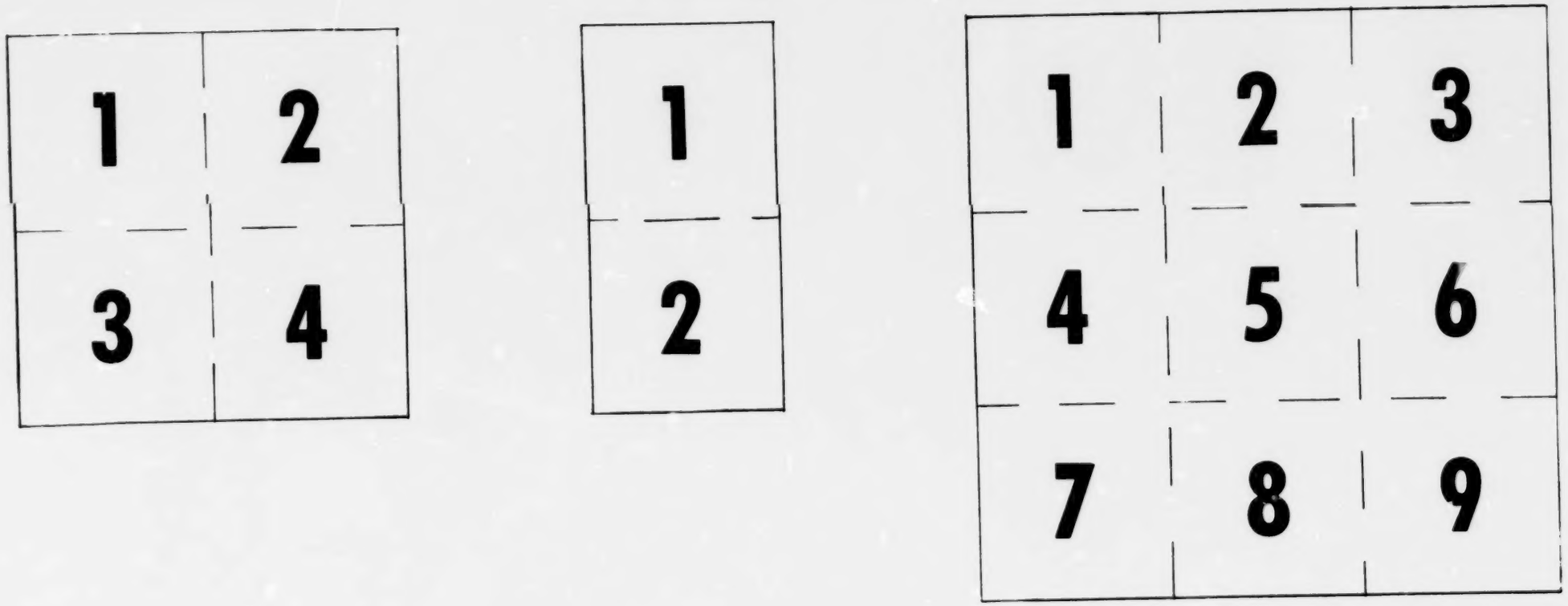

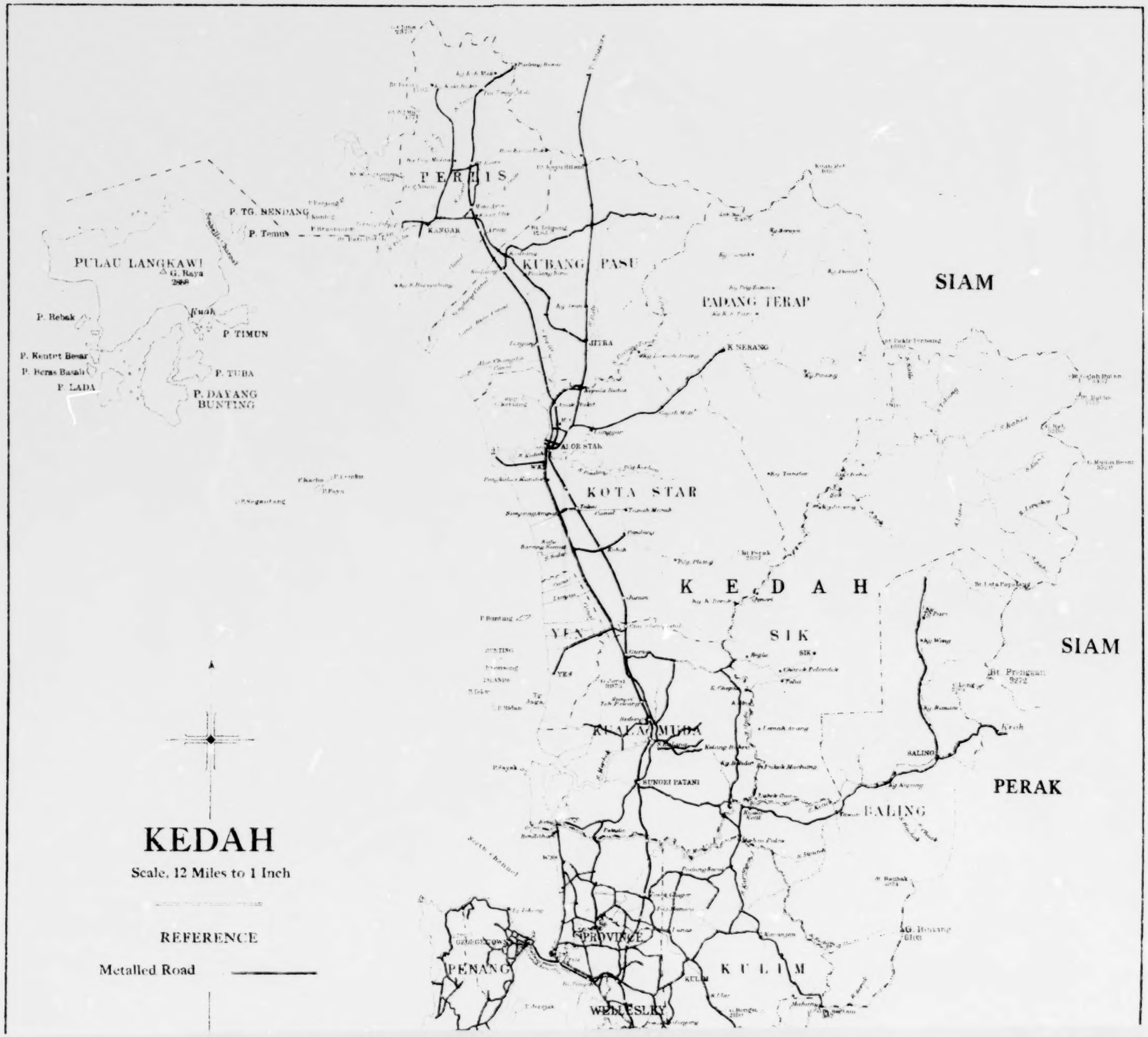
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K. NERANG
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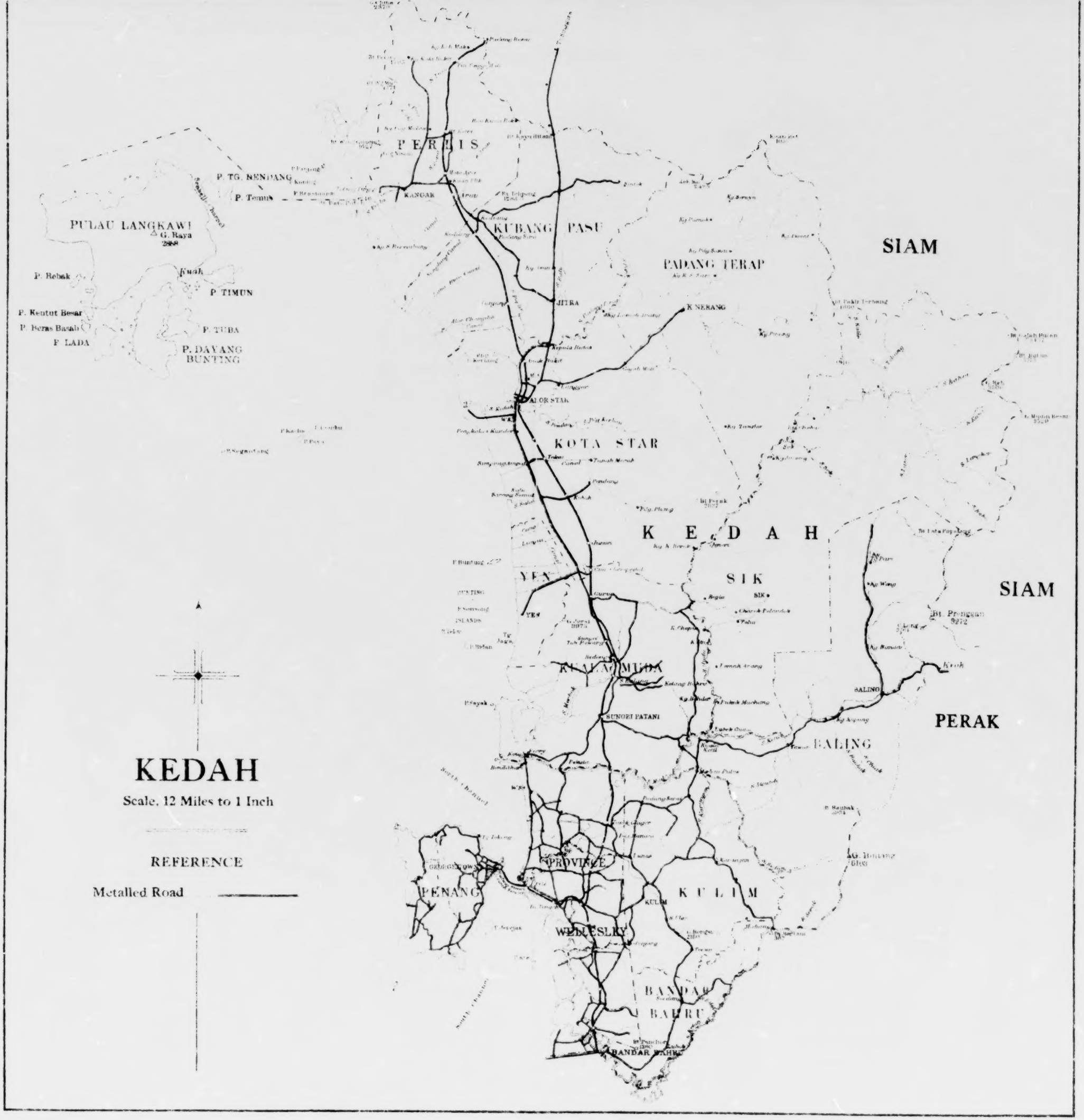

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SOCIAL & ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

JOHORE

FOR

1931

BY

R. O. WINSTEDT, C.M.G., D. LITT., M.C.S.,
General Adviser.

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Annual Report on Johore, 1931.

Errata.

Page 9 § 24—Transpose the figures for duty on tin-ore and iron-ore 1930 and also for 1931.

" 10 § 29—For *$11,070* read *$110,700.*

" 27 § 91—For *1 kati (16 tahils)* = ⅓ *lbs.* read *1 kati (16 tahils)* = 1⅓ *lbs.*

" 45 § 168—For $¾ *millions* read $1¼ *millions.*

" 47 § 186—For *the total revenue* read *the total Survey Revenue.*

STATE OF JOHORE
ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1931.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

1. Johore lies at the extreme south of the Malay Peninsula. It is bounded on the north by Pahang, on the north-west by Negri Sembilan and Malacca, on the west by the Straits of Malacca, on the south by the Straits of Tebrau, and on the east by the China Sea. Its area like that of Wales is approximately 7,500 square miles. The interior is in great part covered with jungle. The country is less mountainous than any other part of the Peninsula.

2. The following was the rainfall recorded in 1930 and 1931:—

	1930		*1931*	
Johore Bahru (South) ..	92.58	inches	110.57	inches
Kota Tinggi (South-east)	74.72	„	91.77	„
Kukup (South-west) ..	107.77	„	119.80	„
Kluang (Central) ..	77.65	„	84.90	„
Batu Pahat ..	73.95	„	103.83	„
Mersing (East) ..	91.73	„	123.15	„
Segamat (North) ..	47.12	„	77.37	„
Muar (North-west) ..	93.27	„	103.19	„

The highest maximum temperature recorded was 96°F at Segamat on 17th May, the lowest 74.5°F at Tangkak on 15th December.

The highest minimum temperature recorded was 86°F at Kukup on 28th September, the lowest 61°F at Kota Tinggi on 16th November.

3. In the days of Buddhist Singapore there must have been traffic up the great Johore river of the hinterland, whose upper reaches offered tin, camphor and aboriginal slaves. One theory finds the earliest Johore in the place-name Wurawari, which in Old Javanese means "clear water": an inscription of 1006 A.D. in Sanskrit and Javanese (now in the Calcutta Museum) tells how Wurawari had brought destruction on Java. The *Kot Monthieraban* or Siamese laws (purporting to be compiled in 1360 A.D.) mention Wurawari as subject to Siam. Perhaps Wurawari signified the same place as Ganggayu, which in Old Javanese means "fresh water" and may survive in the name of the Lenggiu, a tributary of the Johore. At Ganggayu one of the 11th century Chola kings is said by the *Malay Annals* to have built a fort of black stone but it has never been traced

Perhaps, too, the Ji-lo-t'ing, of which Chao Ju-Kua wrote in 1225 A.D., was the modern Jelutong at the south-east corner of Johore.

In a Javanese work the *Nagarakretagama* composed in 1365 A.D. we reach historical fact. It speaks of Ujong Medini, that is, Ujong Tanah or Land's End (as Johore was often called) as one of the countries subdued by Majapahit just before that date along with Pahang and Tumasik or Old Singapore.

4. Malacca then grew to be the first trading centre of the East. After its conquest by the Portuguese in 1511, the son of the last ruler of Malacca settled in Johore and continued the historic Sultanate. The history of the next 300 years is an almost uninterrupted record of wars. Hostilities with the Portuguese persisted nearly until the arrival of the Dutch in 1602. Johore bears no small part in Dutch colonial history: relations were friendly, despite a diplomatic struggle for commercial privileges. But the conquest of Batu Sawar (near Kota Tinggi) by the Achinese in 1615 closed one chapter of Johore history as the conquest of Johore Lama by the Portuguese in 1587 had closed another, and it appeared then to the Dutch that the renowned kingdom of Johore had come to an end. In return for assistance at the attack on Malacca in 1641, the Dutch tried to restore Johore to its position as premier Malay State. But the capital was burnt by Jambi in 1673: in 1699 the Sultan was assassinated, and in 1717 the throne was seized by a Sumatran adventurer, Raja Kechil. Then the Bugis appeared. The subsequent process, partly conquest, partly assimilation, while disturbing to Johore, resulted in a wide extension of its sovereignty, which now spread to Siak, Riau, Linggi and part of Selangor.

5. After continuous intrigues between the Malay and Bugis chiefs, the Dutch in 1784 recognized the Sultan of Lingga as ruler of the old Johore empire, drove the Bugis from Riau and stationed there a Resident with a garrison: the Malay Sultan and Bugis Viceroy accepted the position of dependent princes, but the old empire of Johore (Linggi and Klang had been ceded to the Dutch in 1757) was in a state of dissolution, the Bendahara and Temenggong being virtually territorial chiefs in Pahang and Johore respectively.

This was the position when the British, by virtue of treaties made in 1819 and 1824, obtained a complete cession of the island of Singapore. Visitors emphasize the then deserted character of Johore: in 1847 Johore Lama consisted of 25 huts, and not till 1855 was the capital moved to its present situation at Johore Bahru.

6. The extension of the Pax Britannica "helped Johore to grow populous again". Moreover since 1855 the country has been governed by enlightened and progressive rulers, Sultan Abubakar who died in 1895 and Sultan Ibrahim the present

ruler. In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British agent having the functions of a Consular officer; in 1910, having had an unofficial adviser for some years, the Sultan reorganized his Government with the assistance of the Governor of the Straits Settlements; in 1914 a General Adviser with enlarged powers was appointed. The recent history of the State has been a record of continued prosperity. Since 1924 the completion of a causeway across the Straits of Tebrau has permitted uninterrupted traffic by rail and road between Johore and Singapore and by railway between Singapore and Bangkok.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

7. In 1895 the late Sultan Abubakar gave Johore a written constitution. It provided for the election of the Sovereign and the State allowance of His Highness and his family and for the descent or succession. It provided also for the constitution and duties of:

(*a*) a Council of 8 to 12 Johore Malay "assistants and Ministers and coadjutors to the Sovereign"—it corresponds broadly to a Privy Council—

(*b*) a State Council of 16 or more members presided over by the Mentri or Prime Minister, with functions similar to those of the Legislative Council of a British Colony, its enactments requiring the consent of the Sultan which under certain conditions must be given. "If there shall be any enactment or regulation or matter or thing not approved or sanctioned by the Sovereign, it may be introduced again at the next meeting of the Council of State, and if for three times successively it shall not have been approved, the said matter may not again be introduced until one year has elapsed from the time it was last considered. Should the matter be again decided in the same manner by the Council of State for the fourth time, it shall be expedient on the part of the Sovereign to approve and sanction the same, because the moral responsibility of the Sovereign then entirely ceases". Members are appointed by the Sultan with the advice or concurrence of the Council of Ministers. (Under a supplementary ordinance of 1914) they need not all be Malays and actually include Europeans official and unofficial, and Chinese.

In 1912 Sultan Ibrahim added:

(*c*) an Executive Council, to be presided over by the Sultan, which has functions similar to those of the Executive Council in a British Colony. To it are referred all applications for agricultural and mining lands, all P. W. D. contracts and tenders, questions of promotion as well as the initiation of legislation and any other matters of importance.

8. By an agreement signed in 1914 Johore agreed to receive and provide a residence for a British General Adviser, "whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all matters affecting the general administration of the country and on all questions other than those touching Malay Religion and Custom..... The collection and control of all revenues of the country shall be regulated under the advice of the General Adviser".

If there is a difference of opinion between the Sultan and the General Adviser, it was agreed that the opinion of the State Council should be taken and communicated to the High Commissioner along with the views of the General Adviser.

Johore then also agreed to have European Judges, and to appoint European official members on its Executive Council. Malay and European officers were to be treated on terms of equality. European officers are seconded to the State from the Malayan Civil Service and the big joint departments of Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Both Malay and English are official languages for use in the Courts.

9. Under the aforesaid constitution with its several Councils administration is carried on by the Malay Mentri or Prime Minister with the Malay State Secretary as the Government's official spokesman and a number of other Malay officials; policy and executive action being subject to the scrutiny and approval of the General Adviser who is assisted by various British officers, namely Legal and Financial Advisers, Commissioners of Lands and Mines, Trade and Customs and Police, a Principal Medical Officer, a State Engineer, a Controller of Labour, a Protector of Chinese, a Principal Agricultural Officer, a Superintendent of Education, a Conservator of Forests, a Controller of Posts and Telegraphs, and a Superintendent of Surveys. All these heads of departments have, in turn, their assistants European and Malay. There are a Malay Treasurer and a Malay Auditor, both with the Financial Commissioner to advise them. There are Malay State Commissioners in outlying districts, Malay District officers, Collectors of Land Revenue, Custom officers, Inspectors of Police and so on.

10. The power of revising death sentences lies with the Sultan advised by his Executive Council. Land is held from the Sultan.

III.—POPULATION.

11. The preliminary Report of the 1931 Census for Malaya showed a population of 505,309 or a 79.04 increase on the population of 282,234 in 1921. This population was made up of the following races: Malays 235,019, Chinese 214,401, Indians 51,077, Europeans 719, Eurasians 290, others 3,803. The following table shows the population of the State by race and sex:—

District	Malays		Chinese		Europeans		Eurasians		Others		Total all races		Births	Deaths
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Female		
Johore Bahru	11.437	8.379	44.989	12.443	245	114	75	67	669	482	69,569	25.813	3.306	2.499
Muar ...	41.034	37.577	40.241	17.500	100	49	45	42	342	268	91.198	59.250	5.692	3.034
Batu Pahat ...	41.430	34,890	25.523	11.179	26	12	17	16	696	482	72.180	47.985	5.547	2.150
Segamat ...	5.975	5.560	17,142	5.164	65	52	9	8	180	107	28.876	13.513	1.493	1.020
Kota Tinggi ...	6.853	5.574	14.647	4.023	42	14	2	—	272	185	25.445	11.195	992	980
Kukup ...	14.800	13.034	10.043	4.612	14	1	4	5	44	27	26.010	18.035	1.706	737
Endau ...	4.376	4.100	5.192	1.703	8	4	—	--	32	17	12.203	6.037	514	420
Total ...	125.905	109.144	157.777	56.624	500	219	152	138	2.235	1,568	323.481	181.828	19.250	10.840

Under Malays are included all persons of the Malayan race such as Bugis from the Celebes. Sumatrans and Javanese.

12. The total number of births registered in 1930 was 19.250 (10.034 males and 9.216 females). In every 100 births registered 52.12 were males and 47.88 females, a ratio of 91.85 females to every 100 males born. There were 112 still-births. The highest birth rate according to nationalities was 45.00 per mille amongst Malays and the next, amongst Chinese, of 34.38. The lowest rate, amongst Europeans, was 8.34 per mille.

The total number of deaths registered was 10.840 (6.888 males and 3.952 females). The greatest number of deaths registered in any one month occurred in May and the lowest in September. The infantile mortality rate was 151.84 compared with 185.83 per mille in 1930.

IV.—HEALTH.

13. The following are the statistics for Communicable Diseases during the last two years:—

		Malaria	Beri-beri	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Yaws	Ankylostomiasis	Influenza
1930	Cases -	38.506	2.164	1.827	1.101	2.230	2.243	6.730	9.634	816
	Deaths -	892	—	490	325	234	70	—	73	7
1931	Cases -	16.822	1.625	1.647	859	1.694	1.492	4.977	6.352	1.465
	Deaths -	286	—	491	260	196	40	—	32	6

There were no cases of blackwater fever.

The following are the statistics for dangerous and infectious diseases:—

	Chicken-pox	Cerebro-spinal fever	Measles	Typhoid	Erysipelas	Diptheria	Acute influenzal pneumonia	Tropical typhus
Cases - -	88	6	25	185	14	14	45	1
Deaths - -	—	4	—	52	2	2	16	—

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

14. *In-patients.*—The Admissions were 26,313 against 35,985 in 1930, the total number treated being 28,277 as compared with 37,574 during 1930. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 6.51.

Out-patients.—The number of out-patients treated was 111,706 compared with 90,943 in the previous year. 54,210 were attended by three motor travelling dispensaries in Muar, Batu Pahat and Segamat districts. The number of attendances during the year ws 170,940 as against 128,938 during 1930.

Maternity Work.—1,223 cases were admitted to Government hospitals as against 1,054 in the previous year. 157 confinements were attended at patients' houses. 132 ante-natal and 447 post-natal visits were made to patients' homes.

Infant Welfare Centres.—348 confinements were conducted at patients' own homes. 2,055 ante-natal and 5,601 post-natal visits were made. During the year 77 certified midwives were practising in the State and 14 probationer midwives were in training.

15. *Mental Hospital.*—The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1930 was 352. There were 174 new admissions, making a total of 526. Of these 102 were discharged, 4 transferred, 3 absconded and 65 died. 352 patients remained at the and of the year. The total number of criminal lunatics treated was 20. There were 3 escapes.

16. *The Leper Asylum* contained 106 male and 1 female lepers at the end of 1930. After that 70 males and 7 females were admitted. Ten Johore female lepers who were formerly treated in the Female Leper Asylum, Singapore, were transferred back to Johore on 30th April. The total number of lepers treated was 194. From the asylum 25 lepers absconded of whom 3 returned. Six cases died. 14 chronic opium-smokers were transferred to Sungai Buloh Leper Settlement on 7th June. One male leper was discharged cured. 130 males and 18 females remained at the end of the year.

17. *Prison Hospitals.*—(*a*) *Johore Bahru.*—330 cases with 25 deaths were treated as in-patients during the year. There were 12 cases of judicial hanging and 1 case of suicide by hanging. The total number of attendances as out-patients during the year was 22,670. (*b*) *Muar.*—279 cases with one death were treated as in-patients. The total number of out-patients treated during he year was 980. The total number of attendances as out-patients was 2,022.

18. Out of a total strength of 73 officers in the Johore Police Force and 1,323 other ranks, 574 were admitted to hospital during the year. 69 cases of malaria-fever and 32 cases of eye-disease were admitted. There were 6 deaths in Hospitals. The number of cases treated as out-patients was 2,378.

19. Out of a total strength of 35 officers and 628 other ranks in the Johore Military Forces, 343 were admitted to hospitals. There were 2 deaths. The total number of cases treated as out-patients during the year was 1,645.

BUILDINGS.

20. New buildings are shown in Sections 93 and 94 of this Report. The new Pontian Kechil Hospital was completed, and great progress was made with the new Kluang Hospital, which will consist of 4 large surgical and medical wards, a maternity block, a second class block, an isolation ward, an administrative block, a theatre, a laboratory and a dispensary, the whole to accommodate 200 patients.

LEGISLATION.

21. In April additional rules to the Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Enactment forbade the introduction of the virus of yellow fever. In October certain additions were made to the Labour Code for the control of estate and other hospitals.

WATER-SUPPLIES.

22. The water supply to Muar Town was the same as in 1930. In 1931, however, when the top reservoirs were full, it was found possible, by cutting down the supply of water during the drier season, to do without any pumping from the river. The water, however, became very full of vegetable organisms and these choked the filters so quickly that the supply of water was again diminished. If the rate of filtration was so decreased as to give a good water (bacteriologically) the amount available was much too little. Fortnightly bacteriological analyses were made. The scheme of getting Muar's water supply from Mount Ophir was further investigated. The catchment area was surveyed and excavations made on the site of the proposed dam. There were two waterfalls under consideration, the Sungai Blemang and the Sungai Ring. Measurements taken every day for the last year and more, showed that there was enough water in the Sungai Blemang to supply a town twice the size of Muar with water at the rate of 50 gallons a head a day. The Sungai Ring is only a little smaller. Two chemical analyses and two bacteriological analyses were done of this water.

Improvements were effected to the Batu Pahat, Segamat, Tangkak and Batu Anam supplies.

V.—HOUSING.

23. The house accommodation may be divided into two broad classes, (*a*) houses in the country and (*b*) houses in towns.

(*a*) In the country the housing position is satisfactory. The Malay lives on his own land in a house built by himself or a building contractor. Paradoxical though it may sound, the poorer the house the better ventilated: the humble house is built of palm-thatch or bark, the wealthier of sawn planks with windows that superstition and fear of thieves keep closed at night. On estates the Indian labourer is housed in lines approved by the Health Department. To the cheap and readily accessible materials of the country the industrious Chinese quickly respond and the longer they live in the Malay Peninsula the bigger and more hygienic their dwellings. All that is really required is a roof to keep off the rain: otherwise the more open a house in the tropical climate the healthier and more comfortable.

(*a*) In towns the chief difficulties are insufficient ventilation and the illegal construction of cubicles. But no house can be built until its plan has been approved by a Town Board Committee, whose members include a Government Health Officer and a Government Engineer. A site-plan also has to be furnished so that town-planning requirements may be satisfied. The chief cause of overcrowding has been the high rents consequent on the rapid immigration of boom times and the slump is remedying this, together with constant Government inspection. There are no building societies. Government builds lines for its day-labourers and houses for its other employees. The coolies live rent-free. Other Government servants generally pay a low rental. The Chinese capitalist builds nearly all shop-houses, and in most of them above and behind the shop is a dwelling-house. A return of houses in town-board areas is included in Appendix F.

Most villages and schools have football and recreation grounds. Segamat has a Children's Park.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

MINERALS.

24. The quantities and values of mineral exports for the last three years were:—

	1929			1930			1931		
	Tons	Value	Duty paid	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
		$	$		$	$		$	$
Tin-ore	926	1,179,685	371,606	743	631,645	364,625	594	433,893	246,516
Iron-ore	743,209	7,432,090	149,138	729,251	3,514,005	74,870	488,877	2,444,387	46,379
China (Kaolin) Clay	741	14,820	741	410	8,200	410	396	7,920	396
	—	8,626,595	521,485	—	4,153,850	439,905	—	2,886,200	293,291

All these minerals were exported: tin ore to Singapore, iron ore to Japan, and China Clay to Java for the manufacture of paper.

25. The only mine under European management is worked on tribute by Chinese miners, who all came from the same village in China and had settled permanently in the valley whose sole inhabitants they are:—they are reputed to speak Malay with a broad Scotch accent. On most tin-mines Chinese are paid daily wages. A census of tin-miners at the end of the year showed a decrease of 574 men. These miners were distributed as follows: in open-cast mines 2,606, washing for ore 237, on underground work 64.

26. 8,350 acres were held under mining titles and approved applications as against 10,011 at the end of 1930. Seven prospecting licences covering 1,350 acres were issued. Selections amounting to 85 acres were made for stanniferous areas, to 115 acres for iron-bearing land and to 90 acres for alluvial gold-mining.

27. The following revenue was derived from minerals:—

	1929	*1930*	*1931*
	$	$	$
Rents on leases ...	10,396	7,011	7,831
Premia on leases ...	4,970	4,187	9,452
Prospecting licences ...	5,732	2,614	373
Ore buyers " ...	500	300	300
Individual " ...	239	20	---
	21,648	14,132	17,956
Export duty ...	521,485	439,905	293,291
Total ...	$543,133	$454,037	$311,247

AGRICULTURE.

28. The chief agricultural products, in order of importance from the point of view of area under cultivation, were rubber, coconuts, pineapples, oil-palms, tapioca, areca-nuts, rice, tuba-root, coffee, gambier, sweet potatoes, vegetables and pepper.

29. There is a considerable local consumption of such crops as coconuts, pineapples, tapioca, areca-nuts, coffee, sweet potatoes and vegetables, while practically the whole rice-crop is for Johore consumption but there is no means of assessing accurately this consumption. 1,106,987 *gantangs* of rice were produced, which at 10 cents a *gantang* (gallon measure) were worth $11,070.

30. The products from rubber, gambier and oil-palms are all exported. 11,140 *pikuls* of palm-oil were valued at $12,255 and 1,650 oil-palm kernels at $1,028. 73 *pikuls* of pepper were valued at $2,202. Chapter VII gives the main export statistics. There was a falling-off in the export of preserved pineapples, counter-balanced by the increased export to Singapore factories.

31. The total value of agricultural produce other than rubber was about $10,040,000 as against $13,720,000 in 1930. The value of rubber exported was $20,319,138: Johore produced 89,749 tons, while the rest of Malaya produced 345,108 tons.

32. The slump led to a development of *rice*-cultivation on many patches of land which only a continuance of the slump or a huge increase of population is likely to keep under this form of cultivation. The one area suitable for wet-rice on a large scale is in the Endau district and it suffers from a lack of population, which must postpone development to the distant future. It is unfortunate that the undesirable form of dry-rice cultivation gave nearly double the yield of wet-rice.

33. Chinese, Javanese, Bugis and other small holders did valuable work towards augmenting locally-grown *food supplies*. One estate planted 30 acres with dukus. Bananas were planted largely as a catch-crop by small-holders. At least one large European rubber company started to convert its idle and swampy areas into vegetable gardens. There is no doubt that Johore is in an extremely favourable position for supplying all the fruits and vegetables for the great port of Singapore, and these forms of cultivation are yet in their infancy owing to the glamour of rubber.

34. It is estimated that 765,282 acres are planted with *rubber*, of which 530,413 acres bear mature trees. Of the total acreage, 269,510 acres belonged to individuals with holdings of less than 25 acres. Tapping had ceased at the end of the year over 70,000 acres. Import of bud-wood was 3,725 metres: the area of bud-grafted rubber is estimated at 38,000 acres, of which 90 are mature. Disease other than root-disease and wet-rot did little damage to Johore rubber.

35. 127,000 acres are planted with *coconut-palms*. Towards the end of the year an application was received for a large inland area for coconuts, the applicant probably intending to plant tapioca as a catch-crop. Inland coconut estates, while a novelty in Malaya, are successful on similar inland soil in Ceylon.

36. 24,480 acres in all were planted with *oil palms*. In view of the low prices ruling for palm-oil, cultivators adopted a cautious policy. The manager of one oil palm estate successfully combated rats, washing traps and the hands of trappers

in a week solution of aniseed and changing the bait and the position of the traps frequently. Porcupines troubled another estate.

37. 35,000 acres were planted with *pineapples* mostly by the Chinese. Towards the end of the year a distinct improvement in price led to an interest in pineapple cultivation, one enquiry coming from a London company. A Government report on the industry pointed out that there was an increased demand for Malayan canned pineapples, that so far pines had been treated more as a catch-crop for rubber than as an end in themselves and that marketing methods were unsatisfactory. Large scale plantations, and grading and examination by the Government were recommended. No further developments can yet be recorded in the production of bye-products such as pineapple pulp, preserved juice or pineapple bran.

38. There was little new development in the cultivation of *tuba* (3,800 acres) due largely to the expense of combating the beetle-pest (*Neoleptra Sp.*).

39. 20,000 acres were planted with *tapioca*.

40. *Tobacco* was cultivated on a small scale by Javanese and Chinese.

41. The planting of rice, pepper and miscellaneous produce is entirely in the hands of the individual agriculturalist, rice in the hands of the Malay and vegetable-growing in the hands of Chinese. All forms of agriculture, however, are practised by peasant land-owners and their families, though plantations are responsible for the larger crops of rubber, coconuts, pineapples, oil-palms, tuba-root and coffee. All crops other than rubber and oil-palms are grown almost exclusively by Asiatics. Moreover approximately 45 per cent of the rubber plantations and 24 per cent of the oil-palm plantations are owned by Asiatics.

42. European estates pay the wages set forth in Chapter VIII of this Report. On other estates methods of payment vary. Chinese and Javanese are usually paid by result or at contract rates. Small-holders may agree with some contractor to harvest and prepare their produce for the market, fifty per cent of the price obtained to be paid to the contractor. Or owners of rubber, coconut and areca-nut estates may let out their plantations at rates subject to revision from time to time.

43. Asiatic methods of agriculture have improved greatly in recent years through contact with Europeans. Even Asiatic small-holders have learnt, for example, the processes of rubber manufacture. Noteworthy are the fruits of the propaganda work conducted by the Agricultural Department and the Rubber Research Institute. A Malay officer completed a course of

study in rice-cultivation at Malacca and was stationed at Segamat to introduce improved methods among his own people. Four Malay students were sent to Serdang to study at the Agricultural School with a view to joining the Johore agricultural department when they have qualified. The recruitment of a second European officer should enable the Agricultural Department to start demonstration stations and test plots, such as have done so much for scientific agriculture among the Javanese. The completion of training in Rural Science by Malay Vernacular Teachers, sent to the Tanjong Malim College, should also enable gardens to be started at the Malay schools, a potent means of giving the coming generation a bias towards agriculture. Pamphlets on various agricultural problems in Malay and Chinese were distributed. Libraries of such works together with showcases of agricultural exhibits and specimens of common pests and diseases are in view and perhaps when they are in being, school children may become eager to join in the chase for the Giant Snail, over 2 million of which it was left to pest-gangs to exterminate in 1931. If there is one thing above all others which neither the Government nor the people of Johore can afford to neglect it is scientific agriculture for all races.

LIVE-STOCK.

44. It is estimated that in the State there were 3,500 buffaloes, 6,500 cattle, 25,000 pigs, 3,000 sheep and 5,500 goats. The number of animals slaughtered in Johore for local consumption were: cattle 810, sheep and goats 2,979 and pigs 23,190. The import and export return shows a small Peninsular trade:—

	Horse		Cattle		Sheep & Goats		Swine	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
Imports ...	6	5	2,324	102	1,966	127	4,523	7,752
Exports ...	—	—	283	863	44	393	9,682	3,865

All the pig-farms are owned by individual Chinese; Indian and other cattle are mostly kept by individual Indians and there are a number of private dairies; Chinese and Malays breed buffaloes, and Malay small-holders breed goats and poultry. Harder times and a larger population should lead to more interest in live-stock. Poultry especially merits attention and can always find a market.

There was no outbreak of contagious or infectious disease among cattle. All animals for human consumption are inspected before and after slaughter by officers of the Veterinary Department.

MARINE PRODUCE.

45. There are fisheries round all the coasts. Japanese trawlers ply especially off the East Coast and take their catches direct to Singapore, so that there is a balance of import of both fresh and dried fish into Johore. On the East Coast especially, at places such as Mersing and Sedili, there are many Malay fishermen, who still listen for shoals and like rice-planters sell their catch before it is got, to the Chinese middleman at a very small profit. There are also Chinese fishermen on all the coasts. Deep sea-fishing is done by East Coast Malays from boats by drift-nets, whose catches are sent from Mersing and Sedili to Singapore by lorry. Seine or drag-nets are used off shore by Chinese and Malays. In sheltered bays and estuaries fishing-stakes with ground or lifting nets are popular. An exceptionally severe south-west monsoon made fish scarce on the West Coast, though a number of new stakes were erected. On any day when there is a good breeze one may see kite-fishing from the Johore Causeway and the amount of fish taken from sea river and ditch by rod-and-line small traps and hand-nets and consumed by the Malay fishermen without getting into statistical tables must be considerable. The total value of marine produce was $76,708 against $99,495 in 1930, and fishing licences brought in $8,899.

Any one who has seen the great Cambodian fish-market at Pnom-penh may expect that with the growth of Johore's population river-fish is bound in time to become a larger item in Malayan diet. In Segamat market, already, there is a Malay stall where river fish is sold.

FOREST PRODUCE.

46. The forests provide timber, firewood, charcoal and such minor products as rattans, resins used for varnishes and the wild rubber used for the manufacture of chewing gum.

47. The most important timbers are the semi-hard *Dryobalanops aromatica* (*kapor*), the hard *Shorea materialis* (*balau*) and the useful soft timber of a number of species of *Shorea* (*meranti*)—the two former are comparatively rare outside Johore. Most of this timber is exported, while a decreasing number of sawn softwood planks are imported from Netherlands India. The timber exported during 1930 and 1931 was:—

	Timber produced, in tons	Timber exported in tons	Value of exports	Percentage of exports to production
			$	
1930 ...	47,136	34,116	850,380	72.6
1931 ..	39,913	28,832	662,220	72.2

Timber imported was 15,854 tons in 1930 and 11,191 tons in 1931. These figures give us 28,874 tons for local use in 1930 and 12,272 tons in 1931. Of exported timber, most of the hardwoods are sent in the form of round logs to the Singapore saw-mills. Of other woods about half is exported in the round and about half is sawn in a mill before export. At present timber is all taken from State land, whose supplies will probably be exhausted in 15 years. In view of this, there have been constituted Forest Reserves covering 800 square miles or 11.6% of the area of the State, and further areas totalling 27 square miles will be reserved in the near future. In time the present Johore reserves may well provide only timber enough for local consumption. Meanwhile it is hoped that the Singapore saw-mills will import an increasingly large quantity of local timbers for their export trade to Aden, India, Basrah, Zanzibar and Cape Town. And there is also the possibility of a trade in timber between Johore and the United Kingdom.

48. The total output of mangrove-firewood and charcoal produced in 1931 together with the amounts exported to Singapore and imported from Netherlands India was in tons:—

	Imported	Johore out-put	Exported	Locally consumed	Percentage of export to production	Value of exports
						$
Firewood	1.470	78.648	40.259	39.859	51	201,295
Charcoal	2.305	3.173	869	4.609	27	24,766

49. Of resin (*damar*) 20,987 pikuls were exported against 15,450 pikuls in 1930.

50. The timber industry is almost entirely in the hands of Chinese, most of them resident in Singapore. The Chinese labourer is paid at piece-work rates, and a decrease in those rates followed the fall in the price of timber.

MANUFACTURES.

51. Manufacturing is still in its infancy. There are eight Chinese factories for preserving and canning pine-apples. There are 22 tapioca factories and a few small sago factories. There is a Chinese factory at Kluang for the making of sauces mostly for local consumption. A Chinese owns and operates a saw-mill also at Kluang. There are half a dozen or more Chinese brick-works. There are two Chinese distilleries. one at Johore Bahru and one at Muar, which manufacture

Chinese liquor. The Malayan Oil Extraction Company erected a factory at Batu Pahat for the preparation of oil from coconuts and other oleaginous seeds. A Chinese Match factory was also completed for the manufacture of matches out of local timber. The British American Tobacco Company employed about 100 Chinese hands, male and female, in its new factory at Johore Bahru for the manufacture of cigarettes from leaf imported from Java, China and the United States of America:—the output is large and affects revenue, as the import duty on unmanufactured tobacco is appreciably lower than on cigarettes.

VII.—COMMERCE.

52. The total trade amounted to $63,132,417 as compared with $106,448,756 in 1930. The figures were as follows:—

	1930.	*1931.*
	$	$
Imports	48,071,047	29,449,254
Exports	59,714,461	34,995,441
	107,785,508	64,444,695
Less Re-exports ...	1,336,752	1,312,278
	106,448,756	63,132,417

53. The values of imports for 1930 and 1931 under the various main heads were:—

		1930.	*1931.*
		$	$
Class I.	Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	22,954,141	15,809,829
Class II.	Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	2,633,669	1,301,544
Class III.	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	21,523,650	11,922,051
Class IV.	Coin and Bullion ...	13,750	2,500
Class V.	Sundries ...	945,837	413,330
		48,071,047	29,449,254

54. The tendency to give as the value of foodstuffs and articles the retail price in the local shops has been rectified as far as possible, though it is not easy always to obtain correct prices. Manufactured articles particularly are often returned at the same price for succeeding periods regardless of the alterations in the current market prices, a serious matter when prices are falling. There was a marked drop in the value of imports in 1931, the total being over 18½ million dollars less than in 1930.

55. The following table shows, under the main heads, the quantity and value of exports for 1930 and 1931:—

Articles	How counted	1930 Quantity	1931 Quantity	1930 Value	1931 Value
				$	$
Arecanuts ...	Pikuls	216,881	230,900	1,328,773	802,313
Copra ...	do.	650,346	645,594	5,183,037	3,321,228
Pepper ...	do.	76	73	4,067	2,202
Gambier ..	do.	15,978	16,802	191,734	221,568
Coffee ...	do.	1,966	2,726	69 532	55,752
Rubber ...	do.	1,522,798	1,525,103	39,259,867	20,319,138
Sweet Potatoes ...	do.	31,630	34,928	94,890	104,785
Tapioca ...	do.	257,250	248,695	803,020	746,085
Pineapples ...	Nos.	19,088,301	48,170,165	477,212	1,204,252
Preserved Pineapples	Cases	1,310,938½	838,101	5,057,589	3,024,122
Other Agricultural Produce ..	—	—	—	471,457	431,820
Total Agrcultural Produec ..				52,941,178	30,233,265
Timber ...	Tons	34,116	28,831	1,349,856	934,625
Other Forest Produce ...	—	—	—	324,683	322,259
Total Forest Produce ...				1,674,539	1,256,884
Tin-ore ...	Pikuls	12,042	9,986	631,645	433,893
Iron-ore ...	Tons	729,251	488,877	3,646,254	2,444,387
China clay ...	do.	410	396	8,200	7,920
Total Minerals ...				4,286,099	2,886,200
Marine Produce ...	—	—	—	99,495	76,708
Swine ...	Nos.	10,773	9,060	214,788	220,079
Cattle ...	do.	70	147	3,591	8,958
Poultry ...	do.	30,792	51,753	27,433	43,269
Goats and Sheep ...	do.	23	59	216	1,000
Eggs ...	do.	11,755,235	8,820 790	354,096	228,316
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	113,026	39,862
				$59,714,461	34,995,441

56. Exports fell from $59,714,461 to $34,995,441, a decrease of $24,719,020 of which $18,940,729 is accounted for by the fall in the price of rubber. There was actually a slight increase of 2,305 pikuls in the quantity of rubber exported, but the value fell by nearly $19,000,000 or just over 48 per cent.

57. The price of tin averaged just over $59 a pikul in January, increased to an average of just over $62 a pikul in March and decreased to an average of just over $52 a pikul in May, touching its lowest price for the year of just over $50 a pikul towards the end of May. The price then rose till it averaged nearly $70 a pikul in December, the highest price for the year being just over $73 a pikul in that month. There was a decrease of 2,056 pikuls in the amount of tin exported and of $197,752 in the value of the export. The tin restriction scheme was adoptd by Johore in March. The quota allotted to Johore for the period from March to December amounted to 8,953 pikuls —the actual export being 8,140 pikuls.

58. There was a considerable decrease in the export of iron-ore.

59. There was a comparatively large decrease in the export of eggs, which amounted to nearly 9 millions in 1931, as compared with nearly 12 millions in 1930.

60. The pigs exported decreased in number, but increased in value.

61. Apart from the decreases in the export of tin-ore, iron-ore and eggs, and the increase in the export of pineapples, the quantity of exports of the various classes remained much as before, but values declined considerably.

62. Iron-ore is carried direct to Japan, but otherwise exports from Johore are mainly to Singapore in the first instance. Certain articles of foodstuffs *e.g.* sweet potatoes, fruit, eggs and poultry are sold in the Singapore market for consumption in Singapore, but most of the exports are shipped to other countries, which are indicated in Singapore statistics. Much Johore rubber is shipped direct to other countries through Singapore shipping agents.

VIII.—WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

63. The wage-earning labour of Johore consists mainly of South Indians, Chinese and Javanese. Very few Malays have worked so far for daily wages.

The number of labourers employed in 1929, 1930 and 1931 were:—

			1929	*1930*	*1931*
Indians	...	...	34,642	30,025	23,253
Chinese	...	...	26,912	29,643	24,626
Javanese	...	...	6,403	6,264	6,258
Others	...	...	1,594	1,701	1,425

64. *South Indians.*—In normal times estates recruit the Indian labour they require direct from India. A labourer on an estate for which recruiting is authorized, receives a recruiting licence with which (after he has been passed by the Controller of Labour and the Agent of the Government of India) he proceeds to his native village in India. There he persuades his relatives and friends to emigrate to Malaya and work for one month at least on the estate from which he has come. After appearing before the Village Magistrate recruits are taken, at no cost to themselves, to a Malayan Government Depot, where they are examined by the Emigration Commissioner for Malaya and by the Protector of Emigrants appointed by the Indian Government. If they are successful in passing this examination they sail for Malaya. After quarantine at Post Swettenham they are sent to the Railway Station nearest to their future place of employment. They arrive on their estate free from all debt and are at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving notice, in no case exceeding one month. A labourer may at any time within one year of his arrival in the State be repatriated on the grounds of his state of health, unsuitable work, unjust treatment or any other sufficient reason.

65. South Indians are usually employed on lighter forms of labour, such as road-making and as weeders and tappers on rubber-estates. The conditions of their employment are laid down in the Johore Labour Code, 1924, an abstract of which in the vernacular must be exhibited by the employer. A normal day's work is 8 hours, commencing at 6 a.m. Indian labour is always suitably housed on the place of employment and provided with free medical treatment.

66. Since Johore is mainly dependent on rubber, wages reflect the price of that commodity and with rubber at a very low price declined during the year. Wages vary also according to the accessibility and amenities of the places of employment. The following were the approximate rates in cents:—

	January	*December*
Stores and factories	45 to 70	35 to 70
Tappers (men)	35 ,, 55	25 ,, 40
,, (women)	30 ,, 55	25 ,, 40
Field-workers (men)	30 ,, 50	25 ,, 45
,, (women)	25 ,, 40	20 ,, 40

Employees of the Government railway received 44 to 50 cents and employees of other Government departments received, men from 40 to 70 and women from 32 to 44 cents a day. Rice, the staple article of diet, is issued by estate-owners at cost price and the average price of the rice preferred by South Indians was 26 cents a *gantang* (= a gallon).

67. A labourer's specimen monthly budget would be:—

Article	Amount	Price per gantang, chupak or kati	Cost
Rice ...	6 gantang	26	1.56
Salt ...	1½ chupak	2	.03
Chillies ...	½ kati	18	.09
Coriander ...	¾ chupak	9	.07
Tamarind ...	1½ kati	7	.11
Dhal ...	1½ chupak	12	.18
Green Peas ...	1 ,,	9	.09
White Beans ...	½ ,,	12	.06
Onions ...	1 kati	8	.08
Garlic ...	½ ,,	12	.06
Thalippu ...	½ chupak	24	.06
Pepper ...	1¼ ,,	28	.07
Turmeric ...	¼ ,,	16	.04
Curry Masalai ...	—	—	.02
Coconut Oil ...	1 bottle	14	.14
Kerosene Oil ...	1 ,,	11	.11
Matches ...	2 boxes	1	.02
Betel-nut and Tobacco ...	—	—	
Soap ...	10 pieces	2	.20
Pots, pans, etc. ...	—	—	.20
Salt Fish ...	1 kati	28	.28
Mutton ...	½ ,,	58	.29
Vegetables ...	—	—	.40
Potatoes ...	1 kati	9	.09
Coffee ...	1 tin	20	.20
Sugar ...	1 kati	5	.05
Tin Milk ...	1 tin	23	.23
* Clothing ...	—	—	.20
Mat and Pillow ...	—	—	.05
Dhoby ...	—	—	.10
Barber ...	—	—	.20
Gengelly Oil ...	½ bottle	32	.16
Soap Nuts ...	⅓ kati	12	.04
Festivals ...	—	—	.30
			5.78
4 Vaishti or Kaile ..	$ 1. 30		
2 Upper clothes ...	30		
2 Banians ...	50		
⅓ Thuppti ...	30		
* Monthly average ...	20.		

68. *Chinese* labour is almost invariably engaged through Chinese contractors, who can interpret between the labourers and employers of other races. No Government scheme exists

for recruiting this labour. Many Chinese pay their own passages to Malaya and work independently: others, although no agreement to labour made before arrival in the State can be enforced, receive an advance on condition that they will work at some stated place.

69. Chinese are employed on the heaviest kind of work and are the most highly paid of local labourers. They are engaged through contractors, on piece work or other systems of payment by results, and are justly regarded as well able to look after their own interests. There are chapters of the Labour Code specially concerned with Chinese labour. On mines a labourer employed on time-wages or piece work may be compelled to work for 6 months or if working on tribute for 12 months. All other labourer can leave a place of employment at any time after notice not exceeding one month.

Normally Chinese labourers are provided with housing at their place of employment and then receive free medical treatment.

70. The rate of wages for Chinese labourers was from 32 to 80 cents a day but nearly all were employed on contract work or otherwise paid by results. 185 claims for wages amounting to $61,869 and involving 1,153 labourers were dealt with by the Chinese Protectorate. Rice is their staple article of diet and the rice consumed by them costs 35 cents a gallon measure. The Chinese labourer is remarkable for the high standard of his food. 735 Chinese were repatriated and restriction of immigration continued.

71. Opium-smokers who are all Chinese were registered. Three Government smoking saloons were closed and of the ten left most are run at a loss.

72. *Javanese* usually immigrate at their own expense and are therefore quite independent. Some, however, receive assistance from friends and may probably labour without wages for a period. They cannot enter into any written agreement and can terminate their employment at any time after notice not exceeding one month. No agreement to labour made before arrival in the country is binding. Javanese are usually employed direct by European concerns on piece work or on daily wages. Their normal working day is 8 hours. If they do not live in their own houses, they are provided with accommodation at the place of employment and also with free medical treatment. Their wages ran from 25 to 70 cents a day. Their rice cost 35 cents a gallon-measure.

73. The cost of living for all classes of officials so closely approximates to that in the Colony of the Straits Settlements and in the other Malay States as to require no special comment.

Smaller house-rents and the lack of cinemas and other amusements make it appreciably lower than the cost of living in the neighbouring port of Singapore.

IX.—EDUCATION.

74. *Organisation.*—Since March 1928 the Education Department has been under a European Superintendent, seconded from the large joint Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Johore defraying his salary and its due proportion of his leave, pay and pension. In 1931 other officers seconded on the same terms from the same department were a European Inspector of Schools and 6 European Masters. There is a Malay Committee which is responsible for the syllabus and teaching in religious (Kuranic) schools.

75. *Government Schools.*—In the 41 Muslim Religious schools for boys and the 6 similar schools for girls there were 100 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 3,412.

In the 100 Malay Vernacular Boys' schools there were 349 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 8,830 pupils.

In the 13 Malay Vernacular Girls' schools there were 54 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 877 pupils.

In the 6 English Boys' schools there were 10 European and 77 local teachers and an average enrolment of 1,506 pupils.

Aided Schools.—In the one English Girl's school, the Convent, Johore Bahru, which draws a Government grant-in-aid, there were 7 teachers and an average enrolment of 200.

In the 46 Aided Tamil schools, all but one of which were Estate schools, there was an average enrolment of 1,092. Owing to the slump there was a larger proportion of part-time teachers.

Private Schools.—In the 14 private English schools drawing no grant-in-aid there was an enrolment of 662, and in the three private Tamil schools an enrolment of 96. There were 133 registered Chinese schools with 185 teachers and an enrolment of 5,500.

76. *Elementary Education.*—This is provided in vernacular schools, Malay, Tamil and Chinese. The aim is to provide for children from the age of 5 to 14 years. Special attention is paid to local crafts and industries and in rural areas to gardening. Girls study as special subjects needlework, cookery, domestic economy, nursing, hygiene, handwork and art.

Pupils at the Malay Government and Tamil Aided elementary schools enjoy free education including free books.

An outstanding feature of the year was the keen interest taken by Malay parents in these schools. Eleven hamlets offered to provide buildings and several offered to pay teachers as well. In a period of acute financial depression this was remarkable.

In the Malay schools there is a strong group spirit comparable with the House spirit in English schools that is exercising a healthy interest. It will take some years to remedy the inadequate scholastic attainments of many teachers.

In the Tamil schools the slump in rubber has left enrolment practically stationery. The staffs were satisfactory. Some schools have recreation grounds and many Estate Managers take a keen interest in the out-door activities of their schools.

77. *Secondary Education.*—Except for English and Eurasians, all English education is in effect secondary, though the curriculun starts with kindergarten and ends with the Cambridge School Certificate.

Most of the boys in the Johore English schools are Malays selected by the Superindendent of Education at an interview, consideration being paid to age, school record and the teacher's reports. In 1931 out of 423 applicants 195 boys were chosen.

The official opening of the new English College at Johore Bahru and of the Segamat school, which were completed in 1930, took place during the year. And a new wing was added to the Muar school.

In the Cambridge Local Examinations 85% of the School Certificate candidates passed and 43% of the Junior candidates. The number of passes is increasing.

There was a further marked decrease in the superannuation of pupils in the English schools, due formerly to the bad old system of admitting over-age boys to the primary classes. Such admissions cruelly gave pupils quite fallacious hopes of scholastic advancement.

78. *Manual, Trade, Technical and Agricultural Education.* Netmaking was taught in 11 Malay schools and basketmaking in 12. In time, as teachers are trained, there will be handicrafts in all vernacular schools. Plasticine work and the handwork usual in primary classes were taught in the English schools. School gardens flourished. During the year arrangements were made to start next year a Trade School with classes in tailoring, hair-cutting, etc. Financial considerations make the building of a Trade School to train fitters, electricians, etc. a matter for the future.

Johore pupils were sent not only to the Technical School at Kuala Lumpur but to the new Agricultural School at Serdang;—both these establishments aim at providing economically for the needs of the whole Malay Peninsula.

Pupils for Engineering have hitherto been sent to Hongkong University.

79. *Vocational Education.*—44 teachers for the Malay Vernacular Boys' schools were in training at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, where teachers are trained for all the Malay States:—this large college with over 300 students can afford a specialised staff and adequate equipment, both of which it would be extravagant for Johore to provide for its few students. Locally there were special classes for pupil teachers and senior teachers for the Malay Boys' and Girls' schools.

There were special classes for normal and post-normal class students studying to become teachers at the English schools. The normal-class students sit for the examinations set by the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States and in the year under review results were good. There were special classes in Oral English at all centres. The Post-Normal Classes included courses in Phonetics, Geography, and Drama and Physical Training.

There were evening classes for clerks with instruction in Malay and type-writing.

80. *University Education.*—Johore's needs in University Education will always be met by the two colleges of her neighbour Singapore, which in time will form Malaya's University. So there were 4 Johore students at the King Edward VII College of Medicine, three of them Malays, while for the first time pupils in the English Schools reached a standard that will justify the Johore Government in sending two students next year to Raffles College. There was one Malay Government student taking a course in Civil Engineering in the United Kingdom. Two Malay Government students returned from England, of whom one was called to the bar and given a Johore Government appointment.

81. *Games, Music, Art and Drama.*—Most Government and Aided Schools have recreation grounds. Foot-ball is universally popular. And the standard reached in team games and physical drill is extremely high, highest of all in the Malay Vernacular schools:—during the year the first Annual State Drill Competition for Malay boys' schools was held at Muar. There is still a strong prejudice against games for Malay girls. In the English Boy school foot-ball, cricket, hockey, badminton, volley-ball and more rarely tennis are played. At the English College, Johore Bahru, boxing and swimming were popular.

Government paid $3,000 to the Johore Scout Association. The various scout troops in the English and Malay schools flourished. Two troops went into camp. There were Wolf Cub Packs at two schools.

At the English College lessons in musical appreciation were continued. Singing was taught in all but one of the English schools.

At Muar English School there was a Post-Normal Class for the study of drama.

Elementary art is taught in all schools.

All the English Schools had literary and debating societies, one had a Camera Cub and one published a magazine.

82. *Miscellaneous.*—The religious bodies that maintain orphanages find it more economical to maintain them at their large establishments in the adjacent town of Singapore.

The staffs of all Government schools are eligible under prescribed conditions for pensions.

There were the usual medical, dental and opthalmic inspections of schools. Travelling dispensaries visited out-stations.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

83. On the west coast Johore is served by Muar, Batu Pahat and several smaller ports,—Kukup, Pontian, Benut, Senggarang. The only ocean-going steamers that call are Japanese which visit Batu Pahat for the transport of iron-ore. Local steamers from Singapore visit all the smaller ports but like the railway have suffered from the competition of road transport.

On the east coast the north-east monsoon has created bars that make the estuaries accessible only to small steamers and Mersing is the only port at which even these call.

There are steamships running from Singapore to Pengerang, Tanjong Surat and Kota Tinggi on the Johore River and also to Sungai Papan. And motor-boats ply for hire on most of the navigable rivers.

84. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all the ports was as follows:—

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Ocean-going steamers...	91	314,003	91	314,003
Coasting	3,158	147,444	3,158	147,444
Sailing vessels ...	9,248	158,268	9,369	164,511

These figures show a decrease of 129,291 tons entered and a decrease of 126,319 tons cleared as compared with 1930. There were 27 fewer ocean-going steamers than in 1930.

85. The total tonnage of the sea-borne trade for the last five years was—

		Entered	*Cleared*
1927	...	576,111½	574,712½
1928	...	737,127	732,285
1929	...	776,772	776,995
1930	...	749,006	752,277
1931	...	619,715	625,958

86. The Johore State Railway is a corridor section of the main line that runs from Singapore to Bangkok. It was built at the expense of the Johore Government and runs from Johore Bahru in the south to Gemas in the north (121 miles 14 chains with 21 stations and 5 halts). It was leased to the Federated Malay States Government for 21 years from 1st January, 1912 to be run in conjunction with their railway system. A Causeway built in 1923 links Johore with the island of Singapore by rail and road. A new Station for Johore Bahru was completed during the year, as also Class III quarters for the Senior District Engineer, Johore Bahru.

87. The state possesses 681 miles of metalled, 110 miles of gravelled and 13 miles of earth roads as well as 48 miles of approach road and back lanes. On all the public roads lorries and motor-cars and converted-Ford-buses ply for hire. A census of the traffic on all roads taken for one week in August is given in Appendix G.

88. Mails are conveyed by train to 25 stations and halts, also by motor-car over 347 miles and to Kukup by steamship. Mails for the Colony and Federated Malay States are conveyed by railway, and mails for countries overseas are sent to Singapore or Penang, whence they may be despatched by steamship or air mail. Johore has 5 group centre and 22 dependent telegraph offices and is linked by telegraph with the Colony and Federated Malay States. There are 6 group centre and 35 dependent telephone exchanges and the former are connected with telephone exchanges in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

89. A comparison of postal business for the last three years is as follows:—

	1929	*1930*	*1931*
Letters, papers and parcels handled	4,569,977	4,405,243	3,779,569
Value of Money Orders issued	$961,989	$868,902	$554,881
Value of Money Orders paid	$273,725	$270,131	$102,028

90. Three new Post Offices were opened at Pontian, Senai and Yong Peng and two new Postal Agencies at Layang-Layang and Cha'ah.

Direct trunk telephones were opened between Segamat and Gemas, Batu Pahat and Benut, Johore Bahru and Kota Tinggi (No. 2 line), and Segamat and Tenang.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

91. The Currency and Weights of Measures, as in all Malay States, are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d. The principal local measures are:—

1 chupak = 1 quart, *1 gantang* = 1 gallon, *1 tahil* = 1⅓ ozs.
1 kati (16 *tahils*) = ⅓ lbs., 1 *pikul* (100 *katis*) = 133⅓ lbs.,
1 koyan (40 *pikuls*) = 533⅓ lbs, *1 bahara* = 400 lbs.
1 hoon = .0133 ozs.

92. There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

93. The following were the principal Buildings put in hand and completed:—

Johore Bahru District—

Johore Bahru.—Malay Girls' School, Tambatan; ward for Female Lepers; 12 quarters for subordinate officers; maternity block, covered ways, quarters for married dressers, for female dressers and for attendants, and garage for sisters' cars, General Hospital; store and garage for the Johore Volunteer Engineers; Judge's house and four quarters for Senior officers on Bukit Jepun; Johore (Malay) Club; conversion of old power station into a Printing Office.

Pontian Kechil.—General Hospital, Customs Office and Barracks, Police Headquarters, Post Office and quarters, and offices for Agriculture, Forest, Public Works and Survey Departments.

Senai.—Post Office and Telephone exchange.

Muar District—

Bandar Maharani.—Malay Boys School; Infant Welfare Centre; rebuilding sea and river walls; Female and Children's ward (36 beds), quarters for dressers and attendants; painting Istana; extension to permanent drains.

Tangkak.—Quarters for clerk and telephone operator, and for a Sub-Inspector of Police.

Parit Bakar.—Malay School for 180 boys and quarters for head teacher.

Ayer Hitam Road (15th mile).—Cooly lines and overseer's quarters.

Batu Pahat District—

Bandar Penggaram.—Quarters for subordinate officers; extension to drains; extension (4 rooms) to barracks for lorry-drivers; extension to police (single men) barracks; nine storage tanks for rain water; levelling playground, Malay boys' school.

District.—Malay school for 75 boys and quarters for head teacher, Bindu; extensions to Malay schools at Parit Kemang, Sungai Nipah and Bagan; cooly lines and quarters for overseer, Benut-Pontian road.

Segamat District—

Two third class wards (16 beds each); quarters for attendants and for married dressers; two quarters for Malay teachers; one set of quarters for two European officers; town improvements.

Cooly lines at 15th mile, Labis road; improvements to cooly lines 16th mile, Muar road; removal of cooly lines at 9th mile Labis road to a healthier site.

Kluang and Mersing Districts—

Kluang.—Government offices; a Class II Police Station; quarters for 12 clerks, a Sub-Inspector of Waterworks, workshop artisans and lorry drivers.

District.—Cooly lines at 18th mile Ayer Hitam-Yong Peng road, at 10th mile Kluang-Renggam road, at 34½ mile Jemaluang-Mawai road, on Yong Peng-Labis road and at Paloh; overseers' quarters at 18th mile Ayer Hitam-Yong Peng road and at Yong Peng; forced-draught incinerator.

Kota Tinggi District—

Quarters for one European officer and for chief overseer P. W. D.; floating bath-house; floating boat sheds for police at Kota Tinggi and at Mawai.

94. Other Buildings which were under construction include:—

New Hospital, Kluang; a class II Police Station with ten (married) barracks, Kota Tinggi; a new Operating Theatre, Muar; quarters for a Senior officer, Pontian Kechil; a garage and workshop for the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Johore Bahru.

ROADS.

95. Forty six miles of new road were constructed, the Pontian Kechil to Batu Pahat and the Yong Peng to Labis roads being opened to traffic. The programme of work on the construction of the east coast Jamaluang road was completed.

96. Approximately 83 miles of road were treated with bituminous materials.

ELECTRICITY.

97. The new Segamat Power Station commenced a 12 hour supply in March and a 24 hour supply in August.

98. The total capacity of Electrical Plant in operation and controlled by Government at the end of the year was 2,040 Kilowatts. The total Units generated were 2,221,858. B. T. U.

MISCELLANEOUS.

99. The value of construction work supervised by the Government Architect was $158,068.

100. The Workshops were fully employed on the maintenance and assembling of departmental vehicles and road-rollers.

101. The Chief Inspector of Machinery reports that the total horse power of Plant (prime movers) installed and registered under the Machinery Enactment during 1931 was 14,808 H. P. of which 11,789 H. P. was in actual operation throughout the year, the remainder being closed down for the whole or part of the year owing to the financial depression.

FINANCIAL.

102. Expenditure on Special Services was by Districts—

	Works & Buildings	Roads, Streets and Bridges	Miscellaneous
	$	$	$
Head Office ...	170,222	—	44,727
Johore Bahru ...	335,202	258,171	42,327
Muar ...	150,394	146,793	24,336
Batu Pahat ...	122,249	221,841	94,123
Segamat ...	89,669	267,070	82,295
Kluang ...	249,799	314,276	14,489
Endau ...	4,986	56,464	4,912
Kota Tinggi ...	25,424	204,254	4,929
	1,147,945	1,468,869	312,138

Electrical Special Services cost $151,239.

103. The annually recurrent expenditure on Works and Buildings was $225,497, on Roads, Streets and Bridges $1,023,182, on Miscellaneous Services $466,188.

104. The average cost of maintenance of metalled and gravelled roads was $1,175 a mile and of approach roads and back lanes $254 a mile.

105. Expenditure on anti-Malarial works was $45,621 and on river clearing $101,085.

106. The revenue collected from Electrical Installations was $276,359 compared with $243,085 in 1930.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

CRIME.

107. The total number of offences reported to the Police was 21,843 compared with 24,170 in 1930 and 22,033 in 1929 and 12,271 in 1928.

Of these reports 8,196 were taken to Court, while 7,999 were merely recorded and the complainants referred to a Magistrate. 5,648 reports disclosed no criminal offence, the complaints being false or relating to civil affairs.

108. The total number of seizable offences was 2,700. Arrests were made in 1,596 of these cases and convictions or committals to the Supreme Court obtained in 600 of them.

109. The following table shows the main headings of serious crime for the past five years:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Murder and Homicide ...	69	54	28	37	55
Gang-robbery ...	17	24	6	20	24
Robbery ...	78	73	43	53	47
House-breaking ...	94	84	138	262	230
Thefts (over $100) ...	164	121	111	81	72
Counterfeit Coin and Stamps	10	8	3	8	10
Unlawful Societies ...	4	26	28	11	12
Communism and Sedition ...	—	—	—	117	114

The continued rise in the crime curve may be ascribed to the economic depression.

110. Four hundred and sixteen persons were banished from the State as compared with 49 in 1930.

111. Admissions to the two State prisons totalled 2,539 against 2,122 in 1930. Of these 1,990 were Chinese, 218 Indians, 173 Javanese and 152 Malays. 89 had previous convictions. 37 were females.

At the end of the year only 517 prisoners remained.

There were 26 deaths in the prison hospitals.

There were 12 executions.

Two floggings were inflicted, one of them by order of the Court.

112. Convicted prisoners who passed through the seven police lock-ups numbered 1,928. Of these 419 were short-sentence prisoners who served their sentences (not exceeding 7 days) in those lock-ups.

POLICE.

113. The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was 1,396 all ranks, against an approved establishment of 1,425.

One hundred and forty one Malays and 46 Sikhs were recruited. For the vacancies there were 845 Malay applicants and 150 Sikhs.

Discipline greatly improved. There were only 5 offences by the police against the law. Absence was the most frequent offence among Malays.

114. The Police Force consists (*a*) of a British Commissioner and 7 British Assistant Commissioners—one in charge of each of the six police circles and the seventh, Commandant of the Depot and Adjutant to the Commissioner;

(*b*) of a Malay Deputy Commissioner (in charge of the detective personnel and criminal record office) and six Malay Assistant Commissioners;

(*c*) 28 Malay Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, the former appointed as cadets, the latter ordinarily recruited from the ranks;

(*d*) 1,089 N. C. Os and men, of whom all but 22 are Malays;

(*e*) 175 Sikhs stationed at Johore Bahru, for guard and emergency duty;

(*f*) 19 Detective sub-Inspectors and 58 detectives; and

(*g*) armourers and clerical staff.

A better type of recruit, better living conditions, instruction at the depot, and athletics are rapidly improving a force, to which the State owes much in the present trying times.

COURTS.

115. The *Courts Enactment, 1920,* provides for the following courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

(*a*) The Supreme Court, comprising the Court of Appeal and the Court of a Judge;

(*b*) Courts of Magistrates of the First Class;

(*c*) Courts of Magistrates of the Second Class;

(*d*) Courts of (Muslim) Kathis and Courts of Naib Kathis;

(*e*) Courts of Malay Headmen (Penghulus).

The Court of Appeal and the Courts of a Judge are courts of record, and possess the same power and authority to punish for contempt of court as are possessed by the Court of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice, in England.

116. There were one (British) Judge, 25 first-class and 5 second-class Magistrates. Magistrates are both British and Malay.

117. In the Supreme Court 117 criminal cases and 23 criminal appeals were registered. Three hundred civil suits, 34 civil appeals, 143 probate and administration suits, 643 miscellaneous applications and 195 land applications were registered. In Bankruptcy 10 receiving orders were made: the aggregate gross liabilities were $149,536.

118. The Court of Appeal sat on five occasions. There were 16 Criminal Appeals from Assizes and 11 Civil Appeals from the Court of the Judge.

119. The following is a return of cases and suits heard by Magistrates:—

	Criminal	*Civil*
Johore Bahru	3,949	757
Kota Tinggi	782	205
Kukup (including Benut) ...	894	192
Muar	3,930	1,106
Batu Pahat	3,074	978
Endau	339	173
Segamat	1,670	345
Kluang	1,236	113
	15,874	3,869

PRISONS.

120. There are two State Prisons, one at Johore Bahru and the other at Bandar Maharani. The British Inspector of Prisons is stationed at Johore Bahru and there is a British District Superintendent stationed at Bandar Maharani. There are also a European Gaoler and 7 European Warders.

121. The Prison buildings at Johore Bahru consist of two large halls, one comprising 80 single cells and the other 36 association cells. There are 10 single punishment cells and the buildings include remand ward, female ward, sick ward, kitchens and washhouses.

122. The Muar Prison buildings consist of 2 main halls (48 cells each), one association ward (15 prisoners), 1 remand ward, 1 hospital ward and 1 female ward (4 prisoners) together with kitchens and washhouses. There are extramural quarters for European and native staff at both prisons.

123. The Johore Bahru prison was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

124. The Bandar Maharani gaol was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences of law not exceeding two years for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

125. At Johore Bahru an average of 159 prisoners were daily engaged by the Public Works Department on extramural labour: earth work, drainage, tree-felling, the preparation of building sites, reclamation of land and improvements and extensions to the Rifle Range. Prisoners were employed inside the prison on baking, carpentry, chick-making, tailoring, husk-beating, basket-working, rattan and wood furniture-making, coir-matting, printing, motor-repairing, laundry work and cooking. Small scavenging parties daily attend the Military and Police Barracks.

At Muar the average daily number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 52.

126. Juvenile offenders are segrated separately in both prisons and are engaged on separate prison labour apart from adult prisoners.

127. There is no time limit for times and payment at any time before the completion of the sentence imposed as an alternative secures a prisoner's release. The amount of a fine is reduced in proportion to the period of imprisonment served.

128. Apart from the Police system of probation there is no system of probation in the State Prisons.

129. The prisons have Vagrant Wards. The daily average number of vagrants at Johore Bahru was 35 and at Muar one. 92.61 per cent of the vagrants were Chinese.

130. The prisons were visited regularly by Visiting Justices throughout the year and no serious complaints were recorded nor were they required to try any offence against prison discipline.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

131. The following Enactments were passed:—

1. The Courts Enactment, 1920, Amendment Enactment, 1931.
2. The Seditious Publications (Prohibition) Enactment, 1922, Amendment Enactment, 1931.
3. The Pensions Enactment, 1929, Amendment Enactment, 1931.
4. The State Secretary Incorporation Enactment, 1931.
5. The Post Office Enactment, 1924, Amendment Enactment, 1931.
6. The Stamp Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1931.
7. The Tin and Tin-ore (Restriction) Enactment, 1931.
8. The General Clauses Enactment, 1911, Amendment Enactment, 1931.
9. The Printing and Publication Enactment, 1931.
10. The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1931.
11. The Pensions Enactment, 1929, Amendment Enactment No. 2, 1931.
12. The Naval Base Waters (Johore) Enactment, 1931.
13. The Railways Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1931.
14. The Courts Enactment, 1920, Amendment Enactment, No. 2, 1931.
15. The Women and Girls Protection Enactment, 1931.
16. The Government Suits Enactment, 1931.
17. The Societies Enactment, 1915, Amendment Enactment, 1931.

132. Of these Enactments ten effected brief amendments of existing law. The two Enactments to amend "The Courts Enactment, 1920" provide rights of appeal to the Courts of Appeal against the severity of a sentence, against a sentence of detention in a reformatory and against a sentence of whipping—an appeal which previously could only be made if a sentence of imprisonment had been imposed in addition to the whipping. The Court was also given power to enhance a sentence upon an appeal by the Public Prosecutor. The jurisdiction of a First Class Magistrate has been enlarged by giving him authority to try cases under section 457 of the Penal Code (house-breaking by night) if he considers his powers of punishment to be adequate. Section 74 (i), relating to the adoption of certain foreign laws, was amended to remedy looseness of drafting.

"The Pensions Enactment, 192[illegible]" was amended to repeal section 15 which limited the pension payable to a pensioned officer re-employed in the public service and also to raise the maximum pension from £1,300 to £2,000.

The need to stop the unauthorized scale of stamps led to the amendment of both "The Post Office Enactment, 1924" and "The Stamp Enactment, 1914". The opportunity was taken to alter the former Enactment so that the ever-changing list of articles which it is prohibited to send by post might in future be dealt with by Rules.

The amendment of "The Railways Enactment, 1914" gives the Railway administration power to provide motor services and frame regulations for their control and the right to fix special rates of freight without the formality of publication in the *Gazette*, provided that no such rate exceeds the statutory maximum prescribed by Rule under the Enactment.

"The Societies Enactment, 1915" was amended so as to make clear the position of societies which have no organisation and are not active in the State. Facilities were provided for winding up unlawful societies and for allowing societies to change their name.

The change made in "The Seditious Publications (Prohibition) Enactment, 1922" enables offences thereunder to be tried summarily when in the opinion of the prosecuting officer summary proceedings are warranted.

"The General Clauses Enactment, 1911" was amended to correct a defective definition of the word "solicitor", whereby members of certain Scottish Faculties of Law were disqualified from practising.

133. Of the creative Enactments, "The State Secretary Incorporation Enactment, 1931" made the State Secretary a body corporate in order that certain property acquired by the Government outside the State might be conveyed to it; "The Tin and Tin-ore (Restriction) Enactment, 1931" gave the

Government power to establish a scheme for controlling the production and export of tin; and "The Printing and Publication Enactment, 1931" supplemented "The Printing Presses Enactment, 1930", which controls printing presses by licensing them and subjecting the publication of books to some degree of oversight.

Since "The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1919", Government has taken the sale of chandu out of the hands of licensed persons into its own and permits purchase of chandu only to those who have registered themselves as consumers. Radical revision of the law thus became necessary and a new Enactment, "The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1931" was passed.

The creation of the Naval Base made it necessary to define the Dockyard Port of Singapore, which was done by "The Admiralty Waters Ordinance, 1931". Seeing that much of the water area of that Port is included within the territorial limits of Johore, the powers reserved to the Admiralty in the Ordinance through the King's Harbour Master had to be vested in respect of the Johore waters in the same officer. "The Naval Base Waters (Johore) Enactment, 1931" did this and gave the officer the title "Officer-in-Charge, Naval Base Waters, Johore". It also defined the Naval Base Waters in Johore Territory.

"The Women and Girls Protection Enactment, 1931" gives effect to the recommendations of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State to consider the law relating to the protection of women and girls. The principal change it is intended to bring about is the suppression of brothels.

When the Federated Malay States repealed Chapters XXX and XLI of its Civil Procedure Code, which is also Johore's Civil Code, and replaced them by "The Government Suits Enactment, 1928" the Johore law relating to suits by or against the Government and suits connected with public charities ceased to exist. "The Government Suits Enactment, 1931" supplied a new law.

134. The Rules made under various Enactments during the year are tabulated below:—

The Arms Enactment, 1921—
Amendment of fees in Third Schedule.

The Civil Procedure Code, 1918 (F. M. S.)—
Rate of interest payable under section 610.

The Courts Enactment, 1920—
Rules under section 73 (i).

The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1929—
Addition of certain Drugs to the First Schedule.
Exemption under section 40 (i) (*e*).

The Female Domestic Servants Enactment, 1926—
Minimum rates of wages payable under section 6 (i).

The Forest Enactment, 1921—
Alteration of rates in Schedule I.

The Johore Military Forces Enactment, 1915—
Rescision of Rule 14 of Johore Military Forces Pension Rules, 1930.

The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1931—
Price of Chandu Dross.
Rules under section 45 (i).

The Pensions Enactment, 1929—
Amendment of Regulation 14.

The Police Force Enactment, 1916—
Declaration of Police Circles.
Rescision of Rule 12 of the Police Force Pensions Rule, 1916.

The Ports and Shipping Enactment, 1917—
Prohibition under section 8.

The Post Office Enactment, 1924—
Amendment of Regulations 7 (*a*) and (*b*) and 27 (*a*) and (*b*).
Post Office Regulations, 1931.
Rules under section 49.

The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Enactment, 1917—
New Rules 81—91.
Rule under section 3 (i).

The Registration of Schools Enactment, 1922—
General Regulations.
Prohibition of certain text books and readers.

The Telegraphs Enactment, 1923—
Amendment of Telephone Rules, 1923.
Rules under section 6.
Rules under section 6 (ii) (*a*).
Charges for Malayan Telegraphic System.
Fees for telephonic messages.

The Tin and Tin-ore (Restriction) Enactment, 1931—
The Tin and Tin-ore (Restriction) Rules, 1931.
Amendment of Rules.

The Town Boards Enactment, 1921—
Amendment of By-law 79 (vii).

The Trade and Customs Enactment, 1924—

Amendment of Table of Export Duties.

Variation of Customs duties on Liquors, Petroleum and Tobacco.

The Traction Engines and Motor Cars Enactment, 1914—

Amendment of Rule 8 (i).

Amendment of Schedule I.

New Rules 10 A, 13 A and 13 B.

Order under section 12.

The nature of many of these is sufficiently indicated by the entries in the list but others require exposition.

The Rules made under "The Courts Enactment, 1920" regulate the practice and procedure in appeals to the Court of Appeal. Those made under "The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1931" re-enact the Rules relating to the registration of consumers of chandu. The various amendments of Pension Rules either remove the limitation upon pensions in the case of a pensioner being re-employed in the public service or extend the period for exercising the option of commuting part of a pension when the officer through no fault of his own has been prevented from doing so. The Post Office Regulations amend, re-arrange and add to existing regulations so as to make them uniform with the Rules observed in the Colony and the Federated Malay States and revise certain postal rates. Similarly alterations of Rules made under "The Telegraphs Enactment, 1923" follow changes made by the same administrations relating to charges and the methods of calculating and paying them.

New Rules were made under "The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Enactment, 1917" regarding the importation and registration of dogs, the treatment of diseased dogs and the action to be taken in case of rabies. The General Regulations made by virtue of "The Registration of Schools Enactment, 1922" provide for the proper sanitation of schools, discipline, administration and medical inspection. Rules were made under "The Tin and Tin-ore (Restriction) Enactment, 1931" for the restriction of production and export of tin and tin-ore. The Rules made under "The Traction Engines and Motor Cars Enactment, 1914" prescribed a new type of licence plate and holder, provided for the fixing of a maximum load and for the marking of certain particulars of weight and load in respect of lorries and restricted the weight of motor-vehicles on certain roads.

135. At present there is no special legislation dealing with factories, compensation for accidents or insurance for the sick and aged. Health officers, however, exercise strict control over Johore's two factories, which were started as recently as 1931. The fluctuating character of Johore's immigrant labour,

language difficulties and prejudice against European medicine render insurance legislation impracticable. The Labour Code provides for the payment of maternity benefits to estate labourers and the Code also compels employers to provide hospitals and medicine. The regulations are similar to those in the Federated Malay States.

136. Legislation equivalent to a Children's Factory Act and an amendment of the Labour Code to prevent the employment of women at night are being introduced. The present Labour Code prescribes standard wages for South Indian labourers only: to prescribe for Chinese and Malays is needless and impracticable.

FINANCIAL.

REVENUE.

Revenue is derived mainly from the following sources of taxation:—

137. **Land:** a Premium on all sales of land varying from $1 to $100 an acre for agricultural or mining purposes and from 10 cents to 50 cents a square foot for residential or commercial purposes, and

an Annual Quit-rent varying from 60 cents to $4 an acre on all land other than freehold but inclusive of land held under licence for temporary occupation.

138. **Customs: Import** duties on

intoxicating liquors at graduated rates from $1.20 to $14 a proof gallon;

tobacco at graduated rates from 70 cents to $1.60 a pound;

matches at $1 per 10,000 matches in boxes of 80 with 40% reduction on matches made in Malaya;

petroleum at 10 cents a gallon of kerosene and 35 cents a gallon of petrol.

139. **Export** duties on

agricultural products generally at 5% *ad valorem*, with fixed rates on a graduated scale in certain exceptions such as arecanuts, bananas, durians; 2%-5% *ad valorem* on cultivated rubber; oil palm products are free.

metals at 10% *ad valorem*, the chief metal exported being iron ore, with a special rate for tin at $10 a *bahara* when the market price of tin does not exceed $41 a *pikul* and an additional 50 cents for every $1 increase in the price of tin; tin ore is calculated at 72% of tin.

140. **Chandu**, or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 *hoon*.

141. **Excise:** duties, on intoxicating liquors at 70% of the import duty on intoxicating liquors of similar strength; on matches at 20-50 cents a standard gross of 10,000 matches according to the provenance of the timbers used;

annual fees for Licences to sell intoxicating liquors and medicated wines wholesale or retail or in public houses.

142. **Forests:** royalty on timber of all classes varying from $2 to $10 a ton converted or 50 cents to $5 a ton in the round; and

duty at graduated rates for firewood, charcoal, rattans, damar, wild rubber and miscellaneous forest produce.

143. **Posts and Telegraphs:** revenue is derived from sale of stamps, telegrams, telephones, (and wireless), commission on money orders and British postal orders, bearing letters, and C.O.D. parcels.

144. **Municipal:** House Assessment rate 12% on annual valuation based on rental.

Water rate, metered supply of 1000 gallons 30 cents for private purposes and 50 cents for trade purposes, unmetered supply at fixed graduated rates.

Removal of rubbish and night soil according to house rating.

Electricity at 25 cents a unit or 6 cents a unit plus a flat rate based on the square measurement of the house: special rates for trade purposes.

Taxes on motor vehicles and fees for sundry licenses.

145. **Stamp Duties:** payable by adhesive stamps, cancelled in a Stamp Office or otherwise as directed, on documents specified in a lengthy schedule of which the commoner are these:—

Bills of exchange payable on demand or at sight, cheques and receipts for sums exceeding $20, 4 cents;

Promissory Notes, 10 cents for every $100 or part thereof.

Agreements or Contracts, 25 cents.

Conveyances or Transfers of property, $1.50 for every $250 or part thereof; of shares, 30 cents for every $100 or part thereof;

Mortgages (charges), $1 for every $500 or part thereof.

Deeds $5.

Powers or Letters of Attorney, $3.

Copies or duplicates of original documents, 50 cents.

146. **Death Duties:** these are stamp duties payable on an affidavit for the Collector on delivery thereof or before the issue of probate of a will or letters of administration. There are two kinds of death duties:—

A Probate Duty leviable on the estate and effects in respect of which probates or letters of administration are sought, at graduated rates from 1% to 12% according to the value of the estate at the date of the delivery of the affidavit after deduction of reasonable funeral expenses and local or locally secured debts, with a total exemption of estates valued less than $500; and

An Account Duty at the like rates on gifts *mortis causa* and on gifts or transfers *inter vivos* or voluntary settlements made within 12 months of the death of the deceased.

147. There is no **Hut Tax, Pole Tax,** or **Income Tax.**

148. The revenue for 1931 was $12,102,704 against an estimate of $13,467,167 and against an actual revenue of $14,634,966 in 1930 and $17,633,212 in 1929.

149. The following comparative table shows the receipts in 1930 and 1931 under the more important heads of revenue.

Head of Revenue		1930	1931	Decrease - Increase +
		$	$	$
Land Revenue	...	2,368,973	2,251,831	- 117,143
Land Sales	...	391,183	380,190	- 10,993
Customs:—				
Areca Nuts	...	85,598	102,978	+ 17,380
Copra and Coconuts	...	201,736	122,695	- 79,041
Pineapples	...	80,159	99,725	+ 19,566
Rubber	...	407,841	213,163	- 194,678
Tin Ore	...	74,870	46,379	- 28,491
Iron Ore	...	364,625	246,516	- 118,109
Tobacco	...	1,459,137	1,257,922	- 201,215
Spirits	...	724,911	375,894	- 349,017
Petroleum	...	430,772	445,651	+ 14,879
Matches	...	138,752	104,865	- 33,887
Licences:—				
Posts and Telegraphs	...	324,266	268,995	- 55,271
Chandu	...	3,280,673	2,096,386	- 1,184,287
Interest	...	1,070,009	1,141,052	+ 71,043
Municipal	...	1,256,234	1,139,305	- 116,929

150. Under Land Revenue: annually recurrent rents came to $2,113,321 against $2,206,562 in 1930 and rents from annual licences were $37,652 against $41,353 in 1930.

Land Sales show a continuous decline from 1928 in the revenue derived from premia on the alienation of land for agricultural or mining purposes.

151. The decrease of nearly 50% in the export duty on cultivated rubber after last year's collapse is an indication of the coma in the rubber market. The decline of copra and coconut products was severe but not so great as rubber. The reduction of profits in these staples has diverted attention to minor agricultural products such as arecanuts ($102,978 against $85,598 in 1930 and $98,300 in 1929) pineapples ($99,725 against $80,159 in 1930 and $69,367 in 1929) and tapioca ($36,020 against $36,947 in 1930 and $30,004 in 1929).

The reduced export duty on metals indicates a great drop in production and in value.

152. The decrease in all the import duties and in the chandu revenue reveals the progressive decline of trade and the general economic depression. The slight increase in petroleum is due to the enhancement of duty towards the end of the year.

153. Under Licences, Toddy Shops yielded $69,828 against $77,704 in 1930 and $82,395 in 1929 a further symptom of the progressive decline of rubber. Stamp Duties realised $90,613 against $112,461 in 1930 and $180,250 in 1929, Death Duties accounting for $16,074 against $27,876 in 1930 and $23,876 in 1929.

154. Bad trade conditions are again reflected in the Postal and Telegraphic returns.

	1929	1930	1931
	$	$	$
Telephones ...	141,810	158,304	138,235
Telegrams ...	13,306	15,270	8,899
Commission on Money Orders	9,434	8,735	6,602
Sale of Stamps ...	127,475	129,667	106,388

155. Municipal Revenue shows an increase in Electric Lighting and in Conservancy, probably due to tightening up of administration, and a decrease under other items indicative of decline in trade. The main heads of this revenue are shown in the following table.

	1929	1930	1931
	$	$	$
Automobile Licences ...	273,207	277,107	198,477
Electric Lighting ...	162,924	245,153	271,473
General Assessment ...	273,150	293,022	263,617
Market Fees ...	100,523	106,391	91,215
Water Supply ...	92,829	115,276	110,413
Conservancy ...	92,149	101,910	106,486

156. The following table shows the percentage contributions of the principle heads of revenue to the total revenue (exclusive of Land Sales) for the past five years:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Lands & Forests ...	14·8	13·3	15·8	17·8	19·7
Customs ...	34·5	45·0	34·9	29·1	26·2
Licences, Excise ...	35·7	25·7	30·0	28·3	22·1
Other Revenue ...	15·0	16·0	19·3	24·8	32·0
	100	100	100	100	100

EXPENDITURE.

157. The expenditure was $14,778,518 against an estimate of $17,244,684 and an actual expenditure of $16,671,946 in 1930 and of $16,200,829 in 1929.

158. A contribution of $500,000 was made to the Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund. Exclusive of this item, the annual expenditure was $14,278,518 this year against $15,952,867 in 1930 and $15,200,829 in 1929.

159. Pensions amounted to $438,635 against an estimate of $472,524 and an actual expenditure of $476,428 in 1930 and $424,986 in 1929.

160. Personal Emoluments absorbed $5,331,217, showing a small saving of $80,627 on the estimate of $5,411,844 but a large increase on the actual expenditure $4,892,314 in 1930 and $4,525,760 in 1929.

161. Other Charges annually recurrent amounted to $2,828,071, a reduction of $134,850 on the estimate of $2,962,921 against an actual expenditure of $2,730,671 in 1930 and $2,485,965 in 1929.

162. Miscellaneous Services cost $683,896 against an estimate of $634,638 and an actual expenditure of $791,176 in 1930 and $763,193 in 1929.

163. Public Works annually recurrent expenditure, estimated at $2,044,300 actually amounted to $1,714,871 against $1,879,640 in 1930 and $1,757,256 in 1929.

164. Public Works Special Services come to $3,080,374 against an estimate of $4,838,420 and actual expenditure of $4,495,436 in 1930 and $4,454,295 in 1929.

INVESTMENTS.

165. No remittances were made to the Crown Agents for investment.

166. Surplus Funds investments in Sterling Securities stood at $16,080,013 on 1st January, 1931, but were reduced by realisations to meet annual expenditure to $14,494,652 on 31st December, 1931.

Investments to the value of $500,000 were transferred from Surplus Funds to the Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund. Owing to worldwide financial uncertainty in the latter half of the year, these sterling securities depreciated approximately 6% in value at the mean market price in London on 31st December, 1931. Since that date they have appreciated considerably.

167. Investments in dollar securities (Straits Settlements Government Loans and Municipal Debuntures) stood unchanged at $415,405. These were at a slight premium on 31st December, 1931, and have appreciated further since that date.

168. Local Fixed Deposits stood at $6¼ millions on 31st December, 1931, $¾ million having been withdrawn to meet current expenditure.

169. The Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund (Opium Reserve Fund) stood at $12,206,815 on 1st January, 1931, and increased to $13,378,263 on 31st December, 1931. The whole fund is invested in sterling securities and depreciated, like the Surplus Fund, at the end of year.

170. The total investments of the State at the end of the year amounted to $34,538,320 against $36,202,197 at the end of 1930 and $34,189,628 at the end of 1929. The market value of these investments at the end of the year was approximately $32½ millions.

171. As shown in the balance sheet (Appendix A) the excess of assets over liabilities is $21,798,251 against $24,474,066 at the close of 1930 and $26,511,045 in 1929. These assets are not earmarked for any specific purpose. Cash in Treasuries and at the Bank amounted to $1,399,746 and cash at the Crown Agents to $203,394.

172. Loans stood at $190,951 at the end of 1930. These represent loans free of interest to Muhammadan subordinates to enable them to buy land and build houses for their own occupation. On this account $191,542 remained outstanding at the end of the year on 148 loans.

173. Loans under the War Service Land Grants Scheme remained outstanding at $28,450.

174. Special building loans amounting to $34,636 were approved to senior Government Officers.

175. Advances stood at $89,271. This sum includes Public Works Stores Account Advance $27,003 and Post Office Money Order Advance $18,000. The balance covers small individual advances to Government Officers to enable them to buy means of transport motor car, cycles, etc., repayable by monthly instalments deducted from salary.

176. Deposits, shown as a liability, stood at the end of the year at $1,512,587. Of this sum $1,326,787 were Land Office Deposits mainly on account of premia and survey fees.

177. The gross surplus at the end of the year inclusive of the Opium Reserve Fund, was $35,192,278 against $36,680,880 at the end of 1930.

178. Johore has no public debt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAND AND SURVEYS.

179. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown in the following table:—

LAND ENACTMENT.

		1930	*1931*
		$	$
Number of Grants registered	...	926	494
Number of Transfers registered	...	1,110	947
Number of Charges registered	...	810	647
Other transactions	...	1,339	1,087

MINING ENACTMENT.

		1930	*1931*
		$	$
Mining Leases issued	...	1	13
Mining Certificates issued	...	16	13
Prospecting Licences	...	24	7
Other transactions	...	20	20
Value of Stamps affixed to instruments		$48,875	$47,263

180. In connection with the Mukim Registers and Surat Samentaras under Land Rule 7 the following transactions were registered by Collectors:—

		1930	1931
		$	$
Mukim Registers	...	3,364	2,669
Surat Samentaras	...	5,162	3,540
Miscellaneous	...	1,044	2,484
Value of Stamps affixed to instruments		$25,977	$15,965

181. During the year Land Offices received 4,771 Mukim Register Extracts and 3,720 Surat Samentaras from the Survey Department as against 4,359 Mukim Register Extracts and 1,759 Surat Samentaras in 1930.

182. The application books were closed for rubber cultivation throuhgout the State. Applications for small holdings for the cultivation of rice and food-stuffs were entertained. Some applications for land for the cultivation of pineapples as a permanent crop were received.

183. At the end of the year the total of alienated land stood at 1,209,693 acres as against 1,224,139 acres at the end of 1930.

184. During the year the number of Foreign Companies on the Register rose from 153 to 156, 13 new Companies being registered and 10 being struck off.

185. The average effective strength of the Survey staff was 156 as against 115 in 1930, including the Superintendent and 12 European Officers.

186. The total revenue was $41,550 as compared with $63,515 in 1930. The falling off in revenue was due to the fact that for the greater proportion of surveys completed in 1930 fees were collected years ago.

MILITARY.

187. The total strength of the Johore Military Forces at the end of the year was 663, being 5 short of the authorized strength.

188. The signal section reached its establishment strength of 24.

189. Health and discipline were good.

190. The musketry was slightly above the standard of 1930 though the Johore Military Forces lost the Royal Johore Challenge Cup after winning it for seven years in succession.

191. Had not the Parade been cancelled owing to heavy rain, a contingent from the Johore Military Forces would have again taken part in the Parade held at Singapore in honour of His Majesty's Birthday, at the invitation of His Excellency the General Officer Commanding. A contingent took part in the subsequent parade on the 14th June.

192. In the absence of H. H. the Sultan in Europe Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble Dato Abdul Hamid acted as Commandant of the Johore Military and Volunteer Forces.

193. The Johore Volunteer Forces established in 1904 were only 13 short of their authorised strength of 400 men at the end of the year. A high standard of musketry was maintained.

JOHORE VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

194. The strength was 208 as compared with 226 in 1930.

195. Not including camps, 274 parades were held during the year. One camp, of a week's duration, was held at Changi. His Highness the Regent and His Excellency Major-General Oldfield visited the camp.

196. Musketry results continued to be satisfactory.

TOWN BOARDS.

197. The revenue from Town Boards was:—

	Johore Bahru	Kota Tinggi	Segamat	Endau	Muar	Batu Pahat
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1930 ...	474,410	25,925	100,070	22,785	433804	213,593
1931 ...	442,944	23,180	111,712	18,773	341,972	178,196

NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

198. 373 crocodiles, 59 tigers, and 10 leopards and panthers were destroyed. 85 persons were killed by tigers, 4 by leopards and panthers, and 8 by crocodiles. $4,731 was paid in rewards, mostly for the destruction of the man-eaters of Renggam and Panchor (Muar).

GENERAL.

199. His Highness Sultan Colonel SIR IBRAHIM, D.K., S.P.M.J., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., etc., returned from Europe on 17th November receiving a sincere welcome from all communities who rejoiced that the health of His Highness had so greatly improved.

200. On 18th November amid universal rejoicings there were celebrated the return of His Highness the Sultan and the coronation of Her Highness the Sultanah HELEN. On 19th November there was a State banquet at the Astana Besar.

201. The dual Regency of His Highness the Tengku Mahkota and the Mentri Besar, DATO MUSTAPHA BIN JAAFAR, D.P.M.J., P.I.S., continued until June 30th when failing health compelled the retirement of the latter after 39 years' loyal and meritorious service. From that date until the return of the Sultan the Tengku Mahkota remained sole Regent.

202. From 1st July until 22nd November the Honourable ENGKU ABDUL-AZIZ BIN ABDUL-MAJID, D.K., acted as Mentri Besar in addition to his own duties as Deputy Mentri Besar. From 23rd November His Highness the Sultan appointed as Mentri Besar, Lieut. Col. the Honourable DATO' ABDUL HAMID, D.P.M.J., who had served in the Johore Military Forces since 1892 and was mentioned in despatches during the Great War.

203. The duties of General Adviser were performed by Mr. G. E. SHAW, C.M.G., O.B.E., from the beginning of the year until 26th June when he went on leave prior to retirement. From that date Mr. R. O. WINSTEDT, C.M.G., D. Litt. (oxon.), acted as General Adviser and he was confirmed in the appointment from 7th October.

204. The State sustained a loss by death in January of the Honourable ENGKU ALI BIN ABDULLAH, D.K., Secretary for Religious Affairs and a member of the Council of State. The following were appointed members of that Council during the year:—

Inche ABDULLAH BIN ESA, acting State Commissioner, Endau; Mr S. W. JONES, Acting Legal Adviser; Mr. L. RAYMAN, Acting Financial Commissioner; Mr. B. J. R. BARTON; DATO' TOH AH BOON and Mr. R. O. WINSTEDT, Acting General Adviser. The following were appointed members of the Executive Council: H. H. Tengku Abubakar, Aris Bendahara; Lieut. Col. DATO' ABDUL HAMID, Mentri Besar; Mr. R. O. WINSTEDT the Acting General Adviser and Mr. L. Rayman, Acting Financial Commissioner.

R. O. WINSTEDT,
General Adviser, Johore.

JOHORE BAHRU,
12th April, 1932.

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APPENDICES.

A

Assets and Liabilities on 31st December, 1930 and December, 1931.

LIABILITIES	Dec., 1930	Dec., 1931
	$ c.	$ c.
Deposits	2,023,012 76	1,512,587 41
Opium Reserve Fund	12,206,814 59	13,394,026 68
Suspense	6,364 79	—
Surplus	24,474,065 58	21,798,251 29
Total ...	38,710,257 72	36,704,865 38

ASSETS		Dec., 1931	Dec., 1930
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Cash in Treasuries ...	24,647 16	1,603,140 72	1,914,870 38
,, Banks	1,375,098 88		
,, C. A. ...	203,394 68		
,, Transit		117,376 48	133,191 09
INVESTMENTS (at cost) :—			
	$ c. (a)		
Sterling Securities	14,494,652 18	21,160,057 32	23,995,417 79
S. S. Government and Municipal Securities	415,405 14		
Fixed Deposits	6,250,000 00		
INVESTMENTS SPECIFIC (at cost),:—	(b)		
Opium Reserve Fund		13,394,026 68	12,206,814 59
Due by other Governments .		97,178 64	119,635 35
Chandu Stock		21,701 97	22,689 91
Advances		89,270 97	126,687 61
Loans		191,542 50	190,951 00
Suspense		30,570 10	—
Total ...		36,704,865 38	38,710,257 72

(a) Valued @ $13,468,010.03 @ mean market price in London on 31.12.1931.

(b) Valued @ $12,385,562.68 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

B

Actual Revenue for 1930 and 1931.

Head of Revenue	1930	1931	Increase	Decrease
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lands ...	2,368,973 00	2,251,830		117,142 26
Forests ...	160,960 00	137,918 00	—	23,041 34
Customs ...	4,142,845 00	3,173,381 24	—	969,463 76
Licences, Excise, etc. ...	4,025,757 00	2,671,152 69	—	1,354,604 31
Fees of Court, etc.	277,586 00	236,761 29	—	40,824 71
Posts and Telegraphs	324,266 00	268,994 84	—	55,271 16
Railways ...	470,000 00	470,000 00		—
Port and Harbour Dues ...	37,076 00	37,434 65	358 65	—
Interest ...	1,070,009 00	1,141,052 32	71,043 32	—
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	110,077 00	194,682 44	84,605 44	—
Municipal ...	1,256,234 00	1,139,305 28	—	116,928 72
Land Sales ...	391,183 00	380,189 95	—	10,993 05
Total ..	14,634,966 00	12,102,704 10	156,007 41	2,688,269 31

C

Actual Expenditure for 1930 and 1931.

Head of Expenditure	1930	1931	Increase	Decrease
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Pensions ...	481,277 00	438,635 02	—	42,641 98
Personal Emoluments ...	4,892,314 00	5,331,216 72	438,902 72	—
Other Charges ..	2,989,619 00	2,828,070 99	—	161,548 01
Transport ..	69,946 00	76,571 80	6,625 80	—
Opium Reserve Fund ...	750,000 00	500,000 00	—	250,000 00
Miscellaneous ..	791,176 00	683,896 00	—	107,280 00
Purchase of Land ..	322,538 00	124,882 36	—	197,655 64
Public Works (annually recurrent) ...	1,879,640 00	1,714,871 50	—	164,768 50
Public Works (special expenditure)	4,495,436 00	3,080,374 00	—	1,415,062 00
Total ...	16,671,946 00	14,778,518 39	445,528 52	2,338,956 13

D

STATISTICAL RETURN OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1911—1931.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	$	$
1911	3,954,901	3,268,124
1912	4,348,642	3,231,406
1913	4,378,556	3,267,484
1914	4,352,897	3,899,698
1915	5,790,394	3,645,421
1916	7,976,863	4,602,433
1917	10,168,625	5,119,520
1918	9,125,694	5,858,591
1919	11,002,778	8,223,862
1920	11,838,976	13,070,284
1921	7,689,054	11,159,450
1922	8,625,223	8,785,873
1923	11,094,955	7,064,166
1924	10,947,960	8,095,276
1925	15,884,592	9,780,322
1926	18,781,565	18,099,232
1927	18,239,023	15,348,473
1928	20,698,077	16,445,473
1929	17,633,212	16,200,829
1930	14,634,966	16,671,946
1931	12,102,704	14,778,518

E

Revenue and Expenditure by Departments.

DEPARTMENTS	REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	$	$	$	$
Agriculture ...	6		42.994	44.626
Chandu Monopoly ...	3,280,673	2.097,496	237,202	208.445
Chinese Protectorate	242.954	179.518	25,457	31,900
Courts ...	168,122	119,230	84,350	96.657
Customs ...	4,142,846	3,272.363	278.805	297.638
DISTRICTS*				
Muar				
State Commissioner	87	75	26.735	27,203
Assistant Adviser ...	—	—	140.663	128.748
Dist. Officer, Chohong	—	—	8.927	8.746
Batu Pahat				
State Commissioner	131	85	23.954	23,880
Assistant Adviser ...	—	—	87.810	91.405
Kluang				
District Officer ...	—	—	—	—
Assistant Adviser ...	—	—	—	17,247
Kota Tinggi				
District Officer ...	—	2	23.241	22,984
Assistant Adviser ...	—	—	35.425	37,924
Kukup				
District Officer ...	7	1	10.041	10,368
Assistant Adviser ...	—	—	42.269	39.530
Mersing (Endau)				
District Officer ...	—	—	42.094	41.934
Segamat				
State Commissioner	8	1	12.489	12,771
Assistant Adviser ...	—	—	49.248	50,658
Education ...	28,964	31,525	662.640	703.025
Financial Dapartment	145,286	116,553	122.659	122.531
Forests ...	160,960	137,919	97,935	95,648
Game Warden ...	975	2,819	19.001	19.789
Gardens ...	—	—	41.238	34,889
Carried forward ...	8,171,019	5,957,587	2,115.177	2,168,546

* The districts revenues appear mainly under Courts, Lands and Municipal.

E—*Cont.*

Revenue and Expenditure by Departments.

Departments	Revenue		Expenditure	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	$	$	$	$
Brought forward.	8,171,019	5,957,587	2,115,177	2,168,546
General Adviser ...	—	—	32,946	33,024
H. H. the Sultan ...	—	—	176,469	294,900
Interest ...	1,070,009	1,141,052	—	—
Labour ...	—	—	24,558	109,180
Land ...	2,368,973	2,340,898	115,868	113,010
Land Sales ...	391,183	380,190	—	—
Legal Adviser ...	—	—	31,477	27,070
Marine ...	37,076	46,843	108,237	107,211
Medical ...	66,305	54,288	1,143,768	1,096,329
Military				
Johore M. Forces ...	—	20	427,701	415,798
Do. V. Forces ...	—	—	19,647	13,947
Do. V. Engrs. ...	—	—	53,181	51,387
Mines ...	—	—	15,479	17,553
Miscellaneous Recpts.	110,077	194,682	—	—
Do. Services	—	—	791,176	683,896
Municipal ...	1,256,466	1,147,952	619,577	587,176
Officers on Leave ...	—	—	151,561	157,099
Opium Reserve Fund	—	—	750,000	500,000
Pensions and Retd. Allowances ...	—	—	481,277	438,635
Police ...	48,922	56,816	866,768	926,646
Posts and	324,266	268,995	245,735	259,644
Telegraphs ...	5	180	220,439	207,892
Printing ...	2,805	2,853	105,165	106,250
Prisons ...	7,698	5,315	187,360	225,106
Public Works Dept.	14,960	26,638	577,768	609,294
Do. A. Recurrent	—	—	1,879,640	1,714,872
Do. S. Services	—	—	4,495,436	3,080,374
Purchase of Land ...	—	—	322,538	124,882
Railway ...	470,000	470,000	—	—
Registrar Foreign Co.	797	949	—	175
Religious Affairs ...	2,393	2,527	102,738	101,900
State Council and M. Besar ...	—	—	53,278	42,523
State Secretary ...	4,811	4,877	54,096	59,143
Survey ...	—	—	406,558	401,679
Transport ...	—	—	69,946	76,572
Veterinary ...	99	42	26,382	26,805
Total ...	14,347,864	12,102,704	16,671,946	14,778,518

F

HOUSING.

Town Board Areas	Total Population	Number of separate Dwelling Houses and of persons inhabiting them.						Number of Barracks. Compounds. Tenement Houses. etc., and of persons inhabiting them		Number of Native Huts and of persons inhabiting them	
		Houses of one room	Inhabitants	Houses of two rooms	Inhabitants	Houses of three rooms and over	Inhabitants	Barracks, etc.	Inhabitants	Huts	Inhabitants
Johore Bahru ...	20,737	—	—	442	2,747	1,762	10,956	10	2,466	742	4,568
Kluang ...	5,326	80	222	112	442	194	1,264	221	1,273	494	2,549
Muar ...	24,672	670	2,554	736	4,768	1,655	13,540	78	1,938	656	1,872
Segamat ...	1,987	52	150	45	221	64	507	34	496	115	613
Kota Tinggi ...	2,631	29	125	23	145	104	1,047	82	582	140	732
Mersing ...	4,005	381	1,671	53	600	164	1,134	29	382	46	218
Batu Pahat ...	6,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	65,958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Particulars of any Town Planning Scheme in progress	The Town-planning Advisory Committee has in view improved plans for several towns but the financial crisis has prevented their fruition.

G

TRAFFIC CENSUS.

A census of the traffic on all roads was taken for one week during August. The following is a summary of the results at the more important stations:—

Station	*Weight per day in Tons*	*Intensity in Tons per foot per day*
Johore Bahru District—		
(1) Jalan Ah Fook ...	1,691	68
(2) Jalan Tai Heng ...	3,326	129
(3) 8½ Mile, Jalan Scudai	1,660	104
(4) 46th Mile Renggam Road Junction ...	699	44
(5) 14th Mile, Pulai Road	580	42
(6) 27th Mile, Pontian Road	547	39
Muar District—		
(1) Panchor Road ...	2,384	132
(10) 1¼ Mile, Batu Pahat Road	1,374	85
(12) Parit Jawa ...	1,319	82
(16) Tanjong Agas Road ...	2,203	122
(22) Muar-Segamat Road at Tangkak Hospital ...	716	45
Batu Pahat District—		
(12) Jalan Rahmat ...	5,267	202
(13) Jalan Kluang 3rd Mile	1,035	64
(14) Jalan Kluang 14th Mile	940	58
Segamat District—		
(*B*) Batu Anam-Gemas Road	624	39
(*H*) Muar Road-Segamat ...	554	34
(*M*) Segamat-Labis Road 20th Mile ...	464	27
Kluang District—		
(1) 5th Mile, Mersing Road	648	54
(3) Mengkibol Road ...	408	34
(4) 8th Mile, Ayer Hitim Road	373	26
Kota Tinggi District—		
(1) 11th Mile, Johore Bahru-Kota Tinggi ...	523	32
(2) Johore River Bridge, Kota Tinggi ...	875	54

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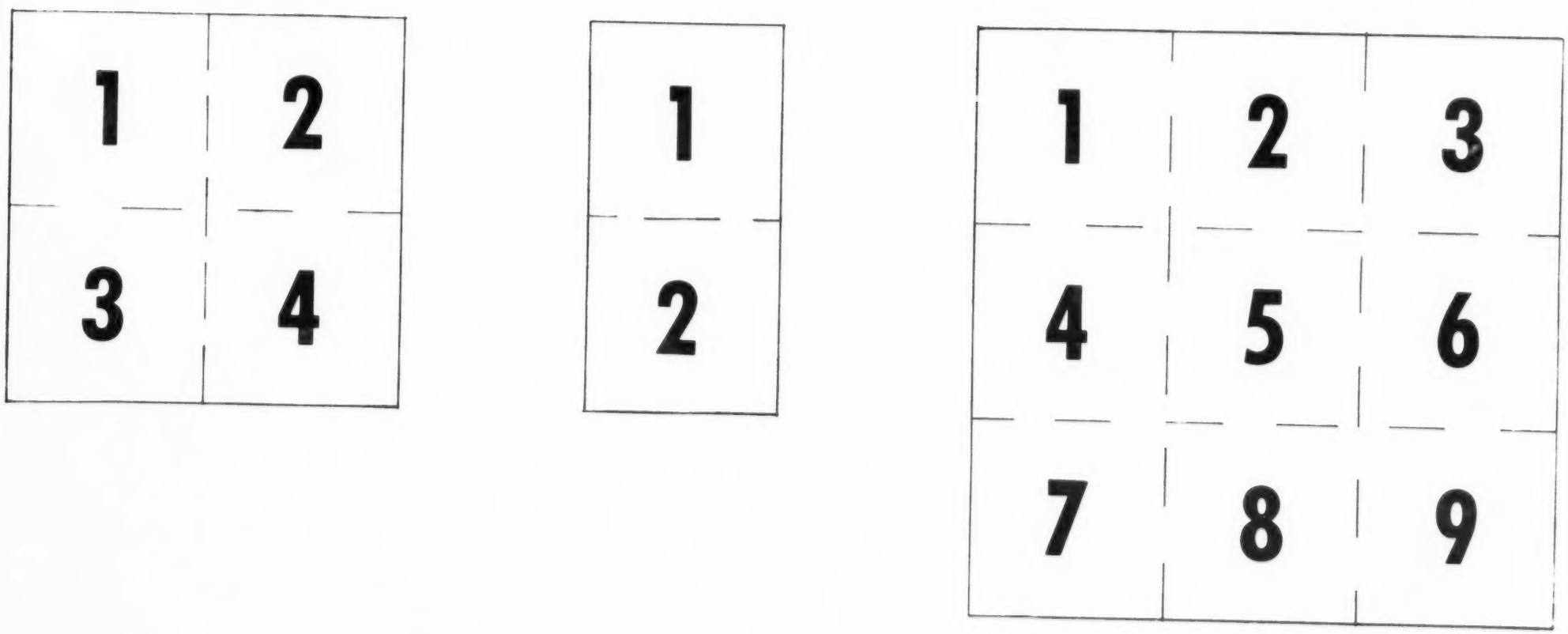

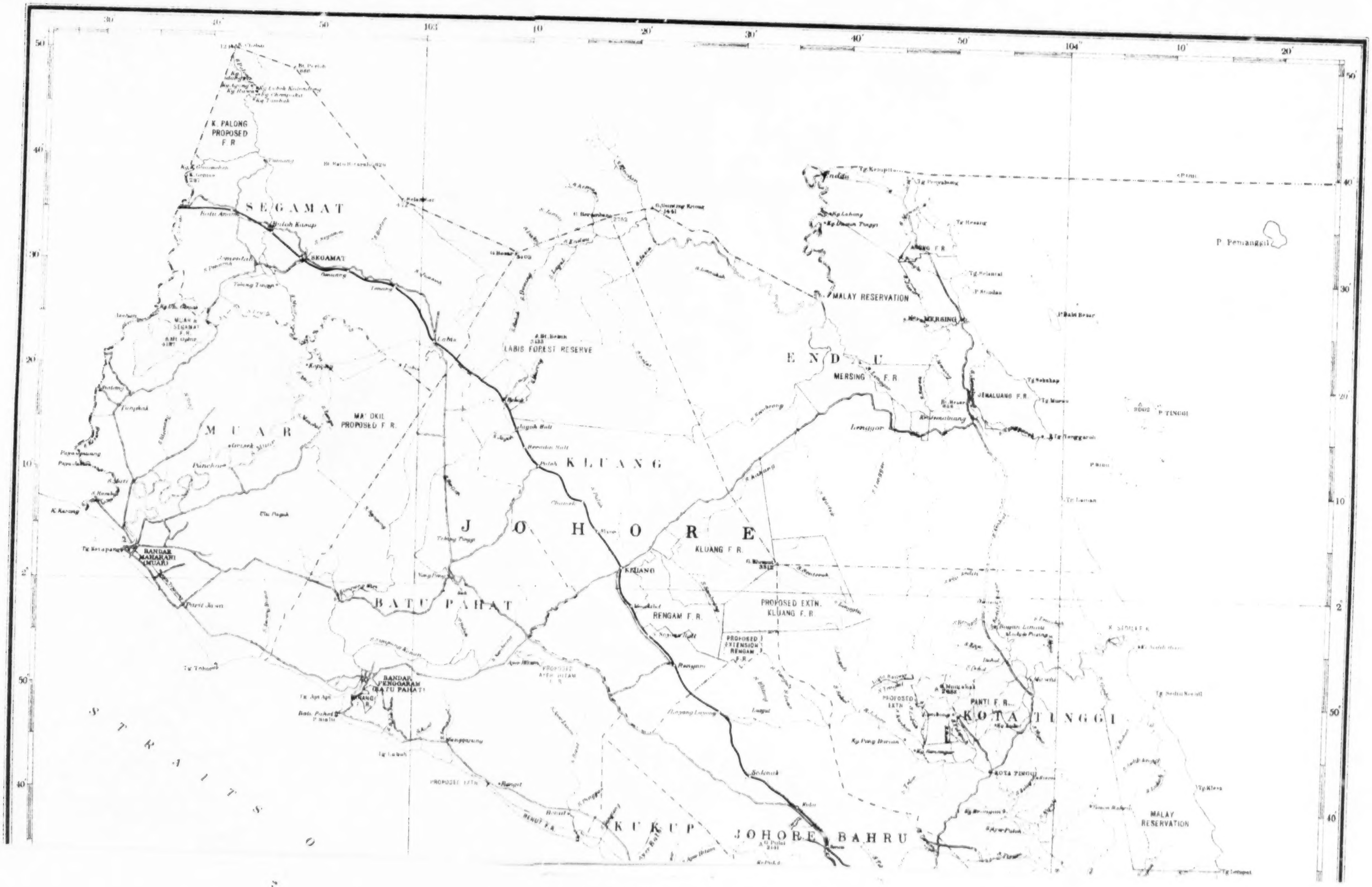
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MERSING F.R.
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P. TINGGI
P. Pemanggil
MAT OKIL PROPOSED F.R.
M U A R
K L U A N G
J O H O R E
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KLUANG
BANDAR MAHARANI (MUAR)
BATU PAHAT
RENGAM F.R.
PROPOSED EXTN. KLUANG F.R.
PROPOSED EXTENSION RENGAM F.R.
BANDAR PENGGARAM (BATU PAHAT)
PANTI F.R.
KOTA TINGGI
S T R A I T S
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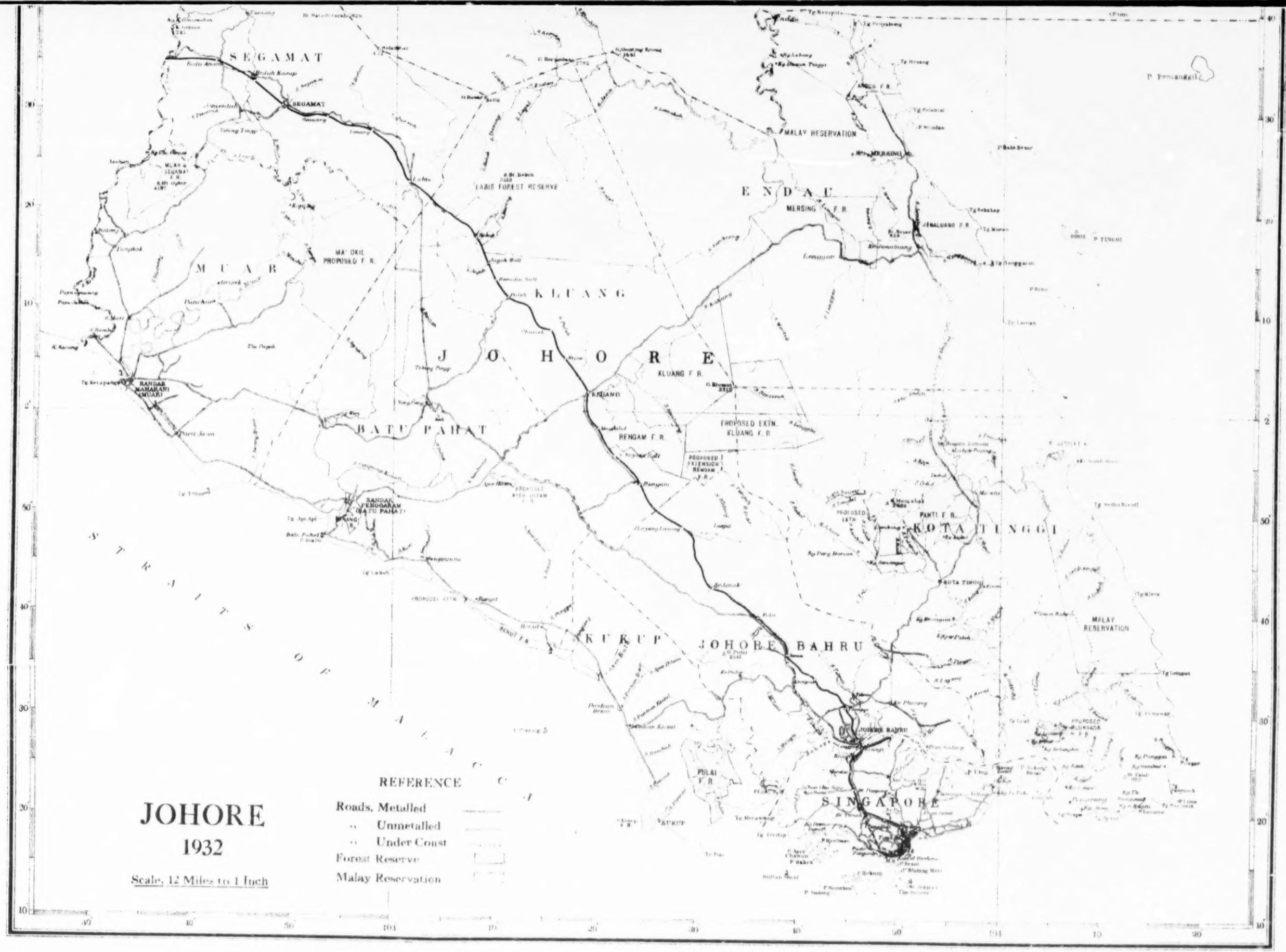
MALAY RESERVATION



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No. 1593.

STATE OF KELANTAN

(Unfederated Malay States)

REPORT FOR 1931

(For Reports for 1929 and 1930 see Nos. 1478 and 1534, price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 0d. respectively.)

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KELANTAN

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1931

BY

A. S. HAYNES, M.C.S.

British Adviser

KELANTAN:

PRINTED BY THE AL-ASASIYAH PRESS CO.,

1932.

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"E"—Map of State of Kelantan.

KELANTAN

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1931

I. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

1. Little is known of the early history of Kelantan but the name is said to be derived from the two Malay words "Gelam Hutan", a species of swampy jungle (Malaleuca Leucadendron), which originally covered much of the coastal area.

A Chinese Chronicler, Chao Je Kua, writing about the year 1225, mentions it as subject to the Kingdom of Palembang. Portuguese and Dutch maps of the 16th century give the name, and some show a town near the coast, but references to the country are few. Towards the end of the 18th century, the Siamese established suzerainty, which continued till 1909, when it was transferred to Great Britain and a British Adviser,- "Whose advice the Sultan undertakes to follow in all matters of administration other than those touching the Muhammadan religion and local Malay custom" - appointed.

The present Ruler is His Highness the Sultan Sir ISMAIL IBNI ALMARHUM SULTAN MOHAMED, IV, **K. C. M. G.**, who succeeded his father in 1920.

2. The State (of which a map is annexed) lies on the Eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula between latitudes 4°35′ and 6°15′ North and longidudes 101°22′ and 102°37′ East, and is bounded on the North by the China Sea, on the East by the China Sea and the State of Trengganu, on the South by the State of Pahang, and on the West by the State of Perak and the Patani district of Southern Siam. It has a greatest length from North to South of 115 miles and a greatest breadth from East to West of 60 miles; the total area being 5,713 square miles.

The State Capital is Kota Bharu, situated some 6 mlies from the mouth of the Kelantan river and containing 14,843 inhabitants. Kuala Krai is the headquarters of the Southern, and Pasir Puteh of the Eastern, Administrative District.

3. Behind a low sandy coast line of some 60 miles in length, lies a fertile plain of about 1,000 square miles in area. densely populated, and closely cultivated with rice, coconut and fruit trees. South of this plain the country is hilly and broken, the highest hills being those of the main range of the Peninsula, which forms the boundary with Perak, and the Tahan range on the Pahang border, many peaks exceeding 6,000 feet in height. This part of the State is thinly populated, but contains the bulk of the foreign-owned estates. Owing to the difficulty of river navigation, and the complete absence of other means of communication it has, until recently, remained almost inaccessible but is now being opened to settlers by the Federated Malay States East Coast Railway Line which was completed and brought into use for passenger as well as goods traffic during the year 1931.

4. The characteristic features of the climate are uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall and they arise mainly from the maritime exposure of the State. In the coastal regions the heat is tempered by land and sea breezes, and the climate is pleasant and healthy.

The periods of the North East Monsoon (commencing in late October and ending in March), and the South West Monsoon (May to September) may be considered as the two seasons of the year. The North East Monsoon is accompanied by heavy rains and a distinct drop in the temperature, particularly during the months of November, December and January. April is usually the hottest month and December the coolest.

The average rainfall on the coast is 130 inches, and inland on the plains and along the course of the Kelantan river 115 inches. Little or nothing is known of the rainfall on the maountain ranges within the State and forming its boundaries.

The distribution of the rainfall is its most important feature. At Kota Bharu the average rainfall over 25 years was 123 inches. Of this 52 inches fell during the eight months February to September, and the remaining 71 inches during the four months October to January. December is the wettest month with an average of 27.5 inches and April the driest with 4.5 inches.

December is therefore the wettest and coolest, and April the driest and hottest month.

There are, however, considerable variations in the rainfall during the 25 years of record, the lowest being 90 inches and highest 165 inches.

Seventy-five inches have been recorded in one month and as much as 21 inches in 24 hours.

5. The population, which is predominantly Malay and Kelantan-born, is according to the 1931 Census provisional figures 362,622 of which 330,885 are Malays.

6. The predominant industry is agriculture and the most important product rice. Next in importance are rubber, copra and dried betel nut, while there is also an export of cattle, poultry and dried fish.

Other local industries are fishing and weaving. There is at present no mining worth mention, either for tin or other minerals. A considerable amount of prospecting for gold is, however, going on in certain parts of the Ulu Kelantan district, but it is as yet too early to say whether or not gold will be found to be in sufficiently paying quantities to warrant the introduction of foreign capital into the State. The question of transport, which has hitherto proved a stumbling block in the way of mining development, is being very much simplified by the recent opening of the East Coast Railway.

7. The principal language is Malay, which is spoken and understood by all but a small minority of Immigrant Indian and Chinese labourers.

8. The Straits Settlements currency, monetary units and weights and measures are in vogue.

In this report the local units of money, weights and measures referred to are:— Cent $\frac{1}{100}$ of a dollar; Dollar = 2^s-4^d; Kati = $1\frac{1}{3}$ lbs; Pikul = 100 katis or $133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs; Gantang = 1 gallon; Kodi = a bale of a score pieces of cloth; (16 Pikuls 80 Katis = one Ton).

II. GENERAL.

9. It must be recorded with much regret that the adverse general economic conditions referred to in the 1930 Administration Report went from bad to worse during 1931, in sympathy with similar conditions in other parts of the world. As a result of these conditions, it was necessary to cut down Government expenditure in all possible directions; this was done by the introduction of a number of retrenchment measures mentioned specifically in the Finance section of this Report, by postponing certain items of Public Works and temporarily reducing salaries and allowances payable to Government Officers.

10. The padi harvest was excellent, and though in certain Districts the crop was affected by the floods, the damage done was by no means so great as was at first anticipated. Owing to the wide spread financial stringency, the general cost of living has declined still further, the price of rice as well as of all other locally grown food stuffs having gone down to a level quite unprecedented during the last decade.

11. There were 41 meetings of the State Council during the year.

Twenty-three Enactments were passed as follows:—

1. "Agricultural Holdings (Restrictions of Sale)".
2. "Statistics"
3. "Public Authorities Protection".
4. "Emergency Regulations".
5. "Printing Presses and Seditious Publications".
6. "Railways Enactment, 1914 (Amendment)".
7. "Mentri Besar" (Incorporation).
8. "Powers of Attorney".
9. "Notaries Public".
10. "Courts Enactment, 1925, Amendment".

11. "Tin and Tin-Ore (Restriction)".
12. "Banishment Enactment, 1913, Amendment".
13. "Land Enactment, 1926, Amendment".
14. "Foreign Companies".
15. "Executors (Powers) and Fatal Accidents".
16. "Agricultural Pests".
17. "Lepers".
18. "Poisons Enactment, 1930, Amendment.
19. "Railways Enactment, 1914, Amendment (No. 2)".
20. "Criminal Procedure Code".
21. "Registration of Aliens".
22. "Railways Enactment, 1914, Amendment (No. 3)".
23. "Land Enactment, 1926, Amendment (No. 2)".

Most of the State legislation is based on the Law of the Federated Malay States. A chronological list of State Laws was published during the year.

Arrangements for the printing of all Enactments, Rules and Notifications were made by the Legal Adviser's Office, and the work of printing both in English and Malay was admirably executed by the local Malay firm, the "Al-Asasiyah Press".

12. The most important work was the Criminal Procedure Code. The F. M. S. Code (Enactment No. 22 of 1926) was adopted, with local adaptations, as the English version; and the whole was translated into Malay by the Official Translator, who is Registrar of the High Court, under the supervision of the Legal Adviser. With the completion of this Code, in addition to the Penal Code and the Evidence Enactment which became Law in 1930, the Criminal side of the legislation of the State can be said to be up to-date. Modernisation of the Civil Law has yet to be undertaken. The present Civil Procedure Code dates from 1904, but its simplicity is its chief merit and it is well understood by the Magistrates, the large majority of whom are Malay. It is a question whether the time is yet ripe for the adoption of the very elaborate code of the Straits Settlements or Federated Malay States; and any intermediate step would be undesireble. The only serious defect in the Civil Law at the moment is the absence of

legislation relating to Bankruptcy. A separate Enactment dealing with this important subject is in course of preparation.

Considerable progress can thus be seen to have been made towards modernising and improving the Law of Kelantan; but the output is regulated by the powers of assimilation of the State Council.

III. FINANCE.

13. The following table gives the annual revenue and expenditure since the State came under British Protection:-

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$
1910	419,327	403,552
1911	487,467	574,850
1912	535,669	665,698
1913	676,020	672,137
1914	762,772	805,965
1915	692,556	807,714
1916	822,860	808,164
1917	910,291	757,946
1918	955,402	899,161
1919	1,141,444	1,065,012
1920	1,328,955	1,403,208
1921	1,169,262	1,678,432
1922	1,310,020	1,539,318
1923	1,396,855	1,271,887
1924	1,422,113	1,422,032
1925	1,804,180	1,401,961
1926	2,371,595	1,927,134
1927	2,448,090	2,949,438 *
1928	2,570,550	2,463,762
1929	2,481,139	2,215,771
1930	2,182,905	2,426,079
1931	1,524,139	1,961,124

* Includes a sum of $320,000 devoted to reduction of the Public Debt.

REVENUE.

14. The revenue for 1931 amounted to $1,524,139 against an estimate of $2,315,083 and a revised estimate of $1,554,254 while the revenue for 1930 was $2,182,905. The details of revenue under each head are given in the statement following:—

Head of Revenue.	Actual, 1931.	Actual, 1930.	Increase	Decrease
	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue	392,053	536,348	-	144,295
Customs, Excise & Marine.	701,947	1,147,475	-	445,528
Licences, etc.	130,317	113,198	17,119	-
Fees of Office, etc.	68,294	98,814	-	30,520
Posts & Telegraphs	35,042	45,358	-	10,316
Municipal	143,714	144,999	-	1,285
Interest	33,484	-	33,484	-
Miscellaneous	19,289	96,713	-	77,424
TOTAL	1,524,140	2,182,905	50,603	709,368

15. Land revenue was $122,397 below the estimate of $514,450. The deficit under Land Rents (Recurrent) was $66,086 on an estimate of $369,000. The figures for individual districts were:—

	Actual.	Actual, 1930.
	$	$
Kota Bharu (including Pasir Mas)	172,178	194,072
Pasir Puteh (including Bachok)	59,188	72,294
Ulu Kelantan	71,546	96,892

16. Under other items the principal deficits were: Timber, $25,644 against an estimate of $49,000; Survey fees, $5,538 against $12,000; Premia, $15,720 against $39,000 (Ulu Kelantan $3,749 against $25,000).

17. The revenue under Customs, Excise & Marine was $701,947 against an estimate of $1,283,900. Details of the more important items are appended:—

	Actual, 1931.	Actual, 1930.
	$	$
Export Duty on betel-nuts	16,591	12,918
„ „ „ Coconuts, etc.	13,421	16,672
„ „ „ Rubber	30,251	72,978

	Actual, 1931.	Actual, 1930.
	$	$
Import Duty on Kerosene and Benzine.	67,985	98,656
" " " Matches	24,215	16,337
" " " Salt	11,378	17,468
" " " Spirits	35,337	82,314
" " " Sugar	50,065	62,606
" " " Tobacco	145,985	173,581
" " " Misc. Goods	62,581	80,441
Sale of Chandu	200,522	467,974

18. The fall in the revenue from rubber duty provides the chief explanation of the decrease in import duties; the decrease in the purchasing power of the people, brought about by the low price of their chief exported comodity, resulted in a fall in trade which had a calamitous effect on the revenue. It may be mentioned that the revenue from rubber for the whole of 1931 was only $5,000 more than for the second half of 1930. The revenue from liquors in 1931 was actually $2,500 less for the whole year than for the second half of 1930. The fall in Chandu revenue was due in great part to the cessation of railway construction on which a considerable number of Chinese labourers were engaged; it was unfortunate that this factor was not sufficiently taken into account when the estimate was framed. The increased revenue from the duties on betel-nuts and matches is notable.

19. The principal deficit under Licences and Internal Revenue, etc. was in stamp duties, various, which produced only $10,862 against an estimate of $28,000. A campaign against unlicensed firearms resulted in a surplus as regards that item. Court fees, civil, fell very short of the estimate, only $17,487 being collected. There was a marked decline in postal and telegraphic business, the revenue from the sale of stamps being only $25,104 against an estimate of $43,000. No item reached the estimate.

20. Municipal assessment proved difficult to collect, the revenue being $33,475 against an estimate of $43,200. Vehicle fees were largely increased from January 1st, 1931, but the revenue for 1931, though greater than for any preceding year, failed to reach expectations. Automobile

licences brought in $19,037 against an estimate of $30,000. The revenue for electrical supply was the highest for any year to date, though it must be remembered that, of the $30,700 collected, more than a third came from Government itself.

21. There was a surplus of about $2,500 on interest. Under Miscellaneous Receipts $19,289 was received against an estimate of $7,500, the surplus consisting chiefly of accumulated profits of the Public Works Department Store Account.

EXPENDITURE.

22. Expenditure amounted to $1,961,124 (to which must be added a further $46,078 for depreciation on investments) against an estimate of $2,304,421 and a revised estimate of $1,950,000.

23. Comments on Personal Emoluments, Other Charges, Public Works and Temporary Allowance are contained in the portion of this report dealing with retrenchment, (see para 25 below). Under pensions etc. expenditure exceeded the estimate on account of heavy payments under gratuities, the amount being $35,000; this was chiefly due to unusually heavy payments for retiring European and Senior Asiatic officers. Under Interest the estimate was exceeded by $6,706, payment of interest on the Straits Settlements 1931 loan being the cause. The excess under Miscellaneous Services was a heavy one. Under this head salaries of officers on leave cost $31,394 against an estimate of $15,000; share of the cost of Repatriation of Indian Immigrants $13,190 against $2,000; and census, owing to accelerated payments, $28,995 against $23,000. Items not provided for in Estimates were:— Expenses of Surveying lands (under the Duff Settlement), $20,970; expenses in connection with His Highness the Sultan's visit to Penang $4,421; and Education of Malay students in England $5,334/-.

Retrenchment.

24. Owing to the early incidence of Bulan Puasa (Fasting Month) it was difficult to gauge the revenue prospects until several months of 1931 had elapsed. It was, however, decided in February to suspend recruitment to the clerical and subordinate services and to refrain wherever possible from filling vacancies except from within the service. A close check on expenditure was also kept.

At the end of April a Treasury estimate placed the revenue at $1,565,000 and the expenditure at $2,150,000. The measures taken to effect retrenchment were as follows:-

Personal Emoluments.

25. (i) European officers and Asiatic seconded officers were subjected from June 1st, 1931, to the 50% reduction in temporary allowance made by the parent administrations. Kelantan also followed the Federated Malay States Government in reducing acting and charge allowances by half from that date (Kelantan Circular No. 17/1931). Notice was given by Circular No. 27/1931 dated the 8th December, 1931, of the total abolition of temporary allowance paid to these officers with effect from January 1st, 1932, in accordance with similar action taken by the parent administrations.

(ii) In the case of local non-European officers the conditions of salary and other emoluments were so varied that it was considered best to make a percentage reduction of all "pendapatan" exceeding $20/- per mensem throughout the service. The term "pendapatan" was defined as the total of salary, temporary allowance, and any form of personal allowance darwn by an officer. The reduction was fixed by Circular No. 20/1931 at 10% with effect from July 1st, 1931. Under Circular 27/1931 notice was given that the reduction would be increased to 15% with effect from January 1st, 1932.

Other Charges.

The estimates of each Department were examined in detail by the Head of Department and the State Treasurer, and the results considered by a retrenchment

committee appointed by Government and consisting of the Dato' Perdana Mentri, the Commissioner of Police and the State Treasurer. It was found possible to make reductions varying from 10% to 30% in the amounts provided for Other Charges in the Estimates. The estimated saving by reason of these reductions was about $137,000.

Public Works.

26. The provision for Annually Recurrent works was reduced by 30% under Works and Buildings and by 25% under Roads, Streets and Bridges, the estimated saving being $50,575. The total for Special Services was reduced from $38,500 to $16,000.

Results of the year's working.

27. The saving on Personal Emoluments as against the Estimates was $117,512 and on Temporary allowance $17,327. Under Other Charges the saving was $199,878 as against the retrenchment committee's estimate of $137,000. Under Public Works Annually Recurrent $68,294 was saved, and under special services $19,451 -.

The estimate of probable deficit, which had been given by the Treasury as $585,000 at the end of April, was reduced to $450,000 at the end of June and to $400,000 at the end of September. The actual deficit amounted to $436,985 to which must be added $46,078 for depreciation of investments.

28. The liquid assets of the State at 1st January, 1931, consisted of cash and bank balances amounting to $125,036, fixed deposit $150,000 and British 5% War Loan £25,000, valued at $219,238. Of the fixed deposit $75,000 was transferred to current account on the 26th May, and $60,000 on the 29th August, the balance of $15,000 remaining on deposit at the end of the year as security for an overdraft to the Majlis Ugama Islam. By September the necessity for realising the investment in War Loan had arisen; but on account of the heavy fall in the market price of the Loan at that time the Government would have sustained a considerable loss on realisation. The assistance of the Straits Settlements Government was therefore sought, and permission obtained to use $200,000

of the Straits Settlements 1931 Loan for maintenance purposes on condition that every effort was made to balance the 1932 Budget.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

29. The usual statement of assets and liabilities is given as an Appendix A. from which it will be seen that the year ended with cash and bank balances of $86,765 and realisable investments valued at $220,446 (after writing down the War Loan investment to the market price as on 31st December, 1931).

30. The total debt of the State, which stood at $4,267,584 at the end of 1930, had been increased to $4,904,296 on December 31st, 1931. Of this total, $4,780,684 represents loans obtained for the purposes of various settlements with the Duff Development Company.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS LOAN ACCOUNT.

31. Appendix B. shows the works undertaken in 1931 and chargeable to the Straits Settlements loan, 1931. Instalments amounting to $250,000 were drawn during the year for these services. The expenditure to 31st December, 1931, amounted to $219,268/-.

TREASURY ORGANIZATION.

32. The District Treasuries at Kuala Krai and Pasir Puteh were converted into Sub-Treasuries on the Federated Malay States system on January 1st, 1931, and a new Sub-Treasury was opened at Pasir Mas. The system worked satisfactorily. Minor irregularities in Departmental methods were disclosed as the year proceeded and were remedied.

33. Mr. L. H. Gorsuch, M. C. S., held the appointment of State Treasurer throughout the year. The appointment of Assistant Treasurer was re-created on January 1st, 1931, and was filled by Che' Matt bin Haji Taib, Malay Officer, Grade II, from that date.

IV. PRODUCTION.

A. AGRICULTURAL.

34. *Rice.* The oldest and most important industry in Kelantan is, of course, rice cultivation. The author of the Pelayaran Abdullah (Voyage of Abdullah) records nearly a century ago (1838) with admiration the splendid rice crops then obtained annually from the broad expanse of the coastal plain. Before the advent of rubber, rice-planting formed the main occupation of the peasant, and was the chief source of general prosperity. The coming of rubber, however, with its high prices and comparatively easy work, naturally captured the imagination of many, and interest in padi planting declined. Ancient padi lands were planted with rubber, whose stunted growth and sickly appearance make a distressing spectacle.

In 1924 the position of Kelantan as a rice exporting State was changed into that of an importer; and in the last ten years between nine and ten million dollars have gone out of the State to buy foreign rice, a large portion of which is consumed by immigrant labour. The low price of rubber however combined with Government activity in encouraging rice cultivation resulted in greater attention being paid to rice in 1931.

35. Rice planting in this State is at present dependent almost entirely on a sufficient rainfall at the times required for the growing crop. The greatest need of the padi planters is irrigation and drainage. With a view to meeting these needs and to developing still further the rice growing posibilities of the State help was sought from the Colonial Development Fund; and before the end of the year the Kelantan Government was given the promise of assisstance from that Fund. The recommendation of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee was that "a free grant not exceeding £8,300 and a loan of an equivalent amount should be made from the Colonial Development Fund to the Government of Kelantan towards the cost of a scheme for irrigation of rice lands in that State, the loan to be free of interest for three years and the subsequent rate of interest (not exceeding five per cent.) and the terms of repayment of the loan, together with the question whether

the whole or any part of it should be converted into a free grant, to be considered in three years' time, in the light of the results which will by then be available." The Secretary of State for the Colonies concurred in this recommendation and the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury sanctioned it.

36. Figures of the area planted with rice are so uncertain that no sufficiently reliable estimate can be quoted. It is certain, however, that the area planted for the crop reaped during the early part of 1931 was considerably greater than that planted in recent years; and with the help of favourable weather and of Government insistence on cultivation the crop was a much larger one than any reaped in recent years. The Principal Agricultural Officer took accurate measurements of the yields from both tugalan (dry padi) and chedongan (wet padi). On this subject he makes the following interesting remarks:—

> "As nothing whatever was known of the yields produced in Kelantan by different types of padis and soils the writer commenced to take a series of sample yields both in tugalan and chedongan padi. As the Principal Agricultural Officer was working single handed these samples were naturally of a sketchy and totally inadequate nature but the yield figures are quoted here as representing the first of their kind taken in the State.
>
> **Tugalan Padi.**
>
> The yields of tugalan padi were measured as follows. Plots were selected at random and areas of 1/40th of an acre were demarcated by lowering a rotan square of that area into the padi which was then harvested, threshed, winnowed and measured under the eye of the writer. Yields obtained were

125	gantangs	per	acre	165	gantangs	per	acre
80	"	"	"	220	"	"	"
250	"	"	"	150	"	"	"
205	"	"	"	320	"	"	"
282	"	"	"	360	"	"	"

260	gantangs	per	acre	144	gantangs	per	acre
270	"	"	"	140	"	"	"
250	"	"	"	165	"	"	"

The above figures give an average of 211 gantangs per acre a very creditable yield for this type of padi.

Chedongan Padi.

One series of measurements by the Hubback method were undertaken in the Padang Pa'Amat area of 300 acres where the soil is a pure white sand irrigated by a small dam. The final figures indicate an average yield in this area of 224 gantangs per acre.

Measurements were carried out in other areas in Pasir Putch district but an insufficient number of samples were taken to give realiable yield figures for any other large area. As a matter of interest it may be mentioned that the highest yield recorded was 610 gantangs per acre".

During the harvest this officer also collected specimens of all the more popular varieties of Kelantan padis and mounted them; and he sent over 100 varieties to the Economic Botanist, Kuala Lumpur, in whose office they are now filed.

37. *Rubber.* The latest available returns give a total of 92,789 acres planted with rubber, of which 37,500 acres are said to be in bearing and the remainder still immature. Of that total, 33,998 acres are lands cultivated by Estates, the balance of 58,789 acres being comprised in small holdings of less than 100 acres owned and controlled by Asiatic planters. No land was alienated for rubber during the year 1931 except under old applications where alienation was only in fulfilment of a contract already entered into with the applicant.

38. *Coconut and Betelnut.* There are extensive coconut plantations in the State mostly in small holdings owned by Malays in the coastal area but little or no extension took place in 1931 due to the continued low price of copra;

nor is there much land of this nature available to permit of any great extension of coconut planting in the coastal plain.

Betelnut is planted all over the inhabited parts of the State among coconut and fruit trees.

39. The areas under different forms of cultivation during 1931 are stated to be approximately as follows:—

African Oil Palm.	Rice.	Rubber.	Fruit.	Miscel.	Coconut.	Total.
Acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
600	(No reliable figure)	92,789	2,049	24,400	57,271	297,109

40. *Cattle and Poultry.* Cattle and buffalo breeding is carried out mostly by padi planters who utilize the animals for the purpose of ploughing the fields and the manure as a fertilizing agent. As in other Malay States there is no cattle farming in Kelantan in the sense in which it is understood in Western countries; nor is there any dairy farming.

Enquiries are now being instituted as to the possibilities of cattle breeding and dairy farming, and it is hoped that it will be possible to develop these neglected industries in a scientific manner when funds permit.

The census taken in 1931 shows a total of 112,601 head of cattle and 34,177 head of buffaloes in the State. With regard to fowls and ducks in the State, regular export has taken place to Singapore during 1931.

41. The Principal Agricultural Officer was Mr. J. A. Craig. He went on leave to Europe in June and was still on leave at the end of the year.

B. FORESTRY.

42. It has not yet been possible to have a properly organised Forest Department to deal with the forest resources of the State, owing to shortage of funds. The Malay Officer, who was specially sent to the Federated Malay States for training in modern forestry has returned to Kelantan. No definite figures can be given as to the amount of valuable timber available in the State, and such parts of the forests as are readily accessible continued to

be worked in a small way by Chinese and Malay timber cutters under licence. Now that the East Coast Railway has been opened there is no doubt that, when better times come, more timber will be worked than in the past.

43. *Getah Jelutong* is, however, worked to a considerable extent in the district of Ulu Kelantan. The export during the year was 3245 pikuls.

44. The total forest revenue collected during the year amounted to $25,644.30 as against $58,049/- obtained in 1930. The aggregate area under forests is admitted to be approximately 4,120 square miles or 72% of the area of the State. Forest Reserves amounted to 93,102 acres at the end of the year.

C. FISHERIES.

45. There is a large fleet of native fishing boats, of which the catch is all consumed locally or exported as salt fish in moderate quantities. In the two local markets for which figures are available the sale of fresh fish amounted to 1263 tons as against 720 tons in the last year. This represents, however, only a small fraction of the local consumption.

46. The quantity of salt fish imported during the year was 205.08 tons, as against 282½ tons in 1930; and the amount exported was 820.64 tons as against 563 tons exported during 1930.

D. MINING.

47. During the year 1931 two gold mines, having a total area of about 200 acres, were opened at Sungei Jentiang, a tributary of the Sungei Pergau in the District of Ulu Kelantan. They are owned by a Kelantanese Malay but are being worked by a European and a Chinese miner respectively under sub-leases.

48. The desultory activity in mining commented on in the previous annual report was stimulated in April, 1931, by the publication of a report by the Director of Geological Survey, Federated Malay States, on the economic geology of Kelantan. Despite the fact that the

report struck a far from optimistic note, its references to the possibilities of a reasonable return from up-to-date methods of gold-mining coinciding with the completion of the East Coast Railway, the institution of tin restriction, and the striking of promising gold deposits near Kuala Pergau, caused a minor gold-rush.

49. No fewer than 85 applications for prospecting licences over areas ranging from one to twenty square miles were registered during the year; 26 licences were approved, and a further 35 had already been recommended and were under consideration at the end of the year. Seven applications were refused.

50. Four selections were made in 1931, extending over 623 acres, 2 of which had been approved for Agreements for Mining Lease before the end of the year.

51. The total area under or approved for Mining Titles at the end of the year was 2,360 acres. At the close of the year Prospecting rights were extant over 48,902 acres.

52. After the introduction of Tin Restriction all Prospecting Licences were issued for minerals other than tin only; the great mojority are for gold only.

53. The most important development is the interest in big-scale river-dredging, and much of the immediate future prospects of mining may depend on the results of river prospecting in the early part of 1932.

54. Under the Tin and Tin Ore Restriction Rules, 1931, the District Officer, Ulu Kelantan, became Controller of Tin from 6th July, but between then and the end of the year no applications for Certificates of Production were received.

The total amount of Tin exported for the year was 22.63 pikuls, all exported in March.

V. TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

55. The total value of trade for 1931 was $5,831,237 as compared with $10,465,600 in 1930, a decline of $4,634,363

or 44.28%. The value of the trade of the State has thus decreased to the extent of over 62% since the year 1929. Imports declined by $3,299,068 or 52.5% and exports by $1,335,295 or 31.9%. The value of imports exceeded that of exports by $123,079. The adverse balance of trade in 1930, which stood at $2,086,852, was thus substantially reduced in 1931. Detailed returns of trade are published separately, but the total comparative figures for the past 5 years are as follows:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	$	$	$	$	$
IMPORTS	6,530,025	7,356,769	7,572,954	6,276,226	2,977,158
EXPORTS	9,021,746	6,213,236	7,983,889	4,189,374	2,854,079
TOTAL	15,551,771	13,570,005	15,556,843	10,465,600	5,831,237

56. The revenue collected by the Marine & Customs Department for 1931 amounted to $503,835.96, a reduction of $177,359.60 or 26.04% on the corresponding figure for 1930.

57. The export duty on rubber amounted to $30,255.77, which fell short of the previous year's duty by $42,722.81 or a decline of 58.5%.

58. The export duty collected on coconuts, copra and coconut oil also fell short, as compared with the figure for 1930, by $3,225.22 or 19.3%. This duty is, however, collected on an ad valorem basis, and against the above percentages of reduction must be considered the reduction in average price from 1930 to 1931 of 37.3% from $7.55 to $4.73 per pikul. The quantity of copra paying duty was 109,165.87 pikuls in 1931, whereas in the previous year only 89,976 pikuls paid duty. This increase of 19,189 pikuls paying duty in 1931 is doubtless due to a reduction in the amount of smuggling by the small traders of no standing mentioned in para: 33 of the 1930 Report, especially as the price was 37.3% lower than the average for the previous year.

The truth has been clearly demonstrated of the following quotation from that Report (para: 33):—

> "It would be to the benefit of the State, the Malay small holder (who produces most of the copra) and of trade generally if the export trade were in the hands of firms of standing who can be absolutely relied upon to give the small producers a fair deal and not to cheat the Government out of Customs Duty".

It is to be hoped that honest trade of this kind will develop and increase.

59. The duty collected on the export of betel nuts amounted to $16,591.67, which exceeded the amount collected in 1930 by $3,673.62. Over 7,200 pikuls more paid duty in 1931 than in 1930.

60. In addition to rubber and copra the main reductions in revenue as compared with 1930 were:

Export Duty	— Poultry	approximately	$2,600
	Hides and Horns	,,	760
Import Duty	— Spirits	approximately	47,000-57%
	Kerosene & Benzine	,,	30,200-30.6%
	Tobacco	,,	27,400-15.7%
	Miscellaneous Goods	,,	17,400-21.6%
	Sugar	,,	12,500-20%
	Salt	,,	6,000-34.3%
Excise	— Locally manufactured liquors	,,	6,800-73%

61. The continued shrinkage in the revenue from spirits both imported and locally manufactured, kerosene and benzine as well as miscellaneous goods reflects strongly the effect, felt by all classes of the community, of the general trade depression.

62. The fall in the Tobacco revenue, considered in connection with the general situation, is not surprising. It is true that smuggling from Siam is difficult to prevent, but measures were taken to ascertain the arrival in Siamese border stations of suspiciously large consignments, and on receipt of this information detachments of Police were requisitioned to supplement the customs personnel and assist in patrolling the border. The fact that the smuggling cases brought before the Court (a large proportion concerned with tobacco) were over four times the number of those in 1930 tends to preclude the view that the reduction is to any large extent due to smuggling. The reduction in sugar import revenue is also a sign of the times, and that in salt import duty may possibly be due to large imports in the previous year when the amount collected was over 40% more than the estimate.

63. Increases over the 1930 revenue figures were shown in the export of betel nuts ($3,673.62), cattle ($141/- or 18%), fish dried and salted ($1,024 or 35.04%) and jungle produce. The latter rose from $386.69 in 1930 to $3,226.97 in 1931 (over 734%). Increase in import duty over the 1930 figures is also shown in matches ($7,800 or 47%). A tendency to smuggle this commodity was discovered in the earlier part of the year, but in the latter months this seems to have been reduced. The import duty on matches was increased from $3/- to $5/- per case on the 30th March, 1931. The large increase in the duty collected on jungle produce is attributable to the opening of the East Coast Railway.

64. The major decreases in values of exports were as follows:—

Durian Cake decreased	by	$6,600	or 85.6%
Bamboo & Rattanware	,, ,,	971	or 83%
Mats & Matting	,, ,,	1,110	or 78%
Tin Ore	,, ,,	2,800	or 74%
Rubber	,, ,,	1,761,840	or 60%
Cotton Sarongs, etc.	,, ,,	7,000	or 58%
Poultry	,, ,,	8,190	or 43.5%
Copra	,, ,,	105,562	or 19%
Dried & Salted Fish	,, ,,	11,500	or 10.5%

65. The value of goods increased, as compared with 1930, in the following instances:—

Cabinetware & Furniture increased from		$60/- to $889/-
Jewellery & Goldsmithsware	,, ,,	145/- to 72,996
Damar increased by		21,000/- or 432%
Timber, hewn & sawn increased by		261/- or 293%
Planks	,, ,,	500/- or 250%
Blachan	,, ,,	1,600/- or 114%
Fresh Fruits	,, ,,	1,000/- or 60%
Silk Sarongs	,, ,,	430/- or 41%
Jelutong	,, ,,	18,200/- or 29%
Arecanuts	,, ,,	48,000/- or 22%

66. The decline shown in the Rattanware, Matting and Cotton Sarong industries is notable, whereas the Silk Sarong industry appears to have made a slight recovery. Cabinet making indicates future possibilities and the collection of damar and jelutong has increased substantially.

67. Comparative returns for the past 5 years of the principal articles of local production and of export and import are given in Appendices C. and D. respectively.

68. With a few exceptions, notably among the European owned Estates who deal direct with Singapore and Penang, and a small number of Malay and Indian cloth merchants who import goods direct from Europe and Japan, the trade of the country is entirely in the hands of Chinese who almost monopolise both the export and import business. The greater volume of the trade passes through the port of Tumpat which has a direct connection by rail with the Southern and Western districts of Kelantan, and by road, river and railway with Kota Bharu the capital. Kota Bharu itself is also connected by river as well as by road with the Eastern and Central parts of the country. In addition to Tumpat, the smaller ports of Semerak and Bachok also serve as outlets and inlets for the export and import business between Kelantan and Singapore.

69. A more vigorous administration of the Customs Department has proved very beneficial. An investigation, held in February, into irregularities in connection with a case of alleged smuggling led to the retirement of a number of officers of the Department.

The Superintendent of Marine & Customs writes:—

> "The report for 1931 makes melancholy reading, reflecting as it does the disastrous effect on the State of the prolonged Trade depression which has affected the whole world. Attempts have been made by increasing existing duties and levying new duties to counterbalance in some measure the loss of revenue resulting from the depression, but in spite of such efforts the revenue has fallen far below the estimate, and any examination of possible additional sources of revenue will necessarily involve consideration of the point at which increased duties curtail consumption instead of increasing revenue. A consoling feature of the situation is that officers collecting revenue begin to show some appreciation of the need for the utmost

care and diligence in the performance of their duties, and the present lesson in economy of expenditure should make for enhanced efficiency and profit if and when improved conditions eventuate."

70. The light at Kuala Besar was discontinued from the 25th of November, and the lighthouse keeper was pensioned off. The light at Tumpat was replaced by a 4th order Fixed Portlight at 60 feet elevation, visibility 9 miles, structure masonry tower, power 4730. The lighthouse has been erected on land belonging to the Railway, and an agreement has been signed between the General Manager Railways and the Superintendent of Marine & Customs, Kelantan, for leasing the land at a nominal rent of $1/- per annum.

71. The duties of Superintendent of Marine & Customs were carried out by Mr. J. G. Crawford M. C. S. up to the 8th of January when he went on leave to England. Capt. H. A. Anderson, I. S. O., acted until the 15th of February on which date Mr. R. L. German, M. C. S., took over the department remaining in charge for the rest of the year.

72. *Chandu.* The total revenue for the year amounted to $201,264.18 against an estimate of $501,005.00.

The corresponding figures for 1930 were $468,998.32 and $581,062. respectively. The fall in revenue by 57.09% and the adverse discrepancy of 60% between actual and estimated revenue, are due to the completion of the East Coast Railway line in September and the progressive reduction of labour force on the line throughout the year. General trade depression of course also contributed to the reduction of revenue.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to $35,408.14 being 31.1% of the estimated expenditure of $117,525.40 of which it fell short by $82,117.26. An expenditure reduction of $136,999.66. or 79.5% as compared with the figure $172,407.80 for 1930 is shewn.

No new legislation was enacted during 1931.

Twelve prosecutions were instituted and 14 persons convicted of offences under the Chandu Enactment as compared with 3 prosecutions and 9 convictions in 1930.

Captain H. A. Anderson, I. S. O., Commissioner of Police, acted as Superintendent of Chandu in addition to his own duties from 8. 1. 31 to 14. 2. 31. Mr. R. L. German, M. C. S. was in charge of the Department from 15. 2. 31 to the end of the year.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS.

73. *Shipping and Ports.* Freight and passenger rates between Kelantan and Singapore are high, considering the shortness of the run (circa 360 miles); but otherwise, unless interrupted by rough weather, which generally takes place during the North-east monsoon, sea communications are good and regular. The gross tonnage of steamers calling at the three ports of Tumpat, Bachok and Semerak during 1931 was 122,833 as against 141,776 in the previous year, and that of sailing vessels was 93,168 as against 264,007 in 1930. Unhappily the State lacks harbours, and trade has therefore much suffered in the past during bad weather despite the maintenance at Tumpat of an efficient Tug and Lighterage service. The mouth of each of the main rivers of the State is blocked by the presence of a sand bar which cannot be removed in view of the prevalence of the monsoon in the latter part of each year.

74. Now that the East Coast Railway has been opened, however, it is hoped that the annually recurrent monsoon weather will no longer be a handicap to trade as it has proved in the past. It is understood that, since the opening of this Railway, there has been a certain amount of competition in the transport trade, the steamship companies making an all-round reduction in freight rates between Kelantan and Singapore in rivalry with the Federated Malay States Railway Department who introduced competitive rates and additional facilities for the speedy conveyance of goods overland to and from Singapore.

75. The two principal waterways of the State, the Kelantan and Golok rivers, are shallow and difficult of navigation except by small craft; and although the bulk of the heavy goods traffic between Tumpat and Kota Bharu is carried on the Kelantan river, with launches and cargo boats plying upstream for another 60 miles, all these must be of very shallow draft; when the river gets into the somewhat broken country south of Kuala Krai, the

difficulties of navigation increase so rapidly and to such an extent that only small poling boats can be used. The number of launches and boats on the register at the end of the year was 5,041 as against 5,235 at the end of 1930.

76. *Railways.* The State of Kelantan at present owns no railway line of its own; but the Federated Malay States Railway system provides railway connection not only with the Western side of the Peninsula (through Siamese Territory) touching the coast at Tumpat, but also with Singapore running through the States of Pahang, Negri Sembilan and Johore. The construction of the line known as the East Coast Railway, which was begun in 1904, was completed during the year. It was opened to traffic on the 6th September, 1931, a formal inauguration ceremony being held on the previous day at a spot near Kuala Gris. His Excellency the High Commissioner (Sir Cecil Clementi, G. C. M. G.) and His Highness the Sultan of Kelantan (Sir Ismail, K. C. M. G.) performed the opening ceremony, each driving a spike into the rails by means of silver hammers presented to them by the Railway Administration.

77. *Roads.* The total road mileage of the State at the end of the year was 203. These roads are distributed over the North Eastern area of the State, which is therefore quite adequately served in this respect. The Kelantan road system connects with that of the adjoining State of Trengganu at Besut. The new road connecting Kuala Trengganu (the capital of Trengganu) with Kota Bharu, the capital of Kelantan, a distance of some 103 miles, was completed and thrown open to traffic in April, 1932. A road to provide connection with the eventual Siamese road system on the West is still under construction from the Tanah Merah Railway Station; but otherwise the Western and Southern divisions of the State remain without road communications.

78. *Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.* The number of Post Offices and Postal Agencies remained the same as in the previous year, i. e., 5 Post Offices and 10 Postal Agencies. A Post & Telegraph Office was opened at Cherang Ruku on the 21st January, 1931, but was closed down on the 25th November, 1931, on the ground of economy. All the 5 Post Offices are doing, besides the

ordinary postal work, telegraphic, Cash On Delivery, Money Order and Savings Bank business, whilst the Head Office at Kota Bharu does postal insurance in addition.

79. The Kelantan-Pahang Telegraph line known as M 13 was completed at the beginning of the year, but was not fit for communication until the 26th January, 1931. Frequent interruptions of short duration occurred during the early stage of its existence, which were due to the line being faulty in several places in the Railway section.

The opening of this line put Kota Bharu in direct telegraphic communication with Kuala Lumpur and provided great acceleration at a far cheaper rate than was formerly the case.

80. Towards the end of the year, the floods did much damage to telegraph and telephone communications and put the Kelantan-Pahang line out of action from the 18th December to the end of the year. The mid-river telegraph post at Kota Bharu was washed away on the 20th December, but a temporary operating station was immediately established at the Palekbang Railway Station and communication through Siam was maintained throughout, with the exception of a seven hours' interruption on the 31st December. Local telegraphic communication with Kuala Krai was also damaged by the floods with the result that this line was out of action for 5 days.

81. Besides the Exchanges at Kota Bharu and Tumpat, a new Telephone Exchange was opened at Kuala Krai on the 1st July, with 9 subscribers - 5 Government and 4 private, trunk calls being given free up to a maximum of 60 per month. The total number of subscribers at all the exchanges at the end of the year was 88 as against 71 at the end of 1930.

82. Insurance work was inaugurated at the beginning of the year. The total number of insured letters and parcels received was 178 with a total value of $17,864.88, while the despatch was 491 with a total value of $174,497.25.

83. The revenue for the year was $65,642.93 as compared with $97,173.61 in 1930, showing a decrease of $31,530.68. Of this decrease $22,035.40 was in respect of the

sale of stamps by other Departments which during the year under review was $32,405.28 as compared with $54,449.68 in the previous year. Other factors in this decline were the reduction of telegraph rates and a fall in Money Order transactions, which resulted in a loss of commission. The total expenditure excluding Personal Emoluments and Special expenditure was $23,184.07 as compared with $35,071.79 in the previous year.

84. For the convenience of travellers, Rest Houses are provided by Government at Kota Bharu, Tumpat and Kuala Krai. At these visitors can obtain meals or board and lodging at moderate rates, the inclusive rate for food charges for 24 hours being $2.50 at Kota Bharu and Tumpat Rest Houses; but for visits for any period longer than 10 days, special permission is necessary.

85. Mr. J. G. Crawford, M.C.S., was in charge of the Posts & Telegraphs Department until the 6th January, 1931, when he went on leave and was relieved temporarily by Mr. F. J. Larard. Mr. R. L. German, M. C. S., took over the Department on the 28th January and remained in charge till the end of the year.

VII. JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

86. The laws of Kelantan are enacted by His Highness the Sultan in Council, with the advice of the British Adviser, and are in the main modelled on corresponding legislation in the Federated Malay States, but they are enacted in Malay which is the official language of the Courts. The legal Code is still incomplete, and when Kelantan law is silent the principles of English Common Law are applied.

87. The Courts as at present established are:—

> The Court of Revision, consisting of His Highness the Sultan in consultation with the British Adviser; the Court of the Judicial Commissioner with unlimited jurisdiction in Criminal, Probate and Civil matters as well as on the appellate side (two assessors sitting with the Judicial Commissioner in murder trials); the Courts of Magistrates of the 1st

and 2nd Class; and the Court of a Penggawa, which latter deals only with petty offences. All Muhammadan religious matters are dealt with by the Kathis' Courts, with an appeal to the Mufti.

88. The Judicial Commissioner is a Civil Service Officer with legal experience and is also the Legal Adviser. The duties of Public Prosecutor are carried out (in addition to other duties) by one of the other Civil Service Officers stationed in Kota Bharu. Except in the case of the out districts of Ulu Kelantan and Pasir Puteh, where the Civil Service District Officers try some of the more important cases, the lower courts are presided over by Kelantanese Malay Officers. Advocates and Solicitors are not admitted to practice in the Courts except by special permission.

89. The number of Criminal Assize cases was 49, as compared with 24 in 1930 and 18 in the previous year. There were 32 convictions and 11 acquittals and in 6 cases the charge was withdrawn. There were 4 charges of murder (as in 1930) and one conviction for murder and one for Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder. These cases were tried with Assessors. There were 5 charges of Culpable Homicide, with 3 convictions; 13 cases of Gang-Robbery and Robbery with 10 convictions; and 12 other offences of various natures against the person with 10 convictions. There were 13 cases of offences against property with 6 convictions. The increase in cases of violence, generally connected with money, was due to prevailing conditions.

90. 110 Civil Suits were decided, as compared with 114 in 1930. Of these 8 were pending at the end of the year. Of the fresh cases, 48 were claims for cash and 23 for land. The remaining 31 were applications for foreclosure of charges, which by a recent amendment of the law are now triable by the High Court when the amount at issue is over $1,000/-. The number of claims for money and land were therefore considerably less than in 1930, due no doubt to the depressed conditions. Claims for land were successful in 7 cases only and only 3 claims for money were entirely unsuccessful. 17 Administration cases were heard.

91. The following are the figures in regard to appeals from Magistrates:—

CRIMINAL APPEALS.

1930	..	..	..	66
1931	..	..	..	85

Of these 49 were dimissed, 21 were allowed, in 3 cases the order was amended, 5 were sent for retrial, and 7 were withdrawn. This is a decided improvement on the previous year and the Magistrates are now much more familiar with the Penal Code and Evidence Enactment both of which were new to them in 1930. The figures would have been much better were it not for the Pasir Mas Court. Of the 27 appeals from this Court only 13 were dismissed. This unsatisfactory state of affairs has now been remedied by the transfer of the Magistrate to another Department and his replacement by an officer more experienced in Court work.

92. CIVIL AND LAND COURT APPEALS.

1930	..	..	..	..	169
1931	..	..	..	..	94

Of these 69 were dismissed, 24 were allowed, in 5 cases the order was varied, 3 were sent for retrial and 2 withdrawn.

This again is a marked improvement on the previous year. 10 of the successful appeals were from the Central Court, where the Magistrate has been markedly successful in Criminal cases, but far less satisfactory in handling Civil Suits.

93. This general improvement in the work of the Magistrates is most gratifying and may possibly be due, in part, to the practice of the Judicial Commissioner giving detailed reasons for his differing from Magistrates when he has occasion to do so.

94. It is noteworthy that there was not a single Criminal Appeal from the Pasir Puteh and Bachok Courts during the year, and only 5 Civil Appeals, all unsuccessful, from Pasir Puteh, and 8 from Bachok in one of which a retrial was ordered.

95. The work of the Magistrates' Courts was well up to date at the end of the year, in spite of delays due to the flood in December in the Pasir Mas and the Central Court. At one period the Criminal work at Pasir Mas was seriously in arrears-not altogether the fault of the Magistrate. The arrears were worked off by the help of Nik Ahmad Kamil, Barrister-at-Law, son of the Dato' Perdana Mentri.

The same officer also performed most useful work in helping other Courts in the State.

96. Criminal Investigation work is still regrettably inefficient and can never be really satisfactory until taken in hand by an officer with special qualifications for Detective Investigation. A notable exception was the Kemubu Murder case in which the work of Chief Inspector Che' Hamzah and Inspector Che' Mahmud received special recognition from Government.

97. There were 36 appeals to the Court of Revision, as compared with 52 in 1930. These were appeals from the Judicial Commissioner in his original Criminal and Civil jurisdiction, and also from all Magistrates' Courts on further appeal from the High Court. 19 of them were Criminal Appeals (9 in 1930), of which 16 were dismissed; in one the order was varied, and two were pending at the end of the year. Of the 17 Civil Appeals (43 in 1930) 15 were dismissed, one was allowed (restoring the order of the Malay Magistrate), and one was pending.

There were no cases or appeals, (Civil or Criminal), pending at the end of the year in the High Court.

98. Mr. P. S. Williams, M. C. S. acted as Legal Adviser and Judicial Commissioner throughout the year under review. Che' Mohamed bin Baba continued to act as Registrar of the High Court and Official Translator throughout the year.

POLICE.

99. There are 26 Police Stations distributed all over the State, and the Kelantan Military Police, with the exception of the Commissioner, is entirely Malay. Captain H. A. Anderson, I. S. O., continued to officiate as Commissioner

of Police throughout the year with Tengku Mohamed Yusoff as Deputy Commissioner of Police and Adjutant and Tengku Long Abdul Rahman as Assistant Commissioner of Police.

Chief Inspector Che' Hamzah was in charge of Kota Bharu District vice Sheikh Salleh who retired on pension on the 1st April, 1931.

100. The authorised strength during the year was 441 and actual strength 368. Both their drill and musketry continued to be maintained at the highest level of smartness and efficiency. The general discipline of the force as well as its health was on the whole quite satisfactory. The Band provided by the force, which is manned entirely by locally-born Malays who have been specially instructed and trained by an Indian Bandmaster under the immediate supervision of Captain Anderson has remained as excellent as in previous years.

101. The Detective Branch, Fire Brigade, Clerical Staff and supernumeraries numbered 39 on the 31st December, 1931 as against the authorised strength of 43. The total cost of the force, excluding buildings and their upkeep was $215,191.35 as against $243,179 in 1930. This reduction in expenditure without loss of efficiency was most satisfactory. The amount of revenue collected by the Police Department was $18,296.18.

102. There were 1,476 reports received by the Police of criminal offences of all classes as against 997 made by the public in the previous year. This number resulted in 1,152 arrests and 760 convictions. In the other cases the alleged offenders were either discharged or the charges made against them were withdrawn. The number of summons cases was 663 which resulted in 445 persons being convicted.

103. Of the graver offences reported to the Police there was a slight decrease during 1931, e.g. 5 murders were reported as against 9 in the previous year; in addition to this 5 cases of Gang-Robbery and 4 cases of Robbery were reported as against 8 and 9 respectively reported during the last year.

104. The number of firearms licensed during the year was 4,628 as against 4,734 in 1930. 586 dogs were registered and 1,202 destroyed.

PRISONS.

105. There are four prisons in the State, the one at Kota Bharu being both prison and convict establishment, while those at Kuala Krai and Pasir Putch and Bachok are used only for short sentence prisoners. The Kota Bharu prison is inspected bimonthly by members of the Board of Visiting Justices.

106. The total number of convicts at the end of 1931 was 234 as compared with 186 at the end of the previous year. Admissions numbered 575 as against 523 during 1930 and discharges 479 as compared with 541 during the previous year. One convict effected his escape from the Kota Bharu prison, and 5 who were being treated at the new Hospital also escaped. 290 convicts were admitted to the convict ward at the New Hospital, Kota Bharu, during the year.

107. 33 prisoners were charged with various offences against Gaol discipline during the year as against 25 in 1930. 35 Sub-Warders had also to answer charges for minor offences.

108. As in previous years convicts were engaged daily on Conservancy work and other services; and some were also employed in digging trenches for burying empty tins and rubbish in connection with the Sanitary work of the town. The rest were employed within the Gaol walls on Laundry work, Carpentry, Chicks and Basket making etc. which produced a revenue of $2,896.69 as against $4,586.28 earned in 1930.

109. Captain Anderson, I. S. O., was in charge of the Prison Department as Superintendent throughout the year.

VIII. PUBLIC WORKS.

A. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

110. Until the month of March, 1931, the European personnel of the Public Works Department comprised the

same number of officers as during 1930, viz. the State Engineer and three Assistant Engineers, one of whom being in charge of the electrical branch including the telegraph and telephone lines of the State. In March, however, the electrical branch was removed from the control of the State Engineer, and no part of the revenue or expenditure on account of that service is therefore included in this section of the report. Lt.-Col. L. C. Chasey acted as State Engineer until the 25th March when Mr. M. B. Hember, the Senior Assistant Engineer, took over the duties of that post and continued to be in charge till the return from leave of Mr. R. C. Drew on the 15th June, 1931. Mr. J. E. Wilson was Assistant Engineer in Ulu Kelantan throughout the year.

111. The expenditure for the year under all heads amounted to $332,362.46 as against $616,369 expended during the preceding year, showing a decrease of about 46%. The total amount of money provided for the use of the Public Works Department, including revotes and funds from loan account, was $488,260.15 as against $825,724/- allotted to it for 1930. Services to the value of $140,926.19 were saved or postponed as compared with $149,900/- put off in 1930. The unexpended balance was $14,971.50 as compared with $48,705/- unspent at the end of 1930.

112. The cost of European supervision including temporary allowance was $43,280.53 or 13% of the expenditure as against 5% in the previous year.

113. 203 miles of road were upkept during the year at a cost of $101,556.99, being at the rate of $500.10 per mile; and 4 timber bridges were replaced by pipe culverts.

114. 16,000 square yards of road were surfaced with 2″ metal and asphalt at a cost of $1.16 per square yard, 24,600 square yards being surfaced with 2″ metal and 4″ block metal at a cost of $1.40 per square yard. Almost all the asphalting was done on the grouting system.

115. Towards the end of the year a considerable amount of damage was done by floods, 186 feet of timber bridges being washed away and necessitating replacement.

550 cubic yards of silt were deposited in the town of Kota Bharu through the floods and had to be removed before the roads and streets were put in a condition to be used again.

116. In addition to the maintenance of roads, work to the value of $110,823.10 was done by direct labour.

117. The revenue collected, including profits on store was $8,241.56 during the year.

118. 240 requisitions for current repairs, Minor Works, Re-attaping and Painting were dealt with.

119. A new Survey Office was erected during the year next to the Land Office in Kota Bharu. A new Light House was also built at Tumpat and the old lamp at Kuala Besar was transferred to the new building. Both these buildings were erected entirely by Malay labour.

120. 2,100 feet of main drain consisting of underground sewers together with 2,486 of branch surface drain were constructed.

Small water supplies were also constructed for Kota Bharu and Pasir Mas markets.

121. The Nal Bridge - a suspension bridge consisting of a central span of 150 feet and two side spans of 75 feet-was nearly complete at the end of the year under review. The central span with deck level 52 feet above the bed of the Sungei Nal was erected without falsework or scaffolding. The entire work, with the exception of the concrete blocks for facing the towers and the approaches, was done by direct labour. Excepting for the concrete blocks for the towers and the rivetting of the steel work, the whole work was done by Malays; it is perhaps the largest structure ever erected by them in the whole history of their race.

122. A reinforced concrete bridge to the length of 60 feet was completed at the 20th mile, Kuala Krai road, early in the year.

The Station Road, Kuala Krai, was metalled and tarred.

The earthwork of the Temangan Road, a branch from the main road to Temangan Railway Station and thence to the Kelantan River, and all the bridges save one were completed during the year.

The earthwork of a road from Tanah Merah Railway Station to the Kelantan River was also completed.

123. The system of giving out contracts for works recorded in paragraph 88 of the 1939 Report was continued with complete success. There were no cases of absconding contractors, leaving their work uncompleted and their labourers unpaid. Works were executed with reliability and with speed, at a fair price to both the parties concerned; and the labour employed, Malay in every case, was paid with regularity and promptitude and in full.

The need for continuity of this policy was stressed in the 1939 Report.

124. Kelantan has a very great asset, which is of especial value to the Public Works Department, in its supply of indigenous Malay labour. This supply is abundantly spread over the whole of the coastal plain where the chief activities in the State are located. The supply greatly exceeds the demand particularly at the present time and the Government is inundated with applications for work by labourers.

These labourers are of very good material; they are industrious and adaptable and willing to do a long day's work for a small daily wage. All the labour employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges is this local Malay labour; and it is not necessary to spend money on cooly lines and on other services, for they live in their own kampongs and look after themselves in these respects.

They also erect all buildings and they work in wood, brick or concrete construction. They have lately been responsible for such large works as the handsome new Survey Office at Kota Bharu completed in five months at a cost of just under $50,000 – (mentioned in para: 119 above) and for the large suspension bridge over the Nal River (mentioned in para: 121 above).

The Public Works Department is very fortunate in having this large reservoir of indigenous labour seeking employment instead of having to recruit immigrant labour from another country with its attendant inconvenience and expense.

But as is well known not every one is successful in employing Malay labour. The following extract is taken from the Pahang Administration Report for 1924:—

> "The personal sympathy and interest of the officer under whom the Malays are to work is an important factor and this is frequently the measure of success or failure. The ability to handle Malays well is an attribute which adds much to the value of a European officer in a Malay State; and officers who entirely lack this ability (there are some) are without a very valuable qualification for their posts in this country".

In Kelantan it is vital that officers of the Public Works Department seconded for service in the State should be such as are in sympathy with the Government policy in this respect and should possess the qualities required for carrying it out successfully.

B. ELECTRICAL.

125. During the year the mains were extended by 4 miles, and 3½ miles of old mains rewired.

90 new consumers were connected up making a total of 217 consumers as compared with 127 in 1930.

An automatic lighting set was installed at Nilam Puri the country residence of His Highness the Sultan.

126. Revenue for the year amounted to $30,333/- as compared with $26,378/- in 1930. Expenditure was $26,305/- as compared with $32,141/- in 1930.

127. The cost of electric street lighting at Kota Bharu in 1931 was $9,480; the rate payable to the Electrical

Department was reduced from 30 cents to 20 cents a unit from July 1st. The Kota Bharu market was provided with electric light during the year and a few small extensions in street lighting were made as funds permitted.

128. Mr. F. J. Larard was Assistant Electrical Engineer throughout the year.

IX. PUBLIC HEALTH.

129. The State provides at Kota Bharu a General Hospital (192 beds) with a second class ward and a special ward for sick prisoners; a small European Hospital; a Female Hospital (60 beds) which includes a Malay ward, a non-Malay ward, and a second class ward; a Hospital for Mental diseases with 2 Malay wards and one Female ward; and an Isolation Hospital. At Kuala Krai there is a District Hospital (56 beds); at Tumpat an outdoor dispensary with an emergency ward and a quarantine camp; and at Pasir Puteh an outdoor dispensary. In addition a travelling dispensary is also maintained, which regularly visits outlying stations.

130. The larger estates in the State provide their own hospital accommodation and medical attendance for their employees.

131. The medical staff at present consists of a Chief Medical Officer, 2 European Medical Officers, a European Matron, 2 Nursing Sisters and a number of Asiatic assistants, including Indians Chinese and Malays.

132. Dr. J. H. Bowyer acted as Chief Medical Officer and Dr. H. B. C. Wallace was Medical and Health Officer during the absence of Dr. L. W. Evans on leave from the 7th January, 1931 to 3rd October, 1931. After the 5th October, 1931, Dr. J. H. Bowyer remained on as Medical and Health Officer, Dr. H. B. C. Wallace returning to the Straits Settlements on the 7th October, 1931. Miss M. Brebner held the appointment of Matron in charge of European Hospital and Asiatic Female Hospital throughout the year. Miss N. S. Memillan, Nursing Sister, went on leave on the 15th September, 1931. Dr. W. J. Geale acted as Medical Officer, Ulu Kelantan, and until the 31st May,

1931, Dr. Lim Shin Thwin assisted in Kota Bharu whenever required.

133. The total Expenditure of the Medical Department was $199,502.50 as compared with $209,281.18 in 1930, and the revenue collected amounted to $10,201.77 as against $14,709.93 collected during the previous year.

134. The only new Legislation affecting public health passed by the State Council during the year was the Lepers Enactment (No. 17 of 1931).

135. No satisfactory index of the general health of the State is available, as Birth and Death registration is still imperfect, and hospital admissions and dispensary attendances are partly dependent on other factors.

136. There was no epidemic of any infectious disease during the year and the commoner causes of ill health do not appear to have been more prevalent than usual. Malaria and pneumonia were less prevalent than in 1930. Nor has there been an epidemic of small-pox since 1912-1913 when several hundred deaths occurred, nor of cholera since 1922 when there was an outbreak which caused 400 deaths in the Northern District.

137. Malaria appears to have been definitely less prevalent than usual. There were 41% fewer cases admitted to the Kota Bharu Hospital, and 9% fewer to Kuala Krai Hospital than in 1930, while only 5 of the 26 patients admitted to the European Hospital suffered from this disease as compared with 18 out of 61 patients admitted in 1930.

138. 6,132 in-patients were treated in the different Hospitals as compared with 6,021 in 1930, and there were 114,814 attendances at the dispensaries, including the travelling dispensary, as compared with 106,812 in the previous year.

139. The admissions, deaths and death rates from the principal diseases treated at Hospitals during 1931 were as follows:—

Disease.	Number of Admissions.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
Malaria	1,065	34	3.20
Ankylostomiasis	495	18	3.63
Pneumonia Lobar	107	27	25.14
Broncho Pneumonia	3	Nil	Nil
Bronchitis	204	,,	,,
Dysentery	110	11	.10
Syphilis	229	1	.43
Yaws	715	1	.13
Ulcers	789	3	.38
Beri-Beri	90	10	11.1

140. The travelling dispensary did very useful work during the year, visiting an average of 23 villages weekly. The total number of attendances was 56,000 as compared with 17,543 in 1930.

141. It is gratifying to record an increasing willingness by the Malays of Kelantan to avail themselves of the benefits of Western Medical Science. Very large number of them attend the travelling dispensary, and many come to the Government Hospitals as in-patients. This is a great advance from the days when they were so afraid of Western doctors that they seriously proposed to insert in the Treaty with Great Britain in 1910 a special clause providing that nothing in the Treaty should be construed as binding them to go to European Hospitals for treatment.

142. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 10,533.

143. 16 new cases of leprosy were seen during the year, but none of the sufferers were natives of Kelantan.

144. The Kota Bharu Hospital continues to be in a position to give courses of Pasteur treatment in all cases of rabies.

145. *Veterinary.* 67 cases of anthrax in cattle were diagnosed and confirmed as against 104 in the previous year. There was only one case of rabies in a dog as compared with 5 in 1930. Prophylactic inoculations of cattle and dogs

respectively against these diseases were employed, the vaccine or emulsion being supplied by the Institutive for Medical Research at Kuala Lumpur.

146. There was a small outbreak of fowl cholera in March in Kota Bharu. All the infected fowls were killed and the necessary precautions taken which led to an early stoppage of the epidemic.

147. All the milch-cattle sheds, slaughter houses and markets were frequently visited by the Veterinary Inspector who gave advice whenever necessary.

148. Nine bullock cart drivers were prosecuted by the District Officer, Ulu Kelantan, for cruelty to animals, and every one of them was convicted, the fines inflicted ranging from $1/- to $40/-.

149. *Municipal.* During the year systematic action was begun, in co-operation with the Medical and Health Officers, to prevent any further congestion of buildings in the Municipal areas. In the absence of building control in the past a condition has been reached in which houses of all kinds from shophouses to "bangsals" are crowded together with small regard for ventilation, drainage or precaution against fire. It is in fact a commercial town superimposed haphazard on a Kampong. In order to prevent this congestion from becoming worse, control of building was made stricter and the siting of proposed new buildings or extensions examined in every case. At the same time the erection of buildings without permission was dealt with by prosecution or demolition orders. By the end the year it was becoming possible by experience gained to frame general rules for spacing of buildings in areas other than shophouse areas.

150. The problem of lessening existing congestion is proving difficult of solution. The existence of many small lots (the result of repeated subdivisions) and the tenacity of the owners provide almost insuperable obstacles to town planning. In the case of the area devastated by the fire of 1929 efforts to plan it were abandoned, and an alternative policy approved of deciding the general conditions of the new lay-out and the types of buildings to be allowed with

the help of an advisory Board appointed for that purpose, and leaving it to the owners to conform to these conditions. The appointment of the Board was not completed until the end of the year. There was, however, little pressure to rebuild.

151. The main drain in Jalan Gajah Mati was continued in 1931 and will be linked with the new Hospital in 1932. In Jalan Tok Hakim a new main drain was under construction and will be complete in 1932. The construction of a third main drain in the congested and insanitary Mosque area was approved, but construction was deferred till 1932 owing to monsoon weather. The completion of these three main drains will provide the backbone of a drainage system for the town of Kota Bharu. The subsidiary street drains to connect with them were begun in 1931 and will be carried on in 1932.

152. *Meteorological*. Rainfall at Kota Bharu was 132.72 inches, or 8.82 inches above the normal. The nine months, January to September, were all below the average, the total deficit being 22.51 inches. After the comparatively mild seasons of 1929 and 1930 the North East Monsoon broke about 23rd October with considerable force. October had a rainfall of 24 inches against a normal of 11 inches, November had 30 inches against a normal of 23 inches, and December 39 inches against a normal of 27 inches. The excess for the three months was 32 inches.

153. The mean maximum temperatures ranged from 92.3°F in April to 82.9°F in December. The highest temperature recorded was 96°F on three occasions in April and May, and the lowest 66°F on 14th March. The coolest days were 4th and 5th December when the temperature did not rise above 76°F.

X. EDUCATION.

154. On the 3rd of March, 1931, Mr. H. R. Carey was seconded from the Educational Department, S. S. & F. M. S. for work in Kelantan as Superintendent of Education and at the same time to act as Headmaster of an English School to be called the "Ismail College".

155. His appointment was of the greatest assistance not only as regards the administration of his department but also as regards the policy and aims of the Government regarding education in Kelantan. The 1930 report on the State contains some remarks on educational policy; and it is thought advisable to record them again in this report with some amplifications in the following paragraphs.

156. Kelantan is an agricultural State, and the future economic prosperity and the happiness of its people will turn largely on the maintenance of the State as an agricultural unit, and of its people as an agricultural people. As has been said elsewhere, Kelantan might well become the granary of Malaya. Accepting this supposition as a basis for argument, it follows that the majority of the people will remain workers on the land and will not therefore require a knowledge of the English language. An English education for the majority of the inhabitants will not be conducive to the happiness of the people or the welfare of the State. The State does not want its people to gravitate to the towns, to acquire a smattering of English, (such as is represented by the winning of a Junior Cambridge Certificate) and with it, a contempt for manual labour. Rather is it to be desired that the peasant be equipped mentally and physically to carry out the work of his forefathers more efficiently and with better results. The schools of Kelantan must not be dominated by a course of instruction designed for urban classes. The removal of illiteracy and the teaching of elementary agriculture together with clean and healthy methods of living must be the aim and object of all vernacular schools.

157. The schools themselves have got to be developed along essentially practical lines. The aim is that every village school should have padi land; and, with the co-operation of the Agricultural Officers of the State, pupils should learn to plant and harvest padi from selected seed and produce better crops.

Where schools have a reasonable area of land attached to them the feeding and care of cattle should become part of the school activities.

Efficient supervision is the difficulty here, and this may, therefore, be possible only when the State has some trained Asiatic staff under the Principal Agricultural Officer of the State.

158. Naturally on the agricultural side immediate results in the schools will be neither looked for nor expected; and the teaching will be given as a basis to facilitate the work of the Agricultural Department when the boys have grown to manhood and become owners of and workers on the land.

159. Schools situated on the coast should, in common with all schools, do carpentry; but in these, special stress should be laid on boat building, and of course, net making.

160. The intention to build the "Ismail College" on the lines of the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, as mentioned in paragraph 112 of the report for 1930, had to be abandoned for the time being owing to the State of Government finances. Twenty-nine acres of land had been purchased and an admirable site provided and building plans were pushed forward. But by May it was clear that the project would be a too costly one under present conditions.

161. *Vernacular Education.* The outstanding event of the year was the appointment for the first time of a European Superintendent of Education, who re-organised the Department. The State was divided into five groups, and the general administration and supervision of the Malay Schools was re-organised.

The Superintendent reports that the chief features in these schools and in the State generally were the steadily increasing interest and the enthusiasm displayed by Malays of all classes in the educational work of the State.

162. The expenditure on buildings amounted to $500/- only, a figure which shows clearly how marked was the practical enthusiasm of the peasants, when it is remembered that 16 new schools were built and 7 enlarged. Practically all the schools are built with wooden structure, attap roof and bamboo walls.

163. Numerous applications to open schools in new districts had to be refused as there were no funds to supply staff and equipment.

164. The number of Malay Schools maintained by the State was 62 as against 60 in 1930. Of these 32 are in the District of Kota Bharu, 12 in Pasir Puteh, 10 in Bachok and 8 in Ulu Kelantan. The average enrolment for the year was 3,659, as compared with 2,824 for 1930, the average attendance being 3,040 as against 2,228 for the previous year. The percentage of attendance was 83.4 as compared with 76.6 in 1930.

165. The Majlis Ugama Islam also continued its Malay School at Kota Bharu with 541 pupils (including 117 girls) on the register at the end of the year, the number of students at the beginning of the year being only 378. The percentage of attendance was 48 as against 59 during the previous year.

166. A form of bore-hole latrine was sunk in the school grounds of 14 schools. At first they were regarded with some suspicion, but when the boys had built dindings (walls) round them, and proceeded to use them daily, the people of the kampongs asked for similar means of sanitation.

Two holes are sunk to a depth of 18 to 24 feet, and a shaped concrete slab is placed over the top of each. During the North East Monsoon 1 latrine is used for a month and then is rested for a month, whilst during the South-west Monsoon a 3 months period is considered sanitary.

In clay soil, such a device has proved to be a successful, and inexpensive way of dealing with school sanitation.

The total expenditure on such a simple sanitary device does not exceed $2.50 per school, whilst its general health value is obvious.

167. A system of annual medical inspection of both teachers and pupils was instituted for the first time. The Travelling Dispensary visited 80% of the schools once a month.

168. Hygiene was taught in all schools. Practical application of all lessons taught was insisted upon at school. The general standard of cleanliness in the schools improved

steadily throughout the year, the Malay, as always, showing his adaptability as soon as he understood.

169. A Kelantan Boy Scouts Association was formed, being supported by private subscriptions. Three troops were raised, officered and equipped. Both on the Sports Day of the massed schools, and on Armistice Day the Scouts did excellent service.

170. Organised Schools Sports were held in all of the five group districts. Wherever playing fields were available football was played throughout the year by the boys. Schools on the coast that have no facilities for playing football have taken to Indian Clubs. Wherever rivers or the sea made it possible swimming was organised.

171. *English Education.* Owing to the absence of a Government English School in Kelantan, the practice has been to send selected boys for English education to Kuala Kangsar, Singapore and Penang. During the year under review, the financial situation rendered it necessary to curtail to a certain extent the expenses incurred by Government on account of these students by shifting part of the burden to the shoulders of their parents.

172. In addition the State now maintains 2 boys in England, i. e. Tengku Abdullah bin Tengku Hassan and Tengku Indra Petra bin Tengku Ibrahim, both nephews of H. H. the Sultan, who left for Europe in April, 1931. The former has since been admitted to St. John's College, Cambridge, and Lincoln's Inn, London.

173. The Majlis Ugama English School continued to teach English and had 204 pupils at the close of the year, including 2 girl students. The percentage of attendance was 84 as against 89 for the previous year.

174. The total amount of money spent by Government on education during the year was $70,031.21- distributed thus:- $56,237.80 on schools in Kelantan; $8,457.78 on the education of Kelantan boys attending schools in the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements; and $5,334.63 on the education of boys in England-as compared with $58,915.05 in 1930.

175. *Other Education.* The two Chinese private schools teaching boys and girls in Kota Bharu as well as other similar schools in other parts of the State continued with more or less the same number of pupils as last year.

The above remarks apply also to the various centres of free instruction given by private and unpaid tutors in the Islamic religion and Muhammadan law that were referred to in para: 120 of the administration Report for 1930.

176. The Superintendent of Education was appointed Registrar under the Registration of Schools Enactment. No. 26 of 1930.

XI. LAND AND SURVEYS.

A. LAND.

177. Land tenure is on the basis of the Torrens Registration system and is similar to that of the Federated Malay States, grants in perpetuity and leases for a term not exceeding 100 years being issued for the larger areas of agricultural and for town lands, while Asiatic proprietors hold agricutural lands by Entry in a mukim Register. Alienated land may be re-entered on behalf of the Ruler of the State, if not cultivated in accordance with the terms of the title, or sold by public auction if the quit rent thereon remains unpaid.

178. The total acreage alienated during 1931 for agriculture was 2049 acres, of which 335½ acres were granted for the cultivation of rubber (on old applications in respect or which deposits had been accepted by Government), 1290 for rice, and 423½ for miscellaneous crops.

179. Figures showing land revenue collected during the last 5 years, exclusive of Land Sales, are as follows:—

1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
$	$	$	$	$
450,845	479,616	477,223	480,065	392,053

180. The total alienated area is at present 486,437 acres, representing about 13¾ per cent of the area of the State.

181. Although there is no longer much land available for alienation in the Districts of Kota Bharu and Pasir Puteh, there are still large tracts of virgin jungle land which would appear to offer excellent prospects for various forms of agriculture in the Southern and Western divisions of the State.

182. District Land Offices are to be found at Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh, Pasir Mas, and Bachok. At Kota Bharu is a combined Land and Registration Office where all grants, leases and mining titles are registered. The number of Grants for Land registered during the year was 116 as against 185 so dealt with in 1930.

183. Mr. L. Forbes M. C. S. was Superintendent of Lands and Registrar of Titles until the 24th of February, 1931, when he was transferred to the Federated Malay States. Mr. W. Linehan, M. C. S. succeeded him and remained in charge at the end of the year.

B. SURVEYS.

184. The European personnel of the Survey Department was increased by the addition of an Assistant Superintendent in charge of the field branch from the 31st January. From that date the staff consisted of the Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent (office), an Assistant Superintendent (field) and a Surveyor in the field.

185. The year's revenue was $54,155/-, an increase of $36,011/- over the revenue for 1930. The increase was accounted for by a general rise in the output of the work of all branches of the department and by the fact that more of the requisitions satisfied come under the new schedule of fees.

186. The expenditure $117,963.62 shows a decrease of $20,623.26. This decrease is due partly to the fact that there were no Duff surveys to be paid for, and to reduction in salaries and allowances.

187. For the purpose of comparing expenditure with revenue it is necessary to take into account the part remission of fees by Collectors and the difference between

old and new rates which totals $36,967/- and the amount of work done free for other Departments.

188. The state of surveys with reference to requisitions at the end of each of the past 3 years is shown in the following table:—

Number of lots on Requisitions.							
		Unsatisfied on 31st December					
Year.	Received	Awaiting Survey	Under action in office	In Land Office on Settlement	Total	Cancelled	Satisfied
1931	2000	8406	2940	1836	13182	1020	2026
1930	2305	10132	3419	677	14228	1695	1880
1929	5351	11681	3506	313	15500	283	794

The arrears are mostly native holdings. There has been a slight drop in requisitions, and the drop in lots awaiting surveys has been due to increase in output over receipts and to cancellations from lots awaiting survey.

189. The cost and output in the field branch is given in the table below:—

Year.	Cost of Field Ex-Supervision	Output of Work			Average effective staff
		Lots	Acres	Chains	
	$				
1931	41299	2873	12830	54634	10. 6
1930	34864	2332	37931	29686	8.9
1929	37164	2846	14942	43346	9.7

The increase in output is due to better and closer supervision of the Field Staff and an increase of 1.7 in the effective strength. The output would have been much better, but for the fact that 2 Assistant Surveyors were engaged for 9 months of the year clearing up queries on old work done prior to June, 1930. Over 200 of these lots had to be completely resurveyed. None of this work appears in the above table as it has been counted as surveyed in previous years.

190. One trigonometrical point was fixed on Bukit Ulu Ayer Tapis to fix the position of a mining lot in this locality and to break the standard traverse which is to be run up the Sungei Pergau from its Kuala to Bukit Jeli.

191. The cost and output of the office branch are summarised in the following table:—

Year.	Cost of Office branch	Number of lots on 31st December.						Average effective Staff		
		Computed	Plan drawn	Title prepared	Awaiting computation	Awaiting drafting	Awaiting Settlement	Computers	Draftsmen	Others
	$	A	A							
1931	19464	4491	3213	3213	540	2400	1836	5.7	6.9	15.9
1930	17349	2770	2280	2280	2247	1172	677	6.0	7.0	14.9
1929	15715	1157	877	895	2800	704	313	5.3	-	18.0

The Superintendent reports that the large increase of over 60% in output by the computing branch is due to increased efficiency by closer supervision and the vastly improved quality of work done by the field staff. The work now being sent in from the field is easy to follow with practically no queries, and all surveyors send in computations with their work. This means a big saving of time to the computing branch.

192. Although the arrears in the drafting branch increased from 1172 to 2400 lots, the actual increase in output amounted to over 40%. The increase in arrears is due to the big increase in output by the computing branch. There has been no increase in the effective strenght of the latter branch; but the better quality of field work and increased efficiency account for the increased output.

The drafting branch work suffered the serious handicap of being without an experienced Chief Draftsman throughout the year, owing to the financial situation.

193. The health of officers throughout the year was poor. Malaria was the main cause. The Chief Draftsman and two other draftsmen were retired during the year on medical board. The cost of illness in the field branch was

$1,874/- and office $1,232/- as against $868/- and $747/- respectively for the previous year. Floods and weather did not hamper work any more than in previous years.

194. Classes for the field staff were held during the latter half of December under Mr. W. P. Aylward, Assistant Superintendent (Field) assisted by Mr. W. H. Jansen, Special Grade Technical Subordinate.

195. A large new Survey Office costing just under $50,000/- was completed during October. The building is on all sides admitted to be a handsome one; and it is to the credit of all concerned that it was completed with entirely Malay labour. Another creditable fact to both the contractor and the Malay labour is that from start to finish it took only 5 months to prepare the site and to erect the building.

The Survey Department moved into it on the 13th of October. In December already it was clear that the building of this office had justified itself, for in the floods of that month the water was 3 feet deep in the strong room of the old office; and if the valuable Survey records had still been there they would have been in danger of considerable damage if not of actual destruction. The Superintendent also reports that the new office gives far greater facilities for closer supervision and therefore increased efficiency.

196. Mr. L. D. Meyer, Ag: Superintendent, was in charge of the Department throughout the year. Mr. M. F. Cameron, Surveyor on Agreement, was in charge of the office; and Mr. W. P. Aylward, Assistant Superintendent, was in charge of the field branch from the 31st of January. Mr. F. Miles, Surveyor on Agreement, was employed on field work until September when he was succeeded by Mr. C. C. Irving.

XII. LABOUR.

197. Indian Labour, chiefly Tamil and Telugu, was employed on European rubber estates and to a large extent on construction and open lines for the Federated Malay States Railways. Large gangs of Chinese and a fair number of Northern Indians also worked on the East Coast line, the construction of which was completed in September, 1931.

Many of the European estates also employ Malay tappers and also Malays and Chinese on contract. The Kelantan Public Works Department and other Government Departments employ Kelantanese labour exclusively.

198. Returns received under section 43 of the Indian Immigration Enactment show the following number of South Indian labourers employed at the end of the last 5 years:—

1927	6129
1928	5280
1929	5355
1930	4247
1931	1432

199. The number of Indian labourers on estates decreased by 1,070 during the year and the number employed by the Railway after the completion of the East Coast Railway was reduced by 1,745.

200. With the further fall in the price of rubber, more estates closed down and those still carrying on reduced their labour forces considerably. Many fit labourers were consequently thrown out of employment, and 931 adult labourers, 287 minors and 88 infants were sent to Penang for repatriation to India. 58 decrepits were sent through the Chief Medical Officer, Kelantan, from the State Hospital at Kota Bharu. 1,800 labourers from the Construction Department in the East Coast Railway were provided with free passes by the F. M. S. R. Department to ports of embarkation.

201. There was no recruiting during the year.

202. The number of local engagements under section 22 of the Indian Immigration Enactment was 727 as compared with 2,037 in 1930, a decrease of 64%.

203. The number of deaths among Southern Indians employed on estates and Railways was 41 as compared with 113 in the previous year.

The following table shows the death rate in the past 4 years:—

Year	Average population.	Total Deaths.	Death rate per mille.
1928	5911	244	41.28
1929	5300	139	26.23
1930	4957	113	22.80
1931	2931	41	13.94

204. The deaths were due to the following diseases:-

Malaria	..	..	9
Pneumonia	..	..	12
Dysentery	..	..	3
Influenza	..	..	5
Other causes	..	..	12

205. Health generally remained good and with the high standard of anti-malarial work still maintained on the estates employing immigrants it is hoped that the death rate will continue to decline.

206. The standard wages prescribed in the Ulu Kelantan District, where all European estates which employ Indians are located, were 47 cents for men and 37 cents for women.

207. Civil proceedings were instituted on six occasions against employers for the recovery of wages due to Indian labourers. The amounts recovered were disbursed to the labourers concerned.

208. Generally speaking housing and sanitary conditions were good during the year. Almost all the estates maintained their own hospitals and dispensaries with necessary drugs stored. The Dressers employed on estates are required to pass an approved standard and undergo examinations in Kota Bharu. They are under the Medical control of Dr. W.J. Geale.

In addition the Government Health Officer visited periodically all estates employing Indian labour. Serious cases are sent to the Government Hospital at Kuala Krai and the State Hospital at Kota Bharu.

209. There are Post Office Savings Banks in Kuala Krai and Nal. Some estates also keep "Coolie Deposit Accounts", to enable labourers to send remittances to India. The majority of the labourers have their savings in cattle, goats and sheep or in the form of jewellery.

210. Seven estate toddy shops, as compared with 30 in 1930 were licensed on the one-fifth system, that is to say, one fifth of the gross takings is paid into Government revenue and the balance of profits after deducting the expenses of running the shops is paid into a fund which is expended for the benefit of the labourers on the estate. There were no serious complaints of drunkenness among estate labourers brought to the notice of the Labour Department during the year.

211. The interests of non-Indian labourers have been looked after by the Labour Department under the labour (non-Indian) Enactment. This has entailed considerably more work than in previous years, principally in connection with wages claims. Action was taken in 32 cases involving claims amounting to $6,385/- and affecting the interests of 283 employees during the year.

212. During November and December 125 Chinese labourers were repatriated to China at Government expense. 74 decrepits were sent by the Chief Medical Officer from the State Hospital. The total cost of repatriating immigrant labour (Indian and Chinese) was $8,443.02.

213. Two gold-mines started operations in the Ulu Kelantan district during the latter part of the year, employing mostly Chinese with a few Northern Indians and Malays. Several other gold-mines are likely to be opened in 1932. Should gold-mining develop as the present activity indicates, legislation on the lines of Chapter XIV of the F. M. S. Labour Code will have to be considered.

214. No fresh legislation affecting labour was enacted during the year.

215. The agent of the Government of India in Malaya, Rao Sahib M. Kunhiraman Nair, visited Kelantan on the 25th August, 1931, and inspected several estates.

216. The District Officer, Ulu Kelantan, officiated as Controller of Labour throughout the year and Mr. M. Michael officiated as Extra Assistant Controller of Labour.

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS.

217. His Highness the Sultan enjoyed generally good health throughout the year.

His Highness presided at all of the forty-one meetings of the State Council except on 6 occasions when His Highness the Raja Kelantan deputised for him.

At the end of April His Highness paid a brief visit to Penang in order to see off Tengku Abdullah and Tengku Indra Petra, two nephews of His Highness, who sailed by the P. & O. s. s. "Rajputana" for education in England.

218. His Excellency the High Commissioner visited Kelantan on the 5th and 6th of September on the opening of the East Coast Railway. After the opening ceremony near Kuala Gris on September the 5th His Excellency proceeded to Kota Bharu where a State banquet was given in his honour at the Balai Besar the same evening. On the next evening His Excellency boarded the Sea Belle for the return journey to Singapore.

219. His Majesty the King on the occasion of his birthday bestowed the Imperial Service Order on Captain H. A. Anderson, Commissioner of Police. Captain Anderson has been over 19 years in command of the Kelantan Military Police, which now consists entirely of Malays whose smartness is recognised with admiration throughout the Malay Peninsula. The force as it is at present and its excellent military band composed entirely of Malays are the creation solely of their Commissioner, Capt. Anderson. His Excellency presented the insignia to Capt. Anderson on 5th September at a ceremony held in the Balai Besar, and the presentation was witnessed by His Highness the Sultan and the leading members of the European and Malay Communities in the State.

220. In November a very handsome new mosque at Kota Bharu was completed at a total cost of $372,395/-. The auditorium has a floor of Italian marble and measures 116 feet by 62 feet. It is surrounded by a verandah 20 feet wide and is 25 feet high to ceiling. The total area of the building is 10,600 square feet. The exterior is embellished by four towers 70 feet high. Electric lighting is provided throughout. The building was commenced in 1921.

221. Towards the end of December serious floods occurred along the valley of the Kelantan River and its main tributaries above Kuala Krai. On December the 16th as the result of heavy rain in the Ulu the Kelantan River rose 23 feet at Kuala Krai. During the succeeding days the rain continued until the water remained stationary at 53 feet above normal on the 20th of December. The most serious damage done was to the Railway line. The Peel bridge over the Galas River at Kemubu was destroyed, and the permanent way washed away in many places. The temporary village of Kemubu composed of very flimsy structures was swept away. Communication by railway with Siam which had been temporarily interrupted was re-opened on the 23rd of December; but the damage to the line between Kuala Krai and Pahang was such that several months would be required to restore it. Communication with Kuala Krai by road was interrupted for a few days only.

Energetic action by the District Officer, Ulu Kelantan, by the staff working under him and by certain members of the public who volunteered their services was successful in maintaining order and in relieving distress. Great credit is due to the District Officer for his leadership, and to all the others concerned.

There were five human casualties. The damage done to padi has turned out to be much less than was expected.

222. The number of officers of the Malayan Civil Service seconded to the State remained at 6 as in the previous year. Their appointments were:—

(a) British Adviser to the Government of Kelantan;

(b) Judicial Commissioner and Legal Adviser, Kelantan;

(c) Assistant Adviser, Superintendent of Lands and Registrar of Titles, Kelantan;

(d) State Treasurer and District Officer Kota Bharu and Pasir Puteh;

(e) District Officer, Ulu Kelantan, and Controller of Labour;

(f) Superintendent Marine and Customs, Superintendent of Chandu, Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs, Public Prosecutor and Auditor.

223. Mr. A. S. Haynes went on leave on the 29th April and Capt. T. P. Coe, M. C., acted as British Adviser from the 4th of May until the 24th of December.

Mr. A. S. Haynes returned from leave and resumed duty as British Adviser on the 26th of December.

A. S. HAYNES,
M. C. S.

BRITISH ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF KELANTAN.

THE RESIDENCY,
KOTA BHARU,
KELANTAN.
14th May, 1932.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE

Liabilities		
Deposits:—	$	$
District Office, Ulu Kelantan ...	19,974	
District Office, Pasir Puteh ...	2,327	
Courts, Kota Bharu, Tumpat & Pasir Mas	7,018	
Police, Sundry	216	
Customs, Sundry	1,732	
Land Office, Kota Bharu Sundry ...	24,218	
" " " " Survey ...	10,717	
" " Pasir Mas Sundry ...	17,835	
" " " " Survey ...	2,558	
Post Office Money Order	2,876	
Kelantanese at Mecca	1,228	
Pawn-broking Farm	14,960	
Toddy Shops	483	
Clerks Security	820	106,962
Fines And Reward Fund:—		
Police	225	
Prisons	9	
Clerks	311	
Customs	9	554
Contributions:—		
W. & O. Pensions Enactment ...	363	
Rubber Research Institute ...	4,231	4,594
Suspense Account	17,975	17,975
		130,085
Excess of Assets over Liabilities ...		495,657
		625 742
Loans:—		
S. S. Consolidated Loan (at 2%) ...	4,680,684	4,680,684
F. M. S. Duff Loan (at 2%) ...	300,000	300,000
S. S. Loan 1931 (at 4%) ...	450,000	450,000
		5,430,684

A.

STATE OF KELANTAN AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

ASSETS.

	$	$
BALANCES:—		
Cash:- Sub-Treasury, U. Kelantan ...	12,816	
" " P. Puteh ...	4,687	
" " P. Mas ...	2,281	19,784
Bank:- State " (Merc:Bk:) ...	80,275	
" " (Chtd: Bk:) ...	420	
Sub-Treasury, U. K. (Merc:Bk:) ...	3,950	
" " P. P. " " ...	7,899	
" " P. M. " " ...	5,168	
Less unexpended balance of S. S. Loan	97,712	
drawn on development account ...	30,731	66,981
ADVANCES RECOVERABLE:—		
P. W. D. Store and Factory Account	15,700	
Post Office Postal Order Account ...	900	
District Officer, Ulu Kelantan ...	450	
Malayan Arts & Crafts	1,800	
Towkay Teh Boon Ti (Rice Account)	2,300	21,150
LOANS:-		
Purchase of Motor Car	5,062	
Subordinates	39,534	
Dato' Kaya Pati	30,000	
Syed Hussin	15,000	
Tengku Sri Mara Raja	25,000	
H. H. the Raja Kelantan	1,400	
Majlis Ugama Islam	137,502	
Clubs	4,471	
Al-Asasiyah Press	1,500	
Special Loans	30,082	
Late Dato' Bentara Stia	116	289,667
INVESTMENTS:— s. d		
8000 D. D. C. L. shares (at 2 . 3) ...	7,714	
£25,000 - 5% War Loan (1929 - 1947) at 95⅞)	205,446	
Merc. Bank Fixed Deposit	15,000	228,160
		625,742
Excess of Assets over Liabilities ...		495,657
Unexpended balance of S. S. Loan drawn on devel. Account		30,731
Balance to the Debit of the State ...		4,904,296
		5,430,684

L. H. GORSUCH, M. C. S.
State Treasurer,
KELANTAN.

APPENDIX B.

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Warrant No.	Service.	Estimates.	Spent till 31.12.31
		$	$
1/31	Electrical Installation, K. B. etc	250,000	8,104.48(a)
	Completion of Sungei Nal Bridge	54,000	49,717.87
	Tanah Merah Station Road ..	3,000	3,015.50
	Temangan Road	26,000	16,827.66
	Construction of Kelantan - Pahang Telegraph Line	9,346	2,397.35
	Purchase of Telephone Materials	3,600	3,598.16
	Repoling and Rewiring Telegraph Line Kota Bharu - Kuala Krai	19,800	19,777.54
	Telegraph Line Kota Bharu - Kuala Krai	2,700	2,690.04
	Telephone Line Kota Bharu - Kuala Krai	4,050	3,497.95
2/31	Metalling and Tarring Station Road, Kuala Krai	4,000	2,813.44
	Tarring Roads	15,000	11,926.60
3 & 12/31	Irrigation of Rice Lands ..	8,000	7,830.42
4/31	Concrete Drains, Kota Bharu Pasir Mas etc., ...	6,000	5,648.81
	Main Drain, Jalan Tok Hakim ..	10,000	8,973.83
5/31	Conversion of the main Trunk Road into an "All-Weather Road"	16,800	14,916.18
6/31	Improvement of the Pasir Puteh Cherang Ruku Road	15,500	4,204.68
7/31	New Survey Office	50,000	49,593.06
8 & 9/31	New Lamp for Light House at Tumpat	2,000	1,980.09
10/31	Purchase of 4 Water Tanks for Kota Bharu New Market ..	500	402.76
11/31	Report on Irrigation by Mr. C. D. Gee	1,260	1,260.00(b)
13/31	Relief Work	1,000	92.33
		502,556	219,268.66

(a) Main scheme deferred.

(b) To be charged to Colonial Development Fund Grant.

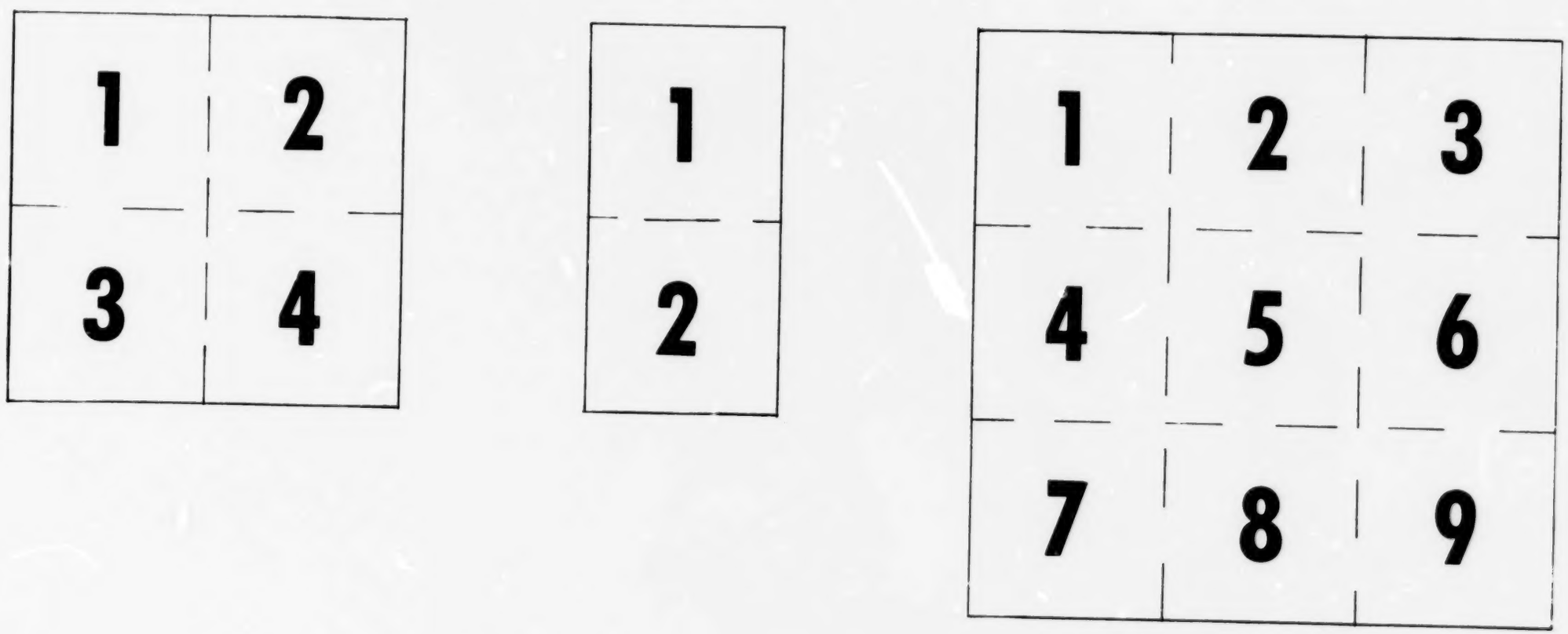
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF LOCAL PRODUCTION AND EXPORT FOR FIVE YEARS.

Nos.	Articles.	How Stated	1927. Quantity.	1927. Value.	1928. Quantity.	1928. Value.	1929. Quantity.	1929. Value.	1930. Quantity.	1930. Value.	How Stated	1931. Quantity.	1931. Value.
				$		$		$		$			$
1.	Rubber	Pikuls	98,327	7,796,450	95,004	4,030,150	135,127.54	5,732,427	122,179.89	2,919,143	Tons	6,384.05	1,157,303
2.	Copra	,,	82,521	674,314	150,414	1,362,412	122,187.53	941,482	89,976.00	555,419	,,	6,497.82	449,857
3.	Betel Nut												
	(a) Dried	,,	14,698	96,910	54,722	382,059	26,194.00	197,283	25,776.00	210,214	,,	1,855.91	258,341
	(b) Fresh	,,	...	1,502	...	2,000	...	237	...	306	...	...	577
4.	Rice & Padi	Pikuls	10	47	123	912	1.33	11	46.65	271	Tons	...	...
5.	Timbers and Planks	...	...	653	...	127	...	432	...	286	...	...	1,044
6.	Cattle	Nos.	1,973	108,752	848	29,849	870.00	44,976	240.00	8,635	Nos.	171	7,430
7.	Jungle Produce	...	...	12,481	...	12,481	...	13,237	...	5,140	...	...	25,931
8.	Fish	Pikuls	12,832	128,352	12,784	127,819	15,772.17	188,568	9,461.99	109,641	Tons	820.64	98,136
9.	Poultry	Dozens	6,480	25,915	3,747	14,990	4,738	22,953	4,312	18,831	Nos.	31,808	10,641
10.	Tin-Ore	Pikuls	59	6,500	71	6,014	27.60	1,785	56.94	3,799	Tons	1.35	959
11.	Gold	Ozs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Textile												
	(a) Silk	Kodis	532	53,201	243	22,278	121	10,653	8	1,044	...	...	1,578
	(b) Cotton	...	...	13,220	...	41,150	...	28,205	...	26,105	...	...	23,296

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT FOR FIVE YEARS.

Nos.	Articles.	How Stated	1927. Quantity.	1927. Value.	1928. Quantity.	1928. Value.	1929. Quantity	1929. Value.	1930. Quantity.	1930. Value.	How Stated	1931. Quantity.	1931. Value.
				$		$		$		$			$
1.	Fish	Pikuls	3,800	49,378	2,217	26,609	3,389.66	45,976	4,744.00	44,343	Tons	205.08	16,349
2.	Rice	,,	236,705	1,656,937	334,478	2,341,412	219,108.25	1,511,017	228,269.00	1,382,400	,,	8,221.29	528,388
3.	Benzine	Gallons	226,512	226,512	270,936	270,300	394,597.00	307,380	526,273	263,631	Glln.	213,726	115,863
4.	Petroleum	Cases	64,230	366,095	73,073	398,979	75,547.00	415,509	46,039	185,156	,,	319,367	109,001
5.	Textile (all Kinds)	...	...	639,943	...	703,184	...	861,265	...	576,561	...	...	413,470
6.	Machinery	...	...	71,575	...	131,524	...	41,981	...	32,613	...	...	13,916
7.	Motor Vehicles	...	...	106,038	...	31,220	...	62,013	...	112,584	...	...	25,365
8.	Cement	Casks	12,453	74,716	23,797	119,695	17,127	88,920	32,014	148,352	Tons	1,205	25,256
9.	Timber & Planks	...	...	106,642	...	46,163	...	18,360	...	81,427	...	...	26,205
10.	Drugs & Medicine	...	...	67,459	...	148,849	...	142,327	...	85,805	...	...	52,832
11.	Bread & Biscuits	...	...	45,600	...	57,203	...	43,406	...	28,559	...	...	17,293
12.	Curry Stuffs	...	...	30,828	...	52,383	...	27,341	...	30,412	...	...	16,937
13.	Wheat Flour	Pikuls	14,352	100,464	9,146	91,665	9,204.26	91,894	11,226.00	70,578	Tons	523.23	49,788
14.	Tinned Milk	Cases	18,964	208,606	17,957	210,407	20,743	161,162	20,764	201,152	Cases	13,645	127,925
15.	Sugar	Pikuls	18,444	239,772	9,731	121,151	22,256.51	177,888	20,807.28	120,994	Tons	979.77	75,458
16.	Tobacco (all Kinds)	...	...	492,626	...	532,885	...	693,401	...	468,287	...	...	311,892

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.



KELANTAN

1931

Scale 12 Miles to an Inch

Miles 12 9 6 3 0 12 Miles

REFERENCE

- Roads Metalled
- " not Metalled
- " Proposed
- Railways Open
- " under Construction
- State Boundary
- District Boundary
- Alienated Land
- Forest Reserve

andrasious publishing company, inc.

andronicus publishing company, inc.

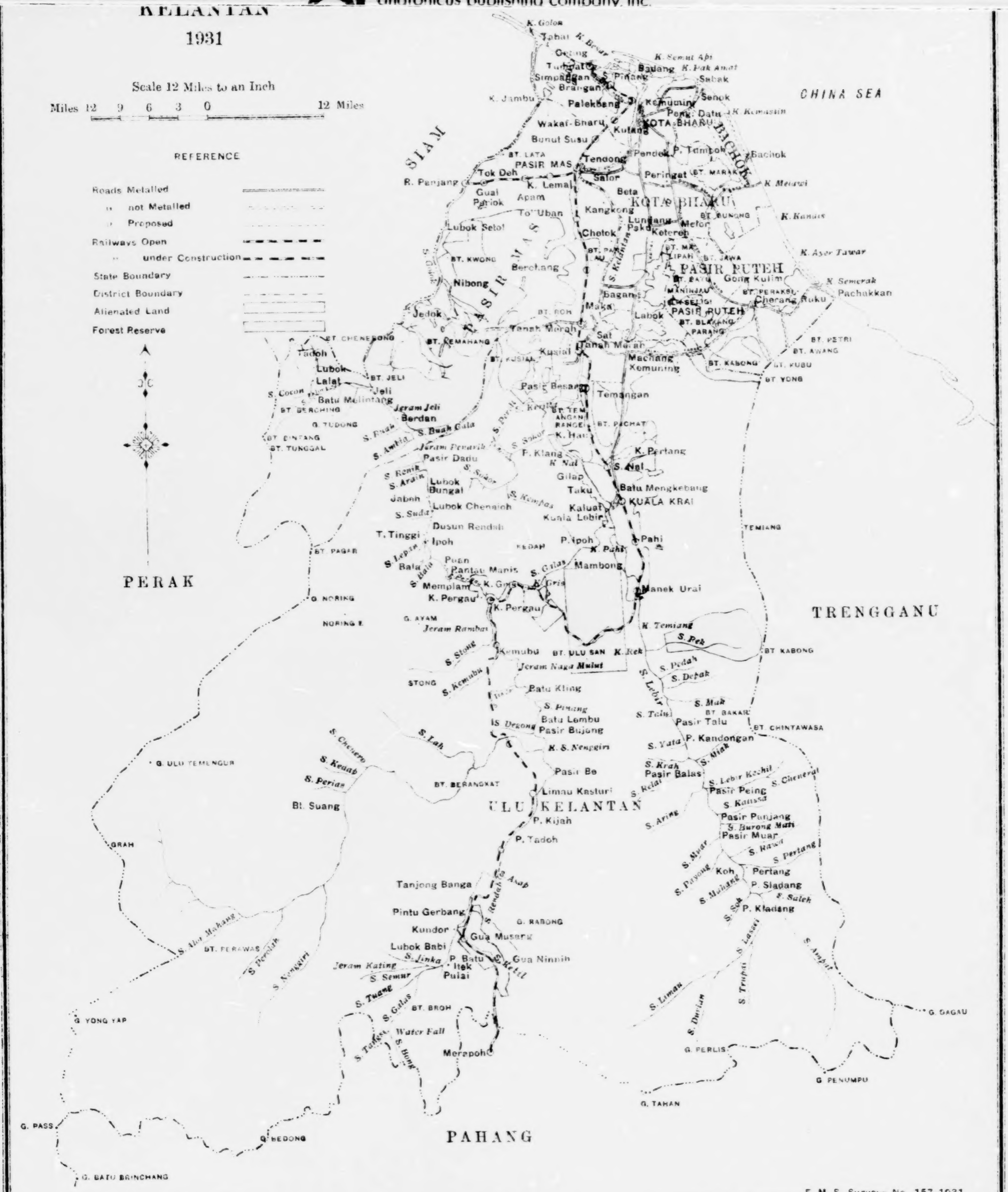
KELANTAN
1931

Scale 12 Miles to an Inch

Miles 12 9 6 3 0 12 Miles

REFERENCE

Roads Metalled
" not Metalled
" Proposed
Railways Open
" under Construction
State Boundary
District Boundary
Alienated Land
Forest Reserve



F. M. S. Surveys No. 157-1931

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1932. Cmd. 4121. 9*d*. (10*d*.).

The Growing Dependence of British Industry upon Empire Markets. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 23.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 1*d*.).

Insect Infestation of Stored Cacao. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 24.) 1*s*. 6*d*. (1*s*. 8*d*.).

British Industries and Empire Markets. March, 1930. (E.M.B. 26.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Canadian Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the Deterioration in Transit of Imported Canadian Fruit, 1927–29. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 30.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

The Production of Tung Oil in the Empire. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 31.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 1*d*.).

Report on the Cultivation, Treatment and Prospects of Rice in British Guiana. (E.M.B. 32.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).

The Dissemination of Research Results among Agricultural Producers. (E.M.B. 33.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 4*d*.).

The Demand for Empire Butter. (E.M.B. 34.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

The Relative Values of Cod Liver Oils from various sources. (E.M.B. 35.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 4*d*.).

The Behaviour and Diseases of the Banana in Storage and Transport. (E.M.B. 36.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).

The Demand for Canned Fruits. (E.M.B. 37.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Report of Proceedings of the Imperial Wool Research Conference, 1930. 1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).

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(18th May—31st December)

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REPORT ON THE STATE OF TRENGGANU FOR THE YEAR 1931 (PART)

NOTE

The last Report was for the year A.H. 1349 and covered the period 28th May, 1930 to 17th May, 1931. It was however decided in 1931 to adopt the Western Calendar for official use in Trengganu in all financial matters; and Reports will henceforward follow that Calendar.

This Report deals, unless otherwise stated, with that part of 1931 not covered by the A.H. 1349 Report, *i.e.*, the period 18th May to 31st December, 1931. This period is referred to hereafter in this Report as "1931 (part)".

As the figures in this report are for a period of rather less than eight months, the usual comparisons with the corresponding figures given in previous Reports have been omitted. Appendix *A* however contains the figures for A.H. 1349 and if those are reduced by 1/3, a rough comparison can be made with the figures given in Chapter *I* to *XI* of this Report.

PREFATORY NOTE

A.—GEOGRAPHICAL

Trengganu is a Malay State on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula lying between the parallels of 4° and 5°55″ North latitude and the meridians of 102°20″ and 103°30″ East longitude. It is bounded by Kelantan on the North and North-west, by Pahang on the South and South-west, and by the China Sea on the East. Its inland boundaries follow the watersheds of its biggest rivers—the Besut, Trengganu, Dungun and Kemaman. The area of the State is computed to be about 5,000 square miles. The length of the State is about 150 miles and its greatest breadth is about 55 miles. The Western and inland half of Trengganu is mountainous and almost uninhabited. The population is concentrated on the rivers and along the coast-line. The highest peak is Gunong Batil (4,985 feet).

2. *Rivers.*—The country is divided into sixteen river basins, all flowing into the China Sea. The Trengganu and Kemaman rivers can be entered at favourable stages of the tide by the coasting steamers. The other rivers, though some of them are of considerable size, are open to small craft only on account of the sand bar.

3. *Islands.*—The Perhentian, Redang, Kapas and Tenggul Islands belong to the State. Perhentian and Redang have always been considered to offer good harbourage in all weather prior to an accident to Sea Belle II in Muharram 1349 when she ran on an uncharted reef near the Perhentian Islands. Kapas offers very safe anchorage in the North-east monsoon.

4. *Minerals.*—Trengganu is possibly rich in minerals, though its wealth has not been definitely established in respect of tin. The latter seems to be mostly found in the Southern half of the State. Wolfram, graphite, haematite, magnetite and monazite have also been found.

B.—HISTORICAL

5. The early history of Trengganu is obscure. A Chinese Buddhist monk and traveller, Chao Ju Kua, mentions it among places subject to the old Kingdom of Palembang. The "Nagarakretagama" speaks of both Trengganu and Dungun as tributary to Majapahit. The "Hikayat Hang Tuah" tells how Hang Jebat and Hang Kasturi slew a Trengganu prince, Megat Panji Alam, on the steps of the palace of the Ruler of Pahang.

6. In 1923 a remarkable Malay inscription, dated 702 A.H. (1303 A.D.) was deciphered in Trengganu. The stone bearing it was found at Kuala Brang, a place 20 miles up stream from Kuala Trengganu. The language of the inscription is Malay with an admixture of Sanskrit and Arabic, and the script Arabic, a combination for which there is no parallel before the year 1468 A.D. The subject of the inscription is the Islamic law of sexual offences. It is far the earliest known record of Islam as a State religion in the Malay Peninsula, and it suggests the existence of a Muhammadan Kingdom in the upper Trengganu river a hundred years before the recorded date of the Islamic conversion of Malacca

7. *Recent History.*—The Ruling House is descended from the BENDAHARA ABDUL HAMID of Johore, father of the non-royal BENDAHARA ABDUL JALIL, who became Sultan ABDUL JALIL SHAH of Johore in 1701. The present Ruler, Sultan SULAIMAN BADARU'L-'ALAM SHAH, K.C.M.G., is twelfth of the line. Pressure from the Siamese was felt early in the 18th century, and Sultan MANSUR (1730–1792) began to send an annual tribute of Bunga Mas to the King of Siam. Later this was sent triennially till in 1909 by treaty, Siam transferred her suzerainty to Great Britain. A British Agent with Consular powers was appointed. The Treaty was amended in 1919, and the Agent was replaced by a British Adviser, whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all matters affecting the general administration of the country and all questions other than those touching the Muhammadan religion.

C.—CLIMATE

8. The North-east Monsoon, lasting from November to March, makes a distinct meteorological change in respect of temperature, wind and rainfall. The rainfall chart shows a sharp rise in November and an abrupt fall early in the year. The highest recorded annual rainfall on the coast is 165.5 inches: the average is about 120 inches.

The heat is tempered in the coastal regions by land and sea breezes, and the climate is pleasant and healthy.

D.—POPULATION

9. The population at the 1931 Census was 179,789: 92,354 males and 87,435 females. The division by race was:—

Malays	164,564
Chinese	13,254
Indians	1,371
Europeans	35
Eurasians	15
Other nationalities	550

E.—GOVERNMENT

10. The State is governed by His Highness the Sultan in consultation with his State Council. The State Council consists of 16 members all of whom either hold some Government post or are pensioners of Government. There is no unofficial representation.

11. As regards local Government, Town Boards are appointed for the principal centres of population and these Boards, on which there is unofficial representation, function in accordance with the Municipal Enactment No. 5/1341.

The above notes are reproduced from the report for A.H. 1349.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF TRENGGANU FOR THE YEAR 1931 (PART)

I.—Financial

A.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The revenue collected during 1931 (part) amounted to $676,338 against an Estimate of approximately $844,480.

2. The Expenditure was $845,556 against an Estimate of approximately $1,103,762.

3. Details of the revenue collected during 1931 (part) are as follows:—

Heading	*1931 (part)*
	$
1. Farms	11,717
2. Marine	12,558
3. Chandu and Liquors	109,807
4. Customs	404,935
5. Land	50,229
6. Municipal	29,725
7. Police	13,118
8. Courts	12,769
9. Posts and Telegraphs	14,802
10. Miscellaneous	14,850
11. Land Sales	1,828

B.—LOAN ACCOUNT

The expenditure on Loan Account during 1931 (part) was $130,206. Details of this expenditure are given below:—

	Estimate (approx.)	*Expenditure*
	$	$
Loan No. III ($1,500,000)		
Personal Emoluments	40,140	15,382
Kelantan Road (Kuala Trengganu Division)	134,700	90,770
Kelantan Road (Besut Division) ..	20,000	11,078
Bukit Payong—K. Brang Path ..	10,000	3,814
Survey of the road from Kemaman to Kuantan *via* Jabor	6,771	6,076
Survey of the road Bukit Jong—Batu Rakit	1,600	—
Metalling of roads in Besut	10,000	3,086
Total ..	223,211	130,206

II.—Police and Crime

Mr. E. BAGOT officiated as Commissioner of Police and TENGKU MOHAMED as Assistant Commissioner.

The approved establishment at the beginning of 1931 (part) was 314 and the actual strength on 31st December, 1931 was 285. The number of men enrolled and re-enrolled in 1931 (part) was 16.

Discipline.—The number of offences recorded as having been committed by the rank and file was 222. Of this number 2 were offences against the law of the State and were tried by the Court, the balance of 220 being disciplinary offences which were dealt with by the Commissioner. Fourteen men were dismissed.

Training.—The curriculum of school training at the Central Station and the Depot was continued throughout the year.

Musketry.—During 1931 (part) 20 recruits fired the Recruits Musketry Course with the following results:—

First Class shots	nil.
Second Class shots	7
Third Class shots	8
Unclassified	5

Twenty-one officers, N.C.Os. and detectives fired the Revolver Course with the following results:—

First Class shots	3
Second Class shots	5
Third Class shots	5
Unclassified	8

Arms.—During the year all rifles at Head Quarters were stripped and browned.

Works and Buildings.—At the close of the year there were 37 Police Stations classified as follows:—

5 District Headquarters Stations,

4 Sub-District Stations,

25 Minor Stations,

3 Police Posts.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The Revenue collected in 1931 (part) was $13,071, and consisted mainly of fees for licensing of motor vehicles and passes for slaughtering animals. Two hundred and thirty-four motor vehicles were licensed. The expenditure for 1931 (part) was $90,739, against an estimate of approximately $84,028.

Crime.—The total number of reports during 1931 (part) was 3,517. The following serious offences were reported:—

		1931 (part)
1.	Murder and Homicide	4
2.	Gang Robbery	—
3.	Robbery	3
4.	House-breaking	44
5.	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt ..	8
6.	Thefts (over $100)	21
7.	Causing death by rash act	1
8.	Counterfeit notes	1
9.	Mischief by fire	1
		83

III.—Legislation

The only Enactment passed during 1931 (part) was the Land Enactment, 1344, Amendment Enactment No. 1 of 1350.

One Regulation (*Peraturan*) and 19 Proclamations (*Ishtihar*) were issued.

The theoretical classification of *Peraturan* and *Ishtihar*, though not always observed hitherto, is as follows:—

A *peraturan* is a rule made under the sanction of some Enactment;

An *ishtihar* is an Order in Council which covers matters of temporary importance or provides temporary sanction pending the drafting and passing of permanent legislation.

2. *Courts.*—A Statement of the work performed by the Courts during 1931 (part) is given in Appendix *B*.

IV.—Public Works

The expenditure during 1931 (part) was as follows:—

	$
Revenue Account	105,868
Loan Account	130,206
	236,074

The provision in the estimates for 12 months was:

			$
Revenue Account	..	..	244,881
Loan Account ..	..	..	217,070
			461,951

The total expenditure was accordingly about $72,000 less than the estimate for the period in question.

Road Maintenance.—At the close of the year there were 145 miles 53 chains of road in use. Of this length 32 miles 79 chains were lightly metalled (13 miles 15 chains having been treated with a bituminous coating), 36 miles 78 chains were gravelled, and 75 miles 56 chains were of earth formation. The gravelled and earth formations have to be closed to traffic at various times depending on weather conditions during the North East monsoon. The cost of maintenance for 1931 (part) was $41,020 equivalent to $430 a mile per annum.

Thirty-six miles 37 chains of paths in Kemaman and Kuala Trengganu districts were maintained at a cost of $3,150 or at the rate of $130 a mile per annum.

Buildings.—The total number of Government Buildings at the close of the year was 303, of which 5 were new buildings completed during the year. Fourteen old temporary attap buildings were either demolished or sold.

The expenditure on maintenance and repairs amounted to $6,312.48 during this period of 8 months, which represents ·89 per cent of the cost of the buildings over a period of 12 months. The total cost of Government Buildings was $1,070,142.

School.—The Public Works Department School which was closed at the end of 1349 was not re-opened on account of financial stringency.

Electric.—The small electric light plants at the Istana Maziah and the Hospital were maintained. The Public Works Department Ice Plant which was closed in 1349 on the opening of a private ice making factory in the town of Kuala Trengganu was not put into operation during the period under review.

Road Construction.—The trunk road to the Kelantan boundary, a distance of 65 miles 60 chains, together with branches to Kampong Raja (Besut), a section towards Batu Rakit, and quarry roads, was completed as an earth formation in September, 1931, the total mileage being 79 miles 65 chains. His Highness the Sultan inspected the work and visited Kampong Raja in that month. Shortly after that, the North East monsoon season having set in, the road was closed to the public with a view to consolidation during the wet months.

This work was initiated in 1345 (1926) and took 4½ years to complete. The unusually severe monsoon conditions which obtained in November and December of 1931 did some damage to sections in and about the neighbourhood of Kampong Buloh, but these were repaired before the fine weather set in.

The cost of construction of the 79 miles 65 chains of the Kelantan road was $1,578,183 or roughly $19,700 a mile.

The road to Kuala Brang which was begun in 1347 (1928) was completed in June, 1931, when it was inspected by His Highness the Sultan. The distance from Kuala Trengganu to Kuala Brang is 22¾ miles. The new work constructed during the period 1928–1931 was 16¾ miles. A section of 6 miles between Kuala Trengganu and Bukit Payong was completed before 1928. The total cost of the 16¾ miles was $95,382 or an average of $5,600 a mile.

No additions or alterations to roads in Kemaman District were made. The earth formation is being gravelled departmentally from maintenance as far as the small provision available will allow, and the gravelling has been extended to the Japanese mine at Machang Sa-tahun. The permanent bridge proposed for the Sungei Tebak crossing has not been constructed, but a very light temporary bridge has been erected which serves the immediate needs of the public.

Since construction has been finished, all foreign labour has been dispensed with, and maintenance gangs, in the work shops and on the road sections, consist of local Malays. There are no contractors in the State and all work is carried out departmentally.

Surveys.—A branch from the trunk road has been constructed for a distance of 3½ miles towards Batu Rakit, and a road trace for the remaining distance of 5 miles 13 chains through easy country was surveyed. Plans and sections have been completed and when funds are available, it will be possible to complete an extension which will serve a considerable area of cultivated land and give an outlet to the village of Batu Rakit which has a large fishing trade.

The trace for another road, connecting Kemaman with Kuantan, has also been completed with plans and sections. The trace runs up the Jabor Valley and will open up good country, but sections will require some very heavy earthwork. The length is 29 miles 40 chains.

Staff.—On the completion of the loan programmes, and in consequence of the financial stringency which obtained during the year, considerable reductions of staff were made. Mr. G. T. F. WHITE, Executive Engineer, Kuala Trengganu, and Mr. P. MCNEE, Assistant Engineer, were not replaced when they went on leave, and the European staff of the Department now consists only of Mr. P. TRUMP, State Engineer, and Mr. G. O. DORRITY acting as Assistant Engineer at Kemaman.

V.—Land and Surveys

1. *Revenue.*—The revenue for 1931 (part) amounted to $52,057 made up as follows:—

	$	c.
Land rents, town and agricultural land ..	22,524	00
Land rents, mining land	7,441	00
Permits, Forest Produce	6,132	00
Licences to sell Forest produce	642	00
Prospecting Licences	—	
Temporary occupation licence	5,815	00
Notice fees	242	00
Registration fees	1,442	00
Sale of plans	7	00
Surveys fees	5,297	00
Miscellaneous	1,230	00
Total ..	50,772	00
Less revenue debit	543	00
Total annual revenue	50,229	00
Sale of town and agricultural land ..	983	00
Sale of mining land	845	00
Total annual revenue and land sales ..	$52,057	00

Although these figures are for rather less than 2/3 of the year it is evident that there has been a serious drop in land revenue. Considerable leniency was shown in the measures taken for recovery of arrears and permission was given for payment of rent by instalments, though little use was made of it. It is possible that the actual ability of small holders to pay their dues has been underestimated.

2. *Alienation.*—The prevailing depression affected the demand for land and only 316 applications were received, of which 89 covering an area of 260 acres were approved.

The total area of land which has been brought on to the rent rolls as a result of alienation and settlement is 175,412 acres.

3. *Agriculture.*—It is estimated that the area cultivated with padi in 1931 (part) was about 50,000 acres, with an average yield of 170 gantangs to the acre, and though the accuracy of these figures cannot be guaranteed, it is probably safe to say that there has been an increase in the total area cultivated as compared with the previous year.

It cannot yet be said that *chedongan* (wet padi) has proved itself to give a better yield locally than other forms of cultivation, as will be seen from the appended summary for Kuala Trengganu and Besut.

	Chedongan		Other forms	
	acres	*gantangs*	acres	*gantangs*
Kuala Trengganu ..	21,215	4,056,400	8,299	2,101,285
Besut ..	7,307	831,551	1,453	147,309
	28,522	4,887,951	9,752	2,248,594
Average ..		172		230

On the other hand an attempt made to develop wet padi cultivation at Chukai (Kemaman) has been so successful that the area under cultivation was increased in 1931 (part) and further applications have been received for land for the 1932 planting.

There is a refreshing candour in the report received from one District officer who partly attributes the non-cultivation of 1,200 acres of padi land in his district to the fact that the owners were preoccupied with their spinning tops!

4. *Mining.*—Interest in tin mining was influenced by the low price of the metal and the operation of the Tin Restriction Enactment. No prospecting licences were applied for. Four Mining Certificates and seven Mining Leases were cancelled.

Iron.—From June to October the export of iron ore from the Japanese mines at Machang Sa-tahun, Kemaman and Bukit Besi, Dungun considerably exceeded that for the corresponding period in 1930. Export was stopped as usual during the N.E. monsoon season when it is impossible to tranship the ore from lighters to sea-going steamers.

5. *Forests.*—The possibility of exploiting the *jelutong* (india rubber) areas in the districts of Kemaman, Paka and Dungun was investigated and a scheme drawn up for granting tapping licences in these areas. Inquiries were received as to working of *Keruing* (dipterocarpus cornutus), *damar* (resin) and *taban* (gutta percha) areas.

The Chinese saw-mill in Kemaman continued operations throughout the period under review, though exports were restricted during the N.E. monsoon season.

6. *Staff.*—Mr. E. E. F. PRETTY acted as Commissioner of Lands and Mines until 15th July when he was relieved by Mr. J. R. NEAVE. Mr. R. P. CLEGG acted as Collector of Land Revenue, Kuala Trengganu until August 5th and Mr. R. E. TURNBULL succeeded him on October 10th. Mr. J. R. NEAVE was Collector of Land Revenue, Kemaman until 11th July and Mr. A. L. BIRSE was Collector there from 20th July until the end of the year . Mr. A. J. GRACIE was Collector of Land Revenue, Besut throughout the year 1931 (part).

B.—SURVEYS

Field Work.—The Superintendent of Surveys gives the following statements of field work completed during 1931 (part) :—

THEODOLITE SURVEY

Actual field cost	Lots	Acres	Chains	Average strength employed
$7,968	192	3,497	15,814	5.1

In addition 3,317 chains of 1st class Traverses were run at a cost of $1,709 and 2,040 chains of 2nd class Traverses for the control of demarcation at a cost of $918.

DEMARCATION

Actual cost	Lots	Acres	Chains	Average strength employed
$10,295	5,654	8,901	62,012	10

This gives an average cost of $1.82 for demarcating a lot of 1.58 acres.

In addition to the above figures, fieldbooks containing details of 1,676 lots, 4,457 acres, demarcated by Settlement Officers were received from Land Offices giving a total number of lots 7,330 demarcated during 1931 (part).

Office Work.—The Office work is shown in the following Statements:—

(a) THEODOLITE SURVEYS OF LOTS

Cost	No. of lots computed	No. of lots plan drawn	No. of lots Titles prepared	No. of lots in Land Office awaiting settlement
$2,193	241	89	135	07

(b) DEMARCATION

Cost	Lots mapped	Lots arranged into groups, sunprints prepared and sent to Land office for settlement	Lots for which settlement has been prepared
$3,773	*7,330	9,205	1,628

* This number includes 1676 lots demarcated by Settlement Officers.

(c) Records and Other Work

Computations were completed for six control traverses for which plans have been prepared.

Sixteen Standard or permanent Compilation Sheets were prepared.

Sunprints and tracings of 18 sheets were forwarded to the Land Offices.

The present position of demarcation in the State is estimated as follows:—

Estimated number of occupied holdings	Awaiting demarcation	Under action in office	With Land Office for Settlement	Settled	Total
107,000	35,670	18,947	28,286	23,938	71,171

Staff.—Capt. C. T. M. Husband, Superintendent Survey Department, F.M.S. and S.S. was in charge of the Department assisted by Mr. C. Noble, Assistant Superintendent, Survey Department, F.M.S. and S.S.

VI.—Trade and Economics

FOR THE WHOLE YEAR 1931

The total trade of the State for the year 1931 was $6,718,876 as against $10,027,252 in 1930, a decrease of $3,308,376. The excess of the value of exports over imports was $661,064.

Details are given in Appendix *C*.

The total value of imports was $3,028,906 as against $4,799,763 in 1930. Comparative figures for 1930 and 1931 are given below in respect of the more important articles imported from all countries:—

Articles	*Value*	
	1930	*1931*
	$	$
Rice	1,397,651	951,524
Sugar	216,215	127,108
Tinned Milk	113,593	76,901
Tobacco, Cigarettes and Cigars	393,497	289,084
Cotton Stuffs	470,179	278,892
Petroleum	299,228	178,210
Silk and Silk Fabrics ..	50,308	22,678
Liquors	58,200	35,770
Motor Cars	48,268	16,627
Machinery	77,302	36,273

The total value of exports was $3,689,970 as against $5,227,489 in 1930. The principal exports from Trengganu to all countries were as follows:—

Articles	*Value*	
	1930	*1931*
—	$	$
Copra	213,034	132,608
Dried Fish	1,329,201	779,994
Tin-ore	906,923	472,191
Wolfram	14,013	7,808
Hæmatite	374,920	870,995
Manganese	165,568	70,784
Para Rubber	933,464	415,667
Gambier	52,979	42,895
Areca-nuts	195,455	207,982
Pure Silk Sarongs ..	51,193	24,887
Half Silk Sarongs ..	10,039	2,292

VII.—Education

There were at the end of 1931 one English school and twenty Malay schools in the State, with 26 teachers, of whom 14 are pupils of the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, and 36 assistant teachers.

The number of Government schools with figures showing the total enrolment and average attendance during 1931 (part) is given below:—

—	No. of schools	Enrolment	Average attendance	Percentage of Attendances
English Schools ...	1	104	98	94
Malay Schools ...	20	2,212	1,745	79

The cost of the Education Department for 1931 (part) was $28,296.

In 10 of the 20 Malay schools religious instruction is given in the afternoon, while in Kuala Trengganu there is also a class held in the afternoons for instruction in Arabic.

Three Trengganu boys were maintained at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar and four at King Edward VII School, Taiping. Six students were maintained at the Sultan Idris Training College for Teachers at Tanjong Malim. Unfortunately it is probable that, in view of the finances of the State, the number receiving special training in this way must be considerably reduced for the next few years.

2. *Boy Scouts.*—There is one troop of Boy Scouts for the State under a District Commissioner who is assisted by an Assistant

District Commissioner, a District Scout Master and various Scout Masters. One section of the troop, about 30 strong, is at Kemaman but the activities of the Troop are mostly confined to Kuala Trengganu where there are some 90 scouts recruited from the English school and the Malay schools. Out of this number 21 have been formed into a band. The Scouts include Cubs aged 10 years and upwards but only Scout instruction is given.

3. *Chinese Education.*—There are three Chinese schools in the State, at Kuala Trengganu, Kemaman and Dungun. They are managed by Committees and are supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions. The curriculum includes instruction in Mandarin Chinese and a certain amount of English. The numbers of the teaching staff and pupils in each school are follows:—

—	Teachers		Pupils	
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
1. Wee Sin School, K. Trengganu	6	...	116	28
2. Hwa Keow School, Kemaman ...	4	...	100	...
3. Kong Hwa School, Dungun ...	1	...	40	...

VIII.—Public Health

The Medical Service for the State of Trengganu consists of:—

(a) KUALA TRENGGANU—

(1) Central administration with central drug and equipment store.

(2) State Hospital containing—

4 Wards of 20 beds for males.
1 Ward of 20 beds for females.
1 Maternity ward of 8 beds of which 2 are reserved for 2nd class patients.
1 Leper ward of 8 beds.
2 Temporary wards of 20 beds each for males.
Laboratory.
Operation theatre.
Dispensary.

(3) Town Dispensary.

(4) Infant Welfare and Ante-natal Clinic.

(5) Gaol hospital, with one ward of 8 beds.

(b) KEMAMAN—

Dispensary.

(c) DUNGUN—

Dispensary.

(d) KUALA BRANG—
Dispensary.

(e) BESUT—
Dispensary.

2. Three Travelling Dressers attend to Districts not mentioned above, with Kuala Trengganu, Setiu and Kemasek as respective centres of operation.

Four Government Vaccinators, one for each of the main divisions of the State, officiate also as Travelling Dressers.

3. Medical arrangements on Mines and Estates comprise the following:—

(a) Iron mines at Bukit Besi.—One fully equipped hospital for labourers consisting of a 30-bed ward, operation room, Dispensary, Laboratory, anti-malaria room, Office, Store, etc.

There is also a small hospital for the Japanese staff consisting of 5 single (or double) bedded wards.

(b) Kretay Plantations.—A hospital consisting of one 40-bed ward, one small room for females, Dispensary, Store, Office with small Laboratory, etc.

(c) Dispensaries and First aid stations exist on the following mines:—

Freda Tin Mines,
Bundi Tin Mines,
Sungei Ayam Mines,
Kajang and Machang Sa-tahun.

4. *State Hospital Statistics.*—The number of admissions to hospital during 1931 was 1949 compared with 1990 in 1930.

One hundred and fifty one surgical operations were performed, including 21 major operations.

Gaol Hospital Statistics.—There were 83 admissions with 1 death.

Statistics of total patients treated at all Government Dispensaries and at the Hospital.—The total number of patients treated during 1931 was 53,489 compared with 57,926 in 1930.

The prevailing diseases were:—

	1930	*1931*
Yaws	3,386	2,601
Diseases of Digestive System ..	10,357	10,632
Diseases of Skin	6,888	6,268
Diseases due to Intestinal Parasites	2,894	3,539
Fever unspecified	2,799	862
Malaria	5,775	5,408
Influenza	1,621	1,820
Diseases of the Respiratory System	1,437	1,357
Beri-beri	915	1,181

5. *Maternity Work*—

(a) Kuala Trengganu hospital.—There were 26 labours conducted at the hospital compared with 42 for 1930.

(b) Districts.—There were 130 labours conducted in the Districts by the Midwife (officiating as Maternity nurse) compared with 71 for 1930.

6. *Ante-natal and Infant Welfare Clinic.*—The Clinic is situated in the town of Kuala Trengganu. The work at the Clinic can be judged by the following returns for the year under review:—

Ante-natal.—Eighty-six women came for ante-natal examination.

Infant Welfare.—Seventy-four infants under 12 months were under observation during the year. Careful records were kept of these infants.

Eight hundred and eighty-eight children between the ages of 1 and 12 years were treated.

Nine hundred and seventy adult women were treated at the clinic.

In addition 487 school children were treated.

7. Financial—

Income	*1931 (part)*
	$
Revenue from sale of medicines and hospital fees	710
Expenditure	
Personal Emoluments	27,473
Annually Recurrent	21,474
Special Expenditure	—
Total ..	$48,947

8. *Staff.*—Dr. N. H. HARRISON officiated as Chief Medical Officer until 20th October, 1931. He was succeeded by Dr. J. PORTELLY as from 19th November, 1931.

The subordinate staff consists of 19 Dressers, 2 Midwives, 1 Steward, 1 assistant Store-keeper, 3 Clerks, 4 Vaccinators and 1 Sanitary Inspector.

IX.—Posts and Telegraphs

The following is a statement of the postal business done during 1931 (part) :—

Letters (including registered articles) papers and parcels received ..	178,409
Letters (including registered articles) papers and parcels despatched ..	111,141
Number of telegrams forwarded ..	12,698
Do. do. received ..	13,382
Value of Money Orders issued ..	$67,869
Do. do. paid ..	$17,653
Value of Insured articles received ..	$16,228
Do. do. despatched ..	$47,465

The revenue amounted to $14,802 and expenditure to $17,638.

X.—Prisons

The records for the admission and discharge of prisoners during 1931 (part) are as follows:—

—	Entered	Released	Sentenced to death	Escaped	Died	In gaol at end 1931
Males	154	140	...	...	...	92
Females	8	6	...	...	...	2
Total ...	162	146	...	...	...	94

Seven thousand and twenty-one days of intra-mural labour were performed and four thousand seven hundred and four of extra-mural labour.

The revenue derived from the work done inside the Gaol was $556. The industries carried on in the Gaol consist mainly in cutting firewood, which is sold to the public at a small profit, and in manufacturing various kinds of basket work. The bulk of the work done outside the Gaol is of an unskilled nature for various Government Departments.

XI.—General

His Excellency the High Commissioner visited the State in September.

His Highness the Sultan, who enjoyed good health throughout the year, paid official visits to Besut, Kuala Brang (headquarters of the Ulu Trengganu district) and Dungun, where he inspected the iron mine of the Nippon Mining Company.

The birthdays of His Majesty the King and of His Highness the Sultan were duly celebrated.

A son was born to His Highness the Sultan on 14th September.

The Officer-in-Charge of Fisheries, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, visited the State and reported favourably on its fisheries.

The road from Bukit Datu (on the left bank of the Trengganu river 2½ miles above Kuala Trengganu) to the Kelantan boundary at Bukit Yong, a distance of approximately 66 miles, was completed on the 17th September, 1931. This road, which is connected with Kuala Trengganu by a ferry at Losong, affords the State a long-needed outlet by land to the north-west and to the railway; but as it is at present unmetalled for the greater part, further expenditure will be necessary to render it usable at the time when it is most wanted, *viz.*, during the North East monsoon season from November to March.

As the revenue derived from export duty on tin and rubber constitutes less than 9% of the total revenue of the State, the effect of the low prices of those commodities during the year was probably less felt in Trengganu than in other parts of the Peninsula. But even so it was hardly to be expected that the State would remain unaffected by the prevailing trade depression, and the fall in revenue generally was so serious as to necessitate drastic economies in expenditure. These were made effective by the end of the year and involved not only heavy pruning of Other Charges but also the retrenchment of a number of officers and a reduction of the salaries of those retained. His Highness the Sultan and the Chief Officers of State set a worthy example by voluntarily sacrificing an appreciable part of their emoluments, and a general diminution of pay throughout the Public Service has been loyally and uncomplainingly accepted.

C. C. BROWN,
Acting British Adviser,
Trengganu

KUALA TRENGGANU, 27*th June*, 1932.

APPENDIX *A*

STATISTICS FOR 1349

		$
A.	REVENUE.—	1,235,230
	1. Farms	19,046
	2. Marine	22,582
	3. Chandu and Liquors	244,994
	4. Customs	680,704
	5. Land	105,615
	6. Municipal	45,342
	7. Police	17,297
	8. Courts	26,347
	9. Posts and Telegraphs	29,105
	10. Miscellaneous	29,197
	11. Land Sales	14,995
B.	EXPENDITURE.—	
	Total Revenue Account	1,445,709
	Loan Account	591,619
C.	POLICE AND CRIME.—	
	1. Revenue	17,297
	2. Expenditure	151,534
	3. Crime (serious offences)—	
	Murder and Homicide	6
	Robbery	5
	House Breaking	45
	Voluntarily causing grievious hurt	20
	Causing death by rash act	33
	Thefts (over $100)	48
	Counterfeit coins	3
	Do. notes	2
	Mischief by fire	3
		165

D. EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—

	$
Expenditure	44,754

E. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—

Letters (including registered articles) papers and parcels received ..	311,506
Letters (including registered articles) parcels and papers despatched ..	196,548
Telegrams received	21,116
Do. despatched	20,321
Value of Money Orders issued ..	$144,354
Do. do. paid	$ 35,644
Value of Insured articles received ..	$ 18,100
Do. do. despatched ..	$110,730
Revenue	$ 29,105
Expenditure	$ 32,889

F. PRISONS.—

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

—	Entered	Released	Sentenced to death	Escaped	Died	In Gaol at end of 1349
Males	237	218	1	...	5	75
Females	11	11	...	...	...	3
Total ...	248	228	1	...	5	78

Intra-mural labour ..	7,466 days	
Extra-mural „ ..	4,649 „	
Revenue		$995
Expenditure		*$18,575*

APPENDIX *B*

STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED IN ALL COURTS DURING THE YEAR 1931 (PART)

Courts	1,349 cases undecided on 18-5-1331		No. of cases instituted		No. of cases disposed of		No. of cases pending at end of 1931	
	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal
Appeal Court	10	1	21	4	28	2	3	3
Supreme Court—								
Original Jurisdiction	2	2	6	7	8	9	...	...
Appellate Jurisdiction	12	5	37	17	48	21	1	1
Special Court, Kemaman ...	3	3	19	11	17	13	5	1
Special Court, Besut	...	1	14	8	11	9	3	...
Magistrate's Courts:—								
Kuala Trengganu	21	30	206	675	205	675	22	30
Kemaman	4	6	189	269	77	265	16	10
Besut and Setiu	56	19	201	302	220	300	37	21
Kemasik, Kretai and Kijal ...	11	22	100	114	98	114	13	22
Paka	5	2	22	24	24	25	3	1
Dungun	2	4	50	104	41	100	11	8
Marang	1	2	19	59	20	61	...	...
Ulu Trengganu	10	2	32	84	37	81	5	5
Batu Rakit	9	16	21	52	15	59	15	9
Kathi, Kuala Trengganu ...	2	...	57	57	57	53	2	4
Total ...	148	115	994	1,787	906	1,787	136	115

APPENDIX C

Total Exports from Trengganu, 1931

Articles	How Stated	Singapore		Other Countries		Total	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$		$
A.—Animals, Food, Drinks and Tobacco							
Rice	Pikuls	7,338	24,667	9,956	28,982	17,294	53,649
Dried fish	"	111,741	763,418	2,273	16,576	114,014	779,994
Blachan	"	7	57	2,444	20,707	2,451	20,764
Arecanuts	"	3,000	22,559	10,746	185,423	13,746	207,982
Salt	"	...	...	150	138	150	138
Sugar	"	...	...	9,959	43,879	9,959	43,879
Other Articles	Value	...	30,203	...	19,350	...	49,553
Total Class *A* ...	Value	...	840,904	...	315,055	...	1,155,959
B.—Raw Materials							
Tin-ore	Pikuls	11,493	472,191	...	...	11,493	472,191
Copra	"	27,253	132,608	...	...	27,253	132,608
Para Rubber	"	29,535	386,814	1,745	28,853	31,280	415,667
Rattans	"	388	1,562	281	1,497	669	3,059
Gambier	"	68	2,502	1,481	40,393	1,549	42,895
Other Articles	Value	...	200,700	...	1,040,127	...	1,240,827
Total Class *B* ...	Value	...	1,196,377	...	1,110,870	...	2,307,247

APPENDIX *C—Continued*

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM TRENGGANU, 1931—*Continued*

ARTICLES	How Stated	SINGAPORE		OTHER COUNTRIES		TOTAL	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$		$
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES							
Pure Silk Sarongs	Number	7,957	19,201	2,292	5,686	10,249	24,887
Half Silk Sarongs	"	1,087	2,248	22	44	1,109	2,292
Cotton Goods	Yards	...	...	16,296	2,770	16,296	2,770
Other Articles	Value	...	108,502	...	73,159	...	181,661
Total Class C ...	Value	...	129,951	...	81,659	...	211,610
D.—PARCEL POST							
Total Parcel Post ...	...	...	14,154	...	...	...	14,154
E.—COIN AND BULLION							
Total Class E ...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000

SUMMARY

	$
Total Class *A*	1,155,959
" " *B*	2,307,247
" " *C*	211,610
" " *D*	14,154
" " *E*	1,000
Total Value of Export Trade	$3,689,970

APPENDIX *C—Continued*

TOTAL IMPORTS INTO TRENGGANU, 1931

ARTICLES	How Stated	SINGAPORE		OTHER COUNTRIES		TOTAL	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$		$		$
A.—ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINKS AND TOBACCO							
Rice	Pikuls	55,962	246,107	249,681	705,417	305,643	951,524
Milk	Cases	7,428	76,323	64	578	7,492	76,901
Salt	Pikuls	4,789	3,296	43,075	9,496	47,864	12,792
Sugar	,,	28,399	123,416	881	3,692	29,280	127,108
Tobacco Cigarettes and Cigars	Lbs.	229,442	284,513	10,429	4,571	239,871	289,084
Other Articles	Value	...	335,986	...	28,434	...	364,420
Total Class *A* ...	Value	...	1,069,641	...	752,188	...	1,821,829
B.—RAW MATERIALS							
Petroleum	Gallons	316,640	173,821	8,237	4,389	324,877	178,210
Other Articles	Value	...	69,264	...	9,332	...	78,596
Total Class *B* ...	Value	...	243,085	...	13,721	...	256,806

APPENDIX *C—Concluded*

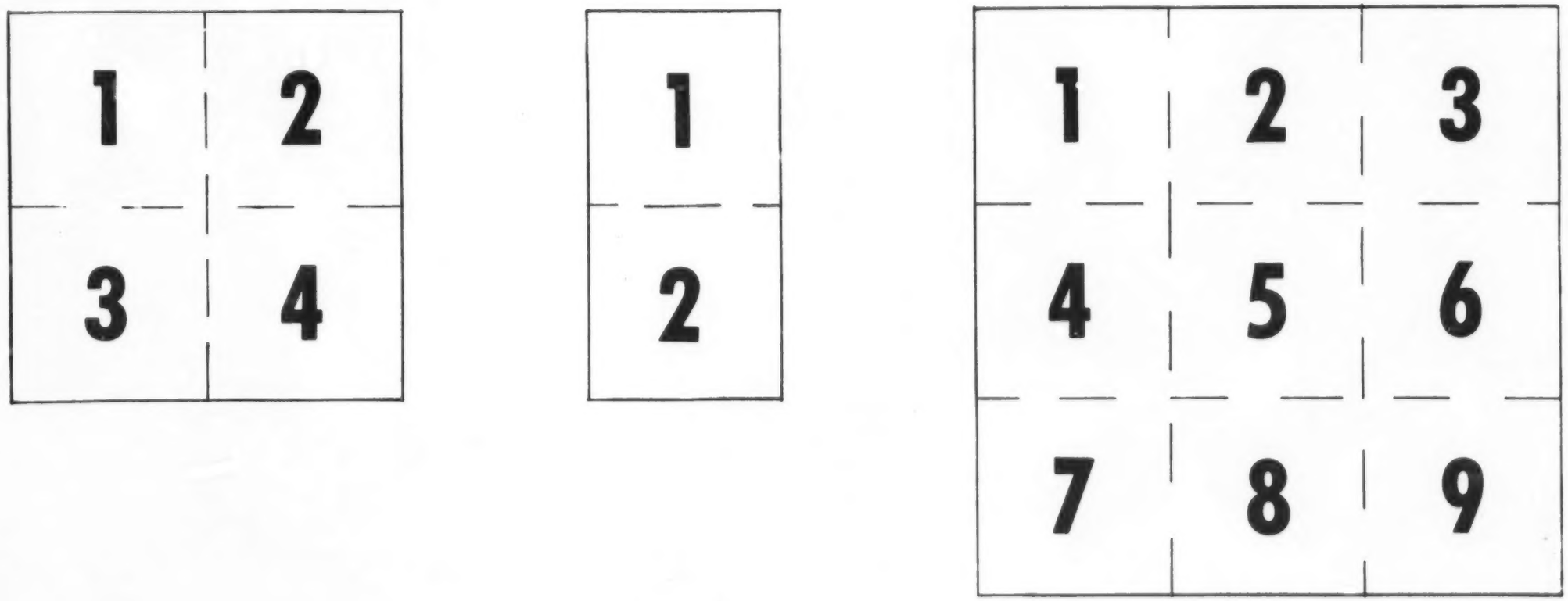
TOTAL IMPORTS INTO TRENGGANU, 1931—*Concluded*

ARTICLES	How Stated	SINGAPORE		OTHER COUNTRIES		TOTAL	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES			$		$		$
Dyed Cotton Goods	Yards	738,273	124,913	18,096	3,722	756,369	128,635
Threads	Lbs.	40,635	16,696	24	18	40,659	16,714
Sarongs	Number	181,833	131,040	3,133	2,503	184,966	133,543
Machinery	Value	...	34,040	...	2,233	...	36,273
Silk and Silk Fabrics	Lbs.	9,575	22,643	4	35	9,579	22,678
Other Articles	Value	...	499,750	...	60,702	...	560,452
Total Class *C* ...	Value	...	829,082	...	69,213	...	898,295
D.—PARCEL POST							
Total Parcel Post ...	Value	...	49,983	...	...	...	49,983
E.—COIN AND BULLION							
Total Class E ...	Value	...	1,993	...	...	...	1,993

SUMMARY

	$
Total Class *A*	1,821,829
" " *B*	256,806
" " *C*	898,295
" " *D*	49,983
" " *E*	1,993
Total Value of Import Trade	$3,028,906

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.



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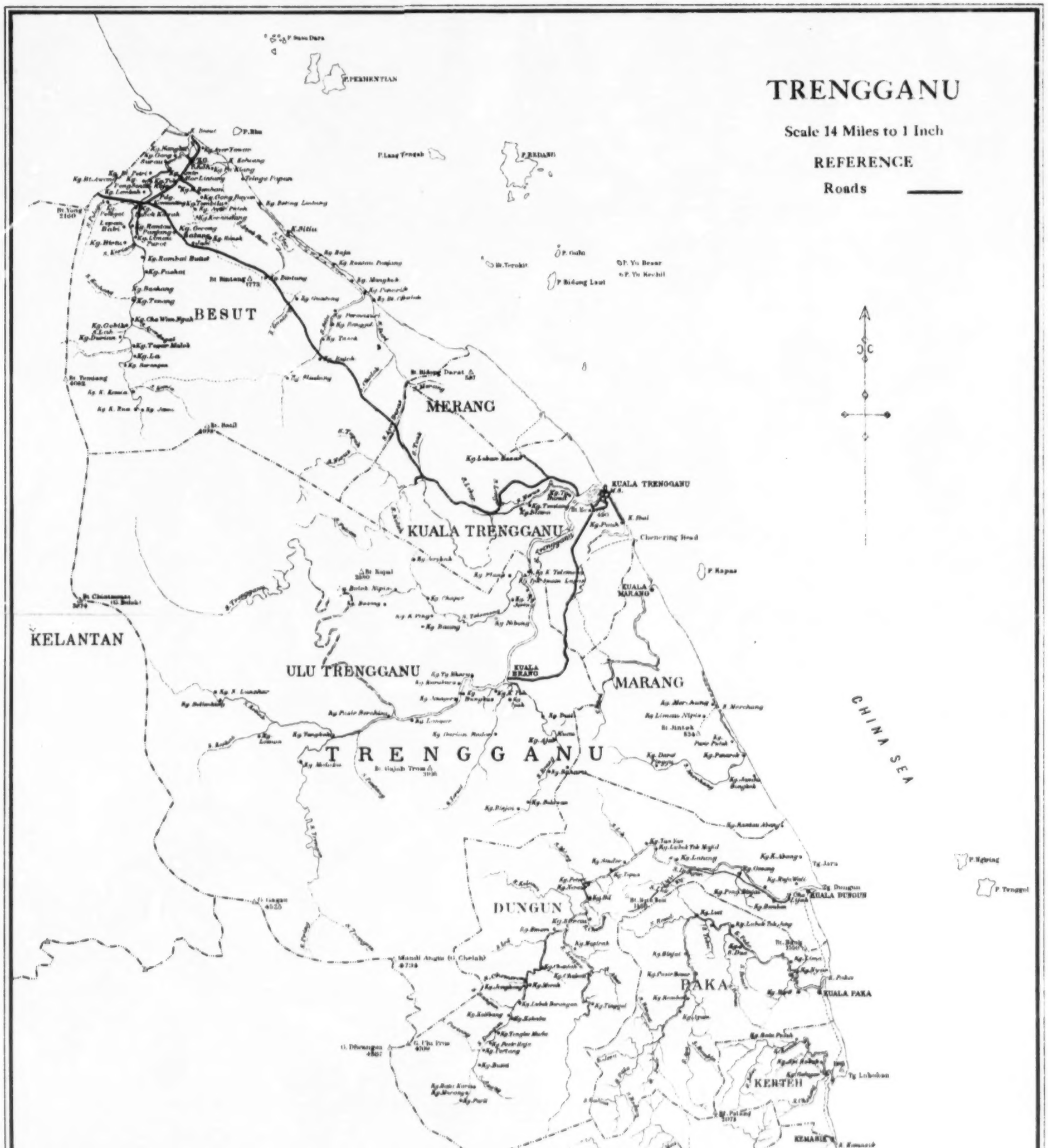
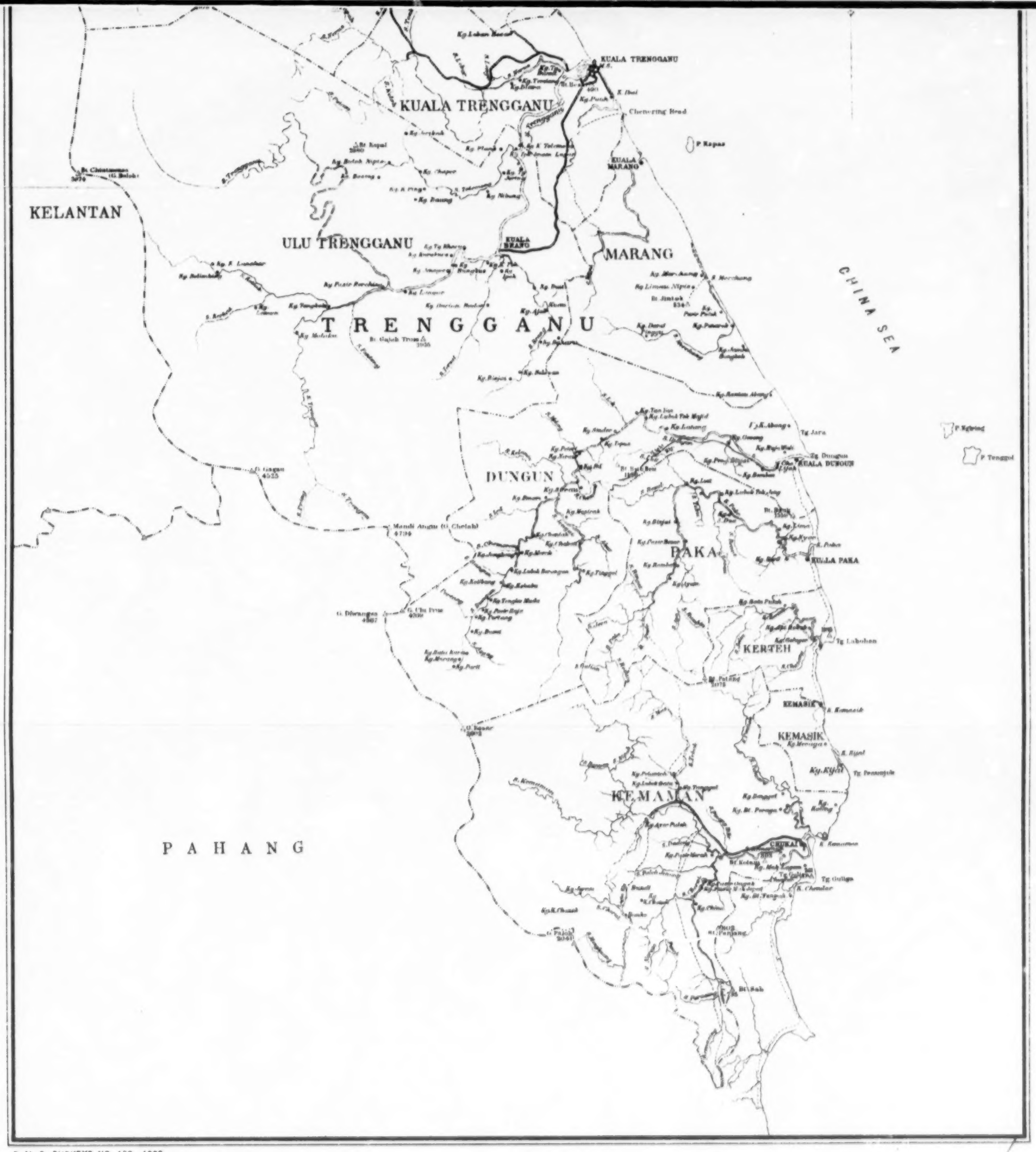

TRENGGANU
Scale 14 Miles to 1 Inch
REFERENCE
Roads
BESUT
MERANG
KUALA TRENGGANU
KELANTAN
ULU TRENGGANU
MARANG
TRENGGANU
CHINA SEA
DUNGUN
PAKA
KERTEH
KUALA DUNGUN
KUALA PAKA
KUALA MARANG
KUALA BRANG
P. PERHENTIAN
P. Redang
P. Bidong Laut
P. Kapas
P. Tengah
P. Tenggol



F. M. S. SURVEYS NO. 132 - 1932.

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1932. Cmd. 4121. 9*d*. (10*d*.).

Fruit Supplies in 1930. (E.M.B. 38.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).

Changes in the Demand for Butter. (E.M.B. 39.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 1*d*.).

Report on Development of Agriculture in the Bahamas. (E.M.B. 40.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

A Preliminary Report on an investigation into the Control of West Indian Insect Pests. (E.M.B. 42.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 5*d*.).

Recent Advances in Pasture Management. (E.M.B. 43.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Dairy Research. (E.M.B. 44.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Transport and Storage of Bananas with special reference to Chilling. (E.M.B. 45.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

British Empire Hardwoods from the point of view of Turnery. 2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).

Wool Quality: A Study of the Influence of various contributory factors, their significance and the technique of their measurement. Cloth. £1 1*s*. (£1 1*s*. 9*d*.).

Australian and New Zealand Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the deterioration in transit of Imported Australian and New Zealand Fruit, 1927–30. (E.M.B. 46.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Banana Breeding at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. (E.M.B. 47.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Imperial Sugar Cane Research Conference, 1931. Report of Proceedings. 2*s*. 6*d*. (2*s*. 11*d*.).

Further Changes in the Demand for Butter, July, 1928, and July, 1931. Report of an Investigation into the Retail Marketing of Butter in Nottingham. (E.M.B. 48.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 1*d*.).

Fruit Supplies in 1931. (E.M.B. 49.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).

The Demand for Honey. (E.M.B. 50.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Milk Price Margins. A Report on the Differences between Producers' Prices, Wholesale Prices and Retail Prices of Liquid Milk in certain Large Cities in Different Countries. (E.M.B. 51.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Dairy Produce Supplies in 1931. (E.M.B. 52.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).

Empire Marketing Board. May, 1931, to May, 1932. (E.M.B. 53.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).

Survey of Vegetable Oilseeds and Oils. Vol. I. Oil Palm Products. (E.M.B. 54.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 4*d*.).

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ON THE

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS

OF

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF KEDAH

FOR THE YEAR 1350 A.H.

BY

CAPTAIN A. C. BAKER, M.C., M.C.S.,

Acting British Adviser to the Kedah Government

AND OF

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF PERLIS

for the same period

BY

O. E. VENABLES, M.C.S.,

British Adviser to the Perlis Government.

Alor Star:

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1933.

STATE OF KEDAH.

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STATE OF KEDAH.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF KEDAH FOR THE YEAR A. H. 1350 (19TH MAY, 1931 TO 6TH MAY, 1932).

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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Kedah is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula. It is bordered on the interior by the Siamese States of Singgora and Patani, and by the State of Perak (Federated Malay States); it extends northwards on the sea coast to the River Sanglang, its boundary with its northern neighbour, the State of Perlis (under British Protection); and southwards to the Muda River, its boundary with Province Wellesley in the South: thence the State extends east of Province Wellesley to the northern bank of the Krian River, which forms its boundary with Perak.

The State includes the Island of Langkawi and a number of adjoining islands, of which Pulau Dayang Bunting is the largest. The mainland of Kedah is about 105 miles in length, and at its widest part is about 65 miles in width. Its area, including the Langkawi group of islands, is about 3,648 square miles. The two highest peaks of the mainland are Gunong Jerai—better known as Kedah Peak (3,986 feet)—and Bukit Perak (2,823 feet). Gunong Raia on Langkawi Island is 2,880 feet high.

The Southern and Central areas of the State consist mainly of undulating land broken up by ranges of high hills. This area is principally occupied by large rubber plantations.

The Northern and coastal belt contains the finest rice growing area in Malaya: about 200,000 acres are planted yearly with wet rice. The Eastern area along the Patani border is still largely undeveloped and contains reserves of well watered land in small valleys between ranges of limestone hills, suitable to small holdings.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Kedah differs in some respects from the climate of the rest of Malaya. There is a well defined dry season from the middle of December to the end of March. This dry season is sometimes prolonged and causes serious loss to rice cultivators. On the other hand, the general flatness of the country and the abundance of natural drainage avoid all risks of serious flooding after the heavy rains usually experienced during the North-East Monsoon in October and November.

In common with the rest of Malaya the variation in temperature throughout the year is small. There is less variation between the day and night temperature during the greater part of the year than in the inland and East coast districts of Malaya.

HISTORY.

There are references to a country which is identified as Kedah in the works of Arab voyagers of the 9th Century A. D., and in the Chinese chronicles of the T'ang Dynasty (618-916 A. D.), but little is known of its history before the 15th Century, except that it was famous for tin, that its people were Buddhists and that the predominant influence was Indian. At the end of the 15th Century the Ruler was converted to Islam, and there is a Kedah tradition that the "Nobat" or drums which are an insignia of royalty were obtained from Sultan Mahmud, the last Sultan of Malacca.

The Portuguese Barbosa, in a manuscript dated 1516, described Kedah as a place in the Kingdom of Siam, to which "an infinite number of ships resort, trading in all kinds of merchandise"; but Siamese influence did not save the country from attacks by the Portuguese (in 1611 A. D.) and the Achinese (who carried the Ruler into captivity in 1619 A. D.) In 1646 A. D. the Dutch East India Company obtained a concession under which the Ruler allowed them half the tin production of the country at a fixed price, and agreed not to admit ships without permit.

In 1786 A. D. Captain Light concluded an "Agreement with the King of Quedah for the cession of Prince of Wales Island". Penang was occupied and the British flag was hoisted there on the 12th August, 1786. The Agreement was modified by a Treaty in 1791, whereby the Kedah Government was to receive $6,000 every year from the Honourable East India Company " so long as the English continue in possession of Pulo Pinang ". In 1800 the strip of coast territory now known as Province Wellesley was ceded to the Honourable East India Company in return for a further $4,000 per annum. These annual payments are still made by the Straits Settlements Government.

In 1821 the Siamese invaded the State of Kedah and divided the State into four parts: Setul, Perlis, Kubang Pasu and Kedah, placing each under a separate ruler. In 1843, the Sultan of Kedah (who, after his escape to Province Wellesley in 1821, had lived in retreat in Malacca) was allowed to return to Alor Star, and to reassume the rulership of Kedah. Setul, Perlis and Kubang Pasu, however, remained under their separate rulers, who were made independent of the Sultan of Kedah.

Kubang Pasu is a sparsely populated district on the Northern border of Kedah, between Kota Star and the Singgora frontier. When Tunku Anum, the Raja of Kubang Pasu, died some years later the Siamese Government allowed the district again to become part of Kedah. It is now administered by a District Officer. The Raja of Perlis is independent of the Sultan of Kedah, and has an entirely separate Government. Setul is now a part of Siam.

His Highness Sir Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Sultan Ahmad Tajudin, the present Sultan, succeeded to the throne in the year A. D. 1881. In consequence of His Highness' bad health, his eldest son, H. H. Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O., has acted as Regent since the year 1914.

On the 23rd July, 1905, the Sultan issued an Edict appointing a Council of State to assist in the "Administration of all Public Affairs ".

On the 10th March, 1909, the Anglo-Siamese Treaty was signed whereby the suzerainty of Kedah was transferred from Siam to Great Britain.

On the 1st November, 1923, at Singapore, a Treaty was signed between the British and the Kedah Governments, by which the Kedah Government agreed to continue under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who shall exercise the rights of suzerainty, and also to accept a British Adviser.

CHAPTER II

GOVERNMENT.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan in Council. During the period of the illness of His Highness the Sultan, Sir Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.C.M.G., his eldest son, His Highness Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O., has been appointed Regent, and is the President of the State Council. The State Council is composed of His Highness the Regent, the British Adviser, H. H. Tunku Mahmud, Vice President and two other Malay Members who are usually Members of the Ruling House and heads of the principal departments.

All legislation is passed by the State Council and all decisions of any importance in the administration of the State are referred to the State Council, which sits at least once a week.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For the purposes of local government, the State is divided into nine districts in each of which there is a Sanitary Board consisting of officials and of unofficials nominated by the President of the State Council. The unofficials are selected so as to represent the various races and interests in each district. The Sanitary Boards are the Sanitary Authority in the towns and larger villages. They are responsible for street lighting, scavenging, rating, and the administration of the sanitary and building bye-laws. A separate Committee, of which the Adviser Lands is Chairman,deals with major questions of town planning.

The State is divided into health areas under the control of a Central Health Board, which is responsible for health matters in the rural districts.

In order to ensure greater uniformity the district Licensing Boards have been re-constituted, and there is now one Central Licensing Board for the whole State with additional members for each district.

There is one Waters Board for the whole State which deals with questions of irrigation and drainage.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The total population at the Census of the 1st April, 1931, was 429,691, an increase of 26.9 per cent over the figure of the 1921 Census. In the decade previous to 1921 the increase had been higher (37.7 per cent), but the demand for immigrant labour for large scale rubber cultivation in Southern Kedah slackened after the 1921 depression. In spite of the continued arrival of foreign labour, the racial composition of the population has remained less affected by such infiltration than that of Johore or any of the Federated States, the distribution shown by the Census report being as follows:—

		Percentage of Total.
Malays and other Malaysians	286,262	66.6
Europeans	411	0.1
Eurasians	108	..
Chinese	78,415	18.3
Indians (predominantly Tamils from Southern India)	50,824	11.8
Others	13,671	3.2
TOTAL ..	429,691	100%

By far the largest part of the population is engaged in agriculture. Only nine towns have a population exceeding 1,000, the largest being Alor Star, with 18,568 inhabitants. Approximately one-half of the urban population is Chinese.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

The Annual Report of the Medical and Health Department has been based on the Gregorian Calendar since 1930. Prior to that date the Reports were based on the Muhammadan Calendar, so that the figures for 1931 are only comparable with those for 1930.

The health of the State showed a marked improvement in 1931. The death rate, 21.59 per mille as against 23.51 for 1930, is the lowest ever recorded, and having regard to the greater difficulties of health control in a less fully developed State these figures compare reasonably well with the corresponding figures for the whole of the Federated Malay States, 24.1 for 1930 and 19.1 for 1931.

The birth rate was 36.93 as compared with 40.22 in 1930, which was the peak year for births. It is interesting to note that the birth rates during the last three years, which have been years of economic depression, have been markedly higher than in previous years. This is accounted for by the impoved sex ratio. The sex ratio amongst the stable Malay population is normal, whilst the repatriation of unemployed or destitute immigrant labourers of Chinese or Southern Indian extraction improves the sex ratio, as families are more settled and less inclined to seek repatriation than are single men.

The abundance of cheap foodstuffs and the opportunities for obtaining land for small holdings have also encouraged families to remain. Thus, as in many other directions, the return to normal economic conditions as contrasted with the abnormal conditions produced by the rubber boom has led to more stable and satisfactory conditions of life.

The following table shews the principal causes of death for 1930 annd 1931:—

	1930.	1931.
Deaths from Preventable Diseases :—		
Fever unspecified	2,133	3,900
Malaria	313	182
Tuberculosis	223	289
Dysentery Amoebic	41	33
„ Bacillary	65	10
Ankylostomiasis	1,276	490
Syphilis	20	7

	1930.	1931.
Deaths from Preventable Diseases :—(Contd.)		
Lobar Pneumonia	107	63
Septicaemia	17	10
Influenza	1	12
Yaws (Puru)	11	8
Small-pox	5	1
Other Infectious Diseases	17	84
	4,229	5,089
Deaths from General Diseases :—		
Digestive System	175	169
Respiratory System	269	221
Nervous System	41	80
Circulatory System	45	36
Urinary System	34	22
Affections connected with Pregnancy and Parturition	243	288
Tumours	30	19
Premature births	44	38
Infantile Convulsions	2,707	1,805
General, accident, old age, ill-defined conditions, etc.	1,968	1,362
Total ...	9,785	9,129

Prevailing Diseases: It is to be regretted that such a considerable proportion of the deaths registered should be shown as "Fever unspecified"; this deprives the analysis of causes of death of most of its value. But a return as "unspecified" is at any rate less misleading than a mistaken description by an unqualified person. The proportion of returns of "fever unspecified", 3,900, over one-third of the whole total of 9,100, shows much the same proportion as in the Federated Malay States, 11,600 deaths due to fever unspecified out of a total of 32,800 deaths.

Malaria: The number of deaths from Malaria, 182, is low compared with the 1930 figure of 313.

Similarly the number of deaths from infantile convulsons, which was the most important cause of death in 1930 and which reached the figure 2,707, has fallen to 1,805 for the year under review.

Even though the accuracy of diagnosis was probably greater than ever before owing to the better functioning of estates group hospitals, it is probably more reliable to group malaria, unspecified fevers and infantile convulsions together and to regard the total deaths 5,887 from these three causes as deaths from malaria. The corres-

ponding figure for 1930 was 5,153, so that taking into consideration the natural increase of population, malaria as a cause of death was probably neither greater nor less than in 1930, at the same time unsuitable feeding as an important cause of death from infantile convulsions cannot be disregarded.

The reduction in the number of deaths from infantile convulsions must be credited, to a very great extent, to the Kedah Health Board organisation through its group doctors and group hospitals. The former see cases early while the latter afford efficient accommodation and prompt treatment of such cases.

Cholera: There have been no cases.

Small-pox: Two cases of this disease occurred in South Kedah in February.

Tropical Typhus: There have been no cases reported.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers: The number of deaths from these diseases was more than double that of 1930—47 against 21. This was due probably to the facilities for laboratory diagnosis offered to estates group hospitals.

Ankylostomiasis: 490 deaths were registered under this heading, as against the excessively high figure of 1,276 in the previous year.

Tuberculosis: The number of deaths from this disease has more than doubled itself during the last five years.

Statistical data such as are available cannot be relied upon to furnish any true indication of the prevalence or significance of this disease in the State, but from observation over a number of years this disease would appear to be definitely on the increase.

Infantile Mortality: This rate was 122.12, a distinct improvement on the rate for 1930 which was 142.02.

The rate is as usual highest among Tamils, and lowest among Malays. The Tamil and Malay rates of 237.32 and 98.55 respectively for the year show marked improvement on the rates for 1930, viz: 252.09 and 124.33 respectively.

Owing to the improved curative and preventive measures on estates, which affect Indians chiefly, a decline was anticipated in all the racial rates but the considerable fall in the case of Tamils and the phenomenal decline in the case of Malays to 98.55 as against 124.33 for 1930. was beyond all expectations. The fact that Chinese rate has remained constant would probably indicate that agricultural holdings employing Chinese labour for the most part do not yet take the fullest advantage of the facilities offered by the Health Board organisation.

The following table gives the infantile mortality rates for 1930 and 1931:

Year.	Malays.	Chinese.	Indians.
1930	124·33	144·24	252·09
1931	98·55	144·06	237·32

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Routine anti-malaria measures, chiefly oiling, were carried out in the Sanitary Board areas of Alor Star, Sungei Patani, Kulim, and Kuah in the island of Langkawi.

Monthly larval surveys were also made in the above-mentioned places, and in addition at the two frontier stations Bukit Kayu Hitam and Padang Besar.

Similarly surveys were made on a number of estates where employers had decided to undertake temporary or permanent measures for the elimination of malaria.

These surveys since their introduction three years ago have been of inestimable value in indicating whether oiling activities should be increased or diminished and have thereby served as an index of safety from malaria, at a minimum cost.

The State Council provided a special sum of money for permanent drainage work in the hospital ravine at Sungei Patani which has for many years been a breeding ground for A. maculatus. This work, which was begun towards the end of the year, is steadily progressing.

In October last, a severe outbreak of malaria was reported at Bayas, Teriang and Ronggut in the island of Langkawi. On the 8th of the month, these places were visited by the State Surgeon and the Senior Health Officer. Investigation revealed that out of a total population of approximately 1,000 souls, there were 67 deaths probably from malaria. Larval surveys were made, which resulted

in the disclosure of a high larval index A. maculatus in an extensive seepage area surrounding the rice fields. Neither permanent nor temporary oiling measures were possible without seriously restricting the very limited area available for rice production in these islands, and so prophylactic quinine was recommended and provided for the rayats living in the affected areas. These measures have been successful.

WATER SUPPLY.

On the 4th day of November, the new water works for Alor Star, situated at Bukit Pinang and designed to deliver 1,000,000 gallons of water per diem, was opened by His Excellency the High Comissioner.

The supply—a long felt need—has for its source the river Sungei Anak Bukit. The plant consists of the usual pumping machinery which delivers the crude river water into a high level reservoir of 1,800,000 gallons capacity after chemical admixture with milk of lime and alum, followed by filtration under pressure through a battery of six horizontal sand filters. Before entry into the reservoir, the filtered water is dosed with gaseous chlorine.

The whole undertaking was installed at a cost of $480,000 and furnishes the town of Alor Star with an ample supply of water of which the analysis confirms the purity anticipated by its designers.

There is provision for a 3rd engine which, together with three additional filters, will enhance the supply to a total of 2,000,000 gallons per diem, if needed.

PROPAGANDA.

This work was limited to the exhibition of cinematograph films.

Fourteen shows were given at schools and kampongs in North, Central and South Kedah.

Two films on "Malaria" and "Child Welfare" in Malay and English and one film which combined the subjects of Tuberculosis, Hookworm and Beri-beri in Chinese and English were shown. These films were much appreciated everywhere, and requests from the masters of Chinese schools for further exhibitions are an indication of the appreciation of this form of propaganda.

GENERAL SANITATION.

General sanitation on estates has improved considerably in spite of the continued financial depression of the country. Estate health was phenomenally good as reflected by the figures shown in the following table:—

Class of Estate	1931 A. D.					
	Population	Deaths in lines	Deaths in Hospitals	Total Deaths	Death rate	Total death rate
European owned	31,231	231	37	268	8·5	...
Native owned ...	21,580	33	3	36	1·6	...
TOTAL ...	52,811	264	40	304	...	5·7

Not only was the total estate death rate, viz: 5.7 per mille, the lowest ever recorded, but it was very nearly a 60% improvement on the 1930 rate of 14.2 per mille, which was previously the best year for which records are available. The improvement was not in respect of any particular class or owner, but was effected on both European and native owned properties almost equally. This was due to the greater stability of labour forces; to mass routine treatments which have been adopted by nearly every group association operating under the Health Board Enactment; to the facilities afforded for prompt medical attention, and to a lesser extent to the weeding out of the more sickly surplus labourers for repatriation. (This latter of course applies almost entirely to Tamil labour).

Some orders were made under the Labour Code for protected wells and latrines, but only in cases where such were absolutely necessary. The orders were complied with, with little demur in nearly all cases.

VISITS TO ESTATES.

The Senior Health Officer, the Health Officer and staff paid during the year 400 visits to both European and native owned estates.

VISITS TO SCHOOLS.

Fifty three schools were visited, of which 36 were Malay Vernacular and 17 Chinese. 3,618 Malay pupils out of 4,127 on their registers and 658 out of 685 Chinese pupils were examined. The examination of schools by the

Health Office staff is confined to the male sex. Three Girls Schools were visited by the Lady Medical Officer. The following table gives the result of the examination of Vernacular Schools by the Health Staff.

(A) Total number of children in Register .. 4,127
(B) Total number of children inspected .. 3,618

Diseases	Cases	Percentage
Spleen, enlargement of	160	4·41
Anaemia	143	3·95
Eye diseases	38	1·05
Scabies	9	·21
Yaws	123	3·39
Ear diseases	8	·22
Dental Caries (Class I)	445	12·29
,, ,, (,, II)	408	11·27
,, ,, (,, III)	395	10·91
Not vaccinated	243	6·99

The very large number of cases of dental caries is very unsatisfactory and it is hoped next year to be able to make improved provision for dental treatment.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

During the year there were 288 deaths recorded as due to affections connected with pregnancy and parturition or 1.2% of total births. The number of still births recorded was 756 as compared with 1,016 in 1930 or a decrease of 260. 279 cases under "Pregnancy and its diseases" were treated in the various hospitals and there were 15 deaths or 5.37% to total treated.

An increased provision has been made for Child Welfare next year and it is hoped gradually to extend this work and by this means to establish contact with the country Malays who are still very shy of European medical treatment.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

A total of 12,695 patients were treated in all hospitals. The deaths numbered 738 giving a percentage of 5.81. 207 deaths occurred within 48 hours of admission; excluding these the death rate was 4.81 per cent.

The following table gives the number treated in hospitals for the past 5 complete years:—

Year	Number Treated	Deaths	Percentage of Deaths
1344 A.H. ...	21,336	1,503	7·04
1345 „ ...	21,472	1,841	8·57
1346 „ ...	24,432	1,987	8·13
1347 „ ...	19,121	1,506	7·87
1930 A.D. ...	17,800	1,155	6·48
1931 „ ...	12,695	7,38	5·81

Both the admissions and deaths show a decrease, mainly due to reduction of labour on estates and the opening of Group Hospitals.

The following return gives the number of Indoor Sick treated during the year in the various Government Hospitals:—

Hospital	Number Treated	Deaths	Percentage of deaths
Alor Star	4,566	275	6·02
Sungei Patani ...	4,454	268	6·01
Kulim	2,750	169	6·14
Baling	354	14	3·95
Langkawi	279	12	4·30
Prison Sick Wards.			
Alor Star	233	...	...
Sungei Patani ...	59	...	...
Total ...	12,695	738	5·81

MENTAL DISEASES.

There were 182 males and 53 females remaining at the Tanjong Rambutan Mental Hospital at the beginning of the year. Sixty eight patients were admitted, 5 were re-admitted, 62 were discharged as cured, 20 died, and 5 absconded; and the number remaining at the end of the year was 221 (162 males and 59 females).

The admissions for the last five years were as follows:—

1345	A.H.	..	..	..	49
1346	„	..	..	..	72
1347	„	..	..	..	59
1930	A.D.	..	..	..	80
1931	„	..	..	..	73

LEPROSY.

The admissions to the Asylums during the last five years were as follows:—

1345	A.H.	..	..	..	27
1346	„	..	..	..	20
1347	„	..	..	..	45
1930	A.D.	..	..	..	25
1931	„	..	..	..	42

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

This question may conveniently be treated under four heads:

(A) Housing of the agricultural population in the rural area.

(B) Housing in the urban areas.

(C) Housing of labourers on estates.

(D) Housing of Government servants.

(A)—Housing of the agricultural population in the rural area.

In the case of Malays and Siamese the housing may be said to be entirely satisfactory. The house-holder almost invariably owns his own house and generally also the site on which it is built, though in some cases a small ground rent, seldom more than $1 a year, is paid to a land owner.

The house will usually follow the customary type which has become fixed by experience. It is built of materials easily obtained locally, raised from the ground on hard wood piles, roofed with attaps, with flooring and side walls made of planks in some of the more prosperous houses, or of split bamboo and woven bertam leaves in the poorer less permanent type. The usual plan provides for an open front verandah, two or three separate rooms, a raised platform at the back leading to a covered cooking place. This type of house is cool, airy, dry and healthy, and would be difficult to improve on. Latrines are either non-existent or unsatisfactory. On the higher land, pit latrines are possible, but till they can be properly built and supervised it is doubtful whether they are any real improvement on the present primitive customs. In the vast areas of permanently flooded rice areas a suitable type of latrine is even more difficult to devise. With slight modifications the Siamese type of rural house follows the Malay type, but is longer and narrower.

The Chinese small agriculturist and vegetable planter or small shopkeeper sticks somewhat obstinately to the type of house to which he has been accustomed, a very primitive hut not raised from the ground, with a floor of beaten earth. He is more concerned with making money

rapidly than with satisfactory housing. On the other hand his better and more varied diet and the care which he takes to boil doubtful drinking water makes up for his more indifferent housing conditions.

(B)—Housing in the Urban Areas.

Kedah is an agricultural State, and the only towns are:—

Alor Star (18,568 inhabitants).
Sungei Patani (7,703 inhabitants).
Kulim (5,829 inhabitants).

These small towns and a number of villages are controlled by Sanitary Boards. In addition, all areas where any considerable building expansion may reasonably be expected are included in Controlled Building Areas, to which a limited number of the sections of the Sanitary Board Enactment apply.

In the towns and villages the normal type of building is the two-story shophouse with a frontage of 20 feet and a depth of 80 feet. Twenty five per cent of the area must be kept as an open space. The main difficulty experienced in Sanitary control is the erecting of unauthorised cubicles and the blocking up of open spaces and ventilation air wells. The more recently constructed town houses are well built, provided with back lanes and not overcrowded. In Alor Star an area of the old town near the river is definitely unsatisfactory, the buildings are insanitary and overcrowded. A layout has been prepared, and gradually the most unsatisfactory blocks of shophouses are being demolished.

(C)—Housing of Labourers on Estates.

The housing of labourers on estates is adequately supervised by the Protector of Labour and Health Officers, and the requirements of the Labour Code are fulfilled. The usual type is a long line of barrack quarters, with suitable provision for married labourers. Wells and latrines are adequate.

(D)—Housing of Government Servants.

The senior Government servants and senior subordinates are in most cases provided with very adequate and well built quarters.

The labourers employed by Government and also the lowest grade subordinates are also adequately provided with well-built barrack quarters.

There is however, a shortage of suitable quarters for the clerical and middle grade subordinate staffs. Large reserves of land in the principal centres have been put aside for that purpose, and a few quarters are built every year.

In view of the very high cost of the brick and concrete buildings, and also in view of the marked preference for a more roomy and airy type of building, a suitable type plan which approximates to the ordinary Malay house is being carefully considered.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

MINING.

The export of mineral ores in tons was as follows:—

		1350	*1349*	*1348*
Tin Ore	..	185	272	475
Wolfram	..	139	188	116

In addition a small quantity of iron ore was exported.

Kedah remained a party to the International Agreement for the control of the production and export of tin. The Kedah quota, fixed originally at 247 tons of metallic tin, was reduced to 208 tons (a percentage of 77.77%) from 14-1-50 (1-6-1931) and further cut to 56% as from 21-8-50 (1-1-1932). In spite of restriction the price remained very low throughout the year, at an average of $60 per picul. In view of this low price the only dredge in the State was not worked during the year.

Government revenue from mines (including the export duty on ores) amounted to $20,778 as against $29,886 in 1349. Expenditure amounted to $5,933.29 (against $6,130). The numbers of coolies employed fell from 769 to 492 (of whom 267 were underground workers).

Three prospecting licences for wolfram were issued during the year. But ore was not found in paying quantities, and the total production of wolfram came from the mine of Mr. J. A. Russell at Sintok.

These mines are being equipped with compressed air drills, and it is hoped to increase the present output.

One prospecting licence was issued to a Japanese syndicate for iron ore on the Southern slopes of Kedah Peak. The quality of ore so far discovered is excellent, but the main ore body has not yet been opened up and it is uncertain as yet whether the quantity of iron ore will be sufficient to justify mining operations on an extended scale.

AGRICULTURE.

Padi: Padi-cultivation is the principal industry of Kedah, the occupation of the great majority of the inhabitants. The season under review was a good one in most parts of the State, though a few late-planted districts suffered from the cessation of rain, and in coastal

mukims extensive local damage was caused by floods and inroads of sea-water. The area under wet padi was again large, namely 203,272 acres, as against 196,933 acres in the previous season and 163,295 acres in 1348. 7,499 acres were devoted to dry padi, as against 9,671 in 1349.

The crop of wet padi was estimated at 71,967,880 gantangs and the crop of dry padi at 1,150,330, the total of 72,218,210 being only 1,222,442 gantangs below last year's exceptionally high yield of 73,466,000.

The average yield for the whole area planted with wet padi was 349 gantangs per acre and average for dry padi was 154 gantangs per acre.

The total crop of padi converted into rice was equal to 103,176 tons, so that, ignoring imports and allowing 70,009 tons for local consumption (at 1 lb. per head per day), there was a surplus of 33,167 tons available for export.

Padi prices remained low. During the earlier months of the year they were 4 to 6 cents per gantang, but they were somewhat higher at the close and varied from 7 to 8 cents per gantang.

Padi is almost entirely a small-holder's crop, and its successful cultivation is dependent on family labour. The low price of rubber has a very healthy effect in securing the return of padi-cultivators to their rice-fields, instead of, as was often formerly the case, hiring casual foreign seasonal labour out of the easily secured profits from their rubber holdings.

Rubber: The area under rubber remains at approximately 300,000 acres. No new land was alienated for the planting of rubber. There were a few small areas previously planted with rubber and not covered by existing titles alienated. Throughout the course of the year the price of rubber remained very low, but this did not have the effect on the output which might have been anticipated and Kedah appears to have suffered less from the rubber slump than other parts of Malaya.

Most of the more important estates were planted on virgin jungle soil and the average outputs are high, whilst the low cost of living and the abundance of local foodstuffs enables the labour to be obtained at a low money wage without loss of health or efficiency.

A very few estates were partially closed down or placed on a care and maintenance basis, but in general costs are so far reduced as to enable estates to pay their way even with the existing prices.

The area under budgrafted rubber was about 20,100 acres, of which 10,400 were tapped.

Out of the 300,000 acres in Kedah planted with rubber 200,000 may be taken as consisting of large estates of 100 acres or over, whilst the remaining 100,000 acres are planted by small-holders. These small-holdings were seldom entirely abandoned, but there is a marked tendency to:

(*a*) tap when the price improves and leave off tapping when the price is too unremunerative;

(*b*) leave off tapping during the busy times of the padi-planting and padi harvest, and tap during the periods of the year when no other work is available and when money is required.

It is interesting to note, in the more remote areas, how well rubber is suited to a small owner who requires a readily transportable crop which has a definite cash sale value. Even with present prices, rubber is one of the few crops which can be collected and kept for a period without serious deterioration and then transported by river or track to the nearest market. The up-country Malay is practically self-supporting so far as foodstuffs go, but his rubber holding often affords him the only means of obtaining the small amount of cash required for his rent, and to purchase clothes, tools, etc.

Coconuts: There were only small extensions of planting and the total area at the end of the year was 27,000 acres. Prices of coconuts and copra continued low — 2 to 2½ cents per coconut and $4 to $4.50 per pikul of copra.

Coffee: The area under coffee was small, just over 700 acres, and the plantations in some cases suffered from various pests. The quality was excellent, and locally grown coffee is extensively used.

Tobacco: 529 acres were under tobacco. The high import duties, besides encouraging local planting, induced Chinese manufacturers to open factories in the towns, using local leaf for the preparation of cigarette tobacco and cheroots. Owing, however, to the limited market and the poor class of tabacco produced, the prices paid to growers were low and ranged from $18 to $30 per pikul, according to quality. With suitable varieties and improved method, a better class of tobacco should be obtainable.

Tea: There is one tea estate at Bigia with about 700 acres in bearing. This estate appears to have surmounted its initial difficulties, and is turning out a large output of tea of excellent quality which is both consumed locally and exported.

Tapioca: Tapioca was mostly in young rubber or coconut plantations, occupying an area of 6,222 acres. Low prices (20—30 cents per pikul) were paid by factories to growers for the roots, but the owners of factories found difficulty in disposing of their product profitably. The refuse is used for fattening pigs.

Other crops: Other crops include bananas, pineapples, chillies and areca-nuts, while the institution of local fairs in various places encouraged the planting of such food-crops as maize, tannias, sweet-potatoes, sugar-cane, beans, and other vegetables. 69 school gardens are regularly inspected by the staff of the Department of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture: The staff of the Department of Agriculture consisted of a Principal Agricultural Officer, an Assistant Principal Agricultural Officer, five Assistant Agricultural Officers and eight Assistant Agricultural Inspectors and six Tindals. H. H. Tunku Yaacob was appointed Assistant Principal Agricultural Officer following his return from a year's post-graduate course at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. The total expenditure of the Department was $40,029.62.

In addition to the Rice Experimental Plantations already referred to, an agricultural experimental plantation for other crops was opened on the Naka Road and made a very successful start.

LIVESTOCK.

Poultry-breeding is carried on in the kampongs on a very considerable scale, as is shown by the comparative importance of the export trade in eggs (see Chapter VII). The numbers of other livestock are (1351 census) :—

Cattle	68,542
Buffaloes	62,370
Sheep	140
Goats	41,381
Pigs	32,651

Measures for the protection of animal health and quarantine are under the charge of a Veterinary Department. Rabies was not so prevalent as in the past year but muzzling of dogs was maintained. Importation of cattle, sheep, goats from Siam was prohibited during part of the year owing to the prevalence of rinderpest, with the unfortunate effect that South Kedah was being depleted of buffaloes and cattle to supply Penang.

Estate Labour: About two-thirds of the labourers working on estates are Indians recruited from the Madras Presidency, the remainder being Malay and Chinese, as follows:—

Indians	19,000
Malays	6,974
Chinese	4,150
Others	79

These figures, which relate to the position on the 31st March, 1932, indicate a decrease during the year of 4,078 or 11.9%, due to the continued low price of rubber, which involved further reduction of labour forces. It is impossible to state with accuracy the exact proportion of this decrease represented by the return of labourers to India, but as many as 2,933 adults and 820 minors were sent to Penang by the Labour Department for repatriation, in addition to a number who were repatriated direct from Penang. Apart from this movement the labour rolls have been reduced by the elimination of older men, women and children, for whom work was previously available and who now have no employment but remain with their families on estates as dependants.

All labour in Kedah is free. Immigrant labourers arrive in the State free of debt and are at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving a month's notice. Recruitment of labour in India was suspended throughout the year. In ordinary years it is controlled through the machinery connected with the Indian Immigration Fund, an organisation covering the whole of British Malaya. Conditions of labour generally are supervised by the Department of Labour under a Protector of Labour seconded from the Malayan Civil Service. The expenditure of the Department amounted to $19,485.32.

During the year 416 visits and 27 special visits were made to estates by the Protector of Labour and the Labour Inspector.

There were no serious labour disturbances during the year. A few cases occurred of stoppage owing to grievances, but they were inquired into by officers of the Labour Department, whose advice was accepted by the parties concerned. 665 complaints were registered: many were trivial and almost all were settled departmentally. Fifteen prosecutions were undertaken by the Department for offences against the labour laws: eight convictions were obtained.

Health Board schemes are in operation for the provision of hospital accommodation and medical services for labourers employed on estates of over 70 relongs (50 acres). The provisions of these schemes are carried out by Group Associations of employers formed for that purpose. In the case of estates which have not yet joined Associations, the Health Board contracts for the necessary services with the Associations and recovers the cost by means of cesses.

The death rate among all labourers was 4.48 per mille as compared with 10.72 in the previous year. The figures for Indian labourers alone are 5.56 and 14.35 respectively.

There were three Government Toddy Shops, 16 public shops and 85 estate shops licenced during the year as compared with 105 estate shops and 25 village toddy shops licenced during 1349. During the year a Central Board was appointed to deal with licensing matters for the whole State. The Protector of Labour is a member of the Board.

Forests: The area constituted as Forest Reserves amounts to 732,808 acres. The process of exploration of unalienated State land and constitution of further reserves was continued during the year. The Bongsu Reserve of 28,000 acres was finally constituted. A few small areas were excised from existing reserves.

The work of the Forest Department was in certain directions curtailed by the need for retrenchment. Demarcated boundaries were cleared, new surveys completed, steps taken by special training of subordinate staff to improve the usefulness of departmental surveys, topographical maps were obtained for special reserves, cruising operations were undertaken in various forests, enumeration surveys were carried out with a view to the preparation of a rough working plan for the Merbok Mangrove Forest. Silviculture operations included for the first time departmental "regeneration improvement fellings".

The outturn of timber was further reduced. Exports were very small (the Customs royalty amounting only to $7,881.24) and for some months the Penang timber trade practically ceased. The outturn, in cubic feet, for the last three years was as follows (including only timber which passes through the dealers hands):—

		1350.	*1349.*	*1348.*
Reserved forest	...	4,372	1,750	10,500
Unreserved forest	...	420,482	585,950	910,800
Total	...	424,854	587,700	921,300

The outturn of firewood was:—

		1350.	*1349.*	*1348.*
Reserved forest	...	154,416	140,550	291,550
Unreserved forest	...	336,524	750,600	872,750
Total	...	470,940	891,150	1,164,300

The outturn of charcoal (mainly from reserved forests) was 48,760 cubic feet, as against 71,950 in 1349.

Among minor forest produce damar batu and keruing oil showed increases. Temak damar tapping, in which there are possibilities of an important business, was begun in Langkawi. Other products are jelutong, rotan, mangrove bark and bamboos.

Special measures for the instruction of the subordinate staff were continued and examinations were held. The standard has improved. One Forest Guard was sent to the Forest School at Kepong. The total revenue and expenditure of the Department were as follows:—

		1350.	*1349.*	*1348.*
Revenue	...	$52,501	$81,185	$111,184
Expenditure	...	59,215	60,376	59,626

Fisheries: The fishing industry continued to suffer from trade depression and low prices. The approximate numbers engaged were Malays 5,440, Chinese 388, Indians 42, Siamese 9 and Japanese 8. The amount collected in fish licences was $7,624.50, a reduction of $2,169.00.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

The aggregate value of foreign trade for the year was $19,029,459, as compared with $23,767,211 in 1349 and $39,446,524 in 1348. Imports were valued at $7,106,622 (as against $8,703,572 in 1349) and exports at $11,922,837 (against $15,063,639) leaving a balance of visible exports over visible imports of $4,816,215 (against $6,360,067).

The following table shows under the main heads the values for the past five years:—

		Import	Export
		$	$
A.—Live Animals, food, drinks, and tobacco ...	1346	5,274,997	6,315,361
	1347	4,600,721	4,962,328
	1348	4,400,903	4,283,556
	1349	4,478,503	3,047,432
	1350	3,505,064	3,971,881
B.—Raw Materials	1346	456,272	21,731,261
	1347	421,909	29,371,047
	1348	346,785	36,388,634
	1349	317,216	11,106,694
	1350	300,461	7,661,746
C.—Totally or Mainly manufactured articles ...	1346	3,548,906	463,137
	1347	3,583,227	225,446
	1348	3,682,982	343,664
	1349	3,907,853	909,513
	1350	3,301,097	289,210

The principal exports in 1350 were:—

Para Rubber (39,923 tons)	$7,232,589
Rice (25,662 tons)	1,442,523
Sago (9,018 tons)	642,090
Padi (19,204 tons)	573,723
Fish, Dried and Salted (2,297 tons) ..	315,928
Cattle, Goats and Swine	297,955
Arecanuts (2,374 tons)	181,898
Eggs (9,912,990)	163,860
Tin Ore (189 tons)	152,221

The principal imports were:—

Cigarettes	$813,083
Motor Spirit (4,006 tons)	802,774
Sugar (5,687 tons)	449,263
Rice (excluding padi) (7,031 tons) ..	441,868
Kerosene (2,666 tons)	410,335
Tobacco (manufactured, unmanufactured, "native" and other) (350,168 lbs.) ..	353,674
Condensed Milk (23,927 cases) ..	244,664
Piece Goods (1,292,366 yards) ..	231,813
Chandu (4,720 lbs.)	189,367
Wheat Flour (1,267 tons)	125,177

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

At the begining of the year wages paid to Indian labourers employed on estates were forty cents a day for men and thirty two cents a day for women. Owing to the continued fall in the price of rubber wages were reduced, and at the end of the year averaged 35 cents a day for men and 25—28 cents a day for women. The wages paid to Malay labourers (for tapping only) were somewhat lower.

In general it may be said that the period of depression has caused considerable inconvenience and anxiety, but little real hardship. In the case of Southern Indians and Chinese, all labourers who were not employed were repatriated at the cost of Government or the Indian Immigration Board. The Malay inhabitants of the State are generally not dependent on their money earnings. They rely on their own holdings for the necessities of life and on their money earnings for minor luxuries. In a few cases relief works were opened so as to enable unemployed Malays to earn a money wage. These works were generally small local schemes which would be of value to the persons actually employed on them, such as irrigation drains, river clearing and bridle paths. A steadily increasing number of Malays are employed by the Public Works Department, and some earth roads have been built entirely by Malay labour. With patience, persistency and sympathetic handling, it is hoped that the greater portion of the work of the Public Works Department in this State will ultimately be carried out by Malay labour.

The price of rice varied between 20 and 25 cents per gantang throughout the year. The price of foodstuffs generally remained low. There was a marked increase towards the end of the year in the number of labourers' allotments on estates.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION.

English Schools: English Schools for boys were maintained at Alor Star and at Sungei Patani. The average enrolment at Alor Star was 640, of whom 394 were Malays. The average enrolment at Sungei Patani was 194, of whom 71 were Malays. There were 42 boarders during the greater part of the year at the Hostel attached to the Alor Star School.

The Stuart Memorial Library was opened by His Highness the Sultan. This Library contains the books bequeathed by Mr. Stuart together with other gifts and acquisitions. It affords opportunities both for higher study and for recreational reading. The Library will constitute a permanent and suitable Memorial to an officer whose sympathy, patience and devotion to duty will always be remembered by his friends and pupils.

The buildings and play-grounds of the Alor Star School are now, except for Science Buildings, adequate. The buildings of the Sungei Patani School are still lamentably scattered, cramped and inadequate. An excellent site for a new school has been secured, cleared and levelled, and it is hoped, as soon as the financial position is a little easier, to build an adequate school.

At the Cambridge Examinations, 10 of the 22 candidates for the School Certificate passed, 6 of the successful candidates being Malays. Only 12 of the 50 boys who sat for the Junior Cambridge passed. At Sungei Patani 7 boys entered for the Junior Cambridge and 3 passed. The primary cause for the bad results in the Junior Cambridge was the English Composition, which has always been a weak subject and was made compulsory for the first time in 1931.

Football, hockey and cricket were played at Alor Star and football at Sungei Patani. The Government English School Football Eleven had a particularly successful year. The Scout Troops were efficiently maintained at both Schools and well-attended camps were held.

Twelve teachers attended Normal Classes and 8 passed the First Year Examination.

Trade School: Fourteen boys were in attendance throughout the year. This school is still in its experimental stages. The boys who were originally recruited were of a rather low educational standard. Discipline has been good, and the percentage of attendance was 95.8.

Very useful practical work has been done in carpentry, concrete work and smithing, and the boys have also been engaged in the construction of small buildings, whilst good progress has been made in practical work. The progress made in arithmetic and geometry has been indifferent. It may be necessary in the future to distinguish more closely between the boys who can be educated solely as skilled craftsmen and those who can be educated up to a higher standard of technical training.

Malay Girls' School: At the Malay Girls' School, Kampong Baharu, English education is given to daughters of the Ruling House and to daughters of members of the Kedah Civil Service. The subjects taught include English, Malay, Arithmetic, Geography, Drawing, Hygiene, Handwork, Music and Games. Cookery was introduced during the year, and has proved a most popular subject. During this year the first annual school sports were held. Other activities included a sale of work and a concert and on several occasions the girls were at home to guests at meals prepared and served by themselves. The enrolment increased from 42 to 46, but it is unfortunate that many pupils are withdrawn from the school before they have completed their course.

Vernacular Education: There were 88 Malay Schools (including 5 Girls' Schools) at the end of the year, being one more than the year before. A new central school for Alor Star was opened, with carpenter's shop, garden and large playing field.

The total enrolment was 10,903, an increase of 75; but many populous areas are still without schools and there is an insistent demand for vernacular education. It is part of the settled policy of the State to build and open further vernacular schools every year as the financial position allows. 1871 pupils were examined in Standard IV, as against 1586 in 1349. Formerly this was the highest standard, but during the year under review 18 pupils were examined in Standard V, which has now been instituted in every school where there is a competent teacher available.

Basketry was taught in 26 schools, but there is a shortage of teachers qualified to teach the subject. Carpentry was taught in 15 schools; but there is an unfortunate and ignorant prejudice against this among certain parents. Gardening was taught in most schools. Fifty schools had playing fields of their own or used the village green. There are 173 Boy Scouts.

Kedah still suffers from a dearth of trained teachers. Eight students are entered each year for a 3—year course at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, and very successful Normal Classes are held at Alor Star and Sungei Patani.

Early in the year it was discovered that about one-third of the pupils in Malay Schools were without text books, owing to the inability of their parents to afford to buy them. Arrangements were accordingly made to sell books at approximately half price, and as a result most pupils were supplied before the end of the year.

Estate Tamil Schools: Four schools were admitted to the privileges of the Tamil Estate School Code during the year. Ten schools were examined by the Protector of Labour and awarded grants, the total amount paid being $1,354.50 as compared with $791.50 last year.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES AND WIRELESS.

Posts: There are now 15 Post Offices and 5 Postal Agencies. These dealt with 2,678,455 postal articles (excluding parcels and registered articles) during the year, a decrease of 258,895 articles. There was a similar contraction in the number of registered articles and parcels.

Cash-on-delivery business is transacted at all Post Offices. By far the greater number of articles dealt with are received from outside Kedah. During the year, a C.O.D. service with India was inaugurated.

The Dutch Royal Air Mail Company maintained the regular service between Batavia and Amsterdam calling at Alor Star en route. From Jemadilawal (October 1931) the fortnightly service was converted into a weekly service. A special Amsterdam—England Air Mail flight by the Australian National Airways "Southern Sun" arrived with 36 bags of mails from Australia on the 14th Rejab (25th November, 1931) but unfortunately the aeroplane crashed when taking off the next day. Mails were also carried by a special Australian Air Mail on its return to Australia (6-9-1350 = 15-1-1932).

The total Money Order business amounted to $724,079 (against $841,182). This includes $11,483 derived from the sale of United Kingdom postal orders, which can be bought in Kedah.

Telegraphs: There was a small decline in the volume of telegraphic business, the number of telegrams received, forwarded and transmitted being 52,546, 50,674 and 31,980 respectively. Five further countries were added to the list of places with which the Daily Letter Telegram Service is exchanged.

Wireless: Wireless stations at Alor Star and Langkawi were maintained in good order throughout the year. Fifteen temporary licences for the use of wireless Receiving Apparatus were issued during the year.

Telephones: Trade depression was reflected in the decline in the number of subscribers (at the end of the year) from 539 to 521; but various extensions to equipments were made and five new trunk lines were completed and opened to traffic.

SHIPPING.

The ports of Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Langkawi (Kuah) are visited by small vessels belonging to the Straits Steamship Company, Penang, and there is a considerable coasting trade of motor boats, junks, etc. Penang is the connecting port for ocean-going steamers.

RAILWAYS.

The Federated Malay States Railways main line from Penang to Siam runs through Kedah from the South to the North and passes through both Sungei Patani and Alor Star. All stations are connected by road with the main road.

ROADS, ETC.

Road mileage upkept during the year was 392 miles metalled, 46.82 miles asphalted and 112 miles unmetalled. The new earth road from Pokok Sena to Naka was nearly completed and the road from Tupah to Merbau village was finished. The replacement of temporary bridges and culverts by permanent structures was continued.

Maintenance costs have been considerably reduced and are now $987 per mile for metalled and $200 per mile for unmetalled roads.

225 miles of canals were maintained at a cost of $38,630. Various rivers were cleared at a total cost of $3,988. The canals were chiefly of use for drainage, but the rivers are considerably used for communication purposes by raft or boat.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BANKING.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have branches at Alor Star and Sungei Patani respectively.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks, but loans are granted to members by various Co-operative Societies under the control of the Co-operative Societies Department.

The Kedah Government Savings Bank, administered by the Posts and Telegraphs Department, guarantees interest at 4 per cent. The Bank's business showed a further increase during the year. The amount standing to the credit of depositors increased from $147,910.83 to $153,976.46.

CURRENCY.

The unit of currency is the Straits Dollar, with a par value of two shillings and four pence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The unit of weight is the picul (133 1/3 lbs.), which is divided into 100 katis. English and various Chinese weights are also used. The gantang (equivalent to a gallon) is the unit of measure, the kuncha and nalih being used for large quantities:—

1 Kuncha	... ...	=	160 Gantangs
1 Nalih	... ...	=	16 Gantangs
1 Gantang Padi	...	=	5 lbs. approximately
1 Gantang Rice (milled)		=	8 lbs. approximately

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The necessity for the closest economy in expenditure affected the Public Works Dpartment. Total expenditure during the year was limited to $1,133,000 as against $2,325,000 in 1929. New special services were avoided so far as possible, but all existing roads and buildings were maintained to an adequate standard, and tools and materials were upkept. The principles adopted were:—

(*a*) to limit upkeep to the standard necessary to avoid deterioration and loss of capital value;

(*b*) to carry on more particularly works in which the greater part of the expenditure was on labour rather than on materials.

(*c*) to employ local labour whenever possible.

Eight temporary bridges and 34 culverts were replaced by permanent concrete structures during the year, and at the present rate of progress this work should be completed within the next seven years.

The new Alor Star Water Supply with pumping and filtration plant and reservoir was completed at a total cost of $498,000, and the waterworks were opened by His Excellency the High Commissioner on the 22nd Jemadil-akhir (4th November, 1931). This source of supply is supplementary to the former gravity supply from the Bukit Wang Catchment Area. The water main was recaulked from Alor Merah to Alor Star at a cost of $22,000, and the pressure available in the town was nearly doubled. There is now no danger of water shortage in Alor Star, and it is hoped as the financial position improves to extend the supply to more distant areas.

The aerodrome of Kepala Batas was maintained and the drainage improved. This aerodrome is now regularly used by the Weekly Dutch Air Mail.

Labour continued plentiful throughout the year. To reduce distress amongst the native population steps were taken wherever possible to replace foreign labourers by Malays, more particularly on the construction of earth roads. The earth road from Pokok Sena to Naka, a distance of eleven miles, was nearly completed and the new road from Tupa to Merbau village was completed. It is proposed to extend this road to the coast at Tanjong Dawei.

The European staff consisted of :—

The State Engineer,

Three Executive Engineers,

The Assistant Engineers were reduced from four to two during the course of the year.

The manner in which the Public Works Department adapted themselves to altered conditions and maintained a high standard of efficiency in spite of retrenched estimates and a reduced staff was very creditable to the Department.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

COURTS.

The Judicial System consists of a Court of Appeal, a High Court, Magistrates Courts and Sharaiah Courts.

The Court of Appeal, composed of Judges of the Straits Settlements or the Federated Malay States, sits twice yearly to hear appeals from the First Division of the High Court. Special sittings are arranged if required.

The Kedah Enactments follow closely the Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Evidence Code of the Straits Settlements. The Civil Procedure Code is based on the Straits Settlements Code, but is in a much simplified form with variations suited to local circumstances. In matters of tort and contract the principles of law and equity in force in the Straits Settlements are followed.

The High Court is in two Divisions, presided over respectively by a European Judge and two Malay Judges. Proceedings are ordinarily conducted in the Malay language.

The powers of Magistrates are defined by the Courts Enactment.

Cases involving the Muhammadan religion are dealt with by the Sharaiah Courts, presided over by Kathis with jurisdiction under a special Sharaiah Courts Enactment.

POLICE.

At the end of 1350, the Kedah Police Force consisted of 690 officers and other ranks, being 78 short of the authorized establishment. There were 609 Malays, 4 British, 53 Indians, 21 Chinese and 3 Siamese. As against 41 recruitments during the year, there were as many as 112 casualties due to resignation, dismissal, death or retirement. The necessity for retrenchment led to the decision to reduce the numbers of the Force, and advantage was taken of the new Pensions Enactment to eliminate the less efficient and the less physically fit.

The health of the Force remained good. A large number were admitted to hospital, but this reflects only the greater readiness of men in outstations to go into hospital. Discipline improved, absence from duty remaining the chief offence. Drill also improved, but the standard of musketry is still low.

The standard of work required from detectives was raised during the year. A better type of applicant was recruited for this branch and a number of detectives were given notice of discharge.

As a measure of retrenchment six stations were enclosed with expanded metal, thus enabling them to be closed at night and the establishment of each to be reduced by two men. The equipment of each Circle Headquarters with a lorry is now complete.

More offences were reported this year (8,835 against 8,513 in 1349), but serious crime showed a small decline from 53 to 50, including 12 murders (as against 22), 10 cases of gang robbery (an increase of 7). There were 260 cases of house-breaking and 907 of theft (176 and 815 respectively in 1349). The number of convictions was small in relation to the number of crimes, owing partly to the difficulty in obtaining conclusive evidence and also, in some measure, to insufficient co-operation on the part of the general public.

Eleven prosecutions were made under the Weights and Measures Enactment, resulting in fines amounting to $213.

Motor vehicles registered declined from 2,207 to 2,106, small increases in private motor cars and motor cycles and a jump from 26 to 96 in the number of motor buses being offset by decreases in the number of hired cars and lorries. Hired cars have decreased from 1,225 in 1348 to 858 in 1349 and 741 in 1350.

The 1350 totals were:—

Motor Cars, Private	710
do. For Hire	741
Motor Lorries, Private and Hire ..	359
Motor Cycles	200
Motor Buses	96

Dog-shooting was carried out energetically with a view to eliminating rabies. 6,064 dogs were registered, an increase of 109.

4,662 firearms were licenced, showing a decrease of 395.

169 fires were reported, the value of the property destroyed being $50,503, of which only $40 worth was covered by insurance. One fire alone, in the village of Kuala Kedah, destroyed 126 attap houses.

H. H. Tunku Yahaya, Probationary Assistant Commissioner of Police, was undergoing instruction throughout the year at the Police Depot, Kuala Lumpur. The Armourer and the Indian Drill Instructor went to Kuala Lumpur for short courses of instruction, and three Non-Commissioned Officers returned from a four months' course at the Depot.

The revenue collected from all sources amounted to $140,996.89, a drop of $42,009.80, principally due to reduced numbers of vehicles and firearm licences.

Expenditure, at $445,182.41, showed a saving of $7,795.65 on the previous year.

PRISONS.

There are two prisons, at Alor Star and Sungei Patani.

Alor Star: The average daily prison population was 240 as against 225 for the previous year. Of the 667 prisoners admitted, 323 or nearly one-half were Chinese: the majority were "revenue grade". 148 had previous convictions. There were five executions. There has been a vast improvement in the health of prisoners. Each new prisoner on admission undergoes a thorough examination, is vaccinated and receives treatment for hookworm and malaria as a routine, and is, when necessary, treated for vitamin deficiency.

Sungei Patani: The average daily population (sentenced prisoners) was 51 as against 50 in the previous year. Total admissions were 812, more than half being Chinese. The improvement in the health of the prisoners has been maintained.

The Prison Department in Kedah is separate from the Police Department, and, except for the use of Police Guards at night, the Police have no duties in connection with the Prisons. The officers in charge of the Prisons are in neither case police officers.

The discipline of the Warders and the proper treatment of the prisoners are provided for in some detail by the Prison Rules, made under a Prisons Enactment, which follows closely the Federated Malay States Enactment.

It is the policy of the Government to teach long sentence prisoners a trade, any necessary unskilled labour being carried out by short sentence prisoners. The manufacture of rattan and wooden furniture is the chief industry, but book-binding and the making of prison uniforms are also carried out.

Juvenile offenders are not, in practice, ever sent to the Prisons. They are either sent to the Reformatory in Singapore or more generally bound over and cautioned or subjected to light corporal punishment, etc.

VAGRANTS CAMP.

Admissions to the Vagrants Camp, which has now been maintained in Alor Star for five years, numbered 48 against 80 in the previous year. The average daily number of inmates declined from 41.03 to 29.09.

Revenue and expenditure were $1,287.67 and $6,450 respectively, as against $1,344.29 and $7,895.02.

The number of Warders was reduced by two, leaving a total staff of eight.

Health was good and there was no outbreak of epidemic disease. Three deaths occurred.

The vagrants were employed on gardening and weeding, the Camp supplying vegetables not only for itself but also for the Prison and for outside customers. Tobacco and soya beans were grown and duck farming was started.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

The following Enactments were passed by the State Council:—

1. The Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases (Amendment) Enactment.
2. The Bills of Sale (Amendment) Enactment.
3. The Ruling House Marriage Enactment.
4. The Ruling House Allowance Enactment.
5. The Printing Presses (Amendment) Enactment.
6. The Seditious Documents (Amendment) Enactment.
7. The Stamp (Amendment) Enactment.
8. The Societies (Amendment) Enactment.
9. The Post Office (Amendment) Enactment.
10. The Telegraphs (Amendment) Enactment.
11. The Ruling House (Amendment) Enactment.
12. The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Enactment.
13. The Foreign Companies (Amendment) Enactment.
14. The Boarding Houses Enactment.
15. The Registration of Births and Deaths Enactment.
16. The Railways (Amendment) Enactment.
17. The Waters (Amendment) Enactment.
18. The Powers of Attorney Enactment.
19. The Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Enactment.
20. The Pensions (Amendment) Enactment.
21. The Stamp (Amendment) Enactment.
22. The Vagrancy (Amendment) Enactment.
23. The Customs (Amendment) Enactment.
24. The Town Planning Enactment.
25. The Deleterious Drugs (Amendment) Enactment.
26. The Pensions (Temporary Provisions) Enactment.

All the above Enactments came into operation in the year under review, except 21, 25 and 26.

Of the new Enactments passed, those dealing with powers of attorney, registration of births and deaths and town planning amend and consolidate the corresponding Enactments they repeal. The Ruling House Allowance Enactment contains two new provisions viz: the marriages of the members of the Ruling House being made subject to the Sultan's consent and the abolition or reduction of the allowance of any member thereof upon his being convicted of a serious criminal offence. The Ruling House Marriage Enactment vests the control of the marriages of the members of the Ruling House in the Sultan.

The law governing boarding or lodging houses as provided for in the Sanitary Board Enactment, 1334, was found inadequate and was therefore superseded by the Boarding Houses Enactment.

The Pensions (Temporary Provisions) Enactment provides for the accelerated retirement of officers as a measure of retrenchment.

Of the amending Enactments, those governing the Post Office, Telegraphs, Printing Presses and Seditious Documents were undertaken upon the recommendation of the Censorship and Security Committee and were on the same lines as the corresponding laws in the Colony and the Federated Malay States.

The two amendments to the Stamp Enactment provide for a modification of Schedule II to the principal Enactment and the introduction of a new scale of death duties respectively. The opportunity was taken of including a provision regarding the levying of duty upon the moveable property of a deceased person outside Kedah.

The amendment of the Foreign Companies Enactment was effected to remove certain inconsistencies therein dealing with particulars to be filed by a foreign company which has established a place of business in Kedah.

The Vagrancy Enactment was amended by the repeal of Section 7 (ii) thereof in consonance with a similar amendment enacted in the Colony and the Federated Malay States.

The Amending Societies Enactment makes no society unlawful which has no organisation in the State of Kedah.

The Deleterious Drugs Amendment was rendered necessary for the purpose of altering Schedule II thereof and adding thereto certain new narcotic drugs.

The Railways (Amendment) Enactment gives power to the Railways Administration to prescribe rates for goods traffic.

The Customs (Amendment) Enactment was enacted to enable certain additional particulars to be furnished in respect of dutiable goods exported for transhipment in the Colony.

The other amending Enactments provide for the modification of their respective provisions to meet present requirements.

New rules and amendments to rules were made from time to time as required to meet the exigencies of administration of the Enactments concerned.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE, TAXATION.

Detailed statements of public Revenue and Expenditure are printed in Appendices B and C.

Revenue amounted to $5,180,244 and Expenditure to $5,722,757, the Expenditure exceeding Revenue by $542,513 as compared with $2,111,344 in the preceding year

Owing to the continued severe depression and consequent fall in values of local products and the diminishing imports and exports, it became apparent that estimates of revenue would not be fulfilled. A Retrenchment Committee was appointed, drastic economies were introduced and new and increased customs duties were imposed. A probable deficit of $1,750,000 was thus reduced to one of $500,000.

Despite these abnormal difficulties the balance sheet disclosed a very sound position at the close of the year. There was no public debt, and assets exceeded liabilities by $3,107,237. This figure takes no account of the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund, amounting to $5,836,367 (market value of securities). No contribution was made to the Fund during the year, and the interest earned on its investments was credited to general revenue; but it was richer by $76,351 on account of appreciation of its investments.

Profits of the Opium Monopoly continued their decline as a source of revenue. From constituting 29.25 per cent of total revenue in 1345 they have sunk progressively to 17.14 per cent in 1350.

The Customs duties affected by the increase referred to above were those on liquors, tobacco and petroleum. A new import duty on matches was disappointing in results and was dropped. In spite of increased rates of duty tobacco brought in $57,000 less than the year before, a decrease no doubt largely due to the rapid increase in the locally produced crop. Reductions in the export duties on rice and padi were introduced, without which the surplus crop could not have found a market.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS.

The total area of the State is about 3,648 square miles. The total area under existing or proposed Forest Reserves is about 1,140 square miles. An area of approximately 1,080 square miles is alienated in 138,000 separate holdings and is fully cultivated. A proportion of the remaining area is accounted for by swamps, rivers, inaccessible hills, etc., but sufficient land suited to cultivation remains to satisfy the normal expansion of the agricultural population for a considerable period. The total revenue is given below under the main headings for the last five years, and shows an improvement of nearly $34,000 over the last year's figures. The steady increase of land rents, one of the most stable and stisfactory sources of revenue, is very gratifying.

	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Premium	448,503	253,804	261,330	167,992	106,513	83.475
Land Tax and Rent ...	655,778	670.214	699,375	696,770	687,370	714,3[illegible]
Commission or Stamp Duty	78,832	80,788	67,823	70,304	33,356	35,461
Registration Fees ...	26,097	21,632	20,904	26,570	13,211	11,898
Survey Fees ...	52,863	34,878	33,456	40,548	17,839	22,742
Boundary Marks ...	5,749	4,140	4,095	5,564	2,270	2,112
Miscellaneous ...	43,732	40,211	44,926	48,606	43,426	67,394
TOTALS ...	1,311,558	1,105,670	1,111 912	1,056,354	903,985	937,462

The arrears carried forward to 1351 were very slightly in excess of the previous year's figures, and were nearly all ($17,000) incurred in the Kuala Muda District. These arrears merit little comment. It is rather a matter for congratulation that they were not considerably greater. With the exception of the rice crop, which was extremely good, conditions became steadily worse throughout the year, and rubber fell to and remained at a price at which it became impossible for most estates to produce. Many estates applied for and received permission to pay their rent in instalments: this privilege was only granted to estates over 100 relongs whose rental exceeded one dollar per relong and who could make out an adequate case of financial stringency.

The figures showing the progress in the alienation of land are given below:

Applications for areas of over 100 Relongs.

	Number	Area
Brought forward from 1349	10	3,228
Received in 1930	7	2,700
TOTAL ...	17	5,928
Approved in 1350	2	400
Refused in 1350	9	...
Pending at end of 1350	6	...
TOTAL ...	17	400

Applications for areas of under 100 Relongs.

	Number	Area
Brought forward from 1349	17,753	118,859
Received in 1350	5,331	20,570
TOTAL ...	23,084	139,429
Approved in 1350	4,315	15,981
Refused in 1350	7,806	...
Pending at end of 1350	10,963	...
TOTAL ...	23,084	15,981

During the course of the year the books were closed for rubber applications, and after the date of the State Council's decision in this matter such areas as were alienated for this purpose were merely technical alienations: i.e. conversions or registration of title in respect of areas previously approved. Steps were taken to cancel all applications for land for the cultivation of rubber in respect of which full deposits had not been taken.

The area alienated in the State exclusive of land held under mining title is as follows:

Nature of Title		Number	Area in Relong
New Surat Putus	... ...	55,358	608,468
Old Surat Putus	... ...	2,789	22,169
Provisional Grants	... ...	38,666	199,587
Permits ...	... ...	1,655	8,397
Akuan ...	... ...	25,673	107,896
Banchi Sewa ...	... ...	13,804	26,167
	TOTAL 1350 ...	137,945	972,684
	" 1349 ...	133,174	957,355
	" 1348 ...	130,520	943,284

Both Banchi Sewa and Permits are steadily on the decrease. The number of the former in 1348 was 15,626, in 1349: 14,746 and in 1350 it was 13,804. Permits were, during the three years:— 1 899, 1,734 and 1,655 respectively.

Registration of Titles.

	Balance	Received 1350	Registered 1350	Balance
		REGISTRATION		
Surat Kechil	546	191	352	295
Surat Putus	...	8,454	8,475	69
		ISSUE		
Surat Kechil	3,793	101	607	3,287
Surat Putus	9,881	8,554	3,291	15,134

Registration was very satisfactory but issue is less so. This is nobody's fault and the remarks made in para 17 of the annual report for 1349 apply with ever greater force to conditions in 1350.

There is less and less money with which to pay the registration fees and though dealings with land held under these old titles are not countenanced by the Land Office it is often possible to make a transfer for all practical purposes effective by means of an unregistered transfer which may or may not be accepted by the courts as an agreement to sell and there are plenty of people, apparently, who are willing to lend money upon the bare deposit of an old title.

Settlement: (1) The Number of Settlement Tracings settled during the year was 916 comprising 8,931 lots, being an area of 50,942 relong. The number of tracings is slightly less than last years figure of 927.

(2) The number of Lengkongan Tracings settled during the year was 775 as against 1,020 in 1349.

These results are satisfactory in view of the fact that the number of boundary officers was reduced by five during the year.

SURVEY.

During the course of the year, the Superintendent of Surveys co-operated with the Retrenchment Committee in obtaining a drastic reduction of expenditure.

The actual expenditure of the Survey Department was $287,256, as against an estimated expenditure of $343,143. It is not possible to give any useful figures of revenue collected in regard to work done by the Department, as in the bulk of cases dealt with Survey Fees are included in the Premium. Fees at Schedule rates, or portions for which titles were forwarded to the Land Offices, amount to $202,541. The progress of surveys with reference to requisitions at the end of each year for the past three years is given below.

	NUMBER OF LOTS FOR WHICH REQUISITIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED						
	UNSATISFIED ON 30TH ZULHIJJAH						
Year	Received during the year	Awaiting survey	Under action in office	With L. O. for settlement	Total unsatisfied	Satisfied to date	Cancelled during the year
1350	13,057	39,392	12,958	3,707	56,057	80,109	48
1349	16,466	38,491	10,043	3,134	51,668	71,441	139
1348	5,819	32,002	10,618	2,238	44,858	61,924	46

The cost and output of the Field Staff during the past three years is given below:—

Year	Cost Ex-Supervision	Output of Work			Average effective strength
		Lots	Acres	Chains	
	$	Surveys			
1350	69,912	12,021	43,170	158,611	26·4
1349	95,249	10,790	36,980	155,618	29·9
1348	99,766	7,981	32,485	147,402	29·1
		Demarcations			
1350	28,492	5,242	14,923	119,047	13·6
1349	39,734	6,850	21,360	149,080	18·7
1348	37,091	5,368	47,005	127,265	17·9

The cost and output for the Computing and Drafting Branches in regard to lots for the past three years is given in the following table:—

Year	Cost Ex-Supervision	Number of Lots on 30th Zulhijjah							Average effective strength	
		Computed	Plans drawn	Titles prepared	Settled	Awaiting Computation	Awaiting Plans	Awaiting settlement	Computers	Others
	$ c.									
1350	51,241.93	10040	9,241	6,818	8,668	9,871	3,087	3,707	17	50
1349	53,203.71	9,824	10,328	5,727	9,520	7,755	2,288	3,134	15	54
1348	47,406.43	8,059	6,739	5,803	6,886	7,665	2,953	2,238	16	51

TITLES FORWARDED.

	1350	1349	1348
Grants in duplicate	6323	6954	6098
Reserve Certificates	72	73	85
Mining Leases	2	3	5
Grants Redrawn	...	...	7
Single Copies	28	14	40
Total ...	6425	7044	6245

An endeavour has been made to reduce the cost of survey by maintaining the present exact standard of the circuit survey of the lengkongans (groups of holdings) but issuing within this circuit Surat Putus Kechil, a form of title which is endorsed (limited as to parcels) and which will allow of a cheaper survey.

The co-operation of the Land Offices is also being secured in avoiding unnecessary amendments to Settlement Tracings.

MONOPOLIES AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In addition to the collection of import and export duties this Department is in charge of the Chandu Monopoly, the sale of toddy and the issue of liquor licences. 79,303 tahils of chandu were sold, the gross receipts being $1,030,940. There are 41 Government Chandu shops. The numbers of registered smokers were:—

	1350	*1349*
Chinese	4,224	6,302
Others races	545	655
Total ..	4,769	6,957

Revenue from liquor licences declined from $259,636 in 1349 to $170,251 in 1350. There were 81 toddy shops (including three Government shops), a reduction of 42 in the year.

CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

Economic conditions made matters even more difficult than in previous years: there were drastic reductions in wages, but very few estates and other enterprises employing Chinese closed down.

146 enquiries under the Labour Code were undertaken by the Protector of Chinese. Wages amounting to $3,971 were recovered by the Department and claims amounting to $9,003 were sent to Court for enforcement. There were also three enquiries made under the Women and Girls Protection Enactment, 131 regarding domestic affairs maintenance, custody of children, etc., and 77 miscellaneous enquiries.

Sixteen women and girls were admitted to the Home during the year. There was a large decrease in the number of female immigrants from China via the Chinese Protectorate, Penang, only eight reporting during the year.

The Protector of Chinese is responsible for the registration of societies and schools. One society was registered and five were exempted from registration: two registered societies were struck off the register. There was no secret society activity during the year. Five schools and thirty two teachers were registered.

SANITARY BOARDS.

The three main Sanitary Boards in Kedah are the Kota Star. the Kuala Muda and the Kulim District Boards, each of which has jurisdiction over several outlying areas. There are also smaller Boards in other Districts. All Boards have unofficial representation.

The revenue of the Kota Star, Kuala Muda and Kulim Boards was $81,256, $67,472 and $49,613 respectively compared with $70,501, $67,516 and $50,535 in 1349. The corresponding figures for expenditure were $52,908, $39,637 and $42,486 against $55,245, $42,981 and $38,751 in 1348.

An examination of total Sanitary Board revenue for Kedah shows that the acute depression has not affected the trading community of Kedah, from whom the major portion of this revenue is collected, to the same extent that it has in other parts of Malaya. "House Assessment" collected amounted to $88,658 as against $90,778 in 1349 and $91,303 in 1348. Water rates increased from $27,000 in 1349 to $41,500, an expansion accounted for by Government Officers being called upon to pay the rate and to the considerable increase in the number of private consumers.

There was a serious outbreak of fire in the large fishing village of Kuala Kedah. Fortunately no lives were lost. The village consists largely of plank and attap buildings crowded together on a tidal swamp. The nature of the site, the shifting nature of the population and the general poverty prevented any elaborate attempt at town planning with permanent buildings, but with the very active assistance of the Harbour Master and a local relief Committee a layout has been arranged and is being built on. This will at any rate avoid worst features of overcrowding and secure reasonable access. It is interesting to note that this village, though it appears insanitary both to eye and nose, enjoys a better standard of health than many more ambitious Sanitary Board areas. This is due to the free ventilations secured by ramshackle buildings and the healthy open air occupation of its inhabitants, who are nearly all fishermen or boatmen.

CO-OPERATION.

The Co-operative movement continues to be well supported. There were seven thrift and loan societies with a total membership of 404 and a capital of $52,000. Loans amounted to $61,000 and repayments to $59,000.

There were 25 registered rural credit societies with a capital of $59,000. Loans amounted to $17,000 and repayments to $15,000.

A special feature of the year was the continued growth and success of the weekly fairs which are organized and supported by the Agricultural and Co-Operative Departments. These fairs have both encouraged production by providing markets and are accustoming the Malay producer to the idea of buying and selling himself instead of always relying on the Chinese middleman.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

All Government printing work in Malay and English is carried out by the Department, including Gazette, enactments, various reports (including this Annual Report), estimates, religious works for the Sheikh-ul-Islam, etc. Owing to stricter economy there was less consumption of articles of stationery and printed forms than in previous years.

Staff at the end of the year amounted to 67, composed of 51 Malays, 15 Indians and 1 Chinese.

Revenue for the year was $2,393 and expenditure $58,254, as against $2,689 and $68,311 respectively in the previous year.

REGISTRY OF FOREIGN COMPANIES DEPARTMENT.

Eight foreign companies were registered and fees amounting to $399.50 were collected.

GENERAL.

His Highness the Sultan, though unable to take an active part in the affairs of the State, enjoyed good health, and was able to attend the celebrations on his birthday and the religious and civil ceremonies on the Hari Raya Puasa and the Hari Raya Haji.

The thanks of the Government are due to the Unofficials who assisted the State as Members of the various Boards and Committees.

The thanks of the Government are due to the officers who carried out the very arduous and unpleasant duties of the Retrenchment Committee, and also to the Heads of Departments whose co-operation enabled the recommendations of the Committee to be carried out with a minimum of friction and delay. The policy of employing Kedah born officers whenever possible enabled retrenchment of staff to be effected with a minimum of hardship, as officers retrenched with a gratuity or pension were often able to return to agricultural life in their own villages on land owned by themselves or were given assistance in taking up State land.

His Highness the Regent took an active part in the administration of the State and in the measures necessary to adapt the administration of the State to a considerably reduced revenue.

Mr. T. W. Clayton officiated as British Adviser up to 26th July, 1931 (10th Rabilawal, 1350), and Mr. J. D. Hall up to the end of the year.

A. C. BAKER,
Ag. British Adviser, Kedah.

Alor Star, 12th December, 1932.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 29th Zulhijjah 1350. (6th May. 1932).

LIABILITIES.	$	ASSETS.	$
Deposits	536,702	Cash	71,031
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	5,836,367	Advances	16,255
Bank Overdraft	544,962	Cash-in-Transit	15,962
Excess of Assets over Liabilities ...	3,107,237	Imprests	24,860
		Investments	3,769,621
		Loans	105,555
		Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	5,836,367
		Suspense	185,617
TOTAL ...	$10,025,268	TOTAL ...	$10,025,268

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Revenue for each year from A.H. 1346 to 1350 (A.D. 1928 to 1932).

Heads of Revenue.	A. H. 1346 (A. D. 1928)	A. H. 1347 (A. D. 1929)	A. H. 1348 (A. D. 1930)	A. H. 1349 (A. D. 1931)	A. H. 1350 (A. D. 1932)
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Marine	32,719	37,979	38,616	31,314	27,643
2. Customs	2,604,423	2,058,146	1,880,195	1,459,330	1,666,212
3. Opium Monopoly	2,156,255	1,877,561	1,706,982	1,079,857	888,026
4. Farms and Licences	467,096	453,356	515,687	444,334	276,133
5. Stamp Duties	...	...	...	...	22,326
6. Court Fees etc....	212,432	142,456	149,781	115,410	88,452
7. Police	24,889	19,286	20,451	35,682	32,689
8. Education	14,608	15,626	15,802	15,560	16,182
9. Veterinary	4,207	9,081	10,669	5,958	6,778
10. Reimbursements	144,101	181,443	116,520	118,367	51,910
11. Posts and Telegraphs	126,071	128,099	134,682	121,156	123,425
12. Lands	847,725	846,486	882,798	795,203	851,875
13. Forests	118,078	104,383	84,828	66,421	42,268
14. Mines	4,898	5,861	4,660	4,466	4,312
15. Interest	371,765	384,549	402,384	263,100	555,750
16. Sanitary Boards	280,136	278,118	373,041	350,473	320,845
17. Miscellaneous	57,825	81,403	80,673	72,629	121,943
18. Land Sales	255,279	262,743	168,932	107,432	83,475
Total ...	7,722,507	6,886,576	6,586,701	5,086,692	5,180,244

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Expenditure for each year from A.H. 1346 to 1350 (A.D. 1928 to 1932).

Heads of Service.	A.H. 1346 (A.D. 1928)	A.H. 1347 (A.D. 1929)	A.H. 1348 (A.D. 1930)	A.H. 1349 (A.D. 1931)	A.H. 1350 (A.D. 1932)
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Ruling House Allowances	360,146	326,113	384,264	364,398	156,229
2. Pensions, etc.					314,723
3. H. H. The Sultan's Office	143,545	144,556	144,422	140,983	136,002
4. State Council	139,345	119,858	94,449	81,723	82,951
5. Kedah Civil Service	...	...	233,037	264,999	244,376
6. Agricultural	18,754	18,499	22,707	34,687	40,030
7. Audit	50,409	31,269	18,372	13,499	15,686
8. Chinese Protectorate	17,901	17,250	16,242	14,971	16,976
9. Clerical Service	...	556,222	597,967	556,575	494,509
10. Co-Operative Societies Department	9,653	8,831	5,048	5,323	5,523
11. Courts	161,813	144,640	89,090	80,031	98,814
12. District Offices	194,427	146,117	94,258	91,758	84,856
13. Education	336,305	358,540	403,190	420,673	414,353
14. Forests	59,071	47,651	50,592	50,808	50,667
15. Labour	17,484	15,318	15,607	12,766	13,775
16. Lands	280,206	198,643	144,458	135,398	130,605
17. Marine	34,751	29,286	24,998	21,223	22,499
18. Medical and Health	438,949	490,646	484,961	444,572	421,067
19. Mines	8,953	6,958	6,629	5,861	5,933
20. Miscellaneous	686,706	749,857	405,726	528,852	415,599
21. Monopolies and Customs	225,822	144,569	136,742	124,206	121,506
22. Mosques	9,748	9,975	10,100	9,921	9,089
23. Police	500,376	492,085	490,934	462,978	455,182
24. Posts and Telegraphs	366,229	213,233	159,288	245,943	222,155
25. Printing	60,685	76,404	52,825	68,311	53,387
26. Prisons and Vagrants' Camp	121,512	103,698	103,584	81,913	78,677
27. Sanitary Boards	148,533	136,215	147,904	156,595	149,164
28. Surveys	400,128	370,232	392,461	413,638	293,584
29. Treasury	46,007	15,695	15,461	11,330	11,825
30. Veterinary	35,927	32,281	32,508	28,913	29,839
31. Public Works Department	358,377	380,245	347,648	302,256	244,995
32. Public Works Recurrent	831,761	823,556	821,675	803,600	612,275
33. Public Works Extraordinary	1,271,815	1,036,649	990,152	1,219,332	275,896
Total ...	7,335,338	7,245,091	6,937,299	7,198,036	5,722,757

APPENDIX D.

Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund.

List of Securities showing par and market value at 29-12-50—(6-5-32).

No.	Description.	Rate of Interest.	Par Value.	Market Value at 29/12/50–6/5/32.
		%		$
1	British Conversion Loan, 1961	3½	£ 73,350	592,846
2	New Zealand Inscribed Stock, 1945	4½	80,000	617,143
3	do do 1945	4½	120,000	925,714
4	Local Loan, 1912	3	60,625/11/0	362,451
5	Gold Coast Stock, 1960/1970	4½	60,000	519,430
6	West Australia Loan, 1935/65	4½	5,900/15/8	38,683
7	British Govt. Conversion Loan, 1940/44	4½	34,393	302,477
8	Kenya Inscribed Stock, 1950	4½	20,537	174,266
9	do do 1961/71	4½	20,000	169,714
10	London County "B" Stock, 1945/85	4½	39,005	337,671
11	New South Wales Stock, 1933	4	5,000	37,500
12	do do 1933	4	10,000	75,000
13	South Australia Stock, 1936	4	4,000	28,286
14	British Guiana Stock, 1969	5	10,000	88,286
15	Ceylon Govt. Stock, 1970	5	5,000	44,571
16	Nigeria Stock, 1960	5	25,000	222,857
17	Ceylon Govt. Stock, 1965	4½	25,000	212,143
18	Union of South Africa Stock, 1975	4½	25,000	202,500
19	New South Wales Stock, 1955	5	27,102	177,711
20	Sierra Leone Stock, 1955	4½	10,000	84,857
21	Victoria Stock, 1960	4¾	16,629	114,737
22	do 1975	5	5,249	38,914
	Total Investments ...	...	...	5,367,757

APPENDIX E.

Statistics of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Year.		Approximate number of articles passing through the post (Registers and Parcels excluded)	Number of Registered Articles.		Number of Parcels.		Number of Insured Articles (Parcels and Letters.)			
			Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Value.	Despatched.	Value.
A. H.	A. D.							$ c.		$ c.
1346	1928	3,276,169	65,117	65,494	17,072	5,707	743	58,562 41	512	54,788 21
1347	1929	3,605,290	67,065	64,714	17,652	5,512	815	63,104 62	674	62,285 97
1348	1930	3,708,913	71,472	69,768	18,579	5,790	834	69,521 97	671	74,460 30
1349	1931	2,937,350	66,764	65,858	15,122	5,003	683	43,068 23	593	49,514 00
1350	1932	2,678,455	60,044	61,053	12,772	4,370	492	28,863 71	512	40,850 17

Year.		Amount of Money Order and Postal Order Transactions.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Approximate Number of Telegrams.			Telegraph and Telephone Wires.		
				Personal Emoluments.	Annually Recurrent.	Special Expenditure.	Received.	Despatched.	Transmitted.	Line Mileage	Wire Mileage.	Number of Telephones.
A. H.	A. D.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.						
1346	1928	747,706 51	126,071 25	117,636 99	20,539 39	228,125 92	48,126	44,421	42,952	510	1,930	561
1347	1929	690,950 06	128,098 78	74,713 15	23,145 05	115,362 58	54,340	52,650	67,288	515	1,960	593
1348	1930	1,041,814 22	134,681 65	77,901 40	26,064 45	55,322 36	49,426	45,266	67,717	...	...	574
1349	1931	841,181 62	121,155 62	81,898 55	33,797 48	139,966 34	53,547	51,064	34,619	...	...	539
1350	1932	724,078 93	+ 123,424 60	*146,316 42	42,841 17	× 32,998 82	52,546	50,674	31,980	...	...	521

+ Excludes revenue debit of $87,911.64 being revenue collections of other Departments.

* Does not include Civil Service Personal Emoluments $7480 and Temporary Allowances $8,878.87.

× The whole Expenditure was incurred by the Engineering Branch only.

APPENDIX F.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capital Account.

DISTRICT.	No. of Bldgs. on 1-1-50.	Estimated Value as on 1-1-50.		Additions in New Buildings 1350.			Additions to existing Buildings 1350.		Deductions in 1350.			Total No. & Value of Bldgs. as on 30-12-50.		
				No.	Value.				No.	Value.		No.	Value.	
		$	c.		$	c.	$	c.		$	c.		$	c.
North Kedah ...	583	3,896,370	71	...	...	...	6,789	50	5	11,000	...	578	3,892,160	21
Central Kedah ...	289	1,349,188	10	2	17,239	23	7,292	46	1	548	39	290	1,373,171	40
South Kedah ...	390	1,477,826	50	4	9,190	...	4,710	...	...	...	...	394	1,491,726	50
TOTAL ...	1,262	6,723,385	31	6	26,429	23	18,791	96	6	11,548	39	1,262	6,757,058	11

Maintenance Account.

DISTRICT.	Value of Buildings.		Current Repairs.		Painting.		Total.		Percentage.
	$	c.	$	c.	$	c.	$	c.	
North Kedah ...	3,896,370	71	21,113	42	9,878	42	30,991	84	0·79
Central Kedah ...	1,349,188	10	13,059	65	7,352	02	20,411	67	1·51
South Kedah ...	1,477,826	50	11,192	24	7,145	91	18,338	15	1·24
TOTAL ...	6,723,385	31	45,365	31	24,376	35	69,741	66	1·04

APPENDIX G.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE STATE OF KEDAH.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Annual Report of the British Adviser on the State of Kedah since 1911.

The Kedah Government Gazette.

UNOFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

There are no publications dealing exclusively with the State of Kedah, but there are references to Kedah in most of the standard works dealing with Malaya.

Journal of the Indian Archipelago (Logans Journal) Singapore 1847—62.

Journal of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1873—1932, Singapore.

Newbold, T. Y., Political and Statistical Account of the British Settlements in the Straits of Malacca, two Vols., London, 1839.

Census Report, 1921, by J. E. Nathan.

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Treaties and Engagements affecting the Native States of the Peninsula, Singapore, 1889.

Wilkinson, R. J., A History of the Peninsular Malays, Singapore, 1920.

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STATE OF PERLIS.

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STATE OF PERLIS.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF PERLIS FOR THE YEAR A. H. 1350 (19TH MAY, 1931 TO 6TH MAY, 1932).

The value of the dollar is 2s. 4d.
The picul is equal to 133 1/3 lbs.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Perlis is a Malay State, about 316 square miles in area lying between the 6th and 7th parallels of North Latitude on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula. The coast line which runs north-west and south-east is approximately 13 miles in length. On the west the State is bounded by a range of mountains running north and south which separate it from the Siamese Province of Setul.

On the east the boundary is with the Siamese Province of Nakon Sridhammaraj and the Malay State of Kedah. On the south it is bounded by the State of Kedah. Padang Besar on the main trunk line to Bangkok is the frontier railway station between Siam and Malaya.

The coastal plain, which is suitable for rice growing, extends inland for a distance of about 14 miles. A striking feature of the landscape are the isolated limestone hills which rise abruptly from the plain, and in one of these, at Chuping, there is a remarkably large cave which is much visited.

The Perlis River is the only river of any size in the State and this is navigable by small craft as far as the town of Kangar.

HISTORY.

Perlis was made a separate State by the Siamese in about 1841 A.D. when an Arab named Syed Hussin, whose father, Syed Harun, had previously acquired the status of a local chief, was made Raja.

The present Raja, Syed Alwi bin Almerhom Syed Safi, C.M.G., C.B.E., succeeded his father on 22nd Shawal, 1322 (20th December, 1905) and is the fourth who held that position under the suzerainty of Siam. A European Adviser was appointed from Bangkok in 1905, at the request of the Raja, to aid him in putting the State's finances in order and remained until 15th July, 1909, when, in consequence of a treaty concluded between Great Britain and Siam, whereby the suzerainty of Siam was exchanged for that of Great Britain, the duties were handed over to a British Adviser. Mr. Meadows Frost, Malayan Civil Service, was the first to act in the new appointment.

On 28th April, 1930, a treaty was signed which defined the friendly relations between His Britannic Majesty and His Highness the Raja of Perlis. By this treaty His Highness agreed to the State of Perlis continuing under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who exercises the right of suzerainty, and also to accept a British Adviser.

CLIMATE.

The State is subject to the influence of both the North-East Monsoon, lasting from November to March and the South-West Monsoon, between July and September.

The average annual rainfall at Kangar is about 83 inches. The highest recorded annual rainfall was 106.3 inches in 1913 and lowest 65.6 inches in 1926.

The normal wet season is from August to November, with September as the wettest month of the year, but May is usually a wet month also. There is a definite dry period from about the middle of December, to the end of February.

The shade temperature at Kangar varies between a mean maximum of about 89° and a minimum of 73°. It occasionally rises to 96° and has been known to fall to 64°.

About the end of December and the beginning of January the climate can be delightfully cool and pleasant.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Raja in Council. His Highness the Raja is the President of the State Council which is composed of His Highness the Raja, the British Adviser, Tuan Syed Hamzah, Vice-President, and three other Malay Members, the heads of Government departments.

All legislation is enacted by the State Council and all matters of importance regarding the administration of the State are considered by the Council which ordinarily sits once a week.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

There are no large towns in the State. Kangar the administrative headquarters of the State is a village of some 2,000 inhabitants.

Kangar and the other chief villages are administered by a Sanitary Board consisting of an official Chairman and other official and unofficial members appointed by the State Council. The Board is responsible for the sanitary control of the various areas.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The total population at the 1931 Census was 49,296 including 39,716 Malays, Chinese 6,500, Indians 966 and others 2,114, of the "others" 1,616 were Siamese.

The population showed an increase of 23% over the 1921 figures.

The great bulk of the population are Perlis-born and are engaged in padi-planting. The depression in the rubber and tin industries has not caused any considerable shrinking in the population.

The greatest proportion of the urban population is Chinese.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

The Annual Medical and Sanitary Report of the State has been prepared according to the Gregorian Calendar since 1930, the reports prior to that date being based on the Muhammadan Calendar.

POPULATION.

The population at the Census of 1931 was 49,296 including 39,716 Malays, 6,500 Chinese, 966 Indians, 1,616 Siamese and 498 others. There were only 4 Europeans in the State.

There was an increased mortality in the State from most diseases as compared with 1930. The death rate 19.29 per mille was the highest recorded for the past ten years; the corresponding figure for 1930 was 16.04.

The birth rate was 24.74 per mille—a slight fall as against 26.26 in 1930.

The following table shows the principal causes of death for 1930 and 1931:—

Deaths from Preventable Diseases:—	*1930.*	*1931.*
Fever unspecified	310	420
Malaria	15	16
Tuberculosis	8	6
Dysentery Amoebic	1	1
Dysentery Bacillary	1	1
Ankylostomiasis	1	1
Lobar Pneumonia	14	30
Septicaemia	1	..
Other infectious diseases ..	2	..
	353	474
Deaths from General Diseases:—		
Digestive System	28	36
Respiratory System	117	98
Nervous System	..	2
Circulatory System	5	3
Urinary System	3	3
Affections connected with pregnancy, and parturition ..	16	20
Infantile Convulsions ..	124	127
General, accident, old age, ill-defined conditions, etc. ..	118	188
Total ..	764	951

Prevailing Diseases: 420 deaths occurred from " fever unspecified " against 310 deaths in 1930.

Malaria: 16 deaths occurred against 15 in 1930.

Infantile convulsions: 127 deaths occurred against 124 in 1930.

The deaths from Malaria, unspecified fever and infantile convulsions which can be regarded as an index of the total mortality from malaria in the State were 563, against 449 in 1930.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers: There was one case with no death.

Ankylostomiasis: 47 cases were admitted into hospital with no deaths in 1931.

Tuberculosis: 6 deaths occurred during the period under review.

Infantile Mortality: The rate was very high—151.18 (corrected) being the highest recorded for the past ten years. The corresponding figure for 1930 was 119.93.

The rate shows a marked fall among the Indians and a very high rise among the Siamese; but as the mortality and birth figures among these two nationalities are very small, the fluctuations in the mortality rate cannot be definitely accounted for, though it is a fact that very few Siamese seek medical aid at the hospital.

The following table gives the infantile mortality rates for 1930 and 1931:—

Year	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Siamese
1930	110.66	153.33	381.00	93.02
1931	141.10	187.90	92.63	324.30

Maternity: 20 deaths were recorded as due to affections connected with pregnancy and child-birth or 1.6% of total births. The number of still-births recorded was 35 as compared with 42 in 1930.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Larval surveys were made in the Sanitary Board areas of Kangar, Arau and Kaki Bukit. A fairly high index of A. maculatus was disclosed in Kaki Bukit; but distribution of free quinine only had to be relied on, as other measures were not possible for financial reasons.

Of the 104 coolies that were admitted into hospital from Estates and Mines, 10 died during 1931.

VISIT TO ESTATES.

There are only two Estates of any importance in the State. These were visited twice during the year by the Health Officer.

VISIT TO SCHOOLS.

Regular fortnightly visits were made to 14 schools by the travelling dispensary. Of the Malay vernacular schools in Perlis (4 girls' schools and 19 boys' schools) 10 boys' schools were visited by the Assistant Surgeon with the following result:—

Total pupils on register ..	875	
Total seen	797	
		Percentage.
Enlarged spleen	299	37.52
Pupils showing no vaccination marks	54	6.78
Scabies	12	1.51
Diseases of the Eye	1	0.13
Ulcers and other skin diseases ..	16	2.01
Yaws	18	2.26

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES.

A General Hospital is maintained by Government at Kangar in charge of an Assistant Surgeon. It has ward accommodation for 60 patients.

A travelling dispensary made fortnightly visits into the country and attended to 1,466 cases excluding cooly lines, schools and Police Stations.

The number of indoor cases treated during the year was 1,099. There were 82 deaths, being a percentage of 7.5 to total treated. Excluding 26 deaths which occurred within 48 hours of admission, the death rate was 5.09.

The daily average of inpatients was 45.3.

There was a slight increase in the number of cases admitted for Amoebic dysentery, Bacillary dysentery, venereal diseases, pneumonia. ankylostomiasis and other diseases; a slight fall in the number of cases admitted for malaria, pulmonary tuberculosis, other lung complaints, ulcers and injuries.

6,053 cases were treated at the hospital as out-patients, 2,090 vaccinations were performed and 1,609 Neosalversan injections were given, mostly for yaws.

One mental case was transferred to the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan in 1931; two died there during the period under review; there were 16 patients—11 males and 5 females—remaining there at the end of the year.

One Perlis Leper remaining at the beginning of the year in the Asylum at Pulau Jerejak was discharged cured; and there were no Perlis Lepers remaining in that institution at the end of the year.

RABIES.

8 cases of dog bite were reported during the year. 6 dogs were concerned in all of which two were unknown stray dogs. In three instances the brain was very much decomposed and in one instance examination of dog's brain was positive for rabies.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

The bulk of the population are Malay peasant proprietors engaged in rice cultivation who live on their own land in houses of the usual Malay type common throughout the Peninsula. These houses are usually sanitary and well-ventilated.

The houses of the Chinese agriculturist and petty shop-keeper are usually somewhat rickety huts built with plank walls and attap (palm) or corrugated iron roofs with a mud floor. Drainage is usually deficient and there is seldom a satisfactory latrine. The pigsty and the well are usually in close proximity. In spite of this these people keep in good health and bring up healthy families. It is perhaps a case of the survival of the fittest.

In the villages which are under the control of the Sanitary Board buildings are controlled by the Board and building plans must be submitted and approved before any new building is erected or structural alterations carried out. There are however a number of buildings erected before the transfer of suzerainty which do not conform to modern standards. When the time for rebuilding comes the opportunity will be taken to have them replaced by structures more in accordance with sanitary requirements.

The housing accommodation of the wage earning population on Mines and Estate though not elaborate is adequate.

There is no housing problem in this State.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

MINING.

Tin-ore is mined in a series of limestone hills forming the north west boundary between Perlis and Siamese territory.

The exports of tin-ore for the last three years has been as follows:—

1348	..	..	..	9,325 pikuls.
1349	..	..	..	7,188 ,,
1350	..	..	..	6,238 ,,

The method of mining in this State is unique in the Peninsula. The tin-ore is found in caverns and underground passages where it has been deposited by the action of underground streams during the course of centuries. The miners follow the course of these streams burrowing and blasting into the heart of the hills in the hope of coming upon a pocket containing large deposits of tin. The deposits found are usually very rich in tin-ore and require little additional treatment before being sent to the smelters.

Mining under these conditions is very largely in the nature of a gamble. Access to deposits sometimes can only be obtained by the installation of expensive pumping machinery to drain the caverns and work is only possible at short intervals. Very often the advent of wet weather will cause sudden flooding of the underground workings and result is the ruin of the machinery which there is no time to remove. Working therefore is usually possible only during the dry season.

The output of tin consequently is subject to fluctuations and does not necessarily indicate with any accuracy the extent of mining operations or the amount of labour employed. One miner may carry on expensive mining operations for several years before finding any considerable quantity of tin, while another who is favoured with good luck may discover a rich pocket without any great expenditure.

The mining in Perlis is in many cases a greater gamble than horse racing and will always attract the gambler.

AGRICULTURE.

Padi: Padi cultivation is the main industry of the State, the great majority of the inhabitants being padi-planters dependent for their existence on the success of the padi crop.

The area under wet padi during the 1350 season was approximately 40,000 acres and the crop harvested was estimated to be 11,882,560 gantangs.

Only a very small amount of hill padi was grown. This form of cultivation is discouraged and only on exceptional occasions, as when the rains fail, is it allowed.

In normal years more padi is produced than is required for local consumption and there is a surplus for export. In 1350 2,000 tons of rice and 10,000 tons of padi were exported as against 690 tons and 3,350 tons respectively in 1349.

Padi cultivation is entirely in the hand of small-holders who with their families cultivate the land with occasionally the assistance of seasonal immigrants from Siam. There are no companies carrying out cultivation on a large scale.

Padi test stations have been established in various districts and the experiments with various strains of seed were continued as in previous years.

Rubber: The total area cultivated with rubber is approximately 5,000 acres. There are only 6 estates of over 100 acres in area.

The low price of rubber resulted in tapping operations being very much curtailed or abandoned, and difficult times were experienced in those districts in which the peasants had put their faith in this form of cultivation and had no padi land to fall back on.

Rubber exports amounted to 2,620 pikuls against 3,904 pikuls in 1349.

Coconuts: The area under coconuts was approximately 3,829 acres. There was not much extension of the area during the year.

Other Cultivation: There is no large scale cultivation of crops other than those mentioned above. Tobacco, coffee, bananas, chillies, arecanuts, groundnuts are cultivated on a small scale.

The incidence of the slump has encouraged the peasants to turn their attention to the cultivation of foodstuffs and vegetables for their own consumption.

Live Stock: The breeding of poultry is carried on extensively in the kampongs but no accurate figures are available as to the numbers of poultry reared.

2,764,223 hen and duck eggs, 42,970 hens and 14,239 ducks were exported during the year.

According to the census there were at the end of the year the following livestock in the State:—

Cattle	3,148
Buffaloes	10,784
Pigs	3,500
Goats	1,200

There is no Veterinary staff in the State. The Government Veterinary Surgeon, Kedah, however, has on all occasions been ready to give this Government the benefit of his advice and help.

Rabies occurred in some districts but was kept under control by the adoption of muzzling and a campaign against unlicensed dogs.

Labour: There are only 6 estates with an area of over 100 acres and the labour employed thereon consisted of 125 Indians, 53 Chinese and 52 Malays. In addition 51 Indians, 1 Chinese and 37 Malays were employed by the Public Works Department.

The Indian Labourers were natives of the Madras Presidency. Recruitment was generally by local engagement.

The Controller of Labour Kedah acts in a similar capacity in this State. Estates were visited by him during the year and health conditions were reported as being reasonably satisfactory. A few complaints of a trivial nature were made and investigated. No prosecutions were instituted in respect of offences to labourers.

Sick labourers are sent to Kangar Government Hospital.

Mines. The labour employed on the mines was exclusively Chinese. No reliable figures are available as to their numbers. It is estimated that about 1,000 labourers are employed.

Chinese labour is recruited locally and from other mining districts.

All labour is free and the welfare of labourers is safeguarded by a Labour Code similar to that in force throughout the rest of Malaya.

Forests: There is no organised forest department. The issue of passes for timber and minor forest produce is in the hands of the Chief of Police.

The total revenue from Royalties was $527 and export duties on forest produce yielded $195, as against $452 and $306 in 1349.

There is not much forest of economic value in the State. On the coastal plain there are about 10 square miles of glam (a species of Melaleuca) which is used for firewood and piling and yields a bark which the peasants use for roofing.

Fisheries: The State has a coastline of about 13 miles, the 5 fathom line being on an average five miles out. In 1350 2,076 pikuls of salt water fish were exported as against 1,252 pikuls in 1349 and 1,959 pikuls in 1348. The bulk of this went to Penang in a dried state.

231 pikuls of dried prawns and 94 pikuls of prawn refuse were exported together with a number of crabs.

5,196 pikuls of fresh water fish were exported to Penang as against 1,069 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

Figures are available regarding the import and export of dutiable articles only. Comparative figures for 1349 and 1350 are given below in respect of imports.

Articles.	1349	1350
Tobacco (lbs.)	52,270	39,500
Cigars (lbs.)	201	688
Cigarettes (lbs.)	19,436	24,697
European Spirits (gallons)	666	501
Chinese Spirits (gallons)	1,077	749
Beer, Cider etc. (gallons)	1,329	872
Kerosene oil (gallons)	68,764	74,272
Petrol (gallons)	48,244	44,672

Figures of the principal exports are given below:—

Articles.	1349	1350
Padi (pikuls)	56,253	166,407
Rice (pikuls)	11,609	32,185
Rubber (pikuls)	3,904	2,636
Copra (pikuls)	2,291	577
Arecanuts (pikuls)	655	353
Tapioca (pikuls)	6,669	5,965
Tin-ore (pikuls)	7,187	6,258
Phosphates (tons)	327	400
Fish (pikuls)	2,622	7,597
Poultry (head)	63,283	57,209
Buffaloes and cattle (head)	134	135
Goats (head)	404	767
Hides and Horns (pikuls)	160	186

Other exports are timber and minor forest produce. The bulk of the trade is with Penang, partly by rail and partly by sea (in junks), lorry transport is becoming more popular.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

At the end of the previous year the average rate of wages on estates was 40 cents per day for men and 35 to 30 cents for women. The Public Works Department were paying 50 cents per day.

During the year there was a further reduction in wages paid to estate labourers and the average wages paid were 35 cents per day for men and 25 to 30 cents for women. The Public Works Department rates were slightly higher.

The reduction in wages was however compensated for to a large extent by the continued fall in the price of local foodsutffs and wages, though low, were sufficient to provide labourers with an adequate supply of the necessities of life. There was also a fall in the rates of wages paid to mine labourers.

Rice the staple foodstuff of the population varied in price between 20 and 25 cents per gantang. The prices of other foodstuffs, fowls, eggs, and fish were also low.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION.

At the end of the year there were 19 Malay Vernacular Boys' Schools with an average enrolment of 91 and four Malay Vernacular Girls' Schools with an average enrolment of 59. A new Boys' School was opened at Padang Besar with an enrolment of 96. The building is of a temporary nature and was erected by the people of that district without cost to Government.

The average attendance for all schools was 93%. There are a few Chinese Vernacular Schools which are supported by private contributions and are not in receipt of any Government aid. The number of pupils is however small. Progress in education in this small State is slow owing to the lack of trained teachers. Some years ago a system was instituted whereby each year two students are selected by examination and are sent for a 3 years course of training at the Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim. Each year two untrained teachers are replaced by trained teachers. In 1350 there were 6 trained teachers in the schools and 6 students were undergoing training at the College.

Pending an increase in the numbers of trained teachers the standard of education is of necessity lower than in other States in the Peninsula.

Basketry is taught in all schools and with the exception of a few schools each school has a school garden where flowers and vegetables are planted. Of those without gardens two will start a garden in the coming year. The location of the remaining schools is such that suitable ground for a garden is not available in the vicinity.

Most of the schools have play grounds where organised games are taught.

Five boys were being educated in English schools in Penang at the expense of Government and assistance is given towards the cost of the education of three other local boys.

The total expenditure on education was $37,988 against $33,073 in 1349.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

A Post and Telegraphs Department is maintained by the Kedah Government.

There is a Post Office at Kangar at which the following business was transacted during the last 3 years:—

	1348	1349	1350
Letters	101,725	77,740	73,918
Registered Articles	3,801	3,550	1,366
Parcels	1,069	653	661
Telegrams	3,614	1,729	3,666
Money Orders and Postal Orders ...	$28,137	$37,083	$43,273

At the end of the year the Savings Bank included 40 accounts with a total of $3,795.36 on deposit.

At Padang Besar Railway Station on the Siamese frontier the following business was dealt with:—

	1348	1349	1350
Letters	41,548	34,801	18,938
Registered Articles	2,738	2,436	2,333
Parcels	39	45	81

The revenue collected by the Department was $3,068 and the expenditure $4,376.68.

SHIPPING.

The chief ports are at Kangar, about 5 miles up the Perlis river, and Kuala Sanglang on the sea coast. There are also Customs stations on the coast at Kuala Perlis and Sungei Bharu.

Junks from Penang are able to go up as far as Kangar during spring tides.

The number of junks entering Perlis ports was 354 as against 176 in 1349 and the tonnage 10,214 as against 5,030.

Small motor boats run fairly frequently to the Kedah River and to Setul in Siam.

RAILWAYS.

The Federated Malay States Railways main line from Penang to Siam runs through the State from north to south at Padang Besar the frontier station, where there is a railway station that is operated jointly by the Federated Malay States Railway and the Siamese State Railways. The railway passes through Arau the residence of His Highness the Raja. Kangar the capital is 6 miles by road from Arau station.

ROADS.

There are 36½ miles of metalled road and 26½ miles of gravelled roads and paths in the State, which are upkept by the Public Works Department. 6¾ miles of road were remetalled during the year and 5¾ miles asphalted. The cost of upkeep of metalled roads was $1,137 per mile.

Fifty one miles of canals and rivers were upkept at a cost of $2,527.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BANKING.

There are no banks in the State except the Kedah Posts and Telegraphs Savings Bank at Kangar, which had a sum of $3,795.36 to the credit of depositors at the end of the year.

CURRENCY.

The unit of currency is the Straits Settlements dollar which has a par value of two shillings and four pence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The unit of weight is the pikul (or picul) of 133 1/3 lbs. which is divided into 100 katies. English and Chinese weights are also used.

The unit of measurement of capacity is the gantang of which the kuncha (160 gantangs) and the naleh (16 gantangs) are multiples.

The unit of land measure is the relong (0.71 acre).

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure for the year on public works was $74,602 against $98,183 in 1349, of this figure $11,901 represents Personal Emoluments against $13,283 in 1349.

The fall in revenue necessitated the exercise of the strictest economy and a drastic reduction in expenditure. Nothing but the bare minimum of services could be carried out. Only $559, was expended on special services as against $21,076 in 1349.

It is to be hoped that this enforced economy may not result in an unduly increased expenditure when normal times reappear.

The average labour force employed was 130 but at the end of the year the number was reduced to 80.

The Public Works Department is in the charge of a European Assistant Engineer. Mr. R. G. Iles acted as Assistant Engineer throughout the year, being seconded from the Public Works Department of the Federated Malay States.

The State Engineer Kedah paid regular visits of inspection.

The thanks of the Government are due to Mr. Iles for success in effecting economies and in carrying on the work of the Department under great difficulties.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

COURTS.

There are four Courts, the Court of the Raja, the Senior Court, the Junior Court and the Sheriah Court.

The Court of the Raja hears appeals from the Senior Court. The Senior Court consists of a Malay Judge sitting together with the Adviser. If the two members are unable to agree the matter is referred to the Court of the Raja.

The Court has original and appellate criminal jurisdiction, it also has appellate, but not original, civil jurisdiction, except that it deals with Administration Suits over $500.

The Junior Court consists of a Single Malay Magistrate. It has criminal jurisdiction, its power extending to fines of $250 and imprisonment up to one year. Its civil jurisdiction is unlimited.

The Sheriah Court consists of the Chief Kathi and the Assistant Kathi and has jurisdiction in matters relating to Muhammadan religion. Its criminal jurisdiction is defined in the Sheriah Courts Encatment.

The work done in the Court during the year is tabulated below:—

CRIMINAL COURTS.

	Remaining over from 1349	Instituted in 1350	Disposed of in 1350	Pending at end of 1350
Senior Court (Appeals)	...	18	17	1
Senior Court ...	2	18	14	6
Junior Court ...	14	456	477	23
Sheriah Court ...	9	20	21	5

CIVIL COURTS.

	Remaining over from 1349	Instituted in 1350	Disposed of in 1350	Pending at end of 1350
Senior Court (Appeals)	2	18	14	3
Senior Court Administration Suits ...	12	36	25	23
Junior Court ...	35	606	469	172
Sheriah Court ...	9	65	59	6

There were 3 Criminal Appeals to the Court of the Raja, all of which were dismissed.

There were no Civil Appeals.

POLICE.

The Police force is in the charge of a Malay Officer styled the Chief of Police and at the beginning of the year consisted of a Chief of Police, an Inspector and Sub-Inspector and 65 Non Commissioned Officers and with a few exception the whole force are Malays.

There are seven Police Stations in the State.

Health was good throughout the year.

There was no recruitment during the year and at the end of the year the force was two below strength.

One police constable was dismissed for misbehaviour, and one died.

Discipline was good, there being only 41 orderly room cases against 66 the previous year.

Three police constables were prosecuted before the Courts for dereliction of duty and were convicted.

382 reports of offences were made during the year as against 343 in 1349.

There was one case of homicide.

337 prosecutions were instituted by the Police and convictions were secured in 294 cases, the rest resulting in acquittals.

There was little serious crime which is a matter for congratulation in these times of distress.

The Chief of Police is responsible for Forest and Veterinary work as well as the issue of licences for firearms, registration of vehicles, supervision of weights and measures and the licensing of dogs.

The number of firearms licensed in 1350 was 533 against 482 in 1349.

The following motor vehicles were registered during the last two years:—

	1349.	*1350.*
Motor cars	73	66
Motor lorries	18	10
Motor cycles	5	5

Fees collected totalled $3,998 against $4,931 in 1349.

The total expenditure of the department was $35,581 as against $39,695 in 1349, while the revenue collected was $7,101 against $7,237 in 1349.

PRISONS.

There is one prison in this State, situated at Kangar.

The Adviser is Superintendent of Prisons and is assisted by a Gaoler.

The staff at the end of the year consisted of three Sikh N.C.O.'s and four Sikh and eleven Malay Warders.

There were 47 prisoners remaining at the end of the previous year. One hundred and twenty-nine were admitted in 1350, one of whom was a woman. There is a separate lockup for women outside the gaol, in charge of a female wardress. Forty six prisoners remained at the end of the year.

Discipline was fair amongst prisoners and warders.

The health of the prisoners continued to be satisfactory.

There was one judicial hanging and one death from natural causes.

The prisoners are employed inside the gaol in rice milling, basketry, Chick making and carpentry and in extra mural work such as grass cutting, scavenging, earthwork and gardening.

There is no separate accommodation for Juvenile Offenders. Juvenile Offenders are rare and it is usually possible to deal with them by cautions or by light corporal punishment. Bad cases which cannot be dealt with by these means are sent to the Singapore Reformatory. There were no such cases during the year.

The vegetable garden which was started the previous year was maintained and was able to supply the gaol with sufficient vegetables for its needs, and there was a surplus which was disposed of for $84.

Padi was purchased and milled by the prisoners. In all 10,121 gantangs were milled into 5,050 gantangs of rice and sold for $863.

$948 was realised from the sale of articles manufactured in the gaol.

The total expenditure of the department was $12,020 as against $15,608 in 1349.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

The following Enactments were passed by the State Council during the year:—

An Enactment to amend the Cruelty to Animals Prevention Enactment, 1332.

The Common Gaming Houses (Amendment) Enactment, 1350.

An Enactment to amend the Societies Enactment, 1341.

An Enactment to amend the Prisons Enactment, 1336.

An Enactment to amend the Small Offences Enactment, 1334.

An Enactment to amend the Railways Enactment, 1335.

The Banishment Enactment, 1350.

An Enactment to amend the Railways Enactment, 1334.

An Enactment to amend the Registration of Deeds Enactment, 1327.

An Enactment to amend the Harbours Enactment, 1337.

An Enactment to repeal the Banishment Extradition Enactment, 1339.

The Labour Code (Amendment) Enactment, 1350.

There is little in the above list which calls for comment, the Enactments being mostly amendments for the purpose of bringing the existing law up to date.

There is no legislation for the control of factories, for compensation for accidents or making provision for sickness or old age.

The population of this State is almost entirely agricultural and there are no manufactures.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue for 1350 was $407,145 and the expenditure $421,764 as against revenue of $349,188 and expenditure of $471,011 in 1349.

Details are set out in Appendices A and B.

The chief revenue increase was under the head of Customs, collections being $54,000 more than in the previous year.

There is no public debt, the balance of the loan from the Federated Malay States having been repaid in 1348.

A statement of Assets and Liabilities is shown in Appendix C. The excess of Assets over Liabilities was $104,059 as against $118,679 at the end of the previous year.

Customs duties are levied on exports the chief of which are padi and rice, tin-ore, fish, poultry and eggs and on imports the chief of which are kerosene, benzine, liquors, tobacco, matches and sugar. The yield of export duties was $65,601 and of import duties was $115,133.

The opium revenue totalled $95,009 against $94,256 in 1349.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS.

Agricultural land is held under title known as a Small Grant alienated in perpetuity on payment of an annual rent. There are in existence a number of grants issued in the period of Siamese suzerainty in which the boundaries are not accurately surveyed. These grants are being replaced by fresh titles as opportunity occurs.

The land law is very primitive and unsatisfactory and it will be necessary to introduce a more comprehensive Land Enactment in the near future.

The area of alienated land at the end of the year was 76,658 relongs (54,427 acres). Land held under mining title totalled 4,573 relongs (3,246 acres).

The total land revenue collected was $62,759 against $55,184 in 1349.

Land alienated during the year was as follows:—

For padi cultivation	83 acres.
For Kampong cultivation	29 „
For rubber cultivation	14 „

SURVEY.

The Survey Department is under the supervision of the Superintendent of Surveys, Kedah and the Assistant Superintendent, North Kedah. All office work is done by the Kedah Survey Office.

The total expenditure during the year was $9,055.

In accordance with the arrangements made in 1349 field work remained practically suspended, only one demarcator being employed during the year.

206 lots of 581 acres were demarcated during the year.

3,225 lots were finally charted in the 2-chain sheets and 1,078 small grants were prepared.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

A Co-operative Societies Department was formed in 1345 and is under the charge of an officer who has received training in the Co-operative Department of the Federated Malay States.

The number of registered societies remained the same as in 1349, namely one Government Servants Thrift and Loan Society and 13 Rural Credit Societies. No new societies were formed.

The year was a difficult one and the membership of these societies decreased.

The Thrift and Loan Society started the year with a membership of 236 which by the end of the year had fallen to 200. Owing to the necessity for economy in all departments of Government it was necessary to dispense with the services of a number of officers who found it impossible to continue to subscribe to the Society.

The working capital of the Society at the end of the year had, in spite of these defections, increased to $42,396 from $41,320.

There was also a slight decrease in the membership of the Rural Credit Societies the figures for which are as follows:—

Year	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Total Working Capital
			$
1345	1	58	678
1346	5	244	4,136
1347	8	296	7,102
1348	12	479	11,684
1349	13	476	15,817
1350	13	458	16,551

Difficulty was experienced in the recovery of loans in some cases but no Court proceedings were instituted for their recovery in view of the general depression.

Encouragement was given by Government to the opening of weekly fairs in various centres with the help of the Co-operative Department. During the year three such fairs were started by Rural Credit Societies and were well supported. It is hoped that there will be an increase in their number in the near future.

These markets provide a very convenient method for the disposal of Kampong products at fairer prices than are given by the Chinese shopkeepers and middlemen. They also provide the Societies with some experience of the management of commercial affairs and at the same time add to their funds.

At the opening of one of these fairs His Highness the Raja addressed those present and explained their objects and expressed the hope that Members of these Societies and others would appreciate their value and give them their support.

GENERAL.

His Highness the Raja enjoyed good health and celebrated his 49th birthday on 11th Jemadilawal, 1350.

The dignity of an Honorary Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George was conferred upon His Highness on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty the King.

Armistice Day and His Majesty's birthday were marked by the usual official functions at which His Highness was present.

His Excellency the High Commissioner paid an official visit to the State on the 4th and 5th November and on the 5th November invested His Highness with the order conferred upon him by His Majesty. This is the first occasion on which a High Commissioner has spent a night in this State and this was a source of considerable pleasure to His Highness and the inhabitants of Perlis.

Mr. M. C. Hay, M.C.S., officiated as British Adviser throughout the year.

O. E. VENABLES,
British Adviser, Perlis.

APPENDIX A.

Return of Annual Revenue collected in the years A.H. 1349 and 1350.

No.	Headings	1349 29-5-30 to 18-5-31	Total 1350
		$	$
1	Chandu	94,256	95,009
2	Courts	8,281	13,211
3	Customs	126,653	180,877
4	Excise	671	656
5	Forests	452	527
6	Harbours	2,716	2,809
7	Lands	55,184	56,763
8	Medical	2,243	790
9	Mines	3,513	5,996
10	Municipal	16,679	15,534
11	Police	6,156	5,610
12	Prisons	4,398	1,956
13	Sheriah Court	872	1,051
14	Treasury	26,468	25,391
15	Veterinary	629	965
	TOTAL ...	349,189	407,145

APPENDIX B.

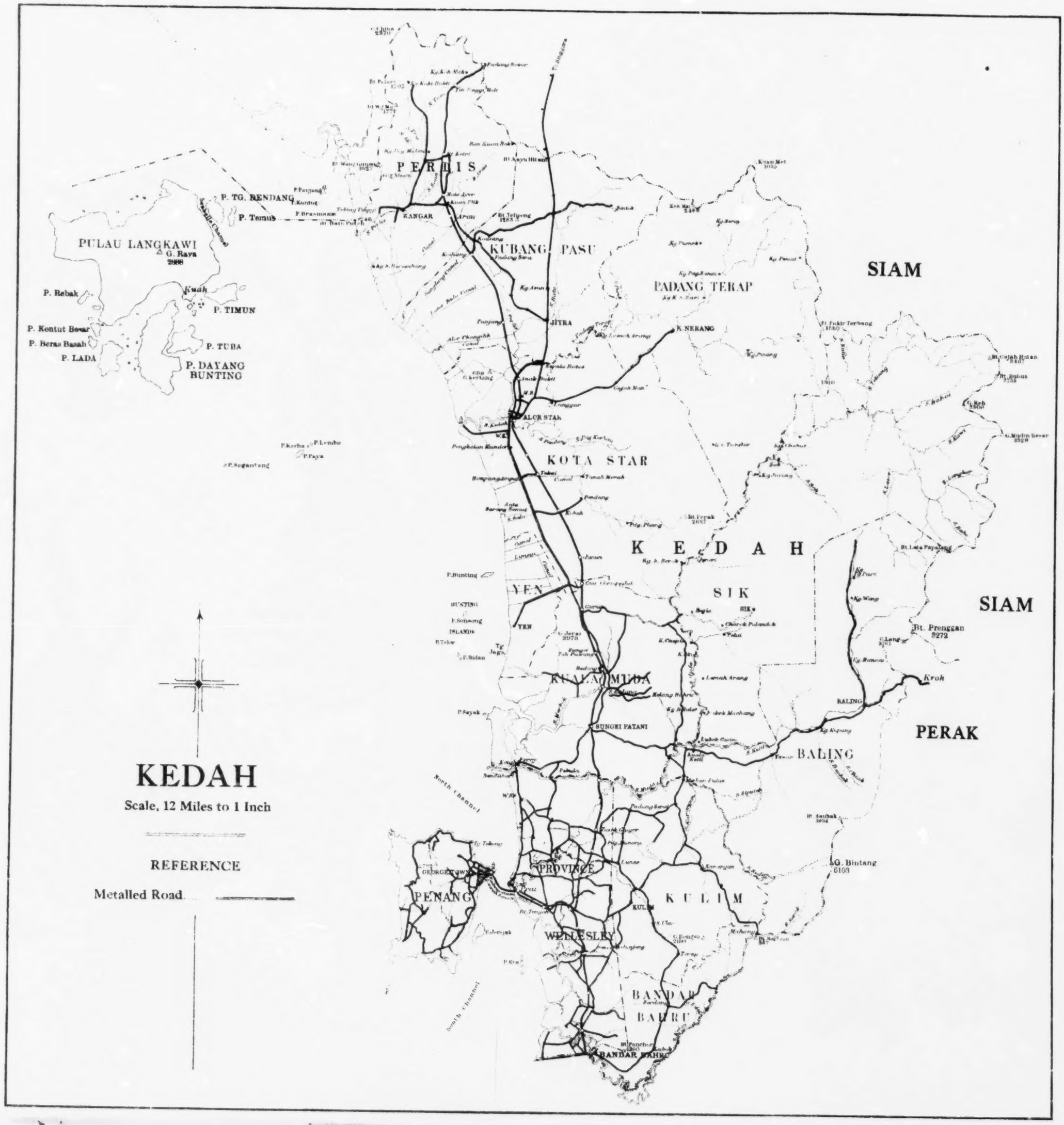
Return of Annual Expenditure incurred in the years A.H. 1349 and 1350.

No.	Headings	1349 (29-5-30 to 18-5-31).	Total 1350
		$	$
1	Ruling House Allowances, Pensions etc	19,505	21,022
2	His Highness the Raja ...	40,531	39,432
3	Office Raja and Adviser ...	16,517	17,016
4	Audit Office	3,971	4,053
5	Chandu Monopoly	7,583	13,551
6	Co-Operative Societies ...	5,715	5,799
7	Courts	18,085	17,625
8	Customs and Harbours ...	16,051	14,959
9	Education	42,426	37,988
10	Insp. of Lands & Agriculture ...	6,289	5,736
11	Lands and Mines	18,146	17,069
12	Medical	23,487	21,066
13	Miscellaneous Services ...	50,896	44,473
14	Mosques	4,844	4,604
15	Municipal	9,701	8,194
16	Penghulus	5,589	5,676
17	Police	39,695	35,736
18	Prisons	15,608	12,020
19	Sheriah Court	7,350	7,291
20	Surveys	16,164	9,055
21	Treasury	4,675	4,889
22	Public Works Departments ...	17,313	14,158
23	Public Works, Annually Recurrent	59,794	59,393
24	Public Works, Special Services	21,076	959
	TOTAL ...	471,011	421,764

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities at the end of the years 1349 and 1350. A. H.

Liabilities	At end of 1349 (29-5-30-18-5-31)	At end of 1350 (19-5-31-6-5-32)	Assets	At end of 1349 (29-5-30-18-5-31)	At end of 1350 (19-5-31-6-5-32)
	$	$		$	$
			Cash in Treasury	11,103	8,274
			Cash at Banks	9,097	22,594
			Fixed Deposits	45,000	20,000
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund	167,500	177,500	Investments	182,000	201,000
Deposits	32,817	33,933	Suspense Account	3,834	4,278
Suspense Account	107	95	Advances	4,318	7,035
Excess of Assets	118,679	104,059	Loans	63,751	52,406
TOTAL ...	319,103	315,587	TOTAL ...	319,103	315,587


KEDAH
Scale, 12 Miles to 1 Inch
REFERENCE
Metalled Road
SIAM
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PERLIS
KUBANG PASU
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STATE OF KELANTAN

(Unfederated Malay States)

REPORT FOR 1932

(For Reports for 1930 and 1931 see Nos. 1534 and 1593, price 2s. 0d. and 2s. 6d. respectively.)

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SOCIAL & ECONOMIC PROGRESS
OF THE PEOPLE OF

KELANTAN

FOR THE YEAR

1932

BY

A. S. HAYNES, M. C. S.,
British Adviser.

KELANTAN:
PRINTED BY THE AL-ASASIYAH PRESS COY.,
1933.

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STATE OF KELANTAN.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF KELANTAN FOR THE YEAR 1932.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE & HISTORY.

1. The State of Kelantan (of which a map is annexed) lies on the Eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula between latitudes 4° 35′ and 6° 15′ North and longitudes 101° 22′ and 102° 37′ East, and is bounded on the North by the China Sea, on the East by the China Sea and the State of Trengganu, on the South by the State of Pahang, and on the West by the State of Perak and the Patani district of Southern Siam. It has a greatest length from North to South of 115 miles and a greatest breadth from East to West of 60 miles, the total area being 5,713 square miles. The State Capital is Kota Bharu, situated about 6 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, containing 14,843 inhabitants according to the 1931 Census. Kuala Krai is the headquarters of the Southern, and Pasir Puteh of the Eastern, Administrative District.

2. Behind a low sandy coast line of some 60 miles in length lies a fertile plain of about 1,000 square miles in area, densely populated, and closely cultivated with rice, coconut and fruit trees. South of this plain the country is hilly and broken, the highest hills being those of the main range of the Peninsula, which forms the boundary with Perak, and the Tahan range on the Pahang border, many peaks exceeding 6,000 feet in height. This part of the State is thinly populated, but contains the bulk of the foreign-owned rubber estates.

3. The characteristic features of the climate are uniform temperature, high humidity, and copious rainfall, and they arise mainly from the maritime exposure of the State. In the coastal region the heat is tempered by land and sea breezes and the climate is pleasant and healthy.

The periods of the North East monsoon (commencing in late October and ending in March) and the South West monsoon (May to September) may be considered as the two seasons of the year. The North East monsoon

is accompanied by heavy rains, and a distinct drop in the temperature during the months of November, December, January and February.

The average rainfall on the coast is 130 inches and inland on the plains along the course of the Kelantan river 115 inches. Little or nothing is known of the rainfall on the mountain ranges within the State and forming its boundaries.

The distribution of the rainfall is its most important feature. At Kota Bharu the average rainfall over 27 years was 122 inches. Of this 50 inches fell during the eight months February to September and the remaining 72 inches during the four months October to January. There are, however, great variations in the annual rainfall during the 27 years of record, the lowest being 85 inches (1932) and the highest 194 inches (1922).

Seventy-five inches have been recorded in one month, and as much as 21 inches in 24 hours.

December is the wettest month with an average of 26 inches and April the driest with 4 inches.

The warmest months are April, May, June and July and the coolest November, December, January and February.

4. Little is known of the early history of Kelantan but the name is said to be derived from the two Malay words "Gelam Hutan", a species of swampy jungle (Malaleuca Leucadendron), which originally covered much of the coastal area. A Chinese Chronicler, Chao Je Kua, writing about the year 1225, mentions it as subject to the Kingdom of Palembang. Portuguese and Dutch maps of the 16th century give the name, and some show a town near the coast, but references to the country are few. Towards the end of the 18th century, the Siamese established suzerainty, which continued till 1909, when it was transferred to Great Britain and a British Adviser, - "Whose advice the Sultan undertakes to follow in all matters of administration other than those touching the Moslem religion and local Malay custom" - appointed.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

5. The present Ruler is His Highness the Sultan Sir Ismail ibni Almarhum Sultan Mohamed, IV, K.C.M.G. who succeeded his father in 1920. The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan who exercises it subject to the advice and consent of the British Adviser who is responsible to the High Commissioner for the Malay States who resides in Singapore.

6. The Agreement between Great Britain and Kelantan dated 22nd October, 1910, gives recognition to the fact that the State is under the protection of Great Britain and defines the principles on which the Government of the State shall be conducted. Amongst other matters this Agreement provides that the written consent of the British Adviser, or above certain limits the written consent of His Majesty's Government, must be obtained before any individual or company other than a native or natives of the State of Kelantan is appointed an official or is allowed to hold agricultural or mining land.

7. In carrying on the general administration of the country the Sultan is assisted by a State Council consisting of 15 Members including the British Adviser, the Assistant Adviser and the Legal Adviser, the Sultan himself being President. The Council meets once a week for the transaction of general business. All laws are passed by the State Council.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION

8. The following table shows the population of the State by race and sex:-

Estimated Population of Kelantan 1932.

	Malays		Chinese		Europeans		Eurasians		Others		Total all races		Births	Deaths
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Kota Bharu	109,110	112,090	5,720	3,777	32	18	10	7	4,387	3,243	119.259	119,135	8,504	4,274
Pasir Puteh	36,966	38,282	779	624	2	-	-	-	581	441	38,328	39,347	2,856	1,450
Ulu Kelantan	20,165	19,588	5,928	1,563	50	22	11	4	4,316	1,695	30,470	22,872	1,471	900
Total Kelantan	166,241	169,960	12,427	5,964	84	40	21	11	9,284	5,379	188,057	181,354	12,831	6,624

Under Malays are included all persons of the Malayan race classed in the 1931 Census Malaysians.
The total number of births registered in 1932 was 12,831 (6,480 males and 6,351 females). In every 100 births registered 50.50% were males and 49.50% females a ratio 98.01 females to every 100 males born. The highest birth rate according to nationalities was 35.75 per mille amongst Malays and the next, amongst Chinese 28.73-. The lowest rate amongst Europeans was 8.0 per mille.
The total number of deaths registered was 6,624 (3,650 males and 2,974 females).
Birth rate = 34.74 per mille compared with 26.41 in 1931.
Death rate = 17.93 per mille compared with 16.90 in 1931.
Infantile mortality = 111.77 per 1,000 births compared with 135.75 in 1931.

9. It will be seen from the above table that the total estimated population is 369,411 of whom 336,291 are Malays. The number of Chinese, who predominate so largely in many parts of Malaya, is only 18,391; and judging from the 1931 Census records about half of these are locally born Kelantan Chinese. Kelantan is the one pre-eminently Malay State in the Peninsula; and as the Malays of the State are good workers being both industrious and adaptable and capable of long hours and heavy work, an immigrant population here is not required. A slight exception to this may be the dwindling and now very small Tamil labour force on European-owned estates; and these labourers are in many cases being replaced by Malays. The Malay is quite capable of performing all work required in the State: he is a good agricultural labourer, he is the only kind of labourer employed by the Public Works Department and he can erect buildings and bridges and carry out other such works. He is also a trader, particularly amongst his own people. There is competition amongst this large Malay population; and if they are left to themselves this competition will ensure progress. But if they continue to be exposed to the fierce and unrestricted competition of other Asiatic races whose environment over centuries has produced in them exceptional qualities of character and industry against which few nations can prevail, then the Malays of this State must gradually yield all along the line and lose the position which they now hold. Economic penetration by such immigrant races must be prejudicial to their progress and their development. The declaration of Malay Reservation areas under a law based on the Malay Reservations Enactment of the Federated Malay States has helped them to retain their lands; but something more is required to prevent them being ousted from the trade in many articles, as they have been in the rubber dealing business. Moreover their case is still worse if the persons who oust them are of a type who have no interest in them beyond exploiting them and who cannot be relied on to give them a fair deal. It is the protection of the race rather than of the individual which is the problem always before the Government; and this problem still remains to be solved. There would be no problem if there were no Asiatic immigrant population.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

10. The State provides at Kota Bharu a General Hospital (192 beds) with a second class ward and a special ward for sick prisoners; a small European Hospital; a Female Hospital (60 beds) which includes a Malay ward, a non-Malay ward, and a second class ward; a Hospital for Mental diseases with two Malay wards and one Female ward; and an Isolation Hospital. At Kuala Krai there is a District Hospital (56 beds); at Tumpat an out-door Dispensary with an emergency ward and a quarantine camp; and at Pasir Puteh an out-door Dispensary. In addition a Travelling Dispensary is also maintained, which regulary visits outlying stations.

11. The larger Estates in the State provide their own hospital accommodation and medical attendance for their employees.

12. The Medical Staff at persent consists of a Chief Medical Officer, two European Medical Officers, a European Matron, two Nursing Sisters and a number of Asiatic assistants, including Indians, Chinese and Malays.

13. Dr. L. W. Evans held the appointment of Chief Medical Officer, Dr. J. H. Bowyer that of Health Officer, Dr. J. W. Geale that of Medical Officer, Ulu Kelantan and Miss M. Brebner that of Matron in charge of European Hospital and Asiatic Female Hospital throughout the year.

14. The total expenditure of the Medical Department was $170,717.39 as compared with $199,502.50 in 1931, and the revenue collected amounted to $9,933.84 as against $10,201.77 collected during the previous year. This reduction in expenditure has been brought about by rigorous economy in the use of dressings etc., by slight reduction in the diets, by only admitting to hospital cases who could not be treated as out-patients and by reducing the staff wherever possible. Great credit is due to the Chief Medical Officer for the successful manner in which he has carried out the policy of reducing expenditure enforced upon the Government, without at the same time reducing the efficiency of his department.

15. No new enactment affecting public health was passed by the State Council during the year, but an amendment to the Deleterious Drugs Enactment (No. 12 of 1930) was passed on 8th October, 1932, to add various preparations of morphine to the schedule of Deleterious Drugs (Notification No. 63 of 1932).

16. No satisfactory index in figures of the general health of the State is available, as Birth and Death registration is still imperfect, and hospital admissions and dispensary attendances are partly dependent on other factors. The proportion of deaths at various ages is also impossible to assess as the Malay keeps no record of his age. It is only rarely that parents of the agricultural class will even hazard an estimate of the age even of a young child. Malays are infants, children, adults or old. They attempt to estimate their age from some memorable event, but these are few and far between in Kelantan; for the present generation there are only the great wind (1880) and the Tok Janggut rebellion (1915) and the 1926-1927 flood (Ayer Merah). Old people will merely give the age as "Angin" meaning that they are of the "Great Wind" period; or they may be a little more exact and state that they had gone to school at the time of "Tok Janggut"; or a mother will say that her child had "started wearing clothes" at the time of the "Great Flood".

17. There was no epidemic of the more serious infectious diseases during the year, and the commoner causes of ill health with the exception of Pneumonia appear to have been less prevalent than usual. One hundred and seventy-four cases of Pneumonia with 38 deaths were admitted to Hospitals (compared with 107 cases with 27 deaths during 1931).

18. Malaria appears to have been even less prevalent than last year, and accounted for only 15.6% of admissions to Government Hospitals (compared with 17.4% in 1931 and 25.3% for 1930) and 21.3% to Estate Hospitals (compared with 31.3% in 1931 and 46.2% in 1930) while only 3 out of 20 patients admitted to the European Hospital (all from Estates) suffered from this disease (compared with 6 out of 26 admissions in 1931).

19. Five thousand five hundred and forty-five

in-patients were treated in the Government Hospitals as compared with 6132 in 1931, and there were 229,155 attendances at the Dispensaries, including the Travelling Dispensary, as compared with 114,814 in the previous year.

20. The admissions, deaths and death rates from the principal diseases treated at Hospital during 1932 were as follows:—

Disease.	No. of Admissions.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
Malaria	835	27	3.23
Ankylostomiasis	482	10	2.08
Pneumonia Lobar	167	36	21.5
Broncho Pneumonia	7	2	28.5
Bronchitis	106	1	0.94
Phthisis	110	29	26.36
Dysentery	118	3	2.6
Syphilis	177	—	—
Yaws	411	—	—
Ulcers	1009	—	—
Beri-beri	25	3	12.0

21. Perhaps the outstanding event of the year was the extraordinarily useful work done by the Travelling Dispensary which visited an average of 28 villages weekly. The total number of attendances was 103,994 as compared with 56,000 in 1931. Of this total 101,498 were Malays. As many as 1000 cases have been dealt with in a day, a large percentage being cases of yaws requiring intravenous injections.

22. Apart from the Travelling Dispensary the out-patient attendance at all Dispensaries has been trebled during the last 10 years. Omitting Kuala Krai, most of these patients are Malays and the percentage of Malays attending Kota Bharu Dispensary as out-patients has increased from 25% to over 80% during this period.

23. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 25,801. This is the greatest number ever done in one year in Kelantan. It is common to get letters from Penggawas (District Head-men) asking that a vaccinator

be sent to a district that has not been visited by a Travelling Vaccinator for some time.

24. Nineteen new cases of leprosy were seen, 14 of whom were natives of Kelantan.

25. *Aboriginal Tribes.* The aboriginal tribes - Sakai and Semang - inhabit only the most inaccessible parts of Kelantan and rarely visit the opened-up part of the State or communicate with other races. Little is therefore known of their more prevalent diseases.

Several were seen by the Chief Medical Officer while inspecting the Ulu Nenggiri in August; and 2 Sakai men were brought to hospital for treatment. It was gathered that malaria, skin diseases and yaws were common among their tribes and these men took back large quantities of the ointment and quinine to treat other cases.

In November one of these patients returned to Kota Bharu Hospital bringing with him 5 others, who were detained for treatment until all were cured. These men had come the whole way about 150 miles by bamboo raft.

Of the 8 Sakais admitted, all harboured hook-worms and 6 round-worms in addition. The blood of all was examined but only one showed sub-tertian parasites. One had active yaws, while only one had skin disease (Tinea Imbricata)-(which does not appear to be as common among them as generally supposed).

26. The Kota Bharu Hospital continues to be in a position to give courses of Pasteur treatment in all cases of rabies. Five cases (all Malays) were given treatment during the year.

27. *Veterinary.* Only six cases of Anthrax in cattle and buffaloes were diagnosed and confirmed as against 67 in the previous year. There were 2 cases of rabies in dogs as compared with one in 1931. Prophylactic inoculations of dogs against rabies were employed, the vaccine or emulsion being supplied by the Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur.

28. There was a small out-break of Fowl Cholera in the month of February in Kota Bharu. All sick fowls were killed and all necessary precautions taken, and the out-break subsided.

29. All the milch-cattle sheds, slaughter houses and markets were frequently visited by the Veterinary Inspector who gave advice whenever necessary.

30. *Meteorological.* Rainfall at Kota Bharu was 84.68 inches, being 37.03 inches below the normal, and the driest year during the 27 years of record. The months of June, July, August, September and October had their normal rainfall. All other months showed a deficit, the greatest being December 10.92 inches, and January 8.03 inches below the normal. The temperature was slightly below normal. January was the coolest month with a mean temperature of 76.3°F and May the hottest with 82.6°F. The highest temperature recorded at Kota Bharu was 95°F on 5th May, and the lowest 64°F on 7th March, 1932.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

31. The population of Kelantan outside the towns being almost exclusively Malay peasantry, the houses are of the simplest Malay type, constructed of palm thatch, bark or bamboo and raised a few feet off the ground on piles. The wealtheir house owner may construct his dwelling of sawn planks and wooden tiles often imported from Siam. As a family increases, the tendency is often to enlarge the original house by a built-on accretion constructed of the same simple and cheap materials and connected with it by an open platform. Such houses, being freely ventilated, are healthy enough. Housing of Indian, Malay and Chinese estate labourers is conditioned by the Indian Labour and Non-Indian Labour Enactments under the supervision of the Health Officer. The type of building lines compares very favourably with those found elsewhere in the Peninsula.

32. Houses in the towns are, for the most part, either two storied wooden or brick shop-buildings with living accommodation on the upper story, constructed and occupied by Chinese and Indian merchants, or of the Malay dwelling-house type. This latter may be as elementary as the country peasant's dwelling; or a substantial two storied wooden building standing in its own grounds. The Malay

town-land holder is tenacious of his property, and the tendency to utilise every square foot of his holding for building purposes has led to a certain amount of over-crowding in the past.

33. The Municipal and Health Department now operate a few simple rules to regulate this evil and a Town Advisory Board consisting of unofficials and including the Government Health Officer, the Government Engineer, and the Government Surveyor are engaged in devising a progressive lay out of the main town Kota Bharu.

No house can now be built in a Municipal area and no constructive alterations to existing buildings carried out until the plan has been scrutinised and approved by the Municipal Department.

Government servants are almost entirely Malays and practically all of them own their own houses. Quarters are provided rent-free for European officers. There are no building Societies.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

Minerals.

34. The quantities and values of minerals exported during the last three years are as follows:—

	1930			1931			1932		
	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
Tin-Ore	3.4	$3,799	$379.90	1.35	$959	$95.90	..	..	..
Gold-Ore	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tahils 202.3	$9,289	$464.45
Manganese	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tons 50	$420	..

35. There was no activity in tin owing to the tin restriction scheme.

36. But the year was marked by great activity in gold prospecting in Ulu Kelantan and Kelantan Bharu. 88 Gold Prospecting Licences were issued during the year and 70 still remained in force at the end of the year. A considerable

number of applications were under consideration. Six Agreements for Gold Mining Leases with an aggregate area of 860 acres were issued. A number of gold "lampaning" licences were issued.

37. An Enactment (No. 8 of 1932) was passed to regulate gold-buying and gold royalty. Under this law no one is allowed to buy gold except he be licensed by the Government; and a royalty of 5% ad valorem has to be paid on all gold won. On production of the receipt for royalty, exporters are exempted from the export duty of 5%. This law applies only to raw gold, that is to say gold won by mining in Kelantan.

38. There was reason to believe that a considerable quantity of gold was smuggled out of the State mainly by Chinese without the payment of either royalty or export duty. One Chinese was fined $4,500/- for evasion of duty at the boundary at Gua Musang; he had been allowed to leave the State by the Customs subordinate staff at Gua Musang, so unfortunately he got away with the gold, but he was arrested subsequently in Penang and brought back to Kelantan where he was tried and convicted. It would be in the interests of the State and its revenue if both the gold buying and the gold mining were in the hands of persons or bodies of higher standing and commercial integrity.

Agriculture.

39. The activities of the indigenous population are entirely dependent on agriculture the products of which fall into two classes, those primarily intended for home consumption and those intended for export. Of the first class rice takes a leading position occupying as it does a greater area than any other crop grown in the country; while sweet potatoes, tapioca, yams, ground-nut, tobacco, sugar cane, ginger and bananas and other fruits are produced in verying quantities. Of the exported products, rubber represents the greatest value followed by copra and areca-nut.

40. Rice. Both wet and dry land types of the crop are cultivated though the latter requiring more labour per acre in return for a smaller yield is confined to those areas which cannot be irrigated by methods at present available to the peasant. The services of an Irrigation Engineer and

funds placed at the disposal of the State by the Colonial Development Fund have opened up possibilities of increasing yields over all types of land and reducing annual fluctuations in crop to a minimum.

1931—32 Season. The crop was harvested under ideal weather conditions and proved to be one of the best secured for a number of years. A surplus over the requirements of the indigenous population was obtained and a certain amount of export of rice to Trengganu and the Federated Malay States took place, a trade which has not been possible for a long time. During the year only 3,936.95 tons of rice were imported as against 8,221.29 tons for the previous year and 24.58 tons were exported as compared with no export for 1931. The difference represents the amount consumed by aliens who prefer rice from their own country, and that portion of the town population who prefer fully milled white rice to the local product.

1932—33 Season. The dry land crop was fortunate in experiencing ideal weather after planting and will give a heavy yield for this type of padi. In certain localities the wet padi crop was unfortunate in receiving a serious setback by drought in the nursery stages from which it has not properly recovered. These localities will produce a smaller crop per acre than in the 1931—32 season but it is believed that an increased acreage planted in the State will more than compensate in total yield for any local discrepancies of this nature.

41. Towards the end of the year consideration was given to imposing an import duty on rice. In the last few days of the year a decision was arrived at to bring such a duty into force towards the beginning of 1933. The money obtained therefrom to be placed to the credit of a special fund to be called "Irrigation Fund" for the maintenance and the extension of irrigation works and for the payment of irrigation staff.

42. In para: 35 of the Annual Report for 1931 mention was made of a grant from the Colonial Development Fund towards the cost of irrigation schemes for rice lands. In this connection Mr. W. J. D. Pinkerton, A. M. I. C. E., was seconded from the Drainage and Irrigation Department, Malaya, to carry out the investigations, and assumed duty

on the 12th of January. During the year survey work was carried on generally on the coastal plain and particularly in the Pasir Puteh area where three permanent dams were constructed to improve irrigation in that district and to permit of a close study of conditions relating to the subject. The available water supply from these dams is only sufficient for supplementary service and will not render the areas entirely immune from very lengthy periods of drought; but during normal seasons great benefit will accrue from their construction. A tube well was installed in Kota Bharu district and after much persuasion the peasants were induced to plant up a small area of wet padi on what has hitherto been dry padi land. The crop being raised shows great promise and has aroused much interest among the Malays. A preliminary investigation was made in Pulai where there is a small and energetic group of Chinese padi planters who have been there for generations and have intermingled with the aboriginal population. A considerable area of potential padi land is available for extension. A reconnaissance was carried out in the Sokor valley with a view to obtaining a suitable site for a large storage reservoir for supply of irrigation water to extensive areas on the west side of the Kelantan River; and the results of this indicate that it will be of value to carry out an investigation in some detail. Mr. C. D. Gee, A. M. I. C. E., Consulting Engineer for the scheme, visited Kelantan once during the year.

43. Sweet potato is not grown in large areas but rather as a garden crop, the majority of peasants planting a few square yards in the vicinity of their houses to serve as a subsidiary food supply and in the vicinity of markets a source of actual cash.

44. Tapioca cultivation is chiefly confined to localities adjoining towns and villages where the crop is converted into ready cash and consumed in the rough state, no portion being converted into flour.

45. Sugar cane is cultivated in the vicinity of markets and in areas where transport is readily available. The majority of the crop is consumed in the unmanufactured state while a portion is ground in native mills and a coarse sugar produced for local use.

46. Tobacco is grown during the dry season on rice and other lands and is entirely consumed locally. The crop is well cared for but only a very rough sun-curing is effected and market reports state that the leaf would be unsaleable for manufacturing purposes. The area under tobacco in 1932 showed a marked increase as compared with 1931.

47. Ground nuts and ginger are cultivated to a small extent but these and other pulse and spice crops are produced in insufficient quantities to meet local requirements.

48. *Fruit.* The main fruit harvest in the State is later in the year than that on the west coast of the peninsula. A very heavy crop was harvested in 1932 and prices were correspondingly low. The variety of fruits grown is poor.

49. *Coco-nuts.* The coco-nut crop in Kelantan is liable to extreme seasonal and annual variation. The harvest gathered in 1932 was a poor one, a point proved by an export of 4,012.56 tons of copra for the year as against 6,497.82 tons for 1931. As a result of the peasant's inability to wait for his profits and his fear of losing weight by drying, the locally produced copra is of very poor quality and receives corresponding prices.

50. Areca-nut though only planted casually throughout holdings and not in definite areas provides a very useful adjunct to the peasant's income. A heavy harvest was taken in 1932 and a total of 1,393 tons exported. The price to the cultivator was about $2.50 per pikul.

51. Rubber cultivation in the State is carried on by both European and native planters and a total of 139,346 acres has been alienated for the cultivation of this crop. Owing to the low price offered little interest has been taken in many of the small holdings and little tapping done with the exception of a short period in August when a rise in price occurred. The native product is low grade wet block rubber bringing only $3.50 per pikul at the end of the year. 5,146.00 tons of rubber valued at $822,616.00 were exported from the State as compared with 6,384 tons valued at $1,157,303.00 in 1931.

52. During the year under review two agricultural experiment stations were opened by the embryo Department

of Agriculture, one station being confined to work on wet and the other on dry land rice.

53. Two boys were selected and sent to the School of Agriculture for training to fit them for appointment as subordinate officers of the Department of Agriculture.

54. Agricultural effort by the European section of the community is mainly concentrated on the production of rubber though two coco-nut estates and one mixed holding are under Europeon management.

55. Owing to the low price of rubber 14 Estates ceased tapping entirely during the year and all other estates considerably reduced their activities in this direction, thus necessitating reductions in both staff and labour forces. Budded rubber occupies an area of 2,000 acres, is confined entirely to European owned estates and comprises about 2% of the total planted area in the State.

LIVESTOCK.

56. Kelantan carries a stock of 36,494 buffaloes and 125,125 head of cattle of all ages, these figures representing an increase of 2,217 buffaloes and 12,524 cattle over the previous year. In the past no adequate provision has been made for the grazing of this stock and local agriculturists have no notion of stall feeding with the result that the cattle are, except in certain localities, of poor quality. Steps have been taken during the year to increase the areas reserved for grazing but education of the peasant in animal husbandry must await the development of the Department of Agriculture. Cattle and buffaloes are kept for draft and meat supply only as milk does not feature in the ration of the native.

57. The quota restricting the export of cattle and buffaloes was removed during the year and the export duty reduced from $3.00 to $2.00 per head in an endeavour to foster the industry. A total of 312 head valued at $12,115 were exported as compared with 171 head valued at $7,430 in the previous year.

58. The keeping of poultry, sheep and goats further supplements the food supply and the income of the peasant,

although the first at least receive little care, being given no hand feeding or adequate housing. The local hens are poor table birds and poor layers, but improved feeding and housing together with hybridisation with imported breeds should prove very profitable to both peasant and State. A very considerable export trade already exists and during the year the export duty on poultry was reduced from 20 cts. to 10 cts. per head with a view to encouraging this. Ducks are of good quality while sheep and goats are poor. The quota governing the export of the two latter types of stock was removed during the year while the export duty of $2.50 per head was reduced to $1.50 and made applicable to males only.

Total exports for the year were:—

Poultry	24,671 head	valued at	$6,215.00
Sheep & goats	62 „	„	$245.00

Fisheries.

59. The Malay coastal population lives mainly by fishing except when high seas are running during the North East Monsoon period and it is too rough for them to put out. The fishermen are all Malays.

60. Unlike the conditions obtaining in all the Western States of the Malay Peninsula, fishing as well as marketing of the output is done in Kelantan exclusively by Malays, the Chinese being concerned only with the export and import of dried and salted fish. The result is that fish is fresh and very much cheaper than elsewhere.

61. The revenue derived from fishing licences issued during 1932 amounted to $839.00 compared with $650.00 in the previous year. The principal methods employed for catching fish are by means of various kinds of nets, blats and lines. The number of blats erected during the year in the estuaries of the different rivers amounted to 552. Only one blat was built in the sea.

62. Most of the fish caught is sold fresh at the different markets and consumed locally, but some is also exported in the form of dried and salted fish. The weight of fresh fish of all varieties dealt with at these markets during

the year amounted to 904 tons, and that of dried and salted fish (exported) to 753.82 tons valued at $89,094 as against 820.64 tons valued at $98,136 in 1931. Dried and salted fish to the amount of 59.17 tons valued at $4,516 was also imported into the State during 1932, as compared with 85.12 tons valued at $6,741 in the previous year.

63. The storms of the North-East Monsoon about November and December nearly every year take their toll of the fishing community on the coast. These fishermen are courageous and put out to sea in small craft risking the bad weather.

At Tumpat on 2nd December two Malays - Wan Jusoh bin Sulong and Che' Muda bin Che' Seman - went out fishing in a small perahu (native boat). Nothing has been heard of them since.

On 7th December a perahu set out from Bachok at 6 a.m. with five men on board. About 3 p.m. they started to come back. The wind sprang up, and when about 50 yards from the shore an extra large wave capsized the perahu. They all swam for the shore except Yaman bin Haji Said who was unable to swim; he disappeared and his body has not been found.

Again off Bachok on 8th December a perahu with a crew of four capsized in the rough sea and sank. A kolek went out to their rescue and managed to bring all the crew ashore. Wachik bin Samat of Kampong Melawi died shortly after being rescued.

At 6 a. m. on 7th December from Cherang Ruku four men went out to sea in a perahu fishing. When they left it was calm, but during the day the wind rose and there was a high sea running. On the return journey when about ¾ of a mile from the mouth of the Semerak river a following sea pooped the perahu and she sank. They all started to swim for the shore, but Mamat did not reach the shore although he was seen to be holding the side of the perahu. He has not been seen since. He may have been taken by a shark as there are many off Kuala Semerak.

Manufactures.

64. During the year the Government received applications for permission to erect a match factory (by an Indian), a rice mill (by a British firm) and an arrack factory (by a Ceylonese). Before the year closed a very up-to-date

building had been erected for a match factory, while a small experimental rice mill was in working order. No progress had been made as regards the arrack factory. The match factory will employ a daily labour force of 120 Malays, which will be of benefit to the State and will give these peasant workers money with which to pay their land rents and other fees to the Government.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

65. The total value of imports and exports including re-exports, bullions and parcels post for the last six years is as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports and re-exports.		Favourable trade balance.
1927	$6,530,025	$9,021,746	+	$2,491,741
1928	$7,356,769	$6,213,236	–	$1,143,533
1929	$7,522,954	$7,983,889	+	$ 460,935
1930	$6,276,226	$4,189,374	–	$2,086,852
1931	$2,977,158	$2,854,079	–	$ 123,079
1932	$3,161,326	$2,428,196	–	$ 733,130

66. 11% of the imports into Kelantan in 1932 were from Siam as compared with 18% in 1931. This reduction is due almost entirely to a big drop in the value and quantity of rice imported from Siam.

With this exception the major part of the export and import trade was with Singapore, as the distributing centre for goods going to and coming from other countries.

67. The distribution of foreign trade per head of the population was $18.07 as compared with $18.88 in 1930.

68. It is not possible to give accurate figures of the goods received from or sent to foreign countries by the intermediary of Singapore, but the major part of the export trade via Singapore is with the United Kingdom and the United States and the import trade with the United Kingdom, British India, Burma, the Continent of Europe, Netherlands Indies, Japan and the United States of America.

69. The main decreases in the value of exports were as follows:

Poultry	...	$4,400 approximately
Salted fish	...	$9,800
Arecanuts dried	...	$91,000
Copra	...	$143,000
Rubber	...	$400,000
Damar	...	94
Jewellery	...	340

The latter decrease is due to increased melting of jewellery prior to export.

70. The value of goods exported increased in the following instances:

Cattle	...	$5,500 approximately
Swine	...	$2,300
Blachan	...	$1,600
Fresh Coconuts	...	$2,500
Eggs	...	910
Fresh fruits	...	$4,300
Hides & Skins	...	$10,000
Jelutong	...	$12,000
Sarongs (printed)	...	$ 1,000
Sarongs (Silk)	...	$ 8,400
Bullion (gold)	...	$300,000

The big increase in the export of Bullion is due to the rise in the price of gold in terms of sterling and only a little to the increased amount of gold mined. The increases in exports of eggs, fresh fruits and other products are the result of the opening of the through railway to Singapore and suggest that a much larger export in such products may develop.

71. During the year the slump in prices continued to affect the country, the income of which depends mainly on the export of raw materials. The quantity and value of the exports of the principal export commodities, rubber, copra, and betelnuts experienced a further fall from the 1931 level.

72. But a balanced view of the trade position will not merely regard the great shrinkage in volume and values of

the last two years. It will rather give due weight to the fact that the figures of the previous years were without a sound foundation, were expanded solely by the then price of rubber and were in fact a gamble on rubber. Everyone including the Government was living as it were in a rubber paradise inside a rubber balloon: as soon as the balloon was pricked a collapse was bound to follow. There is reason rather for a balanced optimism and for the view that the State is getting down to a truer sense of values and to a healthier condition of affairs. Previously everything was done on borrowed money. Experience has now shown the dangers of this, and brought with it a realisation that credit is only for those persons who understand its obligations and will honourably fulfil them.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

73. Unlike the western States, Kelantan is not dependent on immigrant labour.

During 1932 the entire Public Works Department labour force, 55% of the labour of the larger estates and 26% of the Federated Malay States Railways employees were Malays.

74. *Malays.* The vast majority of Malay labourers live in their own homes and are in fact small scale peasant proprietors. In many cases they work as paid labourers for 14 or 15 days only per month, and devote the rest of the month to their own cultivation of food-stuffs. Wage rates were 20-40 cents on estates, 40-50 cents on the railway, and 35-45 cents in the Public Works Department.

The cost of living is naturally closely allied to the padi crop each year. Despite the floods of December, 1931, the 1932 crops were adequate, and the price of Kelantan rice, except in the Ulu during January-April, averaged under 20 cents per gantang.

75. *South Indians.* Standard wages prescribed in Ulu Kelantan District, where all the European estates which employ Indians are located, were 47 cents for men, and 37 cents for women. Employees of the Government Railway in Kelantan were paid the same rates.

The price of food-stuffs gernerally remained low. On most estates employing South Indian labourers, there are shops, where the price of food-stuffs is controlled.

The standard cost of living budget averaged $7.80 per month. For labourers who eat Kelantan rice this budget is reduceable to $6.90.

Many labourers also cultivate their own food-stuffs on allotments provided by their estates. There was a marked increase in these allotments during 1932. Labourers unable to earn sufficient to balance their budgets were, on application to the Labour Office, repatriated. During 1932, 247 adults, 54 minors and 29 infants were repatriated. All South Indian labourers are adequately housed by their employers, and given free medical treatment.

76. There are Post Office Savings Banks in Kuala Krai, Nal and Temangan. Some estates also keep "Coolie Deposit Accounts" and help labourers to send remittances to India. The majority of the labourers have their savings in cattle, goats or sheep or in the form of jewellery.

77. *Chinese.* Chinese labour is employed largely on contract. Those employed on daily wages earned 35 to 50 cents per day on estates, 50 to 70 cents on mines and quarries and 50 to 80 cents on the Railway.

78. *North Indians.* Some 80 Northern Indians were employed as daily labourers during the year, at wages ranging from 30 to 80 cents.

79. *Wage Claims etc.* Action was taken by the Labour Department in 41 cases during the year. The claims involved amounted to $11,466/- and affected the interests of 594 labourers.

The amount of $9,826.69 was recovered and disbursed to the labourers.

Recourse to criminal courts was necessary in one case only, where the employer was charged with

(1) late payment of wages under section 58A

(2) payment in other than legal tender under section 82A of the Indian Immigration Enactment No. 2 of 1927, Kelantan.

and convicted on both charges and fined.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

80. The Education Department is now placed again under the charge of a Malay Inspector of Schools seconded from the joint Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, the appointment of Superintendent of Education having fallen into abeyance by the transfer on the 24th February, 1932, of Mr. H. R. Carey to Johore. Mr. Carey was first engaged in March, 1931, but owing to the pressing need for reduction in expenditure his services could not be retained. This was regrettable as he was making great improvements in the organisation of the Department and in its teaching policy.

81. The total number of Government Schools maintained throughout the State during 1932 was 63 as against 61 during the previous year. One school was closed down and 3 new shools opened, namely, for Telok Ranjuna, Limau Kasturi and Lembah Jeram, which were all built at the expense of the inhabitants of those villages with a small amount of financial assistance from Government in each case.

82. The number of pupils registered during the year was 4,294, an increase of 145 on that of the previous year, including 243 girls who studied together with the boys. 1,024 boys had to leave school during 1932; the cause in each case was either overage, laziness or lack of sufficient aptitude. The average attendance was 2957.7 and percentage attendance 85.9. This low percentage was due to lack of uniformity in the padi planting and harvesting times, which necessitated the closing of the schools at periods differing from one another to enable the pupils to assist their parents on the rice-fields.

83. Only 7 trained teachers were employed, the number of the untrained ones being 114. The low standard of attainments among the untrained teachers makes it impossible to expect much progress and the only proper course is to send as many intelligent boys as possible to the Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim for the purpose of being trained as school teachers when Government funds permit. Standard V, i. e. the highest standard of Malay vernacular education, is at present taught at only one school in Kelantan - the Banggol School.

84. Basketry was taught at 29 schools, and the baskets were made of mengkuang, bamboo and rotan, these materials being provided by the students themselves. A considerable number of baskets of a better type and workmanship than was formerly the case was made during the year, but the trouble was to dispose of them owing to the absence of a local market. Carpentry was taught only at the Bunut Susu School.

85. Forty six schools had vegetable gardening, an increase of 24 on the number for 1931. Padi cultivation was carried on at 38 schools, an increase of 27 on the number for the previous year. Both vegetable gardening and padi planting conducted by the school boys received considerable help from the principal Agricultural Officer (Mr. J. A. Craig) who reported on these activities as follows:—

> "Considerable attention has been paid to school cultivations throughout the year, during which 46 gardens and 38 bendangs were in existence. A large number of visits were paid to these school plots by the writer during the year when demonstrations and advice in cultivation and manuring were given to teachers and children. The standard of cultivation attained in the great majority of gardens by the end of the year was very high and represented a great advance in that time. School padi fields where wet rice is grown are generally well cultivated and are planted with pure strain padis; where dry rice is grown however, the plots are poorly cultivated, the teachers taking insufficient interest in the crop which requires endless attention. Kampong Pek School in the Ulu Kelantan district won the School Garden Competition Cup with a garden opened during the year on steep land under secondary growth. At the end of the year this garden represented a standard of cultivation of which the teacher and children were justifiably proud. Pasir Mas and Peringat school gardens occupying second and third places respectively in the competition were also of an exceedingly high standard"

The cup referred to above was presented for competition by Mr. Craig himself.

86. The health and sanitation of these schools were more satisfactory than in previous years, the Government Medical Officer and dressers having regularly visited all schools near the roads as did also the Government Travelling Dispensary.

87. The total expenditure for the year was $42,603.08 as against $48,108.80 in 1931. The schools at Pasir Puteh and Kuala Krai also taught the Quran. Many other schools have asked to be provided with Quran and religious teachers, but this is out of the question in view of the financial situation.

Non-Government Schools.

88. The Majlis Ugama Islam, in addition to its various activities in the interests of the State Religion (Islam), maintained one English School, one Malay School and one Religious School at Kota Bharu. There were 214 students including 16 girls in the English School taught by 8 teachers. The number of pupils at the Malay and Religious Schools was 645 including 131 girls under 9 teachers.

89. There were 16 private schools, some teaching English and others Chinese, as against 19 in 1931. Of the 9 English schools 2 closed down. The number remaining at the end of the year was 7 in Kota Bharu and 2 in Ulu Kelantan. The total number of pupils at these private English schools was 295 taught by 13 teachers and the percentage of attendance was 83. The number of Chinese schools was 7, but one was closed down, 4 remaining in Kota Bharu, one at Pasir Puteh and 2 in Ulu Kelantan. The total number of pupils was 315 taught by 11 teachers, and the percentage of attendance 92.3.

Education of Kelantanese outside the State.

90. Two nephews of His Highness the Sultan, i.e. Tengku Abdullah and Tengku Indra Petra, have been maintained as students in England since 1931. The former is at Cambridge, and is keeping terms at Lincoln's Inn, with a view to being called to the Bar. The latter is at a public school.

91. Six boys were maintained during 1932 at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, 5 in Penang, 2 at the Trade School, Kuala Lumpur, 4 in Singapore, 7 at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, and 2 at the Agricultural School, Serdang.

REGISTRATION OF SCHOOLS.

92. The Assistant Adviser was appointed Registrar of Schools on the 22nd February, 1932, vice Mr. H. R. Carey transferred to Johore. The number of schools registered during the year was 6, namely, 5 English and 1 Chinese; and the number on the register as on 31st December was 9 English and 7 Chinese Schools. The registration fees collected amounted to $200/-.

93. A serious state of affairs was found in the Wo Pen Chinese School at Kota Bharu on the visit of the Protector of Chinese from Singapore in September. This is the largest Chinese School in Kelantan with a big monthly income and with an attendance of some 200 Chinese pupils. It had been felt for some time that there was an undesirable atmosphere about the school, but it was only the surprise inspection of the Protector of Chinese which revealed the fact that the teaching was largely of a seditious nature, particularly anti-foreign from the Chinese point of view and anti-British, that revolution was lauded and that political propaganda coloured all the teaching. The ingenuity of the teachers even succeeded in imparting propagandist teaching to lessons in natural history. Subscribers to the school were the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Bank and the wealthy Chinese of Kota Bharu. An expert examination of their account books afforded proof of the fact (of which the Government was not in complete ignorance) that the Chinese community were imposing import and export cesses or duties on goods coming in and going out of Kelantan including imported rice. The money so obtained was in fact a general tax on the people of the State, and it was being employed to teach the Chinese youth to hate and despise the Government whose protection they were enjoying. The teachers were arrested immediately and were eventually banished. The school itself was declared an unlawful school under Section 16 (ii) of the Registration of Schools Enactment (No. 6 of 1930). The school building has remained

empty since. Two of the teachers who were found to be unregistered were convicted under Section 8 of the same Enactment.

General.

94. There were 4 troops of Boy Scouts including 165 boys in all. A great deal of interest was taken in this desirable movement, and it is to be hoped that as time goes on enthusiasm does not evaporate.

95. Recreation in the form of various games including foot-ball was encouraged at the schools, and in June a sports meeting was held at Kota Bharu at which all the neighbouring schools competed.

96. The population of the State consists almost entirely of Malay peasantry. They maintain themselves on their own small holdings and they are accustomed to settle their own difficulties. In a community such as this there is no necessity for orphanages. Or for the Government to make provision for maintenance in the event of accident, sickness or old age beyond the provision of the usual hospitals and the travelling dispensary which are described in Chapter IV of this Report.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

97. The State possesses three ports – Tumpat, Bachok and Semerak – at which coasting steamers plying between Singapore and Bangkok call regularly both for passenger and goods traffic, except during the North East Monsoon (November, December and January) when sea transport becomes difficult and uncertain owing to heavy seas. Down to quite recent times this was the only means of communication with the outside world, and trade was in those days dependent entirely upon the use of steamers and sailing vassels. The gross tonnage of steamers calling at these ports during 1932 was 122,886 as against 122,833 in the previous year; and the gross capacity of sailing vessels was 91,006 piculs as against 93,168 piculs in 1931.

98. By rail the State has been for some years connected with Bangkok, and also with Penang through lower Siam and Kedah. Since the opening in 1931 of the East Coast Railway, there has been direct communication with Singapore through Pahang. Besides the daily slower trains, a fast through mail train with sleeping berths runs once a week in each direction and does the journey in less than 24 hours.

99. Internal communication is by means of rivers, roads and railway. The rivers are still widely used as a medium of conveyance between places not connected by railway or roads. The total road mileage of the State at the end of the year was 208 miles and 14½ chains. These roads are distributed over the North Eastern area of the State which is adequately served in this respect. The road system connects through Pasir Puteh with that of the adjoining State of Trengganu at Besut. There is no road connection with the Federated Malay States. The road which goes southward from Kota Bharu, the capital, ends 43 miles away at Kuala Krai, the headquaters of the Ulu Kelantan District; and from that point the Federated Malay States are reached by the railway line to Singapore which traverses Pahang.

100. The Federated Malay States Railway Administration maintains a railway line between Tumpat, the chief Port of the State, and Gua Musang, near the Pahang border a distance of 126 miles. From the Pasir Mas Station there is a branch line running up to Rantau Panjang on the Kelantan - Siamese boundary, a distance of 12 miles. This line connects with the Siamese railway system at Sungei Golok in Siamese territory.

101. Hire cars, omnibuses and lorries are available on all roads in Kelantan for the conveyance of passengers as well as goods at moderate rates.

Posts Telegraphs and Telephones.

102. There are Post Offices at Kota Bharu, Tumpat, Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh, Temangan and Sungei Nal besides ten Postal Agencies at the more important railway stations throughout the State. All these six Post Offices are doing, in addition to the ordinary postal work, telegraphy, Cash-on

Delivery, Money Order & Savings Bank business, while Kota Bharu and Kuala Krai do also the work of Postal Insurance.

103. The number of letters dealt with during the year was 662,277 received and 436,845 despatched as compared with 469,935 received and 369,574 despatched in 1932.

104. With the exception of four days continued and other short duration of interruption at times during the monsoon, the Kota Bharu - Kuala Lumpur telegraph line known as M 13 was maintained in order as were also the internal telegraph lines. The total number of telegrams received was 50,897 and despatched 21,344 as against 31,054 and 29,892 respectively during the previous year.

105. The telephone exchanges at Kota Bharu, Tumpat, and Kuala Krai were well maintained, the total number of subscribers at the end of the year being 81 as against 88 at the end of 1931. The principal towns of the State are well connected with each other by telephone.

106. At present the Kelantan Government has no wireless installation of its own, the only wireless stations in the State being two in number erected and maintained by the Federated Malay States Railway Department at Kemubu and Krai respectively.

107. The total number of Money Orders received was 667 with a total value of $14,046.69 as compared with 616 with a total value of $14,816.04 in 1931. Money Orders issued to places outside Kelantan totalled 4,317 (value $101,527.66) as against 4,507 (value $125,589.64) in the previous year. The number of local Money Orders issued and cashed during the year was 151 with a total value of $2,346.23 as against 100 with a total value of $1,833.90 in 1931.

108. The gross sale of stamps was $54,965.20 being an increase of $278.26 over 1931.

109. $2,170.16 was collected by the Post Offices as duty on goods imported by parcel post and paid to the Customs Office as against $2,416.89 in the previous year.

110. Depositors in the Savings Bank increased from 237 at the end of 1931 to 386 at the end of 1932. The growing tendency towards thrift is shown by the increased number of depositors.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

111. The Banks doing business in Kelantan are as follows:—

Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. at Kota Bharu.
The Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd. at Kota Bharu.

The branch of the Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. at Kuala Krai was closed on the last working day of 1931. There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

112. The currency and weights and measures in use are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2s-4d.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

113.

Approved Estimates	... ...	$159,141.75
Loan Account Items	... ...	30,655.22
		189,796.97
Expenditure	... ...	153,434.76
Savings	... ...	35,962.21
Revoted to 1933	... ...	400.00
		$189,796.97

The cost of supervision, excluding other charges, was 16.75%.

Of the work done during the year 13.58% was done by contract and on indent and 86.42% was done by direct labour.

The revenue collected during the year was $2,312.54.

114. Two hundred and eight miles of road were upkept at a cost of $72,440.00 being $348.00 a mile.

In maintenance of Kelantan roads, repairs to bridges are always a heavy item. During the year under review $12,250.00 was spent on this. To replace a previous bridge over the Yong river which had been destroyed by flood, a trussed timber bridge of 84 feet span was constructed. This is believed to be the longest span timber bridge in the Peninsula.

2 miles 65 chains of road were repainted with asphalt during the year.

115. A small Jail with concrete walls and tiled roof was constructed for Bachok Police Station at a cost of $2,000.00

116. The market at Machang was removed and re-erected on a raised surface in Kubang Pasu district of Kota Bharu.

117. Investigations of ground waters and experiments with wells were carried out during the year with a view to preparing a water supply scheme for Kota Bharu. The results on the whole were satisfactory and it is hoped that it will be possible to install a water supply for Kota Bharu on these lines at very small cost.

Four thousand one hundred and nine feet of deep underground sewer and 7180 feet of surface branch drains were completed during the year. The cost of the underground sewers, varying from 2′ 6″ to 1′ 6″ diameter, and at an average depth of 6′ 9″ was $2.03 a foot run. The cost of the surface drains, for which precast concrete channels were used, was 55 cents a foot run.

118. 5 miles and 5 chains of the Temangan Road were completed during the year. In connection with this road a new type of level crossing without gates and only warning notices was tried. Up to the date of writing it has worked well.

119. The bridge over the Nal river, mentioned in para: 121 of the Kelantan Administration Report for 1931, was completed early in the year and on April 9th was officially opened by His Highness the Sultan. It was named the Ismail Bridge after His Highness.

120. Mr. R. C. Drew was State Engineer throughout the year. Mr. M. B. Hember was Assistant Engineer, Kota Bharu, till June 24th when he went on leave and was not replaced. Mr. J. E. Wilson was Assistant Engineer, Kuala Krai, till March 29th when he was transferred and not replaced.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

COURTS.

121. The Courts Enactment, 1930, provides for the following Courts for administration of Civil and Criminal Law:—

A. The High Court comprising the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.
B. Courts of Magistrates of the 1st Class.
C. Courts of Magistrates of the 2nd Class.
D. The Court of the Chief Kathi.
E. The Court of a District Kathi.
F. The Court of a Penggawa (head of a daerah).

The High Court has jurisdiction over all civil and criminal matters and is a Court of Appeal from the decisions of Magistrates Courts civil or criminal. It is a Court of Record.

The Court of the Chief Kathi has jurisdiction in civil matters over any suit arising out of certain defined matters of Mohammedan Law and custom. The criminal jurisdiction of the Chief Kathi's Court is confined to cases of assault between husband and wife. Appeal from his Court is to His Highness the Sultan.

The Court of a Penggawa has jurisdiction civil and criminal up to a small amount and appeal lies therefrom to the Court of a Magistrate of the 1st Class.

122. There is provision in the Civil Procedure Code for revision of High Court decrees by His Highness the Sultan in consultation with the British Adviser. No such provision is made in regard to Criminal Cases tried by the High Court but as a matter of practice His Highness with the advice of the British Adviser

examines any case on petition of appeal and if it seems good to him remits or commutes the sentence under the provisions of sections 297 and 298 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

123. There is one Judicial Commissioner (British Officer of the Malayan Civil Service) ten First Class and two Second Class Magistrates. Magistrates are both British and Malay.

124. In the High Court 33 Criminal cases and 78 Criminal appeals were registered. Forty-four Civil suits including 8 charge and 12 land cases, 56 Civil appeals, 10 Administration suits and 2 Miscellaneous applications were registered. No cases of Insolvency were registered.

125. The appeals to His Highness the Sultan were:

(i) *Criminal.* 6 from the Court of Appeal and 5 from Assizes;

(ii) *Civil.* 5 from the Court of Appeal and 7 from the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

126. The following is a return of cases and suits heard in Magistrates' Courts during 1932:—

List of cases

Court	Criminal	Civil.
Central Court, Kota Bharu.	1965	284
Ulu Kelantan.	679	143
Pasir Puteh.	887	59
Pasir Mas.	988	23
Bachok.	447	50
Tumpat.	749	115
	5715	674

POLICE.

127. The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year had been reduced owing to retrenchment needs to 331 all ranks, against an approved establishment of 371.

128. Twenty two Malays were recruited. For the vacancies there were 150 Malay applicants.

129. Discipline was good. There were only 4 offences by the Police against the law. Absence was the most frequent offence.

130. The Police Force consists of:

(a) a British Commissioner, one Malay Deputy Commissioner and Chief Police Officer, one Malay Assistant Commissioner and one Bandmaster - Inspector.

(b) of a Malay Chief Inspector (in - charge of Kota Bharu District) and one Malay Court Inspector.

(c) Four Malay Inspectors, all recruited from the ranks; three of them were each in-charge of Police Districts and one on other duties.

(d) Three hundred and twenty one Non - commissioned officers and men of whom all are Malays.

(e) One Detective Inspector, 1 Detective Sergeant, 3 Detective Corporals and 23 Detectives and

(f) Armourer Sergeant, Clerical Staff and Fireman.

131. The total number of offences reported to the Police was 3,230 compared with 2,646 in 1931 and 1,462 in 1930 and 1,829 in 1929.

The increase in number of reports is to a great extent due to offences against Vehicle and Health Enactments.

Of these reports 2,270 were taken to Court, while 781 were merely recorded and the complainants referred to a Magistrate. 179 reports disclosed no criminal offence, the complaints being false or relating to civil affairs.

132. The total number of seizable offences was 950. Arrests were made in 724 of these cases and convictions or committals to the High Court obtained in 441 of them.

133. The following table shows the main headings of serious crime for the past five years:—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Murder and Homicide	4	8	12	8	13
Gang - Robbery	4	2	8	5	4
Robbery	17	2	9	4	10
House - breaking	4	4	5	4	10
Theft (over $100/-)	47	66	49	39	72
Counterfeit coin amd stamps	5	3	—	1	—

134. Six persons were banished from the State in 1932 and six in 1931.

135. Admissions to the State Prison and two District Prisons were 1,056 against 924 in 1931. Of these 156 were Chinese, 43 Indians, 844 Malays, 12 Siamese and 1 Eurasian. 122 had previous convictions. 71 were females. At the end of the year only 290 prisoners remained.

There was 1 execution.

Six floggings were inflicted, all of them by order of the Courts.

136. Captain H. A. Anderson, I. S. O., was Commissioner of Police throughout the year, and under his command the Kelantan Military Police as the force is called maintained its high reputation for smartness. The force with its Band is entirely Malay, and Captain Anderson is the only European officer. It should be added that the members of the Band are Police men also, and perform certain Police duties. At any time they can lay down their instruments and take up rifles. Many of them are very good marksmen.

Prisons.

137. The Main Prison is in Kota Bharu with three subsidiary prisons at Bachok, Pasir Puteh and Kuala Krai.

The Main Prison was built in 1907 and is composed of six association wards, all built of brick and cement. The Bachok and Kuala Krai prisons are composed of association wards, also built of brick and cement.

The Pasir Puteh prison is built of wood and consists of three small wards.

138. There was no special provision for youthful offenders.

139. There is no time limit for fines, and payment at any time before the completion of the sentence imposed as an alternative secures a prisoner's release. The amount of fine is reduced in proportion to the period of imprisonment served.

140. There were 598 admissions during the year as compared with 575 the previous year, of these 494 were Malays (including 55 females) 60 Chinese, 3 Sikhs, 12 Siamese, 24 Tamils, 1 Eurasian and 4 Pathans. 590 discharged, 2 released pending appeal and 3 died in Hospital during the year.

141. The health of prisoners was fairly good throughout the year. The most prevalent diseases were malaria, bowel complaints, ulcers, yaws and pneumoia. The usual prophylactic measures were taken against infectious diseases, and efficient sanitary measures were maintained.

142. There is no system of probation in the State Prison. At Kota Bharu an average of 150 convicts were daily engaged on extramural labour. Convicts were employed inside the prison on rattan work, husk-beating, chick-making and laundry.

143. There were remaining at the end of the year twelve prisoners undergoing terms of Penal Servitude, of these 6 were Malays, 3 Chinese, 2 Tamils and 1 Benggali.

There were 19 convicts undergoing a term of imprisonment of ten years and above, of these 14 were Malays, 2 Chinese and 3 Tamils.

The number of convicts at the end of the year was 233 as compared with 259 the previous year.

144. The Prison Staff consists of a Superintendent (European) with one Assistant Superintendent and 40 Warders, all Malays.

145. The prisons were visited regularly by Visiting Justices throughout the year and no serious complaints were recorded.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

146. The following Enactments were passed:—

1. The Emergency Regulations Enactment, 1931, Amendment Enactment, 1932.
2. The Turtle and Turtles' Eggs Enactment, 1932.
3. The Rice Mills Enactment, 1932.
4. The Customs Enactment, 1928, Amendment Enactment, 1932.
5. The Minor Offences Enactment, 1932.
6. The Railways Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1932.
7. The Indian Immigration Enactment, 1927, Amendment Enactment, 1932.
8. The Gold Buyers and Gold Royalty Enactment, 1932.
9. The Registration of Aliens Enactment, 1931, Amendment Enactment, 1932.
10. The Registration of Cattle Enactment, 1916, Amendment Enactment, 1932.
11. The Excise Enactment, 1910, Amendment Enactment, 1932 (Taxed Articles).
12. The Land Enactment, 1926, Amendment Enactment, 1932.
13. The Civil Procedure Code, 1322 A.H. Amendment Enactment, (Insolvency), 1932.
14. The Registration of Aliens Enactment, 1931, Amendment Enactment, 1932.

Of these Enactments 8 effected brief amendments of existing laws. Of the two Enactments to amend the Registration of Aliens Enactment, 1931, the one provides a fee for registration and the other brings within the scope of the Enactment aircraft and their controllers and gives the Commissioner of Police power to exempt from the provisions of section 3 certain aliens.

The Emergency Regulations 1931 were amended to give control of telegraphy and the Customs Enactment in order to allow of the Superintendent of Customs delegating his authority in certain cases.

Provision was made by amending the Railways Enactment, 1914, for allowing open level crossings where desirable, and the registration of immigrants locally engaged was abolished by an amendment of the Indian Immigration Enactment, 1927.

The fee for removal of cattle from one area to another was increased by amending the Cattle Registration Enactment, 1916, and the amendment of the Land Enactment, 1926, made possible the alienation of land for other than building or agricultural purposes.

New Enactments were passed to control the collection of Turtle and Turtles' eggs on the Kelantan shore and make it a source of revenue to the State and also to control the erection of Mills for machine milling of rice.

A new Minor Offences Enactment was put into force superseding various previous Small Offences Enactments. By subjecting purchasers of raw gold to the provisions of the Gold Buyers Enactment in conjunction with an export duty on gold it is hoped to control and keep check of the gold output of Kelantan.

There were also two amendments of existing Enactments of so extensive a nature that they may be considered as new Enactments. The Excise Enactment, 1910, was amended by the Excise Enactment 1910, Amendment Enactment, 1932 (Taxed Articles) to provide for the control of the manufacture of any article to which it is applied by notification by imposing on such manufactured goods an excise duty nominal or otherwise as the circumstances of the State require.

The Civil Procedure Code 1322 A.H. was amended by incorporating therein with the necessary changes in nomenclature and minor alterations to suit local conditions, the provisions of the Federated Malay States Civil Procedure Code applicable to insolvents.

147. A number of notifications made under Enactments or previous notifications were passed. These will be published as usual in the Volume of 1932 Legislation.

Special mention should be made of Notification No. 64 of 1932 which cancelled all previous Customs Tariffs and provided a complete new tariff including preferential duty for the purpose of implementing the decisions of the Ottawa Conference.

148. At present there is no specific legislation dealing with factories, compensation for accidents or insurance for the sick and old. Factories, however, are controllable under rules made under the Excise Enactment 1910, Amendment Enactment, 1932 (Taxed Articles) and in view of the erection of a match factory in the State rules have been drafted for its control.

149. Insurance legislation is impracticable and estate labourers receive similar benefits in the State by law to those enjoyed by them in the Federated Malay States, and for Indian (South) labourers a standard wage is fixed under the Indian Immigration Enactment.

150. It is a matter of regret that so much new legislation, much of it far from simple, has to be passed in a State composed mainly of simple peasantry. Every effort was made to avoid legislation where possible.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

REVENUE.

151. Revenue is derived mainly from the following sources of taxation:—

(a) Land: Premium on all sales of land varying from $5/- to $25/- an acre for agricultural or mining purposes, and
an Annual Quit-rent varying from 40 cents to $2.40 an acre.

(b) Customs: Import duties on a large number of commodities, with preferential rates in many cases for Empire products. The most important of these are:—
Spirits at graduated rates from $1.20 to $14/- a proof gallon;
Tobacco at graduated rates from 70 cents to $1.60 a pound;
Matches at $1/- per 10,000 matches in boxes of 80;
Petroleum at 10 cents a gallon of kerosene and 35 cents a gallon of petrol;

Canned foodstuffs at 20% ad valorem, milk 12½%, 5% preferential duty in both cases;
Textiles 20% ad valorem, 10% preferential duty;
Motor Cars 20% duty; no duty on those manufactured in the Empire;
Salt at 50 cents a picul;
Sugar at $3/- a picul.

(c) Export duties on agricultural products of which the principal are:—

Areca-nuts 50 cents a picul, Copra 3% ad valorem, rubber 2½% ad valorem less deductions to allow for freight;
Dried fish at rates varying from 25 cents to $1/- a picul;
Metals of which the only important revenue producer is gold at 5% ad valorem.

(d) Chandu, or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon.

(e) Excise: duties on locally manufactured intoxicating liquors at 16% of the import duty on intoxicating liquors of similar strength.

(f) Forests: royalty on timber of all classes varying from 20 cents to $8/- a ton.

(g) Posts and Telegraphs: Sale of stamps, telegrams, telephones, commission on money and postal orders, bearing letters, and Cash On Delivery parcels.

(h) Municipal: House and lands assessment rates 5% and 10% on annual valuation based on rental or 1/10 of estimated market value;
Electricity at 30 cents a unit or $3/- a point per mensem;

Special rates for trade purposes;

Removal of night soil at contract rates;

Cattle and pig slaughter licences at rates varying from 40 cents to $1.50 according to locality;

Market Fees at varying rates according to produce or stall areas;

Taxes on motor vehicles and fees for sundry purposes.

(i) Stamp Duties: payable by adhesive stamps on various types of documents such as Promissory Notes 10 cents for every $100/-, Agreements or Contracts 10 cents, Conveyances or Transfers of Property $1.50 for every $250/-, Mortgages $2/- for every $500/-, Powers of Attorney $5/-, Affidavits $1/- etc.

(j) Death Duties: leviable on the estate and effects in respect of which probates or letters of administration are sought at graduated rates from 1% to 20% according to the value of the estate at death after deduction of reasonable funeral expenses and local debts, with a total exemption of estates valued less than $500/-.

(k) Licences etc: For purchase of rubber $100/-: Pawnbroking - by tender: Ferries - by tender: registartion of cattle 10 cents a head: registartion of Muhammedan marriages and divorces $1/-.

(l) There is no Hut Tax, Poll Tax or Income Tax.

152. The total revenue of the State for 1932 was $1,677,983 against an estimate of $1,666,180 and against an actual revenue of $1,524,140 in 1931 and $2,182,905 in 1930.

153. The following table shows the receipts in 1930, 1931 and 1932 under the most important heads of revenue.

Head of Revenue.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	$	$	$
Land Rents (Recurrent)	363,260	302,913	327,030
Other land revenue (including Forests and Surveys)	173,088	89,140	177,851
Customs:-			
Copra and coconuts	16,673	13,421	9,343
Areca-nuts	12,918	16,592	12,236
Rubber	72,979	30,252	19,147
Miscellaneous exports	-	Nil	29,924
Petroleum	98,656	67,986	105,686
Matches	16,337	24,216	31,690
Salt	17,469	11,378	15,183
Spirits	82,315	35,338	22,276
Sugar	62,606	50,065	47,076
Tobacco	173,381	145,986	152,585
Miscellaneous imports ..	80,442	62,582	84,770
Licences:-			
Posts and Telegraphs	42,733	35,041	33,584
Chandu	467,974	200,522	154,352
Municipal	124,230	143,714	143,277

154. Under Land Revenue the increase under annual rents recurrent was partly accounted for by the collection of heavy arrears in respect of 1931. Rents from annual licences were $7,274 against $5,910 in 1931. Land sales contributed very little revenue by way of premia on the alienatoin of land for agricultural purposes, most new land being taken up for padi free or at a premium not exceeding $5/- an acre.

155. There was a development of interest in gold mining in Ulu Kelantan and 70 prospecting licences were taken out at an average free of $25/- a square mile.

156. The steady decrease in the export duties on the major agricultural products is an inevitable result of the prolonged trade depression. Copra, areca-nuts and rubber all show a decline.

The revenue from export duty on miscellaneous goods is mostly accounted for by gold, both ore and melted down jewellery, which was attracted by the demand from Singapore dealers.

The increase in the revenue from import duties on Petroleum, Matches, Salt, and Tobacco and Miscellaneous goods reflects not so much increased trade as a heavier

incidence of taxation. New tariffs were brought into force during the year in which not only were existing duties on matches, textiles, perfumes, tobacco etc. raised but new duties on foreign motor cars, butter, milk and rubber manufactured articles were imposed. It may be noted that the chief luxury sources, Spirits and Chandu, both show a steady decline since 1929.

The revenue from Licences and Fees of Office shows an increase from $212,000 in 1930, and $199,000 in 1931 to $219,000 in 1932. This is due to stricter supervision, as for example in the collection of $11,800 in 1932 for Cattle Registration fees as against $5,728 in 1931 and to the tender price for the Pawnbroking farm being $49,800 as against $36,120 in 1931. Stamp duties on the other hand realised only $31,457 as against $32,405 in 1931 and $54,440 in 1930.

157. The Posts and Telegraphs revenue also reflects the bad condition of trade, the revenue of $33,584 being $1,458 down on 1931 and $11,774 down on 1930.

158. Municipal revenue shows a decrease of less than $500/- on the 1931 revenue of $143,714. This decrease is accounted for by a reduction in the conservancy rates, amounting to $2,400, and a drop of $6,000 from the Registrar of Vehicles' department as compared with the 1931 figures. Many less cars are on the road and the fees for driving licences were mostly collected in 1931 and are not renewable annually. The revenue from electrical supply was $32,420, the highest on record. The expansion of control over and revenue from extra-urban markets is a feature of this department.

159. The following table shows the percentage contribution of the principal heads of revenue to the total revenue for the past 3 years.

	1930.	1931.	1932.
Lands and Forests ...	24.6	25.7	30.1
Customs, Excise and Marine	52.5	46.1	43.6
Licences and Fees ...	11.8	15.3	15.1
Other Revenue ...	4.5	3.5	2.7
Municipal ...	6.6	9.4	8.5
	100	100	100

EXPENDITURE.

160. The expenditure was $1,664,051 against an estimate of $1,844,168 and an actual expenditure of $2,007,202 in 1931 and $2,426,079 in 1930.

Pensions and gratuities amounted to $178,965 against an estimate of $174,557 and an actual expenditure of $175,435 in 1931 and $106,275 in 1930.

Personal Emoluments including Temporary Allowance absorbed $809,228 against an estimate of $903,627 and an actual expenditure of $904,467 in 1931 and $932,889 in 1930.

Other Charges annually recurrent amounted to $376,459, against an estimate of $448,424 and an actual expenditure of $451,754 in 1931 and $652,434 in 1930.

Miscellaneous Services cost $69,430 against an estimate of $69,060 and an actual expenditure of $201,585 (including $46,000 for depreciation of investments) in 1931 and $194,850 in 1930.

Interest on Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Loans amounted to $117,614.

Public Works annually recurrent expenditure, estimated at $116,500, amounted to $97,143 against $148,206 in 1931 and $168,657 in 1930.

Only $830 on Revenue Account was spent on Public Works Special Services being emergency expenditure for which no provision was made. In 1931 the expenditure under this heading was $19,049 and in 1930 $360,974.

In addition $27,108 was spent on a few developmental works such as Agricultural Irrigation Schemes, Town drainage and new road completion. This money was not paid from Revenue Account but from the balance of a Straits Settlements loan of $250,000 obtained in 1931 for developmental works. Of this loan only $3,623 remained at the end of 1932.

161. A sum of $47,143 was received from the Colonial Development Fund in quarterly instalments during the year. This money forms part of a contribution of £16,600 for Irrigation work in Kelantan spread over three years and consists half of grant and half of loan. Expenditure up to the end of the year amounted to $44,938.

INVESTMENTS.

162. At the beginning of the year the Investments of the State consisted of 8,000 Duff Development Co., Ltd. Shares valued at $7,714 (2/3 each), £25,000 5% War Loan valued at $205,446 (at 95 7/8) and $15,000 on local Fixed Deposit.

It was found necessary to sell the War Loan and $218,198 was realised on 17th March, 1932. $150,000 of this money was placed on local Fixed Deposit and so remained throughout the remainder of the year.

In April, 1932, the Duff Development Co., Ltd. went into voluntary liquidation and it was decided to allow the existing shares held by the State in the name of His Highness the Sultan to lapse rather than take up fresh shares in the new Company which would have involved considerable further expenditure. $7,714 was accordingly written off and shown as an expenditure in the State accounts for the year.

The total investments of the State at the close of 1932 therefore consisted of $165,000 on local Fixed Deposit.

163. As shown in the balance sheet (appendix B) the excess of assets over liabilities is $479,230 against $464,596 at the end of 1931. Cash in Treasuries and at the Bank amounted to $143,540.

Loans stood at $289,667 at the close of 1931 and at the end of the year $265,248 was still outstanding. The principal loan outstanding was $137,502 due by the Majlis Ugama Islam. This was a loan granted in 1930 to the Religious Department of the State for the completion of the main mosque in Kota Bharu. Other large outstanding loans granted five years ago for building purposes amounting to $70,000 remained unreduced.

Advances stood at $21,545. This sum includes Public Works Stores Account $15,700, Post Office Money Order Advance $900, Local Arts and Crafts Advance $2,000.

Deposits, shown as a liability, stood at the end of the year at $98,004. Of this sum the Land Office Deposits account for $70,434, and the Pawn Broking Farm Licensee $12,450.

Debts due by the State amount to $5,454,255. These are made up as follows:— Straits Settlements Consolidated Loan at 2% $4,680,684, Federated Malay States Duff Loan at 2% $300,000, Straits Settlements 1931 Loan at 4% $450,000. Colonial Development Fund Loan $23,571. The first two loans represent the legacy of the litigation in connection with the Duff Company.

The balance to the debit of the State at the close of the year was $4,971,402 against $4,935,357 at the end of 1931.

RETRENCHMENT.

164. As regards retrenchment the policy of suspending recruitment to the clerical and subordinate services was continued throughtout the year. It is doubtful however whether it would be in the best interests of Government to maintain this policy strictly for much longer. The staff of many offices is reduced very low and any further depletions in the clerical ranks may tend to cause depreciation in the machinery for tax collecting. Under Circular No. 20 of 31 the reduction in emoluments (Pendapatan) of local officers was increased to 15% as from 1st January 1932. European officers and Asiatic seconded officers suffered the total abolition of Temporary Allowance as from 1st January, 1932, in accordance with similar action taken in the parent administrations. Acting allowance for seconded officers of the Civil Service was reduced by 50% throughout the year. Total payments under Personal Emoluments and Temporary Allowance were 14% less than in 1931 and 17% less than in 1930.

165. Owing to the urgent need for reduction in expenditure the following seconded officers were returned to their parent Administrations during the year and were not replaced:—

(i) Mr. H. R. Carey (Superintendent of Education, Kelantan).
(ii) Mr. J. E. Wilson (Assistant Engineer, Kuala Krai).
(iii) Mr. M. B. Hember (Assistant Engineer, Kota Bharu).

166. His Highness the Sultan, as a contribution towards the finances of the country in these difficult times,

voluntarily surrendered $1,000/- a month out of his emoluments. His Highness's example was followed in proportionate degrees by the Raja Kelantan and by other members of the royal family.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands, Mines And Forests.

167. The total land revenue collected was $504,561 being $112,508 more than the 1931 figures, and $72,131 more than the estimate.

168. The total land revenue by Districts was:—

	1931	1932
Kota Bharu (excluding Pasir Mas)	$137,879	$171,844
Pasir Mas	74,855	89,552
Pasir Puteh (excluding Bachok)	48,243	56,401
Bachok	26,839	34,455
Ulu Kelantan	104,237	152,309
	$392,053	$504,561

169. Following is the percentage each item of revenue bears to the total land revenue:—

Rents:—	Land Rents Recurrent	65.
	" " Annual Licence	1.44
	Mining Rents	.6
Licences:—	Timber	7.6
	Prospecting	.8
Fees:—	Notices etc.	8.5
	Preparation and Registration of titles	.3
	Search etc.	2.5
	Survey Fees	3.3
	Boundary Stones	.05
	Maps and Plans	.01
Land Sales:—	Premia	6.4
Miscellaneous:—	Miscellaneous	3.5
		100.00

170. Following are the figures for the past 5 years showing the percentage which the total land revenue bears to the total revenue of the State:—

Year.	Total Revenue of State.	Total Land Revenue.	Percentage.
1928	$2,570,550	$620,726	24
1929	$2,481,140	$548,495	22
1930	$2,182,905	$536,348	25
1931	$1,524,140	$392,053	26
1932	$1,677,984	$504,561	30

It will be seen that land revenue in 1932 represented almost a third of the total State revenue.

Twelve Foreign Companies were registered during the year, bringing the total number registered to 25 and producing fees amounting to $156/-.

172. The total area under rubber (i. e. planted) was 92,789 acres and the area alienated for this crop in 1932 was 681 acres, which represented applications approved prior to 1932 in respect of which fees were paid in 1932.

173. The total area under coconut was 57,271 acres, while that under rice was 141,376 acres. Land cultivated with miscellaneous crops amounted to 24,400 acres.

174. The total area of Forest Reserves was 105,530 acres. Land granted for padi cultivation amounted to 1,949 acres and the total area remaining unalienated on 31st December, 1932, including Forest Reserves, was 3,185,656 acres.

175. The total area planted with African Oil Palm was 600 acres.

176. Two thousand nine hundred and thirty eight acres of agricultural land were alienated and 19,571 acres reverted during the year. The total agricultural alienations as on 31st December, 1932, amounted to 467,344 acres.

177. 860 acres of land were alienated for mining during 1932, the total mining alienations at the end of the year being 3,320 acres.

178. The following is the Return of Land Revenue Proper for the past 5 years:-

RETURN OF LAND REVENUE PROPER FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Land Rents (Annually Recurrent)	$349,622	$364,738	$363,490	$302,914	$327,030
All other items of land revenue excluding sales	$175,185	$112,485	$116,575	$73,419	$145,254
Total	$524,807	$477,223	$480,065	$376,333	$472,284
Land Sales	95,919	71,272	56,283	15,720	32,277
Total	$620,726	$548,495	$536,348	$392,053	$504,561

The peak point for land rents was the year 1929; and for total revenue, for land sales and other items of revenue the year 1928. The lowest collections in all items were recorded in 1931.

179. The following brief account of the system of land tenure in Kelantan in the past is worth recording:-

Prior to the appointment of a Siamese Adviser in A. D. 1904 the ownership of land in Kelantan was based on Grants (Chap) issued by the Sultan or Raja or on effective occupation. The latter was recognised subsequently after the establishment of the British Protectorate as the basis of titles founded on planetable surveys and entries in the Settlement Index.

In the Mohammedan year 1315 (A. D. 1898) the system of issuing Grant Lama and Jualan (so called because the Grant was issued only when the land was transferred or charged by the original owner) under the authority of the Raja and of binding and filing such titles was introduced. The titles are in manuscript, purport to be issued under the Raja's authority and contain a rough sketch without bearings of the land, and boundaries are roughly described. The issue documents but not the office documents are sealed with the Raja's seal. It is not known who introduced this system but Imam Haji Wan Daud was in charge. This form of title continued through the administration of the Siamese Adviser, Mr. Graham, and persisted

till 1325 A. H. From 1326 to 1331 A. H. (1913 A. D.) printed forms of grant were used based on a rough pen and ink sketch.

From 1914 - 1915 A. D. were issued Permits to occupy land pending issue of permanent title.

From 1324 - 1332 (1907 - 1914) were issued *Miliki* "Surat Kebenaran Miliki tanah Keraja-an" for newly alienated land. Some of these titles were based on survey.

In 1916 was introduced the system of grants based on theodolite survey and entries in Settlement Index and Mukim Register based on planetable survey. From 1916 - 1928 the unit was the Daerah not the Mukim; from 1928 onwards the Mukim became the unit.

Up to 1926 Land matters were regulated by a series of separate proclamations or *titah*.

In 1926 the first Land Enactment was passed. All titles issued under the Land Enactment are based on theodolite survey.

180. Land revenue for 1932 showed a large increase over the collections for 1931 which is some indication of progress towards normal conditions. At the same time it must be pointed out that part of the revenue collected e. g. the unusually large amounts obtained under notice fees and miscellaneous, cannot be expected to be of a recurring nature. Land rents form 65% of the total land revenue and the rent rolls have shrunk during the year by an aggregate acreage of 19,571 acres as against fresh alienations (including mining) of 3,798 acres only.

181. One hundred and seventy three applications for foreclosure of charge were made in 1932. Enactment No. 12 of 1932 being an amendment to the Land Enactment 1926 was passed during the year. The Agricultural Holdings (Restriction of Sales) Enactment was in force up to the end of the year.

182. The Padi Planting Rules (Notification 4/1916) were amended by Notification No. 72 of 1932.

183. The application Books remained closed to applications for rubber land.

184. The Government during the year approved of the cancellation of special conditions on titles requiring the planting of rubber.

185. The area ear-marked or reserved for cattle pasturage as on 31st December, 1932, amounted to 8,066 acres, as against 5,677 acres on 31st December, 1931.

186. The area of Forest Reserves in the State is as follows:—

District Ulu Kelantan	..	..	66,480 acres
,, Pasir Puteh	..	..	15,700 ,,
Sub-District Bachok	..	..	Nil
District Kota Bharu	..	..	8,085 ,,
Sub-District Pasir Mas	..	..	15,265 ,,
	Total		105,530 ,,

SURVEYS.

187. The books of the Survey Department show a revenue of $67,284/-, while work to the value of $2,868.84 was done for other Government Departments. The total revenue in 1931 was $54,155/-.

188. Expenditure fell from $117,963.62 to $99,962.23. Personal emoluments accounted for most of the saving.

189. There was considerable increase in the output of field work with a reduction in the cost. This very satisfactory result was obtained by the policy of collecting the surveyors in one District, thereby facilitating supervision and massed output.

190. The most intresting features of the year's work were:—

(i) The survey of 19½ miles of the East Coast Railway.

(ii) Eight Gold-mining Leases and two Oil-Palm Estates were surveyed.

(iii) Two town sites were marked out, at Gua Musang and at Pasir Tumboh, containing 100 and 50 lots respectively.

(iv) Fifty-four miles of compass traverse of the Nenggiri river were completed,

thereby enabling this portion of the river to be shown more correctly on the map.

(v) A tributary of the Nenggiri, the Sungei Jenera, where gold has been discovered was traversed for 12 miles. Without this work it would have been impossible to deal with the many applications for gold prospecting licences.

191. It was decided to begin work on the preparation of a new map of the State. As planned it will take at least two years to complete.

192. Mr. L. D. Meyer was in charge of the Department until May the 15th when he went on leave and was replaced by Capt. P. M. Leckie, who remained in charge until the end of the year.

ELECTRICAL.

193. The Government has a power station at Kota Bharu which provides electric lighting and power in the town.

194. During the year 4 miles of mains were rewired and two new lines were erected.

195. 56 consumers were connected to the mains, making a total of 273, as compared with 217 in 1931, or an increase of 38%.

196. The total revenue was $31,679.36, as compared with $30,700/- in 1931; the expenditure amounted to $28,593.43, as compared with $25,531 in 1931.

197. The power station ran satisfactorily throughout the year. The only breakdowns which occurred were due to the mechanical defects of the obsolete Cambell engines. The total time the town of Kota Bharu was in darkness over the whole year was 4½ hours.

198. The staff has been reduced by two engine drivers, and the total number of employees at the end of the year in addition to the Assistant Electrical Engineer was

22, all of whom are Kelantan Malays who show great aptitude for Electrical and Mechanical engineering. There was no accident during the year.

199. Mr. F. J. Larard, the Assistant Electrical Engineer, was in charge of the Department throughout 1932.

GENERAL.

200. His Excellency the High Commissioner visited the State from the 19th to the 21st of April. His Excellency came from Trengganu by the new road recently constructed in the State and was accompanied by His Highness the Sultan of Trengganu and by the British Adviser, Trengganu. At the Kelantan - Trengganu boundary His Excellency was met by His Highness the Sultan of Kelantan and the British Adviser, Kelantan; and in the presence of a number of officials from both States, His Excellency formally declared the road open for traffic.

Dinners were given at the Residency and at the Balei Besar; and His Excellency inspected the new Survey Office, visited lands and Kampongs where various crops were being grown and saw weaving, silversmith's work and other Malayan crafts being carried on in the homes of the people. On the morning of the 21st April His Excellency, Lady Clementi and party motored to Kuala Krai, inspecting the new Ismail bridge on the way and entrained for Pahang.

201. His Highness the Sultan paid a brief visit to Trengganu leaving Tumpat by the S. Y. "Sea Belle" on the evening of the 22nd of April. His Highness returned from Trengganu by road.

His Highness's birthday in July was celebrated in the usual manner with the exception that the expenditure was somewhat reduced owing to the need for economy.

His Highness enjoyed good health generally throughout the year. There were 36 meetings of the State Council during the year all of which were presided over by His Highness the Sultan.

202. The Poppy Day collections for the year in Kelantan totalled $1,400/-. This exceeded the amount collected

in 1931 by well over $300/-, an amazingly good result in view of the fact that the depression had continued and the number of Europeans in the State was very much smaller.

203. Group Capt. Jackson, Officer Commanding, Royal Air Force, Far East, visited the State with three flying boats on the 19th of October and stayed for two nights. It was arranged that aerial photographs should be taken from the flying boats on their journey down the coast towards Trengganu in order to show, for the use of the Irrigation Engineer, the maze of creeks and water-courses and demonstrate their silting and choking up by fishing stakes and by other causes. Though the weather was somewhat unfavourable yet some useful photographs were obtained.

204. During the year the Report of the Wild Life Commission of Malaya was received. Mr. T. R. Hubback was the Commissioner, and Mr. G. Hawkins, M. C. S., sat as Assessor with him.

The report consists of 3 Volumes. Volume I contains a general survey with the evidence, a glossary and a bibliography. Volume II contains the Commissioner's recommendations and is plentifully supplied with maps and with the most striking photographs of the real Malayan jungle life as it has existed doubtless for thousands of years, country untrodden by Europeans and unspoilt by civilisation but now revealed in Mr. Hubback's vivid pages. Volume III reprints the existing game laws in Malaya with extracts from the laws of other countries. Each volume is supplied with an index. The whole production is a monumental work of completeness and industry combined with an exhaustive knowledge of the subject by one who has devoted a good part of his life to it. The animal kingdom for whom he pleads is inarticulate; but it is impossible to believe that future generations of men will not express gratitude for this complete picture as presented by Mr. Hubback, whose services were given in an honorary capacity.

205. The Audit Department continued to prove itself a more effective department than it was and as result of its greater efficiency a number of defalcations and irregularities were brought to light. The Department is still

inadequately staffed but financial conditions prevent this being remedied at present. There was a slight improvement in most of the Departments in the keeping of account books, and the instructions conveyed in Audit Queries are now followed more strictly.

The general tightening up of the administrative machine was responsible for much improvement during the year both in the direction of more efficient and punctual collection of the revenue and of reduction in expenditure. In particular the improvement brought about by the better Treasury organisation and by a much imporved Audit Department was particularly marked.

206. As a concrete example of the practical results of this improvement the District Office, Pasir Puteh, may be quoted where the revenue for 1932 exceeded that for 1931 by $26,539/-, exceeded the 1932 Estimates by $20,888/- and exceeded even the 1930 revenue by $4,467/-. At the same time there was a decrease in expenditure of $11,091/-.

207. The increase in transactions at the main Land Office of the State at Kota Bharu is also an indication in the right direction. The Superintendent of Lands reports that the substantial increase in revenue over the previous year and the increase in the number of transactions registered in the Registry of Titles provide some indication that the country has passed the worst stage of financial depression.

208. It is pertinent here to quote the following from the Kelantan Administration Report for 1921 (para: 138):—

> "..... the effect of the general depression was probably felt less here than in most places owing to the fact that practically all the Malays in the State are self supporting in the matter of foodstuffs and that comparatively few of them are dependent on rubber".

Though the present financial depression is more serious than that of 1921 yet this remark is equally true today.

209. This is the first report in the new form prescribed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the "Social and Economic Progress of the People of

Kelantan". A note on the population has already been made in paragraph 9 of this report showing that the population is almost entirely Malay. No better description of the life of the Malay peasantry on the broad coastal plain of Kelantan can be given than the vivid picture in the words of His Excellency the High Commissioner in his opening speech at the Agricultural Conference in Kuala Lumpur on the 30th of July, 1932, as follows:—

> "To my mind a picture of the ideal Malay homestead would be a small area of rice field, combined with a smaller area of kampong land. On the latter should be planted fruit trees of suitable types. There should also be an area for vegetables, and a certain stock of poultry should be kept.
>
> Such a homestead would provide directly for the requirements of the small holder and might give him some surplus for marketing beyond his own immediate needs. The question of planting money-crops in addition naturally arises; and here, of course, some provision is very desirable, the nature of which would be dictated by the circumstances of each case.
>
> The lesson of the past is, however, that money-crops should on no account be allowed to supplant food crops. If to a series of homesteads of this type can be linked an organization which assists in the marketing of surplus rice and of kampong produce as well as of money-crops, when grown, and if the cultivators can be kept out of debt, it seems to me that we should have a scheme of peasant agriculture based upon a safe foundation".

210. It is the endeavour of the Government to preserve this heritage for the Malays with the certainty which legally constituted Malay Reservations will give. There is much which requires improvement, for instance, the quality of seed padi, the type of cattle and poultry and the drainage and irrigation of padi fields. These are all improvements of slow growth; but the solid foundation on which to plant

is already there, and if the right direction is given and maintained without wavering the life of the Malay population on the coastal plain will be something which some other lands may envy.

211. At the same time it is necessary to guard against taking too many steps at once. In the last generation there have been such vast changes in the world and they have come with such startling rapidity that even the Western nations are somewhat breathless and strained and out of their stride. In a State such as Kelantan, therefore, which came under British protection only in 1909, too much must not be expected in a hurry and progress must not be expected at a pace greater than it can be assimilated. A people cannot be rushed into economic or any other kind of development. Right development is a slow growth on a sure foundation. Nothing spectacular must be looked for. It is a question of how much new doctrine the Malay peasantry can assimilate. They have so many good qualities, and their progress must proceed on lines which will build on these qualities and not annihilate them; and above all they must not be exposed to a competition which many of the white races find too much for them. A thrifty, prosperous and loyal Malay peasantry should be the backbone of the country and a strong shield against many undesirable tendencies.

212. That the Malays in an extensive rice producing area where their population is thick and where they are free from the competition of more pushing races have become hard workers and small traders not without some business ability is seen in the markets which are almost entirely Malay. There are many country markets licensed by the District Officers and the number of them is increasing. In Kota Bharu, in addition to the large central market, a new one was built in the locality of Kubang Pasu. The produce sold is brought in by the Malay land-owners themselves. They walk in for many miles and they carry heavy loads. In the mornings a large number of them may be met coming to Kota Bharu, in some instances from kampongs ten miles distant; and by the time they reach their homes again in the evening they have done a twenty mile walk carrying a heavy burden. The writer of this report had the curiosity to weigh a basket of pineapples being carried to market by a woman from her kampong of

two or three miles distant; the basket weighed 99 lbs. and needed two people to lift it on to her head. To the woman it was just an every day business.

213. The Kelantan Branch of the Malayan Arts & Crafts Society had a very successful year. Sales for the year totalled $9,562.22 as against $6,482.44 in 1931. An interesting report by Mrs. Linehan, who took over the work of Honorary Organiser from Mrs. P. S. Williams in May, has been sent to Lady Clementi, the President of the Society. Here it is possible to make only a few extracts from the report. There was a great improvement in the quality of the silverwork. 678 sarongs were sold during the year including some sarongs for the Malayan Volunteer Infantry, Selangor, and a large order by the Perak Government. There was the usual difficulty about getting fast dyes. The workers themselves cannot always be relied upon where the dyeing is done by themselves, and so samples of fast dyed yarns were procured from England through H. M. Trade Commissioner in Singapore and these are likely to be stocked by a local firm. Many of the people who do this work are very poor and the money which is brought into the State by the sale of silverware, sarongs of various kinds, mats and other articles is a great help to them and also benefits the Government by providing the workers with funds out of which they can pay their land rents and other dues.

214. Finance has been dealt with more fully in Chapter XV; and here mention will only be made of the result of the year's work. Considering the state of world trade and the finances of many other countries it was most satisfactory that the year resulted in a surplus of nearly $14,000/-. The following are the figures as regards revenue and expenditure:—

	Actual.	Estimated.
Revenue	$1,677,983.19	$1,666,180.00
Expenditure	$1,664,051.17	$1,844,168.00

It will be seen that the revenue actually collected was very near to the sum estimated, exceeding it by $11,803.19. The expenditure on the other hand was very much below the estimate. The actual surplus of revenue

over expenditure was $13,932.02-. This surplus would have been much greater but for the payment of interest on the $4,980,684/- of Duff loans which the State has to meet each year. However the fact of any appreciable surplus was an amazingly good conslusion to a most difficult year.

215. The State employs only few seconded officers; and its clerical and other services are local State services. In this respect, therefore, it is largely master in its own house. It is a small unit, self-contained; and retrenchment and adjustments to changing conditions can be made all the more easily and rapidly.

216. The number of officers of the Malayan Civil Service seconded to the State remained at six as in the previous year, namely:—

(i) British Adviser to the Government of Kelantan (Mr. A. S. Haynes).

(ii) Judicial Commissioner and Legal Adviser (Mr. P. S. Williams until 24-5-32 and Mr. L. V. J. Laville, Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple, to the end of the year).

(iii) Assistant Adviser, Superintendent of Lands and Registrar of Title (Mr. W. Linehan).

(iv) State Treasurer, District Officer Kota Bharu and Pasir Puteh (Mr. L. H. Gorsuch until 26-5-32 and Mr. J. S. W. Reid from then to the end of the year).

(v) District Officer, Ulu Kelantan and Controller of Labour, Kelantan (Mr. A. Gilmour until 14-5-32 and Mr. J. Falconer to the end of the year).

(vi) Superintendent of Marine & Customs, Superintendent of Chandu, Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs, State Auditor and Public Prosecutor (Mr. R. L. German).

217. It is impossible to close this report without recording a tribute to the willingness and the loyalty which

the whole service, from top to bottom, have shown in accepting reductions of emoluments and suffering other inconveniences forced upon the Government by retrenchment.

A. S. HAYNES,
M. C. S.
BRITISH ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF KELANTAN.

THE RESIDENCY,
KOTA BHARU,
KELANTAN.
5th March, 1933.

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO KELANTAN.

(Vide Colonial Office Circular Despatch dated 12-9-32 K. 954/1932.)

(i) KELANTAN (James Maclehose & Sons, Glasgow) by W. A. Graham.

(ii) MALAY POISONS AND CHARM CURES (J. & A. Churchill, London) by Dr. J. D. Gimlette.

(iii) KELANTAN MALAY (Government Printing Office, Singapore) by C. C. Brown, M. C. S.

(iv) IN COURT AND KAMPONG by Sir Hugh Clifford G. C. M. G. etc.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE

LIABILITIES	$ c.	$ c.
DEPOSITS:—		
District Office, Ulu Kelantan ...	32,196.61	
—Do— Pasir Puteh ...	2,542.96	
Courts, Kota Bharu, Tumpat and Pasir Mas	8,862.57	
Police, Sundry, Kota Bharu and Pasir Mas	220.26	
Customs, Sundry	227.50	
Land Office, Kota Bharu, Sundry ...	18,950.35	
—Do— Survey ...	7,165.83	
Land Office, Pasir Mas, Sundry ...	8,233.00	
—Do— Survey ...	1,345.95	
Post Office Money Order	2,098.66	
Pawnbroking Farm	12,450.00	
Toddy Shops	566.00	
Clerks Security	1,360.00	
Gold Buyers Licence	50.00	96,269.69
FINES AND REWARD FUND:—		
Police	71.51	
Prisons	16.63	
Clerks	187.73	
Customs	6.00	281.87
CONTRIBUTIONS:—		
W. & O. Pensions Enactment ...	394.33	
Rubber Research Institute	1,058.47	1,452.80
Suspense Account	18,099.23	18,099.23
		116,103.59
EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES ...		479,229.51
		595,333.10
Loans:—		
S. S. Consolidated Loan (at 2%) ...	4,680,684.00	4,680,684.00
F. M. S. Duff Loan (at 2%) ...	300,000.00	300,000.00
S. S. Loan 1931 (at 4%) ...	450,000.00	450,000.00
Colonial Development Fund Loan 1932	23,571.00	23,571.00
		5,454,255.00

B

STATE OF KELANTAN AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1932.

ASSETS.

	$ c.	$ c.
BALANCES:—		
Cash:-Sub-Treasury, U. Kelantan ...	16,577.03	
—Do— Pasir Puteh ...	14,117.41	
—Do— Pasir Mas ...	2,222.82	32,917.26
Bank:- State Treasury (M.B.) ...	74,159.92	
—Do— (C.B.) ...	4,076.66	
U. K. Sub-Treasury (M.B.) ...	23,335.11	
P. P. —Do— (M.B.) ...	4,519.44	
P. M. —Do— (M.B.) ...	8,154.35	
	114,245.48	
LESS UNEXPENDED BALANCE OF S. S. LOAN DRAWN ON DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT	3,623.07	110,622.41
ADVANCES RECOVERABLE:—		
P. W. D. Store and Factory Account	15,700.00	
Post Office Postal Order Account ...	900.02	
District Officer, Ulu Kelantan ...	1,920.00	
Malayan Arts & Crafts	2,000.00	
Advance to pensioner	775.33	
Advance for purchase of Stamp (Bachok)	250.00	21,545.35
LOANS:—		
Purchase of Motor Car	120.00	
Subordinates	25,724.23	
Dato' Kaya Pati	30,000.00	
Syed Hussin	15,000.00	
Tengku Sri Mara Raja	25,000.00	
Majlis Ugama Islam	137,502.02	
Clubs	4,471.32	
Al-Asasiyah Press	1,000.00	
Special Loans	26,314.11	
Late Dato' Bentara Stia	116.40	265,248.08
INVESTMENTS:—		
8,000 D. D. C. L. Shares	-	
Mercantile Bank Fixed Deposit ...	165,000.00	165,000.00
		595,333.10
Excess of Assets over Liabilities ...	479,229.51	479,229.51
Unexpended balance of S. S. Loan drawn on Development account ...		3,623.07
BALANCE TO THE DEBIT OF THE STATE ...		4,971,402.42
		5,454,255.00

APPENDIX C.

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Warrant No.	Service.	Estimates.	Spent till 31. 12. 32
		$	$
4/32	Demonstration Stations	1,000.00	900.03
1/32	Concrete Drains, Kota Bharu, Pasir Mas and Tumpat ...	351.00	345.58
„	Main Drain Jalan Tok Hakim ...	1,026.00	1,023.47
2/32	Main Drain Hospital Area ...	8,000.00	7,910.93
„	Main and Branch Drains Mosque Area ...	3,000.00	2,995.97
1/32	Completion of Sungei Nal Bridge ...	4,282.00	4,276.07
„	Temangan Road	6,000.00	2,310.63
„	Conversion of the main Trunk Road into an All-Weather Road ...	1,883.00	1,882.14
„	Improvement of the Pasir Puteh - Cherang Ruku Road. ...	613.22	579.96
„	Relief Works	700.00	485.42
2/32	Erection of a small jail	2,000.00	2,000.00
3/32	Kubang Pasu Market	2,800.00	2,398.07
		31,655.22	27,108.27

APPENDIX D.

Table of Annual Revenue and Expenditure since Kelantan came under British Protection:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$
1910	419,327	403,552
1911	487,467	574,850
1912	535,669	665,608
1913	676,020	672,137
1914	762,772	805,965
1915	692,556	807,714
1916	822,860	808,164
1917	910,291	757,946
1918	955,402	899,161
1919	1,141,444	1,065,012
1920	1,328,955	1,403,208
1921	1,160,262	1,678,432
1922	1,310,020	1,539,318
1923	1,396,855	1,271,887
1924	1,422,113	1,422,032
1925	1,804,180	1,401,961
1926	2,371,595	1,927,134
1927	2,448,090	2,949,438*
1928	2,570,550	2,463,762
1929	2,481,139	2,215,771
1930	2,182,905	2,426,079
1931	1,524,139	1,961,124
1932	1,677,983	1,664,051

* Includes a sum of $320,000 devoted to reduction of the Public Debt.

APPENDIX E.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF LOCAL PRODUCTION AND EXPORT FOR FIVE YEARS.

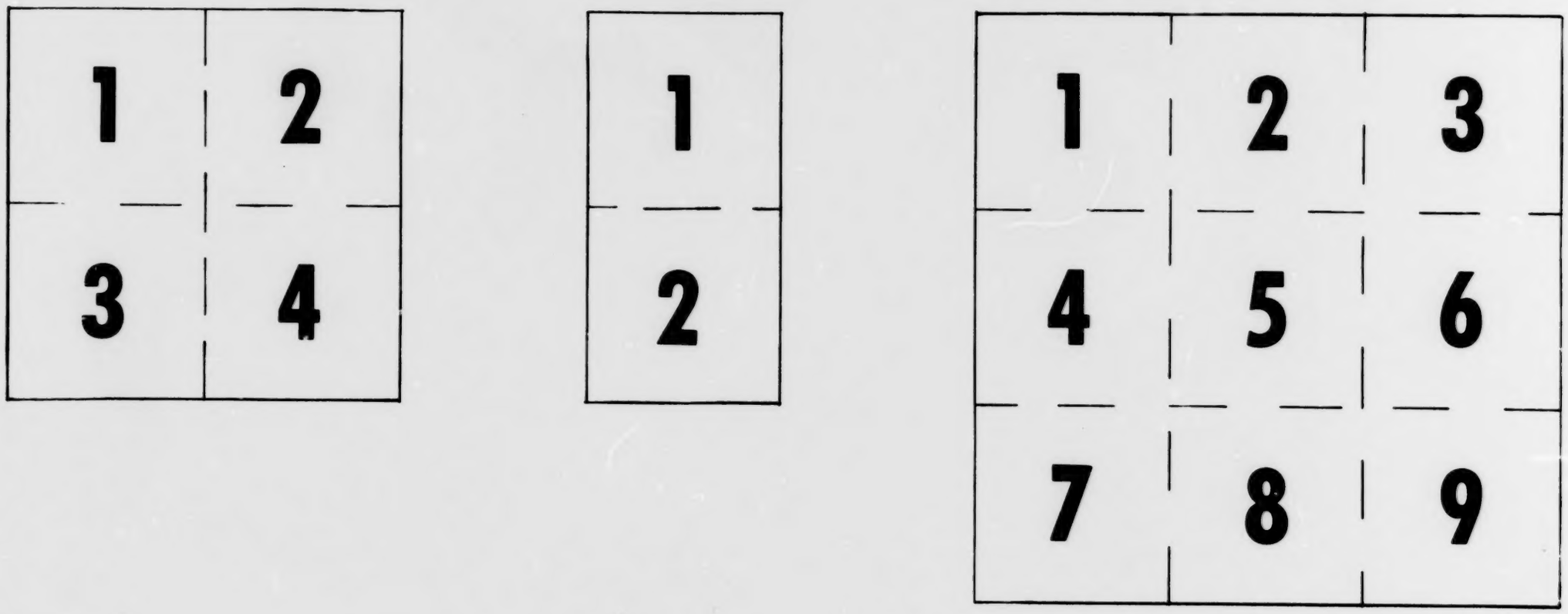
Nos.	Articles.	How Stated.	1928 Quantity.	1928 Value.	1929 Quantity.	1929 Value.	1930 Quantity.	1930 Value.	How Stated.	1931 Quantity.	1931 Value.	1932 Quantity.	1932 Value.
				$		$		$			$		$
1.	Rubber	Pikuls	95,004	4,030,150	135,127.54	5,732,427	122,179.89	2,919,143	Tons	6,384.05	1,157,303	5,146.02	731,223
2.	Copra	"	150,414	1,362,412	122,187.53	941,482	89,976.00	555,419	"	6,497.82	449,857	4,012.56	306,658
3.	Betel Nut												
	(a) Dried	"	54,722	382,059	26,194.00	197,283	25,776.00	210,214	"	1,855.91	258,341	1,393.39	167,392
	(b) Fresh	...	...	2,000	...	237	...	306	...	...	577	...	1,824
4.	Rice & Padi	Pikuls	123	912	1.33	11	46.65	271	Tons	...	...	...	1,441
5.	Timbers & Planks	...	...	121	...	432	...	286	...	...	1,044	...	994
6.	Cattle	Nos.	848	29,849	870	44,976	240	8,635	Nos.	171	7,430	312	12,115
7.	Jungle Produce	...	...	12,481	...	13,237	...	5,140	...	...	25,931	...	91,830
8.	Fish	Pikuls	12,784	127,819	15,772.17	188,568	9,461.99	109,641	Tons	820.64	98,136	754.13	89,249
9.	Poultry	Dozens	3,747	14,990	4,738	22,953	4,312	18,831	Nos.	31,808	10,641	24,671	6,215
10.	Tin-Ore	Pikuls	71	6,014	27.60	1,785	56.94	3,799	Tons	1.35	959	...	...
11.	Gold	Ozs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,289
12.	Textile												
	(a) Silk	Kodies	243	22,278	121	10,653	8	1,044	...	...	1,578	...	9,823
	(b) Cotton	...	...	41,150	...	28,205	...	26,105	...	...	23,296	...	15,230

APPENDIX F.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT FOR FIVE YEARS.

Nos.	Articles.	How Stated.	1928		1929		1930		How Stated	1931		1932	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				$		$		$			$		$
1.	Fish	Pikuls	2,217	26,609	3,389.66	45,976	4744	44,343	Tons	205.08	16,349	198.74	15,926
2.	Rice	,,	334,478	341,412	219,108.25	1,511,017	228269	1,382,400	,,	8,221.29	528,388	3,936.95	228,145
3.	Benzine	Gallons	270,936	270,300	394,597	307,380	526273	263,631	Gallons	213,726	115,863	206,520	158,073
4.	Petroleum	Cases	73,073	398,979	75,547	415,509	46039	185,156	,,	319,367	109,001	358,354	139,474
5.	Textile (all kinds)	...	...	708,184	...	861,265	...	576,561	...	...	413,470	...	462,019
6.	Machinery	...	...	131,524	...	41,981	...	32,613	...	...	13,916	...	23,257
7.	Motor Vehicles	...	...	31,220	...	62,013	...	112,584	...	...	25,365	...	31,405
8.	Cement	Casks	23,797	119,695	17,127	88,920	32014	148,352	Tons	1,205	25,256	1,289	25,890
9.	Timber and Planks	...	...	46,163	...	18,360	...	41,427	...	...	26,205	...	23,940
10.	Drugs & Medicines	...	...	148,849	...	142,327	...	85,805	...	...	52,832	...	82,227
11.	Bread & Biscuits	...	...	57,203	...	43,406	...	28,559	...	...	17,293	...	13,499
12.	Curry Stuffs	...	...	52,383	...	27,341	...	30,412	...	...	16,937	...	15,820
13.	Wheat Flour	Pikuls	9,146	91,665	9,204.26	91,894	11226	70,578	Tons	523.23	49,788	655.6	59,620
14.	Tinned Milk	Cases	17,957	210,407	20,743	161,162	20764	201,152	Cases	13,645	127,925	15,117	148,898
15.	Sugar	Pikuls	9,731	121,151	22,256.51	177,888	20807.28	120,994	Tons	979.77	75,458	935.00	64,820
16.	Tobacco (all kinds)	...	...	532,885	...	693,401	...	468,287	...	...	311,892	...	321,667

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.



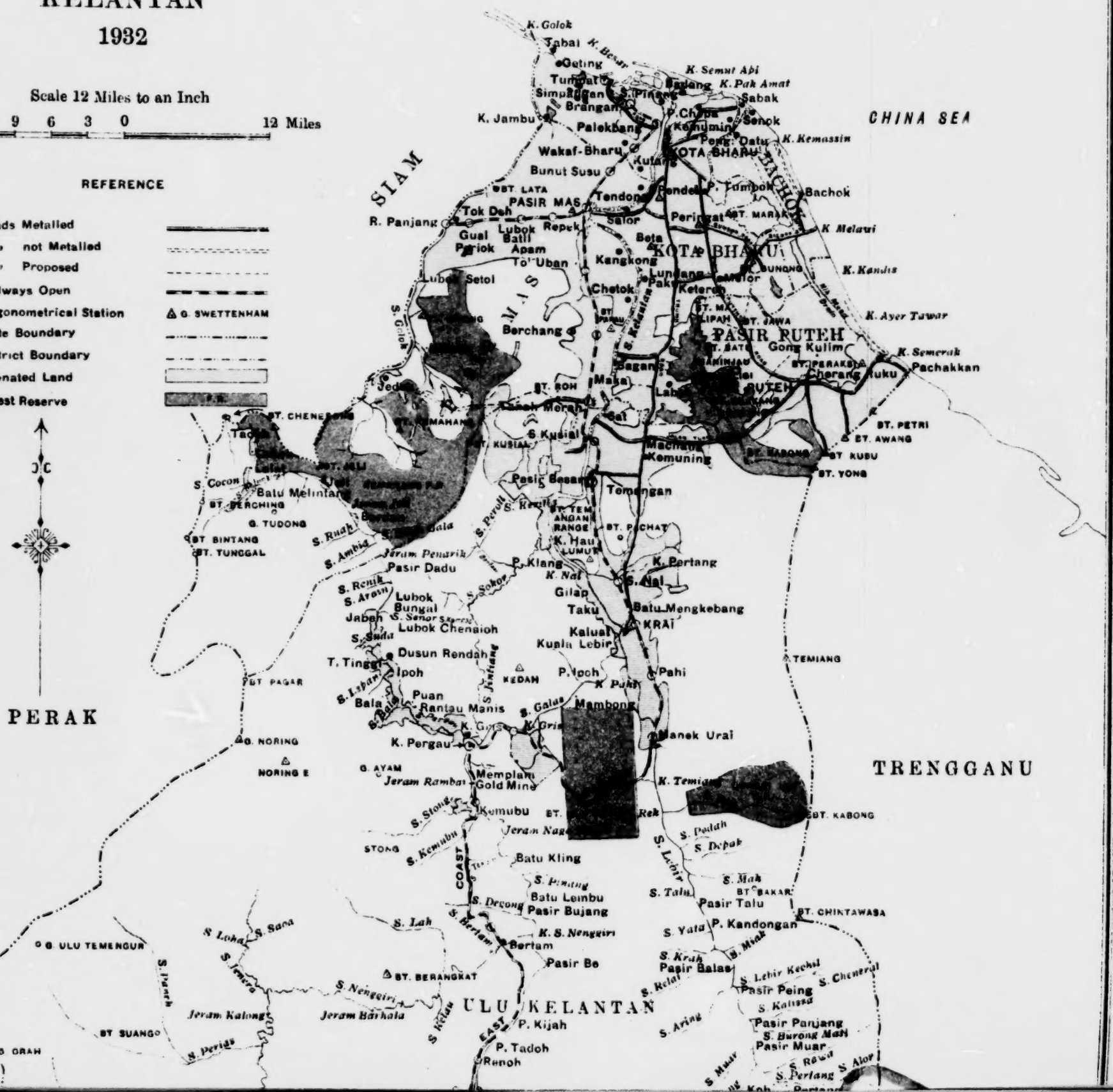
KELANTAN
1932

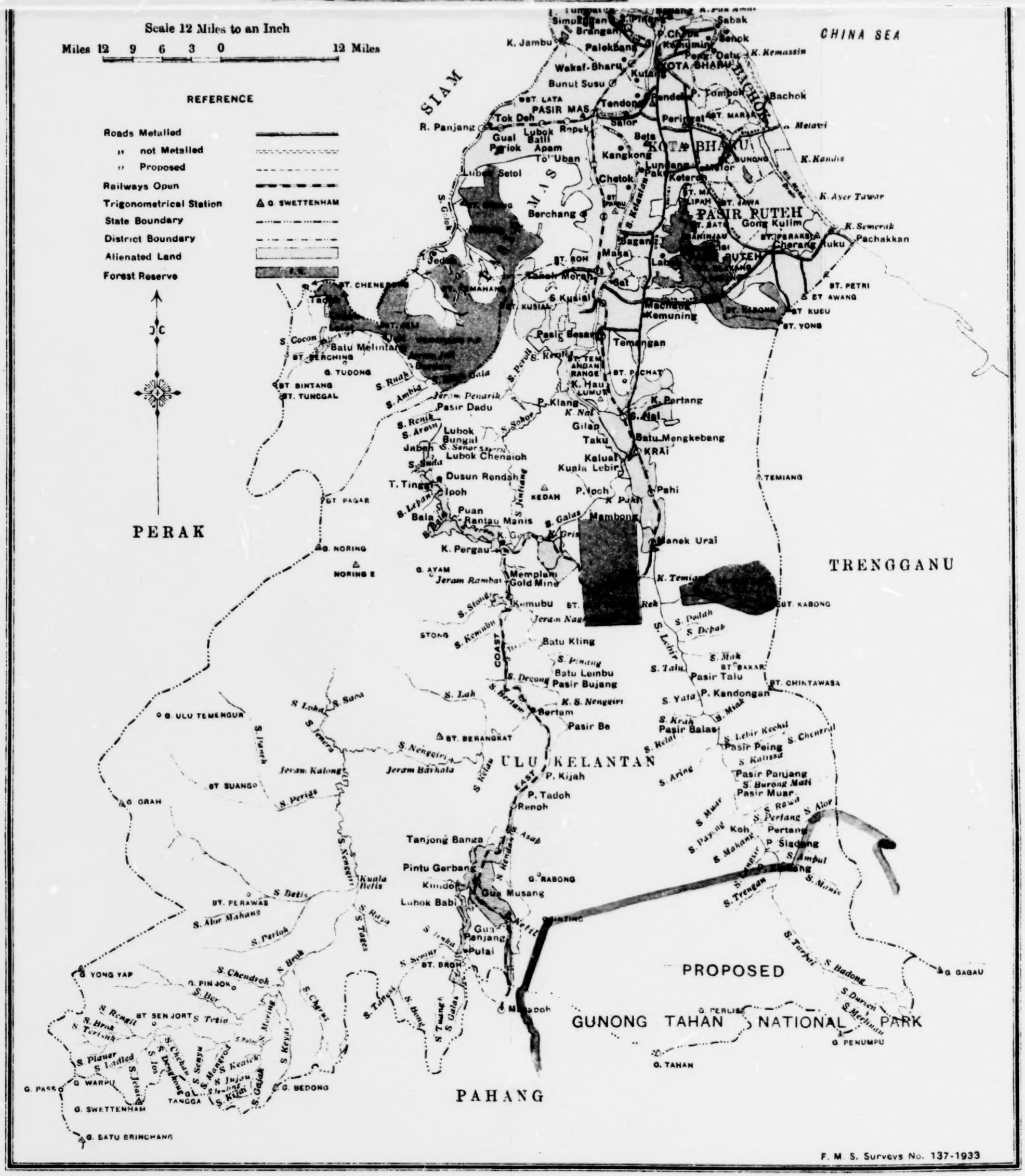
Scale 12 Miles to an Inch

Miles 12 9 6 3 0 12 Miles

REFERENCE

- Roads Metalled
- " not Metalled
- " Proposed
- Railways Open
- Trigonometrical Station — G. SWETTENHAM
- State Boundary
- District Boundary
- Alienated Land
- Forest Reserve — F.R.

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Miles 12 9 6 3 0 12 Miles
REFERENCE
Roads Metalled
" not Metalled
" Proposed
Railways Open
Trigonometrical Station
State Boundary
District Boundary
Alienated Land
Forest Reserve
CHINA SEA
SIAM
KOTA BHARU
PASIR MAS
PASIR PUTEH
PERAK
TRENGGANU
ULU KELANTAN
PAHANG
PROPOSED
GUNONG TAHAN NATIONAL PARK
EAST COAST
Kuala Betis
Gua Musang
Tanjong Banga
Pintu Gerbang
Lubok Chenaloh
Jeram Kalong
Jeram Bahkala
Jeram Rambai
Jeram Penarik
Pasir Dadu
Batu Melintang
Batu Kling
Batu Leimbu
Pasir Bujang
Pasir Talu
Pasir Balas
Pasir Peing
Pasir Panjang
Pasir Muar
Pasir Be
Bertam
Mempelam Gold Mine
Kemubu
Kuala Lebir
Mambong
Manek Urai
Temiang
Kraï
Batu Mengkebang
Gua Panjang
Pulai
Kuala Berang
Kota Bharu
Kangkong
Chetok
Berchang
Machang
Kemuning
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Pasir Puteh
Cherang Tuku
Pachakkan
Kampung Kulim
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Kampung Bunong
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Kampung Yong
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Kampung Awang
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Kampung Bachok
Kampung Tumpok
Kampung Sabak
Kampung Senok
Kampung Pulai
Kampung Bunut Susu
Kampung Tendong
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Kampung Bete
Kampung Lubok Batil
Kampung Apam
Kampung Tok Deh
Kampung Ropek
Kampung Gual Periok
Kampung Lubok Setol
Kampung Jedok
Kampung Tanah Merah
Kampung Gal
Kampung Kusial
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ON THE

SOCIAL & ECONOMIC PROGRESS
OF THE PEOPLE OF

JOHORE

FOR

1932

BY

S. W. JONES, M.C.S.,
Ag. General Adviser.

JOHORE BAHRU:
Printed at the GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, JOHORE,
by K. C. DAVID, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1933

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ERRATA.

Paragraph 22 of the Annual Report should be amended by substituting for the table therein the following:—

	1930			1931			1932		
	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
		$	$		$	$		$	$
Tin-ore	743	631,645	74,870	594	433,893	46,379	425	352,529	40,857
Iron-ore	729,251	3,514,005	364,625	488,877	2,444,387	246,516	485,067	2,425,339	251,495
China (Kaolin) Clay	410	8,200	410	396	7,920	396	186	3,720	186
Gold							20 oz.	903	23
		4,153,850	439,905		2,886,200	293,291		2,782,491	292,561

Paragraph 68 of the Annual Report should be amended by substituting " 1931 and 1932 " for " 1930 and 1931 ", and for the first part of the table therein the following:—

Articles	How counted	1931 Quantity	1932 Quantity	1931 Value	1932 Value
				$	$
Arecanuts ...	Pikuls	230,900	241,232	802,313	847,664
Copra ...	do.	645,594	702,523	3,321,228	3,831,355
Pepper ...	do.	73	26	2,202	620
Gambier ...	do.	16,862	16,143	221,568	199,609
Coffee ..	do.	2,726	2,925	55,752	39,498
Rubber ..	do.	1,525,103	1,456,312	20,319,138	13,902,311
Sweet Potatoes ...	do.	34,928	31,981	104,785	95,943
Tapioca ..	do.	248,695	230,554	746,085	785,784
Pineapples ...	Nos.	48,170,165	35,767,339	1,204,252	894,184
Preserved Pineapples	Cases	838,101	1,117,258	3,024,122	3,520,612
Other Agricultural Produce ..	—	—	—	431,820	1,305,339
Total Agricultural Produce ...				30,233,265	25,422,919

STATE OF JOHORE

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1932.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

1. Johore lies at the extreme south of the Malay Peninsula. It is bounded on the north by Pahang, on the north-west by Negri Sembilan and Malacca, on the west by the Straits of Malacca, on the south by the Straits of Tebrau, and on the east by the China Sea. Its area like that of Wales is approximately 7,500 square miles. The interior is in great part covered with jungle. The country is less mountainous than any other part of the Peninsula.

2. The following was the rainfall recorded in 1931 and 1932:—

	1931		*1932*	
Johore Bahru (South) ..	110.57	inches	105.04	inches
Kota Tinggi (South-east)	91.77	,,	112.82	,,
Pontian (South-west) ..	119.80	,,	86.97	,,
Kluang (Central) ..	84.90	,,	96.96	,,
Batu Pahat ..	103.83	,,	98.85	,,
Mersing (East) ..	123.15	,,	103.21	,,
Segamat (North) ..	77.37	,,	76.41	,,
Muar (North-west) ..	103.19	,,	72.81	,,

The highest maximum temperature recorded was 96°F at Tangkak on 25th May and the lowest maximum 74°F at Mersing on 10th December. The highest average maximum temperature recorded was 92.2°F at Segamat in April, the lowest average maximum 80.52°F at Pontian in January. The highest minimum temperature recorded was 80°F at Pontian on 26th October, the lowest minimum 63°F at Kota Tinggi on 15th

February. The highest average minimum temperature recorded was 77.14°F at Pontian in June, the lowest average minimum 67.89° at Kota Tinggi in February.

3. In the days of Buddhist Singapore there must have been traffic up the great Johore river of the hinterland, whose upper reaches offered tin, camphor and aboriginal slaves. One theory finds the earliest Johore in the place-name Wurawari, which in Old Javanese means "clear water"; an inscription of 1006 A.D. in Sanskrit and Javanese (now in the Calcutta Museum) tells how Wurawari had brought destruction on Java. The *Kot Monthieraban* or Siamese laws (purporting to be compiled in 1360 A.D.) mention Wurawari as subject to Siam. Perhaps Wurawari signified the same place as Ganggayu, which in Old Javanese means "fresh water" and may survive in the name of the Lenggiu, a tributary of the Johore. At Ganggayu one of the 11th century Chola kings is said by the *Malay Annals* to have built a fort of black stone but it has never been traced Perhaps, too, the Ji-lo-t'ing, of which Chao Ju-Kua wrote in 1225 A.D., was the modern Jelutong at the south-east corner of Johore.

In a Javanese work the *Nagarakretagama* composed in 1365 A.D. we reach historical fact. It speaks of Ujong Medini, that is, Ujong Tanah or Land's End (as Johore was often called) as one of the countries subdued by Majapahit just before that date along with Pahang and Tumasik or Old Singapore.

4. Malacca then grew to be the first trading centre of the East. After its conquest by the Portuguese in 1511, the son of the last ruler of Malacca settled in Johore and continued the historic Sultanate. The history of the next 300 years is an almost uninterrupted record of wars. Hostilities with the Portuguese persisted nearly until the arrival of the Dutch in 1602. Johore bears no small part in Dutch colonial history; relations were friendly, despite a diplomatic struggle for commercial privileges. But the conquest of Batu Sawar (near Kota Tinggi) by the Achinese in 1615 closed one chapter of Johore history as the conquest of Johore Lama by the Portuguese in 1587 had closed another, and it appeared then to the Dutch that the renowned kingdom of Johore had come to an end. In return for assistance at the attack on Malacca in 1641, the Dutch tried to restore Johore to its position as premier Malay State. But the capital was burnt by Jambi in 1673: in 1699 the Sultan was

assassinated, and in 1717 the throne was seized by a Sumatran adventurer, Raja Kechil. Then the Bugis appeared. The subsequent process, partly conquest, partly assimilation, while disturbing to Johore, resulted in a wide extension of its sovereignty, which now spread to Siak, Riau, Linggi and part of Selangor.

5. After continuous intrigues between the Malay and Bugis chiefs, the Dutch in 1784 recognized the Sultan of Lingga as ruler of the old Johore empire, drove the Bugis from Riau and stationed there a Resident with a garrison: the Malay Sultan and Bugis Viceroy accepted the position of dependent princes, but the old empire of Johore (Linggi and Klang had been ceded to the Dutch in 1757) was in a state of dissolution, the Bendahara and Temenggong being virtually territorial chiefs in Pahang and Johore respectively.

This was the position when the British, by virtue of treaties made in 1819 and 1824, obtained a complete cession of the island of Singapore. Visitors emphasize the then deserted character of Johore: in 1847 Johore Lama consisted of 25 huts, and not till 1855 was the capital moved to its present situation at Johore Bahru.

6. The extension of the Pax Britannica " helped Johore to grow populous again ". Moreover since 1855 the country has been governed by enlightened and progressive rulers, Sultan Abubakar who died in 1895 and Sultan Ibrahim the present ruler. In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British agent having the functions of a Consular officer; in 1910, having had an unofficial adviser for some years, the Sultan reorganized his Government with the assistance of the Governor of the Straits Settlements; in 1914 a General Adviser with enlarged powers was appointed. The recent history of the State has been a record of continued prosperity. Since 1924 the completion of a causeway across the Straits of Tebrau has permitted uninterrupted traffic by rail and road between Johore and Singapore and by railway between Singapore and Bangkok.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

7. In 1895 the late Sultan Abubakar gave Johore a written constitution. It provided for the election of the Sovereign and the State allowance of His Highness and his family and for the descent or succession. It provided also for the constitution and duties of:

(*a*) a Council of 8 to 12 Johore Malay "assistants and Ministers and coadjutors to the Sovereign"—it corresponds broadly to a Privy Council—

(*b*) a State Council of 16 or more members presided over by the Mentri or Prime Minister, with functions similar to those of the Legislative Council of a British Colony, its enactments requiring the consent of the Sultan which under certain conditions must be given. "If there shall be any enactment or regulation or matter or thing not approved or sanctioned by the Sovereign, it may be introduced again at the next meeting of the Council of State, and if for three times successively it shall not have been approved, the said matter may not again be introduced until one year has elapsed from the time it was last considered. Should the matter be again decided in the same manner by the Council of State for the fourth time, it shall be expedient on the part of the Sovereign to approve and sanction the same, because the moral responsibility of the Sovereign then entirely ceases". Members are appointed by the Sultan with the advice or concurrence of the Council of Ministers. Under a supplementary ordinance of 1914 they need not all be Malays and actually include Europeans official and unofficial, and Chinese.

In 1912 Sultan Ibrahim added:

(*c*) an Executive Council, to be presided over by the Sultan, which has functions similar to those of the Executive Council in a British Colony. To it are referred all applications for agricultural and mining lands, all P. W. D. contracts and tenders, questions of promotion as well as the initiation of legislation and any other matters of importance.

8. By an agreement signed in 1914 Johore agreed to receive and provide a residence for a British General Adviser, "whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all matters affecting the general administration of the country and on all questions other than those touching Malay Religion and Custom..... The collection and control of all revenues of the country shall be regulated under the advice of the General Adviser".

If there is a difference of opinion between the Sultan and the General Adviser, it was agreed that the opinion of the State Council should be taken and communicated to the High Commissioner along with the views of the General Adviser.

Johore then also agreed to have European Judges, and to appoint European official members on its Executive Council; Malay and European officers were to be treated on terms of equality. European officers are seconded to the State from the Malayan Civil Service and the big joint departments of Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Both Malay and English are official languages for use in the Courts.

9. Under the aforesaid constitution with its several Councils administration is carried on by the Malay Mentri or Prime Minister with the Malay State Secretary as the Government's official spokesman and a number of other Malay officials; policy and executive action being subject to the scrutiny and approval of the General Adviser who is assisted by various British officers, namely Legal and Financial Advisers, Commissioners of Lands and Mines, Trade and Customs and Police, a Principal Medical Officer, a State Engineer, a Controller of Labour, a Protector of Chinese, a Principal Agricultural Officer, a Superintendent of Education, a Conservator of Forests, a Controller of Posts and Telegraphs, and a Superintendent of Surveys. All these heads of departments have, in turn, their assistants European and Malay. There are a Malay Treasurer and a Malay Auditor, both with the Financial Commissioner to advise them. There are Malay State Commissioners in outlying districts, Malay District officers, Collectors of Land Revenue, Custom officers, Inspectors of Police and so on.

10. The power of revising death sentences lies with the Sultan advised by his Executive Council. Land is held from the Sultan.

III.—POPULATION.

11. The population estimated by geometrical progression at the middle of the year was 545,320.

This population was made up of the following races: Malays 252,837, Chinese 232,104, Indians 55,184, Europeans 782, Eurasians 327, others 4,086.

The following table shows the estimated population of the State in 1932 by race:—

District	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Europeans	Eurasians	Others	Total all races	Births	Deaths
Johore Bahru	21,675	62,810	18,073	393	168	1,181	104,300	3,384	2,091
Muar ...	83,102	61,084	13,912	160	92	650	159,000	5,255	2,767
Batu Pahat ...	84,769	41,815	6,602	43	37	1,334	134,600	5,269	2,067
Segamat ...	12,667	24,498	8,973	99	19	294	46,550	1,479	812
Kota Tinggi ...	13,092	19,675	5,300	59	2	482	38,610	999	852
Kukup ...	28,832	15,144	1,515	16	9	74	45,590	1,444	610
Endau ...	8,700	7,078	809	12	—	71	16,670	549	303
Total ...	252,837	232,104	55,184	782	327	4,086	545,320	18,379	9,502

Under the Malays are included all persons of the Malayan Race such as Bugis from Celebes, Sumatrans and Javanese.

12. The total number of births registered was 18,379 (9,619 males and 8,760 females). In every 100 births registered 52.34 were males and 47.66 females, a ratio of 91.07 females to every 100 males born. There were 87 still-births.

The highest birth rate according to nationalities was 39.09 per mille amongst Malay and the next, amongst Chinese of 31.23 The lowest rate—amongst Eurasians—was 12.23 per mille.

The total number of deaths registered was 9,502 (5,766 males and 3,736 emales). The greatest number of deaths registered in any one month occurred in May and the lowest in September. The infantile mortality rate was 139.89 compared with 151.84 per mille in 1931.

13.

Estimated Population 1932	Total Births	Total Deaths	Total Infantile Mortality	Births Ratio per mille	Deaths Ratio per mille	Infantile Mortality Ratio per mille
545,320	18,379	9,502	2,517	33.70	17.42	139.89

	Immigrants by sea	*Emigrants by sea*
Europeans ..	94	91
Malays ..	11,797	12,227
Chinese ..	19,591	21,236
Japanese ..	257	346
Indians ..	3,564	5,495
Total ..	35,303	39,395

IV.—HEALTH.

14. The following figures throw some light upon the incidence of disease.

The principal groups of diseases leading to death are as follows:—

Fever not specified	3,813
Convulsions	1,487
Old age	617
Pneumonia	438
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	398
Malaria Fever	244
Beri-beri	194
Heart-disease	186
Accidents of child-birth	137
Enteritis and Diarrhœa	132
Dysentery	125

The following are the statistics for communicable diseases treated in Government Hospitals during the last two years:—

		Malaria	Beri-beri	Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Pneumonia	Ankylostomiasis	Influenza	Venereal Diseases	Yaws	Other Diseases	Total
1931	Cases -	6,048	1,295	743	1,053	263	795	1,552	1,465	716	4,977	9,370	28,277
	Deaths -	194	81	233	175	25	301	20	6	14	—	7[illegible]2	1,841
1932	Cases -	6,073	1,086	926	648	261	398	1,514	670	710	4,566	9,859	26,711
	Deaths -	153	49	232	103	25	130	18	2	—	—	685	1,397

The following are the statistics for dangerous and infectious diseases:—

		Chicken-pox	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Measles	Tropical Typhus	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	Total
1931	Cases -	88	6	185	14	14	25	1	45	378
	Deaths -	—	4	52	2	2	—	—	16	76
1932	Cases -	143	1	157	15	33	18	3	—	370
	Deaths -	—	1	43	1	3	—	—	—	48

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

15. *In-patients.*—The admissions were 25,182 against 26,313 in 1931 the total number treated being 26,711 as compared with 28,277 during 1931. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 5.23 as compared with 6.51 in 1931.

Out-patients.—The number of new cases treated was 123,585 compared with 189,800 in 1931. 69,061 were attended by three motor travelling dispensaries in Muar, Batu Pahat and Segamat districts. The number of attendances during the year was 188,839 as against 170,940 in the previous year.

Maternity Work.—1,206 cases were admitted to Government hospitals as against 1,223 in 1931. 152 confinements were attended at patients' houses. 115 ante-natal and 713 post-natal visits were made to patients' homes.

During the year 86 certified midwives were practising in the State, and 12 probationer midwives were in training.

Infant Welfare Centres (Johore Bahru and Muar).

6,235 infants and children were seen at both the centres. The total attendances were 12,582. 1,011 expectant mothers, and 4,485 other women were seen, the total attendances being 14,341.

1,766 dressings, 2,631 weighings and 1,145 vaccinations were done. 18,414 domiciliary visits, 12,477 visits to women and 7,596 visits to infants and children were paid.

The total number of maternity cases conducted were 451 and 65 abnormal labours were conducted.

Mental Hospital.—The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1931 was 352. There were 137 new admissions, making a total of 489. Of these 61 were discharged, 1 transferred, 4 absconded, and 50 died. 373 patients remained at the end of the year.

The total number of criminal lunatics treated was 15 including 3 vagrants. There was one escape.

The Leper Asylum contained 130 male and 18 female lepers at the end of 1931. During the year 64 males and 8 females were admitted. The total number of lepers treated was 220. From the Asylum 29 male lepers and 3 females absconded. 6 cases died.

14 chronic opium-smokers are being treated in Sungei Buloh Leper Settlement since June 1931.

159 males and 23 females remained in the Asylum at the end of the year.

Prison Hospitals—

(*a*) *Johore Bahru.*—514 cases were treated as in-patients during the year, with 7 deaths, including 4 cases of judicial executions.

The total number of attendances as out-patients during the year was 22,468.

(*b*) *Muar.*—161 cases with no death were treated as in-patients. The total number of out-patients treated during the year was 876.

The total number of attendances as out-patients was 1,898.

16. Out of a total strength of 65 officers in the Johore Bahru Police Force and 1,265 other ranks, 384 were admitted to hospitals in the State during the year. 66 cases of malaria fever, and 23 cases of eye-disease were admitted. There were 4 deaths in Hospitals. The number of cases treated as out-patients was 3,241.

17. Out of a total strength of 34 officers and 612 other ranks in the Johore Military Forces, 374 were admitted to hospitals. There was 1 death.

The total number of cases treated as out-patients during the year was 2,969.

BUILDINGS.

18. In the Johore Bahru District the decrepit wards at the Mental Hospital were occupied by patients from 19th April. The existing fencing was moved and extended so as to enclose the whole.

In the Muar District two coolie lines of five rooms each, were completed.

The Kluang Hospital was completed and occupied as from September 1st. It provides accommodation for 194 patients. A water tank of 9,000 gallons capacity was constructed and the necessary pipes for the distribution of the water were completed. The hospital and the quarters for the staff are provided with a water borne sewage system.

The Pontian Hospital was completed. It provides accommodation for 22 patients. A mortuary was also completed during the year.

LEGISLATION.

19. The following enactments or amendments to enactments affecting the Department were passed:

An Enactment to amend certain sections of the Labour Code, 1924 relating to health and sanitation of estates; an Enactment to amend the Midwives Enactment, 1927 by extending its provisions beyond Town Board areas; an Enactment to amend and re-enact the law relating to Town Boards in the State; and an Enactment to provide for the control of water supplies in the State. By a rule made under "The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1929", acetyldihydrocodeinone, its salts and any preparations containing it was added to the First Schedule of the Enactment and thus became a deleterious drug.

WATER SUPPLIES.

20. The number of chemical examinations of various supplies was 103. Routine examinations of the existing public supplies in the State were carried out monthly.

The water supplies in Johore Bahru, Kota Tinggi, Kluang remained unchanged during the year. In Muar investigations were continued and a scheme prepared for an adequate supply from Mount Ophir. In Batu Pahat two new service reservoirs were completed and at Segamat a filtration plan was installed.

V.—HOUSING.

21. The house accommodation may be divided into two broad classes, (*a*) houses in the country and (*b*) houses in towns.

(*a*) In the country the housing position is satisfactory. The Malay lives on his own land in a house built by himself or a building contractor. Paradoxical though it may sound, the poorer the house the better ventilated: the humble house is built of palm-thatch or bark, the wealthier of sawn planks with windows that superstition and fear of thieves keep closed at night. On estates the Indian labourer is housed in lines approved by the Health Department. To the cheap and readily accessible materials of the country the industrious Chinese quickly respond and the longer they live in the Malay Peninsula the bigger and more hygienic their dwellings. All that is really required is a roof to keep off the rain: otherwise the more open a house in the tropical climate the healthier and more comfortable.

(*b*) In towns the chief difficulties are insufficient ventilation and the illegal construction of cubicles. But no house can be built until its plan has been approved by a Town Board Committee, whose members include a Government Health Officer and a Government Engineer. A site-plan also has to be furnished so that town-planning requirements may be satisfied. Before the slump, in spite of close Government inspection, there was some degree of overcrowding owing to the high rents consequent on the rapid immigration of boom times. Rents are

now considerably lower but so are incomes and the desire to save rent by dividing its burden among many is still a source of overcrowding. There are no building societies. Government builds lines for its day-labourers and houses for its other employees. The coolies live rent-free. Other Government servants generally pay a low rental. The Chinese capitalist builds nearly all shop-houses, and in most of them above and behind the shop is a dwelling-house. A return of houses in town-board areas is included in Appendix F.

Most villages and schools have football and recreation grounds.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

MINERALS.

22. The quantities and values of mineral exports for the last three years were:—

	1930			1931			1932		
	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
		$	$		$	$		$	$
Tin-ore	743	631,645	364,625	594	433,893	246,516	425	352,529	40,857
Iron-ore	729,251	3,514,995	74,870	488,877	2,444,387	46,379	485,067	2,425,339	251,495
China (Kaolin) Clay	410	8,200	410	396	7,920	396	186	3,720	186
Gold							20 oz.	903	23
	—	4,153,845	439,905	—	2,886,200	293,291	—	2,782,491	292,561

23. Increased restriction of output led to further diminution in the number of men employed in tin-mining and 836 fewer were employed in 1932 than in 1931. There was a drop of 272 in the number of men employed in iron-mining. This unemployment, however, created no acute problem. Many mining coolies discharged from employment found work in the construction of the road between Mawai and Jemaluang whilst others were engaged in timber and rotan-cutting.

24. 1882 in all were employed in mining work, 956 in iron mines, 871 in tin-mines, 50 in washing for alluvial gold and 5 in China clay workings. Apart from 276 engaged in ground-sluicing and 35 underground, the miners were engaged in open-cast mining, whether of tin or iron-ore. 701 worked on tribute, 667, mainly in the iron mines, on contract and 464 on wages. The standard wage for men in regular employment is $9 a month, $6 in food and $3 in cash.

25. 9,122 acres of mining-land were held under title at the end of the year, an increase of 772 acres. The increase is due to the conversion of agricultural into mining titles by the new Pelepah Tin Dredging Company which installed the first dredge in Johore. The books were kept closed to applications for tin-mining land. A new iron-mine was opened by Chinese on the Sedili river. Prospecting for gold was carried out without substantial results. The quota for tin dropped steadily from 80% to 25%.

26. The following revenue was derived from minerals during the last 3 years:—

		1930	*1931*	*1932*
		$	$	$
Rents on leases	..	7,011	7,831	8,398
Premia on leases	..	4,187	9,452	16,430
Prospecting licences	..	2,614	373	145
Ore buyers ,,	..	300	300	300
Individual ,,	..	20	—	—
		14,132	17,956	21,648
Export duty	..	439,905	293,291	292,561
Total	..	$454,037	$311,247	$317,834

AGRICULTURE.

27. Agricultural industries occupy the position of chief importance in the economy of Johore, and it is estimated that over 75% of the total population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Plantations vary from the small holding of an acre or two in extent to large and highly organised estates, one of which has an alienated acreage of over 25,000 acres, about half of which is already developed.

28. The continued low prices of the main exported agricultural products has again focussed the attention of small holders on the necessity of augmenting local food supplies, and this has been reflected in the increased interest taken both in the cultivation of padi, and of other food crops.

29. As in other parts of the Malay Peninsula, crops can be classified in three categories:—

(A) Those grown on estates and small holdings, (B) those grown only on large properties, and (C) those grown only on small holdings. Included in the first group are rubber, coconuts and areca. The area of rubber cultivated on the large estates exceeds that on the small holdings, but in the case of coconuts and areca only a small percentage of the planted area consists of large estates, the remainder consisting of small

holdings, where these crops are cultivated as a sole crop or mixed with fruit trees and other crops. In conjunction with the above crops, pineapples, tapioca, coffee, gambier, banana, tuba and patchouli are frequently cultivated as catch crops, especially on plantations and holdings owned by Asiatics. During recent years an attempt is being made to establish the cultivation of pineapples on a main crop basis and the area alienated for this purpose is increasing. Under the second group the only crop at present included is Oil Palm, which is cultivated exclusively on large properties with individual alienated areas ranging from 1,000 to 23,830 acres.

The third group comprises the cultivation of rice, fruit trees, tobacco, sirih and minor food crops, including sweet potatoes, yams, pumpkins, various vegetables, maize, ginger, chillies, groundnuts, etc.

30. (A) *Crops grown on large and small holdings.*

Rubber.—This crop is grown both by Europeans and Asiatics on large plantations, and by Asiatics on medium and small holdings. On the larger estates Indian, Javanese and Chinese labourers are almost exclusively employed, the latter usually on a contract system. The small holdings are usually worked by the owner, or members of his family; sometimes a few labourers are employed, frequently on a profit sharing basis. Rubber is grown exclusively for export, and for many years the value of such exports far outweighed that of the total sum of all others. In reviewing exports during recent years such values represented about 75%, 84%, 74% and 66% of the total value of agricultural exports for the years 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931 respectively, but in 1932 owing to the extremely poor prices ruling throughout the year, rubber represented only a little more than 54% of the total value of agricultural exports. The area planted with rubber at the beginning of 1932 was estimated at over 800,000 acres, some 459,000 of which were planted on the large estates. The total area alienated for rubber was 970,000 acres. 1,456,312 pikuls valued at $13,902,311 were exported during the year.

The price of rubber has remained at a low level throughout the year, and considerable areas have been taken out of production. On many of the larger estates the higher yielding areas only have been tapped, the poorer areas being maintained in a condition that would permit of their being reopened should prices improve. The area of small holding rubber out of tapping has fluctuated during the year, being affected by the fruit and padi seasons and by the slight rise in price which was experienced in August. Such new areas as are established on the European and some of the Chinese owned properties are usually planted with budgrafted trees; such budgrafted stands were estimated to have an area of about 50,500 acres at the end of the year.

31. In connection with preparation of rubber, the creaming process for concentrating latex was worked on a commercial scale on one estate in Johore, while two Revertex plants and a large central factory using centrifugal concentrators were also working in the State. The export of unconcentrated preserved latex has also continued.

32. Mouldy Rot continues to be the most prevalent disease of rubber; owing to the uneconomic price of rubber holdings are frequently overgrown, conditions thereby being made favourable to the development of this disease, and heavy tapping continues. Outbreaks of *Oidium* also occurred but were of short duration, and did no material damage.

33. *Coconuts.*—Only a small percentage of the coconuts in Johore are planted on large estates, the majority consisting of small holdings, owned by Asiatics, where this crop is cultivated either alone or mixed with areca, fruit, coffee or other forms of cultivation. The total area occupied by coconuts, both as a pure stand and as mixed cultivation, is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 198,000 acres. Cultivation continues to show steady progress, development being mainly confined to extensions in the West Coastal areas. Export of copra established a new record during the year; 702,523 pikul's valued at $3,831,355 were exported during the year, most of it the produce of small holders.

34. Coconut plantations have remained singularly free from any serious outbreaks of pests or diseases during the year. There is room for considerable improvement in the quality of copra produced by small holders, and steps are being taken to interest producers in effecting desirable improvements. It is hoped that demonstrations of sounder methods will lead to a gradual reconstruction of kilns, and the general spread of improved methods.

35. *Areca.*—A slight increase in the export of areca was recorded during the year, but prices have remained poor. 241,232 pikuls valued at $847,664 were exported in 1932.

36. *Pineapples.*—The most notable feature of the year in connection with the tinned pineapple industry has been the attempt by Chinese land owners to establish the cultivation of pineapples on a main crop basis. The total area of land alienated for such cultivation is now 11,310 acres, and of this area 3,200 acres had been planted by the close of the year. Seven factories producing preserved pines were working during the year.

The export of preserved pines for the year was 1,117,253 cases: 35,767,339 fruits were also exported, the total value of such exports being $4,414,794. The area planted with pineapples both as a sole and catch crop was estimated at 39,300 acres.

37. *Tapioca.*—This industry is entirely in the hands of the Chinese. There was a slight decline in the production of tapioca during the year from 248,695 pikuls in 1931 to 230,554 and this is likely to continue in view of the fact that tapioca is cultivated almost exclusively as a catch crop with young rubber. Of the twenty-seven local factories, seventeen were operating during the year. Though considerable care is taken in the initial preparation of the flour, which is of a good colour, the subsequent cooking methods appeared to cause a discolouration of the finished product, which consequently fetches a lower price than that produced in the Netherlands East Indies.

38. *Coffee.*—There has been a slight increase in the production of coffee, though export value has declined. 2,295 pikuls valued at $39,498 were exported. No serious outbreaks of pests or diseases of coffee were recorded during the year.

39. *Tuba.*—There is a decline in interest in the cultivation of this crop, and the large estates have undertaken no new planting. Harvesting of tuba continued during the year. A beetle pest was much in evidence, and considerable difficulty was experienced in its control.

40. *Patchouli.*—The patchouli industry is carried on almost exclusively by Chinese. There has again been an increase in the cultivation of this crop, the main centre of which is still at Selumpur, in the Segamat district, where soil is good and growth excellent. The dried leaf is exported to Penang or Singapore for distillation. The total area planted during the year was estimated at 1,420 acres.

41. B. *Crops grown only on large estates.*

Oil Palm.—The total area planted with Oil Palm was 27,832 acres, of which 3,357 acres were planted during 1932. The total area at present alienated for the cultivation of this crop is 60,854 acres, 90% of which consists of estates under European control.

Steady progress is reported on most of the existing plantations and there has been some extension of the planted area. Estates have been maintained in excellent condition and have established good road and transport systems. Manurial, cultivation, varietal and pollination experiments are being carried out on the larger estates. Production of Palm Oil for the year was 1,513 tons, and of kernels 181 tons: the corresponding figures for the previous year were 655.5 tons and 96.75 tons respectively.

42. C. *Crops grown on small holdings only.*

Padi.—Padi cultivation in the State has continued to attract the attention and hold the interest of the small cultivator,

this no doubt being in a large measure due to the existing economic situation. Whereas during the season 1930—1931, 7,293 acres were under wet padi, during 1931—1932, the area was returned at 10,885 acres. Figures of areas planted during the season 1932—1933 are not yet available but it is known that a considerable increase has taken place in the planted area.

In the season 1930—1931, 7,375 acres were planted with dry padi and 8,411 acres in the 1931—1932 season. Figures for season 1932—1933 are not yet available. It is gratifying to note the increase in the area under wet padi in successive years and while present conditions obtain this increase will probably be maintained.

43. Conditions during season 1932—1933 have been favourable to the obtaining of good crops, and in areas where harvesting has been completed there is general satisfaction at the results obtained. A certain amount of damage has however been done to crops by pests, the chief of which is the rat.

44. With a view to extension of the area under wet padi considerable attention has been paid throughout the year to potential padi areas, several of which have been inspected.

45. To assist in the developing of potential padi areas in the State and with a view to placing available knowledge regarding padi cultivation at the disposal of the planter, steps were taken during the year to augment the staff of padi inspectors in the Department.

46. *Miscellaneous Fruit.*—The mid year fruit season was an exceptionally good one, heavy crops of durians and mangosteens being harvested in the Muar and Segamat Districts. Later in the year a heavy crop of dukus was obtained in the Muar District. There was a large export of all these fruits to Singapore. Banana cultivation continues to hold the attention of small holders and estate owners, and large areas are grown, mainly in mixed cultivation or as a catch crop with young rubber. A good market for this fruit is found in Singapore. No serious disease or insect pest of fruit trees has been recorded during the year.

47. *Tobacco.*—During the year great interest was evinced by small holders in the cultivation of tobacco and it was computed that the total area cultivated with this crop during the year was 1,370 acres. At the outset prices for dried leaf were remunerative and this naturally tended to interest others in tobacco cultivation, with the result that towards the end of the year tobacco leaf was practically unsaleable, the supply

being greatly in excess of the demand. At the close of the year the area under tobacco had been considerably reduced and it is probable that not more than 150 acres are now under cultivation. The drying and proper curing of the leaf would appear to present considerable difficulty to the average cultivator.

48. *Agricultural Instruction.*—The general lines on which agricultural instruction is proceeding in Johore follow closely those in practice in the Federated Malay States, though certain branches have not yet been developed to the same extent. The first step has been the training of a subordinate Asiatic Staff on lines that will permit of their imparting agricultural knowledge to the small holder, both generally and in connection with the cultivation of particular crops or preparation of produce. Such officers are trained at the School of Agriculture Malaya, and in most cases are now subsequently given a special course of training in padi cultivation at a Government Experimental Station; it is not however proposed to confine such special training solely to padi and other crops such as coconuts, which are extensively cultivated by the small holder, will in due course receive special consideration. Steps are also being taken to train an officer for special work amongst Chinese cultivators, who are almost exclusively responsible for the pineapple, tapioca, gambier, patchouli and other minor agricultural industries. It is hoped that such officers by lectures, informal talks, and the distribution of literature printed in the vernacular, will do much to effect improvement both in the methods of cultivation and the subsequent preparation of produce. Supplies of literature printed in Malay and Chinese are obtained for this purpose from the Department of Agriculture, S. S. and F. M. S.

49. The financial position does not at present permit the establishment of Agricultural Demonstration Stations, but Test Plots, at which preliminary trials with selected varieties of pure strain padis were carried out, were established during the year at six centres in the State. Parties of interested padi planters were conducted round the test plots and much interest was evinced in the experiments in progress. Early in the year steps were taken by the Education Department to create School Gardens at selected Vernacular Schools throughout the State, and at the close of the year twenty such gardens had been successfully established. The Agricultural Department worked in close co-operation with the Education Department in this connection and gave close supervision to the lay out of all gardens, which they have subsequently visited at regular intervals.

50. *Agricultural Inspection.*—Agricultural areas throughout the State have continued to receive periodic inspection, and a reasonable measure of control of pests and diseases has been maintained. Work of this nature continues to be handicapped

by the existing financial depression, and it has been necessary to use considerable discernment and discretion in instituting legal action for the treatment and control of pests and diseases. Close attention has however been given to overgrown holdings in the vicinity of areas of padi and other food crops. Visits to the larger estates by officers of the Agricultural Department, mainly in connection with control of pests and diseases, numbered 232.

51. In spite of low prices the total value of agricultural exports, other than rubber, for the year was estimated at $11,523,470 as compared with $10,040,000 in 1931. In addition poultry and eggs to the value of $277,590 were exported. The total value of agricultural exports, including rubber, was $25,425,781.

LIVE-STOCK.

52. It is estimated that in the State there were 4,000 buffaloes, 6,000 cattle, 3,000 pigs, 2,000 sheep and 6,500 goats. The number of animals slaughtered in Johore for local consumption were: cattle 1210, sheep and goats 3,544 and pigs 30,972. The import and export return shows a small Peninsular trade:—

	Horses		Cattle		Sheep & Goats		Swine	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
Imports ...	5	9	102	855	127	534	7,752	2,474
Exports ...	—	17	863	218	393	137	3,863	7,204

All the pig-farms are owned by individual Chinese; Indian and other cattle are mostly kept by individual Indians and there are a number of private dairies; Chinese and Malays breed buffaloes, and Malay small-holders breed goats and poultry. Harder times and a larger population are leading to more interest in live-stoock, especially pigs.

There was no outbreak of contagious or infectious disease among cattle. All animals for human consumption are inspected before and after slaughter by officers of the Veterinary Department.

MARINE PRODUCE.

53. There are fisheries round all the coasts. Japanese trawlers ply especially off the East Coast and take their catches direct to Singapore, so that there is a balance of import of both fresh and dried fish into Johore. On the East Coast especially, at places such as Mersing and Sedili, there are

many Malay fishermen, who still listen for shoals and like rice-planters sell their catch before it is got, to the Chinese middleman at a very small profit. There are also Chinese fishermen on all the coasts. Deep sea-fishing is done by East Coast Malays from boats by drift-nets, whose catches are sent from Mersing and Sedili to Singapore by lorry. Seine or drag-nets are used off shore by Chinese and Malays. In sheltered bays and estuaries fishing-stakes with ground or lifting nets are popular. An exceptionally severe south-west monsoon caused serious loss by damage to fishing stakes at Parit Jawa on the West Coast. River-fish are caught in many places. On any day when there is a good breeze one may see kite-fishing from the Johore Causeway and the amount of fish taken from sea river and ditch by rod-and-line, small traps and hand-nets and consumed by the Malay fishermen without getting into statistical tables must be considerable. The total value of marine produce was $103,000 compared with $76,700 in 1931 and $99,500 in 1930 and fishing licences brought in $8,901.

FOREST PRODUCE.

54. The forests provide timber, firewood, charcoal and such minor products as rattans, resins used for varnishes and the wild rubber used for the manufacture of chewing gum.

55. The most important timbers are the semi-hard *Dryobalanops aromatica* (*kapor*), the hard *Shorea materialis* (*balau*) and the useful soft timber of a number of species of *Shorea* (*meranti*)—the two former are comparatively rare outside Johore. In less abundance, *balanocarpus heimii* (*chengal*) and *dipterocarpus* (*keruing*) are also found. Most of this timber is exported, while a number of sawn softwood planks are imported from Netherlands India. The timber exported during 1931 and 1932 was:—

	Timber produced, in tons	Timber exported, in tons	Value of exports	Percentage of exports to production
			$	
1930 ...	47,136	34,116	860,380	72.6
1931 ...	39,913	28,832	662,220	72.2
1932 ...	36,663	24,286	—	66.0

56. There was a diminished outturn of hardwoods, owing to the decrease in building but an increase in the output of *keruing*, *meranti* and soft timbers, accounted for by a demand by pineapple packers for wood to be used for packing cases.

57. Timber imported amounted to 11,191 tons in 1931 and 13,357 tons in 1932. 25,734 tons were used locally, as against 22,272 tons in 1931. Of the exported timber, most of the hardwoods are sent in the form of round logs to the Singapore saw-mills, whence they are exported to Aden, Bombay, Calcutta, Zanzibar and China. Of the other woods, about half is exported in the round and the rest as sawn timber. Efforts are being made to establish an export trade to England under the cover of a preferential duty. Although the demands of the English market are very exacting, the consignments from Johore were favourably received.

58. At present timber is all taken from State land, whose supplies will probably be exhausted in fourteen or fifteen years. In view of this, Forest Reserves have been constituted which cover 526,000 acres and further reserves amounting in area to over 200,000 acres have been notified pending constitution.

59. The total output of firewood and charcoal in 1932, most of it produced in the mangrove forests of the southern part of the State, amounted to 134,503 tons of firewood and 3,917 tons of charcoal, as against 78,648 and 3,173 tons respectively in 1931. 23,587 pikuls of resin (damar) were produced, as compared with 20,897 pikuls in 1931. Chinese and Malays have turned from the unprofitable rubber industry to the collection of lowgrade damar. Probably for the same reason there was a greater outturn of rotan during the year. The production of jelutong for the manufacture of chewing-gum increased from 803 to 3,247 pikuls and two factories were erected.

60. The timber and firewood industries are almost entirely in the hands of Chinese, employing Chinese labourers at piece-work rates. The mangrove business, on the other hand, is financed and worked by Malays. The timber is usually removed in the form of logs by sledges over skidways or in trucks on light railways either to the rivers down which they are floated to tongkangs bound for Singapore or by lorry to the nearest railway. Firewood is split by hand, conveyed to a central depot and thence removed in tongkangs to Singapore.

MANUFACTURES.

61. Such processes of manufacture as are performed in Johore relate almost entirely to the treatment of the raw materials the production of which is the State's main industry. Thus there are factories on rubber, tapioca and oil-palm estates, which are engaged in the preparation of those commodities for export. A large proportion of the pineapples grown in Johore are preserved and packed in tins and those processes are carried out in factories. During the year many of the factories were idle. The number of tapioca factories declined from 22 in 1931 to 17 in 1932. Eight pineapples

canning-factories were in operation and only one saw-mill was at work during the year. The number of rubber factories fell from 115 to 109. Both palm-oil extraction plants were employed during the year, the Johore Bahru distillery worked at intervals, one of the two saw-mills was closed all the year and only one of the two brickworks open in 1932 was active. One of the China Clay works managed to keep going.

62. The two main factories which worked independently of any production of raw material, the tobacco factory and the match factory were fully employed throughout the year.

63. In addition to these there were the usual little ice-works, aerated water plants, engineering work-shops and printing-works and two jelutong factories.

64. Many factories, including pineapple factories, tapioca and brickworks, have been out of operation for over two years.

VII.—COMMERCE.

65. The total trade amounted to $50,484,474 as compared with $63,132,417 in 1931 and $106,448,756 in 1930. The figures were as follows:—

	1930.	*1931.*	*1932.*
	$	$	$
Imports ..	48,071,047	29,449,254	21,809,020
Exports ..	59,714,461	34,995,441	29,623,458
	107,785,508	64,444,695	51,432,478
Less Re-exports ..	1,336,752	1,312,278	948,004
	106,448,756	63,132,417	50,484,474

66. The values of imports for 1931 and 1932 under the various main heads were:—

		1931.	*1932.*
		$	$
Class I.	Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	15,809,829	11,258,332
Class II.	Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured ..	1,301,544	1,065,849
Class III.	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	11,922,051	9,264,892
Class IV.	Coin and Bullion ..	2,500	500
Class V.	Sundries ..	413,330	219,447
		29,449,254	21,809,020

67. The tendency to give as the value of foodstuffs and articles the retail price in the local shops has been rectified as far as possible, though it is not easy always to obtain correct prices. Manufactured articles particularly are often returned at the same price for succeeding periods regardless of the alterations in the current market prices, a serious matter when prices are falling.

68. The following table shows, under the main heads, the quantity and value of exports for 1930 and 1931:—

Articles	How counted	1931 Quantity	1932 Quantity	1931 Value	1932 Value
				$	$
Arecanuts ...	Pikuls	847,664	241,232	802,313	1,328,773
Copra ...	do.	3,831,355	702,523	3,321,228	5,183,037
Pepper ...	do.	620	26	2,202	4,067
Gambier ...	do.	199,609	16,143	221,568	191,734
Coffee ..	do.	39,498	2,925	55,752	69,532
Rubber ...	do.	13,902,311	1,456,312	20,319,138	39,259,867
Sweet Potatoes ...	do.	95,943	31,981	104,785	94,890
Tapioca ...	do.	785,784	230,554	746,085	803,020
Pineapples ...	Nos.	894,184	35,737,339	1,204,252	477,212
Preserved Pineapples	Cases	3,220,612	1,117,258	3,024,122	5,057,589
Other Agricultural Produce ...	—	1,305,339	—	431,820	471,457
Total Agricultural Produce ...		25,422,919		30,233,265	52,941,178
Timber ...	Tons	28,831	24,096	934,625	34,751
Other Forest Produce ...	—	—	—	322,259	380,887
Total Forest Produce ...				1,256,884	722,638
Tin-ore ...	Pikuls	9,986	7,128	433,893	352,529
Iron-ore ...	Tons	488,877	485,068	2,444,387	2,425,343
China clay ...	do.	396	186	7,920	3,720
Total Minerals ...				2,886,200	2,781,592
Marine Produce ...	—	—	—	76,708	103,091
Swine .	Nos.	9,060	10,773	220,079	296,769
Cattle ...	do.	147	70	8,958	5,562
Poultry ...	do.	51,753	30,792	43,269	24,925
Goats and Sheep ...	do.	59	23	1,000	2,209
Eggs ...	do.	8,820,790	11,755,235	228,316	253,466
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	39,862	20,286
				34,995,441	29,623,458

69. Exports fell from $34,995,441 to $29,623,488, a decrease of $5,371,953. There was a decrease of only 68,791 pikuls in the quantity of rubber exported, but the value fell by nearly $6,416,827.

70. The price of tin averaged over $70 a pikul in January, decreased to $56 in April and then rose to $78 in September. The average price during December was just over $76.50. The lowest price for the year was $53 a pikul in the middle of April and the highest just over $80 in the middle of November. There was a decrease of 2,858 pikuls in the amount of tin exported and of $81,364 in the value.

71. There was an increased export of areca-nuts and copra. Less tapioca was exported but at a better price. Fewer pineapples in the fruit were sent out but there was a large increase in the export of preserved pineapples and on the balance there was an increase. Exports of marine produce were greater. More eggs went out but fewer poultry. There was an increase, too, in the export of swine. The small export of coffee grew in quantity but diminished in value. Sweet potatoes fell off both in quantity and value. The exports of other agricultural produce trebled themselves, owing largely to a fine fruit season and partly to increases in the export of tuba root and patchouli There was a great fall in the value of timber exported, though the decrease in the quantity was not so striking; other forest produce gained in value.

72. Iron-ore is carried direct to Japan, but otherwise exports from Johore are mainly to Singapore in the first instance. Certain articles of foodstuffs *e.g.* sweet potatoes, fruit, eggs and poultry are sold in the Singapore market for consumption in Singapore, but most of the exports are shipped to other countries, which are indicated in Singapore statistics. Much Johore rubber is shipped direct to other countries through Singapore shipping agents.

VIII.—WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

73. The wage-earning labour of Johore consists mainly of South Indians, Chinese and Javanese. The vast majority of the labourers are engaged in agriculture. Very few Malays have worked so far for daily wages.

The number of labourers employed in 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932 were:—

		1929	*1930*	*1931*	*1932*
Indians	..	34,642	30,025	23,253	18,113
Chinese	..	26,912	29,643	24,626	18,229
Javanese	..	6,403	6,264	6,258	5,933
Others	..	1,594	1,701	1,425	1,765

74. *South Indians.*—In normal times estates recruit the Indian labour they require direct from India. A labourer on an estate for which recruiting is authorized, receives a recruiting licence with which (after he has been passed by the Controller

of Labour and the Agent of the Government of India) he proceeds to his native village in India. There he persuades his relatives and friends to emigrate to Malaya and work for one month at least on the estate from which he has come. After appearing before the Village Magistrate and convincing him that they are going freely with the consent of their relatives and are aware of the conditions under which they emigrate, recruits are taken, at no cost to themselves, to a Malayan Government Depot, where they are examined by the Emigration Commissioner for Malaya and by the Protector of Emigrants appointed by the Indian Government. If no objection is raised they sail for Malaya. After quarantine at Port Swettenham they are sent to the railway station nearest to their future place of employment. They arrive on their estate free from all debt and are at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving notice, in no case exceeding one month. A labourer may at any time within one year of his arrival in the State be repatriated on the grounds of his state of health, unsuitable work, unjust treatment or any other sufficient reason.

75. South Indians are usually employed on lighter forms of labour, such as road-making and as weeders and tappers on rubber-estates. The conditions of their employment are laid down in the Johore Labour Code, 1924, an abstract of which in the vernacular must be exhibited by the employer. A normal day's work is 8 hours, commencing at 6 a.m. Labourers are suitably housed on the place of employment and provided with free medical treatment.

76. Since Johore is mainly dependent on rubber, wages reflect the price of that commodity and with rubber at a very low price declined during the year. Wages vary also according to the accessibility and amenities of the places of employment. The following were the approximate rates in cents (and in some cases the rates are in respect of morning work only):—

Stores and factories	30 to 70
Tappers (men)	20 „ 45
„ (women)	20 „ 31
Field-workers (men)	25 „ 40
„ (women)	20 „ 32

Employees of the Government railway received 44 to 50 cents and employees of other Government departments received, men from 40 to 70 and women from 32 to 44 cents a day. Rice, the staple article of diet, is issued by most employers at cost price. The average price of the rice preferred by South Indians was 27 cents a *gantang* (= a gallon). On most estates employing Indians there are provision and sundries shops where the prices are controlled by the management of the estate.

77. A labourer's specimen monthly budget would be:—

Article	Amount	Price per gantang, chupak or kati	Cost
Rice ...	6 gantang	24	1.44
Salt ...	1½ chupak	2	.03
Chillies ...	½ kati	18	.09
Coriander ...	¾ chupak	9	.07
Tamarind ...	1½ kati	7	.11
Dhal ...	1½ chupak	12	.18
Green Peas ...	1 ,,	9	.09
White Beans ...	½ ,,	12	.06
Onions ...	1 kati	8	.08
Garlic ...	½ ,,	12	.06
Thalippu ...	½ chupak	24	.06
Pepper ...	1¼ ,,	28	.07
Turmeric ...	¼ ,,	16	.04
Curry Masalai ...	—	—	.02
Coconut Oil ...	1 bottle	14	.14
Kerosene Oil ...	1 ,,	11	.11
Matches ...	2 boxes	1	.02
Betel-nut and Tobacco ...	—	—	
Soap ...	10 pieces	2	.20
Pots, pans, etc. ...	—	—	.20
Salt Fish ...	1 kati	28	.28
Mutton ...	1 ,,	40	.40
Vegetables ...	—	—	.40
Potatoes ...	1 kati	9	.09
Coffee ...	1 tin	20	.20
Sugar ...	1 kati	5	.05
Tin Milk ...	1 tin	23	.19
* Clothing ...	—	—	.20
Mat and Pillow ...	—	—	.05
Dhoby ...	—	—	.10
Barber ...	—	—	.20
Gengelly Oil ...	½ bottle	32	.16
Soap Nuts ...	⅓ kati	12	.04
Festivals ...	—	—	.30
			$ 5.673
4 Vaishti or Kaile ...	$ 1. 30		
2 Upper clothes ...	30		
2 Banians ...	50		
⅓ Thuppti ...	30		
* Monthly average ...	20		

78. *Chinese* labour is almost invariably engaged through Chinese contractors, who can interpret between the labourers

and employers of other races. No Government scheme exists for recruiting this labour. Many Chinese pay their own passages to Malaya and work independently: others, although no agreement to labour made before arrival in the State can be enforced, receive an advance on condition that they will work at some stated place.

79. Chinese are employed on the heaviest kind of work and are the most highly paid of local labourers. They are engaged through contractors, on piece-work or other systems of payment by results, and are justly regarded as well able to look after their own interests. There are chapters of the Labour Code specially concerned with Chinese labour. With the exception of labourers employed on mines on time-wages or piece-work any labourer can leave a place of employment at any time after notice not exceeding one month.

Normally Chinese Labourers live on their place of employment and then receive free medical treatment.

80. The rate of wages for Chinese labourers was from 25 to 70 cents a day but nearly all were employed on contract work or otherwise paid by results. Rice is their staple article of diet and the rice consumed by them costs 35 cents a gallon-measure. The Chinese labourer is remarkable for the high standard of his food.

81. *Javanese* usually immigrate at their own expense and are therefore quite independent. Some, however, receive assistance from friends and may probably labour without wages for a period. They cannot enter into any written agreement and can terminate their employment at any time after notice not exceeding one month. No agreement to labour made before arrival in the country is binding. Javanese are usually employed direct by European concerns on piece-work or on daily wages. Their normal working day is 8 hours. If they do not live in their own houses, they are provided with accommodation at the place of employment and also with free medical treatment. Their wages are similar to those for South Indians. Their rice cost 34 cents a gallon-measure.

82. The cost of living for all classes of officials so closely approximates to that in the Colony of the Straits Settlements and in the other Malay States as to require no special comment.

83. The repatriation figures for Tamils increased in 1932 from 4258 adults and 962 minors to 6667 adults and 1972 minors. In many cases, on account of long residence and accumulation of property and perhaps of doubt as to the existence of better conditions in South India, labourers preferred to remain on their places of employment at low wages. Over 1400 Chinese were repatriated from Johore and this together with ordinary emigration and the restriction upon male immigration imposed

by the Straits Settlements Government prevented the problem of Chinese unemployment from becoming serious. Although there was an increase in the number of inquiries into disputes about wages, the claims were for much lower amounts; on the other hand, the total recovered was larger.

IX.—EDUCATION.

84. *Organisation.*—Since March 1928 the Education Department has been under a European Superintendent, seconded from the large joint Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Johore defraying his salary and its due proportion of his leave, pay and pension. In 1932 other officers seconded on the same terms from the same department were a European Inspector of Schools and 6 European Masters. There is a Malay Committee which is responsible for the syllabus and teaching in religious (Kuranic) schools.

85. *Government Schools.*—In the 45 Muslim Religious schools for boys and the 6 similar schools for girls there were 103 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 3,963.

In the 101 Malay Vernacular Boys' schools there were 366 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 8,712 pupils.

In the 14 Malay Vernacular Girls' schools there were 45 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 916 pupils.

In the 6 English Boys' schools there were 11 European and 80 local teachers and an average enrolment of 1,591 pupils.

Aided Schools.—In the one English Girls' school, the Convent, Johore Bahru, which draws a Government grant-in-aid, there were 7 teachers and an average enrolment of 198.

In the 35 Aided Tamil schools, all but one of which were Estate schools, there was an average enrolment of 876. Owing to the slump there was a larger proportion of part-time teachers.

Private Schools.—In the 13 private English schools drawing no grant-in-aid there was an enrolment of 477. There were 118 registered Chinese schools with 185 teachers and an enrolment of 4,692.

86. *Elementary Education.*—This is provided in vernacular schools, Malay, Tamil and Chinese. The aim is to provide for children from the age of 5 to 14 years. Special attention is paid to local crafts and industries and in rural areas to gardening. Girls study as special subjects needlework, cookery, domestic economy, nursing, hygiene, handwork and art.

Pupils at the Malay Government and Tamil Aided elementary schools enjoy free education including free books.

87. The keen interest taken by Malay parents in these schools continued. Many hamlets offered to provide buildings and several offered to pay teachers as well; this at a time of acute financial depression.

In the Malay schools there is a strong group spirit comparable with the house spirit in English schools that is exercising a healthy interest. But it will still take some years to overcome the drawback of inadequate scholastic attainments from which many of the teachers suffer.

88. In the Tamils schools the financial depression has led to a decrease in enrolments and the closing of ten schools. The staffs were satisfactory. Some schools have recreation grounds and many estate managers take a keen interest in the outdoor activities of their schools.

89. Registration of Chinese vernacular schools is undertaken by the Protector of Chinese. An Inspector of Chinese schools was appointed during the year. It was necessary to cancel the registration of four of the teachers in these vernacular schools on the ground of subversive teaching.

90. *Secondary Education.*—All English education is in effect secondary as the curriculum, though starting with primary classes, extends to the Cambridge School Certificate.

Most of the boys in the Johore English schools are Malays selected by the Superintendent of Education at an interview, consideration being paid to age, school record and the teacher's reports. In 1932 out of 478 applicants 215 boys were chosen.

In the 1931 Cambridge Local Examinations 39% of the School Certificate candidates passed and 68% of the Junior candidates. The number of passes increased from 8 in 1928 to 37 in 1931.

There was a further marked decrease in the superannuation of pupils in the English schools, due formerly to the bad old system of admitting over-age boys to the primary classes. Such admissions cruelly gave pupils quite fallacious hopes of scholastic advancement.

91. *Vocational Education and Manual Training.*—The most important development of the year was the opening of a Trade School for carpenters and tailors. At first unpopular, (preconceived notions of the indignity of manual labour die hard) it soon won a good name for itself and there was a waiting list of applicants for admission at the end of the year. Boys from the English schools better suited for this than secondary education will be trained to undertake work which is at present the monopoly of immigrants.

Netmaking or basket-making was taught in central classes. In time, as teachers are trained, there will be handicrafts in all vernacular schools. The usual handwork was taught in the English schools. There were nineteen school gardens.

Johore pupils were sent not only to the Technical School at Kuala Lumpur but to the new Agricultural School at Serdang, both of them establishments which aim at providing economically for the needs of the whole Malay Peninsula.

92. *Training of Teachers.*—41 teachers for the Malay Vernacular Boys' schools were in training at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, where teachers are trained for all the Malay States:—this large college with over 300 students can afford a specialised staff and adequate equipment, both of which it would be extravagant for Johore to provide for its few students. Locally there were special classes for pupil teachers and senior teachers for the Malay Boys' and Girls' schools.

There were special classes for normal and post-normal class students studying to become teachers at the English schools. The normal-class students sit for the examinations set by the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States and in the year under review results were good. There were special classes in Oral English at all centres. The Post-normal Classes included courses in Art Geography, and Drama and Physical Training.

93. *University Education.*—Johore's needs in University education will always be met by the two colleges of her neighbour Singapore, which in time will form Malaya's University. So there were 5 Johore students at the King Edward VII College of Medicine, four Medicals one Dental, three of them Malays, while for the first time pupils in the English Schools reached a standard that justified the Johore Government in sending a student to Raffles College. It has been decided that boys selected for appointment to the Malay Officers' Scheme shall, prior to appointment, receive a three years' course of education at Raffles College.

94. *Games, Music, Art and Drama.*—Most schools have recreation grounds. Football is universally popular. The standard reached in team games and physical drill is high; in the Malay Vernacular schools there has been marked progress. The second Annual State Drill Competition for Malay boys' schools was held at Johore Bahru. There is still a strong prejudice against games for Malay Girls. In the English Boys' schools football, cricket, hockey, badminton, volley-ball and more rarely tennis are played. At the English College, Johore Bahru, boxing and swimming were popular.

Government paid $3,000 to the Johore Scout Association. The various scout troops in the English and Malay schools flourished. All troops went into camp. There were Wolf Cub Packs at two schools.

At the English College lessons in musical appreciation were continued. Singing was taught in all of the English schools.

Elementary art is taught in all schools.

All the English Schools had literary and debating societies, one had a Camera Cub and one published a magazine.

95. *Miscellaneous.*—The religious bodies that maintain orphanages find it more economical to maintain them at their large establishments in the adjacent town of Singapore.

The staffs of all Government schools are eligible under prescribed conditions for pensions.

The previous system of dental treatment by past-time dentists was replaced by a school dental clinic instituted on a full-time basis under a qualified European Dental Surgeon.

The usual clerical examinations were held during the year. There were evening classes for clerks, with instruction in Malay and typewriting.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

96. On the west coast Johore is served by Muar, Batu Pahat and several smaller ports,—Kukup, Pontian, Benut, Senggarang. The only ocean-going steamers that call are Japanese which visit Batu Pahat for the transport of iron-ore. Local steamers from Singapore visit all the smaller ports but like the railway have suffered from the competition of road transport.

On the east coast the north-east monsoon has created bars that make the estuaries accessible only to small steamers and Mersing is the only port at which even these call.

There are steamships running from Singapore to Pengerang, Tanjong Surat and Kota Tinggi on the Johore River and also to Sungai Papan. And motor-boats ply for hire on most of the navigable rivers.

97. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all the ports was as follows:—

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Ocean-going Steamers...	90	302,348	90	302,348
Coasting ...	1911	109,054	1911	109,054
Sailing vessels ...	7157	139,512	7152	139,738

To the decrease of 129,291 tons entered and a decrease of 126,319 tons cleared recorded in 1931 must be added a further decrease of 68,801 tons entered and 74,818 tons cleared in 1932 as compared with 1931. The number of passengers arriving and departing from the ports of the State fell by 22,513 and 22,063 to 35,303 and 39,395 respectively.

98. The total tonnage of the sea-borne trade for the last six years was—

		Entered	*Cleared*
1927	..	576,111	574,712
1928	..	737,127	732,285
1929	..	776,772	776,995
1930	..	749,006	752,277
1931	..	619,715	625,958
1932	..	550,914	551,140

99. The Johore State Railway is a corridor section of the main line that runs from Singapore to Bangkok. It was built at the expense of the Johore Government and runs from Johore Bahru in the south to Gemas in the north (121 miles 14 chains with 20 stations and 7 halts). It was leased to the Federated Malay States Government for 21 years from 1st January, 1912 to be run in conjunction with their railway system. The lease has since been extended for a further period of 21 years from January 1st, 1933. A Causeway built in 1923 links Johore with the island of Singapore by rail and road.

100. The state possesses 732 miles of metalled, 65 miles of gravelled and 12 miles of earth roads as well as 50 miles of approach roads and back lanes. On all the public roads lorries and motor-cars and converted-Ford-buses ply for hire.

101. Mails are conveyed by train to 25 stations and halts, also by motor-car over 347 miles and to Kukup and Pengerang by steamship. Mails for the Colony and Federated Malay States are conveyed by railway, and mails for countries overseas are sent to Singapore or Penang, whence they may be despatched by steamship or air mail. Johore has 5 group centre and 22 dependent telegraph offices and is linked by telegraph with the Colony and Federated Malay States. There are 6 group centre and 35 dependent telephone exchanges and the former are connected with telephone exchanges in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

102. A comparison of postal business for the last three years is as follows:—

	1930	*1931*	*1932*
Letters, papers and parcels handled	4,405,243	3,779,569	3,160,219
Value of Money Orders issued	$868,902	$554,881	$415,455
Value of Money Orders paid	$270,131	$102,028	$278,648

103. One additional postal agency was opened at Pengerang.

Rural semi-automatic exchanges were installed at Masai and Semerah.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

104. The Currency and Weights of Measures, as in all Malay States, are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d. The principal local measures are:—

1 chupak = 1 quart, *1 gantang* = 1 gallon, *1 tahil* = 1⅓ ozs.
1 kati (16 *tahils*) = ⅓ lbs., 1 *pikul* (100 *katis*) = 133⅓ lbs.
1 koyan (40 *pikuls*) = 533⅓ lbs., *1 bahara* = 400 lbs.,
1 hoon = .0133 ozs.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

105. The principal buildings completed and put in hand during the year were as follows:—

BUILDINGS COMPLETED.

Johore Bahru District:—

Four Blocks Semi-detached Quarters for Subordinates, Johore Bahru; Quarters for Senior Officer, Pontian Kechil; Garage and Workshop for Posts and Telegraphs Department, Johore Bahru; Guard Room for H. H. Tunku Mahkota, Johore Bahru; Gardeners Quarters at "Tyersall" Singapore; Garage

and Stables at Istana Semayam, Johore Bahru; Cooly Lines and Overseers Quarters, Pontian-Benut Road; Cooly Lines, Overseers Quarters, Garages, Drivers Quarters, and Petrol Store etc. at Pontian Kechil; Temporary Mosque at Pontian Kechil; Extensions to Schools at Pontian Kechil, Serkat, Rimba Terjun and Pontian Besar.

Muar District:—

Operating Theatre, Female and Children's Ward, Quarters for Dressers and Attendants, Muar Hospital; Ten Married Quarters for Police, Muar; Quarters for Clerk, Telephone Operator and Sub-Inspector of Posts and Telegraphs, Tangkak; Cooly Lines and Overseers Quarters 15th mile Muar-Yong Peng Road; Godown and Wharf on North Side of Muar River; Extensions to Schools at Sungei Idrus, Parit Jawa and Dumpar.

Batu Pahat District:—

Extensions to Schools at Batu Tiga, Parit Bilal, Batu Puteh, Koris and Bagan; Reclamation of Tasek Alkadir; Tingkaps for School at Sri Gading.

Segamat District:—

Special Repairs to Hospital Wards.

Kluang and Endau Districts:—

Cooly Lines and Overseers Quarters at Bekok; Administration Block, Ten Wards, Assistant Surgeons Quarters and Garage, Thirty Attendants Quarters, etc. for new Hospital at Kluang.

Kota Tinggi District:—

Class II Police Station, Kota Tinggi; Ten Married Barracks for Police, Kota Tinggi.

Fraser's Hill:—

Johore Bungalow.

106. The following buildings were under construction at the end of the year.

Johore Bahru District:—

Three Blocks of Semi-detached Quarters, Pontian Kechil; Quarters for Assistant Collector of Land Revenue, Pontian Kechil; Quarters for District Officer, Pontian Kechil.

Batu Pahat District:—

Extension to the Town Board Office, Batu Pahat.

ROADS.

107. Four and a half miles of new road were opened to traffic during the year. The road to Sungei Tiram was completed and Pontian Kechil-Kukup road advanced another 1½ miles. On the Mawai-Jemaluang Road a new trace was located, which will reduce considerably the earthwork required and will improve the alignment. Improvement in the way of strengthening the metalled surface and in straightening roads was effected over nearly 33 miles. Sixty two miles of roads were treated with bituminous materials and at the end of the year 39% of roads were asphalted. Maintenance costs were further reduced.

A bridge was constructed over Sungei Senggarang 96 ft. in length and one of 20 ft. span on the Buloh Kasap-Gemas road, while a bridge of 258 ft. length over the Simpang Kiri at Parit Sulong and another of 14 ft. span at the 19th mile Pontian Road were under construction.

108. Steps preliminary to the extension of the Muar water supply were taken late in the year. The Batu Pahat water supply was considerably enlarged and a new filtration plant opened at Segamat.

109. River clearing was accomplished over 63 miles of waterways with profit to the drainage of the State and to the Malays who were thus provided with employment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

110. The total units generated in the Johore Electrical Power Stations at Johore Bahru, Muar and Segamat during 1932 were 2,285,527 B. T. U.

111. The staff in the workshops under the Mechanical Engineer were fully engaged throughout the year on repairs and overhaul of departmental vehicles and plant.

112. Of the total horse power of plant installed and registered under the Machinery Enactment at the end of the year, amounting to 15,904 H. P., 11,679 H. P. was in actual operation throughout the year. The number of factory installations working during the year was 151 compared with 164 in 1931 and 152 in 1930.

FINANCIAL.

113. The total expenditure for the year was $2,941,207; Special Services cost $1,080,048 and Annually Recurrent expenditure amounted to $1,861,159.

The expenditure on Special Services by Districts was:—

	Works & Buildings	Roads, Streets and Bridges	Miscellaneous
	$	$	$
Head Office ...	46,117	1,600	14,721
Johore Bahru ...	100,311	108,843	9,008
Muar ...	35,475	85,902	8,394
Batu Pahat ...	17,575	21,859	45,432
Segamat ...	10,667	126,479	36,493
Kluang ...	79,297	167,827	844
Endau ...	1,026	17,976	—
Kota Tinggi ...	39,137	63,741	941
Total ...	329,605	594,227	115,835

Electrical Special Services cost $40,385.

114. The annually recurrent expenditure on Works and Buildings was $174,734, on Roads, Streets and Bridges $819,103 and on Miscellaneous Services $344,205.

115. The average cost per mile of maintaining roads was further reduced from $1,175 to $949: for approach roads and back lanes the figure was $162 a mile.

116. $54,909 was spent on Anti-Malaria works and $57,110 on river-clearing.

117. The revenue collected from electrical installations was $274,086, compared with $276,359 in 1931 and $243,085 in 1930.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

CRIMES.

118. The total number of offences reported to the Police during the year numbered 22,823; the figures were 21,843 in 1931, 24,170 in 1930, 22,033 in 1929 and 12,271 in 1928. They comprised 3,248 seizable offences, 16,408 non-seizable offences and 3,167 cases in which no offences were disclosed. Of the seizable offences arrests were made in 1,795 cases and convictions or committal orders obtained in 1,270 cases.

119. The following table shows the main headings of serious crime for the past five years:—

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Murder and Homicide ...	54	28	37	55	32
Gang-robbery ...	24	6	20	24	23
Robbery ...	73	43	53	47	43
House-breaking ...	84	138	262	230	373
Thefts (over $100) ...	121	111	81	72	58
Thefts (under $100) ...	—	1,116	1,228	1,118	1,196
Counterfeit Coin ...	8	3	8	10	8
Counterfeit Notes ..	—	—	3	5	8
Mischief by Fire ...	—	160	21	27	36
Unlawful Societies ...	26	28	11	12	2
Communism and Sedition ...	—	—	117	114	38

The decrease in crimes of violence, conspicuous as regards murder and homicide, were offset by an increase in crimes of house-breaking and theft. The steady growth of poverty was undoubtly the cause. To the same source, perhaps, may be traced the diminution in gambling cases.

120. 156 persons were banished from the State in 1932. The 1931 figures of 416 were abnormal and swollen by the banishments which followed serious disturbances by Communists in Tangkak and Segamat. There was little political trouble of that kind during the year. Secret societies, too, appeared to be on the decrease and were responsible for very little crime.

121. Admissions to the two State prisons totalled 2,574 against 2,539 in 1931 and 2,122 in 1930. Of these 1,930 were Chinese, 216 Indians, 237 Javanese and 188 Malays. 180 had previous convictions.

At the end of the year 499 prisoners remained.

There were 14 deaths in the prison hospitals.

There were 4 executions.

7 floggings were inflicted, 4 of them by order of the Court.

122. Convicted prisoners who passed through the seven police lock-ups numbered 1,770. Of these 516 were short-sentence prisoners who served their sentences (not exceeding 7 days) in those lock-ups.

POLICE.

123. The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was 1,329 all ranks, against an approved establishment of 1,423.

24 Malays and 3 Sikhs were recruited again from 448 Malays and 12 Sikhs applicants.

Discipline improved. Absence was the most frequent offence among Malays.

124. The approved establishment of the Police Force consists (*a*) of a British Commissioner and 7 British Assistant Commissioners—one in charge of each of the six police circles and the seventh, Officer-in-charge of the Depot and Adjutant to the Commissioner; the actual strength at the end of the year was only 5;

(*b*) of a Malay Deputy Commissioner (in charge of the detective personnel and criminal record office) and six Malay Assistant Commissioners; 4 only were on the strength at the end of the year;

(*c*) 28 Malay Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, the former appointed as cadets, the latter ordinarily recruited from the ranks;

(*d*) 14 Cadet Sub-Inspectors, of whom there were 10 on the strength;

(*e*) 1,085 Malay N. C. Os and men, (actual strength 1032);

(*f*) 204 Sikhs N. C. Os and men stationed at Johore Bahru, for guard and emergency duty (actual strength 175);

(*g*) 19 Detective Sub-Inspectors and 58 detectives; and

(*h*) armourers and clerical staff.

A better type of recruit, better living conditions, instruction at the depot, and athletics are rapidly improving a force, to which the State owes much in the present trying times.

125. There is a Depot which is responsible for the recruitment and training of all recruits and the instruction of trained men at 'refresher' classes; a Headquarters Store and Armoury, a Pay Office and a Record Office, all at Johore Bahru.

126. The total cost of the force in 1932 was $872,550.

COURTS.

127. The *Courts Enactment*, 1920, provides for the following courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

(*a*) The Supreme Court, comprising the Court of Appeal and the Court of a Judge;
(*b*) Courts of Magistrates of the First Class;
(*c*) Courts of Magistrates of the Second Class;
(*d*) Courts of (Muslim) Kathis and Courts of Naib Kathis;
(*e*) Courts of Malay Headmen (Penghulus).

The Court of Appeal and the Courts of a Judge are courts of record, and possess the same power and authority to punish for contempt of court as are possessed by the Court of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice in England.

128. There were one (British) Judge, 25 first-class and 5 second-class Magistrates. Magistrates are both British and Malay.

129. In the Supreme Court 99 criminal cases and 37 criminal appeals were registered. 262 civil suits, 16 civil appeals, 163 probate and administration suits, and 403 miscellaneous applications including applications for the sale of charged land were registered. In Bankruptcy, 13 receiving orders were made: the aggregate gross liabilities were $130,883. This record shows a decrease of 18 criminal cases, 38 civil suits and 435 miscellaneous applications from the preceding year and a slight increase in probate and bankruptcy work.

130. The Court of Appeal sat on five occasions. There were 23 Criminal Appeals from Assizes and 12 Civil Appeals from the Court of the Judge.

131. The following is a return of cases and suits heard by Magistrates:—

	1931		*1932*	
	Criminal	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Civil*
Johore Bahru ..	3,902	757	3,690	560
Kota Tinggi ..	782	222	690	163
Kukup (including Benut) ..	894	192	1,140	100
Muar ..	3,930	1,106	5,153	1,499
Batu Pahat ..	3,074	978	3,570	693
Endau ..	339	173	286	116
Segamat ..	1,670	345	1,793	364
Kluang ..	1,236	113	1,733	216

PRISONS.

132. There are two State Prisons, one at Johore Bahru and the other at Bandar Maharani. The British Inspector of Prisons is stationed at Johore Bahru and there is a British District Superintendent stationed at Bandar Maharani. There are also a European Gaoler and 7 European Warders.

133. The Prison buildings at Johore Bahru consist of two large halls, one comprising 80 single cells and the other 36 association cells. There are 10 single punishment cells and the buildings include remand ward, female ward, sick ward, kitchens and washhouses.

134. The Muar Prison buildings consist of 2 main halls (48 cells each), one association ward (15 prisoners), 1 remand ward, 1 hospital ward and 1 female ward (4 prisoners) together with kitchens and washhouses. There are extramural quarters for European and native staff at both prisons.

135. The Johore Bahru prison was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

136. The Bandar Maharani gaol was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences of law not exceeding two years for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

137. At Johore Bahru an average of 140 prisoners were daily engaged by the Public Works Department on extramural labour: earth work, drainage, tree-felling, the preparation of building sites, reclamation of land and improvements and extensions to the Rifle Range. Prisoners were employed inside the prison on baking, carpentry, chick-making, tailoring, husk-beating, basket-working, rattan and wood furniture-making, coir-matting, printing, motor-repairing, laundry work and cooking. Small scavenging parties daily attend the Military and Police Barracks.

At Muar the average daily number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 55.

138. Juvenile offenders are segregated separately in both prisons and are engaged on separate prison labour apart from adult prisoners.

139. There is no time limit for times and payment at any time before the completion of the sentence imposed as an alternative secures a prisoner's release. The amount of a fine is reduced in proportion to the period of imprisonment served.

140. Apart from the Police system of probation there is no system of probation in the State Prisons.

141. The prisons have Vagrant Wards. The daily average number of vagrants at Johore Bahru was 9 and at Muar 2, 90 per cent of the vagrants were Chinese.

142. The prisons were visited regularly by Visiting Justices throughout the year. No serious complaints were recorded. Five cases were tried by them. The general health of the prisoners was good.

143. The two prisons cost $193,602 to maintain.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

144. The following Enactments were passed in 1932:—

1. "The Stamp Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1932", which imposes a new scale of duties on the estates of deceased persons, similar to those introduced a little previously in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States.

2. "The Seditious Publications (Prohibition) Enactment, 1922, Amendment Enactment, 1932", which supplied the omission in the principal Enactment to make it an offence to print, publish, etc., a seditious publication affecting the Ruler or Government of any Malay State under the protection of His Majesty.

3. "The Labour Code, 1924, Amendment Enactment, 1932", of which the main provision was the imposition of obligations relating to the sanitation of places of employment other than estates and mines. The Enactment requires an employer employing more than 10 labourers to provide reasonable measures for housing and protecting the health of his labourers.

4. "The Children Enactment, 1932", providing for the protection of children from cruelty, exploitation and neglect.

5. "The Probate and Administration Enactment, 1915, Amendment Enactment, 1932". This provided, in respect of estates of deceased persons, means of dealing with cases of unsatisfactory administration and of ensuring administration when none otherwise might be sought.

6. "The Vagrancy Enactment, 1921, Amendment Enactment, 1932". By this Enactment section 7 (ii) of the principal Enactment was repealed. As the repealed section prescribed punishment in the case of a vagrant detained in a vagrancy ward refusing or neglecting to avoid himself of an opportunity of suitable employment, it could be used in an undesirable manner as a means of enforcing labour.

7. "The Midwives Enactment, 1927, Amendment Enactment, 1932", which enabled the Enactment to be operated beyond the limits of Town Board areas, a course justified by the progress made in the training of midwives.

8. "The General Clauses Enactment, 1911, Amendment Enactment, 1932", which borrowed from the Straits Settlements Ordinance No. 131 the provisions necessary to make the principal Enactment an adequate instrument for shortening and simplifying the language of written laws.

9. "The Sale of Goods Enactment, 1932", necessitated by the Federated Malay States Government repealing that part of the Contract Enactment, 1899 which related to the sale of goods and which had been the law of the matter in Johore.

10. "The Auction Sales Enactment, 1932", which repeals "The Auctioneers Enactment, 1910" and brings up to date the law governing sales by public auction.

11. "The Stamp Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment No. 2, 1932". This relieves banks in the State, upon compliance with certain conditions, from the necessity of affixing a stamp to cheques before issuing them.

12. "The Courts Enactment, 1920, Amendment Enactment, 1932", passed to make it clear that rules passed by the Rule Committee of the Federated Malay States should not apply in Johore. The Rule Committee has been vested with powers to make rules which may have the effect of repealing and substituting rules for provisions of the Civil Procedure Code of the Federated Malay States (which is law in Johore) relating to Supreme Court procedure. Some of the rules recently made by the Rule Committee are not considered suitable for Johore.

13. "The Town Boards Enactment, 1932", which repeals "The Town Boards Enactment, 1921" and brings the law relating to the conduct of municipal affairs into line with that of the Federated Malay States and Colony.

14. "The Water Supply Enactment, 1932", which was passed because there was no adequate law of the State for controlling the supply of water for public use. It gives powers to control and protect and charge for the supply of water.

15. "The Telegraphs Enactment, 1923, Amendment Enactment, 1932", which deals mainly with wireless telegraphy, consolidating and amending the law relating thereto on lines already adopted in other countries.

16. "The Mui Tsai Enactment, 1932". This was passed to stop the further creation of the status of mui tsai and to give powers to protect and safeguard the interests of female domestic servants who are at present mui tsai.

17. "The Labour Code, 1924, Amendment Enactment, 1932", which rids the principal Enactment of certain anachronistic references and also gives an officer inquiring into a labour dispute the power to call for accounts and other relevant books and documents.

18. "The Aliens Enactment, 1932". This represents an endeavour to regulate the admission of aliens into the State in accordance with the political, social and economic needs of the State. It gives power to limit the number of aliens admitted and of controlling their residence in the State after admission.

145. Rules under the following Enactments were made during the year as follows:—

"The Agricultural Pests Enactment, 1928"—certain pests were added to the Schedule of pests to be notified.

"The Aliens Enactment, 1932"—certain exemptions from the operation of the Enactment were notified and rules were made prescribing the manner in which Enactment is to be applied.

"The Auction Sales Enactment, 1932"—rules were passed governing the conduct of auction sales and the charges and commission payable.

"The Children Enactment, 1932"—the employment of children is now regulated by rules made under this Enactment.

"The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1929"—acetyldihydrocodeinone and its salts and any preparation containing it were included in the First Schedule.

"The Excise Enactment, 1930"—rules were made relating to distilleries and factories for the manufacture of dutiable articles; also rules concerning the sale of toddy by wholesale Excise duties on liquor and matches were fixed.

"The Forest Enactment, 1921"—certain alterations were made in the rates of royalty chargeable on forest produce.

"The Johore Military Forces Enactment, 1915"—the rates of proficiency pay were amended.

"The Labour Code, 1924"—rules determining a day's work were framed.

"The Land Enactment, 1910"—changes in the fees for survey and demarcation and for licences for temporary occupation of State Land were introduced.

"The Mining Enactment, 1932"—a new form of dulang pass was approved and a fee therefor fixed.

"The Mui Tsai Enactment, 1932"—the method of registering mui tsai and the duties of the employer of a mui tsai were prescribed by rules.

"The Petroleum Enactment, 1928"—new rules to replace the inadequate rules in existence were passed.

"The Post Office Enactment, 1924"—as usual, many changes in and additions to the Post Office regulations, had to be made. They referred to air mails, enquiries regarding the disposal of parcels etc., insufficient stamping and delivery of locked bags.

"The Prisons Enactment, 1914"—a new schedule of diets was approved.

"The Railways Enactment, 1914"—authority was given for many alterations of freight charges, etc.

"The Registration of Schools Enactment, 1922"—the use of certain text books in schools was prohibited.

"The Societies Enactment, 1915"—the rules were amended to facilitate change of name by a society.

"The Statistics Enactment, 1921"—rules were framed relating to the returns of rice stocks to be made by rice-dealers and estates.

"The Telegraphs Enactment, 1923"—rules were made in connection with subscriptions and trunk charges for telephones and licences for wireless telegraphy.

"The Tin and Tin-Ore (Restriction) Enactment, 1931"—amendments of the existing rules were made to provide for certain difficulties and defects which had been encountered when applying them.

"The Traction Engines and Motor Cars Enactment, 1914"—rules were made to prohibit or limit the use of heavy vehicles on certain roads and to impose an additional fee for the licensing of traction engines or motor-cars not manufactured in the Empire.

"The Trade and Customs Enactment, 1924"—there were variations of import and export duties and new duties were imposed as the result of the Ottawa conference.

146. At present there is no special legislation dealing with factories, compensation for accidents or insurance for the sick and aged. Health officers, however, exercise strict control over Johore's factories. The fluctuating character of Johore's immigrant labour, language difficulties and prejudice against European medicine render insurance legislation impracticable. The Labour Code provides for the payment of maternity benefits to estate labourers and the Code also compels employers to provide hospitals and medicine. The regulations are similar to those in the Federated Malay States.

147. Legislation equivalent to a Children's Factory Act and an amendment of the Labour Code to prevent the employment of women at night have been introduced. The present Labour Code prescribes standard wages for South Indian labourers only: to prescribe for Chinese and Malays is needless and impracticable.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

REVENUE.

148. In 1932, 8% of the total State revenue was derived from interest on investments, deposits and current accounts. The remainder was obtained from sources which are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

149. **Land**: The chief charges are a premium on alienation of land varying from $1 to $100 an acre for agricultural or mining purposes, and from 10 cents to 50 cents a square foot for residential or commercial purposes, and an annual quit-rent varying from 60 cents to $4 an acre on all land other than freehold. The land revenue in 1932, including land sales, was $2,902,744, which amounts to 25% of the total State revenue.

150. **Customs**:

Import duties are imposed at the following rates:—

Intoxicating Liquors ..	From $1.20 to $14 a proof gallon.
Tobacco ..	From 70 cents to $1.60 a lb.
Matches ..	$1 per 10,000 matches in boxes of 80, with 40% reduction on matches made in Malaya.
Kerosene ..	10 cents a gallon.
Petrol ..	35 cents a gallon.

In October 1932 import duties were imposed on kachang, ground-nut and gingelly oils, cotton piece goods, rubber boots and soles, motor tyres and tubes, ground-nuts, milk, tinned fruits and other miscellaneous articles, at various rates, with preferential rates for Empire goods.

Export duties are imposed at the following rates:—

Cultivated rubber	2% to 5% *ad valorem.*
Oil palm products	Free.
Other agricultural produce ..	Chiefly at 5% *ad valorem* with exceptions at fixed rates.
Tin ..	$10 a bahara when the market price of tin does not exceed $41 a pikul and an additional 50 cents for every $1 increase in the price of tin; tin being calculated as 72% of the ore.
Other metals (of which iron is the principal) ..	10% *ad valorem*

Customs:—

The revenue from Customs amounted to $3,030,434, which is 26% of the total revenue. The following table shows the main items of Customs revenue in 1931 and 1932.

	1931	*1932*
Areca Nuts	102,978	107,735
Copra and Coconuts ..	122,695	145,560
Pineapples	99,725	96,058
Rubber	213,163	144,341
Tin Ore	46,379	40,880
Iron Ore	246,516	251,495
Tobacco	1,257,922	948,319
Spirits	375,894	229,337
Petroleum	445,651	794,402
Matches	104,865	80,163

151. **Chandu:** or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon. Revenue therefrom fell from $2,096,386 in 1931 to $1,813,256.

The profit on the sale of chandu was $1,813,256, which is 16% of the total revenue.

152. **Excise:** duties are collected on the manufacture of intoxicating liquors at 70% of the import duty on imported liquors of similar strength, and on the manufacture of matches at 20 to 50 cents a standard gross of 10,000 matches according to the origin of the timber.

Annual fees are charged for licences to sell intoxicating liquors and medicated wines wholesale or retail or in public houses.

153. **Forests:** Royalty is collected on timber of all classes varying from $2 to $10 a ton on converted timber, and from 50 cents to $5 a ton on unconverted timber.

Duty is collected at various rates on firewood, charcoal, rattans, damar, wild rubber and miscellaneous forest produce.

154. **Posts and Telegraphs:** Revenue is derived from sale of stamps, telegrams, telephones, (and wireless), commission on money orders and British postal orders, bearing letters, and C. O. D. parcels. The following were the main items of revenue in 1931 and 1932:—

	1931	*1932*
Telephones ..	138,235	124,178
Telegrams ..	8,899	7,187
Commission on Money Orders ..	6,602	5,875
Sale of Stamps ..	106,388	96,623

155. **Municipal Revenue** consists mainly of the following items:—

House Assessment 12% on annual valuation based on rental.

Water Rate .. Metered supplies from 30 cents to 50 cents per 1,000 gallons, unmetered supplies at fixed rates.

Taxes on motor vehicles and fees for sundry licences.

Electricity .. 25 cents a unit, or 6 cents a unit plus a flat rate, with special rates for trade purposes.

The following table gives the main heads of municipal revenue in 1931 and 1932:—

	1931	*1932*
Automobile Licences ..	198,477	166,177
Electric Lighting ..	271,473	270,896
General Assessment ..	263,617	229,964
Market Fees ..	91,215	75,566
Water Supply ..	110,413	101,253
Conservancy ..	106,486	103,915

156. **Stamp Duties.** Of numerous stamp duties the following are the more important:—

Death Duties: Graduated rates from 1% to 20%, according to the value of the estate, with total exemption for estates not exceeding $1,000.

Bills of exchange payable on demand or at sight, cheques and receipts for sums exceeding $20, 4 cents;

Promissory Notes, 10 cents for every $100 or part thereof.

Agreements or Contracts, 25 cents.

Conveyances or Transfers of property, $1.50 for every $250 or part thereof; of shares, 30 cents for every $100 or part thereof;

Mortgages (charges), $1 for every $500 or part thereof.

Deeds $5.

Powers or Letters of Attorney, $3.

Copies or duplicates of original documents, 50 cents.

157. There is no Hut Tax, Pole Tax, or Income Tax.

158. The total revenue of the State for 1932 amounted to $11,518,363. The estimated revenue for 1932 was $11,032,476 and the actual revenue for 1931 was $12,102,704.

159. The table in Appendix B shows the actual receipts in 1932, under the important heads of revenue, and a comparison with the receipts of 1931.

160. Johore acted in conjunction with other Malay states in deciding to collect not more than $2 per acre as quit-rent on agricultural land, in respect of 1932, whereas the quit rent reserved in many titles is as much as $4 per acre. This remission accounted for most of the decrease in Land Revenue. Forest Revenue showed an increase because the Department collected in the form of increased royalties timber export duties which had formerly been collected by the Customs Department. Several of the main heads of revenue again show decreases, which are mainly due to the continued trade depression.

161. The following table shows the percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue to the total revenue (exclusive of Land Sales) for the past five years:—

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Lands & Forests ...	13.3	15.8	17.8	19.7	22.4
Customs ...	45.0	34.9	29.1	26.2	28.0
Licences, Excise ...	25.7	30.0	28.3	22.1	21.5
Other Revenue ...	16.0	19.3	24.8	32.0	28.1
	100	100	100	100	100

EXPENDITURE.

162. The total expenditure of the State was $11,383,156. The estimated expenditure for 1932 was $13,061,697, and the actual expenditure for 1931 was $14,778,518.

163. The chief causes of such a considerable reduction of expenditure below the estimates were the economies which were practised by the various Departments and the fact that no expenditure was incurred on two of the largest items of special services, *i.e.* the Muar Waterworks and the new Post Office at Johore Bahru.

164. The decrease in expenditure on personal emoluments, compared with 1931, amounted to $18,395, and was due mainly to the retrenchment and imposition of the 5% levy on certain salary schemes.

165. An unusually large number of officers left the service, either on retrenchment or on pension, with the result that the pension list, which stood at $206,695 on 1st January, rose to $250,844 by the end of the year; and gratuities, which amounted to $109,117.59 in 1931, increased to $224,350.28 in 1932.

INVESTMENTS.

166. The State balance-sheet (Appendix A) contains information concerning investments. Investments are entered in the balance-sheet at their cost price.

167. At the end of 1931 the market value of the investments was about 6% below their cost price, but owing to the very considerable appreciation of British gilt-edged securities which took place during 1932, the market value of investments at 31st December, 1932 stood about 11¾% above the original cost. The following table shows the enhanced values of the investments:—

	Cost of investments	Market Value	Increase in value
Opium Revenue Reserve Fund ...	14,535,410	16,147,132	1,611,722
Surplus Funds, Sterling Securities ...	12,605,443	14,188,332	1,582,889
Surplus Funds, Dollar Securities ...	415,405	455,502	40,097
Total ...	27,556,258	30,790,966	3,234,708

168. Investments to the value of $250,000 were transferred from the Surplus Funds to the Opium Revenue Reserve Fund. This is the last transfer under the approved scheme. The interest on the investments in the Opium Fund was absorbed into the Fund; but from the beginning of 1933 it will be transferred to revenue.

169. Sums amounting to £270,000 were transferred from State funds in London to the State Treasury in Johore, in order to meet expenditure. Considerable profits were secured on the sales of securities which were made for the purpose of the transfers; and profit was also realised on the conversion of sterling into dollars.

170. Local fixed deposits which stood at $6,250,000 millions at the end of 1931, had risen to $8,175,000 at the end of 1932.

171. The investments, which, at cost price, stood at $27,556,258 at the end of 1932, are not earmarked for any future expenditure.

172. Johore has no public debt.

173. Loans stood at $178,727 at the end of the year. They were granted to Malays in Government service, for the purpose of erecting houses for their own occupation. The loans are free of interest.

174. The amount outstanding on 31st December on loans under the War Service Land Grants Scheme was $28,450.

175. Advances stood at $119,721. This sum includes Public Works Stores Account Advance $32,093 and Post Office Money Order Advance $16,000. The balance covers small individual advances to Government Officers to enable them to buy means of transport, motor cars, cycles etc., repayable by monthly instalments deducted from salary.

176. Deposits, shown as a liability, stood at $829,385 at the end of the year; which shows a decrease of $683,202, compared with the figure at the end of 1931. Large sums which were on deposit in Land Offices were transferred to revenue as premium etc. on land which had been alienated in former years.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

LAND AND SURVEYS.

177. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown, in comparison with the years 1930 and 1931, in the following table:—

	1930	*1931*	*1932*
Number of Grants registered ..	926	494	862
Number of Transfers registered ..	1,110	947	1,043
Number of Charges registered ..	810	647	497
Other transactions ..	1,339	1,087	779

MINING ENACTMENT.

		1930	1931	1932
Mining Leases issued	..	1	13	16
Mining Certificates issued	..	16	13	3
Prospecting Licences	..	24	7	1
Other transactions	..	20	20	20

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

1930	1931	1932
$48,875	$47,263	$34,530

178. In connection with the Mukim Registers and Surat Sementara (a temporary document issued as evidence of alienation of land pending the issue of a title) the following are the transactions registered in the last 3 years:—

		1930	1931	1932
Mukim Registers	..	3,364	2,669	3,101
Surat Sementara	..	5,162	3,540	3,226
Miscellaneous	..	1,044	2,484	1,468

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

1930	1931	1932
$25,977	$15,965	$16,876

179. During the year the Land offices received 5,691 extracts from the mukim register as against 4,771 in 1931 and 4,359 in 1930. 3,154 Surat Sementara were issued.

180. Cancellation of approved applications on account of non-payment of rent led to a further reduction in the area of alienated land, which stands at 1,200,477 acres compared with 1,209,693 acres in 1931 and 1,224,139 in 1932.

181. Waiver of the amount of rent in excess of $2 an acre and the grant of permission in the case of large estates to pay rent by five instalments eased the difficulty many land-owners experienced in paying rent but the arrears carried over to the new year were very large.

182. Land revenue, not including premia on alienation of land, fell from $2,239,365 to $2,208,227.

183. Application books continued to be closed save that special consideration was given to applications for land for pineapple cultivation and every encouragement given to genuine applicants for padi land. The process of adjustment to slump conditions continued; tapioca, ground nuts, bananas,

vegetables and other foodstuffs were planted and large areas of padi opened up, some of which it is hoped may have permanence. On the other hand, it was not obvious that the opportunity had been taken to improve standards of cultivation and the condition of holdings.

184. The Survey Department was successful, on the one hand, in substantially reducing expenditure and, on the other, in increasing the output of work. Arrears of survey were overhauled and if settlement by the Land Offices could have moved at equal pace, the position as regards survey would have been more satisfactory than it ever has been before.

185. The Survey staff numbered 151. The expenditure of the Department decreased by $97,082 to $320,695 and revenue increased by $19,168 to $60,718.

186. 167 Foreign Companies were on the register at the end of the year, 5 having been struck off and 16 added.

MILITARY.

Johore Military Forces.

187. The total strength of the Johore Military Forces at the end of the year was 646, 17 less than the authorized strength.

188. Health and discipline were good.

189. The Forces, as usual, took part in the King's Birthday parade in Singapore and, through the courtesy of the General Officer Commanding, Malaya, participated in two tactical schemes held in Singapore.

190. Both the general training and the training in Musketry have been modernized and during the year the Forces were in process of adjusting themselves to new ideas. Tactical training and Lewis gun training were intensified. The Signal Section and the Band maintained their high standards.

191. His Highness the Sultan, Colonel Commandant, was in Command throughout the year, except for the short period of a journey to Europe, when Lieut.. Col. Yahya bin Abu Talib assumed command.

Johore Volunteer Forces.

192. The Johore Volunteer Forces numbered 359, 42 under strength. The need for economy restricted the possibility of carrying out tactical schemes. A new and more difficult Musketry Course was introduced, training was given more variety and there was an undoubted advance in efficiency.

Johore Volunteer Engineers.

193. The total strength including auxiliaries fell from 206 to 160. Training was progressively carried out during the year and a week's camp held at Changi. 295 parades, 64 more than last year, were held and the usual weapon training course carried out amid the customary difficulties which attend a small and widely scattered unit.

194. The year saw the retirement of Lieut. Col. B. A. Thompson, Military Adviser to the Johore Military Forces, who had rendered most valuable service for many years; and that of Major E. F. G. Davies M. C. after 7 years of command of the Johore Volunteer Engineers, which justly earned him the award of the fourth class of the Order of the British Empire.

TOWN BOARDS.

195. The revenue from Town Boards was:—

	Johore Bahru	Kota Tinggi	Segamat	Endau	Muar	Batu Pahat	Kluang
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1930	474,410	25,925	100,070	22,785	433,804	213,593	—
1931	442,944	23,180	111,712	18,773	341,972	178,196	—
1932	407,560	21,670	104,311	16,987	290,346	161,969	41,717

The fall in revenue affected practically all items and is a measure of the decline in the general standards of living, which, without being catastrophic, was marked. On the other hand, the progress in the improvement of municipal administration which has been a feature of recent years, was maintained and in some cases accelerated.

NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

196. 196 tigers, 8 leopards and panthers and 2 crocodiles were destroyed during the year. 45 persons were killed by tigers and 12 by crocodiles. $3,650 were paid in rewards, almost entirely for the destruction of tigers. 85 persons were killed by tigers in 1931 and in the earlier months of the year this heavy toll did not lessen; later on the increasing destruction of tigers had its effect in reducing the death-roll.

GENERAL.

197. His Highness the Sultan was in residence in Johore Bahru for the greater part of the year. He paid a brief visit to Europe and during that period His Highness Tunku Mahkota acted as Regent.

198. Dr R. O. Winstedt, M.C.S., C.M.G., D. Litt., officiated as General Adviser throughout the year.

199. The following Members of the State Council were on leave during the year:—

The Deputy Mentri Besar, the Honourable Y. M. Ungku Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Majid, D.K., from February to October;

The Honourable Mr W. Miller Mackay from May until December;

His Highness Tunku Aris Bendahara, D.K., P.I.S., who went to Europe on sick leave in August and had not returned by the end of the year.

200. The following were elected Members of the State Council during the Year:—

Mr F. T. Tree, M.C.S.

Lieut. Col. Yahya bin Abu Talib, S.M.J.

Inche Awang bin Omar, P.I.S.

Towkay Tan Swee Hoe, S.M.J.

Inche Abdul Rahman bin Mohamed Yasin, P.I.S.

The periods of office of the Honourable Mr B. J. R. Barton and the Honourable Mr W. Miller Mackay were extended for a period of two years.

The Honourable Y. M. Ungku Mohamed Salleh bin Mahmood, D.K., resigned from the Council for reasons of ill-health.

Mr C. Bradbery acted as an Unofficial Member of the State Council in the absence of the Honourable Mr W. Miller Mackay.

201. The Honourable Dato Abdullah bin Abdul Rahman became a Member of the Executive Council and a Member of the Council of Ministers during the year.

202. Much valuable work has been done, both within and without the State, on Boards and Committees by members of the unofficial community and this opportunity is gladly taken of thanking those gentlemen for their services.

S. W. JONES,
Ag. General Adviser, Johore.

JOHORE BAHRU,
May, 1932.

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APPENDIX A.

Assets and Liabilities on 31st December, 1931 and December, 1932.

LIABILITIES		31st Dec., 1932	31st Dec., 1931
		$ c.	$ c.
Deposits		822,365 10	1,512,587 41
Deposits, Customs Department ..		7,020 33	--
SURPLUS:—			
Amount set aside for Opium Revenue Replacement Fund.	36,538,349 70	14,598,173 88	13,394,026 68
Balance of general surplus.		21,933 458 75	21,798,251 29
Total ...		37,361,018 06	36,704,865 38

ASSETS		31st Dec., 1932	31st Dec. 1931
		$ c.	$ c.
Cash in hand, at Treasuries, Bank, Crown Agents, and Customs Dept. ...		958,854 15	1,603,140 72
Cash-in-Transit		158,741 02	117,376 48
INVESTMENTS (at cost):—			
	$ c. (a)		
Sterling Securities	12,605,442 72		
Local Securities	415 405 14	21,195,847 86	21,160,057 32
Fixed Deposit	8,175,000 00		
OPIUM REVENUE REPLACEMENT FUND:—			
	$ c. (b)		
Sterling Securities	14,535,410 17		
Cash	62 763 71	14,598,173 88	13,394,026 68
Due by other Governments ..		86,328 93	97,178 64
Chandu Stock		8,642 02	21,701 97
Advances		119,720 69	89,270 97
Loans		207,176 50	191,542 50
Suspense		27,533 01	30,570 10
Total ...		37,361,018 06	36,704,865 38

(*a*) Valued at $14,188,331.75 at mean market price in London on 31.12.1932.
(*b*) Valued at $16,147,131.57 at mean market price in London on 31.12.1932.

APPENDIX B.

Actual Revenue for 1931 and 1932.

HEADS OF REVENUE	1931	1932	Increase	Decrease
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lands ...	2,251,830 74	2,199,969 17	—	51,861 57
Forests ...	137,918 66	216,007 26	78,088 60	—
Customs ...	3,173,381 24	3,030,434 00	—	142,947 24
Licences, Excise, etc. ...	2,671,152 69	2,327,740 13	—	343,412 56
Fees of Court, etc. ...	236,761 29	218,611 24	—	18,150 05
Posts and Telegraphs	268,994 84	241,601 81	—	27,393 03
Railways ...	470,000 00	470,000 00	—	—
Port and Harbour Dues ...	37,434 65	33,005 89	—	4,428 76
Interest ...	1,141,052 32	926,170 95	—	214,881 37
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	194,682 44	118,099 32	—	76,583 12
Municipal ...	1,139,305 28	1,033,949 14	—	105,356 14
Land Sales ...	380,189 95	702,774 53	322,584 58	—
Total ...	12,102,704 10	11,518,363 44	400,673 18	985,013 84

APPENDIX C.

Actual Expenditure for 1931 and 1932.

HEAD OF EXPENDITURE	1931	1932	Increase	Decrease
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Pensions ...	438,635 02	591,765 19	153,130 17	—
Personal Emoluments ...	5,331,216 72	5,312,821 60	—	18,395 12
Other Charges ...	2,828,670 99	2,306,122 08	—	521,948 91
Transport ...	76,571 80	80,491 83	3,920 03	—
Opium Reserve Fund ...	500,000 00	250,000 00	—	250,000 00
Miscellaneous Services ...	683,896 00	360,822 54	—	323,073 46
Purchase of Land ...	124,882 36	62,961 87	—	61,920 49
Public Works A. R. ...	1,714,871 50	1,337,938 67	—	376,932 83
Public Works S. S. ...	3,088,374 00	1,080,232 20	—	2,000,141 80
Total ...	14,778,518 39	11,383,155 98	157,050 20	3,552,412 61

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL RETURN OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1912—1932.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	$	$
1912	4,348,642	3,231,406
1913	4,378,556	3,267,484
1914	4,352,897	3,899,698
1915	5,790,394	3,645,421
1916	7,976,863	4,602,433
1917	10,168,625	5,119,520
1918	9,125,694	5,858,591
1919	11,002,778	8,223,862
1920	11,838,976	13,070,284
1921	7,689,054	11,159,450
1922	8,625,223	8,785,873
1923	11,094,955	7,064,166
1924	10,947,960	8,095,276
1925	15,884,592	9,780,322
1926	18,781,565	18,099,232
1927	18,239,023	15,348,473
1928	20,698,077	16,445,473
1929	17,633,212	16,200,829
1930	14,634,966	16,671,946
1931	12,102,704	14,778,518
1932	11,518,363	11,383,156

APPENDIX E.

Revenue and Expenditure by Departments.

DEPARTMENTS	REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	1931	1932	1931	1932
	$	$	$	$
Agriculture ...	—	21	44,626	47,458
Chandu Monopoly ...	2,097,496	1,880,694	208,445	186,880
Chinese Protectorate	179,518	131,347	31,900	36,825
Courts ..	119,230	109,440	96,657	86,967
Customs ...	3,272,363	3,087,288	297,638	305,590
State Commissioner, Muar ...	75	—	27,203	25,657
Asst. Adviser, Muar	—	—	128,748	115,872
District Officer, Chohong ...	—	—	8,746	8,948
State Commissioner, Batu Pahat ...	85	30	23,880	22,937
Asst. Adviser, Batu Pahat ...	—	—	91,405	87,617
District Officer, Kluang ...	—	—	—	5,375
Asst. Adviser, Kluang	—	—	17,247	16,649
District Officer, Kota Tinggi ...	2	—	22,984	20,307
Asst. Adviser, Kota Tinggi ...	—	17	37,924	33,135
District Officer, Kukup ...	1	81	10,368	10,192
Asst. Adviser, Kukup	—	—	39,530	37,298
District Officer, Endau ...	—	50	41,934	38,013
State Commissioner, Segamat ...	1	9	12,771	13,703
Assistant Adviser, Segamat ...	—	—	50,658	47,729
Education ...	31,525	33,327	703,025	718,267
Financial Dept. ...	116,553	94,640	122,531	123,364
Forests ...	137,919	216,009	95,648	95,418
Game Warden ...	2,819	1,001	19,789	18,956
Gardens ...	—	111	34,889	31,185
General Adviser ...	—	—	33,024	35,614
H. H. The Sultan ...	—	—	294,900	282,058
Interest ...	1,141,052	926,171	—	—
Labour ...	—	—	109,180	93,935
Land ...	2,340,898	2,277,960	113,010	107,512
Land Sales ...	380,190	702,775	—	—
Carried forward ...	9,819,727	9,460,971	2,718,660	2,653,461

APPENDIX E—*Cont.*

Revenue and Expenditure by Departments.

Departments	Revenue		Expenditure	
	1931	1932	1931	1932
	$	$	$	$
Brought forward	9,819,727	9,460,971	2,718,660	2,653,461
Legal Adviser ...	—	—	27,070	26,926
Marine ...	46,843	42,134	107,211	87,296
Medical ...	54,288	39,679	1,096,329	965,487
Johore M. Forces ...	20	107	415,798	412,095
Do. V. Forces ...	—	—	13,947	11,996
Do. V. Engineers	—	—	51,387	36,187
Mines ...	—	—	17,553	15,581
Misc. Receipts ...	194,682	118,099	—	—
Do. Services ...	—	—	683,896	360,823
Municipal ...	1,147,952	1,042,990	587,176	574,540
Officers on Leave ...	—	—	157,099	199,900
Opium Reserve Fund	—	—	500,000	250,000
Pensions, Retired Allowances ...	—	—	438,635	591,765
Police ...	56,816	59,220	926,646	872,396
Posts ...	268,995	241,619	259,644	254,805
Telegraphs ...	180	200	207,892	142,148
Printing ...	2,853	2,026	106,250	105,330
Prisons ...	5,315	4,585	225,106	187,969
Public Works Dept.	26,638	25,612	609,294	522,613
Do. A. Recurrent	—	—	1,714,872	1,337,939
Do. S. Services	—	—	3,080,374	1,080,232
Purchase of Land ...	—	—	124,882	62,962
Railways ...	470,000	470,000	—	—
Registrar Foreign Co. ...	949	886	175	—
Religious Affairs ...	2,527	5,990	101,900	96,092
State Council and Mentri Besar ...	—	—	42,523	45,029
State Secretary ...	4,877	4,067	59,143	64,860
Survey ...	—	116	401,679	321,764
Transport ...	—	—	76,572	80,492
Veterinary ...	42	62	26,805	22,468
Total ...	12,102,704	11,518,363	14,778,518	11,383,156

APPENDIX F.

HOUSING.

Town Board Areas	Total Population	Number of separate Dwelling Houses and of persons inhabiting them.						Number of Barracks, Compounds, Tenement Houses, etc., and of persons inhabiting them		Number of Native Huts and of persons inhabiting them	
		Houses of one room	Inhabitants	Houses of two rooms	Inhabitants	Houses of three rooms and over	Inhabitants	Barracks, etc.	Inhabitants	Huts	Inhabitants
Johore Bahru ...	22,561	—	—	451	2,370	1,836	13,237	74	2,222	756	4,732
Kluang ...	6,412	105	334	147	765	168	1,195	51	1,292	531	2,826
Muar ...	22,581	468	1,937	443	2,569	597	5,749	898	6,468	1,139	5,870
Segamat ...	1,799	56	257	35	211	30	285	169	429	135	617
Kota Tinggi ...	1,968	29	97	26	150	152	819	35	321	136	581
Mersing ...	3,789	287	926	89	419	184	1,271	83	716	121	457
Batu Pahat ...	15,345	798	3,966	370	1,802	564	4,969	51	3,627	476	1,880
Total ...	74,455	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Particulars of any Town Planning Scheme in progress	The Town-planning Advisory Committee has in view improved plans for several towns but the financial crisis has prevented their fruition.

APPENDIX G.

Return of Motor Vehicles licensed in 1932.

Place of Registration	Private Cars	Hire Cars	Bus	Lorry	Van	Motor Cycles
Johore Bahru -	688	182	—	405	11	118
Muar -	476	179	—	176	—	67
Batu Pahat -	148	97	54	112	—	28
Segamat -	134	51	21	74	—	24
Endau -	29	34	—	20	—	6

APPENDIX H.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

References to Johore will be found in most of the standard works on Malaya and in the publications of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. During the year there appeared as Vol. X Part III of the Journal of the said Branch

A History of Johore (1365-1895) by R. O. Winstedt, C.M.G., D. Litt. (Oxon).

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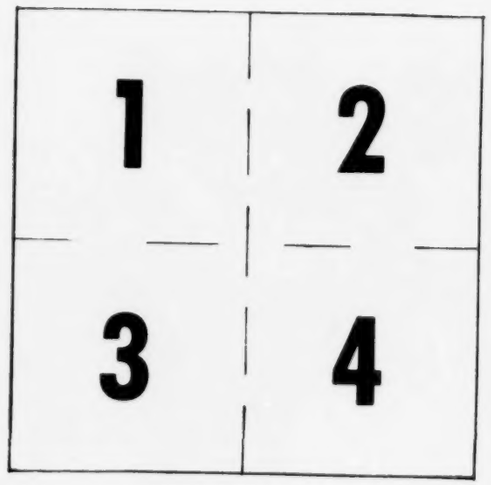

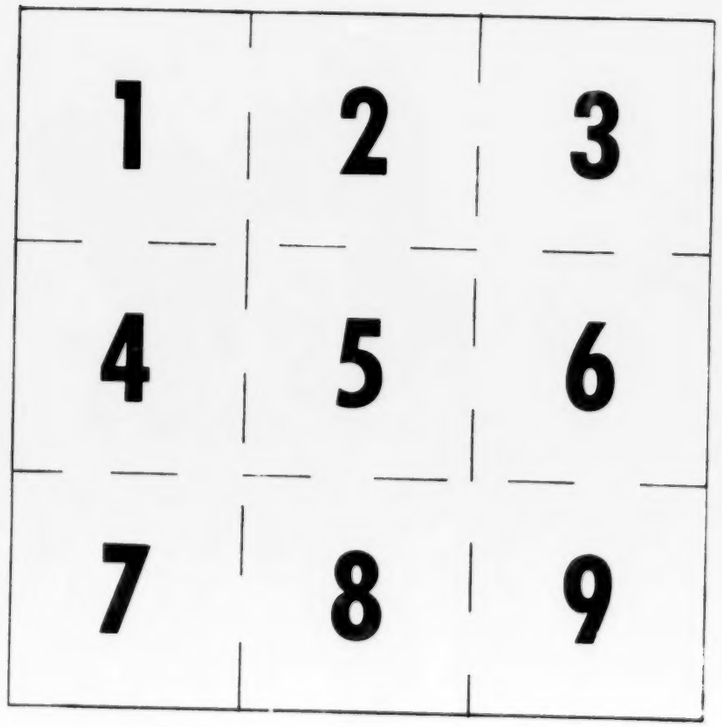

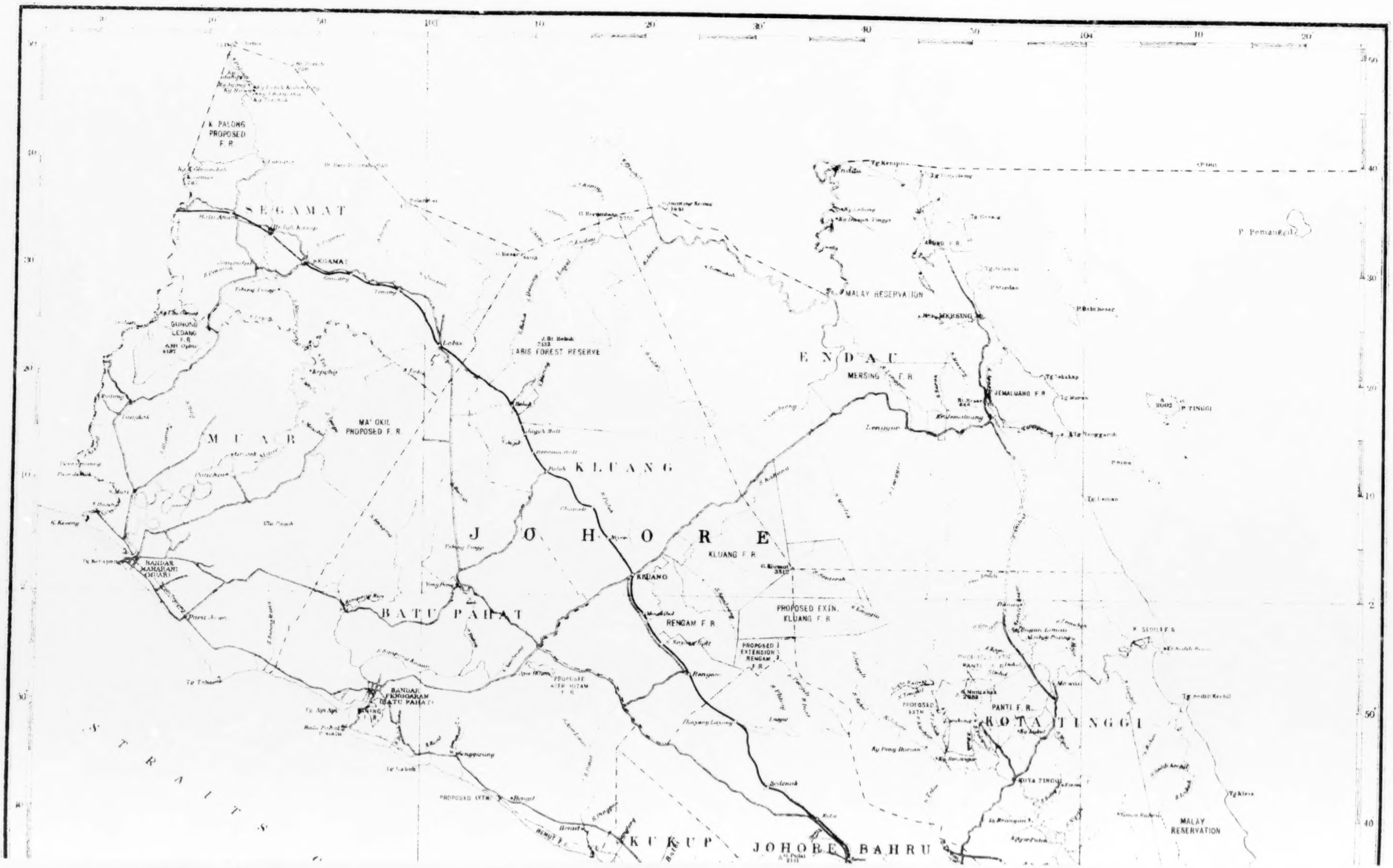

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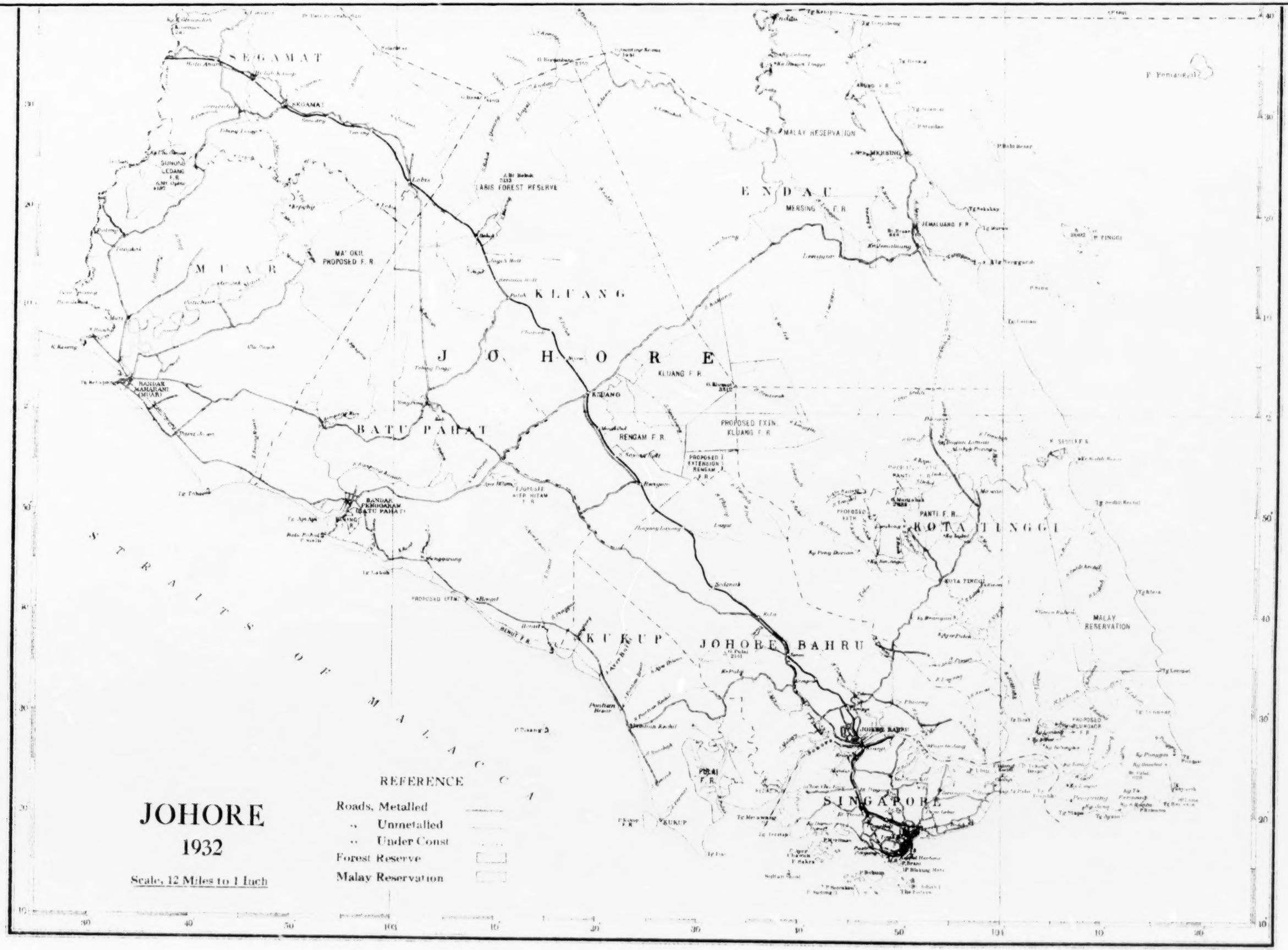
JOHORE
1932
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REFERENCE
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Forest Reserve
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SEGAMAT
MUAR
BATU PAHAT
KLUANG
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JOHORE BAHRU
ROTA TINGGI
SINGAPORE
STRAITS OF MALACCA
LABIS FOREST RESERVE
MALAY RESERVATION
KLUANG F.R.
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF TRENGGANU FOR THE YEAR 1932

I.—Geography, Climate and History

1. Trĕngganu is a Malay State on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula lying between the parallels of 4° and 5° 55″ North latitude and the meridians of 102° 20″ and 103° 30″ East longitude. It is bounded by Kĕlantan on the North and North-west, by Pahang on the South and South-west, and by the China Sea on the East. Its inland boundaries follow the watersheds of its biggest rivers—the Bĕsut, Trĕngganu, Dungun and Kĕmaman. The area of the State is computed to be about 5,000 square miles, its length being about 150 miles and its greatest breadth about 55 miles. The western and inland half of Trĕngganu is mountainous and almost uninhabited. The population is concentrated on the rivers and along the coast-line. The highest peak is Gunong Batil (4,985 feet).

The country is divided into sixteen river basins. All these rivers flow into the China Sea and the Trĕngganu and the Kĕmaman can be entered at favourable stages of the tide by coasting steamers. The other rivers, though some of them are of considerable size, are open to small craft only on account of the sand bar at the entrance.

The Pĕrhĕntian, Redang, Kapas and Tenggul islands belong to the State. These islands are inhabited, though sparsely, and Kapas offers good anchorage in the North-east monsoon.

2. The North-east monsoon, lasting from November to March, makes a distinct meteoroligical change in respect of temperature, wind and rainfall. The rainfall chart shows a sharp rise in November and an abrupt fall early in the year. The highest recorded annual rainfall on the coast is 165.5 inches: the average is about 120 inches.

3. The following was the rainfall recorded in 1931 and 1932:—

	1931	*1932*
Kuala Trĕngganu ..	141.84″	93.74″
Kĕmaman	86.62″	80.44″
Besut	81.15″	100.87″

The highest maximum temperature recorded was 95° Fahrenheit at Kuala Trĕngganu on 5th May, 1932, the lowest 76° Fahrenheit also at Kuala Trĕngganu on 10th December, 1932.

The highest minimum temperature recorded was 77° Fahrenheit at Kuala Trĕngganu on 21st June, 1932, the lowest 66° Fahrenheit also at Kuala Trĕngganu on 7th March, 1932.

4. The early history of Trĕngganu is obscure. A Chinese Buddhist monk and traveller, Chao Ju Kua, mentions it among places subject to the old Kingdom of Palembang. The *Nagarakretagama*, a Javanese work composed in 1365 A.D., speaks of both Trĕngganu and Dungun as tributary to Majapahit. The *Hikayat Hang Tuah*, tells how Hang Jebat and Hang Kasturi slew a Trĕngganu prince, Megat Panji 'Alam, on the steps of the palace of the Ruler of Inderapura (believed to be the present State of Pahang).

5. In 1923 a remarkable Malay inscription, dated 702 A.H. (1303 A.D.) was deciphered in Trĕngganu. The Stone bearing it was found at Kuala Brang, a place 20 miles up stream from Kuala Trĕngganu.

The language of the inscription is Malay with an admixture of Sanskrit and Arabic, and the script Arabic, a combination for which there is no parallel before the year 1463 A.D. The subject of the inscription is the Islamic law of sexual offences. It is far the earliest known record of Islam as a State religion in the Malay Peninsula, and it suggests the existence of a Muhammadan Kingdom in the upper Trĕngganu river a hundred years before the recorded date of the Islamic conversion of Malacca.

6. The Ruling House is descended from the BENDAHARA ABDUL MAJID of Johore, father of the non-royal BENDAHARA ABDUL JALIL who became Sultan ABDUL JALIL RIAYAT SHAH of Johore in 1701. The present Ruler, Sultan SULAIMAN BADARU'L-'ALAM SHAH who came to the throne in 1920 is twelfth of the line.

7. In the year 1776 Sultan MANSUR (1730–1792) sent the *bunga ĕmas* or golden flower to the King of Siam, and this practice was continued at first annually and later triennially, until by a Treaty in 1909 the Siamese Government transferred to Great Britain "all rights "of suzerainty, protection, administration and control whatsoever "which they possess over the States of Kĕlantan, Trĕngganu, Kedah, "Perlis and adjacent islands". What exactly those rights were in respect of Trĕngganu is doubtful. The Trĕngganu tradition is that the sending of the *bunga ĕmas* was in no sense an admission of suzerainty, but was merely an expression of good will, which was reciprocated by the King of Siam who sent presents in return.

8. A Treaty was made in 1910 between Great Britain and Trĕngganu, whereof Article II provides that the Sultan of Trĕngganu shall receive "a British Officer to reside in Trĕngganu to be an Agent "with functions similar to those of a Consular Officer". This Article was repealed by a subsequent Treaty made in 1919, whereunder the Sultan agreed to "receive..... a British Officer to be called the "British Adviser who shall live within the State of Trĕngganu, and "whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all matters affecting "the general administration of the country and all questions other "than those touching the Muhammadan Religion". Some account of the functions of the British Adviser is given in the succeeding chapter of this report.

II.—Government

9. Trĕngganu is governed by His Highness the Sultan in Council, with the advice of a British Adviser. The State Council consists of 16 members, all of whom either hold some Government office or are pensioners of the Government. There is no unofficial representation. The President of the State Council is the Mĕntri Bĕsar or Prime Minister, who is at the same time the chief executive officer of the State. Under him is the (Malay) State Secretary who is the Government's official spokesman. Four seconded officers of the Malayan Civil Service hold executive offices as Commissioner of Lands and Mines, and as Collectors of Land Revenue in the three districts into which the State is divided, *viz.* Kĕmaman (South), Kuala Trĕngganu (central), and Bĕsut (North), respectively. Similarly seconded officers from the Malayan Professional and Technical Services are in executive control of the Police, Public Works, Medical and Survey Departments, respectively. Otherwise the administration of the State is carried on by Malay Officers, the principal of whom are the State Commissioners, Kĕmaman and Bĕsut respectively, the Judge and the Superintendent of Marine and Customs.

10. The British Adviser is a Judge of the Court of Appeal, but otherwise is purely an advisory officer. As stated in the preceding chapter, under the Treaty of 1919 his advice has to be asked and acted upon in all general administrative matters, and though the law of the constitution which established the State Council was passed before that Treaty and he is therefore not statutorily a member of the Council, he attends all meetings when he is at headquarters and his advice is invariably asked before any resolution is passed. If a meeting is held in his absence, no business is brought before the Council on which his advice has not been previously obtained.

11. The Seconded officers of the Malayan Civil Service who officiate as Collectors of Land Revenue in Kĕmaman and Bĕsut respectively are also Assistant Advisers and are responsible for keeping the British Adviser informed of all matters of administration in those Districts which call for his advice.

12. The State Council meets once a week for the consideration of all general administrative questions and there are additional sessions for legislation. It met altogether 57 times in 1932.

13. The official language of the State is Malay, and the official version of all Enactments, Rules and Proclamations is that in the Malay (Jawi) script, though English and Romanised Malay versions are also published of Enactments and Regulations thereunder.

III.—Population

14. The population at the 1931 Census was 179,664 *viz.* 92,122 males and 87,542 females. The division by race was:—

Malays	164,447
Chinese	13,258
Indians	1,308
Europeans	33
Eurasians	10
Other nationalities	608

This represents an increase of 16.86 per cent. over the population at the 1921 Census. The following table shows the population of the State by race and sex:—

District	Malays		Chinese		Europeans		Eurasians		Indians		Others		Total of all races	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kuala Trĕngganu	36,045	40,775	1,746	905	14	3	4	4	354	28	123	71	38,286	41,786
Kĕmaman ..	5,313	4,906	3,552	971	7	1	4	2	388	22	335	132	9,599	6,034
Kĕmasek ..	2,369	2,217	1,724	280	4	..	1	..	33	..	47	23	4,178	2,520
Paka ..	1,329	1,387	1,320	229	..	..	..	..	82	1	76	28	2,807	1,645
Dungun ..	3,549	3,410	738	181	..	..	..	..	292	7	87	34	4,666	3,632
Marang ..	4,814	4,985	149	39	..	..	..	..	15	..	4	3	4,982	5,027
Ulu Trĕngganu ..	7,626	7,772	274	100	..	..	..	..	8	1	6	1	7,914	7,874
Batu Rakit ..	5,331	5,312	334	53	1	..	..	..	24	..	13	7	5,703	5,372
Bĕsut ..	13,486	13,329	525	134	5	..	..	..	105	11	98	71	14,219	13,525
Total ..	79,862	84,093	10,362	2,892	31	4	9	6	1,301	70	789	370	92,354	87,435

15. The total number of births registered in 1932 was 6,836 (3,601 males and 3,235 females). In every 100 births registered 52.68 were males and 47.32 females, a ratio of 89.83 females to every 100 males born.

16. The total number of deaths registered was 4,809 (2,817 males and 1,992 females). The greatest number of deaths registered in any one month occurred in May (619) and the lowest in September (335). The infantile mortality rate was 241.83 per mille compared with 226.38 in 1931 and 254.13 in 1930. Of the 1,643 deaths under one year 959 were males and 684 females .

IV.—Health

17. There is at present no machinery for the accurate recording and classification of diseases and the mortality therefrom.

The total medical staff of the State in 1932 consisted of one Chief Medical Officer (seconded from the Malayan Medical Service), one Dresser Grade I, four Dressers Grade II, six Dressers Grade III, two Dressers ungraded, five Probationer Dressers, one Maternity Nurse, one Assistant Maternity Nurse, Vaccinators and attendants.

The great majority of deaths occurring are not brought to the notice of any one qualified to make a proper diagnosis, and the reports of deaths sent in by registrars describe malaria, typhoid, and many other diseases simply as "fever". The only reliable statistics of this nature are the numbers of diseases actually treated by the Medical Department: the sub-joined table gives the figures for the last four years:—

	1929	*1930*	*1931*	*1932*
Yaws	3,390	3,386	2,601	2,686
Malaria	3,370	5,775	5,408	6,180
Fever unspecified ..	1,827	2,799	862	574
Beri Beri	1,297	915	1,181	433
Diseases due to intestinal parasites ..	1,802	2,894	3,539	4,940
Diseases of Respiratory system including ..	1,431	1,437	1,357	1,767
Influenza ..	1,425	1,621	1,820	2,070

Hospitals and Dispensaries. 18. *In-patients.*—There is only one hospital in Trĕngganu, having 9 wards with accommodation for 156 patients. The total number of patients admitted was 1,640 as compared with 1,949 in 1931; the drop in numbers is due to the opening of a private hospital at Dungun in November, 1931 by the Nippon Mining Company and to the improved sanitation on this mine. More Malays and more females were admitted in 1932 than in 1931. The percentage of deaths to the total admissions was 3.84.

19. *Out-patients.*—The number of out-patients treated (new cases) was 64,305. The total number of attendances was 87,585 as compared with 70,132 in 1931. In addition 11,702 vaccinations were performed as against 9,485 in the previous year.

20. *Maternity and Infant Welfare Work.*—Thirty-five confinements were conducted in hospital by the midwife there as against 26 in the previous year. One hundred and seventeen labours were conducted outside by the midwife attached to the maternity and child welfare clinic as against one hundred and thirty in the previous year; in addition she attended to 13 cases of miscarriage and paid altogether 1,388 outside visits. The women are encouraged to come for antenatal treatment and 42 women came. There were no deaths. The two Government midwives are the only certified midwives in the State.

A women and children's clinic is run in Kuala Trĕngganu. There were 3,065 new cases as compared with 2,444 in 1931; the total number of attendances was 10,466.

21. *Mental Hospital.*—There is at present no separate asylum for mentally deranged patients in Trĕngganu, and they are confined in cells within the prison compound. The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1931 was 19, and there were 31 new admissions during 1932, making a total of 50 cases treated (including seven females) as compared with 39 in 1931. A number of them were under observation only and included cases of mental defect not amounting to insanity. Thirty were discharged or transferred and two died. The urgency of the need for a separate institution for mental patients is keenly appreciated and when the State's financial position improves, this will be one of the first services to be undertaken.

22. *Lepers.*—There is no leper asylum in Trĕngganu but there is a small eight-bedded ward in the hospital for male lepers which is always full. A register is being kept of all lepers that come to the notice of the Medical Department.

23. *Prison Hospitals.*—A dispensary and a small eight-bedded ward for male prisoners are attached to the Kuala Trĕngganu prison. There is no hospital accommodation for the female prisoners who, however, are few in number. There were 23 admissions to the hospital and one death occurred due to dysentary; in 1931 there were 86 admissions with one death. Four hundred and twenty-six prisoners were treated as out-patients as against 353 in 1931.

The number of policemen treated was 1,895 as compared with 1,899 in 1931.

24. *Dispensaries.*—In Kuala Trĕngganu there is a town dispensary in charge of a Dresser Grade I, and there are dispensaries, in charge of Dressers Grade II or Grade III, at the following district headquarters:—

Kĕmaman
Bĕsut
Dungun
Kuala Brang.

There are also temporary dispensaries at Kĕmasek and Sĕtiyu. The dressers in charge of the out-station dispensaries visit outlying villages regularly.

25. *Buildings.*—A small dispensary was opened during March at Kĕmasek for the use of the travelling dresser in that district.

26. *Legislation.*—The following Enactments were passed:—

(i) The Mental Disorders Enactment, 1351.

(ii) The Medical Registration (Amendment) Enactment, 1351.

(iii) The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1351.

This Enactment has not yet been published, and will shortly be repealed and replaced by a new Enactment. Meanwhile the import of deleterious drugs is controlled by a Customs Regulation.

A Public Health Enactment has been drafted and will shortly be introduced.

The following Regulations were passed:—

(1) Registration of Dentists, No. 2 of 1350.

(2) Registration of Druggists, No. 3 of 1350.

The following Proclamations were issued:—

(1) No. 18 of 1351, empowering the Medical Authority to disinfect wells during epidemics.

(2) No. 19 of 1351, concerning Rabies.

(3) No. 40 of 1351, regarding vaccination.

27. *Water Supplies.*—The State depends on wells or rivers for its water supplies, and under existing financial conditions the prospects of providing a piped supply even for the bigger centres of population are negligible. The comparatively small incidence of water-borne diseases is in the circumstances a matter for congratulation.

V.—Housing

28. Trĕngganu is a State of few large towns. The capital, Kuala Trĕngganu, with a population of 13,972 at the 1931 Census is easily the largest in the State. The only other places of any size are Chukai (Kĕmaman) (5,468) and Kuala Bĕsut (2,939). In all of these towns fairly wide municipal limits have been fixed within which no building can be erected until the plan has been passed by a Committee of the Town Board which includes the State Engineer and the Chief Medical Officer among its members. There is thus in town areas little chance of dwelling houses being erected which are insanitary at the outset, though the Boards have always to be on guard against the danger of illegal construction of cubicles and thereby of over-crowding.

This however is an evil confined mainly to Chinese, and as that race constitutes less than 8% of the population of the State and the total town-dwelling population represents only 12.4% of the whole, the over-crowding problem is not a serious one in Trĕngganu. The State in fact shares with Kedah the honour of having the lowest house density in Malaya.

The rural population is housed for the most part in home-made buildings with split bamboo walls and thatched roofs which cannot keep out air whether the inmates like it or not. The Trĕngganu standard of living fortunately does not rise to plank walls and corrugated iron roofs to any appreciable extent, and the houses of the greater part of the population are probably as healthy as are to

be found in the Peninsula, though they are often built close together in no particular order, lack drains and latrines and are lived in by persons of negligent and potentially insanitary habits.

In the comparatively few places of employment in the State where the labour force is such as to necessitate the providing of cooly lines, the housing is satisfactory.

NOTE.—Complete statistics for the year 1931 are not available. Up to 17th May of that year Trengganu was following the Muhammadan calendar and it would have been a task of some magnitude to extract from the returns of A.H. 1349 (28th May, 1930 to 17th May, 1931) the figures necessary to constitute a statistical record for 1931. The last year for which complete figures are available before 1932 is accordingly A.H. 1349 and, except in some few cases (e.g. Trade and Medical) in which returns have previously been kept according to the Western Calendar, it has been necessary in this report to use the figures for A.H. 1349 for purposes of comparison with those of 1932.

VI.—Production

MINERALS

29. The quantities and values of mineral exports for the last three years were:—

—	1930			1931		
	Quantity	Value	Duty paid	Quantity	Value	Duty paid
	pikuls	$ c.	$ c.	pikuls	$ c.	$ c.
Tin ore ..	17,226.01	906,833 19	92,382 43	11,492.57	472,189 88	45,790 25
Wolfram ..	728.00	14,560 00	728 00	390.42	7,808 40	390 42
	Tons			Tons		
Iron ore ..	87,363⅔	436,749 92	43,681 87	203,109⅓	870,995 00	87,099 50
Manganese ..	20,696	165,568 95	16,556 90	8,848⅓	70,784 35	7,078 46
		1,523,712 06	153,349 20		1,421,777 63	140,358 63

—	1932		
	Quantity	Value	Duty paid
	pikuls	$ c.	$ c.
Tin ore	9,344.43	444,015 73	43,983 78
Wolfram	521.08	10,422 60	521 08
	Tons		
Iron ore	203,105⅓	855,838 63	85,583 85
Manganese	9,228	73,823 96	7,382 40
		1,384,100 92	137,471 11

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All tin-ore and wolfram were exported to Singapore and all iron ore and manganese to Japan.

30. The production of tin ore was restricted in accordance with the International Agreement. The steamers exporting iron ore to Japan are prevented by a bar from entering the river mouths and the ore has to be taken out to them in lighters. Transhipment is impossible during the North-east monsoon, and consequently export, and to a large extent production, are suspended for at least four months in the year.

31. Seven thousand one hundred and twenty-eight acres were held under Mining Leases and 1,750 acres under Mining Certificates. The latter will be exchanged for Mining Leases after final survey. A licence was issued to prospect for gold but the venture was not a success.

32. Four European owned or controlled tin mines produced 86% of the total tin ore produced in the State. Two of these were worked by Chinese on tribute. They employed 446 Chinese, 44 Indians and 142 Malays. The daily rate of pay varied from 55 cents a day in the case of unskilled Malays to $1.50 for skilled Chinese. A large majority were paid at least 80 cents a day.

The 27 other tin mining properties are partly Malay and partly Chinese owned. They were mainly worked by Chinese.

The two Iron Mines are owned by Japanese. The average labour force employed was 987 and wages compared favourably with those paid on the tin mines.

33. The following revenue was derived from minerals:—

	A.H. 1349	*1932*
Rents on Mining Lands ..	8,817 58	7,298 68
Premium on Mining Lands ..	12,360 00	150 00
Prospecting Licences ..	320 00	250 00
Ore buyers Licences ..	—	—
Individual Licences ..	—	—
	21,497 58	7,698 68
Export duty	120,937 00	137,471 11
Total ..	142,434 58	145,169 79

AGRICULTURE

34. The principal crops in order of importance are rice, rubber, coconuts and arecanuts.

35. A great deal of rice is grown on land not yet even roughly surveyed. There is therefore a considerable margin of error in the computation of the areas planted, and, consequently of the crops harvested. It is estimated that in 1931–1932 there were 36,000 acres

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under wet rice and 14,500 acres under dry rice cultivation. The crop was about 8½ millions of gantangs of padi which would yield 4¼ millions of gantangs of rice. At 10 cents a gantang of rice, the crop was therefore worth $425,000. Approximately 300 gantangs of rice are equivalent to one ton.

36. Renewed efforts were made during the year to raise the standard of rice cultivation. It is hoped that the statistics for 1932–1933 will show an increase in the area under wet rice and also in the total crop. Reports already received are favourable. The rains were considerably later than usual in Kuala Trengganu district.

37. The area of land alienated for rubber is estimated to be 48,050 acres of which some 30,000 acres are planted. Data for estimating the area abandoned altogether or left untapped are not available owing to lack of staff for field work. One thousand eight hundred and eighteen tons of rubber valued at $277,160 were exported and it may be assumed that this was the quantity produced.

38. The coconut is a valuable commercial crop and is particularly popular with Malays as it forms part of their diet and is available throughout the whole year. Malay houses are generally to be found in the shade of coconut palms, which on small holdings are nearly always interplanted with other fruit trees. It is estimated that some 11,000 acres are planted in this way, while the area planted with coconuts alone is estimated to be 17,000 acres. For statistical purposes the total area under coconuts may be taken as 25,000 acres. Exports of copra amounted to 17,997 pikuls valued at $88,168; the value of the crop actually produced cannot be estimated but would be considerably in excess of that figure.

39. Nine thousand six hundred and eighty one pikuls of arecanuts valued at $111,805 and 1,058 pikuls of gambier valued at $31,972 were exported. In the case of both of these crops there is local consumption which cannot be estimated, and the exports do not represent the total quantity produced.

40. Other comparatively important crops for which no statistics are available are vegetables and spices. Vegetables are grown principally by Chinese, for their own consumption and for sale in the local market. Spices form an essential part of the diet of Malays and Chinese. Some tobacco was grown by Malays in the inland districts for their own consumption but was of little economic importance, as the growers have not the means to purchase imported tobacco.

LIVE STOCK

41. It is estimated that there were in the State 20,266 buffaloes, 22,765 cattle, 4,658 pigs, 2,523 sheep, 5,761 goats and 228,000 poultry.

42. The Export trade in live stock is small, Malays rear cattle and buffaloes for draught work in the rice fields, and sheep and goats for their own consumption. The pigs reared by Chinese are for the most part sold in the local market, as also is poultry.

43. Imports and exports were as follows:—

			Imports	*Exports*
Buffaloes	..	..	—	26
Cattle	..	..	—	297
Pigs	..	..	207	193
Sheep	..	..	42	1
Goats	..	..	33	6
Poultry	..	..	586	501

MARINE PRODUCE

44. There are fisheries throughout the length of the Trĕngganu coast line, and it can be said with little fear of contradiction that the Malays of this State excel those of any other part of the Peninsula as fishermen. The fishing is done entirely by Malays, though the financing and marketing side of the industry is, as elsewhere, almost wholly in the hands of Chinese. Deep-sea fishing by drift-nets, off-shore fishing by drag-nets, and line fishing from small boats are all extensively practised from April to October, but the North-east monsoon precludes the possibility of any continuous fishing from November to March or the establishment of the large staked fish traps common on the West coast of the Peninsula. The quantity of fish caught is vastly in excess of the local needs and the export of fish is the principal industry of the State. No refrigerating system exists, and consequently the fish has to be exported in dried form, either sun-dried or cooked. The fish is packed for export in bamboo containers called *jak* or in wooden cases. There is also a fair quantity of shrimp paste, known as *bĕlachan* exported. During the past year it was found that the Trĕngganu dried fish was fetching a lower price in the Singapore market than dried fish from elsewhere. This was stated to be the result of slovenly methods of drying and packing, which gave the fish a poor appearance on arrival in the market. Steps are being taken to raise the standard of the work of preparing the fish for export.

45. The exports of marine produce in 1931 and 1932 were as follows:—

		1931		*1932*	
		Quantity (pkls.)	*Value*	*Quantity (pkls.)*	*Value*
		$	$	$	$
Dried fish	..	114,014	779,994	115,928	851,351
Belachan	..	2,451	20,764	3,273	25,976

FOREST PRODUCE

46. The forests of Trĕngganu are of considerable value, but exploitation on any large scale has not been encouraged as there is at present no Forests Department in the State and consequently no safeguard against wasteful working methods.

47. *Chĕngal* (*balanocarpus heimii*) and *mĕrbau* (*Intsia spp.*) occur throughout the State, but the most plentiful hardwoods are those

of the *rĕsak* (*Vatica spp.*) group known locally as *tengkawang*. Measures are being taken to restrict the use of Chĕngal to boat building and heavy constructional work for which *tĕngkawang* is unsuitable.

48. *Kapur* (*dryobalanops aromatica*), a semi-hardwood, is from an economic point of view the most important of all Trĕngganu timbers. It is found only in the southern half of the State, where however it is plentiful and comparatively accessible. This timber is not highly esteemed locally but there is a good export market for it.

49. For soft woods Trĕngganu forests compare favourably with any in the Peninsula. *Mĕranti* (*shorea spp.*) and *kĕruing* (*dipterocarpus spp.*) are found in equal abundance throughout the State. The supplies of *mĕranti* in particular will be a valuable asset when improvement in internal communications facilitates development.

50. Minor products include resin (*damar*), india rubber (*jĕlutong*), gutta percha (*gĕtah taban*) and rattans. No permits were issued for the extraction of resin as there were no suitable applicants: unskilled tapping has in the past caused considerable damage to the trees and as no staff is available for supervision only applicants of proved skill and reliability can be licensed for this work.

Two licences giving exclusive rights to extract India rubber were issued in June but no produce had been removed for export by the end of the year. Inquiries were received about gutta percha but nothing came of them and no permit was issued. As in previous years, free passes were issued for the removal of rattans.

51. The quantities and values of timber exported in 1931 and 1932 were:—

	1931		*1932*	
	Tons	*Value* $	*Tons*	*Value* $
Round timber ..	2,514.6	58,368	1,754.48	26,578
Converted timber ..	4,599.2	122,341	1,882.43	49,988
	7,113.8	180,709	3,636.91	76,566

MANUFACTURES

52. Of manufacturing, in the commonly accepted sense of the term, there is little, if any, in the State. At Kĕmaman there is a Chinese-owned saw-mill which exported 1,882.43 tons of converted timber (principally kapur) valued at $49,988, and there are a few small licenced samsu distilleries.

But of articles made by hand there is a fairly considerable output. Sir HUGH CLIFFORD wrote of Trengganu in 1895 as "the Birmingham of the Peninsula" and the local craftsmen still produce an appreciable quantity of silks, cotton fabrics and metal work.

In 1932 silk sarongs, half-silk sarongs and cotton fabrics to the value of $12,937, $1,590, and $33,117 respectively, and other

manufactured articles to the value of $196,287 were exported. (The last figure probably includes a good deal of re-export, but reliable statistics on this point are not available). Worthy of particular mention is the Trĕngganu *tĕmbaga puteh* ("white brass"), a casting of brass with certain alloys and ingredients which produces a white metal similar to pewter. Whatever may be the aesthetic merits of this metal or of the articles made from it, there appears to be a fair outside demand for it and a number of *tĕmbaga puteh* candlesticks and ashtrays were ordered from Singapore during the year. The skill of the local craftsmen in metals may be gauged from the following instance. Two cups were required in September for presentation at sports, and instead of ordering them from Singapore it was decided to give a Kuala Trĕngganu silver-smith a cup of good English design and workmanship and tell him to copy it. The experiment was entirely successful, and the local reproduction would by no means have disgraced a Regent Street shop window.

VII.—Commerce

53. The total trade (excluding re-exports) amounted to $6,338,353 as compared with $6,618,440 in 1931. The figures were as follows:—

	1931	*1932*
	$	$
Imports	3,028,906	3,128,765
Exports	3,689,970	3,965,825
	6,718,876	7,094,590
Less re-exports ..	100,436	756,237
	6,618,440	6,338,353

54. The values of imports for 1931 and 1932 under the various main heads were:—

	1931	*1932*
	$	$
Class I Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	1,821,829	2,035,461
Class II Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	256,805	199,734
Class III Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	898,295	862,888
Class IV Coin and Bullion	1,993	790
Class V Sundries	49,983	29,892
	3,028,906	3,128,765

55. The following table shows, under the main heads, the quantity and value of exports for 1931 and 1932:—

Articles	How counted	Quantity 1931	Quantity 1932	Value 1931	Value 1932
				$	$
Arecanuts	pikuls	13,746	9,681	207,982	111,805
Copra	,,	27,253	17,997	132,608	88,168
Gambier	,,	1,549	1,058	42,895	31,972
Rubber	,,	31,280	30,540	415,667	277,160
Total Agricultural Produce ..	..	..	..	799,152	509,105
Timber	tons	5,976	3,637	180,709	76,566
Rattans	pikuls	669	3,592	3,059	11,710
Other Forest Produce ..	..	..	..	5,457	3,329
Total Forest Produce ..	..	..	..	189,225	91,605
Tin ore	pikuls	11,493	9,344	472,191	444,016
Iron ore	tons	203,105	203,105	870,995	855,839
Manganese	,,	8,848	9,228	70,784	73,824
Wolfram	pikuls	390	521	7,808	10,423
Total Minerals ..	..	..	..	1,421,778	1,384,102
Dried fish	pikuls	114,014	116,406	779,994	855,059
Belachan	,,	2,451	3,273	20,764	25,976
Other Marine Produce ..	,,	362	2,022	5,883	21,894
Total Marine Produce ..	..	..	..	806,641	902,929
Cattle	heads	382	297	9,485	5,661
Buffaloes	,,	41	26	1,860	1,206
Poultry	,,	319	501	214	348
Goats and Sheep	,,	1	7	3	65
Eggs, salted and Turtle eggs	100's	1,402	1,244	1,776	1,030
Total Animals, etc. ..	..	..	..	13,338	8,310
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	359,400	313,537
Total exclusive of re-exports..	..	..	..	3,589,534	3,209,588

56. Exports (including re-exports) rose from $3,689,970 to $3,971,825, an increase of $278,855.

57. The price of tin averaged just over $49 a pikul in January, and decreased to an average of $39 a pikul in May which was the lowest price for the year. The price then rose till it averaged $55 a pikul in September, the highest price for the year, ending with $54 a pikul in December. There was a decrease of 2,149 pikuls in the amount of tin ore exported and of $28,175 in the value of the export. The Tin Restriction Scheme was in force in the State throughout the year. The quota allotted to Trĕngganu for the year amounted to 9,800 pikuls of tin-ore, the actual export being 9,344 pikuls.

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There was a small decrease in the export of iron-ore. The North-east monsoon blew until the end of March and owing to weather conditions no ore could be shipped before April or after September.

58. Iron-ore is carried direct to Japan, but otherwise exports from Trĕngganu are mainly to Singapore in the first instance.

VIII.—Wages and the cost of Living

59. Trĕngganu is as a whole a State of peasant-proprietors living on "a few paternal acres". There is only one rubber estate comparable in size with the big plantations of the Federated Malay States and Johore, and with the exception of Bandi Tin Mines and the two Japanese-owned iron mines at Dungun and Machang Sa-tahun (Kĕmaman) there is little mining on any appreciable scale. The Government's own undertakings are not much as to require imported labour: the financial position has necessitated the closing down of all construction work, and for maintenance purposes local Malay labour is adequate. It is consequently not surprising that the foreign labourers in the State amount only to the small numbers shewn below:—

Chinese	1,329
Indians	240
Others	10

There is no direct recruitment of labour from China or India. Chinese are obtained from Singapore principally on contract, and of the Indian labour employed probably at least a third has merely drifted in to Trĕngganu from other States.

60. The majority of Indian labourers in Trĕngganu work as lightermen, while the Chinese are almost entirely employed as coolies on mines. The following table shews the principal places of employment of foreign labourers, number employed and average wages paid:—

	Chinese	*Indians*	*Wages paid* *Chinese* $ c.	*Wages paid* *Indians* $ c.
Nippon Mining Co., Ltd. Iron mine, Dungun ..	454	166	0 83	0 69
Ishihara Sangyo Koshi iron mine, Kemaman ..	84	9	1 45	0 65
Bandi Mine	195	35	1 00	0 80
Freda Mine	140	3	1 50–70	0 60
Kajang Mine	18	3	0 50–80	0 60
Kretay Plantations ..	343	2	0 40–60	0 40–60

61. There is unfortunately no staff available for making the investigations necessary before any accurate figures for cost of living can be given. The following estimates are accordingly only approximations.

Living is on the whole exceedingly cheap in Trĕngganu. Rice which is the staple food of all but the very few Europeans residing in the State was obtainable at an average price of $2.85 a pikul

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(133 1/3 lbs.) during the year, and fish is probably cheaper in this State than any where else in Malaya. The cost of living of Asiatics of the labourer class who have to buy their food probably does not exceed $6 a month, and for Malays who grow their own rice, the outlay per head for other articles of diet would not be more than $4 a month.

62. The subjoined table of market prices in Trĕngganu and Singapore for principal articles of diet (cheapest qualities) will give some idea of the comparative cost of living so far as food is concerned:—

	Trĕngganu	*Singapore*
Fish	10–15 a kati	20–25
Beef	20 „	30–40
Mutton	40–45 „	60–70
Vegetables	6 cts. „	10–15
Rice	18 cts. a gantang	15–18

Imported foodstuffs and clothing are dearer in Trĕngganu than in Singapore, but it can safely be said that as far as essentials go, the cost of living for all Asiatics in the State is appreciably lower than in the Straits Settlements.

IX.—Education

63. *Organisation.*—Education in Trengganu is supervised by an Education Committee consisting of five Heads of Departments, with the Auditor acting as Superintendent of Education in addition to his own duties. This Committee controls the organisation of all Government schools, whether English or Vernacular (Malay), and no private school can be opened in the State without its permission.

64. *Government Schools.*—There were at the end of 1932 one English school and twenty Vernacular (Malay) schools. There is also a school in which Arabic is taught. The subjoined table shews the number of schools and of teachers employed, enrolment, average attendance and proportion of attendance to enrolment:—

School	*No. of Schools*	*No. of Teachers*	*Enrolment*	*Average Attendance*	*Proportion of attendance to enrolment*
Malay ..	20	64	2,099	1,688	80%
Arabic ..	1	2	50	41	82%
English ..	1	3	97	90	93%

Instruction in the Kurân is given in the Malay schools. Fourteen special teachers were employed for this purpose, and the average attendance of pupils was 431.

65. There are no Aided schools in the State.

66. *Private schools.*—There were at the end of 1932 one private school teaching English and three private schools teaching Chinese. In the latter a little English is taught also, but the main object of

these schools is to teach Chinese literature and the Mandarin dialect. The following table gives particulars of these schools:—

School	*No. of teachers*	*Enrolment*	*Average attendance*
1. Crown Grammar School, Kuala Trĕngganu (English) ..	3	27	26.47
2. Wei Sin School (Chinese) Kuala Trĕngganu	5	135	127
3. Hua Keow School (Chinese) Kĕmaman	4	73	63
4. Kong Wah School (Chinese) Dungun	1	40	39

The fees charged in these private schools range from $2.50 a month to $1 a month, but the pupils of poor parents are often admitted at a lower rate or free.

67. In the present stage of the State's development no great expansion of facilities for English education is needed. Of the Government clerical and subordinate staff the majority have no knowledge of English whatsoever and are by no means happy with Romanised Malay, yet they are capable of carrying out with a reasonable degree of efficiency the work entrusted to them, and so far as local administration is concerned, there is no obvious reason why ability to read and write English should be demanded of these officers for many years to come. For the supply of the comparatively few English-speaking clerks whom the Government requires or is likely to require in the near future the existing schools are adequate, and there is little commercial demand for English in a State which still looks to the padi-field and the fishing boat for its livelihood.

Admittedly the supply of free English education in Trĕngganu does not equal the demand, to the disappointment of Malay parents who wish to give their children a better education than they received themselves and think that better education necessarily connotes English education. But possibly they forget their own proverb which says that however high the padi-bird may soar, he ends by settling on the buffalo's back: and many a Trĕngganu youth who struggles up to Standard IV in an English school will find that he has after all to make his living by work in which his English (such as it is) will not help him.

68. It is however regrettable that financial stringency prevents the development of vernacular education, which at present is probably not within reach of more than 18% of Malay boys of school age, while there is no organised education of any sort for Malay girls. One of the first charges on any access of revenue that will leave the State with a spendable surplus should be an increase in the provision for village schools.

The curriculum of the vernacular schools has hitherto been restricted almost entirely to the "three Rs". Endeavours are now being made to provide in addition some teaching in gardening and handicrafts which will be of use to the pupils when they leave school to help their fathers in agriculture or fishing.

X.—Communications and Transport

69. Trĕngganu has the comparatively long coast line of 140 miles. The principal ports are Chukai (Kĕmaman) in south, Kuala Trĕngganu in the centre and Kuala Besut in the north. Local coasting steamers can enter the river at Chukai (Kĕmaman) and Kuala Trĕngganu at high tide all the year round, though during the North-east monsoon season (November to March) the entrance into the harbour over the sand bar at the mouth of the Trĕngganu river is often exceedingly difficult. At Kuala Bĕsut, and at the other lesser ports at which coasting steamers call, *viz.* Kijal, Kĕmasek, Kretir, Paka, Dungun, Batu Rakit, and Sĕtiyu, there is no protected anchorage and during the North-east monsoon season the landing and loading of cargo by lighters are frequently impracticable.

70. The only ocean-going steamers that call are the Japanese vessels which visit Kĕmaman and Dungun for the transport to Japan of the iron-ore which is brought down by river from the mines inland.

71. There is a road to the north from Kuala Trĕngganu which connects the State with the Federated Malay States railway system at Kuala Krai in Kĕlantan. But as it is for the greater part only an earth formation and cannot stand continuous traffic in wet weather, it has to be closed for most of the period November to March: and as there is no land exit to the south, communications within the State and with the outside world are difficult and unreliable for about a third of the year. Between April and October the lack of roads is not severely felt, as there is frequent service of small steamers and local motor launches between the comparatively numerous ports, which themselves are reached from the inland by rivers navigable by small craft.

72. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all ports in 1932 was as follows:—

	Entered		*Cleared*	
	Number	*Tonnage*	*Number*	*Tonnage*
Ocean-going steamers, etc. ..	33	121,132	33	121,132
Coasting	140	38,810	138	38,308
Sailing vessels	794	35,483	823	35,791

73. The State possesses 145 miles of roads in all, of, which 34 miles are lightly metalled (30 miles having a bituminous coating), 52 miles are gravelled and 59 miles are earth formation. On all the public roads motor-cars ply for hire, and on all but one section of 25 miles lorries and motor-buses (converted Ford) are allowed.

74. Mails are conveyed within the State by coasting steamers, and by motor launches during the non-monsoon season, and during the latter period (April to October) there is a reasonably rapid service. Mails are sent outside the State to Singapore by coasting steamers, and there is a service twice a week by road between Bĕsut and Kĕlantan. There are five post offices and 8 Postal Agencies in the State. There is telegraphic communication from Kuala Trĕngganu along the coast to Kĕmaman and thence south *via* Kuantan in Pahang to Singapore. There is at present no telegraphic

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communication from Kuala Trĕngganu to Bĕsut and the north, though there is a departmental line in the charge of the Public Works Department as far as the 38th mile on the Trengganu-Kelantan road. It is hoped as soon as funds permit to carry this line on for the remaining 40 miles, to Besut.

75. Statistics of postal business in A.H. 1349 and 1932 are as follows:—

		A.H. 1349	*1932*
Letters, papers and parcels handled	..	400,197	508.879
Value of money orders issued	..	144,354	118,626
Value of money orders paid	..	35,644	35,201
Telegrams forwarded and received	..	41,437	41,462

XI.—Banking, Currency, Weights and Measures

76. The Currency, Weights and Measures, as in all Malay States, are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2*s*. 4*d*. The principal local measures are:—

1 *chupak*	..	..	1 quart
1 *gantang*	..	..	1 gallon

(a *gantang* of padi weighs 5 lbs, a *gantang* of rice 8 lbs.)

1 *naleh*	..	..	16 gantangs
1 *kuncha,*	..	..	10 *naleh*, or 160 gantangs
1 *kati* (16 *tahils*)		..	1 1/3 lbs.
1 *pikul* (100 *katis*)		..	133 1/3 lbs.
1 *koyan* (40 *pikuls*)		..	533 1/3 lbs.
1 *bahara*	..	..	400 lbs.
1 *hoon*	..	..	.0133 ozs.
1 *tahil*	..	..	1 1/3 ozs.

78. There are no Banks in the State.

XII.—Public Works

BUILDINGS

79. Owing to financial stringency the Building programme was kept within the lowest possible limits, and was restricted to such indispensable buildings as cooly lines or overseer's quarters for the Public Works Department. The expenditure on this account was $3,260. Two Police Stations were moved from their original sites, where owing to change of circumstances they were no longer required, and re-erected at other places where they were needed at a total cost of $1,854. As these buildings had cost over $4,000 each and were moved 48 miles and 52 miles respectively, the cheapness of removal and re-erection is remarkable. The total expenditure on new or re-erected buildings in 1932 was $5,540, and on repairs $10,930. The latter figure represents only 1.02% of the value of the buildings concerned and is unduly low, a result of enforced economy.

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ROADS

80. No new roads were constructed. At the end of the year there were 145 miles 53 chains of road in use, of which 17 miles 20 chains were treated with a bituminous coating of Maxphate Grade E. The gravelled and earth formations on the Kelantan road (amounting to 59 miles 40 chains) will not stand up to the North-east monsoon conditions and the road had to be closed from the middle of November to the end of February, though restricted traffic over it was occasionally allowed in urgent cases under permits issued by the State Engineer.

81. The average cost of maintenance was $448 a mile as against $430 a mile in the previous year. This expenditure, which is less than half that provided for this service in most other parts of Malaya, sufficed only for the minimum degree of upkeep.

82. Thirty-six miles 36 chains of Paths were maintained at a cost of $132 a mile. These paths afford means of communication for pedestrians and cyclists, but their day is passing and it is doubtful whether expenditure on any path that cannot be used for light motor car traffic will be economically justifiable in the future. Sections of the path between Kemasek and Pondok Limau and of that between Kuala Ibai and Marang have been widened to permit of their use by motor cars.

83. The trace of a road to Marang from the 6th mile on the Kuala Brang road was surveyed. This would give access by motor car to a District headquarters which can at present only be reached from Kuala Trengganu by bicycle or by sea and would help the development of a growing district.

ELECTRICITY

84. The only Government installations are those at the Istana Maziah, the Hospital and the Residency, Kuala Trengganu. The plant at the Istana Maziah gave satisfactory service, though battery renewal will be necessary in the near future. Trouble with batteries was experienced at the Hospital and the plant was out of commission for part of the year in consequence. Towards the end of the year an old 110 Volt. 1 K.W. "Lister" engine, formerly in use at the Hospital, was erected at the Residency and is giving a satisfactory direct supply service.

MISCELLANEOUS

85. In this State all work is carried out departmentally and the labour employed is, with the exception of one or two skilled artisans, entirely Malay. There are no contractors in Trĕngganu of the type readily to be found elsewhere in Malaya and repairs to boats, motor launches, machinery, etc. are all carried out at the Public Works Department workshop in Kuala Trengganu.

86. The Annually Recurrent expenditure on works and buildings amounted to $33,832 against an estimate of $52,170: and on Roads, Streets and Bridges to $72,794 against an estimate of $93,700. The differences between the actual expenditure and the provision in each

case should not be taken as an indication that the estimates were loosely framed. The fact was that falling revenue and consequent lack of funds in the latter half of the year necessitated drastic curtailment of expenditure.

XIII.—Justice and Police

CRIME

87. The total number of reports made to the Police was 6,066, of which 1,324 disclosed criminal offences. Previous averages are 5,720 and 1,464 respectively.

88. The following table shows the main headings of serious crime during the past four years:—

	A.H. 1347	A.H. 1348	A.H. 1349	1932
Murder and Homicide ..	7	9	6	6
Gang robbery	..	..	..	2
Robbery	9	6	5	10
Housebreaking	58	22	45	77
Thefts over $100	52	37	48	25
Counterfeit coin	..	1	3	11
Thefts of cattle	50	45	33	16

The rise in the number of housebreaking offences may be due to more accurate investigational classification. The financial depression has not shown its effects in the crime statistics except in the case of Robberies and Gang-robberies, which were not however the work of organised gangs.

89. The Banishment Enactment came into force on 21st April, but no banishments thereunder were ordered during the year.

90. Admissions to the State Prison totalled 309 against 281 in 1931. Of these 48 were Chinese 24 Indians, and 237 Malays. Two were females.

At the end of the year only 94 prisoners remained.

There were 2 deaths in the prison hospital.

There were no executions.

POLICE

91. The strength of the Force at the end of the year was 299 of all ranks against an approved establishment of 300. It consists of a Commissioner (a British officer seconded from the Malayan Police) one Malay Assistant Commissioner, one Inspector, eight sub-inspectors, 285 N.C.Os. and men, two detectives, one armourer and clerical staff. All ranks except the Commissioner and two Detectives are Malays.

There are still 76 illiterate constables in the Force and many men under five feet in height.

92. Thirty-six men were recruited, of whom two had passed the Senior Cambridge Examination, three had passed the VII standard

and seven the VI standard in English schools outside the State. It is hoped that the recruiting of a more educated type of men will prevent the very great wastage of the past. Of the 804 men recruited in the last 12 years only 270 are still serving.

93. There were only 214 disciplinary offences (punishable by fine or dismissal) in 1932 as against an average of 411 in previous years. This considerable improvement may be due to the fact that the men realise that under present conditions alternative employment is hard to come by and dismissal from the Force is consequently a serious matter: it may also be a result of recruitment of men from schools where Cadet Corps disciplinary experience can be obtained.

94. Two offences against the law were committed by constables.

COURTS

95. The Courts Enactment, 1340, provides for the following courts for the administration of Civil and Criminal law:—

(1) the Appeal Court, consisting of the British Adviser and "two persons of the rank of Miniter "or State officers "of high rank as may be appointed by His Highness "the Sultan;

(2) the Supreme Court.

(3) Courts of Magistrates of the First Class.

(4) Courts of Magistrates of the Second Class.

(5) Courts of Kathis (Muhammadan Judges in matters affecting marriage, divorce, etc).

(6) Courts of Penghulus.

The Supreme Court has three branches, *viz.* at Kuala Trĕngganu where it consists of a single Judge (Malay) and at Kĕmaman and Bĕsut respectively where it consists of the State Commissioner and the Assistant Adviser sitting jointly.

The Settlement Enactment, 1351, provides for the establishment of a Land Court consisting of the Commissioner of Lands sitting jointly with the Judge of the Supreme Court in Kuala Trĕngganu, the State Commissioner in Kĕmaman and the State Commissioner in Bĕsut respectively. This Court in its appellate jurisdiction hears and decide appeals from the decisions of Collectors of Land Revenue in disputes concerning land or interests in land other than land held by title under the Land Enactment, 1344, and in its original jurisdiction hears and decide such disputes when they are outside the Collector's prescribed scope. Its decisions are appealable to the Court of Appeal constituted under the Courts Enactment.

96 The Court of Appeal sat on 34 occasions. There were 12 Criminal Appeals and 21 Civil Appeals from the Supreme Court and eight appeals from the Land Court.

97. In the Supreme Court 76 criminal cases and 49 criminal appeals were registered. Twenty-two civil suits, 92 civil appeals and 37 probate administration suits were registered. Fourteen land cases were also registered.

98. The following is a return of cases and suits tried by the Courts:—

	Criminal	*Civil*
Kuala Trĕngganu ..	1,140	319
Kĕmaman	376	89
Kĕmasek	166	107
Paka	14	28
Dungun	181	74
Marang	105	20
Ulu Trĕngganu ..	92	39
Batu Rakit	95	24
Bĕsut	513	251

PRISONS

99. There is one State prison at Kuala Trĕngganu which is administered by a British officer (the Commissioner of Police) as Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, 31 warders and sub-warders and two wardresses. All members of the staff are Malay except the Superintendent.

100. The Police Station Lock-ups, under the control of the Officer-in-Charge of Police District, at Kĕmaman and Bĕsut are prisons for sentences up to three months; and those at Marang, Dungun, Kĕmasek, Paka, Setiyu, Batu Rakit and Kuala Brang, under similar control, for sentences up to one month.

101. The Prison buildings at Kuala Trĕngganu consist of 24 stone cells with a capacity of 56 prisoners, 22 wooden cells holding 88 prisoners and a separated female ward with four cells.

102. The greatest and smallest totals of prisoners were 115 on 29th November and 83 on 16th April, respectively. No juvenile offenders were admitted during the year.

103. The State prison was regularly visited by Visiting Justices throughout the year. No serious complaints were recorded nor was it necessary for them to try any offence against prison discipline.

XIV.—Legislation

104. The following Enactments were passed in 1932:—

Medical Registration (Amendment) Enactment, 1350.
Frontier Police Enactment, 1350.
Banishment Enactment, 1350.
Land (Second Amendment) Enactment, 1350.
Land Titles (Provisional Survey) Enactment, 1350.
Motor Cars (Amendment) Enactment, 1350.
Mental Disorders Enactment, 1351.
Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1351.
Seditious Publications (Amendment) Enactment, 1351.
Settlement Enactment, 1351.
Aliens Enactment, 1351.

105. This legislation may be divided into two categories:

(a) Enactments for purely local needs;

(b) Enactments passed with the object of assimilating the law in Trĕngganu to that of other Malayan Administrations.

Into category *(a)* fall the Medical Registration (Amendment) Enactment, 1350, providing a method of registration of Medical Practitioners which does not require the use of a *Gazette* there being no *Gazette* in Trĕngganu at present: the Frontier Police Enactment, 1350, providing for mutual assistance between the Government of Trĕngganu and the Government of Pahang in regard to offences committed within seven miles of the common boundary: the Land (Second Amendment) Enactment, 1350, which supplies deficiencies of the Land Enactment, 1344, in such matters as special conditions of tenure, service of notices, etc.: the Land Titles (Provisional Survey) Enactment, 1350, and the Settlement Enactment 1351, which provide for certain matters arising out of the peculiar circumstances of land holding in Trengganu.

Category *(b)* includes the Banishment Enactment, 1350; the Motor Cars (Amendment) Enactment, 1350; the Mental Disorders Enactment, 1351; the Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1351: the Seditious Publications (Amendment) Enactment, 1351: and the Aliens Enactment, 1351; all of which have been passed with the object of bringing the law in Trĕngganu on the subjects to which they relate into line with that obtaining elsewhere in Malaya.

106. The following Rules or Regulations were brought into force during 1932:—

No. 2/1350	Registration of Dentists.
No. 3/1350	Registration of Druggists.
No. 4/1350	Rules under the Motor Cars Enactment, 1340.
No. 1/1351	The Land Rules, 1351.
No. 2/1351	Rules for auction of land under the orders of Courts.
Nos. 3 & 4/1351	Rules relating to the use of Chukai (Kĕmaman) wharf.
No. 5/1351	Rules for the unloading of cargoes.
No. 6/1351	Land Revenue Collection Rules, 1351.

The titles of these Rules or Regulations sufficiently explain their object in the majority of cases. Nos. 2 and 3 of 1350 give some control over dentists and druggists respectively, and Nos. 1 and 6 of 1351 follow closely the similar Rules in force in the Federated Malay States and elsewhere.

XV.—Public Finance and Taxation

FINANCIAL

107. Revenue is derived mainly from the following sources of taxation:—

Land.—A Premium on all sales of land varying from $1 to $25 an acre for agricultural or mining purposes and from 1 cent to 8 cents a square foot for residential or commercial purposes; and an Annual

Quit-rent varying from 40 cents to $1 an acre for agricultural land and from $2 to $4 an acre or $2 for 2,000 square feet for land inside village or town limits.

108. *Customs.—Import* duties on intoxicating liquors at graduated rates from $1.20 to $14 a proof gallon; tobacco at graduated rates from 70 cents to $1.60 a pound; matches at $1 per 10,000 matches in boxes of 80. Petroleum at 12½ cents a gallon of kerosine and 35 cents a gallon of petrol:

Export duties on agricultural products generally at 5% *ad valorem;* 2½% *ad valorem* on cultivated rubber; 10% *ad valorem* on forest products, minerals, metals and metalliferous ores.

109. *Chandu,* or specially prepared opium which is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoons.

110. *Posts and Telegraphs.*—Sale of stamps, telegrams, telephones (and wireless), commission on money orders and C.O.D. parcels.

111. *Municipal.*—House Assessment rate 10% on annual valuation based on rental:

112. *Police.*—Taxes on motor vehicles and fees for sundry licences:

113. *Stamp Duties.*—Payable by adhesive stamps, cancelled in a Stamp office or otherwise as directed, on documents specified in a lengthy schedule of which the commoner are these:—

Bills of Exchange payable on demand or at sight, cheques, and receipts for sums exceeding $20, 4 cts.;

Promissory Notes, 10 cents for every $100 or part thereof;

Agreements or Contracts, 25 cents;

Conveyances or Transfers of property, $1.50 for every $250 or part thereof;

Mortgages (charges) $1 for every $500 or part thereof;

Deeds $5.

Powers of Attorney, $3;

Copies or duplicates of original documents, 50 cents.

114. *Death Duties.*—Stamps duties payable on an affidavit for the Collector on delivery thereof or before the issue of probate of a will or letters or administration, leviable on the estate and effects in respect of which probates or letters of administration are sought, at graduated rates from 1% to 5% according to the value of the estate at the date of the delivery of the affidavit after deduction of reasonable funeral expenses and debts, with a total exemption of estates valued less than $500.

115. There is no Hut Tax, Pole Tax, or Income Tax.

116. The revenue for 1932 was $986,901 against an estimate of $1,085,291 and against an actual revenue of $1,235,230 in A.H. 1349 and $1,391,471 in A.H. 1348.

117. The following comparative table shows the receipts in A.H. 1349 and in 1932 under the more important heads of revenue:—

Head of revenue	A.H. 1349	A.D. 1932	Decrease – Increase +
	$	$	$
Land Revenue	105,615	94,641	— 10,974
Land Sales	14,995	2,850	— 12,148
Customs—			
Areca Nuts	10,318	5,025	— 5,293
Copra and coconuts	11,833	4,436	— 7,397
Rubber	14,028	7,129	— 6,899
Tin Ore	56,753	43,984	— 12,769
Iron ore	63,400	92,966	+ 29,566
Tobacco	151,100	133,566	— 17,534
Spirits	27,480	11,193	— 16,287
Petroleum	50,087	51,413	+ 1,326
Matches	26,882	24,416	— 2,466
Wolfram	784	521	— 263
Licences—			
Posts and Telegraphs	29,105	22,206	— 6,899
Chandu	224,521	123,900	— 100,621
Municipal	45,342	41,079	— 4,263

118. Under Land Revenue: annually recurrent rents came to $33,137 against $46,332 in A.H. 1349 and rents from annual licences were $9,316 against $7,881 in A.H. 1349.

119. The decrease in all the important duties and in the chandu revenue reveals the progressive decline of trade and the general economic depression. The slight increase in petroleum is due to the enhancement of duty in 1931. The only appreciable increase is that under Export duty on iron ore, reflecting the development of this industry in the State.

120. Bad trade conditions are again reflected in the Postal returns, *viz.*:—

	A.H. 1349	*1932*
Telephones	244	295
Commission on Money Orders	1,806	1,097
Sale of stamps	25,969	19,693

121. The main heads of Municipal revenue are:—

	A.H. 1349	*1932*
General Assessment ..	18,410	17,146
Market Fees	7,500	7,172

122. The following table shows the percentage contributions of the principle heads of revenue to the total revenue (exclusive of Land Sales) for the past two years:—

	A.H. 1349	*1932*
Lands and Forests ..	8.6	9.6
Customs	55.1	60
Licences, Excise ..	10.9	13.8
Other Revenue	24.4	16.6

EXPENDITURE

123. The expenditure was $1,115,584 against an estimate of $1,376,835 and actual expenditure of $1,445,709 in A.H. 1349.

124. Pensions (including Ruling House Allowances and Compassionate Allowances) amounted to $103,491, against an estimate of $106,410 and actual expenditure of $99,274 in A.H. 1349.

125. Personal Emoluments absorbed $772,612, showing a saving of $19,276 on the estimate of $791,888 and a large decrease on the actual expenditure $975,683 in A.H. 1349.

126. Other Charges annually recurrent amounted to $301,584, a reduction of $107,490 on the estimate of $409,074, against actual expenditure of $440,026 in A.H. 1349.

127. Miscellaneous Services cost $89,580, against an estimate of $88,010 and an actual expenditure of $89,392 in A.H. 1349.

128. Public Works annually recurrent expenditure estimated at $145,870 actually amounted to $106,625 against $131,729 in A.H. 1349.

129. There was no expenditure in 1932 on Public Works Special Services, though provision of $5,000 had been made on this account in the Estimates. Actual expenditure under this head in A.H. 1349 amounted to $14,180.

130. Advances stood at $44,696, of which $34,000 represents an advance made to the Land office for the drainage and filling of the Bandar Bharu area just above Kuala Trĕngganu town. This amount will ultimately be recovered in the form of premium on alienation of lots. There are also an advance of $1,520 to the Police Department for stores and Ammunition and Petty Cash advances to Government departments. The balance covers advances to Government officers for purchases of land for dwelling houses, repairs to dwelling houses, purchase of bicycles, etc., repayable by monthly instalments deducted from salary.

131. Deposits, shewn as a liability, stood at $118,716 at the end of the year.

132. The indebtedness of the State at the end of 1932 stood at $3,986,485. This sum represents $3,600,000, principal and $386,485 arrears of interest owed to the Government of the Straits Settlements. The State obtained a loan of $1,000,000 in 1923 for development

purposes, and this was followed by further loans of $1,000,000 in 1925, $1,500,000 in 1928, and $100,000 in 1932. The money has been spent as follows:—

		$	$
I.	PUBLIC WORKS:		
	Personal Emoluments ..	312,568	
	Buildings	132,827	
	Furniture	54,912	
	Roads and Bridges ..	2,247,995	
	Telephones	15,871	
	Town Improvement ..	10,454	
			2,774,627
II.	SURVEYS		117,642
III.	RESUMPTION OF CONCESSIONS ..		449,943
IV.	MISCELLANEOUS		4,696
	Total loan a/c expenses..		3,346,908
	Revenue a/c (expenditure from loan)		251,791
	Balance ..		1,301
	Total of Loan ..		3,600,000

XVI.—Miscellaneous

LAND AND SURVEYS

133. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shewn in the following table:—

AGRICULTURAL OR TOWN LAND

	A.H. 1349	*1932*
Number of grants registered ..	115	57
Number of Transfers registered ..	101	79
Number of Charges registered ..	24	18
Other Transactions	111	97

MINING LAND

Mining Leases issued	6	3
Mining Certificates issued ..	8	—
Prospecting Licences	5	1
Other Transactions	14	—

134. The following transactions in respect of agricultural or town land were registered by Collectors:—

	A.H. 1349	*1932*
Transfers	435	495
Other Transactions ..	499	474

135. The application books were closed for land for rubber alienation throughout the State.

Applications were entertained for land for the alienation of rice and foodstuffs.

136. At the end of the year the area of alienated land as shewn by the rent rolls was as follows:—

Agricultural land	.. ..	165,193 acres
Mining land	.. ..	8,878 „

Settlement of town lands is now in hand and these will soon be brought on to the rent rolls.

137. The average effective strength of the Survey staff was 39 as against 41 in the previous year, including the Surveyor in charge (seconded from the Survey Department of the Federated Malay States).

138. The revenue of the Survey Department was $12,826 as against $15,272 in A.H. 1349.

TOWN BOARDS

139. The revenue from Town Board was:—

—	Kuala Trengganu	Kemaman	Besut	Kemasek	Dungun
	$	$	$	$	$
A. H. 1349 ..	21,930	7,704	3,141	2,833	2,539
1932	21,542	10,804	2,630	1,729	2,211

NOXIOUS ANIMALS

140. Two hundred and sixty crocodiles and 26 tigers were reported as destroyed. Eleven persons were reported as killed by tigers and three by other wild animals.

A sum of $1,094 was paid in rewards for the destruction of noxious animals.

XVII.—General

141. His Excellency Sir CECIL CLEMENTI, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner for the Malay States, visited the State in April and was present at the formal opening of the Trengganu-Kelantan road, which had been completed in September, 1931. This ceremony took place on 19th April, when the Sultans of Trengganu and Kelantan met at the boundary between the two States and a cord stretched across the road was cut by the Sultan of Trengganu.

142. His Highness the Sultan, who was in good health throughout the year, visited Kelantan in April, and the visit was returned by His Highness the Sultan of Kelantan in the same month.

143. The birthdays of His Majesty the King and of His Highness the Sultan were duly celebrated.

144. Mr. G. L. HAM, M.C.S., British Adviser, left the State on furlough in January, and Mr. C. C. BROWN, M.C.S., acted for him for the remainder of the year. No changes of importance occurred in

the Malay staff. The Prime Minister (HAJI NGAH MUHAMMAD BIN YUSOF, DATO'SERI AMAR DI-RAJA, C.B.E.), the judge (NIK HITAM BIN MUHAMMAD) and the Mufti (HAJI WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN DAUD) remained in office throughout the year and seem to carry their years very lightly.

145. For revenues official and commercial this has been a bad year. Trade which had been sickly in 1931 declined still further in 1932, and the State's income was the lowest for nine years. The peasantry, however, never having been in a position to profit greatly by booms has been correspondingly little affected by slumps, and the Trengganu countryside preserves an amazingly cheerful front in the circumstances. *Non possidentem multa vocaveris recte beatum.*

C. C. BROWN,
Ag. British Adviser, Trengganu.

TRENGGANU,
5th May, 1933 (11-1-52).

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APPENDIX *A*

Liabilities	December 1931	December 1932	Assets	December 1931	December 1932
	$	$		$	$
Deposits in Treasuries	136.283	118,716	Cash in Treasuries and Bank ..	19,812	14,541
Overdraft at Bank ..	..	21,000	Cash in Transit ..	98	..
			Advances to Departments ..	51,882	37,574
			Loans to Government Officers ..	4,396	7,397
				76,188	59,512
			Excess of liabilities over assets ..	60,095	80,204
Total ..	136,283	139,716	Total ..	136,283	139,716

APPENDIX *B*

Actual Revenue for A. H. 1349 and 1932

Head of Revenue	A.H. 1349	1932	Increase	Decrease
	$	$	$	$
Farms	19,046	17,889	..	1,157
Marine	22,582	25,077	2,495	..
Chandu	244,994	135,705	..	109,289
Customs	680,709	592,528	..	88,181
Lands	105,615	94,641	..	10,974
Municipal	45,342	41,079	..	4,263
Police	17,297	16,199	..	1,098
Courts	26,348	19,264	..	7,084
Posts & Telegraphs	29,105	22,206	..	6,899
Miscellaneous	29,197	19,463	..	9,734
Sale of State lands	14,995	2,850	..	12,145
Total ..	1,235,230	986,901	..	..

APPENDIX *C*

Actual Expenditure for A. H. 1349 and 1932

Head of Expenditure	A.H. 1349	1932	Increase	Decrease
	$	$	$	$
Pensions	99,274	103,491	4,217	..
Personal Emoluments ..	876,409	669,121	..	207,288
Other Charges (B. I & II) ..	234,725	126,767	..	107,958
Public Works (Annually Recurrent)	131,729	106,625	..	25,104
Public Works (Special Expenditure)	14.180	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	89,392	89,580	188	..
Total ..	1,445,709	1,095,584	..	..

APPENDIX *D*

Statistical Return of Revenue and Expenditure 1911–1932

Year			Revenue	Expenditure
			$	$
A. H. 1930—Corresponding approximately to				
		1911	191,418	188,044
„	1331	1912	182,011	196,717
„	1332	1913	166,380	178,424
„	1333	1914	183,723	183,470
„	1334	1915	236,798	234,687
„	1335	1916	392,791	288,646
„	1336	1917	545,857	399,337
„	1337	1918	647,563	642,085
„	1338	1919	874,674	661,778
„	1339	1920	547,619	759,054
„	1340	1921	669,763	858,303
„	1341	1922	642,679	788,902
„	1342	1923	779,032	766,534
„	1343	1924	1,007,283	899,476
„	1344	1925	1,302,008	1,067,956
„	1345	1926	1,364,105	1,341,410
„	1346	1927	1,402,151	1,542,404
„	1347	1928	1,361,026	1,520,149
„	1348	1929	1,391,471	1,524,706
„	1349	1930	1,235,230	1,445,709
		1931 (part) 8 months ..	676,338	845,556
		1932	986,901	1,095,584

APPENDIX *E*

Revenue and Expenditure by Debts

Departments	Revenue		Expenditure	
	A. H. 1349	1932	A. H. 1349	1932
1. H. H. the Sultan ..	..	..	96,793	78,942
2. Interest	..	..	56,424	..
3. Pensions	..	..	99,274	103,491
4. Mentri	..	..	26,746	22,038
5. British Adviser ..	..	..	34,423	24,165
6. State Secretary ..	..	..	19,958	13,700
7. Audit	..	..	18,749	15,058
8. Treasury	..	..	12,484	10,734
9. Dept. of Religious affairs	..	..	26,409	18,496
10. Education	..	..	44,754	34,521
11. Appeal Court	..	..	2,460	11,262
12. Supreme Court ..	..	..	11,469	13,501
13. Courts Civil and Criminal	26,347	19,264	13,126	10,030
14. Kathi	..	..	4,466	13,377
15. Police	17,297	16,199	151,534	138,464
16. Prison	..	..	18,575	17,377
17. Medical	..	..	76,956	62,624
18. Printing	..	..	5,937	4,182
19. Customs	680,709	592,528	60,435	45,717
20. Chandu	244,994	135,705	7,475	4,565
21. Marine	22,583	25,077	12,065	7,784
22. Posts and Telegraphs ..	29,105	22,206	32,889	26,004
23. Commissioner of Land and Mines	120,610	97,491	65,160	14,945
24. Collector of Land Revenue	..	..	29,554	23,795
25. Survey	..	..	48,277	32,195
26. Municipal	45,342	41,079	23,670	18,112
27. Miscellaneous	29,197	19,463	89,391	89,580
28. State Commissioner East	..	..	25,238	18,738
29. Assistant Adviser Kemaman	..	..	22,939	16,858
30. D. O. Kemasek	..	..	13,413	7,275
31. „ Paka	..	..	5,256	3,238
32. „ Dungun	..	..	7,268	6,198
33. „ Marang	..	..	7,985	5,569
34. „ Ulu Trengganu ..	..	..	10,391	9,669
35. „ Batu Rakit ..	..	..	3,948	3,130
36. State Commissioner West	..	..	23,007	14,795
37. Assistant Adviser, Besut ..	..	..	27,422	16,787
38. P. W. D.	..	..	63,480	52,043
39. P. W. D. Annually Rec. ..	..	..	131,729	106,625
40. P. W. D. Spec. Services	..	..	14,180	..
41. Farms	19,046	17,889	..	..
Total ..	1,235,230	986,901	1,445,709	1,115,584

APPENDIX *F*

HOUSING

Town Board areas	Total population	No. of houses in Town Board areas
Kuala Trengganu	13,972	3,002
Chukai (Kemaman)	5,468	951
Kuala Besut	3,961	592

These are the only statistics available for the State.

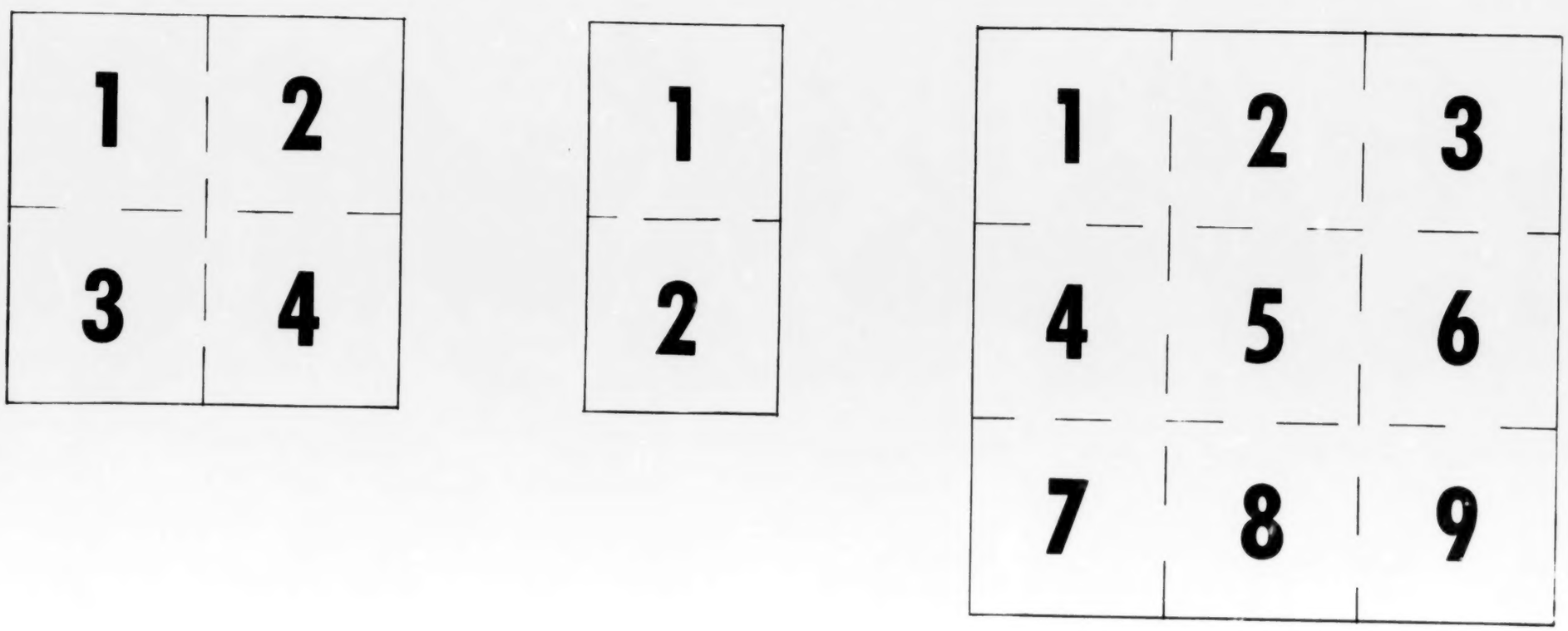
APPENDIX *G*

TRAFFIC CENSUS

A Census of traffic on country roads was taken in June and is grouped as follows:—

District	Group	Average no. of cars per day	Intensity of traffic per foot width of road
Kuala Trengganu	Kuala Brang ..	56	32.5
Kuala Trengganu	Kelantan road ..	12	6.8
Besut	Kg. Raja-Jerteh ..	146	63.8
Kemaman	Machang S'tahun ..	33	19.4

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.



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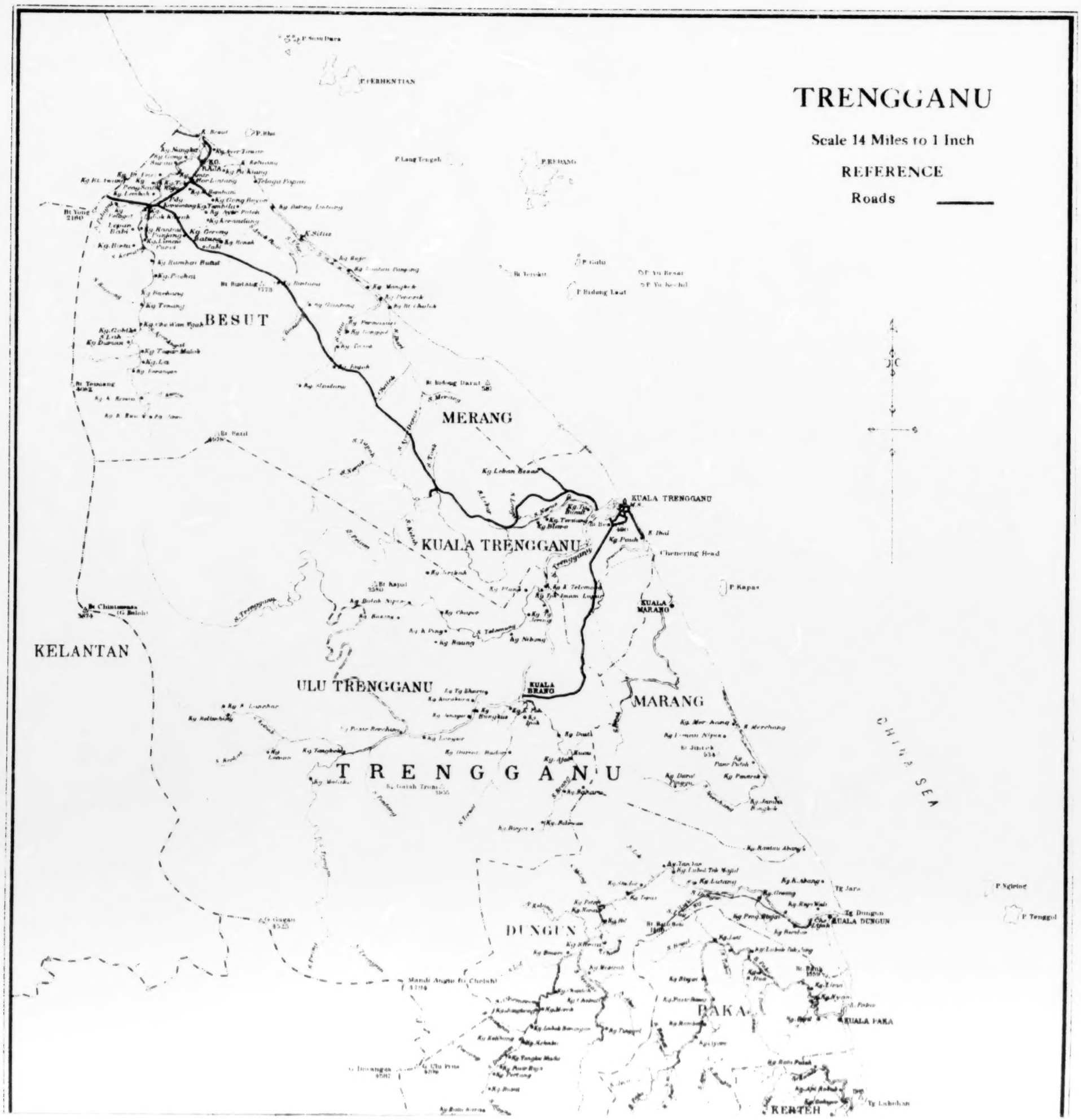
TRENGGANU
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REFERENCE
Roads
BESUT
MERANG
KUALA TRENGGANU
KUALA TRENGGANU
KUALA MARANG
KELANTAN
ULU TRENGGANU
KUALA BRANG
MARANG
TRENGGANU
CHINA SEA
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KUALA DUNGUN
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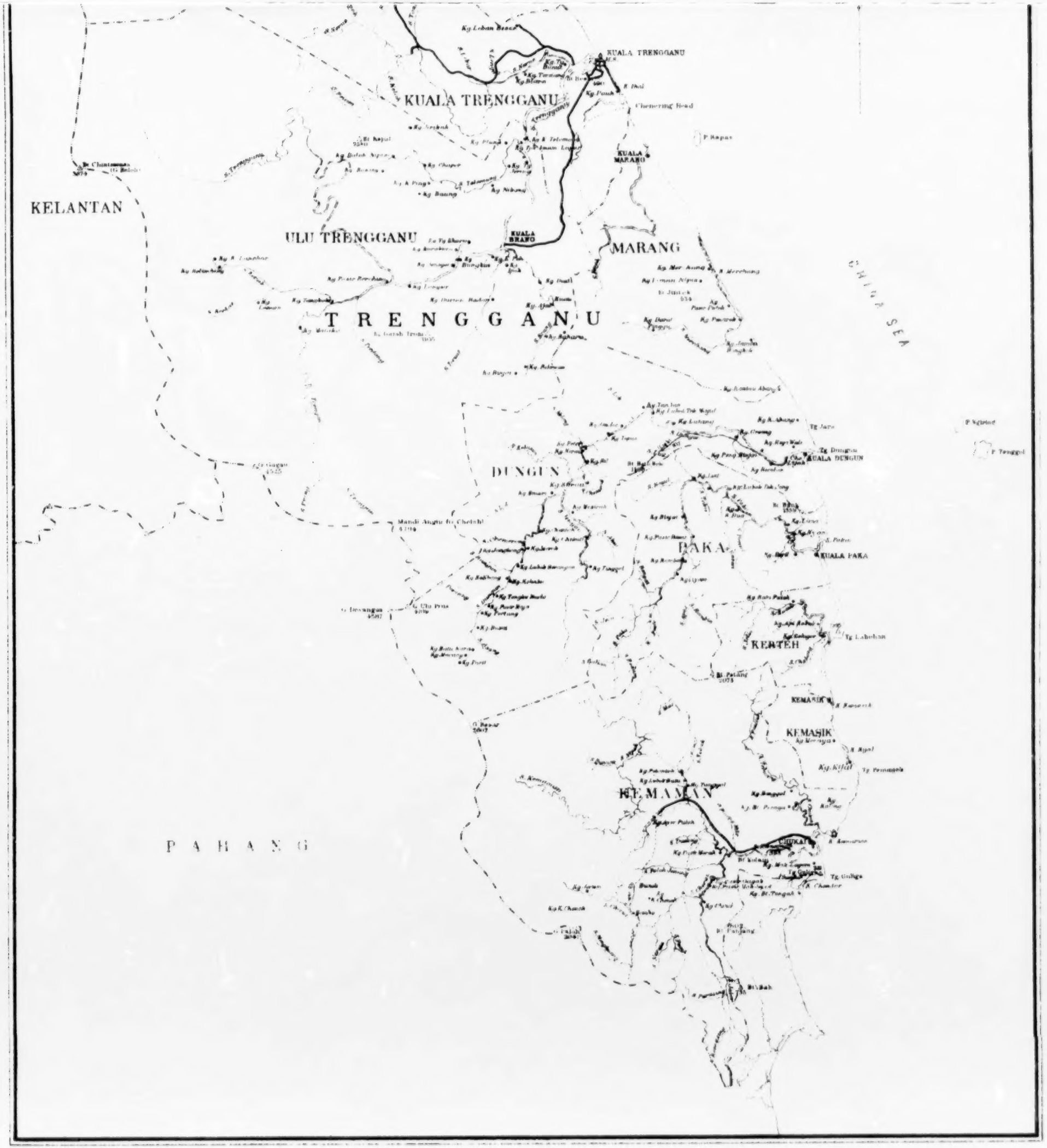

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS

OF

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF KEDAH

FOR THE YEAR 1351 A.H.

BY

J. D. HALL, M.C.S.,

British Adviser to the Kedah Government

AND OF

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF PERLIS

for the same period

BY

O. E. VENABLES, M.C.S.,

British Adviser to the Perlis Government.

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1933.

STATE OF KEDAH.

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STATE OF KEDAH.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF KEDAH FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1351 (7TH MAY, 1932 TO 25TH APRIL, 1933).

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Kedah is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula. It is bordered on the interior by the Siamese States of Singgora and Patani, and by the State of Perak (Federated Malay States); it extends northwards on the sea coast to the River Sanglang, its boundary with its northern neighbour, the State of Perlis (under British Protection); and southwards to the Muda River, its boundary with Province Wellesley in the South: thence the State extends east of Province Wellesley to the northern bank of the Krian River, which forms its boundary with Perak.

The State includes the Island of Langkawi and a number of adjoining islands, of which Pulau Dayang Bunting is the largest. The mainland of Kedah is about 105 miles in length, and at its widest part is about 65 miles in width. Its area, including the Langkawi group of islands, is about 3,648 square miles. It is situated between the parallels of 5.05 and 6.40 North Latitude and the meridians of 99.40 and 101.10 East Longitude. The two highest peaks of the mainland are Gunong Jerai—better known as Kedah Peak (3,986 feet)—and Bukit Perak (2,823 feet). Gunong Raia on Langkawi Island is 2,880 feet high.

The Southern and Central areas of the State consist mainly of undulating land broken up by ranges of high hills. This area is principally occupied by large rubber plantations.

The Northern and coastal belt contains the finest rice growing area in Malaya: about 220,000 acres are planted yearly with wet rice. The Eastern area along the Patani border is still largely undeveloped and contains reserves of well watered land in small valleys between ranges of limestone hills, suitable to small holdings.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Kedah differs in some respects from the climate of the rest of Malaya. There is a well defined dry season from the middle of December to the end of March. This dry season is sometimes prolonged and causes serious loss to rice cultivators. On the other hand, the general flatness of the country and the abundance of natural drainage avoid all risks of serious flooding after the heavy rains usually experienced during the North-East Monsoon in October and November.

In common with the rest of Malaya the variation in temperature throughout the year is small. There is less variation between the day and night temperature during the greater part of the year than in the inland and East coast districts of Malaya. The mean temperature during the year ranged from about 70° to 93°.

HISTORY.

There are references to a country which is identified as Kedah in the works of Arab voyagers of the 9th Century A.D., and in the Chinese chronicles of the T'ang Dynasty (618-916 A.D.), but little is known of its history before the 15th Century, except that it was famous for tin, that its people were Buddhists and that the predominant influence was Indian. At the end of the 15th Century the Ruler was converted to Islam, and there is a Kedah tradition that the "Nobat" or drums which are an insignia of royalty were obtained from Sultan Mahmud, the last Sultan of Malacca.

The Portuguese Barbosa, in a manuscript dated 1516, described Kedah as a place in the Kingdom of Siam, to which "an infinite number of ships resort, trading in all kinds of merchandise"; but Siamese influence did not save the country from attacks by the Portuguese (in 1611 A.D.) and the Achinese (who carried the Ruler into captivity in 1619 A.D.) In 1646 A.D. the Dutch East India Company obtained a concession under which the Ruler allowed them half the tin production of the country at a fixed price, and agreed not to admit ships without permit.

In 1786 A.D. Captain Light concluded an "Agreement with the King of Quedah for the cession of Prince of Wales Island". Penang was occupied and the British flag was hoisted there on the 12th August, 1786. The Agreement was modified by a Treaty in 1791, whereby the Kedah Government was to receive $6,000 every year from the Honourable East India Company "so long as the English continue in possession of Pulo Pinang". In 1800 the strip of coast territory now known as Province Wellesley was ceded to the Honourable East India Company in return for a further $4,000 per annum. These annual payments are still made by the Straits Settlements Government.

In 1821 the Siamese invaded the State of Kedah and divided the State into four parts: Setul, Perlis, Kubang Pasu and Kedah, placing each under a separate ruler. In 1843, the Sultan of Kedah (who, after his escape to Province Wellesley in 1821, had lived in retreat in Malacca) was allowed to return to Alor Star, and to reassume the rulership of Kedah. Setul, Perlis and Kubang Pasu, however, remained under their separate rulers, who were made independent of the Sultan of Kedah.

Kubang Pasu is a sparsely populated district on the Northern border of Kedah, between Kota Star and the Singgora frontier. When Tunku Anum, the Raja of Kubang Pasu, died some years later the Siamese Government allowed the district again to become part of Kedah. It is now administered by a District Officer. The Raja of Perlis is independent of the Sultan of Kedah, and has an entirely separate Government. Setul is now a part of Siam.

His Highness Sir Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Sultan Ahmad Tajudin, the present Sultan, succeeded to the throne in the year A.D. 1881. In consequence of His Highness' bad health, his eldest son, H.H. Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O., has acted as Regent since the year 1914.

On the 23rd July, 1905, the Sultan issued an Edict appointing a Council of State to assist in the "Administration of all Public Affairs".

On the 10th March, 1909, the Anglo-Siamese Treaty was signed whereby the suzerainty of Kedah was transferred from Siam to Great Britain.

On the 1st November, 1923, at Singapore, a Treaty was signed between the British and the Kedah Governments, by which the Kedah Government agreed to continue under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who shall exercise the rights of suzerainty, and also to accept a British Adviser.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan in Council. During the period of the illness of His Highness the Sultan, Sir Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.C.M.G., his eldest son, His Highness Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O., has been appointed Regent, and is the President of the State Council. The State Council is composed of His Highness the Regent, the British Adviser, H.H. Tunku Mahmud, Vice-President and two other Malay Members who are usually Members of the Ruling House and heads of the principal departments.

All legislation is passed by the State Council and all questions of any importance in the administration of the State are referred to the State Council, which sits at least once a week.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For the purposes of local government, the State is divided into nine districts in each of which there is a Sanitary Board consisting of officials and of unofficials nominated by the President of the State Council. The unofficials are selected so as to represent the various races and interests in each district. The Sanitary Boards are the Sanitary Authority in the towns and larger villages. They are responsible for street lighting, scavenging, rating, and the administration of the sanitary and building bye-laws. A separate Committee, of which the Adviser Lands is Chairman, deals with major questions of town planning.

The State is divided into health areas under the control of a Central Health Board, which is responsible for health matters in the rural districts.

In order to ensure greater uniformity the district Licensing Boards have been re-constituted, and there is now one Central Licensing Board for the whole State with additional members for each district.

There is one Waters Board for the whole State which deals with questions of irrigation and drainage.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The total population at the Census of the 1st April, 1931, was 429,691, an increase of 26.9 per cent over the figure of the 1921 Census. In the decade previous to 1921 the increase had been higher (37.7 per cent), but the demand for immigrant labour for large scale rubber cultivation in Southern Kedah slackened after the 1921 depression. In spite of the continued arrival of foreign labour, the racial composition of the population has remained less affected by such infiltration than that of Johore or any of the Federated States. The following table shows the distribution and percentage to total according to the Census Report, 1931, together with the estimated population and distribution for 1932:—

	Population 1931	Percentage of Total	Population 1932
Malay and other Malaysians ...	286,262	66·6	286,212
Europeans	411	0·1	427
Eurasians	108	...	111
Chinese	78,115	18·3	81,181
Indians (predominantly Tamils from Southern India)	50,824	11·8	53,642
Others	13,671	3·2	21,445
Total ...	429,691	100 %	443,021

By far the largest part of the population is engaged in agriculture. Only nine towns have a population exceeding 1,000, the largest being Alor Star, with 19,150 inhabitants. Approximately one-half of the urban population is Chinese.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

The Annual Report of the Medical and Health Department has been based on the Gregorian Calendar since 1930.

The health of the State showed a further marked improvement in 1932. The death rate, 18.44 per mille as against 21.59 for 1931, is the lowest ever recorded, and having regard to the greater difficulties of health control in a less fully developed State these figures compare reasonably well with the corresponding figures for the whole of the Federated Malay States, 19.1 for 1931 and 16.9 for 1932.

The birth rate was 36.30 as compared with 36.93 in 1931. It is interesting to note that the birth rates during the last three years, which have been years of economic depression, have been markedly higher than in previous years. This is accounted for by the improved sex ratio. The sex ratio amongst the stable Malay population is normal, whilst the repatriation of unemployed or destitute immigrant labourers of Chinese or Southern Indian extraction improves the sex ratio, as families are more settled and less inclined to seek repatriation than are single men.

The abundance of cheap foodstuffs and the opportunities for obtaining land for small holdings have encouraged immigrant families to remain. Thus, as in many other directions, the return to normal economic conditions as contrasted with the abnormal conditions produced by the rubber boom has led to more stable and satisfactory conditions of life.

The following table shows the principal causes of death for 1930, 1931 and 1932:—

Deaths from Preventable Diseases:—

	1930.	*1931.*	*1932.*
Fever unspecified	2,133	3,900	3,596
Malaria	313	182	206
Tuberculosis	223	289	289
Dysentery Amoebic	11	33	180
" Bacillary	65	10	8
Ankylostomiasis	1,276	490	327
Syphilis	20	7	35
Lobar Pneumonia	107	63	99

Deaths from Preventable Diseases :—(Contd.)

	1930.	1931.	1932.
Septicaemia	17	10	...
Influenza	1	12	40
Yaws (Pian)	11	8	...
Small-pox	5	4	...
Other Infectious Diseases ...	17	81	57
	4,229	5,089	4,837

Deaths from General Diseases:—

Digestive System	175	169	107
Respiratory System	269	221	303
Nervous System	41	80	11
Circulatory System	45	36	49
Urinary System	34	22	15
Affections connected with Pregnancy and Parturition ...	243	288	204
Tumours	30	19	...
Premature births	44	38	24
Infantile Convulsions ...	2,707	1,805	1,557
General, accident, old age, ill-defined conditions, etc. ...	1,968	1,362	1,066
Totals ...	9,785	9,129	8,173

Prevailing Diseases: It is to be regretted that such a considerable proportion of the deaths registered should be shown as "Fever unspecified"; this deprives the analysis of causes of death of most of its value. But a return as "unspecified" is at any rate less misleading than a mistaken description by an unqualified person.

Malaria:

(*a*) The total number of deaths from this disease was 206, as against 182 in the previous year.

(*b*) "Unspecified Fever" accounted for 3,596 deaths as against 3,900 in 1931, and continues to be the most important cause of death.

(*c*) The number of deaths from infantile convulsions has fallen from 2,707 in 1930 when this was the chief cause of death to 1,557 for the year under review. Last year these three diseases were grouped together under the heading of Malaria, the total number of deaths being 5,887. The figure for 1932 was 5,359.

Cholera: There were no cases of cholera.

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Small-pox: There were 3 cases—all having occurred on a small Chinese owned rubber estate near Gurun Town in the District of Kuala Muda. The original of these cases was traced from Sungei Dua in Province Wellesley. It was reported by the Medical Officer of the Bedong Group Hospital, where it was brought after an illness of 8 days.

As a result of the enforcement of rigid local quarantine measures, only two other cases occurred.

Tropical Typhus: No cases have been reported.

Typhoid: 31 cases were reported as against 40 in 1931.

Ankylostomiasis: 327 cases were reported as against 490 in 1931 and 1,276 in 1930.

Tuberculosis: The number of cases reported was 289, the figures for the previous year being the same.

Infantile Mortality: The rate was 119.88 per mille, which is the lowest on record. As usual the highest rate was amongst Tamils, and the lowest amongst Malays, but while the Malay rate has risen from 98.55 in 1931 to 109.87 in 1932, the Tamil rate has had a remarkable reduction from 237.32 to 177.34.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

(i) Routine anti-malarial measures, chiefly oiling, were carried out in the Sanitary Board areas of Alor Star, Sungei Patani, Kulim and Kuah in the Island of Langkawi.

(ii) Monthly larval surveys were also made in the abovementioned places, and in addition at the two frontier stations at Bukit Kayu Hitam and Padang Besar.

(iii) Similar surveys were made on a number of estates where employers had decided to undertake permanent measures for the elimination of malaria.

(iv) The permanent subsoil drainage work in the hospital ravine at Sungei Patani, which was begun towards the end of 1931, has been completed.

PROPAGANDA.

This work was limited to the exhibition of cinematograph films.

Two films were supplied by the Committee for Public Health and Education, Federated Malay States: one on Malaria, Ankylostomiasis and Child Welfare, and the other on Tuberculosis.

From the 23rd July to the end of the year 48 exhibitions were given in schools and 6 in kampongs, making a total of 54, at which over 30,000 attendances were recorded. At each exhibition the opportunity was taken to introduce a short preliminary lecture on suitable subjects.

GENERAL SANITATION.

General sanitation on estates was satisfactory in spite of the continued financial depression of the country. Estate health was good as reflected by the figures shown in the following table:

No.	Class of Estates	Population	Deaths in lines	Deaths in Hospitals	Total Deaths	Death rate	Total death rate
1	European owned	27,885	176	19	195	6.99	...
2	Native owned	9,948	42	5	47	4.72	...
	TOTAL ...	37,833	218	24	242	...	6.40

Orders were made under the Labour Code, particularly for protected wells and latrines, but only in cases where such were absolutely necessary.

VISITS TO ESTATES.

The Senior Health Officer and staff paid during the year 495 visits to both European and native owned estates.

VISITS TO SCHOOLS.

Sixty two schools were visited, of which 44 were Malay Vernacular and 18 Chinese. 4,216 Malay pupils out of 5,164 on their registers and 533 out of 672 Chinese pupils were examined. The examination of schools by the Health Office staff is confined to the male sex. The following table gives the result of the examination of Vernacular Schools by the Health Staff.

1. Total number of children on Register .. 5,164
2. „ „ „ inspected .. 4,216

No.	Disease	Number of Cases	Percentage
1	Spleen	284	6.73
2	Anaemic	153	3·63
3	Not vaccinated	85	2·02
4	Ear disease	11	·26
5	Scabies	22	.52
6	Yaws	179	4·24
7	Other skin diseases	125	2·96
8	Eye disease	15	.36
9	Caries (Class I)	622	14.75
10	„ „ (II)	518	12.29
11	„ „ (III)	470	11.15

The unvaccinated rate for school children (Malay and Chinese combined figure) is .9%. Failures just over 1%.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

During the year there were 204 deaths recorded as due to affections connected with pregnancy and parturition or a percentage of 1.26 to total births. The number of still births recorded were 852 as compared with 756 in 1931, or an increase of 96.

347 cases under "Pregnancy and its diseases" were treated in the various hospitals and there were 24 deaths or 6.92% to total treated.

Child Welfare Centre: Formerly this centre was run by private enterprise; on the 14th November, 1932, (15.7.1351) a new Women and Children Out-door-Dispensary, exclusively for Malays was substituted. Up to the end of the year, mainly on account of padi activities, no attendances were recorded. It is hoped that on the termination of the padi season and the Bulan Puasa attendances will commence.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

A total of 12,473 patients were treated in all Hospitals. The deaths numbered 596, giving a percentage of 4.77. 141 deaths occurred within 48 hours of admission; excluding these the death rate was 3.64%.

The following table gives the number treated in hospitals for the past 5 complete years:—

Year	Number Treated	Deaths	Percentage of Deaths
1345 A.H. ...	21,472	1,841	8·57
1346 " ...	24,432	1,987	8·13
1347 " ...	19,121	1,506	7·87
1930 A.D. ...	17,800	1,155	6·48
1931 " ...	12,695	738	5·81
1932 " ...	12,473	596	4.77

The new admissions show a decrease, mainly due to the activities of the Health Board and Group Hospitals.

The death rate shews a satisfactory decrease.

The following return gives the number of Indoor Sick treated during the year in the various hospitals:—

Hospital	Number Treated	Deaths	Percentage of deaths
Alor Star	5,175	229	4·42
Sungei Patani ...	3,852	195	5·06
Kulim	2,614	152	5·81
Baling	444	13	2·92
Langkawi	209	7	3·34
Prison Sick Wards.			
Alor Star	156	...	...
Sungei Patani ...	23	...	...
Total ...	12,473	596	4·77

MENTAL DISEASES.

There were 221 Kedah lunatics at the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, at the beginning of the year; 55 were admitted, 31 were discharged as cured, 5 absconded, 13 died, and 4 were readmitted; and the number remaining at the end of the year was 231 (177 males and 54 females).

The admissions for the last 5 years were as follows:—

1346 A.H.	..	..	..	72
1347 „	..	..	..	59
1930 A.D.	..	..	..	80
1931 „	..	..	..	73
1932 „	..	..	..	59

LEPROSY.

The admissions to the Asylums during the last five years were as follows:—

1346 A.H.	..	..	..	20
1347 „	..	..	..	45
1930 A.D.	..	..	..	25
1931 „	..	..	..	42
1932 „	..	..	..	33

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CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

This question may conveniently be treated under four heads:

(A) Housing of the agricultural population in the rural area.

(B) Housing in the urban areas.

(C) Housing of labourers on estates.

(D) Housing of Government servants.

(A)—HOUSING OF THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION IN THE RURAL AREA.

In the case of Malays and Siamese the housing may be said to be entirely satisfactory. The house-holder almost invariably owns his own house and generally also the site on which it is built, though in some cases a small ground rent, seldom more than $1 a year, is paid to a land owner.

The house will usually follow the customary type which has become fixed by experience. It is built of materials easily obtained locally, raised from the ground on hard wood piles, roofed with attaps, with flooring and side walls made of planks in some of the more prosperous houses, or of split bamboo and woven bertam leaves in the poorer less permanent type. The usual plan provides for an open front verandah, two or three separate rooms, a raised platform at the back leading to a covered cooking place. This type of house is cool, airy, dry and healthy, and would be difficult to improve on. Latrines are either non-existent or unsatisfactory. On the higher land, pit latrines are possible, but till they can be properly built and supervised it is doubtful whether they are any real improvement on the present primitive customs. In the vast areas of permanently flooded rice areas a suitable type of latrine is even more difficult to devise. With slight modifications the Siamese type of rural house follows the Malay type, but is longer and narrower.

The Chinese small agriculturist and vegetable planter or small shopkeeper sticks somewhat obstinately to the type of house to which he has been accustomed, a very primitive hut not raised from the ground, with a floor of beaten earth. He is more concerned with making money rapidly than with satisfactory housing. On the other hand his better and more varied diet and the care which he takes to boil doubtful drinking water makes up for his more indifferent housing conditions.

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(B)—Housing in the Urban Areas.

Kedah is an agricultural State, and the only towns are:—

Alor Star (estimated population 19,150).
Sungei Patani (estimated population 7,950).
Kulim (estimated population 6,000).

These small towns and a number of villages are controlled by Sanitary Boards. In addition, all areas where any considerable building expansion may reasonably be expected are included in Controlled Building Areas, to which a limited number of the sections of the Sanitary Board Enactment apply.

In the towns and villages the normal type of building is the two-story shophouse with a frontage of 20 feet and a depth of 80 feet. Twenty five per cent of the area must be kept as an open space. The main difficulty experienced in Sanitary control is the erecting of unauthorised cubicles and the blocking up of open spaces and ventilation air wells. The more recently constructed town houses are well built, provided with back lanes and not overcrowded. In Alor Star an area of the old town near the river is definitely unsatisfactory, the buildings are insanitary and overcrowded. A layout has been prepared, and gradually the most unsatisfactory blocks of shophouses are being demolished.

(C)—Housing of Labourers on Estates.

The housing of labourers on estates is adequately supervised by the Protector of Labour and Health Officers, and the requirements of the Labour Code are fulfilled. The usual type is a long line of barrack quarters, with suitable provision for married labourers. Wells and latrines are adequate.

(D)—Housing of Government Servants.

The senior Government servants and senior subordinates are in most cases provided with very adequate and well built quarters.

The labourers employed by Government and also the lowest grade subordinates are also adequately provided with well-built barrack quarters.

There is however, a shortage of suitable quarters for the clerical and middle grade subordinate staffs. Large reserves of land in the principal centres have been put aside for that purpose, and a few quarters are built every year.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

MINING.

The export of mineral ores in tons was as follows:—

		1351	*1350*	*1349*
Tin Ore	..	168	185	272
Wolfram	..	95	139	188

In addition a small quantity of iron-ore was exported.

Kedah remained a party to the International Agreement for the control of the production and export of tin. Out of an assessment of 318 tons of metallic tin, the exportable quota from 56% at the beginning of the year was reduced to 33 1/3% as from the 1st July, 1932. The price of tin averaged $75 per pikul, which showed a considerable improvement on that of the previous year.

Government revenue from mines (including the export duty on ores) amounted to $21,477 as against $20,778 in 1350. Expenditure amounted to $5,067 (against $5,933).

No General Prospecting Licences were issued during the year. The Exclusive Prospecting Licence for iron-ore issued to the Tochiki Shoji Kabushiki Kaisha, a Japanese Company, in 1350 was extended for a period of 6 months. This Company is prospecting by shafting and by magnetic survey. The main ore body has not yet been found, and it is still uncertain whether the quantity of iron-ore will be sufficient to justify mining operations on an extended scale.

Mining on a restricted scale was carried on by 13 mining concerns: the principal methods employed were open cast, shafting and hydraulicing. Periodical lampan licences were issued to one mine. The only dredge in the State owned by a European Company was not worked during the year. The number of coolies employed in mining increased from 492 to 638 (of whom 326 were underground workers).

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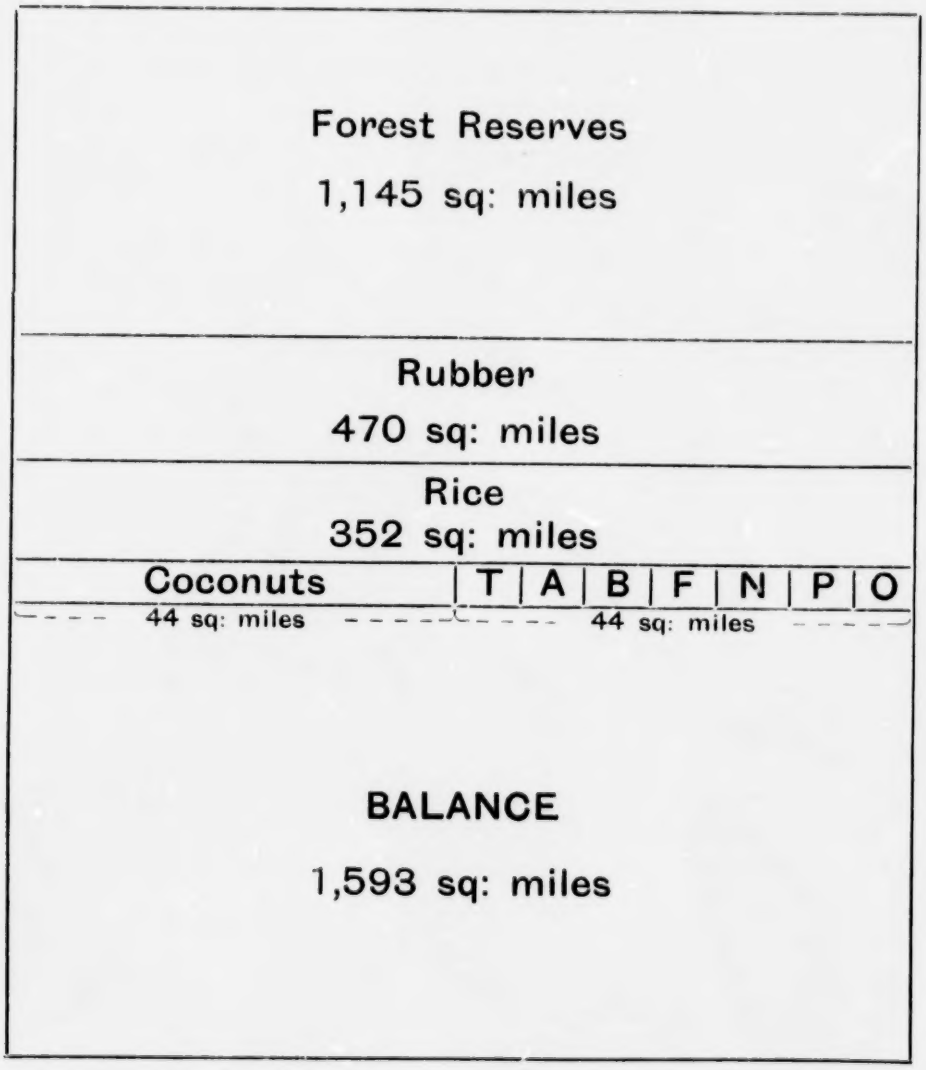
CHART SHOWING AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION, FOREST RESERVES AND UNALIENATED LAND.

AREA OF STATE = 3648 sq: miles



Reference

T = Tapioca	5,787 acres	O = Others i. e.		
A = Areca-nut	5,424 ,,		Coffee	850 acres
B = Banana	4,962 ,,		Tea	700 ,,
F = Fruit Trees	4,729 ,,		Tobacco	480 ,,
N = Nipah	2,274 ,,		Sago Palm	133 ,,
P = Pineapple	1,107 ,,		Kapok	255 ,,
			Chilli	238 ,,
			Ginger	107 ,,
			Sireh	92 ,,

AGRICULTURE.

The chief agricultural products of the State are padi and rubber. The area under padi is 225,063 acres (approximately 352 square miles) and the area under rubber 301,168 acres (approximately 470 square miles). The area planted with coconuts is 27,000 acres; tapioca 5,777 acres; tea 700 acres; coffee 850 acres; tobacco 480 acres. Other crops include arecanuts, bananas, pineapples and chillies, maize, tannias, sweet potatoes, sugar-cane, beans and other vegetables. See the chart on opposite page.

Padi: The estimated amount of the crop harvested was 74,366,300 gantangs from 219,000 acres under wet padi and 1,135,600 gantangs from 6,063 acres under dry padi. The average yield was 340 gantangs an acre for wet padi and 187 gantangs an acre for dry padi. The total crop converted into rice was 113,250 tons so that, ignoring imports and allowing 70,009 tons for local consumption (at 1 lb. a head a day), the surplus available for export was 43,241 tons. Padi prices remained low, prices during the harvest varying from 5 to 7 cents a gantang. Padi cultivation is in the hands of the small holder. The estimated crops for the last three seasons have been:—

Year	*Gantangs*
1349	73,466,000
1350	71,967,880
1351	75,501,900

(1 gantang is equal to 1 gallon).

The Department of Agriculture continued its manurial and seed selection experiments and the demand by planters for selected high yielding strains was considerable. The method found satisfactory was to allow planters desiring to grow a selected seed to exchange a like quantity of their own seed for it.

Rubber: Of the 301,168 acres under rubber, approximately 194,708 consist of large estates of 100 acres or over, and 106,460 acres are planted by small holders. The area under budgrafted rubber was about 20,100 acres, of which 10,400 were tapped.

Although conditions on large estates were fairly maintained as regards cultivation and treatment of diseases those of many small estates and holdings showed further deterioration due to diseases, severe tapping, lack of cultivation and clearing of heavy undergrowth.

Prices for rubber continued very low throughout the year, but were rather higher at the close of it.

The areas on large estates either not tapped, or partially tapped only, totalled about 17,500 acres. There was also a considerable acreage on small Malay, Chinese, and Indian owned estates where tapping was suspended. In small-holdings no considerable number of them was entirely out of tapping, but tapping in many was carried out intermittingly.

Coconuts: New plantings, mainly in the Yen, Kubang Pasu and Kota Star Districts were estimated at 1,179 acres, and the total area at the end of the year was 28,178 acres. Prices of coconuts and copra continued low—1½ to 2½ cents per coconut and $3 to $4.50 per picul of copra.

Tapioca: Tapioca was mostly grown in young rubber or coconut plantations, occupying an area of 5,777 acres. Low prices (20 to 30 cents a picul were paid for roots at the beginning of the year, but towards the close of it prices rose to 30 to 45 cents a picul.

Arecanut: This was quite a valuable minor industry, especially in the Kulim and Baling Districts. The palms were mostly planted with other trees in kampongs. The area which would be occupied by the palms, if planted alone, was estimated at 5,412 acres.

Tea: No further extension of planting was recorded and the area remained at about 700 acres. The Estate (Bigia) on which the plant was grown continued to supply considerable quantities of different grades of lowland tea of good quality to different parts of Malaya.

Coffee: The area under coffee, mostly in mixed cultivation, was 850 acres—the larger proportion of which is planted with the "robusta" variety. Unfortunately in most of the plantations the coffee-berry borer (Cryphalus Hampei, Ferr) occurred and damaged the crop severely. Advice was given regarding the control of the pest, but so far the recommendations given to growers have not been thoroughly carried out.

Tobacco: At the close of the year it was estimated that there were 480 acres under tobacco cultivation. The largest acreage was in the Baling District where 212 acres were planted. The crop, however, was grown throughout the State in a very large number of small holdings. The chief buyers and manufacturers of leaves were Chinese. Prices were low and ranged from 23 to 28 dollars per pikul for dried leaves and $4 to $9 for green leaves. The class of tobacco chiefly made, both by Chinese and Malays, was known as "tembakau ulu" or "tembakau jawa". It is prepared from green leaves in the form of

a finely cut cigarette tobacco. A smaller proportion of the leaves was air-dried and prepared for use in cheroots. The quality of the tobacco is of uniformly low grade and not comparable with that of imported, unmanufactured and manufactured kinds.

The institution of local fairs and weekly markets in various places is encouraging the planting of various food crops enumerated above. Up to the end of 1350 (May 1932) only ten weekly markets had been started. During 1351 the number was increased by 26 to 36. The fairs were well patronized and have had an excellent effect on the welfare of the peasant class in that the people have been able to find a steady market for their produce such as rice, vegetables, fruits, meat, fish, tobacco, and implements and to barter, or sell, these to obtain other implements, cloth, household requisites, and various other articles, and further they were also able to obtain useful amounts of ready money for their requirements.

LIVESTOCK.

Poultry breeding is carried on by small holders on a very considerable scale.

The figures for other livestock at a census held during the year showed:—

Cattle	68,542
Buffaloes	62,370
Sheep	140
Goats	41,381
Pigs	32,651

Cattle and buffalo breeding in Kedah is an ever growing industry, the cattle and buffalo population having doubled itself in the last decade. About 8,000 acres of land have been reserved for grazing purposes. The grasses on these areas are all native scrub grasses, which appear to be suitable enough for the live-stock of the country, as the animals do not appear to suffer from food deficiency diseases. Fertilizers have not been tried on the pastures, and ordinary European pasture grasses cannot be grown.

There is a steadily increasing export of livestock to the neighbouring countries of the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements.

The improvement of the physique of local cattle and buffaloes by selective breeding is receiving attention.

Measures for the protection of animal health and quarantine are under the charge of a Veterinary Department, and all animals killed in public abbatoirs are inspected and passed for slaughter by officers of the

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Department. Five cases of rabies occurred, and the muzzling of dogs was maintained. There was no restriction of movement of animals, except dogs, between Kedah and other countries.

Estate Labour.

About two-thirds of the labourers working on estates are Indians recruited from the Madras Presidency, the remainder being Malay and Chinese, as follows:—

	1351	*1350*
Indians	17,068	19,000
Malays and Javanese ..	7,225	6,974
Chinese	4,031	4,150
Others	75	79

These figures indicate a decrease during the year of 1,804 or 6.35%. The decrease in the number of Indians employed was due to the continued low price of rubber, which made further reduction of labour forces necessary. The numbers of unemployed labourers sent from the Labour Office to the Penang Office for repatriation were 1,581 adults and 480 minors. In addition a number were repatriated direct from Penang. Apart from this movement the labour forces have been reduced by the elimination of older men, women and children for whom work was previously available and who now have no employment, but remain with their families on estates as dependants.

All labour in Kedah is free. Immigrant labourers arrive in the State free of debt and are at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving a month's notice. Recruitment of labour in India was suspended throughout the year. In ordinary years it is controlled by the Indian Immigration Committee, an organisation covering the whole of British Malaya. Conditions of labour generally are supervised by the Department of Labour under a protector of Labour seconded from the Malayan Civil Service

During the year 277 visits and 32 special visits were made to estates by the Protector of Labour and the Labour Inspector.

There were no labour disturbances of a serious nature during the year. A few cases occurred of stoppage of work owing to grievances, but they were enquired into by officers of the Labour Department, whose advice was accepted by the parties concerned. 514 complaints were registered, but almost all were of a trivial nature and were settled departmentally. 23 prosecutions were undertaken by the Department for offences against the labour laws and 13 convictions were obtained.

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Health Board Schemes are in operation for the provision of hospital accommodation and medical services for labourers employed on estates of over 70 relongs (50 acres). The provisions of these Schemes are carried out by Group Associations of employers formed for that purpose. In the case of estates which have not yet joined associations the Health Board contracts for the necessary services with the Associations and recovers the cost from such estates by means of cesses.

The death rate among all labourers was 5.92 per mille as compared with 4.48 in the previous year. The figures for Indian labourers alone were 8.44 and 5.56 respectively.

There were six Government Toddy Shops, 13 Public Shops and 68 Estate Shops licensed during the year as compared with 3 Government Shops, 16 Public shops and 85 estate shops licensed in 1350. The State Licensing Board, of which the Protector of Labour is a member, deals with licensing matters for the whole of Kedah.

FORESTS.

The area constituted as Forest Reserves amounted to 738,713 acres. The process of exploration of unalienated State land and constitution of further reserves was continued during the year. The Perangin, Sungkop, Ulu Muda, Inas, and Enggang Reserves totalling 419,012 acres were finally constituted. Two small areas were excised from the Sawak Forest Reserve in Langkawi for rice planting and for use as local timber reserves. One very small area was excised from the Jelai Reserve for a house site.

No new boundaries were demarcated. 36 miles and 44 chains of reserve boundaries were surveyed. The cruising of accessible Forest Reserve areas by means of linear enumeration surveys was completed and 57,000 acres were enumerated. Two areas were selected for departmental regeneration by means of Regeneration Improvement Fellings, and 471 acres were treated. Examination of several mangrove reserves was carried out by means of linear enumeration surveys.

The outturn of timber and firewood was again on the decrease. Exports were small (the Customs royalty amounting only to $7,311) and during the first few months of the year the timber trade was almost at a standstill. In view of this fact the final figures shew that there was a considerable demand in the second half year. Reservation

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is adequate, and the potentialities for the future are promising. The outturn, in cubic feet, for the last three years was as follows:–

TIMBER.

	1351	1350	1349
Reserved forest ...	4,371	4,372	1,750
Unreserved forest ...	417,592	420,482	585,950
Total ...	421,963	424,854	587,700

FIREWOOD.

Reserved forest ...	112,916	134,416	140,550
Unreserved forest ...	219,044	336,524	750,600
Total ...	331,960	470,940	891,150

The outturn of charcoal (mainly from reserved forests) was 49,999 cubic feet as against 48,760 in 1350.

Among minor forest produce, Jelutong, Rotan, and especially Keruing Oil, showed increases. The Temak Damar tapping industry which was commenced in Langkawi in 1350 met with great difficulties. After 18 months tapping the yield was still insignificant, but the results were better towards the end of the year. Meranti Jerit, which is even more common in Langkawi than Temak, produces a similar damar, and the possibility of marketing it is being investigated. Other produce are Mangrove Bark and Bamboos.

A proposal to remove the export duty on all forest produce except structural timber, planks, etc. has already been approved, and will be given effect to in due course. The duty on minor forest produce has been inconsiderable, and it was thought that the removal of the duty would give employment to many and help trade.

The revenue and expenditure of the Department for the last three years were as follows:—

	1351	*1350*	*1349*
Revenue ..	$45,668	$52,501	$81,185
Expenditure ..	55,295	59,215	60,376

CHA PTER VII.

COMMERCE.

The aggregate value of foreign trade for the year was $17,258,414, as compared with $19,029,459 in 1350 and $23,767,211 in 1349. Imports were valued at $6,698,796 (as against $7,106,622 in 1350) and exports at $10,559,618 (against $11,922,837), leaving a balance of visible exports over visible imports of $3,860,822 (against $4,816,215).

The following table shows under the main heads the values for the past five years:—

		Imports	Exports
		$	$
A.—Live Animals, food, drinks, and tobacco ...	1347	4,600,721	4,962,328
	1348	4,400,903	4,283,556
	1349	4,478,503	3,047,432
	1340	3,505,064	3,971,881
	1351	3,027,257	3,584,183
B.—Raw Materials	1347	421,909	29,371,047
	1348	346,785	36,388,634
	1349	317,216	11,106,694
	1350	300,461	7,661,746
	1351	300,009	6,504,945
C.—Totally or Mainly manufactured articles ...	1347	3,583,227	225,446
	1348	3,682,982	343,664
	1349	3,907,853	909,513
	1350	3,301,097	289,210
	1351	3,371,530	470,490

The principal exports in 1351 were:—

Para Rubber (41,629 tons)	$6,064,523
Rice (30,298 tons)	1,689,852
Padi (20,627 tons)	588,444
Pearl Tapioca (6,728 tons)	362,918
Copra (2,300 tons)	168,881
Tin Ore (170 tons)	161,648
Fish, Dried and Salted (985 tons) ..	152,757
Eggs, Fresh and Salted	142,787
Sago (2,230 tons)	128,303
Arecanuts (1,685 tons)	110,854
Bran (4,218 tons)	103,895

The principal imports were:—

Cigarettes (337,031 lbs.)	$706,729
Motor Spirit (3,744 tons)	662,837
Sugar (5,285 tons)	371,893
Kerosene (2,386 tons)	350,975
Rice (4,450 tons)	270,817
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains ..	239,334
Milk, Condensed (20,989 cases) ..	191,356
Piece Goods (2,617,112 yards)	244,607
Tobacco, manufactured, "Native" manufactured and unmanufactured (149,172 lbs)	161,857
Coffee, Raw (376 tons)	142,108
Wheat Flour (1,569 tons)	126,461
Coconut Oil (682 tons)	120,522
Matches	119,860
Gunnies (20,272 Bales)	103,942

The above figures regarding principal exports and imports are repeated and compared with similar figures for the previous year in Appendix F.

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CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

At the beginning of the year wages paid to Indian labourers employed on estates were 35 cents a day for men and 26 cents a day for women. Owing to the continued fall in the price of rubber wages were reduced, and at the end of the year averaged 30 cents a day for men and 23 cents a day for women. The wages paid to Malay labourers (for tapping only) were somewhat lower.

In general it may be said that the period of depression has caused considerable inconvenience and anxiety, but little real hardship. In the case of Southern Indians and Chinese, all labourers who were not employed were repatriated at the cost of Government or the Indian Immigration Board. The Malay inhabitants of the State are generally not dependent on their money earnings. They rely on their own holdings for the necessities of life and on their money earnings for minor luxuries. In a few cases relief works were opened so as to enable unemployed Malays to earn a money wage. These works were generally small local schemes which would be of value to the persons actually employed on them, such as irrigation drains, river clearing and bridle paths. A steadily increasing number of Malays are employed by the Public Works Department, and some earth roads have been built entirely by Malay labour. With patience, persistency and sympathetic handling, it is hoped that the greater portion of the work of the Public Works Department in this State will ultimately be carried out by Malay labour.

The price of rice varied between 18 and 25 cents per gantang throughout the year. The price of foodstuffs generally remained low. The increase towards the end of the previous year in the number of labourers' allotments on estates was maintained.

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CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION.

English Schools: English Schools for boys were maintained at Alor Star and at Sungei Patani. The average enrolment at Alor Star was 665, of whom 445 were Malays, and at Sungei Patani 190, of whom 70 were Malays, an increase in total enrolment of 21 over 1350. Boarders at the Hostel attached to the Alor Star School decreased from 31 to 24.

The buildings and playgrounds of the Alor Star School were except for Science Buildings, adequate. The buildings of the Sungei Patani School were still cramped and inadequate, but the conversion of another building in the neighbourhood into a School Hall and Primary Class-room compensated to some extent for the otherwise unsatisfactory accommodation. It is hoped, as soon as the financial position is a little easier, to build a new school.

At the Cambridge Examinations, 7 of the 16 candidates for the School Certificate passed, 5 of the successful candidates being Malays. Only 10 of the 44 boys who sat for the Junior Cambridge passed. At Sungei Patani 3 boys entered for the Junior Cambridge, none of whom passed.

Football, hockey and cricket were played at Alor Star, and football, cricket and tennis at Sungei Patani. The Alor Star School Football Eleven maintained the high standard of the previous year, again winning the Kedah Football Association League Competition, and four out of five matches played against other schools.

The Scout Troops were efficiently maintained at both Schools. An All—Kedah Camp and five camps by different troops were held during the year.

Twelve Assistant Masters who had completed a full 3—year course of Normal Class instruction were entered for the 3rd Year Normal Class Examination. Of these five passed, six failed and one was taken ill and did not sit for the Examination.

Trade School: After a further year's trial it must be admitted that the results achieved by the Trade School are disappointing. The reason undoubtedly is that the boys chosen for this experiment were taken from classes too low down in school, and were probably sub-normal in mental calibre from the outset. The majority are reported

as "showing no ability whatever". An exception to this was made in the case of one boy, and it is noticeable that he had reached the highest standard in the English School of all the boys. In the other cases it would seem that the change from sedentary to manual work was called for too late (the average age of the boys is 17) and that the boys chosen were not only dull at books but generally incapable of being taught.

Malay Girls Schools: In addition to instruction in Malay and English and the usual school subjects, religious instruction was given once a week, and lessons were regularly taught in cookery, needlework, crafts and singing. Physical drill was also a feature of the curriculum. During the year 6 girls left the School and 15 new girls were admitted, leaving a total of 53 on the roll at the end of the year. One pupil was prepared for the Junior Cambridge Examination and passed. This is the first success of the kind to be achieved by a pupil of this School.

Vernacular Education: There were 88 Malay Schools (including 5 girls schools) at the end of the year. The total enrolment was 10,882, a decrease of 21 as compared with that of the previous year. 822 pupils were examined in Standard V, which is the highest standard, and 1,370 pupils were examined in Standard IV. The corresponding figures for 1350 were 18 and 1871 respectively

Gardens were cultivated in 67 schools and exhibits were sent from most of them to the Weekly Fair Exhibition. The prize of a handsome silver bowl presented by His Highness the Sultan for the best show of vegetables from a school garden was won by Jabi School. Carpentry was practised at 15 schools where desks, forms, black-boards and walking-sticks were made. Basketry was taught in 35 schools, an increase of 9 over the previous year. Several exhibits of school hand work sent to the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Show at Kuala Lumpur were awarded prizes. Bidai, or verandah blinds, were made at one school; hats at another; and one school specialized in making fishing nets. There were 231 Malay Vernacular School Scouts, an increase of 58 over the previous year.

Estate Tamil Schools: Fourteen schools enjoyed the privileges of the Tamil Estate School Code in 1351 and were awarded grants, after examination by the Protector of Labour, totalling $1,316.50 as compared with $1,354.50 in 1350.

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CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES AND WIRELESS.

Posts: There are 15 Post Offices and 5 Postal Agencies in the State. These dealt with 2,421,848 postal articles (excluding parcels and registered articles) during the year, a decrease of 256,607, which is due mainly to the existing financial and industrial depression. There was a similar contraction in the number of registered articles and parcels, which numbered 116,965 and 14,343 as against 121,097 and 17,142 respectively in 1350.

Cash-on-delivery business is transacted at all Post Offices. The number of articles sent from Kedah was almost negligible. Those received from outside the State for delivery numbered 2,222 as against 2,393 in 1350, with trade charges amounting to $36,989.42 and $32,601.47 respectively.

The Dutch Royal Air Mail Company maintained the regular weekly service between Batavia and Amsterdam, calling at Alor Star en route. From 25th July, 1932 (21.3.1351) parcels were admitted to the Singapore—Netherlands India Service and from 12th September, 1932 (11.5.1351) postcards were admitted to practically all Air Mail Services.

The total Money Order business amounted to $602,257 (against $724,079 in 1350). This includes $11,187 derived from sale of British Postal Orders, which can be purchased in Kedah.

Saving Bank business showed further progress. The number of depositors increased by 479 to 4,160, and the average amount standing to the credit of each depositor increased slightly from $84.97 in 1350 to $87.84 in 1351.

Telegraphs: There was again a small decline in the volume of telegraphic business, the number of telegrams received, forwarded and transmitted being 46,891, 46,709 and 24,609 respectively as compared with the corresponding figures of 52,546, 50,674 and 31,980 for 1350.

Wireless: The Wireless Stations at Alor Star and Langkawi were maintained in good order throughout the year. Sixteen temporary licences for the use of Wireless Receiving Apparatus were issued during the year.

Telephones: The number of subscribers dropped to 491 at the close of the year as compared with 521 at the end of the previous year. The decrease may be attributed in a great measure to the trade depression which prevailed throughout the year, and, to some extent, to the new and enhanced rates brought into force at Padang Serai and Serdang during the year. The range of trunk communication from Serdang Exchange was extended to the Federated Malay States Exchanges via Bukit Mertajam on 18th July, 1932. Two new trunk lines were completed and opened to traffic during the year.

SHIPPING.

The ports of Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Langkawi (Kuah) are visited by small vessels belonging to the Straits Steamship Company, Penang, and there is a considerable coasting trade of motor boats, junks, etc. Penang is the connecting port for ocean-going steamers.

RAILWAYS.

The Federated Malay States Railways main line from Penang to Siam runs through Kedah from the South to the North and passes through both Sungei Patani and Alor Star. All stations are connected by road with the main road.

ROADS, ETC.

Road mileage upkept during the year was 402½ miles metalled, 30.8 miles asphalted and 122¾ miles unmetalled. The earth roads from Pokok Sena to Naka and from Jeniang to Sik were completed. The paths from Naka to the Muda River and from Kisap to Ayer Hangat were, except for a few bridges, completed. The replacement of temporary bridges and culverts by permanent structures was continued.

Maintenance costs have been considerably reduced and are now $676.89 per mile for metalled and $152.57 per mile for unmetalled roads.

225 miles of canals were maintained at a cost of $25,959.80. Various rivers were cleared at a total cost of $4,156.56. The canals were chiefly of use for drainage, but the rivers are considerably used for communication purposes by raft or boat.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BANKING.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have branches at Alor Star and Sungei Patani respectively.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks, but loans are granted to members by various Co-operative Societies under the control of the Co-operative Societies Department.

The Kedah Government Savings Bank, administered by the Posts and Telegraphs Department, guarantees interest at 3 per cent. The Bank's business showed a further increase during the year. The amount standing to the credit of depositors increased from $153,976.46 to $175.583.01.

CURRENCY.

The unit of currency is the Straits Dollar, with a par value of two shillings and four pence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The unit of weight is the picul (133 1/3 lbs.), which is divided into 100 katis. English and various Chinese weights are also used. The gantang (equivalent to a gallon) is the unit of measure, the kuncha and nalih being used for large quantities:—

1 Kuncha	=	160 Gantangs
1 Nalih	=	16 Gantangs
1 Gantang Padi ...	=	5 lbs. approximately
1 Gantang Rice (milled)	=	8 lbs. approximately

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Owing to a greatly reduced revenue the provision available for Public Works was drastically reduced and the total expenditure during the year was $777,725 as compared with $1,133,000 in 1350 and $2,325,000 in 1349. New Special Services were reduced to a minimum, but all existing roads and buildings were maintained to an adequate standard, and tools and materials were upkept.

The policy of the Department aimed at the maintenance of existing works to a standard necessary to avoid deterioration and the carrying on of works in which the greater part of the expenditure was on labour rather than on materials.

Labour was plentiful throughout, and at the end of the year the position of the labour force was as follows: Malays 659; Indians 556; Chinese 21 and Siamese 2.

Two timber bridges and thirteen culverts were replaced by permanent structures during the year, and at the present rate of progress the programme of replacements should be completed within the next few years.

The earth road from Pokok Sena to Naka, a distance of 11 miles, the path from Naka to the Muda River of 6¾ miles and the path from Kisap to Ayer Hangat, Langkawi, were completed, except for a few bridges The earth road from Jeniang to Sik was completed entirely by Malay labour.

The Bukit Pinang Waterworks with pumping and filtration plant and reservoir was satisfactorily maintained during the year. This source of supply is supplementary to the former gravity supply from the Bukit Wang Catchment Area. Owing to a good wet season, Bukit Wang held out longer than usual, so pumping at Bukit Pinang was reduced. Several road mains were replaced by larger mains. It is hoped, as the financial position improves, to extend the supply to more distant areas.

The Alor Star Aerodrome was maintained in satisfactory condition throughout the year, and drainage was improved. This Aerodrome is now more than adequate for all present requirements. Altogether 118 landings were made, including those made by the Weekly Dutch Air Mail, which used this Aerodrome regularly.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

COURTS.

The Judicial System consists of a Court of Appeal, a High Court, Magistrates Courts and Sharaiah Courts.

The Court of Appeal, composed of Judges of the Straits Settlements or the Federated Malay States, sits twice yearly to hear appeals from the First Division of the High Court. Special sittings are arranged if required.

The Kedah Enactments follow closely the Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Evidence Code of the Straits Settlements. The Civil Procedure Code is based on the Straits Settlements Code, but is in a much simplified form with variations suited to local circumstances. In matters of tort and contract the principles of law and equity in force in the Straits Settlements are followed.

The High Court is in two Divisions, presided over respectively by a European Judge and two Malay Judges. Proceedings are ordinarily conducted in the Malay language.

The powers of Magistrates are defined by the Courts Enactment.

Cases involving the Muhammadan religion are dealt with by the Sharaiah Courts, presided over by Kathis with jurisdiction under a special Sharaiah Courts Enactment.

POLICE.

At the end of 1351 the Kedah Police Force consisted of 683 officers and other ranks, being 31 short of the authorised establishment. There were 600 Malays, 3 British, 22 Chinese, 60 Indians and 3 Siamese. As against 87 casualties due to resignation, dismissal, death or retirement, there were 85 recruitments during the year. Every recruit for the Malay uniformed branch was Kedah born and possessed at least a Standard IV certificate of education in a Vernacular School. The standard of height was 5 feet 5 inches, and it was possible to select a good physical type, owing to the large numbers of candidates available.

The general health of the Force did not appear to be in any way below normal. As compared with 292 in 1350, there were 461 admissions to hospital during the year, which is probably due to the fact that the men are making freer use of the hospital than they have done during the past. Discipline greatly improved, the number of offences being 468 as against 541 in 1350. Absence from duty still remained the most common offence.

The work of the Detective Branch was satisfactory throughout the year. Several inefficient detectives were given notice of discharge, and new men were appointed to fill their places.

The erection of temporary Police Stations at Kampong Lubok Kamahang and Kampong Kuala achieved the desired object of keeping out Siamese robbers from Siamese territory. The policy of enclosing a few minor police stations each year with expanded metal to enable them to be closed at night and the establishment to be reduced as a measure of retrenchment was carried on in the case of ten more stations during the year.

10,708 offences were reported as against 8,835 in 1350. The number of serious crimes, 53, remained the same as last year, including 9 murders (as against 10), 16 cases of gang robbery (an increase of 6), and 18 cases of robbery (a decrease of 10). There were 396 cases of house-breaking and 870 of theft as compared with 260 and 907 respectively in 1350. The number of convictions was small in relation to the number of crimes, owing partly to the difficulty in obtaining conclusive evidence and also, in some measure, to insufficent co-operation on the part of the general public.

There were 36 prosecutions under the Weights and Measures Enactment, as against 11 in 1350, resulting in fines totalling $583.

Motor vehicles registered declined from 2,106 to 1,724. Decreases are shown in all types of vehicles except Motor Buses, which show an increase of 54. The figures for 1350 and 1351 are as follows:—

	1350	*1351*
Motor Cars, Private	710	642
Motor Cars, for hire	741	433
Motor Lorries, Private and Hire	359	325
Motor Cycles	200	174
Motor Buses	96	150
	2,106	1,724

Dog-shooting was carried out energetically with a view to eliminating rabies. 6,271 dogs were registered during the year as compared with 6,064 in 1350.

4,253 firearms were licensed, as against 4,662 in 1350.

The total number of fires during the year was 99, and the value of property destroyed was estimated at $56,546, of which $16,000 was covered by insurance.

H.H. Tunku Yahaya completed his course of training in the Federated Malay States and returned to Kedah on 2.7.1351 (1.11.1932). Two Probationary Inspectors were sent to the Federated Malay States Police Depot at Kuala Lumpur for a course of training during the year. Inspectors Abu Seman bin Mat Isa and Abas bin Haji Salleh were presented on retirement with the Kedah Police Medal for long and meritorious service on the occasion of the Birthday of His Highness the Sultan.

The revenue collected from all sources amounted tc $125,734.45, a drop of $15,262.44, principally due to reduced numbers of vehicles and firearm licences.

The expenditure of the Department was $453,588.91 as against $455,182.41 in 1350.

PRISONS.

There are two prisons, at Alor Star and Sungei Patani.

Alor Star: The average daily prison population was 220 as against 240 for the previous year. Of the 641 prisoners admitted, 313 were Chinese: the majority were "revenue grade". 166 had previous convictions. There was one execution.

Sungei Patani: The average daily population (sentenced prisoners) was 53 as against 51 in the previous year. Total admissions were 605, more than half being Chinese.

Each new prisoner on admission to either the Alor Star or Sungei Patani prison undergoes a thorough examination, is vaccinated, and receives treatment for hookworm and malaria as a routine.

The discipline of the Warders and the proper treatment of the prisoners are provided for in detail by the Prison Rules, made under a Prisons Enactment.

It is the policy of the Government to teach long sentence prisoners a trade, any necessary unskilled labour being carried out by short sentence prisoners. The manufacture of rotan and wooden furniture is the chief industry, but book-binding and the making of prison uniforms are also carried out.

Juvenile offenders are not, in practice, ever sent to the Prisons. They are either sent to the Reformatory in Singapore or more generally bound over and cautioned or subjected to light corporal punishment.

VAGRANTS CAMP.

Admissions to the Vagrants Camp, which has now been maintained in Alor Star for six years, numbered 82 as against 48 in the previous year. The average daily number of inmates was 39.6 as compared with 29.09 in 1350.

Revenue and expenditure were $1,161.61 and $5,961.83 respectively as against $1,287.67 and $6,450.15.

Health was good, and there was no outbreak of epidemic disease. Four deaths occurred. Every vagrant on admission was treated for hookworm.

The vagrants were employed on gardening and weeding, the Camp supplying vegetables not only for its own use but also for the Prison and for outside customers. Duck farming was continued. Soya beans were grown, but without much success, and it was found necessary to discontinue tobacco planting, as the cultivation of this crop made the soil less fertile for the growing of vegetables.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

The following Enactments were passed by the State Council during the year:—

1. The Labour Code (Amendment) Enactment.
2. The Excise (Amendment) Enactment.
3. The Fisheries (Amendment) Enactment.
4. The Registration of Dogs (Amendment) Enactment.
5. The Waters (Amendment) Enactment.
6. The Wild Birds Protection Enactment.
7. The Customs (Amendment) Enactment.
8. The Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Enactment.
9. The Arms (Amendment) Enactment.
10. The Courts (Amendment) Enactment.
11. The Court Fees Enactment.
12. The Water Supply Enactment.
13. The Female Cattle Export and Slaughter (Restriction) Enactment.
14. The Sheraiah Courts (Amendment) Enactment.
15. The Health Board Enactment.
16. The Land (Amendment) Enactment.
17. The Small Offences (Amendment) Enactment.
18. The Stamp (Amendment) Enactment.
19. The Labour Code (Amendment) Enactment.
20. The Boarding Houses (Amendment) Enactment.
21. The Fisheries (Amendment No. 2) Enactment.
22. The Hindu Marriage Registration Enactment.
23. The Small Rubber Holdings (Reduction of Rent) Enactment.
24. The Cattle Registration (Amendment) Enactment.
25. The Women and Girls Protection Enactment.
26. The Aliens Enactment.
27. The Day Light Saving Enactment.
28. The Animal Trespass (Amendment) Enactment.
29. The Police Force Enactment.

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30. The Christian Marriage Enactment.
31. The Motor Cars (Amendment) Enactment.
32. The Christian Marriage (Amendment) Enactment.
33. The Steam Boilers and Engines Enactment.
34. The Malay Reservations (Amendment) Enactment.

Of these Enactments, the Court Fees, Health Board, Women and Girls Protection and Police Force Enactments repeal and re-enact existing law with modifications necessary to bring it into line with the law of the Colony and Federated Malay States and to meet modern requirements. The Health Board Enactment contains new provisions for the collection of cesses. Provisions relating to the suppression of brothels are contained in the Women and Girls Protection Enactment following the precedent of Colony and Federated Malay States legislation.

Amendments in Land law are made by the Land (Amendment) Enactment, the Small Rubber Holdings (Reduction of Rent) Enactment and the Malay Reservations (Amendment) Enactment. Of these the first creates a new title known as a Surat Putus Kechil Limited which is the equivalent of a Surat Putus Kechil except that the boundaries are subject to adjustment on final survey. It also confines the term "Surat Kechil" to Surat Kechils issued before the Land Enactment, 1349, so that that form of title will in due course become obsolete. The second is an attempt to persuade small rubber holders to abandon rubber cultivation in favour of more stable crops by offering them reduction in rent. The third is designed primarily to clarify the position of Siamese in regard to Malay Reservations but the opportunity was taken to redraft a considerable portion of the Enactment.

The Labour Code has been twice amended to bring Kedah law into line with that of the Colony and Federated Malay States. Provisions are introduced to restrict the employment of women and young persons on night work.

New marriage law is introduced by the Christian Marriage Enactment and the Hindu Marriage Registration Enactment.

The Wild Birds Protection, Water Supply, Female Cattle Export and Slaughter Restriction, Aliens, Day Light Saving and Steam Boilers and Engines Enactments are new legislation. The Female Cattle Export and Slaughter Restriction Enactment is designed to prevent undue diminution in cattle stocks. The Steam Boilers and

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Engines Enactment introduces a system of control of the type of machinery in most common use in Kedah. The remaining Enactments above mentioned are based on legislation of other Malayan Administrations and call for no special comment.

The Excise (Amendment) Enactment provides for the creation of a single Licensing Board for the whole State.

The Registration of Dogs (Amendment) Enactment was passed to enable registration of dogs to be suspended in Langkawi. It is hoped this will lead to an increase in the number of dogs in the islands and assist in dealing with the problem of wild pig.

The Customs (Amendment) Enactment is designed to enable Penghulus to be appointed Outdoor Officers in outlying districts.

The Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Enactment supplies several important omissions in the Enactment of 1350 including a penalty clause, provision for post registration, reception in evidence of certificates of registration, etc.

The Courts (Amendment) Enactment amends the law regarding the appointment of Judges of the First Division of the High Court, vests certain necessary powers in the Registrar and makes provision for the office of Sheriff.

The Animal Trespass (Amendment) Enactment is designed to strengthen the hands of owners of kampong and cultivated land in dealing with trespassing pigs. It is considered desirable that the public should have notice of the alteration of the law contemplated by this Enactment and it has not yet been brought into force.

The Motor Cars (Amendment) Enactment enables the President of the State Council to prescribe speed limits generally for motor cars or classes of motor car and to regulate the weight to which they may be loaded or may carry.

The Fisheries Enactment has been amended by the addition of a definition of the word "fish" and of provisions prohibiting the taking of fish by dynamite or tuba except under licence from the President of the State Council.

The Waters (Amendment) Enactment is designed to give the State Engineer control over the issue of licences by Land Officers for the diversion of water from the prescribed rivers and canals for private or domestic purposes or for rice cultivation.

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The remaining Enactments effect minor amendments of existing law calling for no special comment.

There has been a very considerable volume of subsidiary legislation by rule, etc. The large proportion of this legislation is complementary to the legislation by Enactment. The principal changes in the law effected by the remainder are as set out below:—

1. The Sanitary Boards Enactment; new by-laws for slaughter houses and markets adopted by the Kota Star Sanitary Board under Section 5 and approved by the State Council.

2. The Agricultural Pests Enactment, 1344; Rules passed under Section 8 restricting the importation of prescribed plants.

3. The Motor Cars Enactment, 1343; Rule under Section 20 imposing an extra fee on the licensing of foreign motor cars.

Rules under Section 20 imposing a speed limit of 25 miles an hour on lorries and restricting the weights to which motor cars may be loaded.

4. The Courts Enactment, 1339; Rules under Section 71 relating to the preparation of Records of Appeal in civil matters.

5. The Customs Enactment, 1343; Rules re places of import and export amending Rule 4 of the Customs Rules and adding Rules 4A and 4B.

Rules amending Rule 33 (i) (*c*) re free transit passes.

Rules amending Tables A and B of the Customs Rules by addition of new duties, variation of existing duties and imposing preferential duties. These rules for the most part bring the duties in force in Kedah into line with those in force under other administrations in Malaya.

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CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE, TAXATION.

The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1351 provided for a revenue of $5,397,119 and expenditure of $5,684,152. The actual revenue amounted to $4,983,345 and the actual expenditure to $5,069,401, the expenditure exceeding revenue by $86,056 as compared with $542,513 in 1350 and $2,111,344 in 1349. Personal Emoluments amounted to $527,028 less than in 1349—a substantial retrenchment in two years—but they still absorbed three-fifths of the revenue collected. Detailed statements of public revenue and expenditure are printed in Appendices "A" and "B".

The State has no public debt. At the end of the year assets exceeded liabilities by $3,489,791 as compared with $3,107,237 at the end of the previous year. A statement of assets and liabilities is published as Appendix "C" to this Report.

No contribution to the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund was made during the year, and the interest earned on the Fund's investments was credited to revenue. The securities of the Fund appreciated in value very considerably during the period under review, and on the last day of the year their market value amounted to $6,187,879.

TAXATION.

The following is a summary of the Customs tariff as on the 1st September, 1933:—

IMPORT DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Full Duty	Preferential Duty
Ale, Beer, Stout, Porter, Cider and Perry	$1.30 per gallon	$1.20 per gallon
Other intoxicating liquors ...	Graduated from $1.50 to $14 per gallon or proof gallon	90c. to $8 per gallon
Tobacco	Graduated from 70c. to $1.60 per lb	$1 per lb. for cigarettes and manufactured tobacco if imported for sale to the public in air-tight tins or containers

IMPORT DUTIES.—(*Contd.*)

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Full Duty	Preferential Duty
Kerosene	10c. per gallon	
Petrol	35c. ,,	
Methylated Spirit	5c. ,,	
Sugar, sugar candy and sugar mixed with water	3c. per lb	
Tea	8c. per lb	6c. per lb
Coffee	4c. per kati	3c. per kati
Cartridges	$11 per 1,000	$10 per 1,000
Motor Tyres	20% ad valorem	Free
Rubber Boots and Shoes and Rubber Soles and other Boots and Shoes with Rubber Soles	50c. per pair	10c. per pair
Milk (including Cream) condensed, desiccated or preserved	$5 per 100 lbs. net weight	$1 per 100 lbs. net weight
Fruit and Vegetables preserved in tins, jars or bottles, including jams ...	20% ad valorem	5% ad valorem
Tanned Hides and Skins	15% ,,	5% ,,
Brassware, Bronze and Bronzeware, Copper and Copperware ...	15% ,,	5% ,,
Perfumery	50% ,,	25% ,,
Groundnuts	2c. per lb	1c. per lb
Piece Goods	20% ad valorem, or 5c. per yard, whichever is higher	10% ad valorem, or 2½c. per yard, whichever is higher
Silk, Cotton, linen, jute, artificial silk, felt, flannel, woollen and all textile goods made from plant fibres, whether finished goods or not, other than gunnies, waste, yarn, thread and piece goods as above, to the value of the materials only	10% ad valorem	20% ad valorem
Fishmaws and Sharkfins	15% ,,	5% ,,
Groundnut Oil, Kachang and Gingelly Oil	4c. per lb	2c. per lb
Paraffin Wax	15% ad valorem	5% ad valorem
Paddy and Rice	25c. per picul	15c. per picul

EXPORT UTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Duty
Arecanuts, Coconuts, Copra and Pepper ...	2½% ad valorem
Rice, Padi and Broken Rice	10c. per picul
Bran	5% ad valorem
Rubber	1% ad valorem when price is under 30c. per pound to 5% when price is 80c. or over. In addition a further duty of 8c. per picul for the purposes of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya.
Tapioca	3% ad valorem
Attaps	10% ,,
Bark (Kepong)	
Charcoal (Mangrove)	
Damar	
Formosa Camphor	
Rotans	
Timber	
Getah Rambong	2½% ,,
Buffaloes, Bullocks, goats sheep and pigs ...	$1 each
Fowls, ducks, geese and chickens ...	5c. each
Tin	10% ad valorem
Tin-ore	72% of the duty on tin
Sheelite	$2 per picul
Wolfram	$2 ,,
All other metals and metalliferous ores ...	10% ad valorem
Iron Ore	50c. a ton
Fresh sea fish	20% ad valorem
Sea fish dried and salted and sharkfins ...	
Blachan	
Oysters, Mother of Pearl shell	
Fresh river and pond fish	Usually 10% ad valorem
River fish, dried and salted, beche-de-mer and fishmaws	
Elephant	20% ad valorem
Bones, horns, hides, tusks and tallow ...	10% ,,
Brick	5% ,,
Tiles	5% ,,
Duck's, goose's and hen's eggs	50c. per picul
Stone	10c. per cubic yard
Marble	10% ad valorem

EXCISE DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Duty
Samsu distilled in licensed distilleries in Kedah	$7 per proof gallon

Annual fees are charged for licences to sell intoxicating liquors and medicated wines wholesale or retail or in public houses.

VEHICLES.

All vehicles using public roads and all drivers or conductors of motor vehicles must be licensed.

The licence fees for private motor cars vary from $12 to $60 a year according to Horse Power.

Motor cars used for passenger hire are required to pay in addition $3 for 3 months for every passenger authorised to be carried.

Licence fees for motor lorries, based on unloaded tonnage, range from $100 to $300 a year.

In addition to the above licence fees, a fee equal to 20% of the value of the motor vehicle is payable when such vehicle is first licensed in the State unless the vehicle has been manufactured within the British Empire, or a similar fee has been paid on the registration of the vehicle in the Colony or in any other Malay State.

STAMP DUTIES.

Stamp duties are collected by means of adhesive stamps affixed, in accordance with a schedule to the Stamp Enactment, on certain specified documents, of which the more common are given below:—

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENTS	Duty
Death duties	Graduated scale from 1% to 12% according to the value of the estate, with total exemption in the case of estates not exceeding $500 in value
Agreement or Memorandum of Agreement ...	25c.
Promissory Note including an I. O. U. ...	25c. for every $100 or fraction thereof

STAMP DUTIES.—(*Contd.*)

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENTS	Duty
Bill of Exchange payable on demand or at sight	4c.
Bill of Exchange of any other kind whatever (except a cheque)	5c. for every $100 of the amount or value of the money for which the bill is drawn
Charge, Agreement for a Charge, Bond, Debenture :—	
(*a*) Being the only principal or primary security	½c. on every dollar with a minimum of 50c.
(*b*) Being a collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security ...	⅛th of the duty on the principal security
(*c*) Reconveyance, re-assignment, etc. of any such security aforesaid ...	$1
Cheque	4c.
Conveyance, Assignment or Transfer:-	
(*a*) on sale or by way of gift of any property (except shares in a company)	
(i) If the sale price does not exceed $500	1% with a minimum of $1
(ii) If the sale price exceeds $500 ...	1% for the first $500 and 7½c. for every additional $10
(*b*) shares in a company	
(i) name of transferee filled in ...	5c. for every $100
(ii) blank transfer	30c. for every $100
Lease or Agreement for a Lease of any immovable property granted or made ...	At rates varying according to rent and period
Lease executed in pursuance of a fully stamped agreement	50c.
Lease of any kind whatsoever not otherwise specially charged with duty	$5
Power or Letter of Attorney	$2
Receipt for any money or property exceeding $20	4c.

POLL TAX AND HUT TAX.

There is no poll or hut tax.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS.

The total area of the State is 3,648 square miles, of which 1,090 square miles are alienated for agricultural purposes. The chart on page 16 shows the areas actually under various forms of cultivation.

The area alienated is held under 139,769 titles, and during the year steady progress was made with the conversion of incomplete titles to Surat Putus (Final Title).

In addition considerable areas are held under Temporary Annual Licence for the cultivation of foodstuff catch crops.

Land revenue for the year amounted to $940,676 as against $937,462 in 1350 and $903,985 in 1349. Of these totals Land Rents accounted for $732,573, $714,380 and $687,370 respectively.

Only 1.87% of land rents remained unpaid at the end of the year, which is extremely satisfactory in view of the low price obtainable for agricultural produce.

The concession of payment of rent by instalments was renewed to estates of over 100 relongs (70 acres) in area on proof of financial stringency.

As a natural consequence of the trade depression and the embargo on applications for rubber land which continued in force throughout the year, applications for land continued to decrease. During the year 13,292 acres were alienated as against 16,381 acres in 1350.

The Land Enactment, 1349, came into force at the beginning of 1351 and, apart from a few inevitable mistakes due to inexperience, it worked smoothly.

SURVEY.

The actual expenditure of the Survey Department was $239,709 as against an estimated expenditure of $312,023 and an actual expenditure of $297,380 in 1350. It is not possible to give any useful figures of revenue collected in regard to work done by the Department, as, in the bulk of cases dealt with, survey fees are included in the premium. Fees at schedule rates, or portions for

which settlement tracings were forwarded to the Land Offices, amounted to $345,477. The progress of surveys with reference to requisitions at the end of each year for the past three years is given below:—

Year	Number of Lots for which Requisitions have been received						
	Unsatisfied on 29th Zulhijjah						
	Received during the year	Awaiting survey	Under action in office	With L. O. for settlement	Total unsatisfied	Satisfied to date	Cancelled
1351	7,796	35,875	14,693	4,925	55,493	88,885	47
1350	13,057	39,392	12,958	3,707	56,057	80,109	48
1349	16,466	38,491	10,043	3,134	51,668	71,441	139

The figures showing the number of requisitions received during the year are not comparable with those for 1349 and 1350, as a great number of requisitions, which had been received in previous years and not registered, were registered in 1349 and 1350.

The cost and output of the Field Staff during the past three years are given below:—

Year	Cost Ex-Supervision	Output of Work			Average effective strength
		Lots	Acres	Chains	
	$	Surveys			
1351	51,187	10,503	30,426	118,534	18·5
1350	69,912	12,021	43,170	158,611	26·4
1349	95,249	10,790	36,980	155,618	29·9
		Demarcations			
1351	7,236	979	14,933	29,526	3·6
1350	28,492	5,242	14,923	119,047	13·6
1349	39,731	6,850	21,360	149,080	18·7

The cost and output of the Computing and Drafting Branches in regard to lots for the past three years are given in the following table:—

Year	Cost Ex-Supervision	Number of Lots on 30th Zulhijjah							Average effective strength	
		Computed	Plans drawn	Titles prepared	Settled	Awaiting Computation	Awaiting Plan	Awaiting settlement	Computers	Others
	$ c.									
1351	49,442.22	10,139	9,860	6,353	8,735	11,472	3,221	4,925	14	51
1350	51,241.93	10,040	9,211	6,818	8,668	9,871	3,087	3,707	17	50
1349	53,203.71	9,824	10,328	5,727	9,520	7,755	2,288	3,134	15	54

TITLES FORWARDED.

	1351	1350	1349
Grants in duplicate	6,589	6,323	6,954
Reserve Certificates	91	72	75
Mining Leases	3	2	3
Single Copies	3	28	14
TOTAL ...	6,686	6,425	7,046

During the year the Land Code, 1349, was amended to provide for the issue of titles "Limited as to Boundaries", which allows of more economical surveys in the larger rice-growing and flat kampong areas.

MONOPOLIES AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

The following table shows the amounts collected under the principal headings of Customs and Excise for the past three years:—

	1351	1350	1349
EXPORT DUTIES	$	$	$
Agricultural Produce ...	8,455	8,406	11,567
Fish	22,854	48,210	40,677
Rice and Padi ...	90,043	76,985	80,222
Rubber	50,746	82,236	119,565

	1351	1350	1349
IMPORT DUTIES.	$	$	$
Liquors	83,408	107,890	158,637
Petroleum	412,722	375,469	174,278
Sugar	343,761	244,306	80,857
Tobacco	467,120	638,627	695,524
Coffee	19,536	...	...
Cotton Piece Goods ...	43,392		
LICENCES.			
Liquor Licences ...	159,259	170,251	259,636

Total collections amounted to $1,644,641, which was $308,779 below the estimate of $1,953,420. A summary of the Customs tariff will be found on page 40.

In addition to the collection of export and import duties, this Department is in charge of the Chandu Monopoly, the sale of toddy and the issue of liquor licences.

The amount realised by sales of chandu (prepared opium) was $946,687 as against $1,030,940 in the previous year. The net revenue after deducting cost of chandu and other expenses was $758,750, a drop of $129,236 from the preceding year's figure.

Forty one chandu retail shops were maintained by the Department. The numbers of registered smokers were:—

	1351	*1350*	*1349*
Chinese	3,322	4,224	6,302
Other races ..	271	545	655
Totals ..	3,593	4,769	6,957

All liquor and toddy shop licences are issued by this Department after approval by the Licensing Board, which deals with applications for the whole State. Six Government Toddy Shops were controlled by this Department as against three in 1350.

CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

97 enquiries under the Labour Code were undertaken by the Protector of Chinese. Wages amounting to $4,711 were recovered by the Department, and claims amounting to $3,599 were sent to Court for enforcement. There were

also two enquiries made under the Women and Girls Protection Enactment, and 165 miscellaneous enquiries regarding domestic affairs, maintenance, custody of children, etc.

Fourteen women and girls were admitted to the Home during the year. There were 9 female immigrants from China via the Chinese Protectorate, Penang, in 1351, as against 8 in the previous year.

The Protector of Chinese is responsible for the registration of societies and schools in Kedah. Three societies were registered and 9 were exempted from registration: two registered societies and two societies exempted from registration were struck off the register. There was no secret society activity during the year. Six schools and 49 teachers were registered.

SANITARY BOARDS.

The municipal administration of the main centres of population is dealt with by Sanitary Boards appointed under the provisions of the Sanitary Boards Enactment, 1334. There are 9 Sanitary Boards in the State. Representation on these Boards is partly official and partly unofficial. The three most important Boards are the Kota Star, the Kuala Muda and the Kulim District Boards, each of which has jurisdiction over several outlying areas.

In spite of the financial stringency 7 shop houses were erected at Alor Star, 2 in Langkawi, 1 at Changloon and 2 at Kulim. Eleven shop houses were under construction in the village of Langgar at the end of the year.

House assessment collected amounted to $88,565 as against $88,658 in 1350 and $90,778 in 1349. Water rates increased slightly from $41,500 in 1350 to $42,416 in 1351.

Water supply at the three principal towns of Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim was adequate during the year. Several road mains at Alor Star were replaced by larger mains.

The area covered by the Kota Star Sanitary Board was extended during the year to include the village of Junun.

CO-OPERATION.

The Co-operative movement continues to make headway. There were 8 thrift and loan societies with a total membership of 562 and a capital of $63,684, as against 7 societies with a membership of 404 and a capital of $52,000 in the previous year. Loans amounted to $81,299 and repayments to $75,002.

There were 25 registered rural credit societies with a capital of $58,391. Loans amounted to $2,694 and repayments to $8,999.

Weekly fairs, which are organised and supported by the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments, were well supported throughout the year. These fairs have stimulated production by providing markets, and are accustoming the Malay producer to the idea of buying and selling himself, instead of always relying on the Chinese middleman.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

All Government printing work in Malay and English is carried out by the Department, including Gazettes, Enactments, various reports (including this Annual Report), estimates, religious works for the Sheikh-ul-Islam, etc.

Staff at the end of the year amounted to 65, composed of 50 Malays, 14 Indians and 1 Chinese.

Revenue for the year was $1,779 and expenditure $51,085 as against $2,393 and $53,387 respectively in the previous year.

REGISTRY OF FOREIGN COMPANIES.

Nine foreign companies were registered during the year, and fees amounting to $446 were collected.

VOLUNTEERING.

Preparations were completed during the year under review for the establishment of the Kedah Volunteer Force.

A regular army officer—Captain L. A. Powell, M.C., The Gloucester Regiment—assumed duty on the 27th Rejab, 1351 (26th November, 1932) as Adjutant and Temporary Commandant, and an Advisory Committee was appointed to assist in matters connected with the formation of the Force.

The type of uniform to be worn and designs for buttons and badges were decided on; indents for clothing, training stores, arms, etc., were prepared; Drill Halls at Alor Star and Sungei Patani and sites for classification and 30—yard Rifle Ranges were selected; a main Armoury was built and equipped at Alor Star, and arrangements were made for the safe custody of arms at Sungei Patani.

Preparations were so far advanced that in the last month of the year, Government was able to issue a proclamation that recruiting was open. The proclamation, issued on the 14th Zulkaedah, 1351 (11th March, 1933), attracted more applications than the approved initial establishment of one European and two Malay Platoons could take.

By the end of the year sufficient equipment, stores and other materials had arrived to enable training to be commenced early in 1352.

GENERAL.

His Highness the Sultan, though unable to take an active part in the affairs of the State, enjoyed good health throughout the year, and was able to attend the celebrations on the occasion of his birthday and the religious and civil ceremonies during the Hari Raya Haji and Hari Raya Puasa.

Brigadier-General Sir Samuel H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited Kedah on the 13th and 14th November, 1932. On his way to Alor Star Sir Samuel Wilson visited the Sungei Patani District Office and Land Office, which are typical of the District and Land Offices in Kedah staffed entirely by Kedah Malay Officers. Sir Samuel Wilson also visited the Naka Road Agricultural Station, the Rice Experimental Station at Telok Kechai and the State Council Office and Secretariat.

His Excellency the High Commissioner visited the State on the 14th and 15th June, 1932. His Excellency visited Harvard Rubber Estate, the new Naka Road constructed entirely by Malay labour, and the Agricultural Experimental Station.

The thanks of the Government are due to the Unofficials who assisted the State as Members of the various Boards and Committees.

Mr. A. C. Baker acted as British Adviser up to 15th March, 1933 (18th Zulkaedah, 1351) when the writer of this Report returned from leave and resumed duty as British Adviser.

J. D. HALL,
British Adviser, Kedah.

ALOR STAR, 5TH OCTOBER, 1933.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Revenue for each year from A.H. 1347 to 1351 (A.D. 1929 to 1933).

Heads of Revenue.	A. H. 1347 (A. D. 1929)	A. H. 1348 (A. D. 1930)	A. H. 1349 (A. D. 1931)	A. H. 1350 (A. D. 1932)	A. H. 1351 (A. D. 1933)
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Marine	37,979	38,616	31,314	27,643	22,100
2. Customs	2,058,146	1,880,195	1,459,330	1,666,212	1,614,641
3. Opium Monopoly	1,877,561	1,706,982	1,079,857	888,026	758,789
4. Farms and Licences	453,356	515,687	444,334	276,133	266,038
5. Stamp Duties	...	...	...	22,326	12,111
6. Court Fees etc....	142,456	149,781	115,410	88,452	71,755
7. Police	19,286	20,451	35,682	32,689	31,909
8. Education	15,626	15,802	15,560	16,182	16,256
9. Veterinary	9,081	10,669	5,958	6,778	7,251
10. Reimbursements	181,443	116,520	118,367	51,910	46,632
11. Posts and Telegraphs	128,099	134,682	121,156	123,425	130,141
12. Lands	846,486	882,798	795,203	851,875	866,500
13. Forests	104,383	84,828	66,421	42,268	36,331
14. Mines	5,861	4,660	4,466	4,312	3,813
15. Interest	384,549	402,384	263,100	555,750	393,609
16. Sanitary Boards	278,118	373,941	350,473	320,845	308,868
17. Miscellaneous	81,403	80,673	72,629	121,943	295,262
18. Land Sales	262,743	168,932	107,432	83,475	71,339
Total ...	6,886,576	6,586,701	5,086,692	5,180,244	4,983,345

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Expenditure for each year from A.H. 1347 to 1351 (A.D. 1929 to 1933).

	Heads of Service.	A.H. 1347 (A.D. 1929)	A.H. 1348 (A.D. 1930)	A.H. 1349 (A.D. 1931)	A.H. 1350 (A.D. 1932)	A.H. 1351 (A.D. 1933)
		$	$	$	$	$
1.	Ruling House Allowances	326,113	384,264	364,398	156,229	152,703
2.	Pensions, etc.				314,723	273,983
3.	H. H. The Sultan's Office	144,556	144,422	140,983	136,002	134,931
4.	State Council	119,858	94,449	81,723	82,951	80,310
5.	Kedah Civil Service	...	233,037	264,999	244,376	238,645
6.	Agricultural	18,499	22,707	34,687	40,030	34,638
7.	Audit	31,269	18,372	13,499	15,686	12,921
8.	Chinese Protectorate	17,250	16,242	14,971	16,976	15,889
9.	Clerical Service	556,222	597,967	556,575	494,509	479,509
10.	Co-Operative Societies Department	8,831	5,048	5,323	5,523	5,156
11.	Courts	144,640	89,090	80,031	98,814	89,173
12.	District Offices	146,117	94,258	91,758	84,856	77,753
13.	Education	358,540	403,190	420,673	414,363	415,925
14.	Forests	47,651	50,592	50,808	50,667	47,658
15.	Labour	15,318	15,607	12,766	13,775	12,754
16.	Lands	198,643	144,458	135,398	130,605	125,922
17.	Marine	29,286	24,998	21,223	22,499	22,982
18.	Medical and Health	490,646	484,961	444,572	421,067	407,466
19.	Mines	6,958	6,629	5,861	5,933	5,067
20.	Miscellaneous	749,857	405,726	528,852	415,599	319,554
21.	Monopolies and Customs	144,569	136,742	124,206	121,506	125,558
22.	Mosques	9,975	10,100	9,921	9,089	9,006
23.	Police	492,085	490,934	462,978	455,182	431,934
24.	Posts and Telegraphs	213,233	159,288	245,943	222,155	204,068
25.	Printing	76,404	52,825	68,311	53,387	51,085
26.	Prisons and Vagrants' Camp	103,698	103,584	81,913	78,677	77,395
27.	Sanitary Boards	136,215	147,904	156,595	149,164	146,044
28.	Surveys	370,232	392,461	413,638	293,584	239,698
29.	Treasury	15,695	15,461	11,330	11,825	9,509
30.	Veterinary	32,281	32,508	28,913	29,839	34,422
31.	Volunteer Force	...	...	...	...	10,019
32.	Public Works Department	380,245	347,648	302,256	244,995	194,372
33.	Public Works Recurrent	823,556	821,675	803,600	612,275	464,741
34.	Public Works Extraordinary	1,036,649	990,152	1,219,332	275,896	118,611
	Total ...	7,245,091	6,937,299	7,198,036	5,722,757	5,069,401

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 29th Zulhijjah, 1351, (25th April, 1933).

LIABILITIES.	$	ASSETS.	$
Deposits	519,163	Cash	97,298
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	6,187,879	Cash-in-Transit	29,691
Bank Overdraft	865,658	Advances	10,244
Excess of Assets over Liabilities ...	3,489,791	Imprests	26,350
		Investments	4,461,005
		Loans	97,669
		Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	6,187,879
		Suspense	152,355
TOTAL ...	11,062,491	TOTAL ...	11,062,491

APPENDIX D.

Statistics of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Year.		Approximate number of articles passing through the post (Registers and Parcels excluded)	Number of Registered Articles.		Number of Parcels.		Number of Insured Articles (Parcels and Letters.)				
			Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Value.		Despatched.	Value.
A. H.	A. D.							$ c.			$ c.
1346	1928	3,276,169	65,117	65,494	17,072	5,707	743	58,562	41	512	51,788 21
1347	1929	3,605,290	67,065	64,714	17,652	5,512	815	63,104	62	674	62,285 97
1348	1930	3,708,913	71,472	69,768	18,579	5,790	834	69,521	97	671	74,460 30
1349	1931	2,937,350	66,764	65,858	15,122	5,003	683	43,068	23	593	49,514 00
1350	1932	2,678,455	60,044	61,053	12,772	4,370	492	28,863	71	512	40,850 17
1351	1933	2,421,848	57,342	59,623	10,860	3,483	462	28,590	55	419	38,752 29

Year.		Amount of Money Order and Postal Order Transactions.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Approximate Number of Telegrams.			Telegraph and Telephone Wires.		
				Personal Emoluments.	Annually Recurrent.	Special Expenditure.	Received.	Despatched.	Transmitted.	Line Mileage	Wire Mileage	Number of Telephones.
A. H.	A. D.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.						
1346	1928	747,706 51	126,071 25	117,636 99	20,539 39	228,125 92	48,126	44,421	42,952	510	1,930	561
1347	1929	690,950 06	128,098 78	74,713 15	23,145 05	115,362 58	54,340	52,650	67,288	515	1,960	593
1348	1930	1,041,814 22	134,681 65	77,901 40	26,064 45	55,322 36	49,426	45,266	67 717	...	...	574
1349	1931	841,181 62	121,155 62	81,898 55	33,797 48	139,966 34	53,547	51,064	34,619	...	...	539
1350	1932	724,078 93	123,424 60	146,316 42	42,841 17	32,998 82	52,546	50,674	31,980	...	...	521
1351	1933	602,256 94	+ 130,140 78	*148,766 35	39,997 75	× 15,303 39	46,891	46,709	24,609	...	...	491

+ Excludes revenue debit of $73,747.54 being revenue collections of other Departments.
* Does not include Civil Service Personal Emoluments $8,160 and Clerical Service $2,608.50.
× The whole Expenditure was incurred by the Engineering Branch only.

APPENDIX E.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, KEDAH.

Capital Account.

DISTRICT.	No. of Bldgs. on 1-1-51.	Estimated Value as on 1-1-51.		Additions in New Buildings 1351.			Additions to existing Buildings 1351.		Deductions in 1351.			Total No. & Value of Bldgs. as on 29-12-51.		
				No.	Value.				No.	Value.		No.	Value.	
		$	c.		$	c.	$	c.		$	c.		$	c.
North Kedah ...	578	3,892,160	21	2	8,274	71	15,417	51	...	...	...	580	3,915,852	43
Central Kedah ...	290	1,373,171	40	3	1,174	78	4,901	02	2	332	80	291	1,378,914	40
South Kedah ...	394	1,491,726	50	4	4,029	69	739	49	...	...	..	398	1,496,495	68
TOTAL ...	1,262	6,757,058	11	9	13,479	18	21,058	02	2	332	80	1,269	6,791,262	51

Maintenance Account.

DISTRICT.	Value of Buildings.		Current Repairs.		Painting.		Total.		Percentage.
	$	c.	$	c.	$	c.	$	c.	
North Kedah ...	3,892,160	21	23,908	87	11,591	16	35,500	03	·91%
Central Kedah ...	1,373,171	40	10,013	64	4,821	35	14,834	99	1·08%
South Kedah ...	1,491,726	50	10,489	22	5,896	67	16,385	89	1·01%
TOTAL ...	6,757,058	11	44,411	73	22,309	18	66,720	91	·99%

APPENDIX F.

Principal Exports and Imports for the years 1350 and 1351.

Articles	1350		1351	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
EXPORTS.		$		$
Para Rubber	39,923 tons	7,232,589	41,629 tons	6,064,523
Rice	25,662 ,,	1,442,523	30,298 ,,	1,689,852
Sago	9,018 ,,	642,090	2,230 ,,	128,303
Padi	19,204 ,,	573,723	20,627 ,,	588,444
Fish, Dried and Salted	2,297 ,,	315,928	985 ,,	152,757
Cattle, Goats and Swine	13,596 head	297,955	4,939 head	63,274
Arecanuts	2,374 tons	181,898	1,685 tons	110,854
Eggs	9,912,990 in number	163,860	9,775,947 in number	142,787
Tin Ore	189 tons	152,221	170 tons	161,648
Pearl Tapioca	390 ,,	22,990	6,728 ,,	362,918
Copra	1,464 ,,	111,981	2,300 ,,	168,881
Bran	4,211 ,,	85,458	4,218 ,,	103,985
IMPORTS.				
Cigarettes	306,926 lbs.	813,083	337,031 lbs.	706,729
Motor Spirit	4,006 tons	802,774	3,744 tons	662,837
Sugar	5,687 ,,	449,263	5,285 ,,	371,893
Rice (excluding Padi)	7,031 ,,	441,868	4,450 ,,	270,817
Kerosene	2,666 ,,	410,335	2,386 ,,	350,975
Tobacco (manufactured, unmanufactured, "native" and others)	350,168 lbs.	353,674	149,172 lbs.	161,857
Condensed Milk	23,927 cases	244,664	20,989 cases	191,356
Piece Goods	1,292,366 yards	231,813	2,617,112 yards	244,607
Chandu	11,720 lbs.	189,367	6,985 lbs.	183,600
Wheat Flour	1,267 tons	125,177	1,569 tons	126,461
Sarongs, Slendangs, and Kains	242,220 pieces	245,618	317,738 pieces	239,534
Coffee, raw	271 tons	87,038	376 tons	142,108
Coconut Oil	633 ,,	115,755	682 ,,	120,522
Matches	13,500,000 sticks	50,219	23,112,140 sticks	119,860
Gunnies	24,867 bales	55,392	20,272 bales	103,942

APPENDIX G.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE STATE OF KEDAH.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Annual Report of the British Adviser on the State of Kedah since 1911.

The Kedah Government Gazette.

UNOFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

There are no publications dealing exclusively with the State of Kedah, but there are references to Kedah in most of the standard works dealing with Malaya.

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STATE OF PERLIS.

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STATE OF PERLIS.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF PERLIS FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1351 (7TH MAY, 1932 TO 25TH APRIL, 1933).

The value of the dollar is 2s. 4d.
The picul is equal to 133 1/3 lbs.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Perlis is a Malay State, about 316 square miles in area lying between the 6th and 7th parallels of North Latitude on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula. The coast line which runs north-west and south-west is approximately 13 miles in length. On the west the State is bounded by a range of mountains running north and south which separate it from the Siamese Province of Setul.

On the east the boundary is with the Siamese Province of Nakon Sridhammaraj and the Malay State of Kedah. On the south it is bounded by the State of Kedah. Padang Besar on the main trunk line to Bangkok is the frontier railway station between Siam and Malaya.

The coastal plain, which is suitable for rice growing, extends inland for a distance of about 14 miles. A striking feature of the landscape are the isolated limestone hills which rise abruptly from the plain, and in one of these, at Chuping, there is a remarkably large cave which is much visited.

The Perlis River is the only river of any size in the State and this is navigable by small craft as far as the town of Kangar.

HISTORY.

Perlis was made a separate State by the Siamese in about 1841 A.D. when an Arab named Syed Hussin, whose father, Syed Harun, had previously acquired the status of a local chief, was made Raja.

The present Raja, Syed Alwi bin Almerhom Syed Safi, C.M.G., C.B.E., succeeded his father on 22nd Shawal, 1322 (20th December, 1905) and is the fourth who held that position under the suzerainty of Siam. A European Adviser was appointed from Bangkok in 1905, at the request of the Raja, to aid him in putting the State's finances in order and remained until 15th July, 1909, when, in consequence of a treaty concluded between Great Britain and Siam, whereby the suzerainty of Siam was exchanged for that of Great Britain, the duties were handed over to a British Adviser. Mr. Meadows Frost, Malayan Civil Service, was the first to act in the new appointment.

On 28th April, 1930, a treaty was signed which defined the friendly relations between His Britannic Majesty and His Highness the Raja of Perlis. By this treaty His Highness agreed to the State of Perlis continuing under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who exercises the right of suzerainty, and also to accept a British Adviser.

CLIMATE.

The State is subject to the influence of both the North-East Monsoon, lasting from November to March and the South-West Monsoon, between July and September.

The average annual rainfall at Kangar is about 83 inches. The highest recorded annual rainfall was 106.3 inches in 1918 and lowest 65.6 inches in 1926.

The normal wet season is from August to November. There is a definite dry period from about the middle of December to the end of February.

The shade temperature at Kangar varies between a mean maximum of about 89° and a minimum of 73°. It occasionally rises to 96° and has been known to fall to 64°.

About the end of December and the beginning of January the climate can be delightfully cool and pleasant.

From February to April however dry weather is usually experienced accompanied by an acute shortage of water. During this period hot dry winds blow continuously and the days and nights are uncomfortably warm and oppressive.

The wet and dry seasons are much more clearly marked than elsewhere on the West Coast of the Peninsula.

CHAPTER II

GOVERNMENT.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Raja in Council. His Highness the Raja is the President of the State Council which is composed of His Highness the Raja, the British Adviser, Tuan Syed Hamzah, Vice-President, and three other Malay members, the heads of Government departments.

All legislation is enacted by the State Council and all matters of importance regarding the administration of the State are considered by the Council which ordinarily sits once a week.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

There are no large towns in the State. Kangar the administrative headquarters of the State is a village of some 2,000 inhabitants.

Kangar and the other chief villages are administered by a Sanitary Board consisting of an official Chairman and other official and unofficial members appointed by the State Council. The Board is responsible for the sanitary control of the various areas.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION.

The total population at the 1931 Census was 49,296 including 39,716 Malays, Chinese 6,500, Indians 966 and others 2,114. Of the "others" 1,616 were Siamese.

The population showed an increase of 23% over the 1921 figures.

The great bulk of the population are Perlis-born and are engaged in padi-planting. The depression in the rubber and tin industries has not caused any considerable shrinking in the population.

The greatest proportion of the urban population is Chinese.

CHAPTER IV

HEALTH.

The Annual Medical and Sanitary Report of the State has been prepared according to the Gregorian Calendar since 1930, the reports prior to that date being based on the Muhammadan Calendar.

There was a decreased mortality in the State from most of the diseases, as compared with the 1931 figures. The death rate 14.92 per mille is the lowest recorded for the past 11 years; the corresponding figure for 1931 was 19.29—the highest recorded.

The birth rate was 25.54 per mille—a slight increase as against 24.74 in 1931.

The following table shows the principal causes of deaths for 1930, 1931 and 1932:—

Deaths from preventable Diseases:—

	1930	*1931*	*1932*
Fever unspecified ..	310	420	288
Malaria	15	16	17
Tuberculosis	8	6	29
Dysentery Amoebic ..	1	1	1
Dysentery Bacillary ..	1	1	..
Ankylostomiasis ..	1	..	..
Lobar Pneumonia ..	14	30	20
Septicaemia	1	..	..
Other diseases ..	2	..	31
	353	474	388

Deaths from General Diseases:—

Digestive System ..	28	36	24
Respiratory System ..	117	98	98
Nervous System ..	..	2	2
Circulatory System ..	5	3	9
Urinary System ..	3	3	1
Affections connected with pregnancy and parturition	16	20	23
Tumours	..	..	1
Premature births ..	..	..	1
Infantile convulsions ..	124	127	106
General, accident, old age, ill-defined conditions, etc.	118	188	97
Total ..	764	951	743

Prevailing Diseases: 288 deaths occurred from "fever unspecified" against 420 in 1931.

Malaria: 17 deaths occurred against 16 in 1931.

Infantile Convulsions: 106 deaths occurred against 127 in 1931.

The deaths from malaria, unspecified fever and infantile convulsions which are a fairly correct indication of the total mortality from malaria in the State, were 411, against 563 in 1931.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers: 25 deaths were recorded of which one occurred at the hospital. Nine cases of enteric fever (with one death) were admitted into hospital during 1932—the maximum number admitted into hospital during the past 7 years.

Tropical typhus: 2 cases (with no deaths) were admitted into hospital.

Ankylostomiasis: 27 cases (with no deaths) were admitted into hospital.

Tuberculosis: 29 deaths were recorded during the year.

Infantile mortality: The rate was 105.01 (corrected) —markedly lower as compared with 151.18 of 1931. As in last year the rate shows a marked fall among the Indians and a fairly high rise among the Siamese.

The following table gives the infantile mortality rates for 1930, 1931 and 1932:—

Year	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Siamese
1930	110.66	153.33	381.00	93.02
1931	141.10	187.90	52.63	324.30
1932	99.12	126.58	55.56	186.05

Maternity: 23 deaths were recorded as due to affections connected with pregnancy and child-birth or 1.8% of total births. The number of still-births recorded was 34 as compared with 35 in 1931.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Larval surveys were made in the Sanitary Board areas of Kangar and Arau. The Sanitary conditions at Kaki Bukit had been far from satisfactory; measures were commenced to bring this village into some semblance of cleanliness.

Of the 28 coolies that were admitted into hospital from Estates and Mines, one died during 1932.

VISIT TO ESTATES.

No visit was made to the Estates by the Health Officer in 1932.

VISIT TO SCHOOLS.

Regular fortnightly visits were made to 14 schools by the travelling dispensary. Of the Malay vernacular schools in Perlis (4 girls' schools and 20 boys' schools) 8 boys' schools were visited by the Assistant Surgeon with the following result:—

Total pupils on register ..	732	
Total seen	587	
		Percentage.
Enlarged spleen	227	38.6
Pupils showing no vaccination marks	19	3.2
Scabies	2	0.3
Diseases of the Eye ..	..	
Ulcers and other skin diseases	32	5.5
Yaws	9	1.5

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES.

A General Hospital, with ward accommodation for 60 patients, is maintained by Government at Kangar in charge of an Assistant Surgeon.

A travelling dispensary made fortnightly visits into the country and attended to 1,134 cases excluding cases treated at cooly lines, schools and police stations.

The number of indoor cases treated during the year was 1,105. There were 82 deaths, being a percentage of 5.61 to total treated. Excluding 23 deaths which occurred within 48 hours of admission, the death rate was 3.60%.

The daily average number of inpatients was 45.62.

There was an increase in the number of cases admitted for enteric fever, pulmonary tuberculosis, other lung complaints, injuries, and other diseases. There was a slight fall in the number of cases admitted for malaria, amoebic dysentery, pneumonia and ankylostomiasis.

6,570 cases were treated at the hospital as out-patients. 1,938 vaccinations were performed and 2,180 Neosalversan injections were given, mostly for yaws.

One mental case was transferred to the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, in 1932; one died there during the year under review; there were 16 patients—11 males and 5 females—remaining in that institution at the end of the year.

Lepers: Nil.

RABIES.

6 cases of dog bite were reported during the year. Three were unknown stray dogs; the other three were killed on the spot; the brain on examination was positive for rabies in every case.

CHAPTER V

HOUSING.

The bulk of the population are Malay peasant proprietors engaged in rice cultivation who live on their own land in houses of the usual Malay type common throughout the Peninsula. These houses are usually sanitary and well-ventilated.

The houses of the Chinese agriculturist and petty shop-keeper are usually somewhat rickety huts built with plank walls and attap (palm) or corrugated iron roofs with a mud floor. Drainage is usually deficient and there is seldom a satisfactory latrine. The pigsty and the well are usually in close proximity. In spite of this these people keep in good health and bring up healthy families. It is perhaps a case of the survival of the fittest.

In the villages which are under the control of the Sanitary Board buildings are controlled by the Board and building plans must be submitted and approved before any new building is erected or structural alterations carried out. There are however a number of the buildings which do not conform to modern standards. When the time for rebuilding comes the opportunity will be taken to have them replaced by structures more in accordance with sanitary requirements.

The housing accommodation of the wage earning population on Mines and Estate though not elaborate is adequate.

There is no housing problem in this State.

CHAPTER VI

PRODUCTION.

MINING.

Tin-ore is mined in a series of limestone hills forming the north west boundary between Perlis and Siamese territory.

The exports of tin-ore for the last four years has been as follows:—

1348	..	..	.. 9,325	pikuls.
1349	..	..	.. 7,188	„
1350	..	..	.. 6,238	„
1351	..	..	.. 10,895	„

The methods of mining employed in Perlis are unique and though the output of tin is of modest proportions it may be of interest to give an account of the methods adopted and the difficulties which are encountered. It may also serve to correct erroneous impressions which have recently been current.

Mining follows the course of streams running underground through the limestone hills which are honey-combed with natural caves, some large and some small. The tin-ore has in the course of ages been carried along these underground streams until it has lodged in caverns and in pockets along their course. These caverns and pockets are the goal of the Perlis miner. In some cases access can be had from the surface through natural openings but the tin deposits are usually so deep and the air in the caverns so foul that they can only be worked with the greatest difficulty and danger.

The more usual method of gaining access is by blasting a way along the streams through cracks and fissures in the limestone. The courses of the streams dip and rise and continually change direction—at times flowing through narrow fissures and at others opening out into caverns—and bending and twisting in a most erratic fashion. Mining is attended by grave risks from falls of rock, foul air and gases, rushes of mud and sudden flooding.

In places the streams form a natural inverted syphon at the bottom of which lie the tin deposits. The easiest method, if practicable, is for the miner to drive a tunnel across the top of the syphon to join up with the stream on the other side and so short circuit the water and carry it out along the tunnel. Pumps can then be installed and the bottom of the syphon drained of water. The deposit can then be worked without danger of sudden rushes of water. As however the courses of these streams are

entirely uncharted it is not an easy matter to drive a tunnel with accuracy. In some cases it is possible to dive through the water in dry weather and emerge on the other side. This is a pastime not to be recommended to any but the strongest and most stout-hearted when it is remembered that one may emerge into a cavern full of foul air and poisonous gases. If the attempt is successful some indication of the correct direction for the tunnel can be obtained.

In other cases pumping alone has to be relied upon and it is necessary to instal expensive machinery to keep pace with the water. In many cases it is only possible to work during periods of the driest weather and even then a heavy shower may cause a sudden onrush of water which catches the miner unprepared with the resultant loss of or, severe damage to, his costly plant. In some places where there is sufficient head room the plant is suspended on a system of pulleys and if there is sufficient warning the machinery can be uncoupled and swung into safety.

There are many thousands of pounds worth of machinery lying submerged in the heart of these hills, dumb but expressive witnesses of the risks of Perlis mining.

The contents of the deposits vary considerably. Some may contain only a few pikuls of ore. In the larger streams and in the main drainage system of the hills they may contain several thousands of pikuls but such discoveries are rare. Only three pockets containing over 2,000 pikuls of ore have been discovered in the history of Perlis mining. The average pocket contains only a few hundred pikuls.

Perlis mining has always been and always will be a gamble. There is no certainty about it. Prospecting and mining are synonymous terms. There is no such luxury as proved ground in Perlis. It is a game of hide and seek with the odds in most cases heavily against the miner, who may work for a long period at great expense only to meet with overwhelming difficulties and exhaust his capital without obtaining a paying amount of tin. Another miner may be more lucky and without great expense strike a rich find which repays him handsomely. This the lure which attracts the gambler but it is safe to say that more fortunes have been lost than made in Perlis.

During the year a very large deposit long known to contain a great deal of tin but which could not be effectively worked owing to water difficulties, was eventually dewatered by driving a tunnel to a low point in the cavern in which it lay and allowing the water to drain by gravity along thousands of feet of tunnel to the outside world. This pocket was found to contain 5,000 pikuls of rich ore which was soon worked out.

The sudden increase to the usually modest output of Perlis tin caused considerable perturbation elsewhere. The most fantastic rumours regarding this discovery were current and the quantity was ridiculously exaggerated until the cavern where the tin was found assumed the proportions of some new and inexhaustible Aladdin's cave. Even the soberest of the Malayan newspapers was moved to publish a leading article on the "Peril of Perlis tin." It was perhaps not unnatural that miners elsewhere who were suffering the pinch of restriction should take it as a grievance that anyone else should not experience its delights but few of them understand the conditions and difficulties under which Perlis mining is carried out nor do they appreciate the fact that the total output of the State on the average is less than the output of one dredge working in good ground in the Federated Malay States. In times of depression however a sense of proportion is often conspicuous by its absence. The truth of the matter is that even in a period of restriction Perlis tin could never be mined in sufficient quantity to have the slightest effect on the world position and can never be more than the most insignificant percentage of the total Malayan output.

Representations were however made by the Federated Malay States Government and a restriction scheme was introduced in September 1932 and is still in operation.

It is however beyond the wit of man to devise a scheme of restriction for Perlis mining which will operate equitably in all cases. Under restriction a miner who has worked for a long period without much success may strike a rich pocket. He cannot hope to export more than a small percentage of his find and thus obtain further funds to enable him to continue his operations. To raise money on the tin is difficult as it is uncertain how long it will be before the tin can be exported and the money repaid. Unless he has reserves of capital he is faced with the alternative of closing down. If the mine is abandoned the damage done to machinery and workings may be so great that when the time comes to resume operations, the capital necessary to repair the damage done and replace the machinery may be unobtainable and the loss to the individual and eventually to the State may be very considerable. This is the chief danger of restriction. In other types of mining if operations are suspended a mine can be placed on a care and maintenance basis—especially in the case of mining by dredges. When conditions improve there is no great difficulty in resuming operations.

It is to be hoped that restriction will not deal a mortal blow to Perlis mining.

AGRICULTURE.

Padi: Padi cultivation is the main industry of the State, the great majority of the inhabitants being padi-planters dependent for their existence on the success of the padi crop.

The area under wet padi during the 1351 season was approximately 42,000 acres and the crop harvested was estimated to be 10,790,000 gantangs.

Only a very small amount of hill padi was grown. This form of cultivation is discouraged and only on exceptional occasions, as when the rains fail, is it allowed.

In normal years more padi is produced than is required for local consumption and there is a surplus for export. In 1351 5,770 tons of rice and 9,500 tons of padi were exported as against 2,000 tons and 10,000 tons respectively in 1350.

Padi cultivation is entirely in the hand of small-holders who with their families cultivate the land with occasionally the assistance of seasonal immigrants from Siam. There are no companies carrying out cultivation on a large scale.

Padi test stations have been established in various districts and the experiments with various strains of seed were continued as in previous years.

Rubber: The total area cultivated with rubber is approximately 5,000 acres. There are only 6 estates of over 100 acres in area.

The continued low price of rubber resulted in tapping operations being very much curtailed or abandoned, and difficult times were experienced in those districts in which the peasants had put their faith in this form of cultivation and had no padi land to fall back on.

Rubber exports amounted to 2,689 pikuls against 2,620 pikuls in 1350.

Coconuts: The area under coconuts was approximately 3,830 acres.

Other Cultivation: There is no large scale cultivation of crops other than those mentioned above. Tobacco, coffee, bananas, chillies, arecanuts, groundnuts are cultivated on a small scale.

The continuance of the slump has encouraged the peasants to turn their attention to the cultivation of foodstuffs and vegetables for their own consumption.

Live Stock: The breeding of poultry is carried on extensively in the kampongs but no accurate figures are available as to the numbers of poultry reared.

3,308,290 hen and duck eggs, 27,838 chickens and 10,933 ducks were exported during the year.

According to the census there were at the end of the year the following livestock in the State:—

Cattle	10,407
Buffaloes	3,441
Pigs	1,000
Goats	6,000

There is no Veterinary staff in the State. The Government Veterinary Surgeon, Kedah, however, has on all occasions been ready to give this Government the benefit of his advice and help.

Rabies occurred in some districts but was kept under control by the adoption of muzzling and a campaign against unlicensed dogs. 665 dogs were destroyed by the Police.

Labour: There are only 6 estates with an area of over 100 acres and the labour employed thereon consisted of 118 Indians and 19 Malays. In addition 38 Indians and 56 Malays were employed by the Public Works Department, and 78 Indians, 7 Chinese and 4 Malays by the Federated Malay States Railways.

The Indian labourers were natives of the Madras Presidency. Recruitment was generally by local engagement.

The Controller of Labour, Kedah, acts in a similar capacity in this State. Estates were visited by him during the year and health conditions were reported as being reasonably satisfactory. A few complaints of a trivial nature were made and investigated. No prosecutions were instituted in respect of offences to labourers.

Sick labourers are sent to Kangar Government Hospital.

Mines: The labour employed on the mines was exclusively Chinese. No reliable figures are available as to their numbers. It is estimated that about 1,000 labourers are employed.

Chinese labour is recruited locally and from other mining districts.

All labour is free and the welfare of labourers is safe-guarded by a Labour Code similar to that in force throughout the rest of Malaya.

Forests: There is no organised forest department. The issue of passes for timber and minor forest produce is in the hands of the Chief of Police.

The total revenue from Royalties was $516 and export duties on forest produce yielded $159, as against $527 and $195 in 1350.

There is not much forest of economic value in the State. On the coastal plain there are about 10 square miles of glam (a species of Melaleuca) which is used for firewood and piling and yields a bark which the peasants use for roofing.

Fisheries: The State has a coastline of about 13 miles, the five fathom line being on an average five miles out. In 1351 1,427 pikuls of salt water fish were exported as against 2,076 pikuls in 1350. The bulk of this went to Penang in a dried state.

337 pikuls of dried prawns and 103 pikuls of prawn refuse were exported together with a number of crabs.

3,053 pikuls of fresh water fish were exported to Penang as against 5,196 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

Figures are available regarding the import and export of dutiable articles only. Comparative figures for 1350 and 1351 are given below in respect of the principal imports:—

Articles.	1350	1351
Tobacco (lbs.)	39,500	28,663
Cigarettes (lbs.)	24,697	39,319
European Spirits (gallons)	501	417
Chinese Spirits (gallons)	749	733
Beer, Cider etc. (gallons)	872	1,111
Kerosene oil (gallons)	74,272	65,544
Petrol (gallons)	44,672	41,700

Figures of the principal exports are given below:—

Articles.	1350	1351
Padi (pikuls)	166,407	159,885
Rice (pikuls)	32,185	97,092
Rubber (pikuls)	2,636	2,689
Copra (pikuls)	577	1,402
Arecanuts (pikuls)	353	547
Tapioca (pikuls)	5,965	2,995
Tin-ore (pikuls)	6,258	10,895
Phosphates (tons)	400	375
Fish (pikuls)	7,597	4,920
Poultry (head)	57,209	38,771
Buffaloes and cattle (head)	135	30
Goats (head)	767	316
Hides and Horns (pikuls)	186	166

Other exports are timber and minor forest produce. The bulk of the trade is with Penang, partly by rail and partly by sea (in junks); lorry transport is becoming more popular.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

There was a further reduction in the rates of wages paid to labourers.

In the Public Works Department the average rate of pay to manual labourers was 40 cents a day.

On the one rubber estate in which any considerable number of Indian labourers were employed the rates varied from 20 cents for men to 15 cents for women. The average earnings were below the subsistence earnings of $7.20 a month for an adult male and $6.00 a month for an adult female as fixed by the Indian Immigration Committee. These labourers were therefore offered free repatriation to India but they showed no desire to leave the estate. It would appear that they were able to supplement their meagre earnings by engaging in other activities outside the estate.

The wages paid to mining coolies also showed a reduction and $1 a day was commonly being paid to ordinary workers.

The cost of essential foodstuffs remained low. Rice the staple foodstuff of the population cost from 20 to 22 cents a gantang. The average worker consumes up to five gantangs of rice a month.

The prices of other foodstuffs such as fowls, eggs and fish were also low.

The introduction of the "Ottawa duties" caused a slight increase in the cost of living of the salaried classes.

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATION.

At the end of the year there were 20 Malay Vernacular Boys' Schools with an average enrolment of 89 and four Malay Vernacular Girls' Schools with an average enrolment of 57.

The average attendance for all schools was 92%. There are a few Chinese Vernacular Schools which are supported by private contributions and are not in receipt of any Government aid. The number of pupils is however small. Progress in education in this small State is slow owing to the lack of trained teachers. Some years ago a system was instituted whereby each year two students are selected by examination and are sent for a 3 years course of training at the Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim. Each year two untrained teachers are replaced by trained teachers. In 1351 there were 8 trained teachers in the schools and 6 students were undergoing training at the College. If the financial situation permits it is intended to increase the numbers of students in 1352.

Pending an increase in the numbers of trained teachers the standard of education is of necessity lower than in other States in the Peninsula.

Basketry is taught in all schools and with the exception of a few schools each school has a school garden where flowers and vegetables are planted. The location of those without gardens is such that suitable ground for a garden is not available in the vicinity.

Most of the schools have play grounds where organised games are taught.

Five boys were being educated in English schools in Penang at the expense of Government and assistance is given towards the cost of the education of three other local boys.

The total expenditure on education was $37,286 against $37,988 in 1350.

During the year a standing Committee was appointed by the Government to act in an advisory capacity in all matters connected with education in the schools and the welfare of the pupils. This Committee has taken great interest in its duties and has already made several useful suggestions which have been adopted by the Government. It is hoped that the activities of this Committee will result in the breeding of a healthy spirit of competition both in work and in play between the schools and encourage a feeling of *esprit de corps* amongst the pupils. It is hoped shortly to start classes in carpentry and other trades which are likely to be of benefit to the pupils after leaving school.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

A Post and Telegraphs Department is maintained by the Kedah Government.

There is a Post Office at Kangar at which the following business was transacted during the last 3 years:—

	1349	1350	1351
Letters	77,740	73,918	91,913
Registered Articles	3,550	1,366	4,087
Parcels	653	661	929
Telegrams	1,729	3,666	2,784
Money Orders and Postal Orders ...	$37,083	$43,273	$51,162

At the end of the year the Savings Bank included 101 accounts with a total of $5,504.39 on deposit, as against 40 accounts with deposits of $3,795.36 in 1350.

At Padang Besar Railway Station on the Siamese frontier the following business was dealt with:—

	1349	1350	1351
Letters	34,801	18,938	28,431
Registered Articles	2,436	2,333	2,208
Parcels	45	81	31

The revenue collected by the Department was $3,138 and the expenditure $3,935.

SHIPPING.

The chief ports are Kangar, about 5 miles up the Perlis river, and Kuala Sanglang on the sea coast. There are also Customs stations on the coast at Kuala Perlis and Sungei Bharu.

Junks from Penang are able to go up as far as Kangar during spring tides.

The number of junks entering Perlis ports was 506 as against 354 in 1350 and the tonnage 11,981 as against 10,214.

Small motor boats runs fairly frequently to the Kedah river and to Setul in Siam.

RAILWAYS.

The Federated Malay States Railways main line from Penang to Siam runs through the State from south to north to Padang Besar the frontier station, where there is a railway station operated jointly by the Federated Malay States Railways and the Siamese State Railways. The railway passes Arau the residence of His Highness the Raja. Kangar the capital is 6 miles by road from Arau station.

ROADS.

There are 36½ miles of metalled road of which 12½ miles are asphalted and 28½ miles of gravelled roads and paths in the State, which are upkept by the Public Works Department. One mile of road was remetalled and asphalted during the year. The cost of upkeep of metalled roads was $644 per mile.

Eighty eight miles of canals and rivers were upkept and 12 miles were cleared at a cost of $310.

CHAPTER XI

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BANKING.

There are no banks in the State except the Kedah Posts and Telegraphs Savings Bank at Kangar, which had a sum of $5,504.39 to the credit of depositors at the end of the year.

CURRENCY.

The unit of currency is the Straits Settlements dollar which has a par value of two shillings and four pence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The unit of weight is the pikul (or picul) of 133 1/3 lbs. which is divided into 100 katies. English and Chinese weights are also used.

The unit of measurement of capacity is the gantang of which the kuncha (160 gantangs) and the nalleh (16 gantangs) are multiples.

The unit of land measure is the relong (0.71 acre).

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure for the year on public works was $61,175 as against $74,602 in 1350 and $98,183 in 1349. Of this expenditure $11,429 represents Personal Emoluments as against $11,901 in 1350.

Though the expenditure was considerably lower than in the previous years a sum of $9,446 was expended on special services against a sum of only $929 in 1350.

The improvement in the financial situation permitted the grant of a special vote for the construction of concrete drains in the Sanitary Board area of Kangar to replace filthy and noisome earth drains. In all 8,164 feet of concrete drains were laid.

The enforced economy of previous years has resulted in considerable deterioration in the condition of Government buildings and quarters and it was found urgently necessary to make special provision for renovation and repairs. Work was commenced at the end of the year.

A Fowler concrete mixer was purchased at a cost of $480 and gave satisfactory results particularly in the casting of the concrete drains for Kangar Village.

A sum of $1,500 was expended for the erection of a kitchen in His Highness' residence at Arau.

Roads were maintained in good condition but enforced economies of the past will render it necessary in the immediate future to expend a considerable amount in reconditioning several lengths of road which have got into bad condition.

In all 36½ miles of metalled roads and 28½ miles earth roads and paths were maintained. Of the 36½ miles of metalled roads 12½ miles are asphalted. During the year a distance of one mile 7 chains was remetalled and asphalted. The cost of maintenance of roads was $644 a mile.

The average labour force employed during the year was 84 as against 130 in 1350. At the end of the year the labour force was 97 strong of whom 56 were Malays and 38 were Tamils.

The work of the Malays has been found to be satisfactory. Tamils are still required for certain jobs when metalling and asphalting is being carried out. It is intended to replace Tamils by Malays where possible.

Mr. R. G. Iles was in charge of the Department as Assistant Engineer until July when he was relieved by Mr. F. E. B. Murphy who remained in charge for the rest of the year.

The State Engineer, Kedah, continued to pay visits of inspection during the year.

CHAPTER XIII

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

COURTS.

There are four Courts, the Court of the Raja, the Senior Court, the Junior Court and the Sheriah Court.

The Court of the Raja hears appeals from the Senior Court. The Senior Court consists of a Malay Judge sitting together with the Adviser. If the two members are unable to agree the matter is referred to the Court of the Raja.

The Senior Court has original and appellate criminal jurisdiction. It also has appellate, but not original, civil jurisdiction, except that it deals with Administration Suits over $500.

The Junior Court consists of a single Malay Magistrate. It has criminal jurisdiction, its power extending to fines of $250 and imprisonment up to one year. Its civil jurisdiction is unlimited.

The Sheriah Court consists of the Chief Kathi and the Assistant Kathi and has jurisdiction in matters relating to Muhammadan religion. Its criminal jurisdiction is defined in the Sheriah Courts Enactment.

The work done in the Courts during the year is tabulated below:—

CRIMINAL COURTS.

	Remaining over from 1350	Instituted in 1351	Disposed of in 1351	Pending at end of 1351
Senior Court (Appeals)	1	7	8	...
Senior Court ...	6	6	11	1
Junior Court ...	23	363	383	3
Sheriah Court ...	5	24	14	15

CIVIL COURTS.

	Remaining over from 1350	Instituted in 1351	Disposed of in 1351	Pending at end of 1351
Senior Court (Appeals)	3	65	62	6
Senior Court Administration Suits ...	23	61	51	33
Junior Court ...	172	711	780	103
Sheriah Court ...	6	58	45	19

COURT OF THE RAJA.

There were 3 Criminal Appeals to the Court of the Raja. There was one Civil Appeal.

POLICE.

The Police force is in charge of a Malay Officer styled the Chief of Police and at the end of the year consisted of a Chief of Police, an Inspector and Sub-Inspector and 67 Non Commissioned Officers and with a few exceptions the whole force are Malays.

There are seven Police Stations in the State.

Three police constables were dismissed for misconduct and two retired.

Discipline was fairly good. There were 49 orderly room cases against 41 the previous year.

388 reports of offences were made during the year as against 382 in 1350.

There were three cases of homicide. In one case there was insufficient evidence to justify a prosecution. In another the accused was originally charged with murder but the charge was reduced to culpable homicide as there was evidence that the accused had been severely assaulted before committing the crime. The remaining case was pending at the end of the year.

294 prosecutions were instituted by the Police and convictions were secured in 251 cases, the rest resulting in acquittals.

There was little serious crime which is a matter for congratulation in these times of distress.

The Chief of Police is responsible for Forest and Veterinary of vehicles, supervision of weights and measures and the licensing of dogs.

665 dogs were destroyed during the year.

The number of firearms licensed in 1351 was 541 against 533 in 1350.

The following motor vehicles were registered during the last two years:—

	1350	*1351*
Motor Cars	66	95
Motor lorries and motor buses ..	10	20
Motor cycles	—	8

Fees collected totalled $4,782 against $3,998 in 1350.

The total expenditure of the department was $36,221 as against $35,581 in 1350, while the revenue was $7,671 against $7,101 in 1350.

PRISONS.

There is one prison in this State, situated at Kangar.

The Adviser is the Superintendent of Prisons and is assisted by a Gaoler.

The staff at the end of the year consisted of three N.C.O.'s and two Sikh and eleven Malay Warders.

There were 46 prisoners remaining at the end of the previous year. One hundred and twenty one were admitted in 1351. Forty prisoners remained at the end of the year.

Discipline was fair amongst prisoners and warders.

The health of the prisoners continued to be satisfactory. There were no deaths.

The prisoners are employed inside the gaol in rice milling, basketry, chick making and carpentry and in extra mural work such as grass cutting, scavenging, earthwork and gardening.

There is no separate accommodation for Juvenile Offenders. Juvenile Offenders are rare and it is usually possible to deal with them by cautions or by light corporal punishment. Bad cases which cannot be dealt with by these means are sent to the Singapore Reformatory. There were no such cases during the year.

The vegetable garden which was started in 1349 was maintained and was able to supply the gaol with sufficient vegetables for its needs, and there was a surplus which was disposed of for $52.

Padi was purchased and milled by the prisoners. In all 9,760 gantangs were milled into 4,940 gantangs of rice and sold for $956.

$958 was realised from the sale of articles manufactured in the gaol.

The total expenditure of the department was $12,673 as against $12,020 in 1350.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

The following Enactments were passed by the State Council during the year:—

No. 1 of 1351. The Courts (Amendment) Enactment.

This amendment more clearly defines the functions of the Kathi when a question of Muhammadan law arises in any proceeding before any Court.

No. 2 of 1351. The Deleterious Drugs (Amendment) Enactment.

By this amendment certain alterations and additions are made to the Schedule of Dangerous Drugs.

No. 3 of 1351. The Land Tenure Regulation (Amendment) Enactment.

This amendment prescribes a new form of charge on land for sums not exceeding $1000 whereby the charge is completely satisfiedby the sale of the property charged and no action is maintainable in cases where the sale of the property does not realise in full the amount due on the charge. This amendment was made for the protection of the small holder and for the curbing of the rapacity of money lenders.

No. 4 of 1351
No. 5 of 1351
No. 6 of 1351 } These Enactments were repealed and reenacted in slightly different form in Enactments No. 11, 12 and 13 of 1351.

No. 7 of 1351. The Tin and Tin-ore (Restriction) Enactment.

Hitherto the export of tin from Perlis was unrestricted. Owing to an increase in production this Enactment was passed for control of export.

No. 8 of 1351. The Railways (Amendment) Enactment.

The Railways (Amendment) Enactment No. 8 of 1350 was found to contain serious errors and it was therefore necessary to repeal and reenact it with these errors rectified.

No. 9 of 1351. The Aliens Enactment.

This Enactment provides for the stricter control of immigration and residence of aliens and is on the same lines as the Enactments in force in other States in the Peninsula.

No. 10 of 1351. The Labour Code (Amendment) Enactment.

This amendment brings the Perlis law into conformity with that in force throughout the Peninsula and amongst other things provides for the abolition of night work for females and young persons.

No. 11 of 1351. The Seditious Documents Enactment.

This Enactment provides for the control over seditious publications and prohibits their importation and dissemination.

No. 12 of 1351. The Printing Presses Enactment.

Previously there has been no provision for the control of printing presses and this Enactment remedies the deficiency.

No. 13 of 1351. The Emergency Enactment.

This Enactment gives powers to make regulations for the control of essential services and foodstuffs in periods of emergency.

There is no legislation for the control of factories, for compensation for accidents or making provision for sickness or old age.

The population of this State is almost entirely agricultural and there are no manufactures.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue for 1351 was $513,874 and the expenditure $416,574 as against revenue of $407,145 and expenditure $421,764 in 1350.

Details are set out in Appendices A and B.

The chief revenue increases were under the head of Customs and Chandu, which showed increase of $72,420 and $31,348 respectively.

There is no public debt, the balance of the loan from Federated Malay States having been repaid in 1348.

A statement of Assets and Liabilities is shown in Appendix C. The excess of Assets over Liabilities was $201,359 as against $104,059 at the end of the previous year.

Customs duties are levied on exports the chief of which are padi and rice, tin-ore, fish, poultry and eggs and on imports the chief of which are kerosene, benzine, liquors, tobacco, matches and sugar. The yield of export duties was $97,826 and of import duties was $155,319.

As an outcome of the Ottawa Conference certain additional duties were imposed in October 1932 and duties are now collected on cotton piece goods, groundnuts, milk, motor tyres, paraffin wax, perfumery, hides and tinned fruit and vegetables. Imperial preference is granted in respect of these commodities.

The gross opium revenue totalled $126,357 against $95,009 in 1350.

CHAPTER XVI

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS.

Agricultural land is held under title known as a Small Grant alienated in perpetuity on payment of an annual rent. There are in existence a number of grants issued in the period of Siamese suzerainty in which the boundaries are not accurately surveyed. These grants are being replaced by fresh titles as opportunity occurs.

The land law is very primitive and unsatisfactory and it will be necessary to introduce a more comprehensive Land Enactment in the near future.

The area of alienated land at the end of the year was approximately 56,000 acres. Land held under mining title totalled 3,360 acres.

The total land revenue collected was $67,888 against $62,759 in 1350.

Land alienated during the year was as follows:–

For padi cultivation	.. ..	164 acres.
For Kampong cultivation	.. ..	39 ,,
For rubber cultivation	.. ..	Nil.

SURVEY.

The Survey Department is under the supervision of the Superintendent of Surveys, Kedah, and the Assistant Superintendent North Kedah. All office work is done by the Kedah Survey Office.

The total expenditure during the year was $8,103.

In accordance with the arrangements made in 1349 field work remained practically suspended, only one demarcator being employed during the year.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

A Co-operative Societies Department was formed in 1345 and is under the charge of an officer who has received training in the Co-operative Department of the Federated Malay States.

The number of registered societies remained the same as in 1350, namely, one Government Officers Thrift and Loan Society and 13 Rural Credit Societies. No new societies were formed.

The continuance of the trade depression and other causes were responsible for a further decrease in the membership of the societies.

Government Officers Thrift and Loan Society:

This society started the year with 200 members but by the end of the year the membership had fallen to 158. When the society was first formed it would appear that officers were admitted to membership without sufficient scrutiny and that more attention was paid to the securing of a large membership rather than to the quality of the members. Many of those admitted has very little comprehension of the aims and objects of the society and looked upon it only as a convenient method of securing loans. Others have found obedience to the rules irksome when the first flush of their enthusiasm had waned.

Though the decrease in membership is regrettable, it will be a distinct gain to the society if it thereby rids itself of members who could never do it any credit and becomes a society of members who are loyal to its aims and who appreciate the advantages to be gained by obedience to its rules.

The working capital of the society had decreased from $42,396 to $38,767 by the end of the year.

Rural Credit Societies:

There was also a decrease in the membership of these societies the figures for which are as follows:—

Year	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Total Working Capital
			$
1345	1	58	678
1346	5	244	4,136
1347	8	296	7,102
1348	12	479	11,684
1349	13	476	15,817
1350	13	458	16,551
1351	13	407	18,790

Difficulty was experienced in recovering a number of loans and it was necessary in two cases to invoke the aid of the Court for their recovery.

Weekly Fairs:

During the year two more weekly fairs were opened by Rural Societies—one at Batu Hampar, Beseri and the other at Bukit Ketri.

There are now five weekly fairs run by the rural societies.

The object of these fairs is to provide a convenient method for the disposal of Kampong produce at fairer prices than are given by Chinese shopkeepers and middlemen. They also provide a means whereby the societies can obtain some experience of the management of commercial affairs and at the same time add to their funds.

It cannot be said, however, that these fairs have so far fulfilled the objects for which they are intended.

Though they are intended primarily for the benefit of Malays wishing to dispose of Kampong produce, the great bulk of the business is carried on by stall holders of other nationalities who are either hawkers in ordinary life or agents selling on commission for shops elsewhere. The sale of Kampong produce is of secondary importance.

It will probably be necessary drastically to revise the conditions under which such fairs are permitted to be carried on, and prevent them from becoming merely convenient centres for trading by other nationalities.

General:

The Co-operative movement in this State is greatly hampered by the ignorance of the rayat and the difficulty in finding suitable persons to act as office-bearers of the societies. The affairs of each society require constant supervision and continual spoon-feeding by the Registrar.

There is still an undercurrent of opposition on religious grounds in spite of the public declarations which have been from time to time made by religious leaders and the Rulers of various States. Any movement which tends to curb the extravagance of the rayat and prevent reckless expenditure on observances which have their roots in superstition will not lack opposition from those who profit from such follies.

Towards the end of the year Mr. A. Cavendish, Malayan Civil Service, Director of Co-operation, Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements paid a visit to Perlis and discussed various matters connected with Co-operative with His Highness the Raja and leading officials. As a result of his visit it has been decided to increase the activities of the Department by the appointment of an additional officer as soon as a suitable person can be selected.

There is considerable scope for the enlargement of the activities of the Department. This is mainly an agricultural State and it is of importance that the marketing of agricultural produce should be placed on a sounder basis so that a fairer share of the profits should go to the producer and the intervention of the middleman eliminated as far as possible.

The marketing of fish also could be greatly improved. The breeding of poultry and the disposal of eggs is another field to which the attention of the department could be profitably devoted.

In the preparation of copra considerable improvement has been effected elsewhere in the Peninsula through the activities of Co-operative Societies and there is no reason why a similar attempt should not be made in Perlis.

It is however difficult to raise and sustain the enthusiasm of the peasant in any project no matter how much it may be for his profit which demands from him the exercise of any physical or mental energy, and courage, loyalty and perseverance in the face of adversity.

GENERAL.

His Highness the Raja enjoyed good health except for one short period, and celebrated his 50th birthday on 11th Jemadilawal, 1351, with the customary ceremonies and entertainments.

His Majesty's birthday and Armistice Day were marked by the usual official functions at which His Highness was present.

The financial situation took a definite turn for the better during the year and the fact that there was a surplus of nearly $100,000 is a matter for satisfaction.

By the end of the year there were indications that the worst of the slump was over. It is however too early and too dangerous to venture opinions on this, and it will be necessary to pursue a policy of caution and to avoid embarking on any expensive projects until there are clearer indications that the corner has at last been turned.

The padi harvest though slightly below the record harvest of the previous year, was well above the average. The price of padi ruling during the year was low but the peasantry by the disposal of their surplus crops were able to live, if not in luxury, at any rate in comparative comfort.

There is fortunately only a small area under rubber in this State and the continued low price of this commodity had but little effect on the general community. Those small holders who were ill advised enough to abandon their Kampong holdings and padi fields in favour of rubber have continued to feel the pinch. Many have cut out the rubber trees and have reverted to the cultivation of fruit and coconuts.

The tin mining industry, though as mentioned earlier in this report it is on a small scale, had a fairly prosperous year in spite of the restriction of out-put. Prices continued to rise throughout the year and by the end of the year the price was in the neighbourhood of £220 a ton, nearly double the price at the beginning. Though the industry is on a modest scale it has a very considerable influence on the general revenue and in the past year the revenue obtained both directly in the duties and indirectly from the miners was nearly half the total revenue. It will therefore be apparent that any dislocation of this industry will have a disastrous effect on the well-being and financial position of the State. It will at the same time be apparent that other sources of revenue must be fostered as tin is a wasting asset and yearly its recovery becomes more difficult.

Mr. M. C. Hay, Malayan Civil Service, officiated as British Adviser until the 15th July, 1932, (11th Rabilawal, 1351) when he went on long leave and was relieved by the writer.

O. E. VENABLES,
British Adviser, Perlis.

APPENDIX A.

Return of Annual Revenue collected in the years A.H. 1350 and 1351.

No.	Headings			1350	1351
				$	$
1	Chandu	...	...	95,009	126,357
2	Courts	...	...	13,211	14,148
3	Customs	...	...	180,877	253,297
4	Excise	...	...	656	611
5	Forests	...	...	527	516
6	Harbours	...	...	2,809	3,491
7	Lands	...	...	56,763	63,052
8	Medical	...	...	790	1,128
9	Mines	...	...	5,996	4,836
10	Municipal	...	...	15,534	16,067
11	Police	...	...	5,601	6,351
12	Prisons	...	...	1,956	1,966
13	Sheriah Court	...	...	1,051	983
14	Treasury	...	...	25,391	20,267
15	Veterinary	...	...	965	804
		TOTAL	...	407,145	513,874

APPENDIX B.

Return of Annual Expenditure incurred in the years A.H. 1350 and 1351.

No.	Headings	1350	1351
		$	$
1	Ruling House Allowances, Pensions, etc.	21,022	22,486
2	His Highness the Raja ...	39,432	39,652
3	Office Raja and Adviser ...	17,016	16,076
4	Audit Office	4,053	4,274
5	Chandu Monopoly	13,551	...
6	Co-Operative Societies ...	5,799	5,931
7	Courts	17,625	17,367
8	Customs and Harbours ...	14,959	12,118
9	Education	37,988	37,286
10	Insp. of Lands & Agriculture ...	5,736	5,736
11	Lands and Mines	17,069	16,765
12	Medical	21,066	23,674
13	Miscellaneous Services ...	44,473	34,305
14	Mosques	4,604	4,562
15	Municipal	8,194	8,995
16	Penghulus	5,676	6,411
17	Police	35,736	36,216
18	Prisons	12,020	12,673
19	Sheriah Court	7,291	7,643
20	Surveys	9,055	8,103
21	Treasury	4,889	5,126
22	Public Works Departments ...	14,158	13,401
23	Public Works, Annually Recurrent	59,393	38,328
24	Public Works, Special Services	959	9,446
	TOTAL ...	421,764	416,574

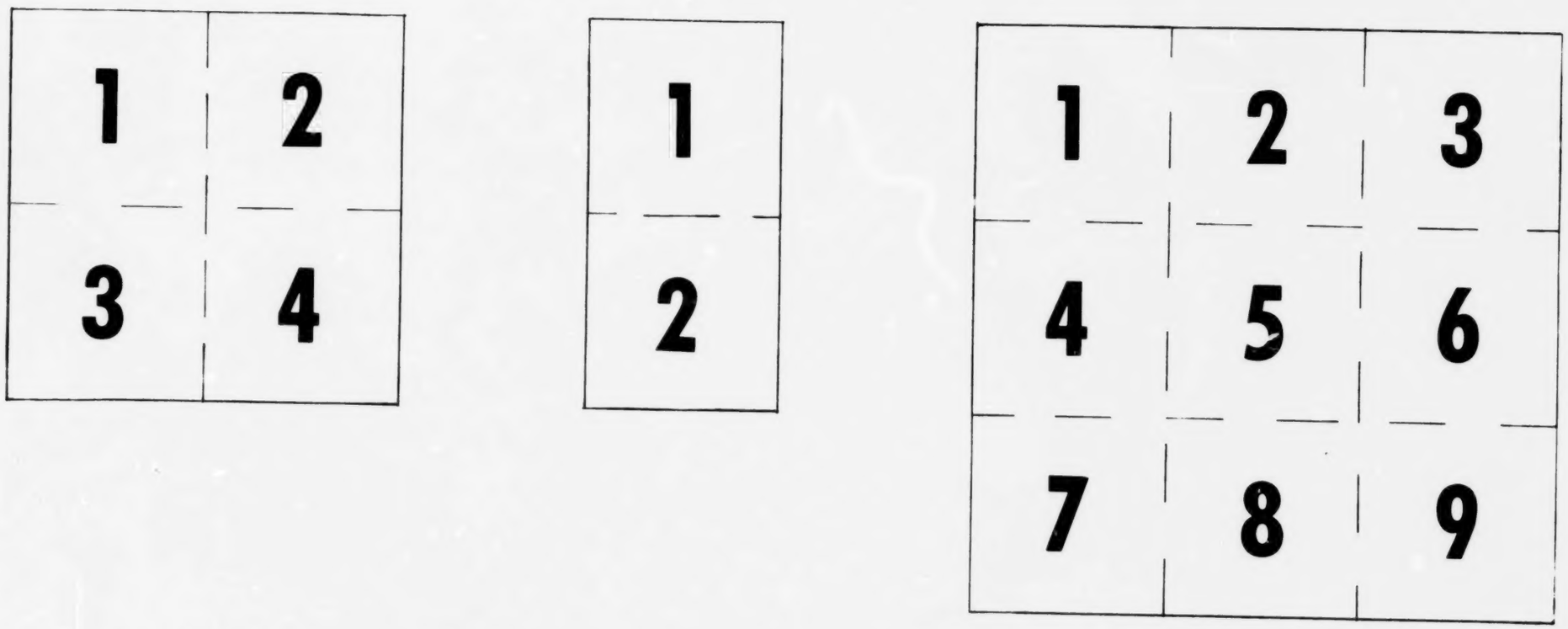
APPENDIX C.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities at the end of the years 1350 and 1351. A. H.

Liabilities	At end of 1350 (19-5-31-6-5-32)	At end of 1351 (7-5-32-25-4-33)
	$	$
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund	177,500	177,500
Deposits	33,933	33,931
Suspense Account	95	...
Excess of Assets	104,059	201,359
TOTAL ...	315,587	412,790

Assets	At end of 1350 (19-5-31-6-5-32)	At end of 1351 (7-5-32-25-4-33)
	$	$
Cash in Treasury	8,274	18,380
Cash at Banks	22,594	51,198
Fixed Deposits	20,000	70,000
Investments	201,000	201,000
Suspense Account	4,278	19,286
Advances	7,035	7,889
Loans	52,406	45,037
TOTAL ...	315,587	412,790

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.



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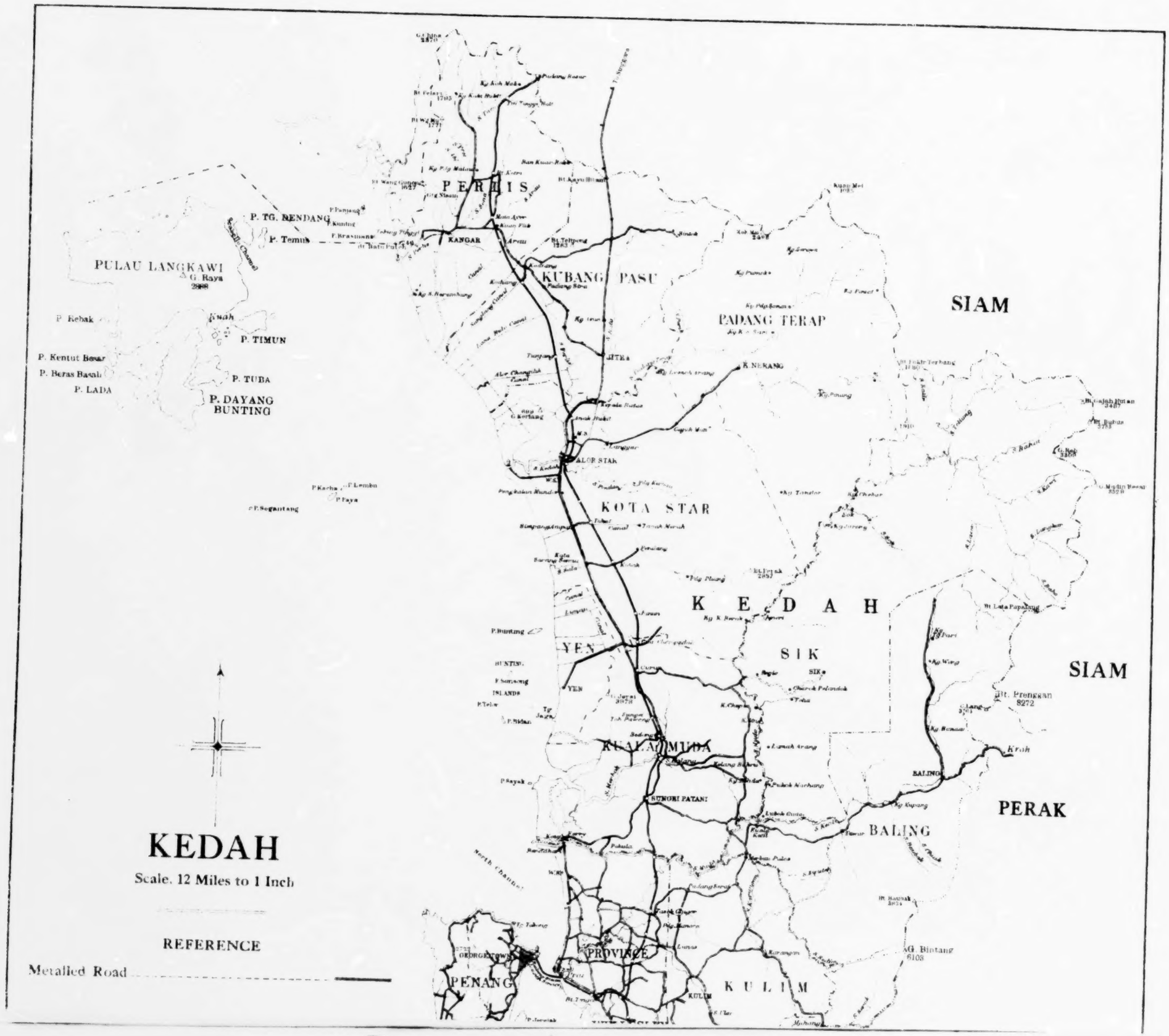
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P. TIMUN
P. Kentut Besar
P. Beras Basah
P. LADA
P. TUBA
P. DAYANG BUNTING
KUBANG PASU
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G. Bintang
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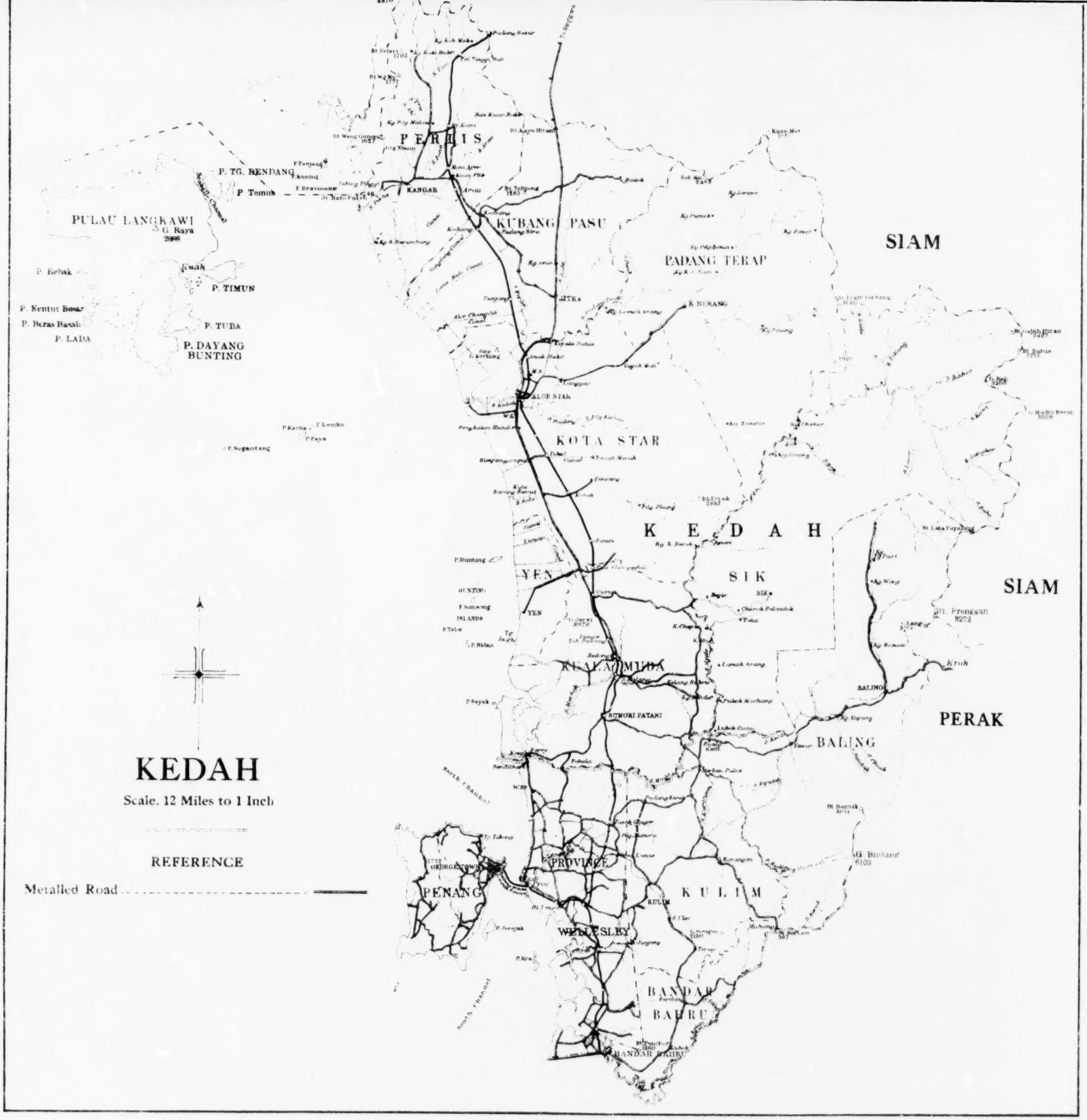

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JOHORE, 1933

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[*Continued on page iii of cover.*

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SOCIAL & ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF JOHORE

FOR

1933

BY

R. O. WINSTEDT, C.M.G., D. LITT., M.C.S.,
General Adviser.

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1934

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STATE OF JOHORE
ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1933.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

1. Johore lies at the extreme south of the Malay Peninsula. It is bounded on the north by Pahang, on the north-west by Negri Sembilan and Malacca, on the west by the Straits of Malacca, on the south by the Straits of Tebrau, and on the east by the China Sea. Its area like that of Wales is approximately 7,500 square miles. The interior is in great part covered with jungle. The country is less mountainous than any other part of the Peninsula.

2. The following was the rainfall recorded in 1932 and 1933:—

	1932		*1933*	
Johore Bahru (South) ..	105.04	inches	131.41	inches
Kota Tinggi (South-east)	112.82	„	122.32	„
Pontian (South-west) ..	86.97	„	99.43	„
Kluang (Central) ..	96.96	„	107.18	„
Batu Pahat ..	98.85	„	95.06	„
Mersing (East) ..	103.21	„	102.60	„
Segamat (North) ..	76.41	„	63.87	„
Muar (North-west) ..	72.81	„	104.67	„

The highest rainfall was recorded at Benut Estate, Rengam, *viz*, 199.16 inches; the lowest at Ban Heng Estate, Muar, *viz*, 52.66 inches. The highest average maximum temperature recorded was 92.97°F at Muar in November, the lowest 81.1°F at Mersing in January. The highest average minimum temperature recorded was 76.26°F at Muar in March, the lowest 68.54°F at Kota Tinggi in August. The highest maximum temperature recorded was 97°F at Muar on the 14th September; the lowest 74°F at Kluang on 14th December. The highest minimum temperature recorded was 79°F at Kota Tinggi on 24th May, the lowest 64°F at Kota Tinggi on 8th February.

During the past five years the temperature has been as follows:—

Year	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.
1929	96°F.	65°F.
1930	98°F.	66°F.
1931	96°F.	61°F.
1932	96°F.	63°F.
1933	97°F.	64°F.

3. In the days of Buddhist Singapore there must have been traffic up the great Johore river of the hinterland, whose upper reaches offered tin, camphor and aboriginal slaves. One theory finds the earliest Johore in the place-name Wurawari, which in Old Javanese means "clear water"; an inscription of 1006 A.D. in Sanskrit and Javanese (now in the Calcutta Museum) tells how Wurawari had brought destruction on Java. The *Kot Monthieraban* or Siamese laws (purporting to be compiled in 1360 A.D.) mention Wurawari as subject to Siam. Perhaps Wurawari signified the same place as Ganggayu, which in Old Javanese means "fresh water" and may survive in the name of the Lenggiu, a tributary of the Johore. At Ganggayu one of the 11th century Chola kings is said by the *Malay Annals* to have built a fort of black stone but it has never been traced. Perhaps, too, the Ji-lo-t'ing, of which Chao Ju-Kua wrote in 1225 A.D., was the modern Jelutong at the south-east corner of Johore.

In a Javanese work the *Nagarakretagama* composed in 1365 A.D. we reach historical fact. It speaks of Ujong Medini, that is, Ujong Tanah or Land's End (as Johore was often called) as one of the countries subdued by Majapahit just before that date along with Pahang and Tumasik or Old Singapore.

4. Malacca then grew to be the first trading centre of the East. After its conquest by the Portuguese in 1511, the son of the last ruler of Malacca settled in Johore and continued the historic Sultanate. The history of the next 300 years is an almost uninterrupted record of wars. Hostilities with the Portuguese persisted nearly until the arrival of the Dutch in 1602. Johore bears no small part in Dutch colonial history;

relations were friendly, despite a diplomatic struggle for commercial privileges. But the conquest of Batu Sawar (near Kota Tinggi) by the Achinese in 1615 closed one chapter of Johore history as the conquest of Johore Lama by the Portuguese in 1587 had closed another, and it appeared then to the Dutch that the renowned kingdom of Johore had come to an end. In return for assistance at the attack on Malacca in 1641, the Dutch tried to restore Johore to its position as premier Malay State. But the capital was burnt by Jambi in 1673: in 1699 the Sultan was assassinated, and in 1717 the throne was seized by a Sumatran adventurer, Raja Kechil. Then the Bugis appeared. The subsequent process, partly conquest, partly assimilation, while disturbing to Johore, resulted in a wide extension of its sovereignty, which now spread over the Riau archipelago.

5. After continuous intrigues between the Malay and Bugis chiefs, the Dutch in 1784 recognized the Sultan of Lingga as ruler of the old Johore empire, drove the Bugis from Riau and stationed there a Resident with a garrison: the Malay Sultan and Bugis Viceroy accepted the position of dependent princes, but the old empire of Johore (Linggi and Rembau had been ceded to the Dutch in 1757) was in a state of dissolution, the Bendahara and Temenggong being virtually territorial chiefs in Pahang and Johore respectively.

This was the position when the British, by virtue of treaties made in 1819 and 1824, obtained a complete cession of the island of Singapore. Visitors emphasize the then deserted character of Johore: in 1847 Johore Lama consisted of 25 huts, and not till 1855 was the capital moved to its present situation at Johore Bahru.

6. The extension of the Pax Britannica "helped Johore to grow populous again". Moreover since 1855 the country has been governed by enlightened and progressive rulers, Sultan Abubakar who died in 1895 and Sultan Ibrahim the present ruler. In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British agent having the functions of a Consular officer; in 1910, having had an unofficial adviser for some years, the Sultan reorganized his Government with the assistance of the Governor of the Straits Settlements; in 1914 a General Adviser with enlarged powers was appointed. The recent history of the State has been a record of continued prosperity. Since 1924 the completion of a causeway across the Straits of Tebrau has permitted uninterrupted traffic by rail and road between Johore and Singapore and by railway between Singapore and Bangkok.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

7. In 1895 the late Sultan Abubakar gave Johore a written constitution. It provided for the election of the Sovereign and the State allowance of His Highness and his family and for the descent or succession. It provided also for the constitution and duties of:

(*a*) a Council of 8 to 12 Johore Malay "assistants and Ministers and coadjutors to the Sovereign"—it corresponds broadly to a Privy Council—

(*b*) a State Council of 16 or more members presided over by the Mentri or Prime Minister, with functions similar to those of the Legislative Council of a British Colony, its enactments requiring the consent of the Sultan which under certain conditions must be given. "If there shall be any enactment or regulation or matter or thing not approved or sanctioned by the Sovereign, it may be introduced again at the next meeting of the Council of State, and if for three times successively it shall not have been approved, the said matter may not again be introduced until one year has elapsed from the time it was last considered. Should the matter be again decided in the same manner by the Council of State for the fourth time, it shall be expedient on the part of the Sovereign to approve and sanction the same, because the moral responsibility of the Sovereign then entirely ceases". Members are appointed by the Sultan with the advice or concurrence of the Council of Ministers. Under a supplementary ordinance of 1914 they need not all be Malays and actually include Europeans official and unofficial, and Chinese.

In 1912 Sultan Ibrahim added:

(*c*) an Executive Council, to be presided over by the Sultan, which has functions similar to those of the Executive Council in a British Colony. To it are referred all applications for agricultural and mining lands, all P. W. D. contracts and tenders, questions of promotion as well as the initiation of legislation and any other matters of importance.

8. By an agreement signed in 1914 Johore agreed to receive and provide a residence for a British General Adviser, "whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all matters affecting the general administration of the country and on all questions other than those touching Malay Religion and Custom..... The collection and control of all revenues of the country shall be regulated under the advice of the General Adviser".

If there is a difference of opinion between the Sultan and the General Adviser, it was agreed that the opinion of the State Council should be taken and communicated to the High Commissioner along with the views of the General Adviser.

Johore then also agreed to have European Judges, and to appoint European official members on its Executive Council; Malay and European officers were to be treated on terms of equality. European officers are seconded to the State from the Malayan Civil Service and the big joint departments of Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Both Malay and English are official languages for use in the Courts.

9. Under the aforesaid constitution with its several Councils administration is carried on by the Malay Mentri or Prime Minister with the Malay State Secretary as the Government's official spokesman and a number of other Malay officials; policy and executive action being subject to the scrutiny and approval of the General Adviser who is assisted by various British officers, namely Legal and Financial Advisers, Commissioners of Lands and Mines, Trade and Customs and Police, a Principal Medical Officer, a State Engineer, a Controller of Labour, a Protector of Chinese, a Principal Agricultural Officer, a Superintendent of Education, a Conservator of Forests, a Controller of Posts and Telegraphs, and a Superintendent of Surveys. All these heads of departments have, in turn, their assistants European and Malay. There are a Malay Treasurer and a Malay Auditor, both with the Financial Commissioner to advise them. There are Malay State Commissioners in outlying districts, Malay District officers, Collectors of Land Revenue, Custom officers, Inspectors of Police and so on.

10. The power of revising death sentences lies with the Sultan advised by his Executive Council. Land is held from the Sultan.

III.—POPULATION.

11. The population estimated by geometrical progression at the middle of the year was 580,020.

This population was made up of the following races: Malays 268,806, Chinese 246,873, Indians 58,783, Europeans 833, Eurasians 348, others 4,377.

The following table shows the estimated population of the State in 1933 by race:—

District	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians	Europeans	Eurasians	Others	Total all races	Births	Deaths
Johore Bahru	23,296	67,507	19,425	422	181	1,269	112,100	3,903	2,061
Muar ...	86,917	63,889	14,551	167	96	680	166,300	5,873	2,789
Batu Pahat ...	92,767	45,760	7,226	47	40	1,460	147,300	4,950	1,842
Segamat ...	13,655	26,408	9,673	107	20	317	50,180	1,572	945
Kota Tinggi	13,648	20,511	5,525	62	2	502	40,250	1,005	737
Pontian ...	29,635	15,567	1,557	16	9	76	46,860	2,349	1,065
Endau ...	8,888	7,231	826	12	—	73	17,030	529	302
Total ...	268,806	246,873	58,783	833	348	4,377	580,020	20,181	9,741

Under the Malaysians are included all persons of the Malayan race such as Bugis from Celebes, Sumatrans and Javanese.

12. The total number of births registered was 20,181 (10,393 males and 9,788 females). In every 100 births registered 51.50 were males and 48.50 females, a ratio of 94.18 females to every 100 males born. There were 451 still-births.

The highest birth rate according to nationalities was 42.09 per mille amongst Malaysians and the next, amongst Chinese of 34.48. The lowest rate—amongst Europeans—was 10.80 per mille.

The total number of deaths registered was 9,741 (5,766 males and 3,975 females). The greatest number of deaths registered in any one month occurred in December and the lowest in September. The infantile mortality rate was 149.15 compared with 139.89 per mille in 1932.

13.

Estimated Population 1933	Total Births	Total Deaths	Total Infantile Mortality	Births Ratio per mille	Deaths Ratio per mille	Infantile Mortality Ratio per mille
580,020	20,181	9,741	3,010	34.79	16.79	149.15

	Immigrants by sea	*Emigrants by sea*
Europeans ..	56	68
Malays ..	8,484	8,217
Chinese ..	11,002	11,108
Japanese ..	371	342
Indians ..	2,568	3,271
Total ..	22,481	23,006

IV.—HEALTH.

14. The following figures throw some light upon the incidence of disease.

The principal groups of diseases leading to death are as follows:—

Fever not specified	3,786
Convulsions	1,095
Old age	531
Pneumonia	526
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	504
Malaria Fever	272
Beri-beri	196
Heart-disease	158
Enterities and Diarrhœa	177
Dysentery	115
Premature birth and diseases of infancy ..	1,019
Diseases of pregnancy, child-birth and puerperal state	186

The following are the statistics for communicable diseases treated in Government Hospitals during the last two years:—

	Malaria	Beri-beri	Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Pneumonia	Ankylosto-miasis	Influenza	Venereal Diseases	Yaws	Other Diseases	Total
1933 Cases -	5,018	829	970	563	175	494	1,376	1,401	893	3,933	11,187	26,839
Deaths	110	42	247	96	5	153	33	2	28	—	741	1,457
1932 Cases -	6,073	1,086	926	648	261	398	1,514	670	710	4,566	9,859	26,711
Deaths	153	49	232	103	25	130	18	2	—	—	685	1,397

The following are the statistics for dangerous and infectious diseases:—

	Chicken-pox	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Measles	Tropical Typhus	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	Total
1933 Cases -	65	—	134	9	20	110	—	—	338
Deaths	—	—	30	1	6	—	—	—	37
1932 Cases -	143	1	157	15	33	18	3	—	370
Deaths	—	1	43	1	3	—	—	—	48

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

15. *In-patients.*—The admissions were 25,165 against 25,182 in 1932 the total number treated being 26,839 as compared with 26,711 during 1932. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 5.43 as compared with 5.23 in 1932.

Out-patients.—The number of new cases treated was 154,722 compared with 123,585 in 1932. 69,609 were attended by three motor travelling dispensaries in Muar, Batu Pahat and Segamat districts. The number of attendances during the year was 226,050 as against 188,839 in the previous year.

Maternity Work.—1,368 cases were admitted to Government hospitals as against 1,206 in 1932. 171 confinements were attended at patients' houses. 149 ante-natal and 711 post-natal visits were made to patients' homes.

During the year 93 certified midwives were practising in the State, and 23 probationer midwives were in training.

Infant Welfare Centres (Johore Bahru and Muar).

6,674 infants and children were seen at both the centres. The total attendances were 18,701. 1,277 expectant mothers, and 4,730 other women were seen, the total attendances being 13,075.

2,066 dressings, 4,704 weighings and 1,063 vaccinations were done. 22,040 domiciliary visits, 16,538 visits to women and 129,159 visits to infants and children were paid.

The total number of maternity cases conducted were 577 and 77 abnormal labours were conducted.

Mental Hospital.—The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1932 was 373. There were 159 new admissions, making a total of 532. Of these 52 were discharged, 6 transferred, and 49 died. 425 patients remained at the end of the year.

The total number of criminal lunatics treated was 17 including 3 vagrants.

The Leper Asylum contained 149 male and 28 female lepers at the end of 1932. During the year 67 males and 9 females were admitted. The total number of lepers treated was 260. From the Asylum 60 male lepers and 3 females absconded. 12 cases died.

2 of the 14 chronic opium-smokers treated in Sungai Buloh Leper Settlement since June 1931, died.

149 males and 28 females remained in the Asylum at the end of the year.

Prison Hospitals—

(*a*) *Johore Bahru.*—371 cases were treated as in-patients during the year, with no death. There were 6 cases of judicial executions.

The total number of attendances as out-patients during the year was 32,183.

(*b*) *Muar.*—141 cases with 1 death were treated as in-patients. The total number of out-patients treated during the year was 212.

The total number of attendances as out-patients was 732.

16. Out of a total strength of 64 officers in the Johore Bahru Police Force and 1,253 other ranks, 380 were admitted to hospitals in the State during the year. 48 cases of malaria fever, and 20 cases of eye-disease were admitted. There were 2 deaths in Hospitals. The number of cases treated as out-patients was 3,586.

17. Out of a total strength of 34 officers and 613 other ranks in the Johore Military Forces, 484 were admitted to hospitals. There was no death.

The total number of cases treated as out-patients during the year was 9,030.

BUILDINGS.

18. In Johore Bahru district the conversion of a block of bachelor dressers' quarters at the General Hospital, Johore Bahru into three married quarters was completed.

Two permanent twenty-bed wards, one for male and one for female patients at the Mental Hospital, were nearing completion at the end of the year. The extension of the sea-wall at the west end of the Mental Hospital, the fencing extension at the west end, the fencing of an area at the east end, and also flush latrines were completed.

Four wooden (*Chengai*) huts were erected by lepers from materials supplied, and three permanent leper quarters of two rooms each with latrines, bath houses etc. were built by the Public Works Department. A permanent kitchen for the Infirmary and the fencing of the area reserved for the leper asylum were completed.

In Batu Pahat district a temporary motor car shed for the maternity nurse was erected.

In Segamat district an Isolation ward of twelve beds, and a permanent Maternity ward of four beds as an extension to the labour room were completed.

LEGISLATION.

19. In March an enactment was passed to amend and consolidate the law for preventing the introduction into and spread in the State, and the transmission from the State of infectious diseases.

An enactment was alsc passed in the same month to repeal, amend and re-enact the law relating to the registration of dentists.

WATER SUPPLIES.

20. Routine examinations of the samples of water from the existing public water supplies in the State were carried out in the Health Laboratory. The number of chemical analyses of the various supplies was 136, *i.e.* received from Johore Bahru public supply 24 samples, from Kluang 24, from Batu Pahat 24, from Muar 16, from Segamat 16, from Pineapple Canning Factories 7, and 25 samples from other sources.

The water supplies in Johore Bahru, Batu Pahat, and Kota Tinggi remained unchanged during the year.

In Muar considerable progress was made in bringing the new water supply to Muar from Mount Ophir. At the end of the year the pipe line from Mount Ophir to Bukit Treh Reservoir in Muar was almost completed. 59 bacteriological examinations of water were made at the pathological laboratory, Muar, from Segamat and Muar water supplies.

In Kluang the existing water supply was further extended by 1,500 feet of new water pipes laid, and three brick wells were constructed.

V.—HOUSING.

21. The house accommodation may be divided into two broad classes, (*a*) houses in the country and (*b*) houses in towns.

(*a*) In the country the housing position is satisfactory. The Malay lives on his own land in a house built by himself or a building contractor. Paradoxical though it may sound, the poorer the house the better ventilated: the humble house is built of palm-thatch or bark, the wealthier of sawn planks with windows that superstition and fear of thieves keep closed at night. On estates the Indian labourer is housed in lines approved by the Health Department. To the cheap and readily accessible materials of the country the industrious Chinese quickly respond and the longer they live in the Malay Peninsula the bigger and more hygienic their dwellings. All that is really required is a roof to keep off the rain: otherwise the more open a house in the tropical climate the healthier and more comfortable.

(*b*) In towns the chief difficulties are insufficient ventilation and the illegal construction of cubicles. But no house can be built until its plan has been approved by a Town Board Committee, whose members include a Government Health Officer and a Government Engineer. A site-plan also has to be furnished so that town-planning requirements may be satisfied. Before the slump, in spite of close Government inspection, there was some degree of overcrowding owing to the high rents consequent on the rapid immigration of boom times. Rents are now far lower but so are incomes and the desire to save rent by dividing its burden among many is still a source of overcrowding. There are no building societies. Government builds lines for its day-labourers and houses for its other employees. The coolies live rent-free. Other Government servants generally pay a low rental. The Chinese capitalist builds nearly all shop-houses, and in most of them above and behind the shop is a dwelling-house. A return of houses in town-board areas is included in Appendix F.

Practically all villages and schools now have football and recreation grounds.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

MINERALS.

22. The quantities and values of mineral exports for the last three years were:—

	1931			1932			1933		
	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Tin-ore -	594	433,893	46,379	425	352,529	40,857	306	364,501	47,468
Iron-ore	488,877	2,444,387	246,516	485,067	2,425,339	251,495	408,644	2,043,220	195,379
China (Kaolin) Clay -	396	7,920	396	186	3,720	186	30	600	30
Gold -				20 oz.	903	23	71 oz.	3,539	88
	—	2,886,200	293,291	—	2,782,491	292,561	—	2,411,860	242,965

23. A census showed a mining labour force of 1,666 against 1,882 in 1932. The decrease in the labour employed in tin-mines as compared with the last year before restriction was 57%.

24. 1,666 in all were employed in mining work, 881 in iron mines, 725 in tin-mines, 60 in washing for alluvial gold. Apart from 236 engaged in ground-sluicing and 27 underground, the miners were engaged in open-cast mining, whether of tin or

iron-ore. 655 worked on tribute, 719, mainly in the iron mines, on contract and 292 on wages. The standard wage for men in regular employment which was $9 a month in 1932 rose to 60 cents a day for semi-skilled labour and 40 cents a day for unskilled.

25. 9,307 acres of mining-land were held under title at the end of the year, an increase of 185 acres. The increase is due to the issue of a lease for iron-mining. The books were kept closed to applications for tin-mining land. Under a prospecting licence 200 acres were selected for iron-mining. The quota for tin remained at 25%.

26. The following revenue was derived from minerals during the last three years:—

	1931	*1932*	*1933*
	$	$	$
Rents on leases ..	7,831	8,398	10,029
Premia on leases ..	9,452	16,430	7,105
Prospecting licences ..	373	145	1,340
Ore buyers „ ..	300	300	400
Individual „ ..	—	—	500
	17,956	21,648	19,374
Export duty ..	293,291	292,561	242,965
Total ..	$311,247	$317,834	$262,339

AGRICULTURE.

27. Agricultural industries occupy the position of chief importance in the economy of Johore, and it is estimated that over 75% of the total population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Plantations vary from the small holding of an acre or two in extent to large and highly organised estates, one of which has an alienated acreage of over 25,000 acres.

28. The continued low prices of the main exported agricultural products in the first half of the year again focussed the attention of small holders on the necessity of augmenting local food supplies, and this has been reflected in the increased interest taken both in the cultivation of padi, and of other food crops.

29. As in other parts of the Malay Peninsula, crops can be classified in three categories:—

(A) Those grown on estates and small holdings, (B) those grown only on large properties, and (C) those grown only on small holdings. Included in the first group are rubber, coconuts and areca. The area of rubber cultivated on the large

estates exceeds that on the small holdings, but in the case of coconuts and areca only a small percentage of the planted area consists of large estates, the remainder consisting of small holdings, where these crops are cultivated as a sole crop or mixed with fruit trees and other crops. In conjunction with the above crops, pineapples, tapioca, coffee, gambier, banana, tuba and patchouli are frequently cultivated as catch crops, especially on plantations and holdings owned by Asiatics. During recent years an attempt is being made to establish the cultivation of pineapples on a main crop basis and the area alienated for this purpose is increasing. Under the second group the only crop at present included is Oil Palm, which is cultivated exclusively on large properties with individual alienated areas ranging from 1,000 to 23,830 acres.

The third group comprises the cultivation of rice, fruit trees, tobacco, sireh and minor food crops, including sweet potatoes, yams, pumpkins, various vegetables, maize, ginger, chillies, groundnuts, etc.

30. (A) *Crops grown on large and small holdings.*

Rubber.—This crop is grown both by Europeans and Asiatics on large plantations, and 46% of it by Asiatics on medium and small holdings. On the larger estates Indian, Javanese and Chinese labourers are almost exclusively employed, the latter usually on a contract system. The small holdings are usually worked by the owner, or members of his family; sometimes a few labourers are employed, frequently on a profit sharing basis. Rubber is grown exclusively for export, and for many years the value of such exports far outweighed that of the total sum of all others. In reviewing exports during recent years such values represented about 75%, 84%, 74%, 66% and 54% of the total value of agricultural exports for the years 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932 respectively. In 1933 rubber again represented just over two-thirds of the total value of agricultural exports. 1,626,175 pikuls valued at $22,622,970 were exported during the year.

Until May when the price of rubber rose, interest was evinced in food-crops and rice cultivation. Thereafter interest centred on rubber. Many owners leased their rubber holdings, an arrangement under which rubber is tapped badly and excessively. During the wet season many Chinese tappers commence operations at 2 or 3 a.m. with the aid of a lamp affixed to the forehead; and so too in periods of drought, as latex is supposed to flow more freely before sunrise.

31. In connection with preparation of rubber, the creaming process for concentrating latex was worked on a commercial scale on one estate in Johore, while two Revertex plants and a large central factory using centrifugal concentrators were also working in the State. The export of unconcentrated preserved latex has also continued.

32. Mouldy Rot continued to be the most prevalent disease of rubber especially in Muar, Batu Pahat and Kota Tinggi: in Muar and Batu Pahat the higher price of rubber seems to have roused no desire in small holders to combat this disease. Secondary leaf fall due to *Oidium Heveae* was reported from various areas. Sporadic outbreaks of Pink Disease were effectively controlled. And there were occasional cases of Root Disease.

33. *Coconuts.*—Only a small percentage of the coconuts in Johore are planted on large estates; the majority of the plantations consisting of small holdings, owned by Asiatics, where this crop is cultivated either alone or mixed with areca, fruit, coffee or other forms of cultivation. The total area under coconuts, as determined by the 1932 Census, was 165,050 acres. Development has been mainly confined to extensions on the West Coast, where an almost continuous belt of coconuts stretches from Muar to Kukup; 813,086 pikuls valued at $3,193,515 were exported during the year as against 702,523 pikuls valued at $3,831,355 in 1932. Moreover many nuts are consumed locally and used for the expression of coconut oil. At the end of the year sun-dried copra fetched only $3 a pikul. It was arranged for the produce to be marketed direct to large exporting firms in Singapore but the willingness of Chinese dealers to grant advances against a crop made the experiment futile. An attempt was then made to improve the quality of the copra by sending 14 Malays to the Copra Station at Klang to see model kilns and study improved methods. A model kiln is to be erected in each of the coconut districts.

34. No serious outbreak of pests or diseases was reported.

35. *Areca.*—A slight increase in the export of areca was recorded during the year, but prices were so low that towards the end of the year ripe fruit was left uncollected. 248,046 pikuls valued at $542,169 were exported in 1933. In the coastal areas the cutting and transport of areca-palm trunks for fish-trap fencing employs many persons, prices ranging from 10 cents a trunk inland to 50 cents on the coast.

36. *Pineapples.*—The most notable feature of the year in connection with the tinned pineapple industry has been the continued effort of Chinese land owners to establish the cultivation of pineapples on a main crop basis. The total area of land so planted is now about 10,000 acres: in addition, about 32,800 acres of pineapples were planted as a catch-crop or as one of several crops. Eight factories producing preserved pines were working during the year.

The export of preserved pines for the year was 946,680 cases: 26,430,800 fresh fruits were also exported. This shows a considerable decrease on the 1,117,258 cases and 35,767,339 fresh fruits exported in 1932.

37. *Tapioca.*—This industry is entirely in the hands of the Chinese. There was a decline in the production of tapioca during the year from 230,554 pikuls in 1932 to 201,590 due to the fact that tapioca is cultivated almost exclusively as a catch crop with young rubber. The area planted with tapioca as a sole crop was estimated at 600 acres only. About 11,455 acres were planted with tapioca as a catch crop or as one of several crops in mixed cultivation. The quality of the produce was satisfactory, though most factories found it difficult to obtain a supply of roots.

38. *Coffee.*—366 acres were planted with coffee as a sole crop or catch crop and 6,597 acres with coffee and other crops. Root disease was prevalent up the Muar River.

39. *Tuba.*—There is a further decline in interest in the cultivation of this crop which covered about 1,104 acres, mostly as a catch crop. Low prices and a beetle pest discouraged planters but towards the end of the year interest revived.

40. *Gambir.*—160 acres were planted with gambir as the sole crop and some 3,000 acres with gambir, tapioca, coffee or patchouli. Export figures show a decrease of 4,317 pikuls on those for 1932.

41. *B. Crops grown only on large estates.*

Oil Palm.—The total area planted with Oil Palm was 30,067 acres, of which 2,190 acres were planted during 1933. There are six large estates, five of which have planted areas of 3,000 acres and over.

The two estates in bearing produced 3,703 tons of pericarp oil and 695.8 tons of kernels. The oil was exported by railway in tank waggons to Singapore for shipment by a Palm Oil Bulking Company formed towards the end of 1932. Steady progress was reported from all estates but it is considered that palms on rising land will never compare favourably with palms planted on the flat. Some palms in the valleys commence fruiting when they are only 2½ years old.

Two estates have laid down light railway systems, one of them allowing of truck transport direct from factory to port. On Ulu Remis Estate His Highness the Sultan opened a spacious factory fitted with a Stork Expression Plant capable of dealing with the output from 8,000 acres of palms.

Fruit rot caused concern on one estate and is considered responsible for a high percentage of free fatty acid in oil. Rats were well under control.

42. C. *Crops grown on small holdings only.*

Padi.—Padi cultivation in the State has continued to attract the attention and hold the interest of the small cultivator, this being due to the existing economic situation. Whereas during the season 1931-1932, 10,885 acres were under wet padi, during 1932-1933, the area was returned at 15,800 acres.

43. It is estimated that 2,091,000 *gantang* of rice were got from 15,800 acres, as against the 1932 crop of 1,211,160 *gantang* from 10,885 acres: this shows an average yield of 132 *gantang* an acre for 1933 as against 111 *gantang* for 1932. Uniformity of planting dates, improved drainage and irrigation, better cultivation and careful selection of seed would lead to heavier crops.

44. Climatic conditions were more favourable than usual. Several nurseries were damaged by caterpillars; and stem-borers, rats, birds and grain-sucking insects (*Lepto-chorisa sp.*) took their toll of the crop.

At six different localities, namely Yong Peng and Ayer Hitam, Tangkak, Penarek and Sungai Balang, and at Labis pure strain seed, known to give a high yield elsewhere in Malaya, was tried with some success in controlled areas. At Segamat a Show and Cultivation Competition was held for the local rice-planters for the third year in succession.

45. The area under dry *padi* was 9,260 acres and the yield was 909,000 *gantang*.

46. *Miscellaneous Fruit.*—The mid year fruit season was good; heavy crops of *durian, mangosteen, rambutan, pulasan, langsat, mata kuching* and *chempedak* being harvested. A heavy *durian* crop was obtained in the Segamat District. There was a large export of all these fruits to Singapore. 50 tons of bananas a week were sent by lorry from Batu Pahat to Singapore. The cultivators were mostly Javanese. No serious disease or pest was recorded.

47. *Tobacco.*—The total area cultivated with this crop during the year was 740 acres. Cultivation fell off owing to overproduction in 1932. Prices fluctuated but in general were good. The largest areas were at Ayer Hitam and Parit Sulong in the Batu Pahat District. Considerable quantities were grown and marketed in the form of Chinese or Javanese-prepared shag and Chinese-rolled cheroots. Insect damage was confined to leaf-eating caterpillars and stem-borers but the damage was slight except at Kota Tinggi where failure to destroy old seed plants led to such devastation by stem-borers that whole areas had to be replanted.

48. *Agricultural Instruction.*—Agricultural instruction follows closely that in practice in the Federated Malay States, though certain branches have not yet been developed. The first step has been the training of a subordinate Asiatic Staff to impart agricultural knowledge to the small holder. Such officers are trained at the School of Agriculture Malaya, and most are now given a special course of training in padi cultivation at a Government Experimental Station; it is not however proposed to confine such training to padi, and other crops such as coconuts, which are extensively cultivated by the small holder, will in due course receive special consideration. During the year one new Junior Agricultural Scholarship was awarded to a Johore Malay for study at the Serdang School of Agriculture. An officer is being trained for special work among Chinese, who are almost exclusively the cultivators of pineapple, tapioca, gambir, patchouli and other minor agricultural industries. It is hoped that such officers by lectures, informal talks, and the distribution of literature printed in the vernacular, will do much to improve both methods of cultivation and the preparation of produce.

49. The financial position again deferred the establishment of Agricultural Demonstration Stations, but Test Plots, at which preliminary trials with selected varieties of pure strain padis were carried out, were established during the year at five centres in the State. Rat and bird damage made these test plots a failure from the experimental point of view, as no figures of value could be collected. There were 34 Gardens at selected Vernacular Schools. The Agricultural Department worked in close co-operation with the Education Department and visited the gardens at regular intervals. Teachers and children were enthusiastic. The prize for the best garden in the State was won by Kesang school, one of the sites least favoured by nature, where a garden was started without government aid entirely on the initiative of the head teacher.

50. *Shows and Fairs.*—On 3rd May Their Highnesses the Sultan and Sultanah opened at Muar the first Agricultural Show ever held in Johore on the lines of the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Association Shows. There were nearly 10,000 exhibits.

On 3rd June, a district Agricultural Show was held at Mersing.

At a combined Singapore-Johore Agri-Horticultural Show held in Singapore Johore took more than 40 per cent of the prizes.

Most weekly fairs have died out but in certain districts away from markets and peopled by Javanese they have become permanent, notably at Bukit Gambir (Muar), Parit Sri Paya and Parit Jelutong (Batu Pahat) and Mersing.

51. Owing to the low prices the total value of agricultural exports, other than rubber, for the year was estimated at $9,433,597 as compared with $11,523,470 in 1932. In addition poultry and eggs to the value of $150,964 were exported. The total value of agricultural exports, including rubber, was $32,056,567.

LIVE-STOCK.

52. There were approximately 2,000 dairy cattle, whose owners held milk-sellers' licences. The number of animals slaughtered in Government slaughter-houses in Johore for local consumption were: cattle (including buffaloes) 1,559, sheep and goats 2,976 and pigs 19,723. The import and export return shows a small Peninsular trade:—

	Horses		Cattle (including buffaloes)		Sheep & Goats		Swine	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Imports -	9	16	855	2,085	534	783	2,474	1,035
Exports -	17	9	218	77	137	161	7,204	9,341

All the pig-farms are owned by individual Chinese; Indian and other cattle are mostly kept by individual Indians and there are a number of private dairies; Chinese and Malays breed buffaloes, and Malay small-holders breed goats and poultry. There was a great increase in the breeding of pigs.

There was no outbreak of contagious disease among cattle but an acute infectious epizootic disease in seven buffaloes imported from Pahang, six of which died. All animals for human consumption are inspected before and after slaughter by officers of the Veterinary Department.

MARINE PRODUCE.

53. There are fisheries round all the coasts. Japanese trawlers ply especially off the East Coast and take their catches direct to Singapore, so that there is a balance of import of both fresh and dried fish into Johore. On the East Coast especially, at places such as Mersing and Sedili, there are many Malay fishermen, who still listen for shoals and like rice-planters sell their catch before it is got, to the Chinese middleman at a very small profit. There are also Chinese fishermen on all the coasts. Deep sea-fishing is done by East Coast Malays from boats by drift-nets, whose catches are sent from Mersing and Sedili to Singapore by lorry. Seine or drag-nets are used off shore by Chinese and Malays. In sheltered bays and estuaries fishing-stakes with ground or lifting nets are

popular. River-fish are caught in many places. On any day when there is a good breeze one may see kite-fishing from the Johore Causeway and the amount of fish taken from sea, river and ditch by rod-and-line, small traps and hand-nets and consumed by the Malay fishermen without getting into statistical tables must be considerable. The total value of marine produce was $266,153 compared with $103,000 in 1932 and $76,700 in 1931.

FOREST PRODUCE.

54. The forests produce timber, firewood, charcoal and such minor products as rattans, resins used for varnishes and the wild rubber used for the manufacture of chewing gum.

55. In common with all other tropical rain forests the forests of Johore are composed of a large variety of species of which only a limited number produce timber of commercial importance. There is a great difference between the types of forest found in the western and eastern parts of the State. The most important timbers produced on the East are the semi-hard *Dryobalanops aromatica* (*kapur*) and the hard *Shorea materialis* (*balau*) the distribution of which in the rest of the Peninsula is very limited. Second in importance are the semi-hard *Dipterocarpus* spp (*keruing*) and the useful soft timber of a number of species of *Shorea* (*meranti*). The forests on the West of the State approximate more closely to those found in the northern parts of the Peninsula and produce *meranti* and *keruing* also the hard *Balanocarpus Heimmii* (*chengal*) and a hard timber known locally as *resak* which is obtained from various trees of the genus *Shorea*. In addition to the timbers mentioned above increasing use is being made of miscellaneous timbers classified for revenue purposes as class 2 which, by reason of their lack of durability, were previously neglected. These have been found to be suitable for temporary construction and are now being cut in large quantities. The mangrove forests in the southern part of the State produce firewood of good quality which commands a ready market in Singapore. The timber exported during the last 3 years was as follows:—

	Timber produced in tons	Timber exported in tons	Percentage of exports to production
1931 -	39,913	28,832	72.2
1932 -	36,663	24,286	66.0
1933 -	52,231	37,571	71.9

56. There was a diminishing outturn of hardwoods owing to the increasing use of concrete and other more permanent materials in building. The outturn of poles showed a decrease but the outturn of all other kinds of timber showed a marked increase. Timber imported, most of which is used in the manufacture of packing cases for tinned pineapples amounted to 7,282 tons in 1933 as against 13,357 tons in 1932. Timber used locally amounted to 21,937 tons as against 25,734 tons in 1932. Most of the exported timber is sent in the form of round logs to the Singapore sawmills. There is one old established sawmill in Johore and another was brought into operation in 1933. These mills export a small quantity of sawn timber to Singapore but the bulk of their outturn is used locally. A large proportion of the timber cut in the Singapore mills is exported to other countries. These exports in 1933 were as follows:—

To China excluding Hongkong ..	35%
„ Mauritius	19%
„ Netherlands India	15%
„ Hongkong	13%
„ British India	6%
„ United Kingdom	2%
„ Arabia	1%
„ Other countries	9%

57. While some of this timber was cut in Johore, most of it was obtained from Netherlands India. Efforts, attended by a certain amount of success, are being made to establish an export trade in Johore timbers to England under the cover of an import duty, and 217 tons were exported to London and Liverpool. The two main difficulties to be overcome are the cost of freight and the high standard of material and manufacture demanded by importers in England.

58. At present timber is all taken from State Land whose supplies will probably be exhausted in 14 or 15 years. In view of this Forest Reserves have been constituted which cover 616,491 acres or 13.3% of the area of the State. Further reserves amounting in area to 124,440 acres have been notified pending constitution.

59. The total output of firewood in 1933, most of it produced in the mangrove forests of the southern part of the State amounted to 105,955 tons as against 134,503 in 1932. The export of firewood to Singapore amounted to 74,877 tons as against 69,816 tons in 1932. The total outturn of charcoal amounted to 4,597 tons as against 3,917 tons in 1932: of this 974 tons were exported to Singapore. The outturn of wild rubber obtained from the tree *Dyera costulata* (*jelutong*) and used for the manufacture of chewing gum amounted to 5,346 pikuls as against 3,247 pikuls in 1932. Trade in other forms of minor forest produce declined and the outturn of resins amounted to 15,170 pikuls as against 23,587 pikuls in 1932.

60. The timber and firewood industries are almost entirely in the hands of the Chinese, employing Chinese labourers at piece work rates but one small branch of the firewood industry, concerned with the production of small sized firewood by thinning mangrove forest, is financed and worked by Malays. Timber is usually removed in the form of logs by sledges over skidways or in trucks on light railways to the rivers down which they are floated to *tongkangs* bound for Singapore or by lorry to the nearest railway. Firewood is split by hand and removed in *tongkangs* to Singapore.

MANUFACTURES.

61. Such processes of manufacture as are performed in Johore relate almost entirely to the treatment of the raw materials the production of which is the State's main industry. Thus there are factories on rubber, tapioca and oil-palm estates, which are engaged in the preparation of those commodities for export. A large proportion of the pineapples grown in Johore are preserved and packed in tins and those processes are carried out in factories. The number of tapioca factories rose from 17 in 1932 to 18 in 1933. Twelve pineapple canning-factories existed but only 8 modern factories were in operation. The number of rubber factories fell from 109 to 102. Both palm-oil extraction plants were employed while a third was in course of erection.

62. A match factory was fully employed throughout the year.

63. In addition to these there were the usual little ice-works, aerated water plants, engineering work-shops and printing-works and two jelutong factories.

VII.—COMMERCE.

64. The total trade amounted to $56,848,971 as compared with $50,484,474 in 1932 and $63,132,417 in 1931. The figures were as follows:—

	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*
	$	$	$
Imports ..	29,449,254	21,809,020	22,561,488
Exports ..	34,995,441	29,623,458	35,985,800
	64,444,695	51,432,478	58,547,288
Less Re-exports ..	1,312,278	948,004	1,698,317
	63,132,417	50,484,474	56,848,971

65. The values of imports for 1932 and 1933 under the various main heads were:—

	1932.	*1933.*
	$	$
Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	11,258,332	11,566,195
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured ..	1,065,849	813,740
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	9,264,892	10,113,803
Coin and Bullion ..	500	—
Sundries ..	219,447	—
Parcel Post ..	—	67,750
	21,809,020	22,561,488

The heads under which Malayan Imports are classified were altered by the deletion of *Sundries* and addition of *Parcel Post*. The total value of Imports was $750,000 greater than last year.

66. The following table shows, under the main heads, the quantity and value of exports for 1932 and 1933:—

Articles	How counted	1932 Quantity	1933 Quantity	1932 Value	1933 Value
				$	$
Arecanuts ...	Pikuls	241,232	248,046	847,664	542,169
Copra ...	do.	702,523	813,086	3,831,355	3,193,515
Pepper ...	do.	26	29	620	588
Gambier ...	do.	16,143	11,830	199,609	76,980
Coffee ...	do.	2,925	1,887	39,498	28,171
Rubber ..	do.	1,456,312	1,626,175	13,902,311	22,622,970
Sweet Potatoes ..	do.	31,981	20,343	95,943	61,029
Tapioca ..	do.	230,554	201,590	785,784	681,373
Pineapples ...	Nos.	35,767,339	26,430,800	894,184	664,468
Preserved Pineapplas	Cases	1,117,258	946,680	3,520,612	3,193,851
Other Agricultural Produce ...	—	—	—	1,305,339	991,453
Total Agricultural Produce ...	—	—	—	25,422,919	32,056,567
Timber ...	Tons	24,096	32,790	341,751	406,373
Other Forest Produce	—	—	—	380,887	338,568
Total Forest Produce ...	—	—	—	722,638	744,941
Tin-ore ...	Pikuls	7,128	5,145	352,529	364,173
Iron-ore ...	Tons	485,068	408,644	2,425,343	2,043,220
China clay ...	do.	186	30	3,720	600
Total Minerals ...	—	—	—	2,781,592	2,407,993
Marine Produce ...	—	—	—	103,091	266,153
Swine ...	Nos.	10,682	11,795	286,769	328,768
Cattle ..	do.	117	60	5,562	2,872
Poultry ...	do.	33,293	53,399	24,926	27,034
Goats and Sheep. ...	do.	86	87	2,209	1,697
Eggs ...	do.	9,962,465	9,328,295	253,466	123,930
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	20,286	25,845
				29,623,458	35,985,800

67. Exports rose from $29,623,458 to $35,985,800, an increase of $6,362,342. There was an increase of 169,863 pikuls in the quantity of rubber exported, and the value increased by $8,720,659.

68. The price of tin averaged $73.96 a pikul in January, rose to $100.45 in May, and was in December $114.45. The lowest price for the year was $71.75 a pikul on January 5th and the highest $124 on June 9th. There was a decrease of 1,983 pikuls in the amount of tin exported and an increase of $11,644 in value.

69. Fresh and preserved pineapples decreased both in quantity and value. Areca-nuts and copra increased in quantity but decreased considerably in value. There was a large decrease in the value of eggs but the number exported was about the same as in 1932. More poultry was exported but at a lower price. Export of sweet potatoes and other agricultural produce fell off considerably; the large quantities of 1932 having been due to an exceptionally fine fruit season. There was a decrease in the export of iron-ore.

70. Iron-ore is carried direct to Japan, but otherwise exports from Johore are mainly to Singapore in the first instance. Certain articles of foodstuffs *e.g.* sweet potatoes, fruit, eggs and poultry are sold in the Singapore market for consumption in Singapore, but most of the exports are shipped to other countries, which are indicated in Singapore statistics. Much Johore rubber is shipped direct to other countries through Singapore shipping agents.

VIII.—WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

71. The wage-earning labour of Johore consists mainly of South Indians, Chinese and Javanese. The vast majority of the labourers are engaged in agriculture. Very few Malays have worked so far for daily wages, and not more than 2% of estate labour is Malay. There is no indentured labour.

The number of labourers employed in 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933 were:—

		1930	*1931*	*1932*	*1933*
Indians	..	30,025	23,253	18,113	20,221
Chinese	..	29,643	24,626	18,229	18,356
Javanese	..	6,264	6,258	5,933	6,964
Others	..	1,701	1,425	1,765	1,732

72. *South Indians.*—In normal times estates recruit the Indian labour they require direct from India. A labourer on an estate for which recruiting is authorized, receives a recruiting licence with which (after he has been passed by the Controller of Labour and the Agent of the Government of India) he proceeds to his native village in India. There he persuades his relatives and friends to emigrate to Malaya and work for one month at least on the estate from which he has come. After appearing before the Village Magistrate and convincing him that they are going freely with the consent of their relatives and are aware of the conditions under which they emigrate, recruits are taken, at no cost to themselves, to a Malayan Government Depot, where they are examined by the Emigration Commissioner for

Malaya and by the Protector of Emigrants appointed by the Indian Government. If no objection is raised they sail for Malaya. After quarantine at Port Swettenham they are sent to the railway station nearest to their future place of employment. They arrive on their estate free from all debt and are at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving notice, in no case exceeding one month. A labourer may at any time within one year of his arrival in the State be repatriated on the grounds of his state of health, unsuitable work, unjust treatment or any other sufficient reason. Actually recruiting had stopped since 1st August, 1930 owing to the slump, though towards the end of the year the improved price of rubber led to negotiations with India for the resumption of assisted non-recruited emigration to Malaya. Non-recruited emigrants present themselves of their own accord to a Malayan Government Depot and if there is no objection on the ground of health or otherwise are sent to the estate of their choice.

73. South Indians are usually employed on lighter forms of labour, such as road-making and as weeders and tappers on rubber-estates. The conditions of their employment are laid down in the Johore Labour Code, 1924, an abstract of which in the vernacular must be exhibited by the employer: the Controller of Labour and the Health officers are vested with powers to ensure observance of its provisions. A normal day's work is 7½ hours, commencing at 6 a.m. Labourers are suitably housed on the place of employment and provided with free medical treatment.

74. Since Johore is mainly dependent on rubber, wages reflect the price of that commodity and rose during the year. Wages vary also according to the accessibility and amenities of the places of employment. The following were the approximate rates in cents (and in some cases the rates are in respect of morning work only):—

Stores and factories	40 to 55
Tappers (men)	30 „ 45
„ (women)	25 „ 35
Field-workers (men)	35 „ 40
„ (women)	25 „ 30

75. Rice, the staple article of diet, is issued by most employers at cost price. The average price of the rice preferred by South Indians which was 27 cents a *gantang* (= a gallon) in 1932 fell to 20 cents. On most estates employing Indians there are provision and sundries shops where the prices are controlled by the management of the estate.

76. A labourer's specimen monthly budget would be:—

Article	Amount	Price in cents per gantang, chupak or kati	Cost
			$ c.
Rice ...	6 gantang	20	1.20
Salt ...	1½ chupak	3	.04½
Chillies ...	½ kati	17	.08½
Coriander ...	¾ chupak	6	.04½
Tamarind ...	1½ kati	7	.10½
Dhal ...	1½ chupak	12	.18
Green Peas ...	1 ,,	8	.08
Whit Beans ...	½ ,,	10	.05
Onions ...	1 kati	6	.06
Garlic ...	½ ,,	8	.04
Thalippu ...	½ chupak	24	.12
Pepper ...	1¼ ,,	5	.06
Turmeric ...	¼ ,,	16	.04
Curry Masalai ..	—	—	.04
Coconut Oil ...	1 bottle	10	.10
Kerosene Oil ...	1 ,,	7	.07
Matches ...	2 boxes	1	.02
Betel-nut and Tobacco ...	—	—	.42
Soap ...	10 pieces	9½	.19
Pots, pans, etc. ...	—	—	.20
Salt Fish ...	1 kati	19	.19
Mutton ...	1 ,,	48	.48
Vegetables ...	—	—	.40
Potatoes ...	1 kati	5	.05
Coffee ...	1 tin	12	.12
Sugar ...	1 kati	4½	.04½
Tin Milk ...	1 tin	18	.18
* Clothing ...	—	—	.25
Mat and Pillow ...	—	—	.05
Dhoby ...	—	—	.10
Barber ...	—	—	.10
Gengelly Oil ...	½ bottle	28	.14
Soap Nuts ...	⅓ kati	6	.02
			$5.27½

77. *Chinese* labour is almost invariably engaged through Chinese contractors, who can interpret between the labourers and employers of other races. No Government scheme exists for recruiting this labour. Many Chinese pay their own passages to Malaya and work independently: others, although no agreement to labour made before arrival in the State can be enforced, receive an advance on condition that they will work at some stated place.

78. Chinese are employed on the heaviest kind of work and are the most highly paid of local labourers. They are engaged through contractors, on piece-work or other systems of payment by results, and are justly regarded as well able to look after their own interests. There are chapters of the Labour Code specially concerned with Chinese labour: the Protector of Chinese has powers to enforce the law. With the exception of labourers employed on mines on time-wages or piece-work any labourer can leave a place of employment at any time after notice not exceeding one month.

Normally Chinese Labourers live on their place of employment and then receive free medical treatment.

79. The rate of wages for Chinese labourers was from 40 cents to $1.10 a day but nearly all were employed on contract work or otherwise paid by results. Rice is their staple article of diet and the rice consumed by them cost 27 cents a gallon-measure, a fall of 8 cents since 1932. The Chinese labourer is remarkable for the high standard of his food.

80. *Javanese* usually immigrate at their own expense and are therefore quite independent. Some, however, receive assistance from friends and may probably labour without wages for a period. They cannot enter into any written agreement and can terminate their employment at any time after notice not exceeding one month. No agreement to labour made before arrival in the country is binding. Javanese are usually employed direct by European concerns on piece-work or on daily wages. If they do not live in their own houses, they are provided with accommodation at the place of employment and also with free medical treatment. Their wages are similar to those for South Indians. Their rice cost 27 cents a gallon-measure.

81. The cost of living for all classes of officials so closely approximates to that in the Colony of the Straits Settlements and in the other Malay States as to require no special comment.

82. The repatriation figures for Tamils fell from 6,667 adults and 1,972 minors in 1932 to 1,179 adults and 178 minors. After May the improvement in the price of rubber confined repatriation to the medically unfit. Only 43 Chinese, all unfit for work in the tropics were repatriated from Johore. Although there was an increase in the number of inquiries into disputes about wages, the claims were for much lower amounts; on the other hand, the total recovered was larger.

IX.—EDUCATION.

83. *Organisation.*—Since March 1928 the Education Department has been under a European Superintendent, seconded from the large joint Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Johore defraying his salary

and its due proportion of his leave, pay and pension. In 1933 other officers seconded on the same terms from the same department were a European Inspector of Schools and 6 European Masters. There is a Malay Committee which is responsible for the syllabus and teaching in religious (Kuranic) schools.

84. *Government Schools.*—In the 45 Muslim Religious schools for boys and the 6 similar schools for girls there were 102 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 4,417.

In the 105 Malay Vernacular Boys' schools there were 386 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 9,322 pupils.

In the 15 Malay Vernacular Girls' schools there were 40 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 1,008 pupils.

In the 6 English Boys' schools there were 10 European and 82 local teachers and an average enrolment of 1,654 pupils.

85. *Aided Schools.*—In the one English Girls' school, the Convent, Johore Bahru, which draws a Government grant-in-aid, there were 7 teachers and an average enrolment of 287.

In the 41 Aided Tamil schools, all but one of which were Estate schools, there was an average enrolment of 1,001. Owing to the slump there was a larger proportion of part-time teachers.

Private Schools.—In the 13 private English schools drawing no grant-in-aid there was an enrolment of 574. There were 128 registered Chinese schools with 247 teachers and an enrolment of 5,253.

86. *Elementary Education.*—This is provided in vernacular schools, Malay, Tamil and Chinese. The aim is to provide for children from the age of 5 to 14 years. Special attention is paid to local crafts and industries and in rural areas to gardening. Girls study as special subjects needlework, cookery, domestic economy, nursing, hygiene, handwork and art.

Pupils at the Malay Government and Tamil Aided elementary schools enjoy free education including free books.

87. Such is the enthusiasm for education that Malay villages vied with one another to obtain vernacular schools. More trained teachers and one post-graduate student, who took a course in Arts and Crafts, improved the quality of the teaching staff. The age for reaching Standard IV was further reduced.

Johore teachers supplied more contributions for the fortnightly educational supplement of the *Warta Malaya* than any other State, most of them being plays which are more and more replacing the formal exercises that used to be given for composition.

88. In the Tamil schools the quality of the staff slightly improved. Nearly all schools have separate and satisfactory buildings. Most estate managers took a close interest in the schools and some encouraged games.

89. Registration of Chinese vernacular schools is undertaken by the Protector of Chinese. None of these schools are maintained or supported by the Government. All but two were primary. In a few gardening and fretwork were taught. It was necessary to cancel the registration of one of the teachers in these schools on the ground of subversive teaching.

90. *Secondary Education.*—All English education is in effect secondary as the curriculum, though starting with primary classes, extends to the Cambridge School Certificate.

Most of the boys in the Johore English schools are Malays selected by the Superintendent of Education at an interview, consideration being paid to age, school record and the teacher's reports.

In the 1932 Cambridge Local Examinations 15 out of 28 School Certificate candidates passed and 45 out of 67 Junior candidates. The number of passes increased from 8 in 1928 to 60 in 1932. The percentage of passes in both examinations was 63% for Johore as compared with 53% for the whole of Malaya.

There was a further marked decrease in the superannuation of pupils in English schools, due formerly to the bad old system of admitting over-age boys to the primary classes. Such admissions gave pupils fallacious hopes of scholastic advancement. In 1933 only 1.3% of the enrolment or 32 boys were superannuated.

91. *Vocational Education and Mannual Training.*—At the one State Trade School are taught carpentry and tailoring, trades at present the monopoly of immigrants. The course is for three years. A syllabus for practical English is in use. All apprentices learn drawing. The carpentry section completed orders to the value of $2,754 and the tailoring section orders to the value of $1,188. The profit on work, after deducting cost of material and overhead charges, was given to the apprentices, one quarter being paid in cash and three-quarters put to their credit to provide capital for them when they leave the school. No fees were charged.

Netmaking, basket-making or book-binding was taught in central classes. The usual handwork was taught in the English schools. There were thirty-one school gardens superintended by teachers trained at Sultan Idris College.

Four Johore pupils were studying at the Technical School at Kuala Lumpur and three at the Agricultural School at Serdang.

92. *Training of Teachers.*—38 teachers for the Malay Vernacular Boys' schools were in training at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, where teachers are trained for all the Malay States:—this large college with over 300 students can afford a specialised staff and adequate equipment, both of which it would be extravagant for Johore to provide for its few students. Locally there were special classes for pupil teachers and senior teachers for the Malay Boys' and Girls' schools.

There were special classes for normal and post-normal class students studying to become teachers at the English schools. The normal-class students sit for the examinations set by the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States and in the year under review results were again good. There were special classes in Oral English at all centres. The Post-normal Classes included courses in Art, Geography, Drama and Physical Training. Dr J. L. Rosedale, Ph.D., D.S., F.I.C., Professor of Biochemistry, King Edward VII College of Medicine, Singapore, kindly gave a special course on Food and Nutrition.

93. *University Education.*—Johore's needs in University education will always be met by the two colleges of her neighbour Singapore, which in time will form Malaya's University. So there were 5 Johore students at the King Edward VII College of Medicine, four Malay and one Chinese. There were four Johore students at Raffles College, one destined to be a teacher and three for the Johore Civil Service. It has been decided that boys selected for appointment to the Malay Officers' Scheme shall, prior to appointment, receive a three years' course of education at Raffles College.

94. *Games, Music, Art and Drama.*—Most schools have recreation grounds. Football is universally popular. The standard reached in team games and physical drill is very high. The third Annual State Drill Competition for Malay boys' schools was held at Batu Pahat. In the English Boys' schools football, cricket, hockey, badminton, volley-ball and in four schools tennis are played. At the English College, Johore Bahru, boxing and swimming were popular. There is still a strong prejudice against games for Malay girls.

The various scout troops in the English and Malay schools flourished. All troops went into camp. There were Wolf Cub Packs at Bukit Zaharah and Segamat schools. The youngest scout association in Malaya, Johore yet won the Aw Boon Par Cup for the best Malay school troop. There were 60 First Class Scouts.

The Johore Bahru Brown Pack was awarded the Totem for the best pack in the Peninsula in 1932.

At the English College lessons in musical appreciation were continued. Singing was taught in all of the English schools.

Elementary art is taught in all schools.

All the English Schools had literary and debating societies, one had a Camera Club and one published a magazine.

95. *Miscellaneous.*—The religious bodies that maintain orphanages find it more economical to maintain them at their large establishments in the adjacent town of Singapore.

The staffs of all Government schools are eligible under prescribed conditions for pensions.

In town schools all pupils were medically and ophthalmically examined.

There is a school dental clinic under a qualified European Dental Surgeon. All pupils enjoy dental inspection, pupils in the lowest classes complete dental treatment and others emergency treatment. The public confidence in the clinic is shown by the fact that 2,005 teeth were extracted as against 333 in 1932. The percentage of pupils needing treatment fell from 96 in 1932 to 85 for 1933 and should decrease annually.

The usual clerical examinations were held during the year. There were evening classes for clerks, with instruction in Malay and type-writing.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

96. On the west coast Johore is served by Muar, Batu Pahat and several smaller ports,—Kukup, Pontian, Benut, Senggarang. The only ocean-going steamers that call are Japanese which visit Batu Pahat for the transport of iron-ore. Local steamers from Singapore visit all the smaller ports but like the railway have suffered from the competition of road transport.

On the east coast the north-east monsoon has created bars that make the estuaries accessible only to small steamers and Mersing is the only port at which even these call.

There are steamships running from Singapore to Pengerang, Tanjong Surat and Kota Tinggi on the Johore River and also to Sungai Papan, from Singapore to Batu Pahat and Muar, from Singapore to Kukup, Pontian, Benut and Senggarang and from Singapore to Mersing. And motor-boats ply for hire on most of the navigable rivers.

97. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all the ports was as follows:—

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Ocean-going Steamers -	71	236,790	71	236,790
Coasting -	2,522	100,050	2,522	100,050
Sailing vessels -	10,853	224,093	10,177	229,176

These figures show an increase of 10,019 tons entered and 14,876 tons cleared as compared with 1932. The number of passengers arriving and departing from the ports of the State fell by 12,822 and 16,389 to 22,481 and 23,006 respectively.

98. The total tonnage of the sea-borne trade for the last six years was—

		Entered	*Cleared*
1928	..	737,127	732,285
1929	..	776,772	776,995
1930	..	749,006	752,277
1931	..	619,715	625,958
1932	..	550,914	551,140
1933	..	560,933	566,016

99. The Johore State Railway is a corridor section of the main line that runs from Singapore to Bangkok. It was built at the expense of the Johore Government and runs from Johore Bahru in the south to Gemas in the north (121 miles 14 chains with 20 stations and 7 halts). It was leased to the Federated Malay States Government for 21 years from 1st January, 1912 to be run in conjunction with their railway system. The lease has since been extended for a further period of 21 years from January 1st, 1933. A Causeway built in 1923 links Johore with the island of Singapore by rail and road.

100. The state possesses 730 miles of metalled, 76 miles of gravelled and 13 miles of earth roads as well as 50 miles of approach roads and back lanes. On all the public roads lorries and motor-cars and converted-Ford-buses ply for hire.

101. Mails are conveyed by train to 25 stations and halts, also by motor-car over 375 miles and to Pengerang by steamship. Mails for the Colony and Federated Malay States are conveyed by railway, and mails for countries overseas are sent to Singapore or Penang, whence they may be despatched by steamship or air mail. Johore has 5 group centre and 22 dependent telegraph offices and is linked by telegraph with the Colony and Federated Malay States. There are 6 group centre and 36 dependent telephone exchanges and the former are connected with telephone exchanges in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

102. A comparison of postal business for the last three years is as follows:—

	1931	*1932*	*1933*
Letters, papers and parcels handled	3,779,569	3,160,219	3,114,134
Value of Money Orders issued	$554,881	$415,455	$552,799
Value of Money Orders paid	$102,028	$278,648	$254,382

103. One new postal agency was opened at Mengkibol.

Three new telephone call offices were established at Kahang, Pagoh (Muar) and Ulu Benut (Simpang Rengam).

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

104. The Currency and Weights and Measures, as in all Malay States, are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d. The principal local measures are:—

1 chupak = *1* quart, *1 gantang* = 1 gallon, *1 tahil* = 1⅓ ozs. *1 kati* (16 *tahils*) = ⅓ lbs., *1 pikul* (100 *katis*) = 133⅓ lbs., *1 koyan* (40 *pikuls*) = 533⅓ lbs., *1 bahara* = 400 lbs., *1 hoon* = .0133 ozs.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

105. The principal buildings completed and put in hand during the year were as follows:—

BUILDINGS COMPLETED.

Johore Bahru District:—

Three permanent Leper Quarters; two Class VIII and four Class IX Quarters; two Class IX Quarters, Tyersall; Quarters for the District Officer, for 6 Married Officers, and three Class VI Quarters, Pontian.

Muar District:—

Extensions to 6 Schools; Semi-permanent Barracks for 5 Men, Sungai Mati; permanent Cooly Lines, Batu Pahat road and Ulu Ring road; Godown and Wharf, Muar; Malay School for 90 Boys, Bakri.

Batu Pahat District:—

Temporary School for Malay Boys, Gambut; incinerator, Semerah; Extensions to Government Offices.

Segamat District:—

Customs Office, Gemas; Four Permanent Class IX Quarters, Segamat; Eight Subordinates' Quarters.

Kluang and Endau Districts:—

New Hospital Well, Simpang, Rengam.

Kota Tinggi District:—

Temporary School for Malay Boys, Teluk Rumenia.

106. The following buildings were under construction at the end of the year.

Johore Bahru District:—

School for 75 Boys and a Trade School, Bukit Senyum; Two Permanent Wards, Mental Hospital, and a Bucket-cleansing Station.

Muar District:—

Permanent Barracks for 18 Married Men, Muar; a Refuse Destructor.

Batu Pahat District:—

A Permanent Mosque and a Malay School, Batu Pahat, and a Market, Senggarang.

Segamat District:—

A Permanent Mosque, Segamat.

Kluang and Endau Districts:—

Permanent Police-station and Barracks, Paloh.

ROADS.

107. Eight miles and 75 chains of new road were opened. 5½ miles of the new Mawai-Jemaluang Road were metalled and opened and earth-work and drains completed for a further 10¼ miles. 3½ miles of the Pontian-Kukup Road were completed and 3 miles of earth-work done. 94.6 miles of road received bituminous treatment. 55 miles of road were strengthened, widened, straightened and generally improved.

108. The work on the pipe-line from Mount Ophir for the new Muar water supply was nearly completed. At Johore Bahru, Batu Anam and Mersing the waterwork plants were improved, chiefly by the installation of new prime movers and pumps. A chlorinator and lime-dosing plant was installed at Johore Bahru. A scheme for a water-supply for Pontian district was prepared.

109. River clearing was accomplished over 40 miles of waterways.

MISCELLANEOUS.

110. The total units generated in the Johore Electrical Power Stations at Johore Bahru, Muar and Segamat during 1933 were 2,447,200 B. T. U.

111. The workshops under the Mechanical Engineer were fully engaged on repairs and overhaul of departmental vehicles and plant: 95 repair jobs were executed for other departments.

112. Of the total horse power of plant installed and registered under the Machinery Enactment at the end of the year, amounting to 17,023 H. P., 12,907 H. P. was in actual operation throughout the year.

113. The Batu Pahat Landing Ground was nearly completed.

FINANCIAL.

114. The total expenditure for the year was $3,792,987; Special Services cost $1,918,304 and Annually Recurrent expenditure amounted to $1,874,683.

Electrical Special Services cost $28,419.

115. The annually recurrent expenditure on Works and Buildings was $183,309, on Roads, Streets and Bridges $820,128 and on Miscellaneous Services $347,580.

116. The average cost per mile of maintaining roads was further reduced from $949 to $934: for approach roads and back lanes the figure was $192 a mile.

117. $50,059 was spent on Anti-Malaria works and $52,702 on river-clearing.

118. The revenue collected from electrical installations was $279,323, compared with $274,086 in 1932 and $276,359 in 1931.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

CRIMES.

119. The total number of offences reported to the Police during the year numbered 21,350; the figures were 22,825 in 1932, 21,843 in 1931, 24,170 in 1930 and 22,033 in 1929. They comprised 2,745 seizable offences and 15,305 non-seizable offences. Of the seizable offences arrests were made in 1,877 cases and convictions obtained in 1,124 cases.

120. The following table shows the main headings of serious crime for the past five years:—

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Murder and Homicide -	28	37	55	32	31
Rape -	6	5	4	7	7
Gang-robbery -	6	20	24	23	9
Robbery -	43	53	47	43	25
House-breaking -	138	262	230	373	328
Thefts (over $100) -	111	81	72	58	49
Thefts (under $100) -	1,116	1,228	1,118	1,196	1,118
Counterfeit Coin -	3	8	10	8	—
Counterfeit Notes -	—	3	5	8	—
Mischief by Fire -	160	21	27	36	11
Unlawful Societies -	28	11	12	2	—
Communism and Sedition -	—	117	114	38	27

The great decrease in robberies was due partly to improved trade conditions, partly to the use of powers under the Banishment Enactment, and partly to improvement in police patrol and preventive work.

121. 139 persons were banished from the State in 1933.

122. Admissions to the two State prisons totalled 1,957 against 2,539 in 1931 and 2,574 in 1932. Of these 1,467 were Chinese, 170 Indians, 179 Javanese and 141 Malays. 305 had previous convictions.

At the end of the year 417 prisoners remained.

There were 16 deaths in the prison hospitals.

There were 6 executions.

7 floggings were inflicted, 1 of them by order of the Court.

123. Convicted prisoners who passed through the seven police lock-ups numbered 1,299. Of these 561 were short-sentence prisoners who served their sentences (not exceeding 7 days) in those lock-ups.

POLICE.

124. The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was 1,322 all ranks, against an approved establishment of 1,365.

87 Johore Malays and 17 Sikhs were recruited from 305 Malay and 75 Sikh applicants. 8 of the Malay recruits possessed an English education. Only Johore Malays were enlisted.

Discipline steadily improved. Absence was still the most frequent offence among Malays.

125. The approved establishment of the Police Force consists (*a*) of a British Commissioner and 6 British Assistant Commissioners—one in charge of each of the five police circles and the sixth, Officer-in-charge of the Depot and Adjutant to the Commissioner; the actual strength at the end of the year was only 5;

(*b*) of a Malay Deputy Commissioner (in charge of the detective personnel and criminal record office) and five Malay Assistant Commissioners; 4 only were on the strength at the end of the year;

(*c*) 37 Malay Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, the former appointed as cadets, the latter ordinarily recruited from the ranks;

(*d*) 1,085 Malay N. C. Os and men;

(*e*) 204 Sikhs N. C. Os and men stationed at Johore Bahru, for guard and emergency duty;

(*f*) 19 Detective Sub-Inspectors and 58 detectives; and

(*g*) armourers and clerical staff.

126. There is a Depot which is responsible for the recruitment and training of all recruits and the instruction of trained men at 'refresher' classes; a Headquarters Store and Armoury, a Pay Office and a Record Office, all at Johore Bahru.

127. The total cost of the force in 1932 was $863,475.

COURTS.

128. The *Courts Enactment*, 1920, provides for the following courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

(*a*) The Supreme Court, comprising the Court of Appeal and the Court of a Judge;

(*b*) Courts of Magistrates of the First Class;

(*c*) Courts of Magistrates of the Second Class;

(*d*) Courts of (Muslim) Kathis and Courts of Naib Kathis;

(*e*) Courts of Malay Headmen (Penghulus).

The Court of Appeal and the Courts of a Judge are courts of record, and possess the same power and authority to punish for contempt of court as are possessed by the Court of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice in England.

129. There were one (British) Judge, 18 first-class and 9 second-class Magistrates. Magistrates are both British and Malay.

130. In the Supreme Court 73 criminal cases and 33 criminal appeals were registered. 288 civil suits, 24 civil appeals, 195 probate and administration suits, and 255 miscellaneous applications, 135 land applications, 40 originating summons, 5 foreign judgments and 717 powers of attorney were registered. There were also 2 land references.

131. The Court of Appeal sat on four occasions. There were 24 Criminal Appeals from Assizes and 5 Civil Appeals from the Court of the Judge.

132. The following is a return of cases and suits heard by Magistrates:—

	1932		1933	
	Criminal	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Civil*
Johore Bahru ..	3,690	560	3,124	466
Kota Tinggi ..	690	163	666	98
Pontian ..	1,140	100	1,052	73
Muar ..	5,153	1,499	3,443	1,606
Batu Pahat ..	3,570	693	3,173	524
Endau ..	286	116	242	49
Segamat ..	1,793	364	1,927	365
Kluang ..	1,733	216	1,512	129

PRISONS.

133. There are two State Prisons, one at Johore Bahru and the other at Bandar Maharani. The British Inspector of Prisons is stationed at Johore Bahru and there is a British District Superintendent stationed at Bandar Maharani. There are also a European Gaoler and 7 European Warders.

134. The Prison buildings at Johore Bahru consist of two large halls, one comprising 80 single cells and the other 36 association cells. There are 10 single punishment cells and the buildings include remand ward, female ward, sick ward, kitchens and washhouses.

135. The Muar Prison buildings consist of 2 main halls (48 cells each), one association ward (15 prisoners), 1 remand ward, 1 hospital ward and 1 female ward (4 prisoners) together with kitchens and washhouses. There are extramural quarters for European and native staff at both prisons.

136. The Johore Bahru prison was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

137. The Bandar Maharani gaol was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences of law not exceeding two years for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

138. At Johore Bahru an average of 100 prisoners were daily engaged by the Public Works Department on extramural labour: earth work, drainage, tree-felling, the preparation of building sites, reclamation of land and improvements and extensions to the Rifle Range. Prisoners were employed inside the prison on baking, carpentry, chick-making, tailoring, husk-beating, basket-working, rattan and wood furniture-making, coir-matting, printing, motor-repairing, laundry work and cooking. Small scavenging parties daily attend the Military and Police Barracks.

At Muar the average daily number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 44.

139. Juvenile offenders are segregated separately in both prisons and are engaged on separate prison labour apart from adult prisoners.

140. There is no time limit for fines and payment at any time before the completion of the sentence imposed as an alternative secures a prisoner's release. The amount of a fine is reduced in proportion to the period of imprisonment served.

141. Apart from the Police system of probation there is no system of probation in the State Prisons.

142. The prisons have Vagrant Wards. The daily average number of vagrants at Johore Bahru was 4.53 and at Muar .16 82 per cent of the vagrants were Chinese.

143. The prisons were visited regularly by Visiting Justices throughout the year. No serious complaints were recorded. Five cases were tried by them. The general health of the prisoners was good.

144. The two prisons cost $139,725 to maintain.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

145. The following Enactments were passed in 1933:—

1. The Advocates and Solicitors Enactment, 1930, Amendment Enactment, 1933. Prescribing the fees for conveyancing and non-contentious business.

2. The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Enactment, 1933. A re-enactment of the Quarantine law on the lines of the Federated Malay States Quarantine Enactment.

3. The Registration of Dentists Enactment, 1933. On the same lines as the legislation in the Colony and the Federated Malay States.

4. The Land Enactment, 1910, Amendment Enactment, 1933. Introduced a new definition of "Public purpose", new procedure with regard to rights of way, reference to Court, correction of errors, subdivision, attachment in execution, together with one or two minor amendments.

5. The Land Rents Enactment, 1933. To legalise the acceptance of Quit rent by instalments: a temporary measure of relief for agriculturalists.

6. The Commissions of Inquiry Enactment, 1930, Amendment Enactment, 1933. Enlarging the scope of the Principal Enactment, and also providing for people whose interests are affected to be represented by counsel.

7. The Railways Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1933. Repealing certain provisions against the granting of preferential rates.

8. The Inventions Enactment, 1911, Amendment Enactment, 1933. Simplifying procedure for inventors residing out of the State.

9. The Post Office (Amendment) Enactment, 1933. Supplying a trifling omission in the amending Enactment of 1931.

10. The Johore European Volunteer Enactment, 1925, Amendment Enactment, 1933. Effecting a slight alteration in the form of enrolment.

11. The Registration of Schools Enactment, 1933. Re-enacts the law on the lines of the Federated Malay States law.

12. The Small Offences (Amendment) Enactment, 1933. Forbidding the carrying of passengers on pedal cycles seated for one.

13. The Telegraphs (Amendment) Enactment, 1933. Introducing a few provisions chiefly relating to wireless telegraphy.

14. The Land Enactment, 1910, Amendment Enactment, 1933. Introducing a new procedure for the collection of Quit rent, following the Federated Malay States, and a few minor amendments.

Rules under the following Enactments were made as follows:—

The Extradition Enactment, 1915. Adding offences under the Food and Drugs Enactment to the list of extraditable offences.

The Forest Enactment, 1921. Permitting the Conservator of Forests to remit the Royalty on Minor Forest Produce of inferior quality.

The Johore European Volunteer Enactment, 1925. Prescribing night allowances.

The Johore Military Forces Enactment, 1915. Amendments to Pension Rules and Leave Regulations.

The Land Enactment, 1910. Padi planting rules.

The Mining Enactment, 1922. Altering the form of Dulang pass.

The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1931. Rules for Register of smokers.

The Pensions Enactment, 1929. Making various offices Pensionable.

The Places of Public Amusement Enactment, 1915. Bringing Public Skating Rinks within the scope of the Enactment.

The Ports and Shipping Enactment, 1917. Prescribing the use of the words Port and Starboard.

The Post Office Enactment, 1924. Numerous minor alterations in the Rules.

The Probate and Administration Enactment, 1915. Prescribing commission to be charged by the Official Administrator.

The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Enactment, 1933. Rules for Pack Licences (Dogs).

The Railways Enactment, 1914. (i) New Railway Rules.
(ii) Numerous alterations to Rates from time to time.

The Stamp Enactment, 1914. Allowing the Batu Pahat Bank to compound for duty on cheques.

The Telegraphs Enactment, 1923. (i) Delegating power to issue wireless licences to the Postmaster General, Johore.

(ii) General Telegraph Regulations

The Tin and Tin-Ore (Restriction) Enactment, 1931. Minor alterations in the Tin Restriction Rules.

The Trade and Customs Enactment, 1924.

(i) Deleting certain places from the lists of places of import and export and landing places.

(ii) Numerous alterations in the Schedule of duties, made from time to time.

(iii) Prohibiting the import of certain Wild animals and Birds.

The Water Supply Enactment, 1932. Water Supply Rules (General)

The Wild Animals and Birds Protection Enactment, 1923. Creating Wild Life Reserves and a Wild Life Sanctuary.

146. There was no special legislation dealing with factories, compensation for accidents or insurance for the sick and aged. Health officers, however, exercise strict control over Johore's factories. The Labour Code provides for the payment of maternity benefits to estate labourers and the Code also compels employers to provide hospitals and medicine: the regulations are similar to those in the Federated Malay States.

147. Legislation equivalent to a Children's Factory Act and an amendment of the Labour Code to prevent the employment of women at night have been introduced. The present Labour Code prescribes standard wages for South Indian labourers only: to prescribe for Chinese and Malays is needless and impracticable.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

REVENUE.

148. In 1933 14% of the total State revenue was derived from interest on investments, deposits and current accounts. The remainder was obtained from sources which are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

149. **Land**: The chief charges are a premium on alienation of land varying from $1 to $100 an acre for agricultural or mining purposes, and from 10 cents to 50 cents a square foot for residential or commercial purposes, and an annual quit-rent varying from 60 cents to $4 an acre on all land other than freehold. The land revenue in 1933, including land sales, was $2,696,447.

150. **Customs:**

Import duties are imposed at the following rates:—

Intoxicating Liquors	..	From $1.20 to $14 a proof gallon.
Tobacco	..	From 70 cents to $1.60 a lb.
Matches	..	$1 per 10,000 matches in boxes of 80, with 40% reduction on matches made in Malaya.
Kerosene	..	10 cents a gallon.
Petrol	..	35 cents a gallon.

There are also import duties on cotton piece goods, motor tyres and several miscellaneous articles, though articles of these classes of British Empire origin are admitted free.

Export duties are imposed at the following rates:—

Cultivated rubber		1% to 5% *ad valorem*.
Oil palm products		Free.
Other agricultural produce	..	Chiefly at 5% *ad valorem* with exceptions at fixed rates.
Tin	..	$10 a bahara when the market price of tin does not exceed $41 a pikul and an additional 50 cents for every $1 increase in the price of tin; tin being calculated as 72% of the ore.
Other metals (of which iron is the principal)	..	10% *ad valorem*

Customs:—

The revenue from Customs amounted to $3,092,334 which is 27.86% of the total revenue. The following table shows the main items of Customs revenue in 1931, 1932 and 1933.

		1931	*1932*	*1933*
		$	$	$
Areca Nuts	..	102,978	107,735	109,526
Copra and Coconuts	..	122,695	145,560	122,044
Pineapples	..	99,725	96,058	75,529
Rubber	..	213,163	144,341	225,991
Ground-nuts and gingelly oil		—	15,618	55,139
Tin Ore	..	46,379	40,880	47,460
Iron Ore	..	246,516	251,495	195,378
Tobacco	..	1,257,922	948,319	882,710
Spirits	..	375,894	229,337	242,807
Petroleum	..	445,651	794,402	816,113
Matches	..	104,865	80,163	37,439
Cotton piece-goods	..	—	21,436	100,489

151. **Chandu**: or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon. Revenue therefrom rose to $2,046,100 from $1,813,256 in 1931.

152. **Excise**: duties are collected on the manufacture of intoxicating liquors at 70% of the import duty on imported liquors of similar strength and on the manufacture of matches at 20 to 50 cents a standard gross of 10,000 matches according to the origin of the timber.

Annual fees are charged for licences to sell intoxicating liquors and medicated wines wholesale or retail or in public houses.

153 **Forests**: Royalty is collected on timber of all classes varying from $2 to $10 a ton on converted timber, and from 50 cents to $5 a ton on unconverted timber.

Duty is collected at various rates on firewood, charcoal, rattans, damar, wild rubber and miscellaneous forest produce.

154. **Posts and Telegraphs:** Revenue is derived from sale of stamps, telegrams, telephones, (and wireless), commission on money orders and British postal orders, bearing letters and C. O. D. parcels.

155. **Municipal Revenue** consists mainly of the following items:—

House Assessment 6% to 12% on annual valuation based on rental.

Water Rate .. Metered supplies from 30 cents to $1 per 1,000 gallons, unmetered supplies at fixed rates.

Taxes on motor vehicles and fees for sundry licences.

Electricity .. 25 cents a unit, or 6 cents a unit plus a flat rate, with special rates for trade purposes.

The following table gives the main heads of municipal revenue in 1931, 1932 and 1933:—

	1931	*1932*	*1933*
	$	$	$
Automobile Licences ..	198,477	166,177	162,445
Electric Lighting ..	271,473	270,896	282,860
General Assessment ..	263,617	229,964	226,194
Market Fees ..	91,215	75,566	72,507
Water Supply ..	110,413	101,253	95,973
Conservancy ..	106,486	103,915	104,842

156. **Stamp Duties.** Of numerous stamp duties the following are the more important:—

Death Duties: Graduated rates from 1% to 20%, according to the value of the estate, with total exemption for estates not exceeding $1,000.

Bills of exchange payable on demand or at sight, cheques and receipts for sums exceeding $20, 4 cents;

Promissory Notes, 10 cents for every $100 or part thereof.

Agreements or Contracts, 25 cents.

Conveyances or Transfers of property, $1.50 for every $250 or part thereof: of shares, 30 cents for every $100 or part thereof;

Mortgages (charges), $1 for every $500 or part thereof.

Deeds, $5.

Powers or Letters of Attorney, $3.

Copies or duplicates of original documents, 50 cents.

157. There is no Hut Tax, Pole Tax, or Income Tax.

158. The total revenue of the State for 1933 amounted to $11,806,151. The estimated revenue for 1933 was $10,066,884 and the actual revenue for 1932 was $11,518,363.

159. The table in Appendix B shows the actual receipts in 1932, under the important heads of revenue, and a comparison with the receipts of 1931 and 1932.

160. Under the new Railway Lease, no railway revenue was earned in 1933.

161. Johore acted in conjunction with other Malay states in deciding to collect not more than $2 per acre as quit-rent on agricultural land, in respect of 1932, whereas the quit rent reserved in many titles is as much as $4 per acre.

EXPENDITURE.

162. The total expenditure of the State was $11,589,496. The estimated expenditure for 1933 was $12,477,958, and the actual expenditure for 1932 was $11,383,156.

163. The decrease in expenditure on personal emoluments, compared with 1932, amounted to $3,160.

164. Pensions fell from $591,765 in 1932 to $533,283.

INVESTMENTS.

165. The State balance-sheet (Appendix A) contains information concerning investments. Investments are entered in the balance-sheet at their cost price.

166. At the end of 1932 the market value of the investments exceeded the cost price by $3,424,906.

167. The surplus funds are not earmarked for any purpose.

168. Johore has no public debt.

169. Loans stood at $283,775 at the end of the year. They were granted to Malays in Government service, for the purpose of erecting houses for their own occupation. The loans are free of interest.

170. Advances stood at $116,671. This sum includes Public Works Stores Account Advance and Post Office Money Order Advance. The balance covers small individual advances to Government Officers to enable them to buy means of transport, motor cars, cycles etc., repayable by monthly instalments deducted from salary.

171. Deposits, shown as a liability, stood at $539,560 at the end of the year; which shows a decrease of $289,825, compared with the figure at the end of 1932. Large sums which were on deposit in Land Offices were transferred to revenue as premium etc. on land which had been alienated in former years.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

LAND AND SURVEYS.

172. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown, in comparison with the years 1931 and 1932, in the following table:—

	1931	*1932*	*1933*
Number of Grants registered ..	494	862	526
Number of Transfers registered ..	947	1,043	1,263
Number of Charges registered ..	647	497	646
Other transactions ..	1,087	779	1,007

MINING ENACTMENT.

	1931	*1932*	*1933*
Mining Leases issued ..	13	16	2
Mining Certificates issued ..	13	3	3
Prospecting Licences ..	7	1	1
Other transactions ..	20	20	8

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

1931	*1932*	*1933*
$47,263	$34,530	$30,636

173. In connection with the Mukim Registers and Surat Sementara (a temporary document issued as evidence of alienation of land pending the issue of a title) the following are the transactions registered in the last 3 years:—

		1931	*1932*	*1933*
Mukim Registers	..	2,669	3,101	4,874
Surat Sementara	..	3,540	3,226	3,541
Miscellaneous	..	2,484	1,468	1,001

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

1931	*1932*	*1933*
$15,965	$16,876	$17,525

174. During the year the Land Offices received 4,874 extracts from the mukim register as against 5,691 in 1932 and 4,771 in 1931. 3,541 Surat Sementara were issued.

175. The area of alienated land stood at 1,220,935 acres compared with 1,210,214 acres in 1932.

176. Waiver of the amount of rent in excess of $2 an acre and the grant of permission to large estates to pay rent by five instalments eased the difficulty many land-owners experienced in paying rent. In Batu Pahat and Kukup, in spite of the low price of *pinang* and coconuts, the rent collections were the highest ever attained.

177. Land revenue, not including premia on alienation of land, rose from $2,208,227 to $2,282,527.

178. Application books continued to be closed save that special consideration was given to two applications for land for pineapple cultivation at Kota Tinggi.

179. There was steady progress in survey and settlement work but the Government must spend a large sum at an early date to get the areas of lands lawfully occupied placed on the map in order that encroachments, largely survival of an old land system, may be traced and controlled. The European Settlement Officer engaged in 1932 has discovered that the area in the Batu Pahat district unlawfully occupied for years is prodigious.

180. The Survey staff numbered 135. The expenditure of the Department decreased by $18,657 to $302,038 and revenue increased from $60,718 to $67,561.

FOREIGN COMPANIES.

181. 177 Foreign Companies were on the register at the end of the year, 4 having been struck off and 14 added.

MILITARY.

Johore Military Forces.

182. The total strength of the Johore Military Forces at the end of the year was 646, 17 less than the authorized strength. Among recruits were Malays who had reached a certain standard in English schools.

183. Health and discipline were good.

184. The Forces, as usual, took part in the King's Birthday parade in Singapore and, through the courtesy of the General Officer Commanding, Malaya, participated in one tactical scheme held in Singapore.

185. The training is based on that of a British Infantry Battalion. A high standard of efficiency in arms drill and general turn-out was maintained. Progress in semaphore signalling was satisfactory. There was a large increase in First Class shots, and every soldier in the forces can now get a Lewis gun into action. Four Vickers Machine Guns were acquired, as a nucleus of a Machine Gun Company and much keenness was displayed in the training. The Band maintained its high standard.

186. His Highness the Sultan, Colonel Commandant, was in command throughout the year.

Johore Volunteer Forces.

187. The Johore Volunteer Forces numbered 447 being the authorized strength. From July a detachment was established at Segamat, consisting of 36 rank and file. No manœuvres were held. The standard of musketry was higher than in 1933. The number of days' training was 47.

Johore Volunteer Engineers.

188. The total strength including auxiliaries rose from 160 to 163. The unit reached the excellent figure of 100 per cent efficient. A week's camp was held at Changi. An alteration in the system of holding parades proved very satisfactory, parades being prolonged from one to two hours and attendance counting as two drills. Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers showed a marked improvement in the understanding of their duties. The ranks showed keenness and worked hard.

189. The cost per efficient Volunteer was $344.68 exclusive of special expenditure of $609 on leave pay and passage of the late Adjutant and on rifles and targets.

TOWN BOARDS.

190. The revenue from Town Boards was:—

	Johore Bahru	Kota Tinggi	Segamat	Endau	Muar	Batu Pahat	Kluang
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1930	474,410	25,925	100,070	22,785	433,804	213,593	—
1931	442,944	23,180	111,712	18,773	341,972	178,196	—
1932	407,560	21,670	104,311	16,987	290,346	161,969	41,717
1933	404,141	19,782	108,824	19,570	280,357	154,972	43,462

The progress in the improvement of municipal administration which has been a feature of recent years, was maintained.

NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

191. 40 tigers and 7 leopards and panthers were destroyed during the year. 10 persons were killed by tigers, 2 by snakes and 2 by crocodiles. $1,830 were paid in rewards, almost entirely for the destruction of tigers. 45 persons were killed by tigers in 1932: the increasing destruction of tigers has had its effect in reducing the death-roll.

GENERAL.

192. His Highness the Sultan was in residence in Johore Bahru throughout the year.

193. The Honourable the General Adviser, R. O. Winstedt, M.C.S., C.M.G., D. Litt., was absent on furlough from 16th February until 1st November. The Honourable Mr S. W. Jones, M.C.S., acted in the appointment.

194. The following were elected Members of the State Council during the year:—

Dato Sir David Galloway (19th February).

Mr M. C. Hay (24th March).

Ungku Abdul-Hamid bin Ungku Abdul-Majid (18th April).

The Honourable Mr S. W. Jones, Tengku Abu-Bakar, Dato Daud bin Haji Sulaiman, Dato Ismail bin Bachok and Sayid Abdul-Kadir bin Mohsin al-Attas resigned.

195. The Honourable Sir David Galloway, S.P.M.J. and the Honourable Dato Siew Qui Wong, D.P.M.J. became Members of the Executive Council as from 19th February.

196. Valuable work has been done, both within and without the State, on Boards and Committees by members of the unofficial community and this opportunity is gladly taken of thanking those gentlemen for their services.

R. O. WINSTEDT,
General Adviser, Johore.

JOHORE BAHRU,
April, 1933.

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APPENDIX A.

Balance Sheet at 31st December, 1933.

Liabilities		$	Assets		$
Deposits		539,560	Cash in hand at Treasuries, Bank, Crown Agents and Customs Department ...		1,196,943
Deposits, Customs Department ...		17,781	Cash in Transit		52,209
SURPLUS:—			INVESTMENTS (at cost):—		
Opium Revenue	$37,188,658 ...	15,038,544	Sterling Securities	$13,320,731	20,836,136
Replacement Fund			Local Securities	415,405	
General Surplus		22,150,114	Fixed Deposit	7,100,000	
			INVESTMENTS SPECIFIC FUNDS (at cost):—		
			Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...		15,038,544
			Due by other Governments		112,128
			Chandu Stock		13,615
			Advances		116,671
			Loans		283,775
			Suspense		95,978
Total ...		37,745,999	Total ...		37,745,999

APPENDIX B.

Revenue in the years 1931, 1932 and 1933.

Head of Revenue	1931	1932	1933
	$	$	$
Lands -	2,251,831	2,199,969	2,293,853
Forests -	137,919	216,007	204,129
Customs -	3,173,381	3,030,434	3,091,173
Licences -	2,671,153	2,327,740	2,703,441
Fees of Court -	236,761	218,611	231,357
Posts and Telegraphs -	268,995	241,602	235,271
Railways -	470,000	470,000	1
Port and Harbour dues -	37,435	33,006	33,919
Interest -	1,141,052	926,171	1,551,184
Miscellaneous Receipts -	194,682	118,099	98,104
Municipal -	1,139,305	1,033,949	1,031,168
Land Sales -	380,190	702,775	332,612
Total -	12,102,704	11,518,363	11,806,152

APPENDIX C.

Expenditure in the years 1931, 1932 and 1933.

Head of Expenditure	1931	1932	1933
	$	$	$
Pensions -	438,635	591,765	533,283
Personal Emoluments -	5,331,217	5,312,822	5,309,062
Other Charges -	2,828,071	2,306,122	2,285,822
Transport -	76,572	80,492	57,398
Opium Reserve Fund -	500,000	250,000	—
Miscellaneous Service -	683,896	360,822	—
Purchase of Land -	124,882	62,962	134,641
P. W. D. A. R. -	1,714,871	1,337,939	1,351,019
P. W. D. S. S. -	3,080,374	1,080,232	1,918,271
Total -	14,778,518	11,383,156	11,589,496

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL RETURN OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1912—1933.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	$	$
1912	4,348,642	3,231,406
1913	4,378,556	3,267,484
1914	4,352,897	3,899,698
1915	5,790,394	3,645,421
1916	7,976,863	4,602,433
1917	10,168,625	5,119,520
1918	9,125,694	5,858,591
1919	11,002,778	8,223,862
1920	11,838,976	13,070,284
1921	7,689,054	11,159,450
1922	8,625,223	8,785,873
1923	11,094,955	7,064,166
1924	10,947,960	8,095,276
1925	15,884,592	9,780,322
1926	18,781,565	18,099,232
1927	18,239,023	15,348,473
1928	20,698,077	16,445,473
1929	17,633,212	16,200,829
1930	14,634,966	16,671,946
1931	12,102,704	14,778,518
1932	11,518,363	11,383,156
1933	11,806,152	11,589,496

APPENDIX E.

HOUSING.

Town Board Areas	Total Population	Number of separate Dwelling Houses and of persons inhabiting them.						Number of Barracks, Compounds, Tenement Houses, etc., and of persons inhabiting them		Number of Native Huts and of persons inhabiting them	
		Houses of one room	Inhabitants	Houses of two rooms	Inhabitants	Houses of three rooms and over	Inhabitants	Barracks, etc.	Inhabitants	Huts	Inhabitants
Johore Bahru ...	24,430	—	—	463	3,331	1,852	13,325	74	2,222	771	5,552
Kluang ...	6,104	101	338	127	540	191	1,114	298	1,248	550	2,864
Muar ...	24,033	683	2,936	514	2,649	776	5,100	1,394	8,879	930	4,481
Segamat ...	2,754	97	440	38	259	33	373	100	995	141	687
Kota Tinggi ...	2,110	38	101	36	129	166	1,183	126	399	97	298
Mersing ...	4,151	340	1,137	151	825	230	1,588	28	370	94	231
Batu Pahat ...	16,369	1,183	4,798	509	2,747	553	5,928	67	1,105	471	1,791
Total ...	79,951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Particulars of any Town Planning Scheme in progress	The Town-planning Advisory Committee has in view improved plans for several towns but the financial crisis has prevented their fruition.

APPENDIX F.

Return of Motor Vehicles licensed in 1933.

Place of Registration	Private Cars	Hire Cars	Bus	Lorry	Van	Motor Cycles
Johore Bahru -	895	237	—	393	7	157
Muar -	358	209	—	141	—	71
Batu Pahat -	294	98	62	134	—	37
Segamat -	176	54	28	91	—	40
Endau -	34	41	—	28	—	8

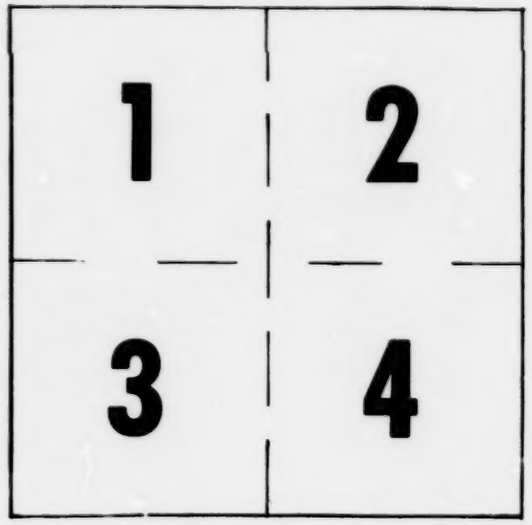
APPENDIX G.

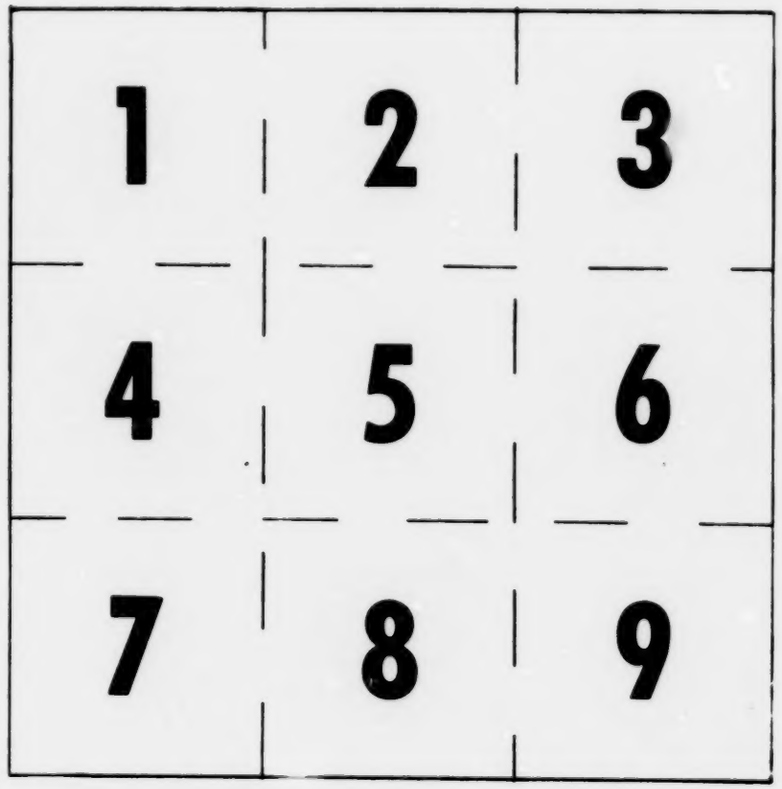
BIBLIOGRAPHY.

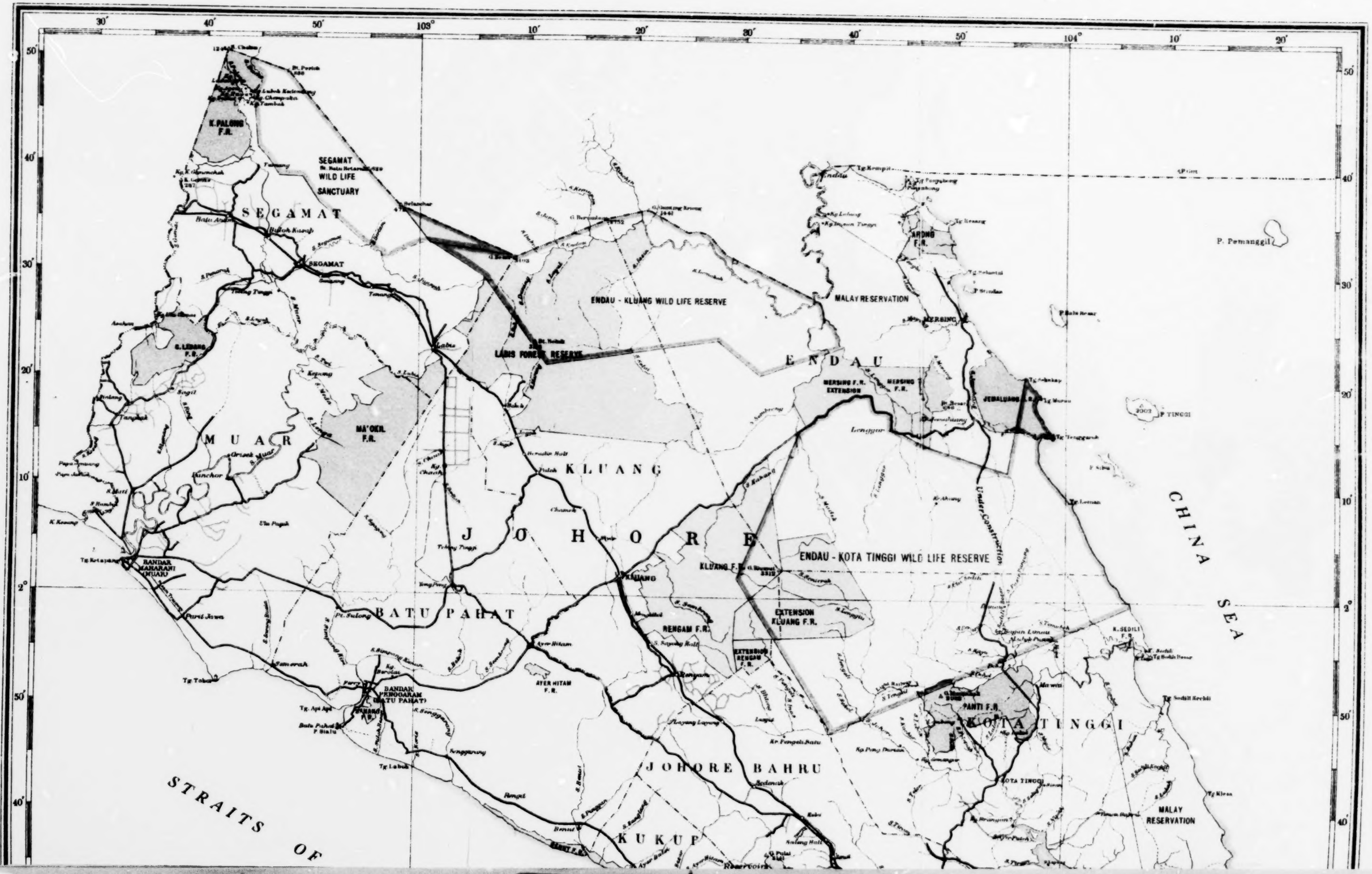
References to Johore will be found in most of the standard works on Malaya and in the publications of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. In 1933 there appeared as Vol. X Part III of the Journal of the said Branch

A History of Johore (1365-1895) by R. O. Winstedt, C.M.G., D. Litt. (Oxon).

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.



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BANDAR PENGGARAM (BATU PAHAT)
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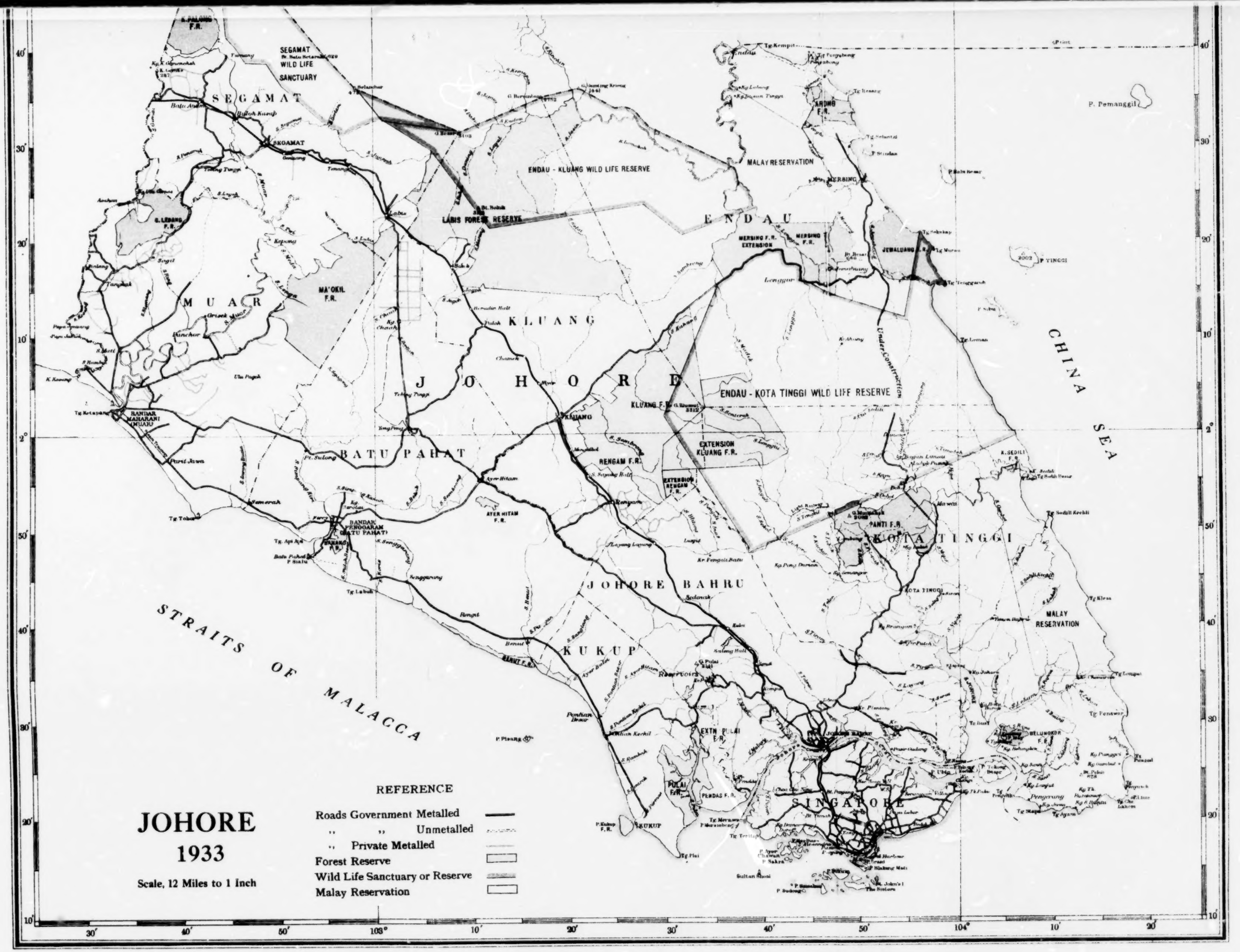
JOHORE
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Scale, 12 Miles to 1 Inch
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,, Private Metalled
Forest Reserve
Wild Life Sanctuary or Reserve
Malay Reservation
SEGAMAT
WILD LIFE
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE

STATE OF KELANTAN

(Unfederated Malay States)

REPORT FOR 1933

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[*Continued on page iii of cover.*

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS

OF THE PEOPLE OF

KELANTAN

FOR THE YEAR

1933

BY

W. D. BARRON, M. C. S.,
Acting British Adviser.

KELANTAN:
PRINTED AT THE AL-ASASIYAH PRESS CO.
1934.

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E. Comparative Statement of the Principal Articles of Local Production and Exports for five years.

F. Comparative Statement of the Principal Articles of Import for five years.

G. Map of Kelantan.

STATE OF KELANTAN.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF KELANTAN FOR THE YEAR 1933.

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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

The State of Kelantan (of which a map is annexed) lies on the Eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula between latitudes 4°35′ and 6°15′ North and longitudes 101°22′ and 102°37′ East, and is bounded on the North by the China Sea, on the East by the China Sea and the State of Trengganu, on the South by the State of Pahang, and on the West by the State of Perak and the Patani district of Southern Siam. It has a greatest length from North to South of 115 miles and a greatest breadth from East to West of 60 miles, the total area being 5,713 square miles. The State Capital is Kota Bharu, situated about 6 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, containing 14,843 inhabitants according to the 1931 Census. Kuala Krai is the headquarters of the Southern, and Pasir Puteh of the Eastern, Administrative District.

Behind a low sandy coast line of some 60 miles in length lies a fertile plain of about 1,000 square miles in area, densely populated, and closely cultivated with rice, coconut and fruit trees. South of this plain the country is hilly and broken, the highest hills being those of the main range of the Peninsula, which forms the boundry with Perak, and the Tahan range on the Pahang border, many peaks exceeding 6,000 feet in height. This part of the State is thinly populated, but contains the bulk of the foreign-owned rubber estates.

CLIMATE.

The characteristic features of the climate are uniform temperature, high humidity, and copious rainfall, arising mainly from the maritime exposure of the State.

In the coastal region the heat is tempered by land and sea breezes and the climate is pleasant and healthy, temperature ranging between 65°F and 94°F according to the season of the year, the highest temperatures being usually recorded in the months of May and June and the lowest in February. The periods of the North East monsoon commencing in late October and ending in March, and the South West monsoon (May to September) may be considered as the two seasons of the year. The North East monsoon is accompanied by heavy rains with a marked drop in the temperature during the months November to February. The average rainfall on the coast is some 130 inches and inland on the plains along the course of the Kelantan River 115 inches. There are, however, great variations in the annual rainfall during the 28 years of record, the lowest being 84.68 inches in 1932 and the highest 194.25 inches in 1922. 75 inches have been recorded in one month and as much as 21 inches in 24 hours. December is the wettest month with an average of 26 inches and April the driest with 4 inches.

History.

Little is known of the early history of Kelantan. Folk-lore derives the name from gelam hutan (Melaleuca Leucadendron) a swamp tree that once covered much of the coast. As fantastic is Gerini's derivation from Koli, a north Indian loan-word from a town near the Buddha's birth-place, plus tanah 'land'. Unsubstantiated, too, is his identification of Kota with Kolo of the Chinese annals, which was more probably Kra. Actually 'Kelantan' is one of those krama or alternative forms, like the Sakai asu and anjing 'dog', the Malay kuala and kuantan 'estuary', the Javanese segara and seganten 'ocean' or kali and kanten 'river', forms that probably antedate the splitting of Javanese, Malay and Sundanese into separate languages.

A Chinese Buddhist traveller, Chau Ju Kua mentions Kelantan as subject at the end of the 12th century A. D. to the great Buddhist empire of Sri Vijaya or Palembang, whose kings built Borobodur and Chandi Kalasan in Java and erected at Jaiya on the Bay of Bandon in sourthern Siam Buddhist buildings of the same type as Chandi Kalasan.

Composed in 1365, a Javanese poem the Nagarakretagama, mentions Kelantan as subject then to the Javanese empire of Majapahit. In 1411 it was ruled by a Maharaja K'umar who sent tribute to China, so that in 1412 he received a present of silks and an imperial letter praising his conduct.

Mahmud, last Sultan of Malacca, who ruled from 1488 to 1511 A. D. conquered Kelantan, which according to the Malay Annals was then larger than Patani and had a king Sultan Mansur Shah of the race of Raja 'Chulan',- possibly reminiscent of Chula conquest in Malaya in the twelfth century A. D.: one of this ruler's captive daughters, Onang Kening, married Sultan Mahmud and became the mother of the first Sultan of Perak. A Pahang Raja, Ali Jalla 'Abdu'l-Jalil Riayat Shah, who was Sultan of Johore from 1580 to 1597, had a son Raja Husain who became ruler of Kelantan.

The capital of Kelantan appears on Portuguese and Dutch maps of the 16th century and then disappears until the last half of the 18th century. In 1603 A. D. Siam is said to have conquered Patani, after which Kelantan fell under the sway of Patani and is not mentioned in Dutch records of the seventeenth century. One account makes the present dynasty trace its descent to an 18th century Bugis prince who married a Johore lady and came to Kelantan from Patani. In the middle of that century Kelantan was overrun by Trengganu. At the beginning of the 19th century Siamese imperialism led to a tightening of control from Bangkok. In 1902 Siam stationed an Adviser at Kota Bharu. In 1909 the Siamese Government transferred to Great Britain "all rights to suzerainty, protection, administration and control whatsoever which they possessed over the States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis and adjacent islands". A Treaty was made in 1910 between Great Britain and the Raja of Kelantan whereof Article II provides that the Sultan of Kelantan shall receive a British Adviser, "Whose advice he undertakes to follow in all matters of administration other than those touching the Mahammedan religion and local Malay custom".

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The present Ruler is His Highness the Sultan, Sir Ismail ibni al-Marhum Sultan Mohamed, IV., K. C. M. G. who succeeded his father in 1920. The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan who exercises it subject to the advice and consent of the British Adviser who is responsible to the High Commissioner for the Malay States residing in Singapore.

The Agreement between Great Britain and Kelantan dated 22nd October, 1910, gives recognition to the fact that the State is under the protection of Great Britain and defines the general principles on which the Government of the State shall be conducted.

In carrying on the general administration of the country the Sultan is assisted by a State Council consisting of 15 Members including the British Adviser, the Assistant Adviser and the Legal Adviser, the Sultan himself being President. The Council meets once a week for the transaction of general business. All laws are passed by the State Council.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The population of Kelantan at the 1931 Census was 369,411: namely, 188,057 males and 181,354 females. The following table shows the distribution of the population by race and sex:—

Population of Kelantan according to Census 1931.

	Malays		Chinese		Europeans		Eurasians		Others		Total all races		Births	Deaths
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Kota Bharu	109,110	112,090	5,720	3,777	32	18	10	7	4,387	3,243	119,259	119,135	8,504	4,274
Pasir Puteh	36,966	38,282	779	624	2	—	—	—	581	441	38,328	39,347	2,856	1,450
Ulu Kelantan	20,165	19,588	5,928	1,563	50	22	11	4	4,316	1,695	30,470	22,872	1,471	900
Total Kelantan	166,241	169,960	12,427	5,964	84	40	21	11	9,284	5,379	188,057	181,354	12,831	6,624

Under Malays are included all persons of the Malayan race classed in the 1931 Census Malaysians.

The total number of births registered in 1933 was 10,972 as compared with 12,831 in 1932, giving a birth rate of 34.8 per mille as compared with 34.74 in 1932.

The Total number of deaths registered was 6,439 compared with 6,624 in 1932, giving a death rate of 17.4 per mille as compared with 17.93 per mille in 1932.

Infantile Mortality = 129.60 per 1,000 births, compared with 111.77 per 1,000 births in 1932.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

The State provides at Kota Bharu a General Hospital (192 beds) with a second class ward and a special ward for sick prisoners; a small European Hospital; a Female Hospital (60 beds) which includes a Malay Ward, a non-Malay Ward, and a second class Ward; a Hospital for mental diseases with two Malay Wards and one Female Ward; and an Isolation Hospital. At Kuala Krai there is a district Hospital (56 beds); at Tumpat an out-door Dispensary with an emergency Ward and a Quarantine Camp; and at Pasir Puteh an out-door Dispensary. During the year a new out-door Dispensary was also opened at Pasir Mas.

The larger rubber estates in Kelantan provide their own hospital accommodation and medical attendance for their employees.

The Medical Staff at present consists of a Chief Medical Officer with headquarters at Kota Bharu, a part-time Medical Officer at Kuala Krai, a part-time Medical Officer to act at Kota Bharu when required, a European Matron, two staff Nurses, and a number of Asiatic Assistants, including Indians, Chinese and Malays.

The total expenditure of the Medical Department was $152,971.76 as compared with $170,717.39 in 1932, and the revenue collected amounted to $10,840.44 as against $9,933.84 collected during the previous year. The policy of reducing expenditure enforced upon Government in 1932 was continued during the year, the appointment of Medical and Health Officer formerly held by Dr. Bowyer having remained unfilled, and the duties being performed by the Chief Medical Officer himself and his assistants. Great credit is due to Dr. Evans (Chief Medical Officer) for the successful manner in which the Department has carried out this policy without any substantial reduction in efficiency.

No new Enactment affecting public health was passed by the State Council during the year, but two

amendments to existing Enactments were introduced, namely: Notification No. 78 of 1933, and No. 73 of 1933. The former dealt with the control of barbers' shops etc., and made it illegal for any person suffering from any skin disease or infectious or contagious disorder to live, work, or be employed on any premises used for the purpose of an eating house, coffee shop, or barbers' shop, and the latter was an amendmant of the "Labour (non-Indian) Enactment, No. 13 of 1928" and forbids the employment of female labourers on night employment or in dangerous occupations.

No satisfactory index of the general health of the State is available as birth and death notification is still imperfect. The reduction in the number of deaths reported and in the number of out-patients attending the Dispensaries, however, suggests that the health has been good.

There was no epidemic of the more serious diseases, and malaria does not appear to have been more prevalent than in previous years. This disease accounted for only 17.29% of admissions to Government Hospitals, compared with 15.6% in 1932 and 17.4% in 1931, and for 17.38% of admissions to Estate Hospitals compared with 21.3% in 1932 and 31.3% in 1931; while only 3 out of 25 patients admitted to the European Hospital (all from Estates) suffered from this complaint as compared with 3 out of 20 such admissions in 1932.

Five thousand five hundred and sixty three (5,563) in-patients were treated in the Government Hospitals as compared with 5,545 in 1932, there being 199,432 attendances at the Dispensaries, including the Travelling Dispensary, as compared with 229,155 in the previous year.

The admissions, deaths and death rates from the principal diseases treated at Hospital during 1933 were as follows:—

Disease.	No. of Admissions.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
Malaria	960	33	3.43
Ankylostomiasis	498	15	3.01
Pneumonia (Lobar)	135	36	26.6
Broncho Pneumonia	8	1	12.5
Bronchitis	172	1	.58
Phthisis	103	23	22.33
Dysentery	79	4	5.06
Syphilis	160	1	0.62
Yaws	536	—	—
Ulcers	627	2	0.31
Beri-beri	3	—	—

Apart from Kuala Krai (where most of the patients are Indians or Chinese), the majority of in-patients and out-patients are naturally Malays. Thus in Kota Bharu 59.39% of male and 67.39% of female in-patients were Malays, while the percentages of Malay out-patients were as follows:—

Kota Bharu	80.73
Pasir Puteh	90.93
Tumpat	61.02
Pasir Mas	89.52
Travelling Dispensary	96

The Travelling Dispensary continued to be very popular, and there were 76,433 attendances at the various stations visited by it as compared with 103,994 in the previous year and 56,000 in 1931. Vaccinations numbered only 7,723 as compared with 25,801 in 1932 which easily constituted a record for the number of people vaccinated. Fifteen new cases of leprosy were diagnosed during the year, 13 of them being Malays and the others, Indians.

Aboriginal Tribes. Little is known of the health of the aboriginal races who live in the unopened jungle which covers the greater part of Southern Kelantan. The Chief Medical Officer was, however, able again to visit the district of Ulu Nenggiri in April, to investigate and report sickness amongst the people of that area, and 3 Temior (one from each of the Chief Ladangs (clearings) visited)

were brouhgt back to Kota Bharu where they were kept for one week for instruction in treatment of skin disease, malaria, etc. On their return they were given sufficient stocks of simple medicines for use among their people.

Pasteur treatment was given to 11 patients while 70 dogs were inoculated against rabies.

Veterinary. This year (for the first time for many years) no case of anthrax in cattle was reported. This immunity from disease was reflected in the greatly increased cattle exports, - no fewer than 2720 head having been exported by rail during the year as against 24 in 1932. An arrangement was come to with the Federated Malay States Veterinary Authorities by which animals intended for export by rail are examined by the Veterinary Inspector at the station of entrainment, and the necessary certificates issued, while quarantine on entry into Pahang is dispensed with, the animals being allowed to proceed to their destination if found healthy and quarantine carried out there. Four dogs were shown to have died of rabies by examination of the brains in the Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, compared with 2 in 1932 and 1 in 1931. Prophylactic inoculation of dogs against rabies was given to 70 animals during the year. All the milch-cattle sheds, slaughter-houses and markets were frequently visited by the Veterinary Inspector who gave advice whenever necessary.

Meteorological. Rainfall at Kota Bharu was 126.74 inches as compared with 84.68 in the previous year, the greatest fall in 24 hours being 7.24 inches on the 17th November, 1933. The following are the observations made at Kota Bharu in 1933 (supplied by the Meteorological Officer, Kuala Lumpur) :—

Temperature.

The mean maximum was 87.3°F.
The mean minimum was 72.7°F.

The highest temperature recorded was 94°F on several occasions in May and June, and the lowest 65°F on several occasions in February.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

The population of Kelantan outside the towns being almost exclusively Malay peasantry, the houses are of the simplest Malay type, constructed of palm thatch, bark or bamboo and raised a few feet off the ground on piles. The wealthier house-owner may construct his dwelling of sawn planks and wooden tiles often imported from Siam. Housing of Indian, Malay and Chinese estate labourers is conditioned by the Indian Labour and non-Indian Labour Enactments under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer. The type of building-lines compares very favourably with those found elsewhere in the Peninsula. Houses in the towns are, for the most part, either two-storeyed wooden or brick shop-buildings with living accommodation on the upper storey, constructed and occupied by Chinese and Indian merchants, or of the Malay dwelling-house type. This latter may be as elementary as the country peasant's dwelling, or a substantial two-storeyed wooden building standing in its own grounds.

The Municipal and Health Department now operate a few simple rules to regulate overcrowding and a Town Advisory Board consisting of unofficials and including the Chief Medical Officer, the District Officer, the Government Engineer, and the Government Surveyor, are engaged in devising a progressive lay-out of the main town Kota Bharu. Very considerable progress was made in this sphere during the past year and several lay-outs were designed involving the demolition of the more unsightly and insanitary buildings facing main roads. Except for a few details the lay-out of the new town may now be considered as complete. No house can now be built in a Municipal area, and no constructive alterations to existing buildings carried out, until the plan has been scrutinised and approved by the Municipal Department. Government servants are almost entirely Malays and practically all of them own their own houses. Quarters are provided rent-free for European officers. There are no building Societies.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

Minerals. The quantities and values of minerals exported during the last three years are as follows:—

	1931			1932			1933.		
	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
Tin-Ore	1.35	$959	$95.90	-	-	-	.47	$633	$63.83
				Tahils	$	$	Tahils	$	$
Gold-Ore	-	-	-	202.3	9,289	464.45	1,543.9	77,154	3,882.54
				Tons			Tons		
Manganese	-	-	-	50	420	-	2,866	26,716	1,719.94

The production of tin continued to be restricted in accordance with the International Agreement, and there was consequently no activity in tin mining. Considerable prospecting activity continued during the year, 57 fresh applications for Prospecting Licences being registered. Only 41 Prospecting Licences were issued during 1933, against 88 in 1932, but 63 of the latter were still valid at the beginning of the year. Eighteen (18) extensions to Prospecting Licences were approved. The gross area under Prospecting Licences in 1933 was 90,720 acres, held under 100 Prospecting Licences. On 31st December, 1933, there were 42 Prospecting Licences still extant, over an area of 41,300 acres.

The gold mines in the State held under Agreements for Mining Leases or approved applications therefor now number 18, with a total area of 2,288 acres. According to monthly returns submitted, nine only were working during the year, and their total output was 1,040 tahils. Two mines only, Panggong Lalat, with an output for 1933 of 452¾ tahils, and Loy Sen Mine with 324¾ tahils, can be said to have shown reasonably prosperous results. Further Prospecting of the main river is also to be undertaken early in 1934. The issue of dulang-passes (licence meriau mas) which had been stoped in December, 1932, was again permitted from the end of March; the revenue collected up to the end of the year by issue of these licences totalling $1,384.00 against $1,189.00 for the whole of 1932. The position as regards gold buying was regularized by Enactment No. 10 of 1933 an "Enactment to regulate the

purchase of raw gold and to provide for the imposition of royalty thereon". There were 5 gold-buyers licensed in the State during the year.

Manganese. At the beginning of the year the Nippon Mining Company (a Japanese Company) who have been operating for some years a large iron-ore mine in Dungun, Trengganu, commenced mining operations for manganese at Gual Priok in the Pasir Mas district near Rantau Panjang, and a total amount of 2,866 tons of manganese ore was exported during the year, the whole being transported by rail to Tumpat (the port of Kelantan) and shipped in Japanese vessels to Japan. The mine, which employs entirely Malay labour except for a few skilled Japanese Mining Engineers, is very well run and promises to produce a large output of medium-quality ore when mining operations reach full efficiency.

AGRICULTURAL.

The activities of the indigenous population are entirely dependent on agriculture the products of which fall into two classes, those primarily intended for home consumption and those intended for export. Of the first class rice takes a leading position occupying as it does a greater area than any other crop grown in the country; while sweet potatoes, tapioca, yams, ground-nut, tobacco, sugar cane, ginger and bananas and other fruits are produced in varying quantities. Of the exported products, rubber represents the greatest value followed by copra and areca-nut.

Rice. Both wet and dry land types of the crop are cultivated though the latter, requiring more labour per acre in the return for a smaller yield, is confined to those areas which cannot be irrigated by methods at present available to the peasant. The services of an Irrigation Engineer and funds placed at the disposal of the State by the Colonial Development Fund have opened up possibilities of increasing yields over all types of land and reducing annual fluctuations in crop to a minimum.

1932—1933 season. An area of 147,330 acres was planted with padi of which 110,120 acres was under the

we type. The total yield of padi amounted to 45,376.50 tons, the average yield for the State for wet padi being 220 gantangs (gallons) per acre and for dry padi 156 gantangs (gallons) per acre. The figures quoted above represent an increase in planted area of 5,953 acres over the previous season, but a decrease in yield of 1,204 tons of padi.

1933 — 1934 season. Statistics of the area planted are not yet available. Planting of dry padi commenced at the end of July and continued until mid-September. Planting of wet padi commenced in early July, but throughout the main padi-growing areas planting was delayed by lack of rain and was not completed until late in November by which time seedlings had been in the nurseries for too long a time. Serious flooding was experienced during November and early December, doing extensive damage in Pasir Putch and Kota Bharu districts and it is believed that the harvest will be less abundant than that of the previous year.

An import duty on rice was introduced as from the 9th January, 1933, with a view to encouraging domestic production. The amount obtained from the duty during the year was $6,535.61 derived from an import of 1,821.39 tons - a decrease in volume of approximately 2,115 tons as compared with the import of the previous year.

During the year investigations were continued by Mr. W. J. D. Pinkerton, A. M. I. C. E., Irrigation Engineer and his staff in connection with the Kelantan Irrigation Scheme financed by the Colonial Development Fund. These were in the main confined to the improvement of certain minor schemes of irrigation in the coastal plain which were thought to have a definitely educative value for the peasant and likely to produce immediately greater resultant productivity. Pumping experiments were also continued and certian minor water control schemes of immediate usefulness including channel rectification and river clearing. One scheme of major importance was investigated during the year in the Ulu Sokor area to the west of the Kelantan River. Investigations were made and contour surveys carried out over an extended hilly area which, with a moderately sized earth dam, would enable an extensive shallow reservoir to be created to serve as a control water supply for the area

west of the river and enable a considerable area of State land estimated at some 50,000 acres to be ultimately brought into padi cultivation.

At present these investigations are not yet completed, but though the Director of Geological Surveys, Federated Malay States, is not satisfied that the proposed type of dam would be satisfactory at the site suggested, and although the cost of the scheme would be such that the Kelantan Government could not undertake anything of such ambitious dimensions until the financial position is much more secure, investigations into this scheme have been fully justified by the large amount of valuable information collected.

Mr. Pinkerton's services as Irrigation Engineer have been of the greatest benefit to the State in carrying out these irrigation works, and it is largely due to his tact and perseverance that the willing co-operation of cultivators has, in so large a measure, been secured, and that the work under the scheme has been made to possess so definitely educative a value to the Malay peasantry as it has already been shown to have.

Sweet potato is not grown in large areas, but rather as a garden crop, the majority of peasants planting a few square yards in the vicinity of their houses to serve as a subsidiary food supply and in the vicinity of markets as a source of actual cash.

Tapioca cultivation is chiefly confined to localities adjoining towns and villages where the crop is converted into ready cash and consumed in the rough state, no portion being converted into flour.

Sugar cane is cultivated in the vicinity of markets and in areas where transport is readily available. The majority of the crop is consumed in the unmanufactured state while a portion is ground in native mills and a coarse sugar produced for local use.

Tobacco is grown during the dry season on rice and other lands and is entirely consumed locally. The crop is well cared for but only a very rough sun-curing is

effected and market reports state that the leaf would be unsaleable for manufacturing purposes. The bulk of the leaf is harvested in June and July. It is then dried in the sun and chopped for consumption within the State. Prices in local markets varied from $50.00 to $100.00 per picul.

Fruit. The main fruit harvest occurred in July with a short secondary crop in October whereas in 1932 the main crop ripened in October and November. Very heavy crops of durians, mangosteen and pineapples were gathered while rambutans and langsats also yielded well. Owing to the confined market, prices for fruit during the main harvest are small.

Vegetables. Large quantities of water melons, gourds and ground-nuts were grown during the dry season on the islands and alluvial banks of the river in Ulu Kelantan. As no early flooding was experienced, all these crops were successfully harvested.

Areca-nut. Areca-nut occurs in mixed holdings and not as a sole crop. The nut, after sun-drying, is sold in the split form. Prices during the year were slightly below those for 1932, the average price to the producer being about $2.30 to $2.40 per picul. Export duty was reduced from 50 cents per picul to 5% ad valorem. The total export for the year amounted to 2,266.45 tons as compared with 1,393.39 tons in 1932.

Coco-nuts. The standard of copra manufactured by Malays has improved noticeably throughout the year. This improvement is due to a large extent to the fact that two firms operating in the State discourage peasants from bringing in wet copra and pay increased prices for well cured produce. The Malay Agricultural Subordinates have spent much time in instructing peasants in the erection of efficient kilns and the manufacture of copra. Exports of copra for the year amount to 6,773.98 tons as compared with 4,012.56 tons for 1932. Prices obtained by small holders for their copra fell to $1.20 per picul at the end of the year.

Coffee. The area under this crop is negligible and consists of three small areas planted on estates.

Rubber. No planting of this crop has been carried out in the State during the year. The estimated area under rubber at the end of the year was 92,789 acres. The rise in price of the product during the year not only brought about a marked increase in the production of native rubber but also enable various European estates to re-commence tapping. The small holding product is sold as block rubber which is full of impurities, quite uncured, and only fetches the lowest price. During the latter part of the year strenuous efforts have been made by the Agricultural Department to induce peasants to produce and cure sheet rubber and hand-rollers are being supplied on easy terms of payment to interested small holders. A certain amount of success has been met with in this work of improvement of rubber belonging to individual peasants though all attempts to organise groups or societies of peasants to buy rollers and use these on a communal basis have proved fruitless. At the end of the year small holders taking advantage of the services offered by the Agricultural Department were receiving $12.00 per picul for their unsmoked sheet as against $6.00 per picul for block rubber. The total export of rubber during the year amounted to 9,213.04 tons as compared with 5,146.02 tons in the previous year.

LIVESTOCK.

Cattle and Buffaloes. The State carries a stock of 37,898 head of buffaloes and 113,935 cattle, an increase of 1,400 head of both classes of stock over the previous year. The removal of the export quota allowed of the building up of a considerable export trade and at the same time tends to reduce the serious over-stocking. As in previous years shortage of grazing grounds has been serious, but a further 3,165 acres of land have been reserved as Grazing Grounds while a considerable additional area awaits formal reservation. Continual propaganda among owners of stock has aroused interest in the planting of fodder grasses, cuttings of which are supplied free of cost. Three thousand one hundred and sixty-four (3,164) head to the value of $92,765/- were exported as compared with 312 head valued at $12,115/- in the previous year.

The keeping of poultry, sheep and goats further

supplement the food supply and the income of the peasant, although the first at least receive little care, being given no hand feeding or adequate housing. A considerable trade in the export of poultry to Singapore has developed as a result of the reduction in export duty from ten cents per head to four cents per kati. The Federated Malay States Railway has further assisted export by freight reductions in allowing poultry to be carried by the weekly express to Singapore. Prices paid to the peasant early in the year ranged from 8 - 12 cents per head for birds of 1½ katies, but by November the price had risen to 10 cents per kati. The Agricultural Department established connection with buyers in Singapore and commenced to encourage peasants to sell their poultry direct to Singapore. As a result of propaganda in Pasir Puteh District, interest has been aroused in improved poultry houses and feeding. Exports for the year amounted to 100,498 valued at $24,312/- as compared with 24,671 head valued at $6,215.00 in the previous year.

School Gardens and Padi Fields.

There are in Kelantan some 45 school-gardens and 38 school - padi - fields. The limited staff at the disposal of the Department of Agriculture makes it impossible for regular visits to be paid to all of these, but what attention is possible is given to their supervision and inspection by the Principal Agricultural Officer, and in some of these school - gardens and padi - fields a very high standard has been reached.

Fisheries.

The Malay coastal population lives mainly by fishing, except when high seas are running during the North - East Monsoon period, and it is too rough for them to put out. The fishermen are all Malays. The revenue derived from fishing licences issued during 1933 amounted to $694.00 compared with $839.00 in the previous year. The principal methods employed for catching fish are by means of various kinds of nets, 'blats' and lines. Most of the fish caught is sold fresh at the different markets and consumed locally, but some is also exported in the form of dried fish. The weight of fresh fish of all varieties dealt

with at these markets during the year amounted to 702 tons, and that of dried and salted fish (exported) to 1,002.70 tons valued at $117,361.00 as against 753.82 tons valued at $89,094.00 in 1932. Dried and salted fish to the amount of 111.25 tons valued at $7,857.00 was also imported into the State during 1933, as compared with 198.74 tons valued at $15,926.00 in the previous year.

The storms of the North-East Monsoon about November and December nearly every year take their toll of the fishing community on the coast. These fishermen are courageous and put out to sea in small craft risking the bad weather. Happily, however, the year was not marked by any accident to the fishing fleet and no report of any damage or drowning fatalities was recorded during the year.

MANUFACTURES.

The Match Factory referred to in the previous year's report commenced working on the 1st February, and worked uninterruptedly until the end of the year. It is very well run and employs a labour force wholly Malays except for a few skilled chemists and mechanics, and in consultation with the Forest Officer, increasing quantities of Kelantan timbers are being used in substitution for the foreign timbers with which the earlier matches were made. The quality of these has been steadily improved and the retail price has been kept at a reasonable figure of one cent per box. These matches are finding a market outside the State and are gradually if slowly establishing themselves as a dependable and satisfactory article.

Negotiations with the firm mentioned in the previous year's report for the erection of a large-scale rice mill capable of dealing with surplus padi available or likely to be available in Kelantan as the result of increased production resulting from the operations of the Kelantan Irrigation Scheme (financed from the Colonial Development Fund) have resulted in a decision to proceed with the erection of this mill at Tumpat, and it is expected that a large mill suitable for the needs of Kelantan will be in operation by the end of 1934-thus securing for the Kelantan peasant a steady market for his available padi surpluses and removing the objection to further increases of yields that no such market for padi was available in Kelantan.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

The total value of imports and exports including re-exports, bullion and parcel posts for the last six years is as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports and Re-exports.		Favourable Trade Balance.
1928	$7,356,769	$6,213,236	-	$1,143,533
1929	$7,522,954	$7,983,889	+	$ 460,935
1930	$6,276,226	$4,189,374	-	$2,086,852
1931	$2,977,158	$2,854,079	-	$ 123,079
1932	$3,161,326	$2,428,196	-	$ 733,130
1933	$4,057,602	$3,454,098	-	$ 603,504

It will thus be seen that the value of the trade of the State for 1933 was $7,511,700/- as against $5,589,522/- for 1932, an increase of $1,922,178/- or 34%. The value of imports exceeded that of exports by $603,504/-. The Superintendent of Marine and Customs states that probably about $200,000/- of this amount consists of the value of rubber and cattle imported by rail via Rantau Panjang and not appearing again as part of the exports. It is difficult to account for the balance. The excess of investments over yields in manganese and gold mining and imports for railway developmental work are probably insufficient to account for the whole of it, while it seems to be unlikely that there should have been a sufficient extension of credit allowed by Singapore dealers to finance any but a small fraction of these imports. All these causes are undoubtedly contributory and too great reliance should not, perhaps, be attached to these figures owing to the absence of a high standard of efficiency in the stuff available for the compilation of trade statistics.

It is not possible to give accurate figures of the goods received from or sent to foreign countries by the intermediary of Singapore, but the major part of the export trade via Singapore is with the United Kingdom, and the United States, and the import trade with the United Kingdom, British India, Burma, the Continent of Europe, Netherlands Indies, Japan and the United States of America.

Increases in exports amounting to $10,000/- or over as compared with 1932 were as follows:—

Poultry	$ 18,097
Cattle	80,650
Dried Fish	28,267
Manganese Ore ...	26,295
Gold Ore	67,865
Rubber	1,176,798
Motor Cars (re-export) ..	16,799

The increases recorded under manganese and gold ore were the result of increased production, while the large increase under rubber was, of course, due to the better price of the commodity ruling for the last eight months of the year combined with greater production. The increase in motor car exports merely indicates an increase in the number of visitors bringing cars, as it was balanced by an increase in motor imports.

Decreases in the value of exports of $10,000/- or over were as follows:—

Copra	$ 16,186
Jelutong	23,591
Gold Bullion ..	243,164
Silver Coin ..	128,000

The large decrease under gold bullion was, of course, a natural result of the abnormally heavy exports of this commodity in 1932 when the very pronounced rise in the price of gold in terms of sterling induced a large export of melted down gold jewellery for sale outside the State.

Increases in values in imports of $10,000/- or over occurred as follows:—

Cattle and Animals for food ..	$ 40,057
Onions	$ 21,264
Rubber	$185,870 (re-exported)
Cotton piece goods, Plain ..	$ 22,964 or 30%
(an increase in yards of 77,030 or 16%)	
Cotton piece goods, Printed ..	$273,394 or 251%
(an increase in yards of 2,300,737 or 166%)	
Cotton Sarongs	$35.940 or 34%

(an increase in numbers of 320,757 or 312%)
Silk piece goods .. .. $ 26,489 or 144%
(an increase in yards of .. 98,342 or 341%)
Artificial silk piece goods .. $182,307 or 607%
(an increase in yards of .. 464,315 or 663%)
Drugs and Medicines .. .. $ 20,474
Kerosene .. .. .. $ 23,982
(but a decrease of .. 74,657 gallons)
Passengger cars .. .. $ 10,000 (approximate) set off by increased exports.
Motor car tyres .. .. $ 17,260
Silver coin .. .. $ 66,000 (vide exports).

Decrease in imports values of $10,000/- or over as compared with 1932 occurred as follows:—

Rice $120,898
Damar .. .. .. 10,000 (approximate)
Motor Spirits .. .. 16,829 (11%. The number of gallons actually increased by 15,823 or 7%)
Matches .. .. .. $ 17,666
Gold bullion .. .. $ 11,748.

Apart from the first four months of the year, 1933 appears, from the trade returns, to have been one of considerable prosperity for the peasant, but less so for the other classes of the community who were not affected by the substantial rise in the price of rubber, and for whom the cost of living remained correspondingly high.

There was a good rice crop, which meant small imports of rice; there was also a good crop with big exports of both copra and betelnuts, which set off in part the severe fall in the price of these two latter commodities. Business in subsidiary products such as poultry, dried fish, cattle and local weaving was much better than in the previous year.

On the other hand the low prices of typical Japanese products meant that peasants could buy as much with smaller sums of money, gained from the sales of their copra and rubber as they could with the bigger receipts obtained by them in pre-slump days, and in fact imports of some goods such as Japanese piece goods were greater in quantity and probably better in quality than they were in 1927 or 1928.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

Unlike the Western States, Kelantan is not dependent on immigrant labour. The Public Works Department employs entirely Kelantanese labour; 59% of the labour on the larger estates, and 36% of the Federated Malay States Railway employees in Kelantan are Malays.

Malays. The vast majority of Malay labourers live in their own homes and are in fact small scale peasant proprietors. In many cases they work as paid labourers for 14 to 15 days only per month, and devote the rest of the month to their own cultivation of food-stuffs. Daily wage rates were 37 to 47 cents on estates; employees of the Federated Malay States Railway in Kelantan were paid the same rates, and in the Public Works Department the rates were 35 to 45 cents daily. The cost of living is, therefore, naturally closely allied to the padi crop each year. The 1933 crops were adequate, and the price of Kelantan rice ranged from 18 to 20 cents per gantang (gallon).

South Indians. There were 1,311 South Indian labourers employed in the State during the year as against 1,336 in 1932. Recruiting from India remained suspended during the year as the supply of labour at the beginning of 1933 was slightly greater than the demand. There was some slight unemployment during the first quarter when some 27 labourers were sent for repartriation. Cases of unemployment were thereafter of rare occurrance and no recourse had to be had to repartriation except in the case of coolies unfit for work. The total number of persons repatriated during the year was 52 adults and 17 minors. The number of deaths among Southern Indians employed on estates and railways was 27 compared with 18 in 1932. Health generally remained good and there was very little malaria during the year. Standard wages prescribed in Ulu Kelantan District, where all the European estates which employ Indians are located, were 47 cents for men, and 37 cents for women. Employees of the Government and Railways in Kelantan were paid the same rates. The prices of foodstuffs remained very low indeed throughout the year, and the full monthly living budget based on Kuala

Krai town prices averaged $6.36 as compared with $7.80 in the previous year. For those Indians who eat Kelantan rice the monthly budget works out at $5.76 only. Many labourers also cultivate their own foodstuffs on allotments provided by their estates. There was considerable increase in these allotments during the year. There are Post Office Savings Banks in Kota Bharu, Tumpat, Pasir Mas, Pasir Puteh, Kuala Krai and Temangan. Some estates also keep "Cooly Deposit Accounts" and help labourers to send remittances to India. The majority of the labourers have their savings in cattle, goats or sheep or in the form of Jewellery.

Chinese. Chinese labour is employed largely both on gold mines and estate - some 300 coolies being employed in prospecting or mining work during the year. Much of the work done elsewhere by the Chinese Protectorate is performed in Kelantan by the Labour Department and adequate inspection of estates and mines was carried out by the Labour Officer during the year. Mr. Middlebrook, an officer of the Chinese Protectorate, also paid a visit of inspection in April and made a tour of the principal agricultural and mining areas where Chinese labourers were employed. Conditions were, in general, throughly satisfactory.

North Indians. Some 57 North Indians were employed as daily labourers during the year, at wages ranging from 40 to 70 cents.

Eleven wage - claims, involving $2,870/- and 197 labourers, were inquired into during the year. Recourse to the Criminal Court was necessary in one case only where the employer was charged with late payment of wages under sections 10 & 42 of "The Labour (Non-Indian) Enactment No. 13 of 1928" and was convicted and fined. In the Civil Court, judgment was obtained against him for arrears of wages amounting to $404.59 and costs, which sum together with subsequent wages amounting to $935.72 was recovered in full.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The Education Department which was in charge of a Malay Inspector of Malay Schools seconded from the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States after the abolition, on the grounds of economy, of the appointment of Superintendent of Education as reported in the previous year's report, continued to be in his charge until the end of May when his retirement on pension was necessitated owing to ill-health, his place being taken over by Tengku Mahmood Mahyiddeen, a local Malay Officer, educated in Penang, who had studied the Johore educational system for some time under the Superintendent of Education of that State.

The total number of Government Schools maintained throughout the State during 1933 was 65 as against 63 during the previous year, new schools being opened at Wakaf Bharu and Gunong. The number of pupils registered on the roll at the end of the year was 3,706 - a decrease of 588 from that of 1932 - including 202 girls who studied together with the boys. During the year 309 pupils were admitted and 897 were struck off the roll, making an average enrolment during the year of 3,037 with a percentage attendance of 88.1-. The fall in the numbers was due to boys leaving school as being overage, lazy or lacking in sufficient aptitude. The percentage attendance, however, showed an increase of 2.2 as compared with the previous year in spite of the prevalence in certain localities of skin diseases militating against the maintenance of a higher attendance figure. This percentage still remained low as compared with other States of Malaya, and the benefit of school education has not yet been fully realised in Kelantan as it is in the more developed States where vernacular education has been established at a much earlier date, but gradual improvement in this respect is taking place.

The health of the pupils on the whole was good and there were no serious outbreaks of epidemics apart from skin diseases which were rampant during the year. Many of the schools are too inaccessible for routine inspection by the Medical & Health Authorities, but 42 out of 65 Malay Vernacular Schools in the State were visited

by the Chief Medical Officer or his assistants during the year and 2,207 children examined.

The total staff consisted of 127 teachers of whom 12 were trained. Proper progress is unlikely to be achieved until the proportion of trained to untrained teachers becomes much greater. It was not found possible to send any further teachers for training to the Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim owing to lack of finance, but it is hoped to resume this practice whereby a certain number of teachers are sent for training every year.

Basket work was taught in 34 schools - an increase of 5 schools as compared with that of the previous year. The baskets were made of bamboo and rotan which were provided by the students themselves. Considerable improvement was achieved in the work of these pupils and it is hoped to extend the facilities for technical instruction in the future as funds become available, but present conditions of finance make economy in such matters imperative.

The total expenditure for the year was $41,984.48 as against $42,603.08 in the previous year. The working cost for the year under review was $13.82 per head.

NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The Majlis Ugama Islam, in addition to its various activities in the interests of the State Religion (Islam), maintained one English School, one Malay School and one Religious School at Kota Bharu. There were 489 pupils attending the Malay and Religious Classes at the beginning of the year; 60 pupils were admitted during the year and 26 left, making a total of 523 pupils (390 boys and 133 girls) on the roll at the end of the year with a percentage attendance of 71. In the English Class there were 214 pupils on the roll. During the year 57 were admitted and 183 left, leaving on the roll 88 pupils at the end of the year, with a percentage attendance of 83. The Religious Class at Kota Bharu Mosque which is also conducted by this Institution consists of 258 students of whom 124 are Kelantanese and 134 from other parts of Malaya.

There were 22 private schools, some teaching

English and others Chinese, as against 16 in 1932. The number of English Schools increased from 9 to 13. Seven new schools were registered during the year. The total number of pupils at these private English Schools was 247 taught by 17 teachers and the percentage of attendance was 78.09. Of these the principal is the Royal English School at Kuala Krai with a reasonably high standard of English secondary education. This School is well run, on sensible lines, and in quite satisfactory premises. Of the others, the standard professed is not so advanced owing to the inability of parents to provide their children with an English School education and to the consequently low standard of qualifications possessed by the teachers. This standard is, however, steadily improving though progress in this direction must, of necessity, be slow. There were 9 Chinese Schools with 450 pupils taught by 18 teachers with a percentage of attendance of 93.2.

Certain trouble referred to in paragraph 93 of the 1932 Report led to the closing down in 1932 of the Wo Pen Chinese School. An Officer of the Chinese Protectorate paid an extended visit to Kelantan in April and amongst other useful inspection work throughly investigated the affairs of the School when it was agreed to be reasonable and desirable to re-open the School under proper and adequate safeguards as to the nature of the teaching and the employment of teachers approved as satisfactory by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. The School was re-opened on the 3rd of August, 1933, under the new name of Chung Hua Chinese School upon the provision of these safeguards to the satisfaction of the Government and it continued to run on well conducted lines thereafter.

The Assistant Adviser who was appointed Registrar of Schools on 22nd February, 1932, continued to function in this capacity throughout the year. The number of schools registered during the year was 9, namely: 7 English and 2 Chinese, and the number on the register as on the 31st December was 13 English and 9 Chinese Schools. The Registration Fees collected during the year amounted to $200/-.

Two nephews of His Highness the Sultan, i.e. Tengku Abdullah and Tengku Indra Petra, have been

maintained as students in England since 1931. The former is at Cambridge, and is keeping terms at Lincoln's Inn, with a view to being called to the Bar, the latter is at a public school.

Four boys were maintained during the year at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, seven in Penang and three in Singapore. There were also five boys from the State pursuing their education in Penang secondary schools at their parents' expense.

GENERAL.

There were 8 troops of boy Scouts in existence during the year with 9 Officers and 152 Scouts. With the exception of 28 Scouts who belonged to the Krai II Troop attached to the Royal English School, all belonged to the Malay School Troops. These Troops were inspected by Mr. F. C. Sands (Commissioner for Malaya) in the early part of the year, while later in the year, Mr. H. R. Hertslet (Assistant Commissioner for Malaya) spent some three weeks in the State giving instruction to Troops in knot-tieing, signalling and other scout works. Three Scouts and one Scout Master from Krai II Troop attended the mixed Camp held at Tanjong Malim. The Troops were commended on their smartness, and considerable interest continued to be taken in this desirable movement.

Outdoor activities of Malay Schools were considerably hampered by lack of playing fields, but recreation in the form of various games including football was encouraged at all schools and an Inter group School Sports Meeting was held in Kota Bharu which was attended by His Highness the Sultan, and physical exercises are taught in every school, a high standard of efficiency and enthusiasm being maintained.

The population of the State consists almost entirely of Malay peasantry. They maintain themselves on their own small holdings and they are accustomed to settle their own difficulties. In a community such as this, there is no necessity for orphanages or for Government to make provision for maintenance in the event of accident, sickness or old age beyond the provision of the usual hospitals and the Travelling Dispensary which are described in Chapter IV of this Report.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

The State possesses three ports, viz: Tumpat, Bachok and Semerak, at which coasting steamers, plying between Singapore and Bangkok, call regularly both for passengers and goods traffic, except during the North-East Monsoon (November to January) when sea transport becomes difficult and uncertain owing to heavy seas. Down to quite recent times, this was the only means of communication with the outside world, and trade was in those days dependent entirely upon the use of steamers and sailing vessels. The gross tonnage of steamers calling at these ports during 1933 was 184,762 as against 122,886 in the previous year; and the gross capacity of sailing vessels was 71,018 piculs as against 91,006 piculs in 1932.

By rail the State has been for some years connected with Bangkok, and also with Penang through lower Siam and Kedah. Since the opening in 1931 of the East Coast Railway, there has been direct communication with Singapore through Pahang. Beside the daily slower trains, a fast through Mail Train with sleeping berths runs once a week in each direction and does the journey in less than 24 hours.

Internal communication is by means of rivers, roads and railways. The rivers are still widely used as a medium of conveyance between places not connected by railway and roads. The total road mileage of the State at the end of the year was 212 as against 208 in 1932. These roads are distributed over the North Eastern area of the State which is adequately served in this respect. The road system connects through Pasir Puteh with that of the adjoining State of Trengganu at Besut. There is no road connection with the Federated Malay States. The road which goes southward from Kota Bharu, the capital, ends 43 miles away at Kuala Krai, the headquarters of the Ulu Kelantan District; and from that point the Federated Malay States are reached by the railway line to Singapore which traverses Pahang. The Federated Malay States Railway Administration maintains a railway line between Tumpat, the chief Port of the State, and Gua Musang, near the Pahang border, a distance of 126 miles. From the Pasir Mas station there is a branch line running up to Rantau

Panjang on the Kelantan - Siamese boundary, a distance of 12 miles. This line connects with the Siamese railway system at Sungei Golok in Siamese territory.

Hire cars, omnibuses and lorries are available on all roads in Kelantan for the conveyance of passengers as well as goods at moderate rates.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

Post Offices were maintained at Kota Bharu, Tumpat, Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh and Temangan, and a new office opened at Pasir Mas during the course of the year, while Postal Agencies were opened at Gual Periok and Tabai under charge of the Station Master and Revenue Officer respectively, and a Postal Agency under charge of the Station Master was substituted for the post office at Sungei Nal, making a total of offices and agencies maintained at the end of the year 6 and 12 respectively against 6 and 10 in the previous year. All the Post Offices are doing, besides the ordinary postal work, Telegraphy, Cash - on - Delivery, Money Order and Savings Bank work, while Kota Bharu and Kuala Krai transact, in addition, the work of Postal Insurance. At the end of the year arrangements were made for the introduction of the Telegraphic Money Order system. The number of letters, post cards, and printed matters received was 235,941 and despatched 135,791 as compared with 291,986 and 136,127 respectively in the previous year.

Seven thousand five hundred and fifty-five (7,555) registered articles were received from other Administrations and 9,581 despatched as compared with 8,466 and 4,827 respectively in the previous year; 5,087 parcels were received and 286 despatched as against 5,337 and 2,785 respectively for 1932, while Postal Orders to the value of $7,653.91 were sold and a commission of $102.04 earned as compared with $9,840.76 sold with a commission of $107.41 in the previous year. The number of insured letters and parcels was 295 received and 752 despatched respectively of a total value of $42,417.11 and $178,742.62 respectively. The total number of Money Orders received was 661 with a total value of $15,404.71 as compared with 667 with a total value of $14,046.69 in 1932. Money Orders issued

to places outside Kelantan totalled 4,269 (valued at $104,659.69) as against 4,317 (valued at $101,527.66) in the previous year. The number of local Money Orders issued and cashed during the year was 152 with a total value of $3,558.97 as against 151 with a total value of $2,346.23 in 1932. The gross sale of stamps both for fiscal and postal purposes was $56,837.20 as compared with $54,965.20 - an increase of $1,872.00 over the sales of the previous year.

During the year, there was no interruption of the telegraph service of more than a few hours duration while little or no damage was done by the monsoon and communication remained uninterrupted. The number of telegraph lines remained the same as in the previous year, namely 5 local lines and 2 lines connecting with places outside the State. The total number of telegrams received and despatched was 48,240 and 26,280 respectively as against 50,897 and 21,344 in 1932, while the number of telegrams received from and despatched to places outside the State was 14,739 and 9,513 - an increase of roughly 25% over the 1932 figures.

The telephone exchanges at Kota Bharu, Tumpat and Kuala Krai were maintained while exchanges were opened at Bachok and Pasir Puteh under the charge of the Police, giving facilities for private subscribers, which were duly appreciated. The total number of subscribers was 86 as against 81 in 1932. Arrangements have been made to extend the Pasir Puteh telegraph line to connect with the Trengganu system which, when completed, will provide a telegraph and telephone service between the two States.

All the six Post Offices transact Savings Bank business, the value of business being represented by $23,735/- in deposit and $22,079.24 in withdrawals during the year as agaianst $24,075 and $23,382.93 respectively in the previous year. The number of depositors rose from 386 to 479. The continued increase in the number of Malays using the Savings Bank is a gratifying feature of this branch of the Post Office business. The large number of retrenchments and transfers in the Railway Department, to which a large number of the depositors belong led to heavy withdrawals in the first half of the year. This tends to conceal the increase in deposits made by persons permanently domiciled in Kelantan. For this reason the excess of deposits over withdrawals is likely to be much larger in 1934 than in 1933.

An Enactment No. 3 of 1933 to regulate and control wireless installations in Kelantan was passed in 1933 and under this two transmitting and receiving licences and 6 receiving licences were issued during the year.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Banks doing business in Kelantan are the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., and the Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd., both at Kota Bharu. The latter temporarily suspended business in Kelantan in the latter part of the year owing to adverse trade conditions but intended re-opening early in 1934 if business should then justify such a measure. There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

The currency and weights and measures in use are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Approved Estimates	...	$130,695.00
Loan Account Items	...	3,400.00
		$134,095.00

Expenditure	...	...	$126,181.45
Savings	...	...	7,913.55
			$134,095.00

The cost of supervision excluding other charges was 15.9%. Of the work done during the year 7.8% was done by contract or on indent and 92.2% was done by direct labour. The revenue collected during the year was $3,529/- as against $2,312.54 in the previous year. 212 miles of road were upkept at a cost of $76,520.00 being at the rate of $360/- a mile. Three miles and 66 chains of road were metalled and asphalted by grouting out of maintenance during the year, and 4 miles and 14 chains were re-asphalted. A new roof was constructed for the British Adviser's Office out of Minor Works. The only other work of any size done under this head during the year was a Store for the

Agricultural Department. The making of furniture for Government Quarters by Public Works Department Malay carpenters was started during the year. On the whole the results were very encouraging and it is hoped that with further practice the quality and finish of the completed articles will be able to bare comparison with similar furniture purchased from Singapore stores.

Investigations of ground and experiments with wells continued to be carried out during the year with a view to preparing a Water Supply Scheme for the town of Kota Bharu. These were brought to a satisfactory conclusion and a well was constructed which will give an abundant supply and which produces water of great chemical and bacteriological purity. Plans for the proposed Water Supply were prepared and the work will be put in hand and completed in 1934. During the year 4,266 feet of open surface drains were constructed in Kota Bharu town, at a cost of less than 50 cents per foot run.

Mr. R. C. Drew, A. M. I. C. E., was State Engineer throughout the year. The Adviser, Public Works Department, Malay States, visited Kelantan in August and inspected and reported on the prospects of the Kota Bharu town water supply. He also visited the principal roads and major buildings and works of importance in the State and reported very favourably on the good work being done by the Public Works Department in this State.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

COURTS.

The Courts Enactment, 1930, provides for the following Courts for administration of Civil and Criminal Law:—

A. The High Court comprising the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.
B. Courts of Magistrate of the 1st Class.
C. Courts of Magistrate of the 2nd Class.
D. The Court of the Chief Kathi.
E. The Court of a District Kathi.
F. The Court of a Penggawa (head of a daerah).

The High Court has jurisdiction over all civil and criminal matters and is a Court of Appeal from the decision of Magistrates' Courts (civil or criminal). It is a Court of record.

The Court of the Chief Kathi has jurisdiction in civil matters over any suit arising out of certain defined matters of Mohammedan Law and custom. The criminal jurisdiction of the Chief Kathi's Court is confined to cases of assault between husband and wife. Appeal from this Court is to His Highness the Sultan.

The Court of a Penggawa has jurisdiction (civil and criminal) up to a small amount, and appeal lies therefrom to the Court of a Magistrate of the 1st Class.

There is provision in the Civil Procedure Code for revision of High Court decrees by His Highness the Sultan in consultation with the British Adviser. No such provision is made in regard to criminal cases tried by the High Court, but as a matter of practice, His Highness, with the advice of the British Adviser, examines any case on petition of appeal and if it seems good to him remits or commutes the sentence under the provisions of sections 297 and 298 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

There is one Judicial Commissioner (British Officer of the Malayan Civil Service) and there are six 1st Class and three 2nd Class Magistrates (British and Malay).

In the High Court 21 Criminal cases 89 Civil Suits including applications for sale of land by chargees and 41 Miscellaneous applications and 16 Administration suits were disposed of during the year. There were 64 Criminal Appeals (including 22 by the Public Prosecutor); of these 27 were dismissed, 24 allowed, in 5 cases the order was varied, 6 were withdrawn and in 4 cases a retrial was ordered. There were 87 Civil Appeals of which 37 were dismissed while 24 were allowed. In 3 cases the judgment was altered, in 16 cases a retrial was ordered and 7 were pending at the close of the year.

The appeals to His Highness the Sultan were

(i) Criminal: Two of which one was dismissed and one pending.

(ii) Civil: Twenty-one of which twelve were dismissed and one allowed, while in one case the order was varied. There were seven pending at the close of the year.

There was only one murder case (not finished by the end of the year) and one conviction for culpable homicide.

The following is a return of cases and suits heard in Magistrates' Courts during 1933:—

List of Cases.

Court	Criminal	Civil.
Central Court, Kota Bharu ..	1,593	269
Ulu Kelantan	766	139
Pasir Putch	630	31
Pasir Mas	620	33
Bachok	405	40
Tumpat	534	42
	4,548	554

POLICE.

The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was 332 - all ranks - against an approved establishment of 337. Thirty-one Malays were recruited. There were 30 Malay applicants on the waiting list. Discipline was good. There were only four offences by the Police against the law. Absence was the most frequent offence.

The Police Force consists of:

(a) a British Commissioner, one Malay Deputy Commissioner and Chief Police Officer, one Malay Assistant Commissioner and one Bandmaster - Inspector and Quartermaster.

(b) a Malay Chief Inspector (in charge of Kota Bharu District), and one Malay Court Inspector.

(c) four Malay Inspectors, all recruited from the

ranks; three of them were in charge of Police Districts and one on other duties.

(d) three hundred and twenty-one N. C. Os. and men of whom all are Malays.

(e) one Detective Inspector, one Detective Sergeant, three Detective Corporals and twenty-four Detectives; and

(f) Armourer Sergeant, Clerical Staff and Fireman.

The total number of offences reported to the Police was 3,393 compared with 3,230 in 1932 and 2,646 in 1931. The increase in number of reports is to a great extent due to offences against Vehicle and Health Enactments. Of these reports, 2,069 were taken to Court, while 901 were merely recorded and the complainants referred to a Magistrate. 423 reports disclosed no criminal offence, the complaints being false or relating to civil affairs. The total number of seizable offences was 1,014. Arrests were made in 752, of these cases and convictions or committals to the High Court obtained in 456 of them.

The following table shows the main headings of serious crime for the past five years:—

Offence	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Murder and homicide	8	12	8	13	9
Gang-Robbery	2	8	5	4	2
Robbery	2	9	4	10	9
House-breaking	4	5	4	10	37
Theft (over $100)	66	49	39	72	75
Counterfeit coin and stamp	3	—	1	—	4

Four persons were banished from the State in 1933 as compared with six in the previous year.

Admissions to the State Prison and two District Prisons were 950 against 1,056 in 1932. Of these 38 were Chinese, 30 Indians, 451 Malays, 14 Siamese, 1 Arab and

1 Javanese. 167 had previous convictions 5 of whom were females. At the end of the year only 225 prisoners remained undischarged. There was no execution throughout the year. One flogging was inflicted on a boy under 16 years old by the order of Court.

Captain H. A. Anderson, I. S. O. continued as Commissioner of Police throughout the year, and under his command the Kelantan Military Police, as the force is called, maintained its high reputation for smartness and efficiency. The Force was inspected by His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops Malaya who commented warmly on the very smart appearance and bearing of the men.

PRISON.

The main prison is in Kota Bharu with three subsidiary prisons at Bachok, Pasir Puteh and Kuala Krai. The main prison was built in 1907 and is composed of six association wards, and built of brick and cement. The Bachok and Kuala Krai prisons are composed of association wards, also built of the same material. The Pasir Puteh gaol is built of wood and consists of three small wards. There is no special provision for youthful offenders. There is no time limit for fines, and payment at any time before the completion of the sentence imposed as an alternative secures a prisoner's release. The amount of fine is reduced in proportion to the period of imprisonment served.

There were 535 admissions during the year as compared with 598 in the previous year; of these 451 were Malays (including 58 females) 38 Chinese, 14 Siamese, 25 Tamils, 1 Arab, 1 Javanese and 5 Pathans; 592 were discharged, 8 released pending appeal and 8 died in Hospital.

The health of prisoners was fairly good throughout the year. The most prevalent diseases were malaria, bowel complaints, ulcers, yaws and pneumonia. The usual prophylactic measures were taken against infectious diseases, and efficient sanitary measures were maintained.

There is no system of probation in the State Prison. At Kota Bharu an average of 150 convicts were

daily engaged on extramural labour. Convicts were employed inside the prison on rotan work, husk-beating, chick-making and laundry.

There were remaining at the end of the year eleven prisoners undergoing terms of Penal Servitude; of these seven were Malays, two Chinese, one Tamil and one Benggali. There were twenty convicts undergoing a term of imprisonment of ten years and above, of whom 15 were Malays, 2 Chinese and three Tamils. The number of convicts at the end of the year was 176 as compared with 250 in the previous year. The Prison Staff consists of a Superintendent (European) with one Assistant Superintendent and 40 Warders, all Malays. The Prison was visited regularly by Visiting Justices throughout the year and no serious complaints were recorded.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

The following Enactment were passed during the year, namely:—

1. The Quarantine Regulations, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1933.
2. The Excise Enactment, 1910, Amendment Enactment No. 2 of 1933.
3. The Wireless Telegraphy Enactment, 1933.
4. The Aliens Enactment, 1933.
5. The Railways Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1933.
6. The Distribution Enactment, 1930, Amendment Enactment, 1933.
7. The Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Enactment, 1933.
8. The Law of Evidence and Procedure Amendment Enactment, 1933.
9. The Aliens Enactment, 1933, Amendment Enactment, 1933.
10. The Individual Mining and Prospecting Enactment, 1933.

11. The Land Enactment, 1926, Amendment Enactment, 1933.
12. The Customs Enactment, 1928, Amendment Enactment, 1933.
13. The Minor Offences Enactment, 1932, Amendment Enactment, 1933.
14. The Criminal Procedure Code, 1932, Amendment Enactment, 1933.
15. The Land Enactment, 1926, Amendment Enactment (No. 2) 1933.
16. The Indian Immigration Enactment, 1927, Amendment Enactment, 1933.
17. The Labour (Non-Indian) Enactment, 1928, Amendment Enactment, 1933.
18. The Minor Offences Enactment, 1932, Amendment Enactment, 1933.
19. The Malay Reservations Enactment, 1930, Amendment Enactment, 1933.
20. The Municipal & Health Enactment, 1928, Amendment Enactment, 1933.

Of these Enactments two were passed as new Enactments, namely: Enactment No. 3 (Wireless Telegraphy) and Enactment No. 4 (Aliens), and 18 effected amendments of existing law. None of these were of first-rate importance, but were passed either to meet purely local needs or to assimilate the law in Kelantan to that of other Malay Administrations. Of those falling under the first category may be mentioned "The Law of Evidence and Procedure, Amendment Enactment, No. 8 of 1933" which provides for signed report by the Registrar of Criminals, Federated Malay States, in cases in which the identity of "finger prints" is in issue and analytical reports by Government Chemists in the Colony and Federated Malay States where expert evidence on matters requiring analysis is involved being admitted as evidence in the Kelantan Courts without requiring the personal attendance of these experts; the "Individual Mining and Prospecting Enactment, No. 10 of 1933" making provision for the granting of individual mining and prospecting rights, pending the preparation of a Mining Enactment (at present Leases and Prospecting Licences are issued by the State as landowner and not by virtue of any statute); the "Minor Offences Enactment No. 18 of 1933" which

gives power to prevent cattle from grazing on rice lands during the "off"-season, a fertile source of damage to the irrigation banks; and the "Malay Reservations Enactment, 1930, Amendment Enactment No. 19 of 1933" designed to give enabling powers to allow transfers in certain cases of lands in Malay Reservations to persons who, though Mohammedans, are not Malays as defined in the Enactment.

The balance of the Enactments passed fall within the second category and of these the most important is perhaps the "Aliens Enactment No. 4 of 1933" which follows the model of similar legislation passed in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, and is designed to control and regulate the admission of aliens into the State in accordance with the political, social, and economic needs of the country from time to time; the "Wireless Telegraphy Enactment No. 3 of 1933" for controlling the use of wireless telegraphy and safeguarding against the abuse of such communication, brings Kelantan into line in this respect with other Administrations, while the "Distribution Enactment, 1930, Amendment Enactment No. 6 of 1933" provides for uniformity with the practice elsewhere in the law governing the distribution of intestate estates of non-Mohammedans in respect of immovable property.

There is at present no specific legislation dealing with factories, compensation for accidents or insurance for the sick and old. Factories, however, are controllable under rules made under the Excise Enactment, 1910, Amendment Enactment, 1932 (Taxed Articles). Insurance legislation is not yet required and, though Kelantan may eventually follow the lead of other Malay States and pass a Workmen's Compensation Enactment, there is at present no need for such legislation as Estate labourers receive similar benefits in the State by law to those enjoyed by them in the Federated Malay States, and for Indian (South) labourers a standard wage is fixed under the Indian Immigration Enactment.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

REVENUE.

Revenue is derived mainly from the following sources of taxation:—

(a) Land: Premium on all sales of land varying from $5/- to $25/- an acre for agricultural or mining purposes, and

an Annual Quit-rent varying from 40 cents to $2.40 an acre.

(b) Customs: Import duties on a large number of commodities, with preferential rates in many cases for Empire products. The most important of these are:—

Spirits at graduated rates from $1.20 to $14/- a proof gallon;

Tobacco at graduated rates from 70 cents to $1.60 a pound;

Petroleum at 15 cents a gallon of kerosene and 35 cents a gallon of petrol;

Canned foodstuffs at 20% ad valorem, with a preferential duty of 5%;

Milk at 5 cents per lb. and 1 cent per lb. preferential;

Textiles at 20% ad valorem or 5 cents per yard whichever is the higher and 10% preferential duty or 2½ cents per yard whichever is the higher;

Motor Cars 20% duty; no duty on those manufactured in the Empire;

Salt at 50 cents a picul;

Sugar at $5/- a picul with $3/- preferential duty.

(c) Export duties on agricultural products of which the principal are:—

Areca-nuts 5% ad valorem;

Copra 5% ad valorem of the current value in Singapore, less 75 cents per picul for freight;

Rubber 2½% ad valorem of the current value in Singapore, less $1/- per picul for freight;

Dried Fish at rates varying from 25 cents to $1/- a picul;

Metals of which the only important revenue producer is gold at 5% ad valorem.

(d) Chandu, or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon;

(e) Excise duties on locally manufactured intoxicating liquors at 16% of the import duty on intoxicating liquors of similar strength;

(f) Forests: Royalty on timber of all classes varying from 30 cents to $8/- a ton;

(g) Posts and Telegraphs: Sales of Stamps, telegrams, telephones, commission on Money and Postal Orders, bearing letters, and Cash-On-Delivery Parcels;

(h) Municipal: house and land assessment rates 5% and 10% on annual valuation based on rental or one-tenth of the estimated market value;

Electricity at 30 cents a unit or $3/- a point per mensem;

Special rates for trade purposes;

Removal of nightsoil at contract rates;

ublishing company inc

Cattle and pig slaughter licences at rates varying from 40 cents to $1.50 according to locality;

Market Fees at varying rates according to produce or stall areas;

Taxes on motor vehicles and fees for sundry purposes.

(i) Stamp Duties: payable by adhesive stamps on various types of documents such as Promissory Notes 10 cents for every $100/-, Agreements or Contracts 10 cents, Conveyances or transfers of Property $1.50 for every $250/-, Mortgages $2/- for every $500/-, Powers of Attorney $5/-, Affidavits $1/- etc.

(j) Death Duties: leviable on the estate and effects in respect of which probates or letters of administration are sought at graduated rates from 1% to 20% according to the value of the estate at death after deduction of reasonable funeral expenses and local debts, with a total exemption of estates valued less than $500/-.

(k) Licences etc.: For purchase of rubber $100/-;

Pawnbroking — by tender;

Ferries — by tender;

Registration of cattle 10 cents a head;

Registration of Mohammedan marriages and divorces $1/-.

(l) There is no Hut Tax, Poll Tax or Income Tax.

The total revenue of the State for 1933 amounted to $1,801,418/- against an estimate of $1,641,701/- and a revised estimate of $1,735,195/-. The revenue for 1932 was $1,677,983/-. The details of revenue under each main head are given in the statement following:—

Head of revenue.	Estimates 1933.	Actual, 1933.	Actual, 1932.	Actual, 1931.
	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue	472,800	502,764	504,882	392,053
Customs, Excise and Marine	785,550	868,860	731,086	702,653
Licences etc.	127,978	127,396	144,224	129,612
Fees of Office, etc.	60,763	81,723	75,303	68,294
Posts and Telegraphs	35,600	30,499	33,584	35,042
Municipal	130,060	149,435	143,277	143,714
Interest	19,600	30,227	22,573	33,484
Misc. Receipts	9,350	10,514	23,054	19,289
Total	$1,641,701	$1,801,418	$1,677,983	$1,524,141

Land Revenue. The revenue exceeded the estimate by $29,964/- but fell short of the 1932 revenue by $2,118/-. The deficit under Land Rents (recurrent) was $5,776/- on an estimate of $357,000/-, but the amount collected was $24,193/- greater than in 1932.

Under other items considerable improvements on the Estimates were realised, as for example:—

	Estimates, 1933.	Actual, 1933.	Actual, 1932.	Actual, 1931.
	$	$	$	$
Timber	27,000	40,282	38,639	25,644
Notices	23,000	38,006	42,896	18,460
Search, Registration of Dealings etc.	9,750	13,602	12,686	6,842
Miscellaneous	6,300	12,181	17,976	4,142

The chief deficits were $2,000/- on Survey Fees, $1,600/- on Premia and $1,400/- on Mining Rents.

Customs, Excise and Marine. The revenue was $868,860/- against an estimate of $785,550/- and a 1932 revenue of $731,086/-. Details of the more important items are appended:—

		Estimates, 1933.	Actual, 1933.	Actual, 1932.	Actual, 1931.
		$	$	$	$
Export	Duty on Betelnuts	15,000	11,740	12,236	16,591
„	Coconuts etc.	8,500	12,117	9,343	13,421
„	Rubber	17,000	46,606	19,147	30,251
„	Misc. Goods	25,000	18,442	29,924	—
Import	Duty on Kerosene and Banzine	111,600	113,243	105,686	67,985
„	Salt	14,000	15,086	15,183	11,378
„	Spirits	22,000	22,261	22,276	35,337
„	Sugar	50,000	59,175	47,077	50,065
„	Tobacco	165,000	155,242	152,585	145,985
„	Misc. Goods	127,000	195,195	84,770	62,581
Sale of Chandu		150,000	154,299	154,352	200,522.

The main surpluses were $30,000/- on account of rubber; only $5,400/- was collected from rubber export in the first four months of the year, but with the increase in price of the commodity as from May, the revenue responded immediately. There was a $9,000/- surplus from Sugar and $68,000/- from miscellaneous imports, chiefly accounted for by textiles. The effect of the new and altered duties imposed during the course of the year may be partially gauged by the fact that the revenue on this head which had produced an average $10,000/- per month prior to June, jumped to and maintained an average of $20,000/- a month subsequently. One of the significant indications of arrested depression was the Chandu Revenue which realised the same total as last year.

Licences and Internal Revenue and Fees of Offices, etc.

The revenue derived from this source was less than $600/- short of the Estimate, but was $17,000/- short of the 1932 total. $12,000/- less in fines was collected than in 1932, and $5,500/- less from Ferry Contracts; while the revenue under Fees of Office etc., exceeded that of 1932 by $6,000/-, and the estimate by $21,000/-, there being a surplus on all sub-heads except Prison Labour which showed, however, a small deficit of $100/- only. The Posts and

Telegraphs revenue also reflects the continued bad condition of trade, the revenue being $5,100/- down on 1932 figures, the principal decrease being on the sale of postage stamps which fell from $25,000/- in 1931 to $23,000/- in 1932 and to $21,000/- in 1933. Municipal revenue exceeded the estimate by $19,375/- and 1932 receipts by $6,000/-.

The following table shows the percentage contribution of the principal heads of revenue to the total revenue for the past three years:—

	1931		1932		1933.
Lands & Forests	25.7	..	30.1	..	27.9
Customs, Excise and Marine	46.1	..	43.6	..	48.2
Licences and Fees	15.3	..	15.1	..	11.6
Other Revenues	3.5	..	2.7	..	4.0
Municipal	9.4	..	8.5	..	8.3
Total	100.-	..	100.-	..	100.-

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure amounted to $1,563,782/- against an estimate of $1,699,755/- and a revised estimate of $1,591,300/-. Details are appended:—

Head of Expenditure.	Estimates, 1933.	Actual, 1933.	Actual, 1932.	Actual, 1931.
	$	$	$	$
Personal Emoluments including Temporary Allowance	812,298	762,324	809,214	904,467
Other Charges	417,083	362,436	390,841	451,754
Pensions, etc.	185,735	166,470	178,755	175,435
Interest	122,000	118,250	117,614	106,706
Misc. Services	58,139	54,548	69,430	201,585
Public Works A. R.	104,500	99,754	97,143	148,206
„ „ S. S.	—	—	831	19,049
Total	1,699,755	1,563,782	1,663,828	2,007,202

The total payments under Personal Emoluments and Temporary Allowance were 6% less than in 1932.

Under "Other Charges" expenditure showed a reduction of 7% on 1932 and 55% on 1930. The main savings under this head were $22,000/- Medical, $13,000/- on account of Purchase of Chandu, $6,000/- Posts and Telegraphs, $4,000/- Municipal and $2,000/- Surveys. Savings of $19,000/- were made on Pensions and Gratuities, and the expenditure under this head was lower than in either 1932 or 1931. The contributing factors were $5,000/- saved by the death of Tengku Sri Maharaja in January, 1933, voluntary refunds of about $4,000/- from political pensions of His Highness the Raja Kelantan and other chiefs, and $15,000/- saved on the estimate for gratuities. All Interest Charges were duly paid.

Of the expenditure on Public Works $76,520/- was for maintenance of roads and only the small sum of $23,234/- was spent on Minor Works and upkeep of quarters. A sum of $38,615.14 was spent during the year on a small number of development works such as Agricultural Experimental Station, Renewal of Electric Light Plant, Town drainage, etc. The breakdown of the engines supplying electric light and power to the Kota Bharu town necessitated the immediate purchase of new engines through the Crown Agents and a further instalment of $50,000/- on the Straits Settlements 1931 development loan was obtained in September for this purpose. At the close of the year the unexpended balance of loan money drawn was $15,931/- and the total expenditure up to 31st December, 1933, since the first instalment was drawn amounted to $484,069/- of which $200,000/- was on revenue account.

A sum of $64,286/- was received from the Colonial Development Fund in four instalments during the year. This money forms part of a total contribution of £16,600 for Irrigation work in Kelantan spread over three years and consisting half of grant and half of loan. Half of the total amount received has been shown in the Balance Sheet as a liability accordingly. Expenditure up to the end of the year amounted to $109,783/-.

INVESTMENTS.

The liquid assets of the State at 1st January, 1933, consisted of cash and bank balances of $114,245/-, and fixed

deposit of $165,000/-. Eleven thousand dollars remained on fixed deposit throughout the year as security for an overdraft to the Majlis Ugama Islam. In May the fixed deposit for $150,000/- expired and renewal interest rates were considerably reduced. It was decided, therefore, to purchase an easily negotiable security which would provide better interest. In October, through the offices of the Chartered Bank, Singapore, $200,000/- Singapore Municipal 4½% 1930 loan was purchased at a total price, including commision and stamp fees, of $221,112/-. An order was placed later for the purchase of another $50,000/- Municipal Stock, but it had not been possible to obtain any further stock by the end of the year.

A statement of assets and liabilities at 31st December, 1933, is attached (Appendix B) to this report, from which it will be seen that the year ended with cash and bank balances of $319,896/- and realisable investments of $232,500/-. On the liabilities side deposits increased from $96,269/- at the end of 1932 to $102,048/- at the end of 1933, an increase mainly accounted for by heavier Court and Post Office Money Order deposits. On the assets side advances are $2,000/- more than on the 31st December, 1932. This is due to an increase of $3,000/- granted to the local Arts and Crafts account and $1,000/- to an account operated by the Principal Agricultural Officer for purchase and sale of Bat Guano and marketing. There is an increase also in the loans account of nearly $4,000/- due, to small extent, to further lending to approved borrowers and to the capitalisation of outstanding interest on the Majlis Ugama Islam loan. Subordinate loans decreased from $25,724/- to $21,276/- and arrangements were come to for ensuring steady instalments from the Majlis Ugama Islam on more favourable interest terms.

The total debt of the State, after allowing for excess of Assets over Liabilities, which stood at $4,971,402/- at the end of 1932, was reduced to $4,804,991/-. The actual outside debt rose from $5,454,255/- to $5,536,398/- through the drawing of another $50,000/- from the Colony 1931 loan for the renewal of Electric Plant as explained in a previous paragraph, and the receipt of instalments amounting to $32,143/- by way of Loan from the Colonial Development Fund as explained above. These debts are made up as follows:—

Straits Settlements Consolidated Loan at 2% ($4,680,684),

Federated Malay States Duff Loan at 2% ($300,000),

Straits Settlements 1931 Loan at 4% ($500,000),

and Colonial Development Fund Loan 1932 ($55,714). The first two loans represent the legacy of the litigation in connection with the Duff Company.

RETRENCHMENT.

The policy of suspending recruitment to the clerical services was continued throughout the year, but it was found necessary to supplement depleted office stuffs by temporary clerks on daily pay. A new clerical service scheme was drafted and approved. This came into effect as from 1st January, 1934, and salaries were based on the new Federated Malay States Clerical Schemes. This will effect a considerable economy in future salaries paid to new clerks engaged. The 15% cut in emoluments of local officers was maintained throughout the year while seconded officers, as in the previous year, drew no Temporary Allowance and only 50% acting allowance in the case of the Malayan Civil Service. His Highness the Sultan continued to make voluntary gifts to the Treasury of $1,000/- per month and his example was followed by other members of the Royal Family. The Health Officer was transferred to another Administration in February and was not replaced. As indicated in a previous paragraph, the expenditure of Public Works was again restricted to maintenance only and that on a very meagre scale.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS, MINES AND FORESTS.

The total land revenue collected was $502,778.32 being $29,978.32 more than the Estimates, but $1,782.23 less than the 1932 figures.

The following is the percentage each item of revenue bears to the total land revenue:—

Rents — Land Rents (Recurrent)	..	70.
„ „ (Under Annual Licence)	..	1.6
Mining Rents	..	0.7
Licences - Timber	..	8.
Prospecting	..	0.7
Fees — Notices, etc.	..	7.6
Preparation and Registration of Titles	..	0.3
Search, etc.	..	2.7
Survey	..	2.8
Sale of Boundary Stones	..	0.1
Maps and Plans	..	0.1
Land Sales - Premia	..	3.0
Miscellaneous - Miscellaneous	..	2.4
		100.-

The following are the figures for the past five years showing the percentage which the total land revenue bears to the total revenue of the State:—

Year	Total Revenue of State	Total Land Revenue		Percentage
1929	$2,481,140	$548,495	..	22
1930	$2,182,905	$536,348	..	25
1931	$1,524,140	$392,053	..	26
1932	$1,677,984	$504,561	..	30
1933	$1,801,418	$502,778	..	28

The following is the Return of Land Revenue Proper for the past five years:—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	$	$	$	$	$
Land Rents (Annually Recurrent)	364,738	363,490	302,914	327,030	351,238.80
All other Items of land Revenue excluding sales	112,485	116,575	73,419	145,254	134,704.82
	477,223	480,065	376,333	472,284	485,943.62
Land Sales	71,272	56,283	15,720	32,277	16,834.70
Total	548,495	536,348	392,053	504,561	502,778.32

It will be seen that Land Rents (Annually Recurrent) showed an increase of $24,208.37 over the figures for the previous year, while mining rents (Recurrent) showed a small increase of over $400/- on the 1932 figures. The total Land Revenue ($502,778.32), however, showed a very small decrease of some $1,700/- from the previous year's figures, there being small decreases under the heads 'Prospecting Licences', 'Notice Fees', 'Survey Fees', and a considerable decrease in 'Land Sales' on account of the stagnation of interest in the land market owing to the continued slump. The peak year for land rents was the year 1929; and for total revenue, for land sales and other items of revenue, the year 1928. The lowest collections in all items were recorded in 1931.

The total area under rubber (i. e. planted) was 92,797 acres and the area alienated for this crop in 1933 - 240 acres, which represented land approved before 1931 but in respect of which fees were not paid till 1933. The total area under coconut was 57,271 acres as in the previous year while that under rice was 147,329 acres. Land cultivated with miscellaneous crops amounted to 24,400 acres. As in the previous year, the area under African Oil Palm remained at 600 acres. The total acreage alienated for agriculture during the year was 15,440 and 15,671 acres reverted to the State, while the total agricultural alienations as on 31st December amounted to 453,502 acres.

On the 15th of August, Enactment No. 11 of 1933 was passed further to amend the Land Enactment, 1926. The end of the year saw the completion of an entirely revised Land Enactment in a draft form prepared with a view to amending and consolidating the provisions of the Land Code and with the object of bringing the existing legislation into harmony with the Federated Malay States Land Code. This draft Enactment will probably become law early in 1934.

One hundred and nineteen (119) applications for foreclosure of charge were made during the year. The Agricultural Holdings (Restriction of Sales) Enactment lapsed from 6th January, 1933.

The area ear-marked or reserved for cattle pasturage as on 31st December, 1933, amounted to 12,526 acres as against 8,066 acres on 31st December, 1932.

The former sub-districts of Pasir Mas and Bachok were constituted separate districts in August, 1933, and placed in charge of Malay Officers who had proved their fitness for administrative control by several years practical experience as Assistant District Officers under direct supervision of European seconded Officers. It is hoped that this experiment in utilising the best of the material existing amongst the Kelantanese Malay Officers will prove successful, but the present difficulty in this direction is in the very limited number of officers with the necessary ability, training and capacity to fill such posts owing to the absence in the past of any suitable system of English education, the Government having to rely, in the main, upon officers who might be considered to have earned promotion by reason of length of meritorious service in subordinate ranks.

FORESTS.

With the secondment from the Federated Malay States of Mr. A. B. Walton, Assistant Conservator of Forests, as State Forest Officer on 1st October, 1933, a separate Forest Department was constituted in Kelantan. The total strength of the new Department was, at the end of the year:— 1 State Forest Officer, 1 Assistant Forest Officer, 1 Forest Ranger, 3 Foresters and 9 Forest Guards.

The total revenue collected amounted to $40,117.20 as against the sum of $37,731.80 for 1932, the main sources of revenue being duty on timber which accounted for $19,752.39 and Jelutong $10,099.72 which showed a slight decrease from that of the previous year. This minor produce has, during the past two years, produced nearly one third of the total forest revenue of the State.

In addition to several small 'Glam Reserves' the definition of which is uncertain and requires revision, there are four main forest reserves in the State with a total estimated area of 128,680 acres as against the figure of 105,530 acres in the previous year's Report. This

difference in area is due partly to additional reservation, and partly to more accurate computation of the actual areas included in the reserves. Correct figures are, however, not strictly ascertainable as the reservations have not been demarcated. This is now gradually being done by the new Forest staff, their attention being devoted in the first place to delimitation of boundaries, adjoining alienated land with a view to protect forest produce from the inroads of the inhabitants of the 'kampongs' who are often extremely wasteful in their methods of timber extraction to meet their domestic needs, and from injudicious destruction of superior timbers for firewood purposes. A considerable amount of exploration of the forest areas in the State was also carried out during the year. These investigations have, so far, established the fact that Kelantan possesses valuable and extensive areas of forest timbers both of the hard-wood and of the less valuable soft-wood varieties such as "meranti" which is extensively used in ordinary carpentry throughout Malaya.

A Scheme for the training of suitable men for the post of Forest Guards was sanctioned during the year and 5 candidates were selected who were to commence their training early in 1934.

SURVEY.

Revenue earned in the year amounted to $20,524 which amount does not include survey fees included in the land premia nor those remitted by Land Officers. The total fees earned according to schedule rate for all completed surveys amounted to $105,339. Expenditure fell from $99,962 to $82,148.

There was a slight increase in the output of field work with a reduction in cost over the previous year, the number of lots surveyed being 3,980 as against 3,726 in 1932 and 2,873 in 1931. The total acreage, however, covered only 9,041 as against 11,915 in 1932 and 12,830 in 1931. The output of the office branch also showed an increase with a slight reduction in cost. The number of titles prepared (including re-drafts) was 3,896 as against 3,786 in 1932 and 3,185 in 1931, while 1,575 lots waited settlements at the end of the year as against 1,489 in 1932 and 1,836 in 1931.

Apart from the usual surveys of small holdings, agricultural and town lots, the more important features of the year's work were:—

(i) One hundred and eighteen (118) miles of 1st Class Traverses, including the completion of the East Coast Railway;

(ii) Eight (8) miles Pulai Road Reserve; and

(iii) Five (5) Gold Mining Leases and connections.

All work on the preparation of the New State Map was completed during the year and finished tracings forwarded to the Survey Officer, Kuala Lumpur. The Map should be printed and published early in 1934.

Captain P. M. Leckie, Acting Superintendent of Surveys, was in charge of the Survey Department till 11th December, when he was succeeded by Mr. G. D. Barron.

ELECTRICAL.

The Government has a Power Station at Kota Bharu which provides electric lighting and power in the town. This contains 4 Diesel Engines, two of which have been in use for some time and two new, purchased out of Straits Settlements Loan money during the year. This new plant was erected departmentally by Mr. A. Paton, who acted as Electrical Engineer during the absence on leave of Mr. F. J. Larard, only local Malay labour being employed. Current is now distributed over a 3 mile radius at 460 volt D. C. three wire system, and all mains have been converted to this system during the year. The installation may now be considered as thoroughly efficient in every way, and able to deal with the increased consumption which it is hoped will result from a larger number of consumers taking light and power-current when financial conditions generally improve.

One hundred and twelve (112) new consumers were connected during the year making a total of 226 metered consumers and 85 flat rate consumers. Total sales of current amounted to 125,224 units (excluding flat rate

consumers) as compared with 110,601 units in 1932. The total revenue for the year was $35,012/- as compared with $31,679/- in 1932 and expenditure $26,583/- as against $28,593/- in the previous year.

GENERAL.

His Excellency the High Commissioner, accompanied by Lady Clementi and the Misses Clementi, visited the State from the 14th to the 21st May, arriving in Tumpat by the S. Y. "Sea Belle" from Singapore. During his stay His Excellency made a short expedition from Rantau Panjang down the Sungei Golok which forms the boundary with Siam. His Excellency was accompanied on this trip by the Acting British Adviser, Captain A. C. Baker and Captain H. A. Anderson, I. S. O., Commissioner of Police, and two days were spent walking and sight-seeing amongst the various 'kampongs'. His Excellency also visited the Kelantan Military Police Musketry Camp at Kuala Pa' Amat and other places of interest around the coast including Padi Experimental Stations and Irrigation Dams at Pengkalan Kubor. Visits were also paid to the various offices, the new Match Factory where matches are manufactured by local capitalists employing entirely Malay labour except for a few skilled chemists and mechanics, and to various lands and 'kampongs' where crops were being grown. Inspections were also made of the weaving centres, silversmith work and other Malayan crafts carried on the homes of the peasantry. His Excellency and suite left by the S. Y. "Sea Belle" for Trengganu on the 21st May after a visit which gave great pleasure to His Highness the Sultan and to all communities for the lively and intimate interest displayed by the visitors in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the State and its inhabitants.

His Highness the Sultan paid a brief visit to Singapore in April to accompany Mr. A. S. Haynes, the British Adviser, on his transfer there to take up the post of Acting Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements. He was accompanied by his sister Tengku Maharani and the Dato' Perdana Mentri and serveral members of the Royal Family.

The birthday of His Highness, who enjoyed good health throughout the year, was celebrated in July in the

usual manner although the expenditure was somewhat reduced owing to the general need for economy. There were 30 meetings of the State Council during the year, all of which were presided over by His Highness, except for 3 occasions when he was indisposed or absent in Singapore.

His Highness the Sultan of Pahang paid a personal and unofficial visit to Kelantan from the 25th to the 28th of August accompanied by a small suite. Everything was done to make the visit as pleasurable as possible and His Highness was much pleased with the arrangements made for his entertainment.

During the latter part of the year, Mr. T. R. Hubback, Honorary Chief Game Warden for the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, was appointed Honorary Advisory Game Warden for Kelantan. Mr. Hubback's knowledge of the Wild Life of this State is very extensive, and his services which have been generously put at the disposal of this Government in an honorary capacity, will be very helpful in many directions, more especially in the preparation of suitable legislation for the Preservation of Wild Life on the lines of the policy elsewhere accepted as desirable in the interests of a reasonable preservation of species. The question of what form such legislation should take, and the extent to which preservation should be pushed, is not, of course, one on which all interests are agreed, but it is hoped that it may be possible to evolve an Enactment which will provide for the reasonable protection of Wild Life suitably to the needs of Kelantan and with due regard to agricultural interests involved.

The wide spread and perpetual state of indebtedness infesting the subordinate Government Services of all Administrations in Malaya, and the, at least partial, success of the remedial measures taken by the Co-operative Department in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States to mitigate and alleviate as far as possible the evils of this deplorable condition by means of Loan and Thrift Co-operative Societies, has prompted the Kelantan Government to consider the formation of a Government Officers' Co-operative Society in this State. The position here is not, of course, so acute as in the large

urban areas in the Colony and the Federated Malay States where financial embarrassment amongst subordinates has become a canker extremely difficult of cure, but the proneness of Kelantanese Malays to borrow at high rates of interest without adequate grounds or real necessity is, undoubtedly, just as pronounced a feature of their character as in the case of Malays in the other States of the Peninsula; and the need for a Co-operative Society whose objects would be the formation of co-operation and self-help, encouragement by saving of a portion of income, and the prevention of permanent indebtedness by enabling members to obtain loans on reasonable terms and at moderate rate of interest, is no less apparent than in other States. Towards the end of the year, steps were, therefore, taken to prepare a draft Enactment on the lines of the Co-operative Societies Enactment, Federated Malay States, and it is hoped to proceed with the formation of a Government Officers' Loan and Thrift Co-operative Society in 1934.

The Kelantan Branch of the Malayan Arts and Crafts Society continued to do good work throughout the year, and as a result of exhibiting representative productions at the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Exhibition held at Kuala Lumpur at the beginning of August, succeeded in further extending a market for Kelantan wares.

There was, to some extent, the same difficulty as regards fast dyes for weaving, but it is hoped that this may be successfully surmounted and orders for sarongs both from Government Institutions and private individuals continued to come in as quickly as they could conveniently and satisfactorily be executed. Great credit is due to the European ladies who devote a large part of their leisure time to supervising the work of the peasants, without which the desirable standard of uniformity in output would be impossible of attainment.

The number of officers of the Malayan Civil Service seconded to the State remained at six as in the previous year, namely:—

(i) British Adviser to the Government of Kelantan (Mr. A. S. Haynes until 30-3-33 when he was succeeded by Captain

A. C. Baker, M. C. who continued to act as British Adviser to the end of the year).

(ii) Legal Adviser and Judicial Commissioner (Mr. L. V. J. Laville, Barrister-at-Law, acting until 12th March when he was succeeded by Mr. A. E. Coope who continued in the post to the end of the year).

(iii) Assistant Adviser, Superintendent of Lands, Registrar of Titles, Registrar of Schools and Official Administrator (Mr. W. Linehan until 18th June when he was succeeded by Mr. H. North Hunt who continued to officiate for the remainder of the year).

(iv) State Treasurer, District Officer, Kota Bharu, (Mr. J. S. W. Reid).

(v) District Officer, Ulu Kelantan and Controller of Lobour, Kelantan (Mr. J. Falconer until 15th January, thereafter Mr. A. Gilmour on return from leave to the end of the year).

(vi) Superintendent of Marine & Customs, Superintendent of Chandu, Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs, State Auditor and Public Prosecutor (Mr. R. L. German until 23rd January when he was succeeded by Mr. H. A. L. Luckham who continued to act in these posts throughout the year).

Mr. A. S. Haynes the substantive Adviser who had been acting as Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, for the greater part of the year left Malaya on retirement in December. He had served as Acting British Adviser from May, 1930, and in the substantive appointment from November of that year. His patience, tact and ripe administrative ability were very valuable assets to this State during the difficult years of acute depression and drastic unavoidable retrenchment, and the award by His

Majesty of the C. M. G. in the latest New Year's Honours was acclaimed throughout Malaya as a fitting recognition of Mr. Haynes' services to Kelantan and to Malaya as a whole at the close of a period of public service in the country extending, in all, to over 32 years.

W. D. BARRON,
M. C. S.
AG: BRITISH ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF KELANTAN.

THE RESIDENCY,
KOTA BHARU,
KELANTAN.
20th May, 1934.

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO KELANTAN.

(Vide Colonial Office Circular Despatch dated 12/9/32)
(K. 954 of 1932)

(i) KELANTAN (James Maclehose & Sons, Glasgow) by W. A. Graham.

(ii) MALAY POISONS AND CHARM CURES (J. & A. Churchill, London) by Dr. J. D. Gimlette.

(iii) KELANTAN MALAY (Government Printing Office, Singapore) by C. C. Brown, M. C. S.

(iv) IN COURT AND KAMPONG by Sir Hugh Clifford, G. C. M. G. etc.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE

LIABILITIES.

	$ c.	$ c.
DEPOSITS:—		
District Office, Ulu Kelantan ..	31,471.37	
—do— Pasir Puteh ..	4,240.09	
Courts - Kota Bharu, Tumpat and Pasir Mas	19,761.51	
Police, Sundry, Kota Bharu and Pasir Mas	105.56	
Customs, Sundry	728.08	
Land Office, Kota Bharu, Sundry ..	17,718.53	
—do— Survey ..	6,154.06	
Land Office, Pasir Mas, Sundry ..	3,614.14	
—do— Survey ..	574.15	
Post Office Money Order	4,203.27	
Pawnbroking Farm	12,450.00	
Toddy Shops	732.00	
Market Licences	144.75	
Gold Buyers Licence	150.00	102,047.51
FINES AND REWARDS FUND:—		
Police	42.77	
Prisons	20.19	
Clerks	233.59	
Customs	11.56	308.11
RICE IRRIGATION FUND - Import Duty on Rice) ..	6,902.01	6,902.01
CONTRIBUTIONS:—		
Widows and Orphans Pension Enct. ..	—	
Rubber Research Institute	1,195.91	1,195.91
Suspense Account	18,806.13	18,806.13
		129,259.67
EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES ..		715,975.76
		845,235.43
LOAN:—		
S. S. Consolidated Loan (at 2%) ..	4,680,684.00	4,680,684.00
F. M. S. Duff Loan (at 2%) ..	300,000.00	300,000.00
S. S. Loan 1931 (at 4%) ..	500,000.00	500,000.00
Colonial Development Fund Loan 1932	55,714.00	55,714.00
		5,536,398.00

B.

STATE OF KELANTAN AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

ASSETS.

	$ c.	$ c.
BALANCES:—		
Cash - Sub - Treasury, U. K. ..	17,641.65	
—do— P. P. ..	3,467.92	
—do— P. M. ..	3,976.32	25,085.89
Bank - State Treasury (M. B.) ..	282,201.29	
—do— (C. B.) ..	3,695.85	
U. K. Sub - Treasury (M. B.) ..	11,588.05	
P. P. —do— („) ..	3,839.11	
P. M. —do— („) ..	9,416.39	
	310,740.69	
Less unexpended balanc of S. S. Loan drawn on Development Account ..	15,930,93	294,809.76
ADVANCES RECOVERABLE:—		
P.W.D. Store and Factory Account ..	15,700.00	
Post Office Postal Order „ ..	900.02	
District Officer, Ulu Kelantan ..	750.00	
Malayan Arts & Crafts	5,000.00	
Johore Government Pensioner ..	14.87	
F. M. S. Government Pensioners ..	97.18	
Mr. R. C. Drew	29.07	
Purchase of Stamps (Bachok) ..	250.00	
Principal Agricultural Officer ..	1,000.00	
Ismail bin Osman	155.00	23,896.14
LOANS:—		
Purchase of Motor - Car	920.00	
Subordinates	21,275.71	
Dato' Kaya Pati	30,000.00	
Syed Hussein	15,000.00	
Tengku Sri Mara Raja	25,000.00	
Majlis Ugama Islam	145,718.73	
Clubs	4,282.09	
Al - Asasiyah Press	300.00	
Late Dato' Bentara Stia	116.40	
H. H. the Raja Muda	2,450.00	
Dato' Perdana Mentri	21,529.77	
Late Che Matt bin Haji Taib ..	2,350.94	268,943.64
INVESTMENTS:—		
Singapore Municipal 4½% Debenture Stock 1930	221,500.00	
Mercantile Bank Fixed Deposit ..	11,000.00	232,500.00
		845,235.43
Excess of Assets over Liabilities ..	715,975.76	
Unexpended Balance of S. S. Loan drawn on Development Account ..	15,930.93	731,906.69
		731,906.69
BALANCE TO THE DEBIT OF THE STATE ..		4,804,491.31
		5,536,398.00

APPENDIX C.

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Warrant No.	Service.	Estimates.	Spent till 31-12-33.
		$	$
1/33	Temangan Road	400.00	375.00
2/33 and 7/33	Experimental Stations	1,500.00	1,500.00
3/33	Drainage, Kota Bharu Town	2,000.00	1,937.66
4/33	Water Supply	1,000.00	1,000.00
5/33	Electric Generators	34,000.00	31,761.57
6/33	Refrigerators	2,800.00	2,040.91
	Total	41,700.00	38,615.14

APPENDIX D.

Table of Annual Revenue and Expenditure since Kelantan came under British Protection:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$
1910	419,327	403,552
1911	487,467	574,850
1912	535,669	665,608
1913	676,020	672,137
1914	762,772	805,965
1915	692,556	807,714
1916	822,860	808,164
1917	910,291	757,946
1918	955,402	899,161
1919	1,141,444	1,065,012
1920	1,328,955	1,403,208
1921	1,160,262	1,678,432
1922	1,310,020	1,539,318
1923	1,396,855	1,271,887
1924	1,422,113	1,422,032
1925	1,804,180	1,401,961
1926	2,371,595	1,927,134
1927	2,448,090	2,949,438 *
1928	2,570,550	2,463,762
1929	2,481,139	2,215,771
1930	2,182,905	2,426,079
1931	1,524,139	1,961,124
1932	1,677,983	1,664,051
1933	1,801,418	1,563,782

* Includes a sum of $320,000/- devoted to reduction of the Public Debt.

APPENDIX E.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF LOCAL PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS.

Nos.	Articles.	How Counted	1929		1930		How Counted	1931		1932		1933	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				$		$			$		$		$
1.	Rubber	Tons	8,043.19	5,732,427	7,272.51	2,919,143	Tons	6,384.05	1,157,303	5,146.02	731,223	9,213.04	1,906,021
2.	Copra	—do—	7,272.96	941,482	5,355.64	555,419	—do—	6,497.82	449,857	4,012.56	306,658	6,773.98	290,472
3.	Betelnuts:—												
	(a) Dried	—do—	1,553.60	197,283	1,434.26	210,214	—do—	1,855.91	258,341	1,393.39	167,392	2,266.45	151,582
	(b) Fresh	...	...	237	...	303	...	...	577	...	1,824	...	1,672
4.	Rice & Padi	Tons	.06	11	2.77	271	Tons	...	...	...	1,441	...	4,192
5.	Timber & Planks	...	...	432	...	286	...	...	1,044	...	994	...	746
6.	Cattle	Nos.	870	44,976	240	8,635	Nos.	171	7,430	312	12,115	3,164	92,765
7.	Jungle Produce	...	...	13,237	...	5,140	...	...	25,931	...	91,830	...	70,048
8.	Fish	Tons	939.80	188,568	563.20	109,641	Tons	820.64	98,136	754.13	89,249	1,002.7	117,361
9.	Poultry	Dozens	4,738	22,953	4,312	18,831	Nos.	31,808	10,641	24,671	6,215	100,498	24,312
10.	Tin - Ore	Tons	1.64	1,785	3.38	3,799	Tons	1.35	959	...	...	.47	633
11.	Manganese Ore	...	...	...	...	...	—do—	...	...	...	...	2,866.54	26,716
12.	Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,289	...	77,154
13.	Textile:—												
	(a) Silk	Kodies	121	10,653	8	1,044	...	...	1,578	...	9,823	...	10,641
	(b) Cotton	...	...	28,205	...	26,105	...	...	23,296	...	15,230	...	23,057

APPENDIX F.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT FOR FIVE YEARS.

Nos.	Articles	How stated.	1929 Quantity.	1929 Value.	1930 Quantity.	1930 Value.	How stated.	1931 Quantity.	1931 Value.	1932 Quantity.	1932 Value.	1933 Quantity.	1933 Value.
				$		$			$		$		$
1.	Fish	Tons	202.11	45,976	282.37	44,343	Tons	205.08	16,349	198.74	15,926	111.25	7,857
2.	Rice	-do-	13,041.97	1,511,017	13,587.25	1,382,400	—do—	8,221.29	528,388	3,936.95	228,145	1,821.39	97,247
3.	Benzine	Gallns.	394,597	307,380	526,273	263,631	Gallns.	213,726	115,863	206,520	158,073	223.343	141,244
4.	Petroleum	Cases	75,547	415,509	46,039	185,156	—do—	319,367	109,001	358,354	139,474	283,697	163,456
5.	Textile (all kinds)	...	...	861,265	...	576,561	...	...	413,470	...	462,019	...	979,822
6.	Machinery	...	...	41,981	...	32,613	...	...	13,916	...	23,257	...	25,641
7.	Motor Vehicles	...	...	62,013	...	112,584	...	...	25,365	...	31,405	...	30,735
8.	Cement	Casks	17,127	88,920	32,014	148,352	Tons	1,205	25,256	1,289	25,890	1,334	26,767
9.	Timber & Planks	...	...	18,360	...	41,427	...	..	26,205	...	23,940	...	20,537
10.	Drugs & Medicines	...	...	142,327	...	85,805	...	...	52,832	...	82,227	...	114,194
11.	Bread & Biscuits	...	...	43,406	...	28,559	...	...	17,293	...	13,499	...	14,647
12.	Curry Stuffs	...	...	27,341	...	30,412	...	...	16,937	...	15,820	...	17,436
13.	Wheat Flour	Tons	547.86	91,894	668.20	70,578	Tons	523.23	49,788	655.6	59,620	709.5	64,114
14.	Tinned Milk	Cases	20,743	161,162	20,764	201,152	Cases	13,645	127,925	15,117	148,898	12,422	128,360
15.	Sugar	Tons	1,324.77	177,888	1,238.51	120,994	Tons	979.77	75,458	935	64,829	910.83	67,124
16.	Tobacco (all kinds)	...	...	693,401	...	468,287	...	...	311,892	...	321,667	...	331,542

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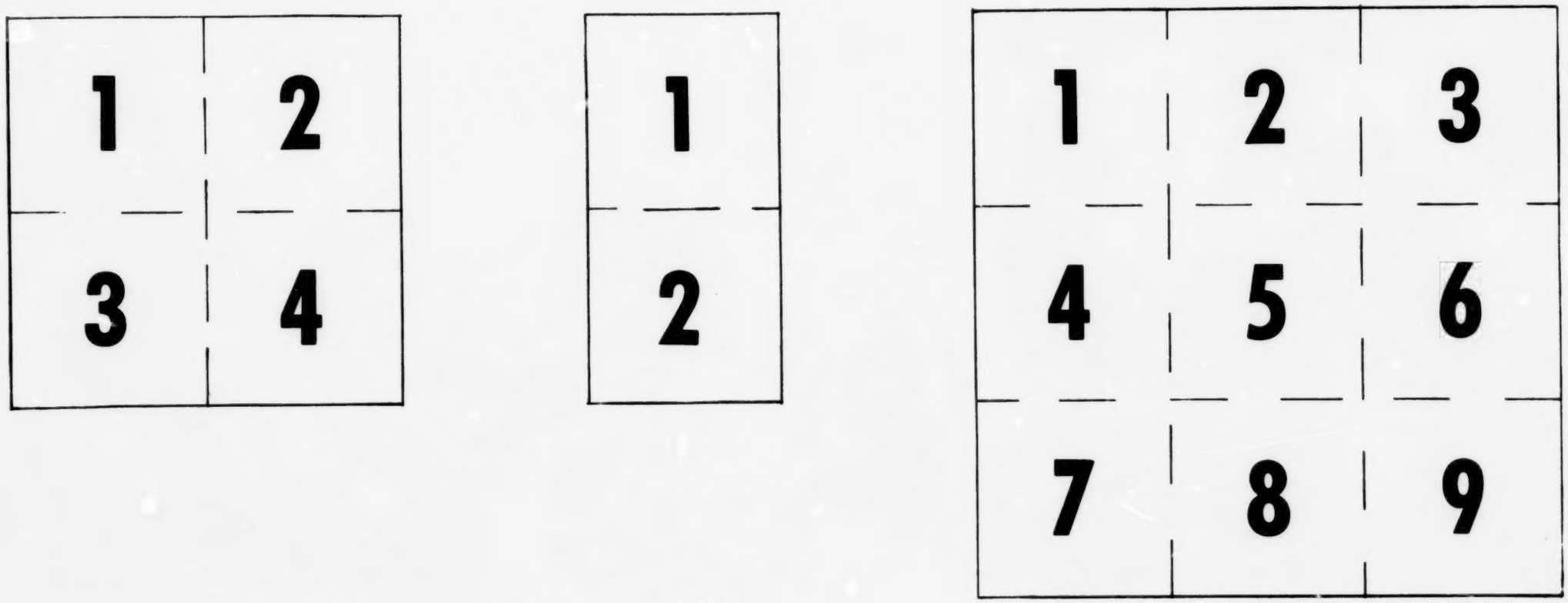


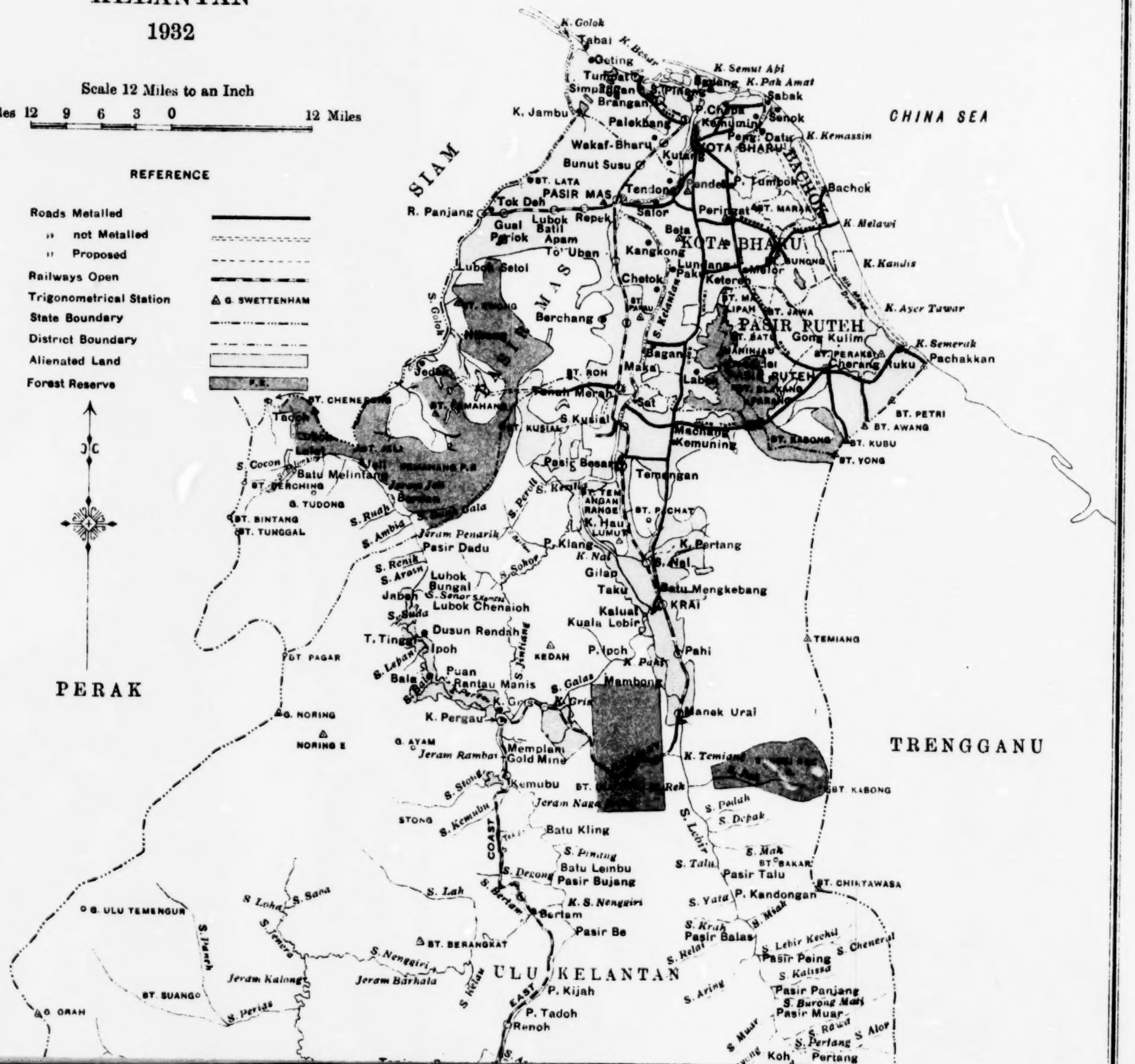
KELANTAN
1932

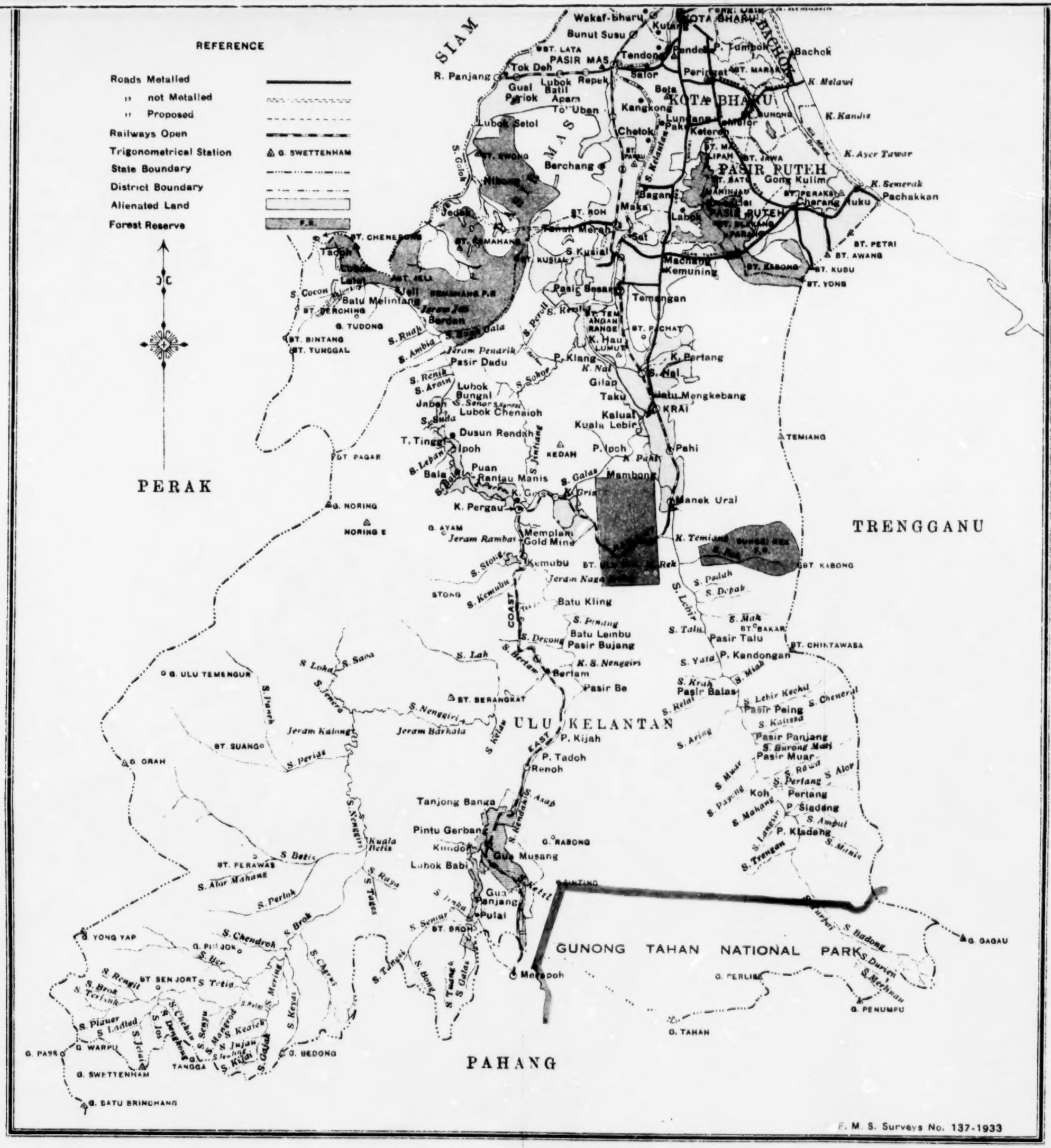
Scale 12 Miles to an Inch

Miles 12 9 6 3 0 12 Miles

REFERENCE

Roads Metalled
" not Metalled
" Proposed
Railways Open
Trigonometrical Station — G. SWETTENHAM
State Boundary
District Boundary
Alienated Land
Forest Reserve — F.R.




REFERENCE
Roads Metalled
" not Metalled
" Proposed
Railways Open
Trigonometrical Station
State Boundary
District Boundary
Alienated Land
Forest Reserve
SIAM
PERAK
TRENGGANU
PAHANG
KOTA BHARU
PASIR MAS
PASIR PUTEH
ULU KELANTAN
GUNONG TAHAN NATIONAL PARK
EAST COAST
Wakaf-bharu
Bunut Susu
Tok Deh
Lubok Setol
Berchang
Nibong
Jedok
Batu Melintang
Bertam
Pasir Bujang
Batu Leimbu
Pasir Talu
Pasir Balas
Pasir Peing
Pasir Panjang
Pasir Muar
Tanjong Banga
Pintu Gerbang
Gua Musang
Lubok Babi
Gua Panjang
Merapoh
Kuala Betis
Kuala Lebir
Mambong
Manek Urai
Pahi
Kalual
Taku
Gilap
Pasir Dadu
Jeram Penarik
Jeram Rambai
Jeram Nagi
Jeram Kalong
Jeram Barhala
Kemubu
Memplam Gold Mine
Dusun Rendah
Lubok Chenaioh
Puan Rantau Manis
Batu Kling
Pasir Be
Pasir Tumbuh
Pasir Mas
Tendong
Salor
Kangkong
Chetok
Kota Bharu
Bachok
Pengkalan Chepa
Kubang Kerian
Tumpat
Pasir Puteh
Gong Kulim
Pachakkan
Machang
Kemuning
Temangan
Tanah Merah
Bagan
Maka
Labok
Sat
Kusial
Pasir Besar
Tok Pat
Kuala Krai
Gua Musang
Merapoh
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Tanjong Rabong
Kundor
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Pertang
Siadang
Kladang
Temiang
Tanah Merah
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Gua Musang
Merapoh
Pulai
Tanjong Rabong
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Ayer Tawar
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Awang
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Kabong
Chintawasa
Bakar
Kabong
Rabong
Gagau
Perlis
Penumpu
Tahan
Bedong
Tangga
Swettenham
Batu Brinchang
Pass
Warpu
Yong Yap
Suango
Orah
Ulu Temengor
Noring
Ayam
Tudong
Bintang
Tunggal
Pagar
Cocon
Perching
Bedan
Tinggi
Ipoh
Puan
Bala
Pergau
Gala
Lebir
Nal
Galas
Lah
Nenggiri
Berangkat
Kelantan
Perak
Pahang
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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS

OF THE

PEOPLE OF TRENGGANU

FOR THE YEAR

1933

BY

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British Adviser, Trengganu

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF TRENGGANU FOR THE YEAR, 1933

I.—Geography, Climate and History

1. Trĕngganu is a Malay State on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula lying between the parallels of 4° and 5° 55″ North latitude and the meridians of 102° 20″ and 103° 30″ East longitude. It is bounded by Kĕlantan on the North and North-west, by Pahang on the South and South-west, and by the China Sea on the East. Its inland boundaries follow the watersheds of its biggest rivers—the Bĕsut, Trĕngganu, Dungun and Kĕmaman. The area of the State is computed to be about 5,000 square miles, its length being about 150 miles and its greatest breadth about 55 miles. The western and inland half of Trĕngganu is mountainous and almost uninhabited. The population is concentrated on the rivers and along the coast-line. The highest peak is Gunong Batil (4,985 feet).

The country is divided into sixteen river basins. All these rivers flow into the China Sea, and the Trĕngganu and the Kĕmaman can be entered at favourable stages of the tide by coasting steamers. The other rivers, though some of them are of considerable size, are open to small craft only on account of the sand bar at the entrance.

The Pĕrhĕntian,, Redang, Kapas and Tenggul islands belong to the State. These islands are inhabited, though sparsely, and Kapas offers good anchorage in the North-east monsoon.

2. The North-east monsoon, lasting from November to March, makes a distinct meteorological change in respect of temperature, wind and rainfall. The rainfall chart shows a sharp rise in November and an abrupt fall early in the year. The highest recorded annual rainfall on the coast is 191.55 inches: the average is about 115 inches.

3. The following was the rainfall recorded in 1932 and 1933:—

	1932	*1933*
Kuala Trĕngganu ..	92.23″	111.36″
Kĕmaman	80.44″	107.36″
Bĕsut	100.87″	122.63″

The highest maximum temperature recorded was 92° Fahrenheit at Kuala Trĕngganu on 28th May, 1933, the lowest 73° Fahrenheit also at Kuala Trĕngganu on 5th December, 1933.

The highest minimum temperature recorded was 77° Fahrenheit at Kuala Trĕngganu on 13th January, 1933, the lowest 66° Fahrenheit also at Kuala Trĕngganu on several occasions during the month of February, 1933.

4. The early history of Trĕngganu is obscure. A Chinese Buddhist monk and traveller, Chao Ju Kua, mentions it among places subject to the old Kingdom of Palembang. The *Nagarakretagama*, a Javanese work composed in 1365 A.D., speaks of both Trĕngganu

and Dungun as tributary to Majapahit. The *Hikayat Hang Tuah*, tells how Hang Jĕbat and Hang Kasturi slew a Trĕgganu prince, Mĕgat Panji 'Alam, on the steps of the palace of the Ruler of Indĕrapura (believed to be the present State of Pahang).

5. In 1923 a remarkable Malay inscription, dated 702 A.H. (1303 A.D.) was deciphered in Trĕngganu. The stone bearing it was found at Kuala Brang, a place some 20 miles up stream from Kuala Trĕngganu.

The language of the inscription is Malay with an admixture of Sanskrit and Arabic, and the script Arabic, a combination for which there is no parallel before the year 1468 A.D. The subject of the inscription is the Islamic law of sexual offences. It is far the earliest known record of Islam as a State religion in the Malay Peninsula, and it suggests the existence of a Muhammadan Kingdom in the upper Trĕngganu river a hundred years before the recorded date of the Islamic conversion of Malacca.

6. The Ruling House is descended from the BĔNDAHARA ABDUL MAJID of Johore, father of the non-royal BĔNDAHARA ABDUL JALIL who became Sultan ABDUL JALIL RIAYAT SHAH of Johore in 1701. The present Ruler, Sultan SULAIMAN BADARU'L-'ALAM SHAH, who came to the throne in 1920 is twelfth of the line.

7. In the year 1776 Sultan MANSUR (1730–1792) sent the *bunga ĕmas* or golden flower to the King of Siam, and this practice was continued at first annually and later triennially, until by a Treaty in 1909 the Siamese Government transferred to Great Britain "all rights of suzerainty, protection, administration and control "whatsoever which they possess over the States of Kelantan, "Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis and adjacent islands". What exactly those rights were in respect of Trĕngganu is doubtful. The Trĕngganu tradition is that the sending of the *bunga ĕmas* was in no sense an admission of suzerainty, but was merely an expression of good will, which was reciprocated by the King of Siam who sent presents in return.

8. A Treaty was made in 1910 between Great Britain and Trĕngganu, whereof Article II provides that the Sultan of Trĕngganu shall receive "a British officer to reside in Trengganu to be an Agent "with functions similar to those of a Consular Officer". This Article was repealed by a subsequent Treaty made in 1919, whereunder the Sultan agreed to "receive ..... a British Officer to be called the "Britsih Adviser who shall live within the State of Trengganu, and "whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all matters affecting "the general administration of the country and all questions other "than those touching the Muhammadan Religion". Some account of the functions of the British Adviser is given in the succeeding chapter of this report.

II.—Government

9. Trĕngganu is governed by His Highness the Sultan in Council with the advice of a British Adviser. The State Council consists of 15 members, all of whom either hold some Government office or are

pensioners of the Government. There is no unofficial representation. The President of the State Council is the Mĕntri Bĕsar or Chief Minister, who is at the same time the principal executive officer of the State. Under him is the (Malay) State Secretary who is the Government's official spokesman. Four seconded officers of the Malayan Civil Service hold executive offices as Commissioner of Lands and Mines, and as Collectors of Land Revenue in the three districts into which the State is divided, *viz.* Kĕmaman (south), Kuala Trĕngganu (central), and Bĕsut (north), respectively. Similarly seconded officers from the Malayan Professional and Technical Services are in executive control of the Police, Public Works, Medical and Survey Departments respectively. Otherwise the administration of the State is carried on by Malay Officers, the principal of whom are the State Commissioners, Kĕmaman and Bĕsut respectively, the Judge and the Superintendent of Marine and Customs.

10. The British Adviser is a Judge of the Court of Appeal, but otherwise is purely an advisory officer. As stated in the preceding chapter, under the Treaty of 1919 his advice has to be asked and acted upon in all general administrative matters, and though the law of the constitution which established the State Council was passed before that Treaty and he is therefore not statutorily a member of the Council, he attends all meetings when he is at headquarters and his advice is invariably asked before any resolution is passed. If a meeting is held in his absence, no business is brought before the Council on which his advice has not been previously obtained.

11. The Seconded officers of the Malayan Civil Service who officiate as Collectors of Land Revenue in Kĕmaman and Bĕsut respectively are also Assistant Advisers and are responsible for keeping the British Adviser informed of all matters of administration in those districts which call for his advice.

12. The State Council meets once a week for the consideration of all general administrative questions and there are additional sessions for legislation. It met altogether 50 times in 1933.

13. The official language of the State is Malay, and the official version of all Enactments, Rules and Proclamations is that in the Malay (Jawi) script, though English and Romanised Malay versions are also published of Enactments and Regulations thereunder.

III.—Population

14. The population at the 1931 Census was 179,789, *viz.* 92,354 males and 87,435 females. The division by race was:—

Malay races	164,564
Chinese	13,254
Indians	1,371
Europeans	35
Eurasians	15
Other races	550

This represents an increase of 16.86 per cent. over the population at the 1921 Census. The following table shows the population of the State by race and sex:—

Districts	Malays		Chinese		Europeans		Eurasians		Indians		Other Malaysians		Others		Total of all races	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kuala Trĕngganu	36,045	40,775	1,746	905	14	3	4	4	354	28	53	31	70	40	38,286	41,786
Kĕmaman ..	5,313	4,906	3,552	971	7	1	4	2	388	22	244	98	91	34	9,599	6,034
Kĕmasek & Kretir	2,369	2,217	1,724	280	4	..	1	..	33	..	39	17	8	6	4,178	2,520
Paka ..	1,329	1,387	1,320	229	..	..	..	..	82	1	4	2	72	26	2,807	1,645
Dungun ..	3,549	3,410	738	181	..	..	..	..	292	7	18	3	69	31	4,666	3,632
Marang and Mĕr-chang ..	4,814	4,985	149	39	..	..	..	..	15	..	2	..	2	3	4,982	5,027
Ulu Trĕngganu ..	7,626	7,772	274	100	..	..	..	..	8	1	4	1	2	..	7,914	7,874
Batu Rakit ..	5,331	5,312	334	53	1	..	..	..	24	..	9	7	4	..	5,703	5,372
Bĕsut ..	13,486	13,329	525	134	5	..	..	..	105	11	51	26	47	45	14,219	13,545
Total ..	79,862	84,093	10,362	2,892	31	4	9	6	1,301	70	424	185	365	185	92,354	87,435

The estimated mid-year population for 1933, calculated by the geometrical method, was 186,227. This method of calculation is suitable for Trĕngganu as there is little change in the population from immigration and emigration.

15. The total number of births according to sex was 3,728 males and 3,350 females. The birth rate was 38.01 per mille. There were 53 still-births reported.

The following table shows the births according to race:—

Malays	*Chinese*	*Indians*	*Europeans*	*Eurasians*	*Others*	*Total*
6,773	269	11	Nil	Nil	25	7,078

16. The total number of deaths registered was 3,619 (1,940 males and 1,679 males), of which 1,159 (or 32.03 per cent.) were deaths under one year, *viz.* 661 males and 498 females. The greatest number of deaths registered in any one month was 586 (in December) and the smallest 175 (in August). The death rate was 19.43 per mille. The infantile mortality rate which was 163.75 showed a welcome improvement over that for 1933 which was 241.83 per mille. The following table shows the deaths according to race:—

Malays	*Chinese*	*Indians*	*Europeans*	*Eurasians*	*Others*	*Total*
3,444	151	12	Nil	Nil	12	3,619

17. The following is a summary of the vital statistics for 1932 and 1933:—

		1932	*1933*
Births, males ..	..	3,601	3,728
„ females ..	..	3,235	3,350
Birth-rate ..	per mille	38.02	38.01
Deaths, males ..	..	2,817	1,940
„ females ..	..	1,992	1,679
Death-rate ..	per mille	26.75	19.43

	1932	*1933*
Greatest number of deaths in any one month ..	619 (May)	586 (December)
Lowest number of deaths in any one month ..	335 (Sept.)	175 (August)
Infantile mortality rate ..	241.83 per mille	163.75 per mille.

IV.—Health

18. *Medical Staff.*—The total Government medical staff during the year consisted of one Medical Officer (seconded from the Malayan Medical Service), one Dresser Grade I, three Dressers Grade II, seven Dressers Grade III, seven Probationer Dressers, two Maternity Nurses and four Vaccinators.

There are only two private practitioners in the State: they are employed solely by the Japanese iron mining companies.

19. *Disease.*—Reliable information as to the incidence of disease in Trĕngganu can be obtained only from the statistics of patients treated by the Medical Department. The reports of deaths sent in by Deputy Registrars are trustworthy only as to the fact but not as to the cause, since the great majority of the deaths so reported have never been brought to the notice of any one qualified to make a proper diagnosis, and in these reports malaria, typhoid and other diseases are generally described simply as "fever".

The subjoined table gives the figures for the last five years of cases treated by the Government medical staff:—

	1929	*1930*	*1931*	*1932*	*1933*
Malaria	3,370	5,775	5,408	6,180	10,718
Fever unspecified ..	1,837	2,799	862	574	1,659
Diseases of the respiratory system (excluding influenza) ..	1,431	1,437	1,357	1,676	3,109
Influenza ..	1,425	1,621	1,820	2,070	2,278
Yaws	3,390	3,386	2,601	3,434	4,789
Beri-beri ..	1,297	915	1,181	433	782
Intestinal parasites ..	1,802	1,894	3,539	4,940	8,561

(*a*) *Dangerous Infectious Diseases.*—No case of cerebrospinal fever, cholera, plague or small-pox occurred in 1933. Four Vaccinators are employed by the Department and they performed 10,857 vaccinations as against 11,702 in 1932.

(*b*) *Malaria.*—The incidence varies widely in difference parts of Trĕngganu. The coast-line which is the most densely populated part of the State is fairly free from malaria, the highest spleen-rate in children being 11.3 per cent. at Batu Rakit while at Kuala Trĕngganu it was only .64 per cent. and at Kĕmaman nil: but the further one goes inland, the higher becomes the incidence of the disease until in the villages furthest up river almost all the children and most of the adults have enlarged spleens. The larger islands would appear to be highly malarious, as the spleen-rates on Pulau Pĕrhĕntian and Pulau Redang were found to be 80 per cent. and 42 per cent. respectively.

(*c*) *Bowel Diseases.*—The low incidence of dysentery and enteric is remarkable in view of the low hygienic standard that obtains in regard to conservancy and water-supplies. Helminthic infections on the other hand are extremely prevalent.

(*d*) *Beri-beri.*—This disease is common on the coast where the population depends on fishing for a livelihood and buys the polished rice which it eats: but it is rare in the interior where the home-grown unpolished rice is the staple diet.

(*e*) *Yaws.*—This disease is extremely prevalent, though an active curative campaign against it is being carried out.

20. *General Hospitals.*—There is only one general Government hospital in the State, *viz.* the hospital at Kuala Trĕngganu, which has nine wards with accommodation for one hundred and fifty-six patients.

In-patients.—The total number of patients admitted was 1,710 as against 1,640 in 1932, the numbers of Malay and female patients shewing increases of 191 and 54 respectively over the figures for the preceding year. The percentage of deaths to total admissions was 2.51 per cent. or, if the deaths within 48 hours be omitted, 1.93 per cent.

Out-patients.—The number of out-patients treated at the hospital was 5,720 as against 4,186 in 1932.

21. *Prison Hospitals.*—The only prison, in the true sense of the term, in the State is that at Kuala Trĕngganu, where there is an eight-bed ward for male prisoners, with a dispensary attached.

There is no hospital accommodation for women and if any of the few female prisoners fall seriously ill, they are sent to the General Hospital in Kuala Trĕngganu for treatment.

In-patients.—There were 47 admissions as against 23 in 1932, with two deaths as against one in 1933.

Out-patients.—The number treated as out-patients was 306 as against 426 in 1932.

(The daily average number of prisoners in this prison in 1933 was 122).

22. *Maternity and Infant Welfare Work.*—Forty-four confinements were conducted by the midwife in the Kuala Trĕngganu hospital as against thirty-four in the previous year. One hundred and twenty-seven labours were conducted outside by the midwife attached to the maternity and child welfare clinic as against one hundred and seventeen in the previous year; in addition she attended to five cases of miscarriage and altogether paid 1,798 outside visits. The women are encouraged to come for antenatal examination and forty-seven came. The two Government midwives are the only certified midwives in the State.

A women and children's clinic is maintained by the Government in Kuala Trĕngganu. There were 2,807 new cases and the total number of attendances was 7,854.

23. *Mental Patients.*—There is at present no separate asylum for mentally deranged patients in Trĕngganu, and they are confined in cells within the prison compound. The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1932 was 18, and there were 35 admissions during 1933, making a total of 53 cases treated (including nine females) as compared with 50 cases in 1932. A number of these were under observation only, and others were cases of mental defect not amounting to insanity. Twenty-five were discharged and 3 died. The urgency of the need of a separate institution for mental patients is keenly appreciated and when the State's financial position improves, this will be one of the first services to be undertaken.

24. *Lepers.*—There is no leper asylum in the State but there is an eight-bed ward in the hospital for male lepers. A register is being kept of all lepers that come to the notice of the Medical Department and this contained 45 names at the end of 1933. Treatment is not compulsory in Trĕngganu.

25. *Dispensaries.*—There is a permanent Government Dispensary under the charge of an experienced Dresser at the following district headquarters:—

Bĕsut
Kuala Brang
Kuala Dungun
Chukai (Kĕmaman).

There are also, in Kuala Trĕngganu, a town dispensary and an out-door dispensary attached to the General Hospital. There are in addition small temporary dispensaries at Sĕtiyu and Kĕmasek in charge of travelling dressers and there is also a travelling dresser attached to the General Hospital in Kuala Trĕngganu.

An attempt is thus being made to look after the health of the coast-dwelling population (which is the greater part of the total population) by a string of dispensaries from Bĕsut in the north to Kĕmaman in the south, the Kuala Trĕngganu Hospital being roughly in the centre. The Kuala Brang dispensary supplies the needs of part of the population of the upper reaches of the Trĕngganu river, and the dresser at this dispensary makes frequent visits to the outlying villages. The only inhabited parts of the State which, owing to lack of staff and difficulties of travel, receive little medical attention are the upper reaches of the Bĕsut, Dungun and Paka rivers.

The work of the dispensaries is supplemented by (*a*) tours of vaccinators (*b*) distribution of simple drugs (such as quinine, antiseptic lotions and ointments, vermifuges etc.) by outlying police-stations. The following table gives some idea of the work done by the dispensaries, travelling dressers, vaccinators and others in the State:—

	Station	*New Cases*	*Total Attendances*
1.	Bĕsut Dispensary	8,367	10,102
2.	Temporary Dispensary, Sĕtiyu ..	6,984	8,039
3.	Kuala Trĕngganu Town Dispensary including Welfare Clinic ..	14,096	22,790
4.	Kuala Trĕngganu Hospital, Out-patient Department ..	4,443	5,720
5.	Kuala Trĕngganu Hospital Travelling Dresser	3,545	4,123
6.	Kuala Brang Dispensary ..	12,664	13,757
7.	Kuala Dungun Dispensary ..	6,673	8,312
8.	Temporary Dispensary, Kĕmasek	4,145	4,236
9.	Kĕmaman Dispensary ..	17,587	21,506
10.	Vaccinators	12,907	12,907
11.	Police and Others	287	287
	Total ..	91,698	111,689

The number of total attendances shows an increase of 24,650 or 28.33 per cent. over the number in 1932.

26. *Veterinary.*—There is no Veterinary Department in Trĕngganu and work of this nature falls on the Medical Department. Some dogs were treated during the year at the dispensaries and a few minor operations were performed.

The only serious epidemic that occurred was one, probably of rinderpest, among buffaloes in Ulu Paka when 23 out of the 30 animals affected died. There was an unfortunate delay in the reporting of the outbreak but all that was possible was done in regard to isolation, treatment and disinfection.

27. *Buildings.*—There were no new buildings of any importance. Spare parts were obtained from England for the 32 volt installation which supplies the operating theatre, laboratory, office and certain wards with electric light, and it was reconditioned satisfactorily.

28. *Legislation.*—The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1351 was repealed on the 1st of May and will be replaced when new legislation contemplated on this subject has been introduced in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Meanwhile these drugs are controlled under a Customs Regulation which prohibits import except when consigned to the Medical Officer.

New Buildings Regulations were passed in November.

29. *Water Supplies.*—The State depends on wells or rivers for its water supplies, and under existing financial conditions the prospects of providing a piped supply even for the bigger centres of population are negligible. The comparatively small incidence of water-borne diseases is, in the circumstances, a matter for congratulation.

MINES

30. *Labour Conditions.*—There are two iron and three tin mines only which employ labour on a considerable scale, the average labour force employed monthly being 1,699. The health of the men was good and there were only seven deaths, five of which were due to accidents (four of these occurred simultaneously in a drowning fatality). There were 256 cases of malaria recorded but there was no death. A Japanese doctor and a hospital are maintained on both of the iron mines, while the two largest tin mines share a dresser.

ESTATES

There is only one estate of any size in Trengganu, a large coconut and rubber estate at Kretir which employs 358 labourers and maintains a hospital with dresser attached. The health conditions are very good and there were only five cases of malaria during the year. Five deaths occurred on this estate, but only one could be ascribed to a preventable disease.

V.—Housing

31. Trĕngganu is a State of few large towns. The capital, Kuala Trĕngganu, with a population of 13,972 at the 1931 Census is easily the largest in the State. The only other places of any size are Chukai (Kĕmaman) (5,468) and Kuala Bĕsut (2,929). In these towns fairly wide municipal limits have been fixed within which no building can be erected until the plan has been passed by a Committee of the Town Board which includes the Engineer and the Medical Officer amongs its members. There is thus in town areas little chance of dwelling houses being erected which are insanitary at the outset, though the Boards have always to be on guard against the danger of illegal construction of cubicles and thereby of over-crowding.

This however is an evil confined mainly to Chinese, and as that race constitutes less than 8 per cent. of the population of the State and the total town-dwelling population represents only 12.4 per cent. of the whole, the over-crowding problem is not a serious one in Trĕngganu. The State in fact shares with Kedah the honour of having the lowest house density in Malaya.

The rural population is housed for the most part in home-made buildings with split bamboo walls and thatched roofs which cannot keep out air whether the inmates like it or not. The Trĕngganu standard of living fortunately does not rise to plank walls and corrugated iron roofs to any appreciable extent, and the houses of the greater part of the population are probably as healthy as are to be found in the Peninsula, though they are often built close together in no particular order, lack drains and latrines and are lived in by persons of negligent and potentially insanitary habits.

In the comparatively few places of employment in the State where the labour force is such as to necessitate the providing of cooly lines, the housing is satisfactory.

VI.—Production

MINERALS

32. The quantities and values of mineral exports for the last three years were:—

—	1931			1932		
	Quantity	Value	Duty paid	Quantity	Value	Duty paid
	pikuls	$ c.	$ c.	pikuls	$ c.	$ c.
Tin ore ..	11,492.57	472,189 88	45,790 25	9,344.43	444,015 73	43,983 78
Wolfram ..	390.42	7,808 40	390 42	521.08	10,422 60	521 08
	Tons			Tons		
Iron ore ..	203,109⅓	870,995 00	87,099 50	203,105⅓	855,838 63	85,583 85
Manganese ..	[illegible],848⅓	70,784 35	7,078 46	9,228	73,823 96	7,382 40
		1,421,777 63	140,358 63		1,384,100 92	137,471 11

—	1933		
	Quantity	Value	Duty paid
	pikuls	$ c.	$ c.
Tin ore	5,877.03	403,596 17	38,196 70
Wolfram	407.93	9,158 60	407 93
	Tons		
Iron ore	357,833 33	1,501,866 59	151,086 68
Manganese	10,326 56	82,499 59	8,249 95
		2,006,120 88	197,941 26

All tin ore and wolfram were exported to Singapore and all iron ore and manganese to Japan.

33. The production of tin ore was restricted in accordance with the International Agreement. The steamers exporting iron ore to Japan are prevented by a bar from entering the river mouths and

the ore has to be taken out to them in lighters. Transhipment is impossible during the North-east monsoon, and consequently export, and to a large extent production, is suspended for at least four months in the year.

34. Seven thousand one hundred and twenty-eight acres were held under Mining Leases and 1,750 acres under Mining Certificates. The latter will be exchanged for Mining Leases after final survey. Two permits were issued to prospect for gold and one licence to prospect for wolfram.

35. Four European owned or controlled tin mines produced 86 per cent. of the total tin ore produced in the State. Two of these were worked by Chinese on tribute. Their labour force at the end of the year consisted of 363 Chinese, 39 Indians and 177 Malays, the last named figure shewing an appreciable increase over that for 1932. The daily rate of pay varied from 55 cents a day in the case of unskilled Malays to $1.50 for skilled Chinese. A large majority were paid at least 80 cents a day.

The 27 other tin mining properties are partly Malay and partly Chinese owned. They were mainly worked by Chinese.

The two iron mines are owned by Japanese. The average labour force employed was 1,487 and wages compared favourably with those paid on the tin mines.

36. The following revenue was derived from minerals:—

	1932		*1933*	
	$	c.	$	c.
Rents on Mining Land ..	7,298	68	7,946	72
Premium on Mining Lands	150	00	—	
Prospecting Licences ..	250	00	260	00
Ore buyer " ..	—		—	
Individual " ..	—		—	
	7,698	68	8,206	72
Export duty	137,471	11	197,941	26
	145,169	79	206,147	98

AGRICULTURE

37. The principal crops in order of importance are rice, rubber, coconuts and arecanuts.

38. A great deal of rice grown on land not yet even roughly surveyed. There is therefore a considerable margin of error in the computation of the areas planted, and, consequently, of the crops harvested. It is estimated that in 1932–1933 there were 32,000 acres under wet rice and 11,500 acres under dry rice. The crop was about 5½ millions of gantangs of padi which yield 2¼ millions of gantangs of rice. Approximately 300 gantangs of rice are equivalent to one ton.

39. Renewed efforts were made during the year to raise the standard of rice cultivation. It is hoped that the statistics for 1933–1934 will show an increase in the area under wet rice and also in the total crop. Reports already received are favourable.

40. No reliable data are available for estimating the area of land cultivated with rubber. A reasonable approximation would be 30,000 acres. Two thousand four hundred and fifty-six tons of rubber valued at $577,715 were exported, and for all practical purposes the quantity exported can be assumed to be the quantity that was produced.

41. Coconuts are extensively grown in the State but, as in the case of rubber, the area of land under this cultivation cannot be accurately calculated. An estimate is 28,000 acres, of which probably half would be land on which coconuts were interplanted with fruit trees. As a commercial crop coconuts have little value in the State at present, not only on account of the low prices ruling for copra but also because the Trĕngganu Malays have not yet attained a reasonable degree of proficiency in the art of drying their nuts and the local copra has a bad name in outside markets. Measures are being taken to improve the quality and the marketing of the produce. The export of copra in 1933 amounted to 31,761 pikuls valued at $159,730, as against 17,997 pikuls valued at $88,168 in 1932. The quantity and value of the crop actually produced cannot be estimated, but as there is considerable local consumption of coconuts, which form part of the Malay diet, the figures would appreciably exceed those for the export.

42. The figures for export of areca nuts and gambier in 1932 and 1933 are as follows:—

	1932		*1933*	
	Quantity pikuls	*Value*	*Quanitity pikuls*	*Value*
		$		$
Arecanuts ..	9,681	111,805	17,893	92,588
Gambier ..	1,058	31,972	1,004	25,946

The unfortunate decline in the value of the arecanuts crop is noticeable, the price falling from $12 a pikul in 1932 to about $5 in 1933.

Local consumption of both these crops is appreciable, and the exports do not represent the quantity produced.

43. Other comparatively important crops for which no statistics exist are vegetables and spices. Vegetables are grown principally by Chinese both for their own consumption and for sale in the local market. Spices form an essential part of the diet of Malays and Chinese. Some tobacco was grown by Malays in the inland districts for their own consumption, but was of little economic importance as the growers are so poor that even without their own product they would not have been buyers of imported tobacco.

LIVE STOCK

44. It is estimated that there were in the State 20,250 buffaloes, 22,600 cattle, 4,500 pigs, 2,600 sheep, 5,700 goats and 228,000 poultry.

45. The export trade in live stock is small. Malays rear cattle and buffaloes for draught work in the rice fields, and sheep and goats for their own consumption. Pigs are reared by Chinese, principally for sale in the local market.

46. Imports and exports were as follows:—

			Imports	*Exports*
Buffaloes	..	..	—	3
Cattle	..	..	—	133
Pigs	..	..	111	232
Sheep	..	..	62	—
Goats	..	..	41	43
Poultry	..	..	539	809

MARINE PRODUCE

47. There are fisheries throughout the length of the Trĕngganu coast line, and it can be said with little fear of contradiction that the Malays of this State excel those of any other part of the Peninsula as fishermen. The fishing is done entirely by Malays, though the financing and marketing side of the industry is, as elsewhere, almost wholly in the hands of Chinese. Deep-sea fishing by drift-nets, off-shore fishing by drag-nets, and line fishing from small boats are all extensively practised from April to October, but the North-east monsoon precludes the possibility of any continuous fishing from November to March or the establishment of the large staked fish traps common on the West coast of the Peninsula. The quantity of fish caught is vastly in excess of the local needs and the export of fish is the principal industry of the State. No refrigerating system exists, and consequently the fish has to be exported in dried form, either sun-dried or cooked. The fish is packed for export in bamboo containers called *jak* or in wooden cases. There is also a fair quantity of shrimp paste, known as *bĕlachan,* exported. There was a slight improvement in prices during the year, as will be seen from the table in the succeeding paragraph of this report, and there was thus some compensation for a notable decline in the quantity caught. It is however to be feared that the slovenly methods of drying and packing of which mention was made in last year's report still persist, to the detriment of the market value of the fish in Singapore. A Committee which was appointed during the year to inquire into the conditions of the fishing industry and suggest improvements has done very useful work, but teaching new methods to an old trade is necessarily a slow and difficult business from which immediate results cannot be expected.

48. The exports of marine produce in 1932 and 1933 were as follows:—

	1932		*1933*	
	Quantity pikuls	*Value*	*Quantity pikuls*	*Value*
		$		$
Dried fish ..	115,928	851,351	77,790	702,266
Bĕlachan ..	3,273	25,976	2,662	26,653

FOREST PRODUCE

49. The forests of Trĕngganu are of considerable value, but exploitation on any large scale has not been encouraged as there is at present no Forests Department in the State and consequently no safeguard against wasteful methods.

50. *Chĕngal* (*balanocarpus heimii*) and *mĕrbau* (*Intsia spp.*) occur throughout the State, but the most plentiful hardwoods are those of the *rĕsak* (*Vatica spp.*) group, known locally as *tĕngkawang*. Measures are being taken to restrict the use of *chĕngal* to boat building and heavy constructional work for which *tĕngkawang* is unsuitable.

51. *Kapur* (*dryobalanops aromatica*), a semi-hardwood, is from an economic point of view the most important of all Trĕngganu timbers. It is found only in the southern half of the State, where however it is plentiful and comparatively accessible. This timber is not highly esteemed locally but there is a good export market for it.

52. For soft woods Trĕngganu forests are believed to compare favourably with any in the Peninsula. *Mĕranti* (*shorea spp.*) and *kĕruing* (*dipterocarpus spp.*) are found in equal abundance throughout the State. The supplies of *mĕranti* in particular will be a valuable asset when improvement in internal communications facilitates development.

53. Minor products include resin (*damar*), india rubber (*jĕlutong*), gutta percha (*gĕtah taban*) and rattans. No permits were issued for the extraction of resin as there were no suitable applicants: unskilled tapping has in the past caused considerable damage to the trees and as no staff is available for supervision, only applicants of proved skill and reliability can be licensed for this work.

Two licences giving exclusive rights to extract india rubber which were issued in 1932 were renewed in 1933, but little produce had been removed for export by the end of the year. As in previous years, free passes were issued for the removal of rattans.

54. The continued depression in the timber trade is illustrated by the following table of quantities and values of timber exported:—

		1932		*1933*	
		Tons	*Value*	*Tons*	*Value*
			$		$
Round timber	..	1,754.48	26,578	1,468.14	20,339
Converted timber	..	1,882.43	49,988	3,397.95	65,792
		3,636.91	76,566	4,866.09	86,131

MANUFACTURES

55. Of manufacturing, in the commonly accepted sense of the term, there is little, if any, in the State. At Kĕmaman there is a Chinese-owned saw-mill which exported 3,397.95 tons of converted timber (principally *kapur*) valued at $65,792, and there are a few small licensed samsu distilleries.

But of articles made by hand there is a fairly considerable output. Sir HUGH CLIFFORD wrote of Trĕngganu in 1895 as "the Birmingham of the Peninsula" and the local craftsmen still produce an appreciable quantity of silks, cotton fabrics and metal work.

In 1933 silk sarongs, half-silk sarongs and cotton fabrics to the value of $33,919, $4,795, and $8,384 respectively, and other manufactured articles to the value of $158,913 were exported. Worthy of particular mention is the Trĕngganu *tĕmbaga puteh* ("white brass"), a casting of brass with certain alloys and ingredients which produces a white metal similar to pewter. Whatever may be the aesthetic merits of this metal or of the articles made from it, there appears to be a fair outside demand for it.

Hitherto Kuala Trĕngganu has supplied almost all the products of Malay handicraft which have been sold outside the State, and the industries of this part of the State have been greatly assisted by the maintenance of a close connexion with the Malayan Arts and Crafts Society, thanks to the energy of the wife of one of the Seconded officers. The personal enthusiasm of another Seconded officer has been responsible during the past year for the development of village industries in the Kĕmaman district. At Paka an inherited aptitude for mat weaving has been turned to good account in the production of woven-patterned cushions, table mats, and other articles made from a particularly fine quality of sea pandan, which find a ready market in Singapore and other centres: and at Chukai, the headquarters of the district, a workshop has been started for wood carving, metal work and rattan weaving and has already obtained a good market for its carved ornaments, agricultural implements, brooms and baskets.

VII.—Commerce

56. The total trade (excluding re-exports) amounted to $6,696,330 as compared with $6,338,353 in 1932. The figures were as follows:—

	1932	*1933*
	$	$
Imports	3,128,765	2,693,951
Exports	3,965,825	4,570,747
	7,094,590	7,264,698
Less re-exports ..	756,237	568,368
	6,338,353	6,696,330

57. The values of imports for 1932 and 1933 under the various main heads were:—

	1932	*1933*
	$	$
Class I Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	2,035,461	1,568,577
Class II Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	199,734	195,154
Class III Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	862,888	874,446
Class IV Coin and Bullion	790	900
Class V Sundries	29,892	54,874
	3,128,765	2,693,951

58. The following table shows, under the main heads, the quantity and value of exports for 1932 and 1933:—

Articles	How counted	Quantity 1932	Quantity 1933	Value 1932	Value 1933
				$	$
Arecanuts	pikuls	9,681	17,893	111,805	92,588
Copra	"	17,997	31,761	88,168	159,730
Gambier	"	1,058	1,004	31,972	25,946
Rubber	"	30,539	41,261	277,160	577,715
Total Agricultural Produce ..	..	..	..	509,105	855,979
Timber	tons	3,637	4,866	76,566	86,131
Rattans	pikuls	3,592	4,737	11,710	19,035
Other Forest Produce ..	..	..	..	3,329	5,258
Total Forest Produce ..	..	..	..	91,605	110,424
Tin ore	pikuls	9,344	5,887	444,016	403,596
Iron ore	tons	203,105⅓	357,833⅓	855,839	1,510,867
Manganese	"	9,228	10,327	73,824	82,500
Wolfram	pikuls	521	408	10,423	9,159
Total Minerals ..	..	..	..	1,384,102	2,006,122
Dried fish	pikuls	116,406	77,790	855,059	702,266
Belachan	"	3,273	2,662	25,976	26,653
Other Marine Produce ..	"	2,023	5,450	21,894	54,772
Total Marine Produce ..	..	..	..	902,929	783,691
Cattle	head	297	133	5,661	2,712
Buffaloes	"	26	3	1,206	90
Poultry	"	501	809	348	491
Goats and Sheep	"	7	43	65	70
Eggs, salted and Turtle eggs	100's	1,244	844	1,030	712
Total Animals, etc. ..	..	..	..	8,310	4,075
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	313,537	125,392
Total (exclusive of re-exports)	..	..	..	3,209,588	3,885,683

59. Exports (including re-exports) rose from $3,965,825 to $4,570,747, an increase of $604,922.

60. The price of tin averaged just over $73 a pikul in January, and rose steadily throughout the year averaging $114 a pikul in December. There was a decrease of 3,457 pikuls in the amount of tin ore exported and of $40,020 in the value of the export. The Tin Restriction Scheme was in force in the State throughout the year. The quota allotted to Trĕngganu for the year amounted to 7,512 pikuls of tin-ore, the actual export being 5,930 pikuls.

61. There was a large increase in the export of iron ore.

62. Iron ore is carried direct to Japan, but otherwise exports from Trĕngganu are mainly to Singapore in the first instance.

VIII.—Wages and cost of Living

63. Trĕngganu as a whole is a State of small holdings. There is only one rubber estate comparable in size with the big plantations of the Federated Malay States and Johore, and with the exception of Bandi and Freda Tin Mines and the two Japanese-owned iron mines at Dungun and Machang Sa-tahun (Kĕmaman) there is little mining on any appreciable scale. The Government's own undertakings are not such as to require imported labour: the financial position has precluded the possibility of all construction work, and for maintenance purposes local Malay labour is adequate. It is consequently not surprising that the foreign labourers in the State amount only to the small numbers shewn below:—

Chinese	2,014
Indians	384

64. There is no direct recruitment of labour from China or India, and such natives of those countries as are employed in Trĕngganu are obtained from Singapore.

65. The majority of Indian labourers in the State work as lightermen, while the Chinese are almost all employed as coolies on mines. The following table shews the principal places of employment of foreign labourers, number employed and average wages paid:—

	Chinese	*Indians*	*Wages paid* *Chinese*	*Wages paid* *Indians*
			c. $ *c.*	*c.* *c.*
Nippon Mining Co., Ltd. Iron Mine, Dungun ..	656	196	40 to 1 50	40 to 80
Ishihara Sangyo Koshi Iron Mine Kĕmaman	125	130	60 „ 1 10	50 „ 90
Bandi Mine	160	32	60 „ 1 00	50 „ 80
Freda Mine	154	5	70 „ 1 50	60
Kajang Mine	50	1	50 „ 80	60
Kretay Plantations ..	328	3	40 „ 60	40 „ 60

66. There is unfortunately no staff available for making the investigations necessary before any accurate figures for cost of living can be given. The following estimates are accordingly only approximations.

Living is cheap in Trĕngganu. Rice which is the staple food of all but the very few Europeans residing in the State was obtainable at an average price of $3.20 a pikul (133 1/3 lbs.) during the year, and fish is probably cheaper in this State than any where else in Malaya. The cost of living of an Asiatic of the labourer class who has to buy his food probably does not exceed $6 a month, and for Malays who grow their own rice it would be considerably less.

67. The subjoined table of market prices in Trĕngganu and Singapore for principal articles of diet (cheapest qualities) will give some idea of the comparative cost of living so far as food is concerned:—

	Trĕngganu		Singapore
	c. c.		c. c.
Fish	8	a kati	20–25
Beef	18–22	„	30–40
Mutton	35–45	„	60–70
Vegetables ..	6–10	„	10–15
Rice	16–20	a gantang	15–18

Imported foodstuffs and clothing are dearer in Trĕngganu than in Singapore, but it can safely be said that as far as essentials go, the cost of living for all Asiatics in the State is lower than in the Straits Settlements.

IX.—Education

68. *Organisation.*—Education in Trĕngganu is supervised by an Education Committee consisting of five members, of which the State Treasurer is president. The Commissioner, Lands & Mines is one of the members of the Committee and the Auditor is another. The latter acts as Superintendent of Education in addition to his own duties. This Committee controls the organisation of all Government schools, whether English or Vernacular (Malay), and no private school can be opened in the State without its permission.

69. *Government Schools.*—There were at the end of 1933 one English school and twenty Vernacular (Malay) schools. There is also a school in which Arabic is taught. The subjoined table shows the number of schools and of teachers employed, enrolment, average attendance and proportion of attendance to enrolment:—

School	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Proportion of attendance to enrolment
Malay ..	20	59	1,967	1,563	89%
Arabic ..	1	2	50	40	86%
English ..	1	3	92	83	91%

Instruction in the Kurân is given in the Malay schools. Fourteen special teachers were employed for this purpose, and the average attendance of pupils was 384. No fees are at present charged in any Government school.

70. There are no Aided schools in the State.

71. *Private Schools.*—There were at the end of 1933 one private school teaching English and three private schools teaching Chinese. In the latter a little English is taught also, but their main object is to teach Chinese literature and the Mandarin dialect. The following table gives particulars of these schools:—

School	No. of Teachers	Enrolment	Average Attendance
1. Crown Grammar School, Kuala Trĕngganu (English) ..	3	45	44.17
2. Wei Sin School (Chinese), Kuala Trĕngganu	6	149	138
3. Hua Keow School (Chinese), Kĕmaman	4	114	105
4. Kong Wah School (Chinese), Dungun	1	44	34

The fees charged in these private schools range from $2.50 a month to $1 a month, but the pupils of poor parents are often admitted at a lower rate or free.

In addition to the schools mentioned above free education in Chinese, and to some extent in English also, is provided on Freda Tin Mine for children of employees.

72. The financial stringency has prevented any expansion of facilities for education throughout the year. As was observed in the report for 1932, there is no urgent need for such expansion in regard to English education, the facilities for which, though they may not supply the demand, are probably adequate for actual requirements in the present stage of the State's development. It is however unfortunate that funds have not been available for increasing the number of vernacular (Malay) schools, which suffice at present for probably not more than 17 per cent. of Malay boys of school age, or for bringing up to proper strength the teaching staff of the existing schools, particularly as these schools now offer some education in gardening and handicrafts which will be of use to the pupils when they leave to help their fathers in agriculture or fishing.

73. Mention should be made of a public-spirited effort on the part of Her Highness the TENGKU AMPUAN (consort of His Highness the Sultan) to initiate education for Malay girls in the State. Her Highness has provided the funds for the erection and maintenance of a school building to accommodate upwards of 100 girls in Kuala Trĕngganu. Good progress had been made with building by the end of the year and it should be possible to have the school opened early in 1934.

X.—Communications and Transport

74. Trĕngganu has the comparatively long coast line of 140 miles. The principal ports are Chukai (Kĕmaman) in the south, Kuala Trĕngganu in the centre and Kuala Bĕsut in the north. Local coasting steamers can enter the river at Chukai (Kĕmaman) and Kuala Trĕngganu at high tide all the year round, though during the North-east monsoon season (November to March) the entrance into the harbour over the sand bar at the mouth of the Trĕngganu river is often exceedingly difficult. At Kuala Bĕsut, and at the other lesser ports at which coasting steamers call, *viz.* Kijal, Kĕmasek, Kretir, Paka, Dungun, Batu Rakit, and Sĕtiyu, there is no protected anchorage and during the North-east monsoon season the landing and loading of cargo by lighters are frequently impracticable.

75. The only ocean-going steamers that call are the Japanese vessels which visit Kĕmaman and Dungun for the transport to Japan of the iron-ore which is brought down by river from the mines inland.

76. There is a road to the north from Kuala Trĕngganu which connects the State with the F.M.S. Railway system at Kuala Krai in Kĕlantan. This road was completed in 1931 and as it is for the greater part only an earth formation which cannot stand continuous traffic in wet weather, it has been necessary for the last two years to close it for most of the period November to March. A start was however made towards the end of the year on repairs which should render the road usable all the year round except under the worst

weather conditions. This will be a great benefit to the State as there is no land exit to the south and communications with the outside world have hitherto been sadly deficient for about a third of the year.

77. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all ports in 1933 was as follows:—

	Entered		*Cleared*	
	Number	*Tonnage*	*Number*	*Tonnage*
Ocean-going steamers ..	56	221,839	56	221,839
Coasting	159	42,732	159	42,732
Sailing vessels ..	884	35,542	884	35,542

78. The State possesses 145 miles of roads in all, of which 34 miles are lightly metalled (13 miles having a bituminous coating), 55 miles are gravelled and 56 miles are earth formation. On all the public roads motor-cars ply for hire, and on all but one section of 25 miles lorries and motor-buses (converted Ford) are allowed.

79. Mails are conveyed within the State by coasting steamers, and by motor launches during the non-monsoon season, and during the latter period (April to October) there is a reasonably rapid and regular service. Mails are sent outside the State to Singapore by coasting steamers, and there is a service twice a week by road between Bĕsut and Kĕlantan. There are five post offices and 8 postal Agencies in the State. There is telegraphic communication from Kuala Trĕngganu along the coast to Kĕmaman and thence south *via* Kuantan in Pahang to Singapore. There is also telegraphic communication northwards from Kuala Trĕngganu to Bĕsut, and* this line is being extended to Kota Bharu.

80. Statistics of postal business in 1932 and 1933 are as follows:—

	1932	*1933*
Letters, papers and parcels handled ..	508,879	415,572
Value of money orders issued ..	118,626	115,405
Value of money orders paid ..	35,201	27,711
Telegrams forwarded and received ..	41,462	38,965

XI.—Banking, Currency, Weights and Measures

81. The Currency, Weights and Measures in Trĕngganu are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2*s*. 4*d*. The principal local measures are:—

1 *chupak*	1 quart
1 *gantang*	1 gallon

(a *gantang* of padi weighs 5 lbs., a *gantang* of rice 8 lbs.)

1 *naleh*	16 gantangs
1 *kuncha*	10 naleh, or 160 gantang
1 *kati* (16 *tahils*) ..	1 1/3 lbs.
1 *pikul* (100 *katis*) ..	133 1/3 lbs.
1 *koyan* (40 *pikuls*) ..	533 1/3 lbs.
1 *bahara*	400 lbs.
1 *hoon*	.0133 oz.
1 *tahil*	1 1/3 oz.

82. There are no Banks in the State.

* This line was opened on 4th April, 1934.

XII.—Public Works

BUILDINGS

83. Owing to financial stringency it was not only impossible to find money for several urgently needed new buildings, but also the expenditure on maintenance and repairs had to be kept down to what was probably a dangerously low figure, only $11,044 being spent on these services for buildings, principally semi-permanent, of which the capital cost was $1,088,743.

ROADS

84. No new roads were constructed and the financial position did not permit of any surveys for new roads being undertaken. At the end of the year there were 145 miles 53 chains of road in use, of which 13 miles 20 chains were Bitumen coated. The Kĕlantan road as a whole stood up fairly well to an exceptionally long North-east monsoon, but its condition between the 32nd and 42nd miles necessitated the closing of the road, to all but the holders of special permits, from the middle of November to the end of the year. It was necessary to close the Kuala Brang road for short periods owing to heavy rain.

85. The expenditure on maintenance of roads throughout the State was $336.53 a mile as against $448 in 1932 and $430 in 1931. It sufficed only for such work as could not in any circumstances be postponed.

86. It was not possible to provide funds for the upkeep of any Paths, but the path from Kuala Ibai to Marang was maintained by a contractor in return for the grant of a monopoly of running hire cars over it.

ELECTRICITY

87. The only Government installations are those of the Istana Maziah (the official residence of H. H. the Sultan), the Hospital and the Residency, Kuala Trĕngganu. All worked satisfactorily throughout the year, though the batteries of the Istana Maziah set had reached the limit of their useful existence by the end of the year and are to be renewed in 1934.

MISCELLANEOUS

88. With the exception of a few small services at outstations all work was carried out departmentally. All repairs to boats, lorries, rollers and machinery generally have still to be executed at the Public Works Department workshop in Kuala Trĕngganu, where the staff is almost entirely Malay and the carpenters are capable of producing work of the highest standard in the State.

89. The annually recurrent expenditure on Works and Buildings amounted to $30,923.19 against an estimate of $34,722 and on Roads, Streets and Bridges to $49,180.47 against an estimate of $55,450.

90. Towards the end of the year the Government of the Straits Settlements agreed to grant a loan of $110,000 for the making of certain repairs to the Kĕlantan road. Hitherto it has been necessary to close this road just at the time when it is most wanted, *viz.* during the period from November to March when the North-east monsoon

renders communications by sea difficult and unreliable. It is hoped that with the aid of this loan it will be possible to strengthen those parts of the road which hitherto have given trouble under monsoon conditions and that the road as a whole will be usable throughout the year. In this connexion the Adviser, Public Works, Malay States visited Trĕngganu in August, inspecting the road and examining the reconstruction proposals.

91. During the year a navigation light was erected on Pulau Tenggul at the expense of the Government of the Straits Settlements for the guidance of ships on the direct run from Bangkok to Singapore. The Department was asked to assist by preparing the site and the access thereto and by providing transport from the landing place. This work, which was carried out at a cost of approximately $1,100, was by no means easy, as the only access was over a steep ascent of 600 feet, all labour had to be brought from the mainland (a distance of about 18 miles) and the sea was never really calm throughout the operations. The actual erection of the Light was carried out by a skilled gang from Singapore after the prepared site had been inspected by the Master Attendant, the Executive Engineer, Marine and the Lighthouse Engineer, Straits Settlements.

XIII.—Justice and Police

CRIME

92. The total number of reports made to the Police was 6,102 of which 1,476 disclosed no criminal offences. Previous averages are 5,789 and 1,436 respectively.

93. The following table shows the main headings of serious crime during the past four years:—

	A.H. 1348	A.H. 1349	1932	1933
Murder and Homicide ..	9	6	6	7
Robbery	6	5	10	6
Gang robbery (including those with theft)	..	..	2	1
Housebreaking	22	45	77	192
Thefts over $100	37	48	25	21
Counterfeit coin and notes ..	1	3	11	7
Thefts of cattle	45	33	16	14

The apparent rise in house-breakings (including those with theft) is due to increased accuracy of registration. This is proved by the fact that thefts other than those shown above amounted in 1933 to 541 only against an average of 770. The owners' estimate of the value of property reported as lost in depredations was $26,286 of which $5,386 was recovered. There were a regrettably large number of cases of criminal breach of trust of public money, one Head of a Department and two of the most responsible subordinate officers in other departments being among those sentenced to imprisonment for this offence.

94. Twelve Chinese were banished from the State during the year.

95. Admissions to the State prison totalled 282 as against 309 last year. Of these 64 were Chinese 18 Indians, 197 Malays, and 3 Javanese. Twenty-seven were females. At the end of the year 132 prisoners remained. There were 4 deaths in the Prison Hospital. There were no executions.

POLICE

96. The strength of the force at the end of the year was 285 of all ranks against an approved establishment of 297. It consists of a Commissioner (a British officer seconded from the Malayan Police), one Assistant Commissioner, three Inspectors, 7 sub-Inspectors, 67 N.C.O.s., 214 other ranks, three detectives, an armourer and clerical staff. All ranks except the Commissioner and the three detectives are Malays. There were only 44 illiterate constables in the Force as against 76 in 1932.

97. Eighteen men were recruited, of whom two had passed the Junior Cambridge examination and nine the VII Standard in English Schools outside the State, while 16 had experience in Cadet Corps or Boy Scout troops. So far the experiment of recruiting youths direct from outside English schools has been an unqualified success. Out of 32 recruits enlisted under the scheme not one has failed to reach a standard well above the average of local efficiency and one only has left the Force, having bought his discharge and obtained a more lucrative Government post in his own State. The Force has now however almost as many educated men from other States as it can take, and it is not likely that recruiting outside Trĕngganu will be necessary after 1934.

98. There were 211 disciplinary offences (punishable with fine, reduction or dismissal) against 214 in 1932 and an average of 326. The chief offenders were men locally engaged, to whom the threat of loss of employment means less than to recruits from outside the State.

99. Only one offence triable by the Courts of the State was committed by a peace officer.

100. As the result of very stern economy the expenditure on Police was $136,943 only against an estimate of $144,112. The average expenditure of recent years has been over $144,000.

Revenue collected by the Police amounted to $26,927, which was considerably more than the estimate ($17,520) and well above the average ($16,750). This increase may be mainly attributed to stricter enforcement of licensing regulations in respect of motor vehicles and firearms.

COURTS

101. The Courts Enactment, 1340 provides for the following courts for the administration of Civil and Criminal law:—

(1) the Appeal Court, consisting of the British Adviser and "two persons of the rank of Minister or State officers "of high rank as may be appointed by His Highness "the Sultan";

(2) the Supreme Court.

(3) Courts of Magistrates of the First Class.

(4) Courts of Magistrates of the Second Class.

(5) Courts of Kathis (Muhammadan judges in matters affecting marriage, divorce, etc.).

(6) Courts of Penghulus.

The Supreme Court has three branches, *viz.* at Kuala Trĕngganu where it consists of a single Judge (Malay), and at Kĕmaman and Bĕsut respectively where it consists of the State Commissioner and the Assistant Adviser sitting jointly.

The Settlement Enactment, 1351, provides for the establishment of a Land Court consisting of the Commissioner of Lands sitting jointly with the Judge of the Supreme Court in Kuala Trĕngganu, the State Commissioner in Kĕmaman and the State Commissioner in Bĕsut respectively. This Court in its appellate jurisdiction hears and decides appeals from the decisions of Collectors of Land Revenue in disputes concerning land or interests in land other than land held by title under the Land Enactment, 1344, and in its original jurisdiction hears and decide such disputes when they are outside the Collector's prescribed scope. Its decisions are appealable to the Court of Appeal constituted under the Courts Enactment.

102. The Court of Appeal sat on 43 occasions, and heard 12 Criminal Appeals and 17 Civil Appeals from the Supreme Court, and 14 appeals from the Land Court.

103. In the Supreme Court 105 criminal cases and 48 criminal appeals were registered. Twenty-one civil suits, 43 civil appeals and 34 probate and administration suits were registered. Eighteen land cases were also registered.

104. The following is a return of cases and suits tried by the Courts:—

	1933	
	Criminal	*Civil*
Kuala Trĕngganu	1,025	212
Kĕmaman	324	79
Kĕmasek	105	53
Paka	30	8
Dungun	201	54
Marang	98	17
Ulu Trĕngganu	143	15
Batu Rakit	100	23
Bĕsut	457	179

PRISONS

105. There is one State prison at Kuala Trĕngganu which is administered by a British officer (the Commissioner of Police) as Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, 31 warders and sub-warders and two wardresses. All members of the staff are Malay except the Superintendent.

106. The Police Station lock-ups, under the control of the Officer in Charge of Police District, at Kĕmaman and Bĕsut are prisons for sentences up to three months; and those at Marang, Dungun, Kĕmasek, Paka, Sĕtiyu, Batu Rakit, and Kuala Brang, under similar control, for sentences up to one month.

107. The Prison buildings at Kuala Trĕngganu consist of 24 stone cells with a capacity of 56 prisoners, 22 wooden cells holding 88 prisoners and a separated female ward with four cells.

108. The greatest and smallest totals of prisoners were 142 on 2nd December and 88 on 3rd January respectively. No juvenile offenders were admitted during the year.

109. The State prison was regularly visited by Visiting Justices throughout the year. No serious complaints were recorded nor was it necessary for them to try any offence against prison discipline.

XIV.—Legislation

110. The following six new Enactments were brought into force in 1933:—

Aliens Enactments, 1351.
Criminal Records Enactment, 1352.
Chandu Enactment, 1352.
Extradition Enactment, 1352.
Printing Presses and Seditious Publications Enactment, 1352.
Penal Code Enactment, 1352.

Reference to the Aliens Enactment, 1351 was made in the report for 1932, in which year the Enactment was actually passed though it did not come into force until 1st January, 1933. This Enactment is copied *mutatis mutandis* from the Aliens Ordinance of the Straits Settlements.

The Criminal Records Enactment, 1352 assimilates the practice in Trĕngganu to that of the United Kingdom whereunder all photographs, finger print impressions and records of measurement taken of an accused person who has not been previously convicted are destroyed or handed over to him on discharge or acquittal by a Magistrate.

The Chandu Enactment, 1352 was passed in order to carry out the obligations undertaken by Trĕngganu in common with the other Unfederated Malay States by virtue of the Geneva Agreement of 1925. It is modelled mainly on the corresponding Johore Enactment.

The Extradition Enactment, 1352 was passed to make good the omission by Trĕngganu to introduce during the period 1914–1916 the Extradition legislation pased by the Federated Malay States and by the otner Unfederated Malay States. It follows *mutatis mutandis* the Kedah Extradition Enactment, 1334.

The Penal Code Enactment, 1352 adopts the Penal Code of the Straits Settlements as the Criminal law of the State, the authorised Malay version thereof being that of Kĕlantan.

The Printing Presses & Seditious Publications Enactment, 1352 reproduces the provisions of Enactment No. 6 of 1347 (which it repeals) in regard to seditious publications and supplies the previous deficiency of powers to control printing presses. The Enactment is modelled on the corresponding Kĕlantan Enactment No. 5 of 1931.

XV.—Public Finance and Taxation

FINANCIAL

111. Revenue is derived mainly from the following sources of taxation:—

(i) *Land.*—(*a*) Premiums on alienation of State land, varying from $1 to $25 an acre for land alienated for agriculture or for mining: town land alienated for residential or commercial purposes is usually sold by auction, the prices realised varying from 1 cent to 8 cents a square foot;

(*b*) Annual quit-rents on alienated land varying from 40 cents to $1 an acre for agricultural and mining land and from $2 to $4 an acre (or $2 for 2,000 square feet) for land inside village or town limits;

(ii) *Customs.*—(*a*) *Import* duties on intoxicating liquors, at graduated rates from $1.20 to $14 a proof gallon; tobacco, at graduated rates from 70 cents to $1.60 a pound; matches, at graduated rates from 96 cents a tin of 120 packets according to stick content of boxes: petroleum, at 12½ cents a gallon of kerosine and 35 cents a gallon of petrol;

(*b*) *Export* duties on agricultural products generally at 5% *ad valorem;* 2½% *ad valorem* on cultivated rubber; 10% *ad valorem* on forest products, minerals, metals and metalliferous ores;

(iii) *Chandu,* or specially prepared opium, which is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoons;

(iv) *Posts & Telegraphs.*—Sale of stamps, telegrams, telephones (and wireless), commission on money orders and C.O.D. parcels;

(v) *Municipal.*—House Assessment at the rate of 10% on annual valuation based on rental;

(vi) *Police.*—Taxes on motor vehicles and fees for sundry licences;

(vii) *Stamp Duties.*—Payable by adhesive stamps, cancelled in a Stamp office or otherwise as directed, on documents specified in a lengthy schedule of which the commoner are these:—

Bills of Exchange payable on demand or at sight, 4 cents;
Cheques, and receipts for sums exceeding $20, 4 cents;
Promissory Notes, 10 cents for every $100 or part thereof;
Agreements or Contracts, 25 cents;
Conveyances or Transfers of property, $1.50 for every $250 or part thereof;
Mortgages (charges) $1 for every $500 or part thereof;
Powers of Attorney, $3;
Copies or duplicates of original documents, 50 cents;

(viii) *Death Duties.*—Stamp duties payable on an affidavit for the Collector on delivery thereof or before the issue of probate of a will or letters of administration, leviable on the estate and effects in respect of which probate or letters of administration are sought, at graduated rates from 1% to 5% according to the value of the estate at the date of the delivery of the affidavit after deduction of reasonable funeral expenses and debts, with a total exemption of estates valued less than $500.

112. There is no Hut Tax, Pole Tax, or Income Tax.

113. The revenue for 1933 was $1,165,578 against an estimate of $1,017,694 and against an actual revenue of $986,901 in 1932 and $1,235,230 in A.H. 1349.

114. The following comparative table shows the receipts in 1932 and in 1933 under the more important heads of revenue:—

Head of revenue	1932	1933	Decrease − Increase +
	$	$	$
Land Revenue	94,641	99,684	+ 5,043
Land Sales	2,850	5,455	+ 2,605
Customs—			
Arecanuts	5,025	6,128	+ 1,103
Copra and coconuts	4,436	7,840	+ 3,404
Rubber	7,129	14,171	+ 7,042
Tin ore	43,984	38,197	+ 5,787
Iron ore	92,966	159,337	+ 66,371
Tobacco	133,566	140,393	+ 6,827
Spirits	11,193	11,391	+ 198
Petroleum	51,413	61,653	+ 10,240
Matches	24,416	31,654	+ 7,238
Wolfram	521	408	— 113
Dried fish	42,752	35,113	— 7,639
Licences—			
Posts and Telegraphs	22,206	23,835	+ 1,629
Chandu	123,900	150,466	+ 26,566
Municipal	41,079	41,389	+ 310

115. Under Land Revenue, annually recurrent rents came to $61,221 against $33,137 in 1932 and rents from annual licences were $8,295 against $9,316 in 1932.

116. The improvement in trade towards the end of the year is shown in the increase in revenue obtained from almost all the important customs duties and also from chandu. The increase under export duty on iron ore is particularly noticeable and reflects the continued development of this industry in the State. The only items which showed an appreciable lower return in 1933 are those for export duty on tin ore and dried fish respectively. The decline in the former is to be attributed to the working of the Restriction scheme, but the falling off in the latter which is the principal Malay industry of the State is disappointing. As stated in paragraph 47 of this report, catches were poor and the fish caught are still badly prepared for the Singapore market. There is also reason to believe that a number of the local buyers were in financial difficulties and consequently unable to make payment for fish delivered, with the result either

that some of the fishermen went away to other waters or that fish actually taken in Trĕngganu waters was sold outside the State to dealers who had the ready money to pay for it.

117. The following Postal returns show a slight improvement in 1933:—

	1932	*1933*
	$	$
Telehpones	295	344
Commission on Money Orders	1,097	975
Sale of stamps	19,693	21,125

118. The main heads of Municipal revenue are:—

	1932	*1933*
	$	$
General Assessment ..	17,146	33,026
Market Fees	7,172	8,363

119. The following table shows the percentage contributions of the principle heads of revenue to the total revenue (exclusive of Land Sales) for the past two years:—

	1932	*1933*
Lands and Forests	9.6	9.2
Customs	60	61
Licences, Excise	13.8	12.9
Other Revenue	16.6	16.8

EXPENDITURE

120. The expenditure was $1,060,306 against an estimate of $1,078,727 and actual expenditure of $1,095,584 in 1932.

121. Pensions (including Ruling House Allowances and Compassionate Allowances) amounted to $102,694 against an estimate of $103,000 and actual expenditure of $103,491 in 1932.

122. Personal Emoluments absorbed $650,393 or 61.34% of the total expenditure: a figure which is still higher than it should be, though it was $14,380 less than the Estimate ($664,773) and over $120,000 less than the actual expenditure ($772,612) on Personal Emoluments in 1932.

123. Other Charges, annually recurrent, amounted to $110,798. As the estimate was $239,584, big savings were effected; and the actual expenditure was a very long way below that of 1932 ($301,584). But the reductions made, simply on account of shortage of funds, were in many instances too drastic to be truly economic.

124. Miscellaneous Services cost $109,551 against an estimate of $61,660 and an actual expenditure of $89,580 in 1932. The appreciable increase under this head, not only over the actual expenditure in 1932 but also over the Estimate, was due to treating as expenditure a sum of $34,000 which had hitherto stood in the books as an advance to the Land Office. This money was actually spent in draining and filling of the Bandar Bharu area just above Kuala Trĕngganu town, and it was expected that it would be forthwith recovered in the form of premium on alienation of lots. That expectation has not yet been realised.

125. Public Works annually recurrent expenditure estimated at $99,772 actually amounted to $80,119 against $106,625 in 1932.

126. There was no expenditure in 1933 on Public Works Special Services.

127. Advances stood at $5,757 of which $2,210 represents an advance to the Police Department for stores and Ammunition. The balance consists of Petty Cash advances to Government departments, and advances to Government officers for purchase of land for dwelling houses, repairs to dwelling houses, purchase of bicycles, etc., repayable by monthly instalments deducted from salary.

128. Deposits, shewn as a liability, stood at $99,049 at the end of the year.

129. The indebtedness of the State at the end of 1933 stood at $4,177,966. This sum represents $3,610,000 principal and $567,966 arrears of interest owed to the Government of the Straits Settlements. The State obtained a loan of $1,000,000 in 1923 for development purposes, and this was followed by further loans of $1,000,000 in 1925, $1,500,000 in 1928, $100,000 in 1932 and $110,000 in 1933 (of which $10,000 only was actually advanced during the year). The money has been spent as follows:—

I. PUBLIC WORKS:—

	$	$
Personal Emoluments ..	312,568	
Buildings	132,827	
Furniture	54,912	
Roads & Bridges	2,255,207	
Telephones	15,871	
Town Improvements ..	10,454	
		2,781,839
II. SURVEYS		117,642
III. RESUMPTION OF CONCESSIONS ..		449,943
IV. MISCELLANEOUS		4,696
Total loan a/c expenditure ..		3,354,120
Revenue a/c (expenditure from loan)		251,791
Balance cash ..		4,089
Total of loans ..		3,610,000

XVI.—Miscellaneous

LAND AND SURVEYS

130. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shewn in the following table:—

AGRICULTURAL OR TOWN LAND

	1932	*1933*
Number of grants registered ..	57	62
Number of Transfers registered ..	79	67
Number of Charges registered ..	18	11
Certificates of title	—	54
Other Transactions	97	135

MINING LAND

	1932	1933
Mining Leases issued	3	—
Mining Certificates issued ..	—	—
Prospecting Licences	1	—
Other Transactions	—	—

131. The following transactions in respect of agricultural or town land were registered by Collectors:—

	1932	1933
Transfers	495	450
Other Transactions ..	474	581

132. The application books were closed for land for rubber cultivation throughout the State.

Applications were entertained for land for the cultivation of rice and foodstuffs.

133. At the end of the year the area of alienated land as shewn by the rent rolls was as follows:—

Agricultural land	165,193 acres
Mining land	8,878 ,,

Settlement of town lands was continued throughout the years and by 1935 there should be a useful accession of revenue from this source.

134. The average effective strength of the Survey Staff was 22.5 as against 39 in the previous year, including the Surveyor in charge (seconded from the Survey Department of the Federated Malay States).

135. The revenue of the Survey Department was $28,294 as against $12,826 in 1932.

TOWN BOARDS

136. The revenue from Town Boards was:—

—	Kuala Trengganu	Kemaman	Besut	Kemasek	Dungun
	$	$	$	$	$
1932	21,542	10,804	2,630	1,729	2,211
1933	21,117	11,457	2,459	2,395	2,457

NOXIOUS ANIMALS

137. Two crocodiles, 12 tigers and 3 elephants were reported as destroyed. Seventeen persons were reported as killed by tigers and one as having died from snake-bite.

A sum of $240 was paid in rewards for the destruction of noxious animals.

XVII.—General

138. His Excellency Sir CECIL CLEMENTI, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner for the Malay States, spent four days in the State in May. He went to Kuala Brang, where this first visit of a High

Commissioner was warmly welcomed by a large gathering of upriver Malays, and he also inspected the flourishing iron mine of the Nippon Mining Company at Bukit Bĕsi, Dungun, which had not hitherto been visited by the High Commissioner.

139. The State was also visited in August, first by His Highness the Sultan of Pahang, and later by H.M.S. "Herald" for purposes of Admiralty surveys.

140. The birthdays of His Majesty the King and of His Highness the Sultan were duly celebrated.

141. His Highness the Sultan, who was in good health throughout the year, made a tour of the Kĕmaman district with the Acting Adviser in June.

142. An important event in the development of the State's communications was the establishment in October of telegraphic communication between the capital (Kuala Trĕngganu) and Bĕsut. The extension of the line from Bĕsut to Kĕlantan, which will give Trĕngganu an alternative means of communication with Singapore and the rest of Malaya in the event of a breakdown of the old line to Kuantan, is being undertaken.

143. Mr. C. C. BROWN, M.C.S. who was appointed Adviser with effect from 19th June, 1933, left the State on furlough on 6th June, and Mr. N. R. JARRETT, M.C.S., acted as Adviser from that date until the end of the year. The Chief Minister (HAJI NGAH MUHAMMAD BIN YUSUF, DATO' SĔRI AMAR DI-RAJA, C.B.E.) and the Judge (NIK WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN DAUD) remained in office throughout the year. It was unfortunately necessary, for reasons of health, to transfer DATO' JAYA PĔRKASA from Kĕmaman where he had shewn himself an exceptionally energetic and able administrator during a long tenure of the post of State Commissioner. He is now Superintendent of Customs and that department has been further strengthened by the appointment of a Preventive Officer, a seconded Assistant Superintendent from the Trade and Customs Department, Federated Malay States.

144. From a financial point of view, the year opened very unpromisingly, the revenue for January and February being the lowest recorded for many years. It was accordingly necessary to make further reductions in expenditure Estimates which still bore the marks of the 1931 pruning, and it is mainly thanks to the economies thus effected that, for the first time since A.H. 1345 (1926), the State's income actually exceeded its expenditure. It is true that the revenue exceeded that of 1932 by $178,677, mainly as the result of the general trade improvement that set in during the latter part of the year: but the amount collected ($1,165,578) would have left but a small surplus over the heavily cut expenditure of 1932 and would have been entirely inadequate to meet the outgoings of any previous year since A.H. 1344 (1925). In other words the State was able to shew a small surplus in 1933 only as a result of bringing its expenditure down to the lowest figure since A.H. 1343 (1924).

These forced economies have made things difficult for heads of departments. Not only have funds been inadequate for the services for which they are responsible, but the personnel is actually being paid less now than it was three years ago and has little prospect of an increment in the near future. These are not the circumstances in which the best work is usually done: but the staff has adopted the Horatian attitude *bene est, cui deus obtulit parca quod satis est manu* and has brought the State through a trying year with a very fair measure of success.

C. C. BROWN,
British Adviser, Trengganu.

TRENGGANU,
17*th May*, 1934 (3 *Safar* 1353).

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX *A*

Assets and Liabilities for 1932 and 1933

Liabilities	December 1932	December 1933	Assets	December 1932	December 1933
	$	$		$	$
Deposits in Treasuries	118,716	99,049	Cash in Treasuries and Bank ..	14,541	113,519
Cash in Transit ..	21,000	181	Cash in Transit ..	..	5,021
Assets over Liabilities	..	25,067	Advances to Departments ..	37,574	2,210
			Loans to Government Officers ..	7,397	3,547
			Excess of liabilities over assets ..	80,204	..
Total ..	139,716	124,297	Total ..	139,716	124,297

APPENDIX *B*

Actual Revenue for 1932 and 1933

Head of Revenue	1932	1933	Increase or Decrease
	$	$	$
Farms	17,889	19,400	+ 1,511
Marine	25,077	26,215	+ 1,138
Chandu	135,705	150,466	+ 14,761
Customs	592,528	712,884	+ 120,356
Lands	94,641	99,684	+ 5,043
Municipal	41,079	41,389	+ 310
Police	16,199	22,974	+ 6,775
Courts	19,264	18,501	− 763
Posts & Telegraphs	22,206	23,835	+ 1,629
Miscellaneous	19,463	44,775	+ 25,312
Sale of State lands	2,850	5,455	+ 2,605
Total ..	986,901	1,165,578	..

APPENDIX *C*

Actual Expenditure for 1932 and 1933

Head of Expenditure	1932	1933	Increase	Decrease
	$	$	$	$
Pensions	103,491	102,694	..	797
Personal Emoluments ..	669,121	650,393	..	18,728
Other Charges (B. I & II) ..	126,767	110,798	..	15,969
Public Works (Annually Recurrent)	106,625	86,870	..	19,755
Miscellaneous	89,580	109.551	19,971	..
Total ..	1,095,584	1,060,306	..	..

APPENDIX *D*

Statistical Return of Revenue and Expenditure 1911–1933

Year			Revenue	Expenditure
			$	$
A. H. 1330—Corresponding approximately to				
		1911	191,418	188,044
„	1331	1912	182,011	196,717
„	1332	1913	166,380	178,424
„	1333	1914	183,723	183,470
„	1334	1915	236,798	234,687
„	1335	1916	392,791	288,646
„	1336	1917	545,857	399,337
„	1337	1918	647,563	642,085
„	1338	1919	874,674	661,778
„	1339	1920	547,619	759,054
„	1340	1921	669,763	858,303
„	1341	1922	642,679	788,902
„	1342	1923	779,032	766,534
„	1343	1924	1,007,283	899,476
„	1344	1925	1,302,008	1,067,956
„	1345	1926	1,364,105	1,341,410
„	1346	1927	1,402,151	1,542,404
„	1347	1928	1,361,026	1,520,149
„	1348	1929	1,391,471	1,524,706
„	1349	1930	1,235,230	1,445,709
		1931 (part) 8 months ..	676,338	845,556
		1932	986,901	1,095,584
		1933	1,165,578	1,060,306

APPENDIX *E*

Revenue and Expenditure by Departments for 1932 and 1933

Departments	Revenue		Expenditure	
	1932	1933	1932	1933
1. H. H. the Sultan ..	..	..	78,942	76,388
2. Interest	..	..	..	..
3. Pensions	..	..	103,491	102,694
4. Mentri	..	..	22,038	21,860
5. British Adviser ..	..	..	24,165	23,745
6. State Secretary ..	..	..	13,700	12,169
7. Audit	..	..	15,058	12,693
8. Treasury	..	..	10,734	9,937
9. Dept. of Religious Affairs	..	..	18,496	18,140
10. Education	..	..	34,521	36,544
11. Appeal Court	..	..	11,262	1,260
12. Supreme Court ..	..	..	13,501	13,536
13. Courts, Civil and Criminal	19,264	18,501	10,030	9,980
14. Kathi	..	..	13,377	3,208
15. Police	16,199	22,774	138,464	136,927
16. Prison	..	..	17,377	16,921
17. Medical	..	..	62,624	56,083
18. Printing	..	..	4,182	4,179
19. Customs	592,528	712,884	45,717	46,530
20. Chandu	135,705	150,666	4,565	4,365
21. Marine	25,077	26,215	7,784	7,397
22. Posts and Telegraphs ..	22,206	23,865	26,004	25,410
23. Commissioner of Land and Mines	97,491	105,139	14,945	14,186
24. Collector of Land Revenue	..	..	23,795	25,927
25. Survey	..	..	32,195	27,045
26. Municipal	41,079	41,389	18,112	17,761
27. Miscellaneous	19,463	44,775	89,580	109,551
28. State Commissioner East	..	..	18,738	16,610
29. Assistant Adviser Kemaman	..	..	16,858	16,377
30. D. O. Kemasek	..	..	7,275	5,890
31. „ Paka	..	..	3,238	3,164
32. „ Dungun	..	..	6,198	6,926
33. „ Marang	..	..	5,569	5,023
34. „ Ulu Trengganu ..	..	..	9,669	8,974
35. „ Batu Rakit ..	..	..	3,130	3,043
36. State Commissioner West	..	..	14,795	14,248
37. Assistant Adviser, Besut ..	..	..	16,787	14,337
38. P. W. D.	..	..	52,043	51,154
39. P. W. D. Annually Rec. ..	..	..	106,625	80,119
40. P. W. D. Spec. Services	..	..	..	..
41. Farms	17,889	19,400	..	..
Total ..	986,901	1,165,578	1,095,584	1,060,306

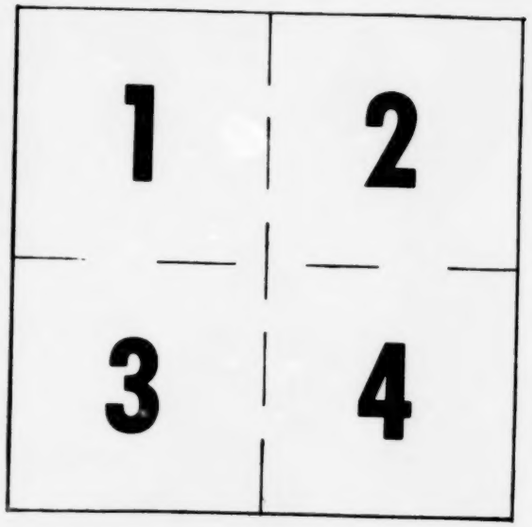
APPENDIX *F*

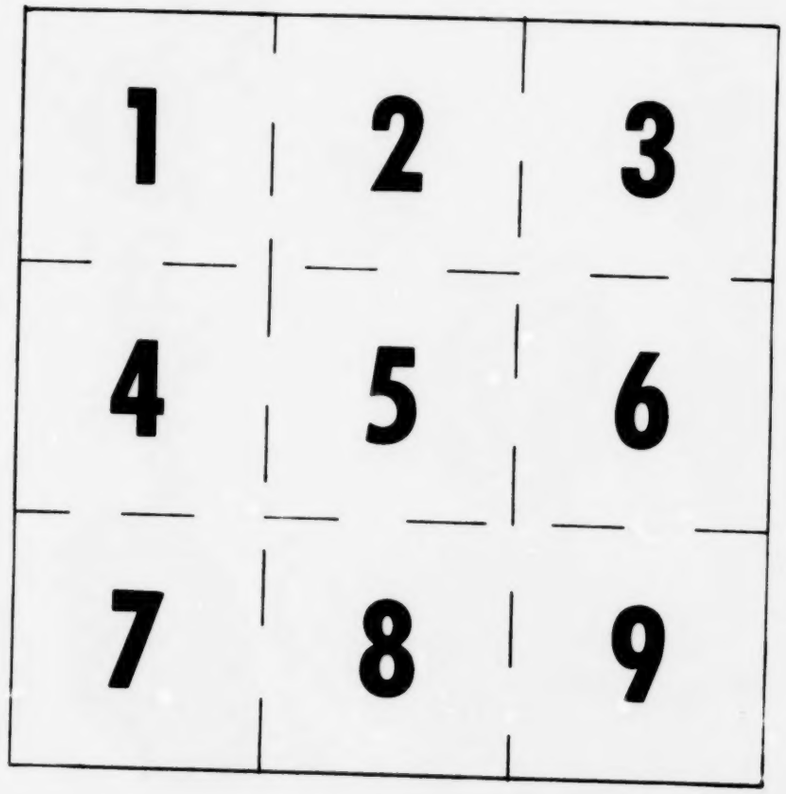
HOUSING

Town Board areas	Total population	No. of houses in Town Board areas
Kuala Trengganu	13,972	3,002
Chukai (Kemaman)	5,468	951
Kuala Besut	3,961	592

These are the only statistics available for the State.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.





TRENGGANU

Scale, 12 Miles to an Inch

REFERENCE

Roads

BESUT

MERANG

KUALA TRENGGANU

KELANTAN

ULU TRENGGANU

MARANG

T R E N G G A N U

DUNGUN

PAKA

KERTEH

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[Continued on page iii of cover.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS

OF

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF KEDAH

FOR THE YEAR 1352 A.H.

BY

J. D. HALL, M.C.S.,

British Adviser to the Kedah Government

AND OF

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF PERLIS

for the same period

BY

O. E. VENABLES, M.C.S.,

British Adviser to the Perlis Government.

Alor Star:
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STATE OF KEDAH.

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STATE OF KEDAH.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF KEDAH FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1352 (26TH APRIL, 1933 TO 15TH APRIL, 1934).

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Kedah is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula. It is bordered on the interior by the Siamese States of Singgora and Patani, and by the State of Perak (Federated Malay States); it extends northwards on the sea coast to the River Sanglang, its boundary with its northern neighbour, the State of Perlis (under British Protection); and southwards to the Muda River, its boundary with Province Wellesley in the South; thence the State extends East of Province Wellesley to the northern bank of the Krian River, which forms its boundary with Perak.

The State includes the Island of Langkawi and a number of adjoining islands, of which Pulau Dayang Bunting is the largest. The mainland of Kedah is about 105 miles in length, and at its widest part is about 65 miles in width. Its area, including the Langkawi group of islands, is about 3,648 square miles. It is situated between the parallels of 5.05 and 6.40 North Latitude and the meridians of 99.40 and 101.10 East Longitude. The two highest peaks of the mainland are Gunong Jerai—better known as Kedah Peak (3,986 feet)—and Bukit Perak (2,823 feet). Gunong Raia on Langkawi Island is 2,880 feet high.

The Southern and Central areas of the State consists mainly of undulating land broken up by ranges of high hills. This area is principally occupied by large rubber plantations.

The Northern and coastal belt contains the finest rice growing area in Malaya: 238,451 acres were planted last year with wet rice. The Eastern area along the Patani

border is still largely undeveloped and contains reserves of well watered land in small valleys between ranges of limestone hills, suitable to small holdings.

The capital of the State is Alor Star.

CLIMATE.

The features characteristic of the climate of the West coast of the Malay Peninsula—uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall—are characteristic of the climate of Kedah also, except that in this State, especially in the North and in the Langkawi Islands, there is a well defined dry season lasting usually from about the middle of December to the middle of March. During the first half of this dry season the nights are exceptionally cool and refreshing. In normal years a plentiful supply of rain followed by a favourable drying season renders the climate in the North eminently well-suited to the growth and harvesting of padi cultivated in such a large portion of this area.

The average rainfall is smallest in the Alor Star District in the North, and largest in the Kulim District in the South.

The mean temperature during the year ranges from about 70° to 93°

HISTORY.

There are references to a country which is identified as Kedah in the works of Arab voyagers of the 9th Century A.D., and in the Chinese chronicles of the T'ang Dynasty (618—916 A.D.), but little is known of its history before the 15th Century, except that it was famous for tin, that its people were Buddhists and that the predominant influence was Indian. At the end of the 15th Century the Ruler was converted to Islam, and there is a Kedah tradition that the "Nobat" or drums which are an insignia of royalty were obtained from Sultan Mahmud, the last Sultan of Malacca.

The Portuguese Barbosa, in a manuscript dated 1516, described Kedah as a place in the Kingdom of Siam to which "an infinite number of ships resort, trading in all kinds of merchandise"; but Siamese influence did not save the country from attacks by the Portuguese (in 1611 A.D.) and the Achinese (who carried the Ruler into captivity in 1619 A.D.). In 1641 A.D. the Dutch East India Company obtained a concession under which the Ruler allowed them half the tin production of the country at a fixed price, and agreed not to admit ships without permit. But the temptation of the profits from Kedah's trade with India on the one hand and, on the other, the difficulties of enforcing the concession, even after a series of blockades of the

rivers, owing to the distance from Malacca, were too great; and the monopoly supposed to have been given and acquired was little more than nominal.

There is ample evidence of 17th Century English trade with Kedah by private merchants as well as the East India Company, which for some years maintained a trading base in Patani, and this trade continued until the Dutch in 1683 forced the English Company to concentrate on India.

During the 18th Century Kedah came under the influence of the Bugis who held power in Selangor, and it was to secure assistance against them that the Sultan of Kedah, in 1771, approached Francis Light.

In 1786 A.D. Captain Light concluded an "Agreement with the King of Quedah for the cession of Prince of Wales Island". Penang was occupied and the British Flag was hoisted there on the 12th August, 1786. The Agreement was modified by a Treaty in 1791, whereby the Kedah Government was to receive $6,000 every year from the Honourable East India Company "so long as the English continue in possession of Pulo Pinang". In 1800 the strip of coast territory now known as Province Wellesley was ceded to the Honourable East India Company in return for a further $4,000 per annum. These annual payments are still made by the Straits Settlements Government.

In 1821 the Siamese invaded the State of Kedah and divided the State into four parts: Setul, Perlis, Kubang Pasu and Kedah, placing each under a separate Ruler. In 1843, the Sultan of Kedah (who, after his escape to Province Wellesley in 1821, had lived in retreat in Malacca) was allowed to return to Alor Star, and to reassume the rulership of Kedah. Setul, Perlis and Kubang Pasu, however, remained under their separate Rulers, who were made independent of the Sultan of Kedah.

Kubang Pasu is a sparsely populated district on the Northern border of Kedah, between Kota Star and the Singgora frontier. When Tunku Anum, the Raja of Kubang Pasu, died some years later the Siamese Government allowed the district again to become part of Kedah. It is now administered by a District Officer. The Raja of Perlis is independent of the Sultan of Kedah, and has an entirely separate Government. Setul is now a part of Siam.

His Highness Sir Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Sultan Ahmad Tajudin, the present Sultan, succeeded to the throne in the year A.D. 1881.

On the 23rd July, 1905, the Sultan issued an Edict appointing a Council of State to assist in the "Administration of all Public Affairs".

On the 10th March, 1909, the Anglo-Siamese Treaty was signed whereby the suzerainty of Kedah was transferred from Siam to Great Britain.

In 1913, in consequence of the indisposition of His Highness the Sultan, his eldest son, His Highness Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O., was proclaimed Regent.

On the 1st November, 1923, at Singapore, a Treaty was signed between the British and the Kedah Governments, by which the Kedah Government agreed to "continue to be under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who shall exercise the rights of suzerainty", and also to accept a British Adviser.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

The State of Kedah is governed by His Highness the Sultan with the assistance of a State Council consisting of His Highness the Sultan (in present circumstances His Highness the Regent) as President, and three other Malay members as well as the British Adviser. The three Malay members are selected by name or office by His Highness with the approval of His Excellency the High Commissioner. By mutual consent of His Excellency and His Highness additional members may be added to the Council for any specific period.

All legislation is passed by the State Council and all questions of any importance in the administration of the State are referred to the State Council, which sits at least once a week.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For the purposes of local government, the State is divided into nine districts in each of which there is a Sanitary Board consisting of officials and of unofficials nominated by the President of the State Council. The unofficials are selected so as to represent the various races and interests in each district. The Sanitary Boards are the Sanitary Authority in the towns and larger villages. They are responsible for street lighting, scavenging, rating, and the administration of the sanitary and building bye-laws. A separate Committee, of which the Adviser Lands is Chairman, deals with major questions of town planning.

The State is divided into health areas under the control of a Central Health Board, which is responsible for health matters in the rural districts.

In order to ensure greater uniformity the District Licensing Boards have been re-constituted, and there is now one Central Licensing Board for the whole State with additional members for each district.

There is one Waters Board for the whole State which deals with questions of irrigation and drainage.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The total population at the Census of the 1st April, 1931, was 429,691, an increase of 26.9 per cent. over the figure of the 1921 Census. In the decade previous to 1921 the increase had been higher (37.7 per cent), but the demand for immigrant labour for large scale rubber cultivation in Southern Kedah slackened after the 1921 depression. In spite of the continued arrival of foreign labour, the racial composition of the population has remained less affected by such infiltration than that of Johore or any of the Federated States. The following table shows the distribution and percentage to total according to the Census Report, 1931, together with the estimated population and distribution for 1933:—

	Population 1931	Percentage of Total	Estimated Population 1933
Malays and other Malaysians...	286,262	66·6	298,270
Europeans	411	0·1	441
Eurasians	108	...	117
Chinese	78,415	18·3	83,470
Indians (predominantly Tamils from Southern India)	50,824	11·8	56,009
Others	13,671	3·2	15,059
Total ...	429,691	100 %	453,366

By far the largest part of the population is engaged in agriculture. Only 9 towns have a population exceeding 1,000, the largest being Alor Star, with an estimated population of about 21,000 inhabitants. Approximately one-half of the urban population is Chinese.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

The Annual Report of the Medical and Health Department has been based on the Gregorian Calendar since 1930.

The health of the State was good in 1933. No epidemic or serious infectious diseases occurred during the year, but a higher incidence of malaria throughout the State probably accounted for the increased death rate, which was 20.40 per mille as against 18.44 for 1932. Having regard to the greater difficulties of health control in a less fully developed State these figures compare reasonably well with the corresponding figures for the whole of the Federated Malay States, 20.2 for 1933 and 16.9 for 1932.

The birth rate was 37.57 per mille compared with the 1932 figure of 36.30. It is interesting to note that the birth rates during the last 3 years, which have been years of economic depression, have been markedly higher than in previous years. This is accounted for by the improved sex ratio. The sex ratio amongst the stable Malay population is normal, whilst the repatriation of unemployed or destitute immigrant labourers of Chinese or Southern Indian extraction has improved the sex ratio, as families are more settled and less inclined to seek repatriation than are single men.

The abundance of cheap foodstuffs and the opportunities for obtaining land for small holdings have encouraged immigrant families to remain. Thus, as in many other directions, the return to normal economic conditions, as contrasted with the abnormal conditions produced by the rubber boom, has led to more stable and satisfactory conditions of life.

The following table shows the principal causes of death for 1931, 1932 and 1933:—

Deaths from Preventable Diseases:—

	1931	1932	1933
Fever unspecified	3,900	3,596	4,140
Malaria	182	206	291
Tuberculosis	289	289	203
Dysentery	43	188	133
Ankylostomiasis	490	327	128
Syphilis	7	35	32
Pneumonia	63	99	130
Septicaemia	10	...	...
Influenza	12	40	12

Deaths from Preventable Diseases—(*contd.*)

	1931	1932	1933
Yaws (Puru)	8	...	...
Small-pox	1	...	...
Other Infectious Diseases ...	84	57	96
	5,089	4,837	5,165

Deaths from General Diseases:—

Digestive System	169	107	99
Respiratory System ...	221	303	445
Nervous System	80	11	35
Circulatory System ...	36	49	65
Urinary System	22	15	54
Affections connected with Pregnancy & Parturition ...	288	204	192
Tumours	19	...	...
Premature births	38	24	250
Infantile Convulsions ...	1,805	1,557	1,803
General, accident, old age, ill-defined conditions, etc. ...	1,362	1,066	1,139
Total ...	9,129	8,173	9,247

Prevailing Diseases: It is to be regretted that such a considerable proportion of the deaths registered should be shown as "Fever unspecified"; this deprives the analysis of causes of death of most of its value. But a return as "unspecified" is at any rate less misleading than a mistaken description by an unqualified person.

Malaria:

(*a*) The total number of deaths from this disease was 291 as against 206 in the previous year.

(*b*) "Unspecified Fever" accounted for 4,140 deaths as against 3,596 in 1932 and continues to be the most important cause of death.

(*c*) The number of deaths from infantile convulsions was 1,803 as compared with 1,557 in 1932.

Cholera: There were no cases of Cholera.

Small-pox: There were no cases of Small-pox.

Tropical Typhus: No case has been reported.

Typhoid: 39 cases were reported as against 31 in 1932.

Ankylostomiasis: 128 deaths were reported as against 327 in 1932 and 490 in 1931.

Tuberculosis: The number of cases reported was 144 as against 289 in the previous year.

Infantile Mortality: The rate was 140.79 per mille against 119.88 in 1932. This increase is probably partly due to more accurate recording of births and deaths by Deputy Registrars since the introduction of the Registration of Births and Deaths Enactment, 1350. In the past frequently a birth was not registered immediately and, if the infant died within a few hours or days of its birth, neither birth nor death was registered.

Again it is partly accounted for by the higher incidence of malaria. As usual the highest rate is against Tamils, and the lowest amongst Malays, but while the Malay rate has risen from 109.87 in 1932 to 135.58 in 1933, the Tamil rate has risen from 177.34 in 1932 to 192.96 in 1933 but is considerably lower than that of 237.32 for 1931. With the marked increase of child welfare work among the Malays in North Kedah it is hoped that the infantile mortality will decrease in 1934. A new outdoor dispensary for Malay women and children has been opened near Alor Star, and it is intended to open another centre at Langgar.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Routine anti-malarial measures were carried out in Alor Star, Sungei Patani, Kulim, Kuah and at Bukit Kayu Hitam.

In Alor Star careful larvae surveys were carried out fortnightly and all breeding places were oiled.

In Sungei Patani the permanent drainage in the hospital ravine functions satisfactorily. Routine oiling has been carried out in the other areas and no larvae of malaria vectors have been found in monthly surveys.

In Kulim permanent anti-malarial work has progressed and the Tebuan Valley is now practically totally drained with sub-soil drains. A start has been made with sub-soiling in the ravine opposite the hospital.

Routine oiling has been carried out in other areas and is checked by monthly larval surveys.

An attempt was made to control malaria at Bukit Kayu Hitam frontier station by means of synthetic drugs. Atebrin and plasmosquine were used during the epidemic season and no case of malaria occurred during the year.

PROPAGANDA.

This work was limited to the exhibition of cinematograph films in 1932, but was stopped altogether in 1933 for reasons of economy.

GENERAL SANITATION.

Considerable improvement was made in general sanitation on estates during the year. Better trade conditions have made money available, and on many estates new lines, wells, etc., have been constructed. A number of orders were made under the Labour Code for lines, protected wells and latrines.

Estate health was fair as reflected by the figures shown in the following table:

No.	Class of Estates	Population	Deaths in lines	Deaths in Hospitals	Total Deaths	Death rate	Total death rate
1	European owned	30,818	199	382	581	18·85	...
2	Native owned	29,206	39	7	46	1·58	...
	TOTAL ...	60,024	238	389	627	...	10·45

The great disparity in the death rates of the European and native owned estates is due mainly to the fact that on the latter considerable numbers of Malays are employed, who, when they become ill, prefer to return to their homes rather than go to hospital. Also Chinese, not Indians, form the bulk of the non-indigenous labour on these estates and it is known that the dependants (*i.e.* infants and old people, among whom the mortality is much higher than among labourers) of the former are only about half as numerous as those of the latter.

VISITS TO ESTATES.

A total of 539 visits were paid to estates throughout the year by the Health Office staff as against 495 in 1932.

VISITS TO SCHOOLS.

48 schools were visited during the year. The total number of children on the registers of the Malay schools was 2,852 of whom 2,377 were inspected. In the Chinese schools there were 1,047 registered pupils of whom 778 were inspected. The examination of school children by the Health Office staff is confined to the male sex.

The following table gives the result of the examination of Vernacular Schools by the Health Office staff.

Total number of children on Register .. 2,852
" " inspected .. 2,377

No.	Diseases	Number of Cases	Percentage
1	Spleen enlargement	159	6·69
2	Anaemia	56	2·36
3	Not vaccinated	26	1·09
4	Eye diseases	8	·34
5	Ear diseases	10	·42
6	Scabies	5	·21
7	Other skin diseases	79	3·32
8	Yaws	81	3·41
9	Caries (Class I)	311	13·08
10	" (" II)	299	12·58
11	" (" III)	214	9·00

Maternity and Child Welfare.

During 1933 there were 192 deaths recorded as due to affections connected with pregnancy and parturition, or a percentage of 1.12 to total births. The number of still births recorded were 784 as compared with 852 in 1932, or a decrease of 68.

395 cases under "Pregnancy and its Diseases" were treated in the various hospitals and there were 9 deaths or 2.27% to total treated.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

A total of 13,617 patients were treated in all Hospitals and Prison sick wards. The deaths numbered 646, giving a percentage of 4.74. 170 deaths occurred within 48 hours of admission; excluding these, the death rate was 3.42%.

The following table gives the number treated, with deaths, for the past 5 years:—

Year	Number Treated	Deaths	Percentage of Deaths
1346 A.H. ...	24,432	1,987	8·13
1347 " ...	19,121	1,506	7·87
1930 A.D. ...	17,800	1,155	6·48
1931 " ...	12,695	738	5·81
1932 " ...	12,473	596	4.77
1933 " ...	13,617	646	4·74

The following table gives the number of Indoor Sick treated during the year in the various Hospitals:—

Hospital	Number Treated	Deaths	Percentage of deaths
Alor Star	5,477	249	4·55
Sungei Patani ...	4,182	208	4·97
Kulim	3,051	168	5·51
Baling	436	9	2·06
Langkawi	289	12	4·15
Prison Sick Wards.			
Alor Star	172	...	...
Sungei Patani ...	10	...	...
Total ...	13,617	646	4·74

Mental Diseases.

As a result of an audit at the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, it was found that at the beginning of the year there were 211 Kedah lunatics (158 males and 53 females) against 231 lunatics shown in last year's report. During the year 71 were admitted, 2 were re-admitted 40 were discharged as cured, 26 died, 3 absconded and 4 were repatriated, and the number remaining at the end of the year was 211, of whom 162 were males and 49 were females.

The admissions of Kedah lunatics to the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan for the last 5 years were as follows:—

1346	A.H.	72
1347	„	59
1930	A.D.	80
1931	„	73
1932	„	59
1933	„	71

Leprosy.

The admissions to the Asylums during the last 5 years were:

1346	A.H.	20
1347	„	45
1930	A.D.	25
1931	„	42
1932	„	33
1933	„	23

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

This question may conveniently be treated under four heads:

(A) Housing of the agricultural population in the rural area.

(B) Housing in the urban areas.

(C) Housing of labourers on estates.

(D) Housing of Government servants.

(A)—Housing of the Agricultural Population in the Rural Area.

In the case of Malays and Siamese the housing may be said to be entirely satisfactory. The house-holder almost invariably owns his own house and generally also the site on which it is built, though in some cases a small ground rent, seldom more than $1 a year, is paid to a land owner.

The house will usually follow the customary type which has become fixed by experience. It is built of materials easily obtained locally, raised from the ground on hard wood piles, roofed with attaps, with flooring and side walls made of planks in some of the more prosperous houses, or of split bamboo and woven bertam leaves in the poorer less permanent type. The usual plan provides for an open front verandah, two or three separate rooms, a raised platform at the back leading to a covered cooking place. This type of house is cool, airy, dry and healthy, and would be difficult to improve on. Latrines are either non-existent or unsatisfactory. On the higher land, pit latrines are possible, but till they can be properly built and supervised it is doubtful whether they are any real improvement on the present primitive customs. In the vast areas of permanently flooded rice areas a suitable type of latrine is even more difficult to devise. With slight modifications the Siamese type of rural house follows the Malay type, but is longer and narrower.

The Chinese small agriculturist and vegetable planter or small shopkeeper sticks somewhat obstinately to the type of house to which he has been accustomed, a very primitive hut not raised from the ground, with a floor of beaten earth. He is more concerned with making money rapidly than with satisfactory housing. On the other hand his better and more varied diet and the care which he takes to boil doubtful drinking water makes up for his more indifferent housing conditions.

(B)—Housing in the Urban Areas.

Kedah is an agricultural State, and the only towns are:—

Alor Star (estimated population 21,000).

Sungei Patani (estimated population 9,000).

Kulim (estimated population 6,700).

These small towns and a number of villages are controlled by Sanitary Boards. In addition, all areas where any considerable building expansion may reasonably be expected are included in Controlled Building Areas, to which a limited number of the sections of the Sanitary Board Enactment apply.

In the towns and villages the normal type of building is the two-story shophouse with a frontage of 20 feet and a depth of 80 feet. Twenty five per cent of the area must be kept as an open space. The main difficulty experienced in Sanitary control is the erecting of unauthorised cubicles and the blocking up of open spaces and ventilation air wells. The more recently constructed town houses are well built, provided with back lanes and not overcrowded. In Alor Star an area of the old town near the river is definitely unsatisfactory, the buildings are insanitary and overcrowded. A layout has been prepared, and gradually the most unsatisfactory blocks of shophouses are being demolished.

(C)—Housing of Labourers on Estates.

The housing of labourers on estates is adequately supervised by the Protector of Labour and Health Officers, and the requirements of the Labour Code are fulfilled. The usual type is a long line of barrack quarters, with suitable provision for married labourers. Wells and latrines are adequate.

(D)—Housing of Government Servants.

The senior Government servants and senior subordinates are in most cases provided with very adequate and well built quarters.

The labourers employed by Government and also the lowest grade subordinates are also adequately provided with well-built barrack quarters.

There is however, a shortage of suitable quarters for the clerical and middle grade subordinate staffs. Large reserves of land in the principal centres have been put aside for that purpose, and a few quarters are built every year.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

MINING.

The export of minerals in tons was as follows:—

		1352.	*1351.*	*1350.*
Tin-ore	...	164	168	185
Wolfram	...	36	95	139

Kedah continued a party to the International Agreement for the control of the production and export of tin. Out of an assessment of 318 tons of metallic tin, the exportable quota from 33 1/3% at the beginning of the year 1352 was increased to 44% as from the 1st January, 1934 (15th Ramthan, 1352) and a further allowance of 10% was added to take effect during the period commencing on the 1st April, 1934 (16th Zulhejah, 1352).

The price of tin averaged $110.95 per pikul.

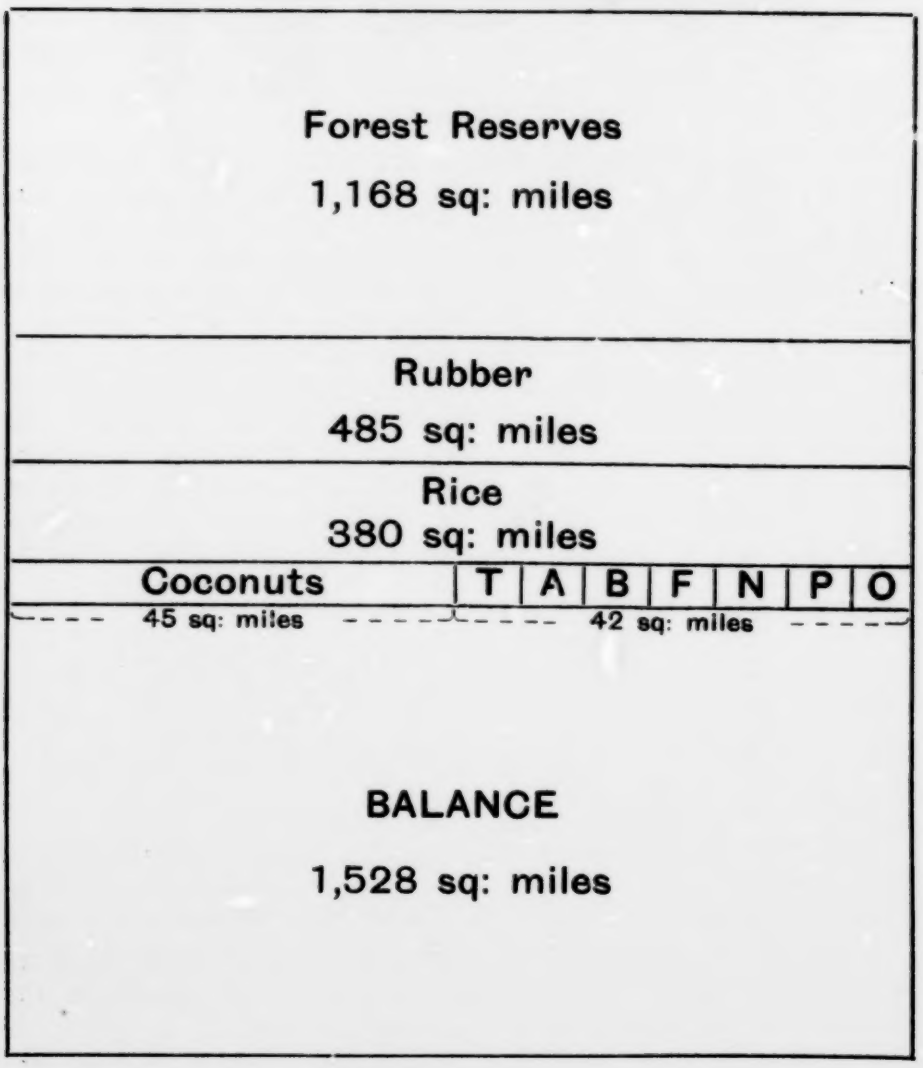
Government revenue from mines (including the export duty on ores) amounted to $27,073 as against $21,477 in 1351. Expenditure amounted to $4,476 (against $5,067).

One general and one Exclusive Prospecting Licence were issued to search for wolfram. The exclusive prospecting licence of the Tochiki Shoji Kabushiki Kaisha for iron-ore was again renewed. Shortly before the end of the year prospecting ceased, and the Company's manager reported that the quantity of ore found was not sufficient to justify mining.

Mining on a restricted scale was carried on by 15 mining concerns: the principal methods employed were open-cast, shafting and hydraulicing. Lampan licences were issued to one mine. The only dredge in the State remained idle throughout the year. The number of labourers employed in mining fell from 638 to 320 of whom 228 were underground workers. Machinery aggregating 125 horse-power was in use.

CHART SHOWING AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION, FOREST RESERVES AND UNALIENATED LAND.

AREA OF STATE = 3648 sq: miles



Reference

T=Tapioca	6,164 acres	O=Others i. e.		
A=Areca-nut	4,223 „		Coffee	681 acres
B=Banana	5,337 „		Tea	700 „
F=Fruit Trees	3,933 „		Tobacco	752 „
N=Nipah	2,219 „		Sago Palm	615 „
P=Pineapple	1,019 „		Kapok	223 „
			Chilli	361 „
			Ginger	136 „
			Sireh	112 „
			Ground Nut	350 „
			Sweet Potato	629 „

AGRICULTURE.

The chief agricultural products of the State are padi and rubber. The area under padi is 243,778 acres (approximately 380 square miles) and the area under rubber 310,500 acres (approximately 485 square miles). The area planted with coconuts is 29,071 acres; tapioca 6,164 acres; tea 700 acres; coffee 681 acres; tobacco 752 acres. Other crops include arecanuts, bananas, pineapples, chillies, maize, tannias, sweet potatoes, sugar-cane, beans and other vegetables. See the chart on opposite page.

Padi: The estimated amount of the crop harvested was 93,116,965 gantangs (a considerable increase on last year's record crop of 75,501,900 gantangs) from 238,457 acres under wet-padi and 903,399 gantangs from 5,321 acres under dry padi. The average yield was 390 gantangs an acre for wet padi and 169 gantangs an acre for dry padi. The total crop converted into rice was 141,030 tons, so that, ignoring imports and allowing 73,880 tons for local consumption (at 1 lb. a head a day), the surplus available for export was 67,150 tons. Padi prices remained low; the price during the harvest was about 4 cents a gantang. Padi cultivation is entirely in the hands of of the smallholder. The estimated crops for the last four seasons have been:—

Year.	*Gantangs.*
1349	73,466,000
1350	72,218,210
1351	75,501,900
1352	94,020,360

(1 gantang is equal to 1 gallon).

The Department of Agriculture carried out selection, manurial and cultivation experiments with padi as well as trials of many other crops in the local experiment stations.

Large quantities of selected padi seed of high yielding strains of local and imported varieties were produced for distribution to growers.

Rubber: The statistics regarding rubber are not considered to be very accurate, especially in regard to new plantings during the past few years and areas brought into tapping, but under the new legislation regulating the export of rubber, it will be possible to obtain correct statistics of areas planted and in tapping. The estimated planted and tappable areas were:—

	Planted area.	*Tappable.*
100 relongs and over ...	200,000 acres	182,620 acres
Less than 100 relongs ...	110,500 „	84,981 „
Total ...	310,500 acres	267,601 acres

The area under bud-grafted rubber was about 18,000 acres; this was mostly grown on large estates.

Prices for smoked-sheet from small estates and holdings at the commencement of the year were from $10.00 to $12.00 per picul, whilst at the close of it they were from $21.30 to $22.30 per pikul. The steady rise in prices led to considerable improvement in cultivation methods and the control of the diseases in all areas.

Coconuts: There are no large estates, but the cultivation was carried on in numerous small estates and holdings in all parts of the State. The palms were mainly in mixed cultivation and, if grown as a sole crop, it is estimated that they would cover 40,945 relongs (29,071 acres). Of this total 1 257 relongs (893 acres) were reported as planted during the year.

Prices for copra and coconuts were very low throughout the country. They ranged from $2.00 to $3.00 per picul for the former, and $1.00 to $2.50 per 100 for the latter.

Tapioca: Notwithstanding low prices for tapioca products, the industry was well maintained. The crop was grown either alone, or as a catch crop in young rubber and coconut plantations. The total area planted was 8,683 relongs (6,164 acres) as against 8,138 relongs (5,787 acres) in 1351 (1932—33).

The price paid to growers for roots was fairly steady at 20 to 25 cents per picul. The prices realized for " pearl " tapioca varied from $3.60 to $5.50 per picul..

No improvement in the quality of the tapioca products was noted.

Arecanuts: It is difficult to estimate the area under this crop as, with few exceptions, all the palms are planted with other trees. The area which would be occupied if the palms were planted as a sole crop was estimated at 5,948 relongs (4,223 acres).

It is worthy of note that Malay growers have begun to prepare considerable quantities of dried split-nuts instead of selling the ripe fruit to Chinese dealers.

In common with most other products, prices were poor: those for ripe fruit were 8 to 12 cents per 100, and for dried nut $2.50 to $4.00 per picul.

Tea: The area under lowland tea, all of which was on one estate, remained at 986 relongs (700 acres) of which 198 relongs (140 acres) was immature. Considerable attention was devoted to cultivation and manuring, and substantial additions were made to the firing and rolling machinery in the factory. The crop, which was estimated at about 200,000 lbs., was in part exported to England: the remainder being sold in Malaya.

Tobacco: The industry showed quite a large expansion as compared with the previous year. At the close of the year under review there were 1,060 relongs (752 acres) under cultivation of which over one-third was in the Baling district. Prices were not very remunerative for those who sold their green, or dry leaves, to the Chinese factories; they were, however, rather higher at the end of the year. The prices for green leaves ranged from $3.20 to $5.00 per picul and for cured leaves $12.00 to $22.00 per picul.

The purchase and manufacture of tobacco, both shag and cheroot, was principally carried out by Chinese with a special knowledge of the business. Certain quantities of tobacco were also produced by Malays.

The quality of the local products was poor, but there are possibilities of much improvement in it by the adoption of proper curing methods.

Weekly Fairs: The usefulness and popularity of the weekly fairs continued to extend. The fairs now numbered 42 as against 36 last year. It was estimated that the weekly turnover in money was not less than $12,000 and it can be safely stated that the efforts which have already been made in connection with these weekly markets have had a very beneficial effect on the welfare of thousands of persons of the peasant class in the State.

LIVESTOCK.

The last census of livestock was held in 1351 when the figures were:—

Cattle	68,542
Buffaloes	62,370
Sheep	140
Goats	41,381
Pigs	32,651

A snap census taken during the year in an area covering six mukims points to an increase of about 10% in the cattle and buffalo population of the State.

Poultry breeding is carried on by small holders on a considerable scale, but no accurate figures are available.

Cattle and buffalo breeding in Kedah is an ever growing industry, and about 10,000 acres of land have now been reserved for grazing purposes. The grasses on these areas are all native scrub grasses which appear to be quite suitable for the livestock of the country as the animals show no signs of suffering from food deficiency diseases.

A Committee was appointed during the year to examine and report on the selective breeding of cattle and buffaloes.

It was decided that measures should be taken to carry out the sterilisation of unsuitable bulls throughout the State and the necessary legislation to implement this decision was under consideration at the end of the year.

Animal health: Measures for the protection of animal health are under the charge of a Veterinary Department. and all animals killed in public abbatoirs are inspected and passed for slaughter by officers of the Department.

Cattle diseases: There was a fairly extensive outbreak of haemorrhagic septicaemia which resulted in the deaths of 70 buffaloes. Immediate measures were taken to inoculate direct contacts with protective serum and vaccine, and of the 680 contacts inoculated only 22 subsequently succumbed to the disease. There were 5 deaths diagnosed to be from piroplasmosis and one from trypanosomiasis. It is thought that if there were more opportunities for examining bloodsmears, a considerable amount of the cattle sickness and mortality would be found to be traceable to these two diseases.

Rabies: There were two cases during the year and the muzzling order was kept in force. The importation of dogs was also prohibited.

Estate Labour.

The majority of the labourers working on estates are Indians recruited from the Madras Presidency, the remainder being Malays and Chinese as follows:—

	1352	1351
Indians	18,817	17,068
Malays	10,494	7,225
Chinese	5,258	4,031
Others	148	75
Totals ...	34,717	28,399

These figures indicate an increase during the year of 6,318 or 22.25%.

The increase was due to the improvement in the price of rubber which occurred during the year as a result of which a number of estates which had closed down began tapping again.

The increase was most marked in the case of small estates employing less than 50 labourers each the figures for which were:—

	1352	1351
Indians	1,197	721
Malays	4,968	3,211

There was no unemployment during the year.

All labour in Kedah is free. Immigrant labourers arrive in the State free of debt and are at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving a month's notice. Recruitment of labour in India was suspended throughout the year. In ordinary years it is controlled by the Indian Immigration Committee, an organisation covering the whole of Malaya. Conditions of labour generally are supervised by the Department of Labour under a Protector of Labour seconded from the Malayan Civil Service.

During the year 403 visits and 16 special visits were made to estates by the Protector of Labour and the Labour Inspector.

There were no labour disturbances of a serious nature during the year. A few cases occurred of stoppage of work owing to grievances, but they were enquired into by officers of the Labour Department, whose advice was accepted by the parties concerned. 544 complaints were registered, but almost all were of a trivial nature and were settled departmentally. 32 prosecutions were undertaken by the Department for offences against the labour laws and 19 convictions were obtained, 5 cases were withdrawn and 8 cases were pending at the end of the year.

Health Board Schemes are in operation for the provision of hospital accommodation and medical services for labourers employed on estates of over 70 relongs (50 acres). The provisions of these Schemes are carried out by Group Associations of employers formed for that purpose. In the case of estates which have not yet joined associations the Health Board contracts for the necessary services with the Associations and recovers the cost from such estates by means of cesses.

The death rate among all labourers was 4.26 per mille as compared with 5.92 in the previous year. The figures for Indian labourers alone were 7.65 and 8.44 respectively.

There were 5 Government Toddy Shops, 12 Public Shops and 65 Estate Shops licensed during the year as compared with 6 Government Shops, 13 Public Shops and 68 Estate Shops licensed in 1351. The State Licensing Board, of which the Protector of Labour is a member, deals with licensing matters for the whole of Kedah.

FORESTS.

The area constituted as Forest Reserves amounted to 747,318 acres. The Teloi, Koh Mai and Sungei Kechil Reserves totalling 121,684 acres were finally constituted. By the addition of these reserves, the percentage of the State under reserved forest now stands at 24.4%. 95,749 acres are in process of constitution as forest reserves, whilst approval to the reservation of 82,493 acres more has been given.

Much of the forest reserved is extremely hilly and it affords a protection, particularly necessary to agricultural land on the lower levels, against inundation and erosion.

Regeneration improvement fellings were continued. 259 acres in Bongsu Reserve and 550 acres in Perak Reserve were treated at an average cost of $4.71 and $5.61 per acre respectively.

Commercial regeneration fellings were carried out in portions of the Jerai and Sungkop Reserves.

Outturn of almost all classes of forest produce increased considerably and the figures are much better than those of the previous two years. Timber outturn is larger than that of 1351 by 130,000 cubic feet, firewood by 85,000 cubic feet, and charcoal by 3,500 cubic feet.

Except Keruing oil, all clases of minor forest produce showed increases. Damar outturn rose from 49 to 177 pikuls, jelutong from 182 to 520 pikuls and nearly 50,000 more bamboos were sold than in 1351.

Ten tons of Keruing timber were shipped to England during the year. Extremely good reports on the timber have been received.

Outturn of timber from reserved forests was greater than for any of the previous three years but it is still only a very small proportion of the total outturn as shown below.

TIMBER c.f.

	1352	1351	1350
Reserved forest ...	10,204	4,371	4,372
Unreserved forest ...	546,294	417,592	420,482
Total ...	556,498	421,963	424,854

FIREWOOD c.f.

	1352	1351	1350
Reserved forest ...	280,209	112,916	134,416
Unreserved forest ...	276,286	219,044	336,524
Total ...	556,495	331,960	470,940

Increases in outturn of damar, jelutong, rotan, mangrove bark and bamboos are to be recorded.

The revenue and expenditure of the Department for the last five years are given below:—

	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348
	$	$	$	$	$
Revenue ...	55,051	45,668	52,501	81,185	111,184
Expenditure ...	54,170	55,295	59,215	60,376	59,626

The figures of revenue do not take any account of the large quantities of forest produce removed under free permits by the peasantry.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

The aggregate value of foreign trade for the year 1933 A.D. was $21,011,738 as compared with $17,258,414 in A.H. 1351 and $19,029,459 in 1350. Imports were valued at $7,180,552 (as against $6,698,796 in 1351) and exports at $13,831,186 (against $10,559,618), leaving a balance of visible exports over visible imports of $6,650,634 (against $3,860,822).

The following table shows under the main heads the values for the past five years:—

		Imports	Exports
		$	$
A.—Live Animals, food, drinks and tobacco ...	1348 A.H.	4,400,903	4,283,556
	1349 „	4,478,503	3,047,432
	1350 „	3,505,064	3,971,881
	1351 „	3,027,257	3,584,183
	1933 A.D.	3,245,517	3,273,080
B.—Raw Materials ...	1348 A.H.	346,785	36,388,634
	1349 „	317,216	11,106,694
	1350 „	300,461	7,661,746
	1351 „	300,009	6,504,945
	1933 A.D.	339,713	10,144,747
C.—Totally or mainly manufactured articles ...	1348 A.H.	3,682,982	343,664
	1349 „	3,907,853	909,513
	1350 „	3,301,097	289,210
	1351 „	3,371,530	470,490
	1933 A.D.	3,595,322	413,359

The principal exports in 1933 were:—

	$
Arecanuts (1,612 tons)	102,557
Bran (3,745 tons)	95,848
Cattle, Goats and Swine (5,839 head) ..	79,163
Copra (1,969 tons)	119,716
Eggs (10,609,002 in number)	173,492
Fish, dried and salted (782 tons) ..	123,459
Padi (20,998 tons)	558,537
Rice (26,553 tons)	1,378,030
Rubber (46,668 tons)	9,730,034
Sago, Pearl (6,401 tons)	412,158
Tapioca Pearl (3,629 tons)	234,284
Tin Ore (158 tons)	192,186

The principal imports were:—

	$
Chandu (6,165 lbs.)	165,300
Cigarettes (400,579 lbs.)	807,930
Coconut Oil (989 tons)	146,526
Coffee (472 tons)	155,787
Gunnies (22,723 bales)	113,983
Kerosene (2,720 tons)	371,882
Matches (28,932,720 boxes)	66,687
Milk, Condensed (27,155 cases) ..	240,258
Motor Spirit (4,589 tons)	896,387
Piece Goods (2,737,677 yards)	336,720
Rice (9,038 tons)	163,356
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains (428,557 pieces)	272,351
Sugar (5,795 tons)	408,900
Tobacco (165,574 lbs.)	174,476
Wheat Flour (1,871 tons)	138,213

The above figures regarding principal exports and imports are repeated and compared with similar figures for the year 1351 in Appendix E.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

At the beginning of the year the wages for tapping only and for field work only averaged about 28 cents a day for men and 24 cents for women.

As a result of the improvement in the price of rubber—particularly towards the end of the year—there was a general rise in wages to about 30—32 cents a day for men and 25—27 cents for women.

The wages paid to Malay tappers were either about the same as the above rates or a little lower.

Owing to the general improvement in economic conditions labourers had no difficulty in finding employment.

The Malay inhabitants of the State are generally not dependent on their money earnings. They rely on their own holdings for the necessities of life and on their money earnings for minor luxuries. In a few cases relief works were opened so as to enable unemployed Malays to earn a money wage. These works were generally small local schemes which would be of value to the persons actually employed on them, such as irrigation drains, river clearing and bridle paths. A steadily increasing number of Malays are employed by the Public Works Department, and some earth roads have been built entirely by Malay labour. With patience, persistency and sympathetic handling, it is hoped that the greater portion of the work of the Public Works Department in this State will ultimately be carried out by Malay labour.

The price of rice varied between 15 and 22 cents per gantang throughout the year. The price of foodstuffs generally remained low. The increase towards the end of the previous year in the number of labourers' allotments on estates was maintained.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION.

BOYS' EDUCATION.

Vernacular Education: This is free, and the Vernacular schools were in 1352 thrown open to the boys of all races. For Malay boys resident within 2½ miles of a school, vernacular education is compulsory. No increase was made in the number of schools, which, as in 1350 and 1351, continued at a total of 83 schools. These provided education for an average enrolment of 9,761 pupils. For the first time the annual examination for Standard IV boys was conducted simultaneously at selected centres by means of examination papers set by the Superintendent of Education and marked by a selected Board of Examiners. Out of a total of 1353 boys examined 323 or 24% passed. The average percentage attained for all subjects in this examination was 24.5% in the schools of the North and 23.3% in those of the South. A total of 8,530 pupils, or 88.1% of the enrolment, were examined in Standards I—IV inclusive, and the average percentage of passes for all standards was 64.9%. Standard V was abolished in 1352 except at seven Group Head Schools.

Ten Scholarships to the Government English Schools were instituted in 1352 to be awarded annually by competition from the Vernacular schools. These are of the value of $2.50 per month together with free books and free tuition, and, for boys resident beyond a radius of 5 miles from Alor Star, free board and lodging at the Hostel. Candidates were required to be not more than 11 years of age (Malay reckoning) and, provided there are sufficient other candidates of scholarship standard, not more than 5 scholarships may be awarded to boys whose parents draw a salary of more than $50 per month.

Attendance, as in the past, was poor, the average percentage being 85.7%. In 12 schools the average attendance was 82% or less.

Carpentry continued to be practised at 15 schools where no less than 125 desks, 119 benches, 23 black boards and 20 map hangers among many other articles were manufactured to a total value of $1,407. The cost of the materials amounted to $1,179. "Tuck Shops" were instituted at every school with the object of providing the older boys with practice in keeping accounts; profits amounted to $1,385.50 and were expended mainly on transport to play

football matches. Gardens were cultivated at 67 schools. Handwork and basketry were practised at 39 schools and exhibits sent to the Kuala Lumpur Malayan Agri-Horticultural Show were sold to a total of $87.48 and were awarded two prizes and a Diploma. Inter-school football leagues were played off both in the South and North. The ten best drill teams of all the Southern schools met in a Drill Competition at Sungei Patani. At 11 schools Boy Scout troops were maintained and a Troop Camp was held at Jeniang. The movement was somewhat retarded by the lack of keen and skilled Scout Masters.

English Education: English schools for boys were maintained at Alor Star and Sungei Patani. The average enrolment at Alor Star was 618 (Malays numbered 412) as compared with 665 (Malays 445) in the previous year. At Sungei Patani the average enrolment was 193 (Malays 78) as compared with 190 (Malays 70). A Hostel is attached to the Alor Star School; boarders increased from 24 to 54.

During the year it was decided to raise school fees; but the number of boys receiving free education and free books, which aid is confined to Malays, totalled 115 of whom 38 received valuable scholarships in addition. Since 1933, however, new exemptions and scholarships have been limited to ten scholarships annually from the vernacular schools. At Sungei Patani 26 Malay pupils received free education and free books.

The cost of English education averaged $108.60 per pupil, of which sum 16.2% was recovered in fees.

At the Cambridge Examinations 52 boys, two of them with honours, passed the Junior Cambridge as compared with 10 in 1932, and 11 out of 13 boys who sat for the School Certificate were successful as compared with 7 in 1932. Of the candidates who sat for the Junior 81.25% were successful, and 87.5% of the Senior candidates passed. Three of those who passed the Junior came from the Sungei Patani School, which does not prepare boys for the School Certificate.

The erection of a new school at Sungei Patani in spacious grounds of its own outside the town was commenced during the year.

Football, hockey and cricket were played as school games and athletic sports were held. The Alor Star school played in the Kedah Hockey League and achieved 3rd place.

Three Scout Troops with a strength of 103 Scouts were maintained, also a pack of Wolf Cubs. Week-end camps were held by all Troops.

Religious Instruction

The organisation and control of religious instruction is undertaken entirely by the Sheikh-ul-Islam. The Koran is taught in the Vernacular school buildings on five afternoons a week from 2.30—4.45 p.m.

Trade School.

This term has been used to describe a training of selected pupils by the Public Works Department in the arts of the builder and contractor. The three year course ended in Jemadilakhir, 1352. Both the State Engineer and the Superintendent of Education were agreed that a renewal of the experiment under their joint direction was inadvisable. Five of the 15 boys who started on it completed the course.

Tamil Estate Schools.

Eighteen schools as compared with 14 in the previous year were awarded grants in aid totalling $1,399 as compared with $1,354 in 1350.

Girls' Education.

Vernacular Education: This is free and was provided for Malay girls in 5 schools.

The average enrolment was 419 as compared with 446 in the previous year. The curriculum was the same as that for the boys except that sewing took the place of carpentry, but the standard attained was very much lower, owing to the difficulty of obtaining capable teachers. A total of 395 girls were examined at the end of the year and the average percentage of passes was 68.4%.

All the schools are now housed in excellent buildings, since a permanent building was substituted during the year for an attap house at Sungei Patani.

Needlework and beadwork exhibits were sent to the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Exhibition at Kuala Lumpur and a First Prize was won for beadwork by Yen school.

English Education: One school for Malay girls was maintained at Alor Star. The average enrolment was 48. Pupils are received into it at the Primary stage and receive instruction in oral English at the same time as they begin to learn to read and write Malay. English and Malay are taught concurrently throughout the school. Regular classes in English cookery were given throughout the year. Netball, badminton, and deck tennis were played as school games, and a Brownie Pack was started during the year. The cost of education at this school averaged $255.67 per pupil, of which 9.1% was recovered in fees.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES AND WIRELESS.

Posts: There are 15 Post Offices and 5 Postal Agencies in the State. These dealt with 2,498,548 postal articles (excluding parcels and registered articles) during the year, an increase of 76,700. Registered articles and parcels numbered 115,936 and 14,127 as against 116,965 and 14,343 respectively in 1351.

Cash-on-delivery business is transacted at all the Post Offices. The number of articles sent from Kedah was almost negligible. Those received from outside the State for delivery numbered 2,196 as against 2,222 in 1351 with trade charges amounting to $31,013.20 and $36,948.42 respectively.

Air Mails: The Dutch Royal Air Mail Company maintained a regular weekly service between Batavia and Amsterdam calling at Alor Star en route. From 15th Ramthan (1st January, 1934) Imperial Airways commenced a regular service between London and Singapore calling at Alor Star to pick up mails from Northern Malaya. A combined air mail and postage charge was introduced during the year for air correspondence to Great Britain and countries served by the British Post Office.

Money Orders: The total Money Order business amounted to $706,700 (against $602,257 in 1351). This includes $12,117 derived from sale of British Postal Orders which can be purchased in Kedah.

Savings Bank: Savings Bank business showed further progress. The number of depositors increased by 73 to 4,896, and the average amount standing to the credit of each depositor increased from $87.84 in 1351 to $105.60 in 1352.

Telegraphs: There was again a small decline in the volume of telegraphic business, the number of telegrams received, forwarded and transmitted being 42,016, 41,808 and 37,830 respectively as compared with the corresponding figures of 46,891, 46,709 and 24,609 for 1351. The abolition (with one or two exceptions) with effect from the 1st Muharram (26th April, 1933) of the franking privileges previously enjoyed by Government departments probably accounted to some extent for this reduced traffic.

Wireless: The Wireless Stations at Alor Star and Langkawi were maintained in good order throughout the year. Fifteen temporary licences for the use of wireless receiving apparatus were issued during the year.

Telephones: The number of subscribers increased from 491 to 510. The range of trunk communication was further extended during the year to Negri Sembilan, Malacca, Johore and Singapore.

SHIPPING.

The ports of Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Langkawi (Kuah) are visited by small vessels belonging to the Sraits Steamship Company, Penang, and there is a considerable coasting trade of motor boats, junks, etc. Penang is the connecting port for ocean-going steamers.

RAILWAYS.

The Federated Malay States Railways main line from Penang to Siam runs through Kedah from the South to the North and passes through both Sungei Patani and Alor Star. All stations are connected by road with the main road.

ROADS, ETC.

Road mileage upkept during the year was 402½ miles metalled, 28.9 miles asphalted and 144¾ miles unmetalled. The earth roads from Pokok Sena to Naka and from Jeniang to Sik were completed. The paths from Naka to the Muda River and from Kisap to Ayer Hangat were completed. The replacement of temporary bridges and culverts by permanent structures was continued.

Maintenance costs were $694.91 per mile for metalled and $158.52 per mile for unmetalled roads.

225 miles of canals were maintained at a cost of $25,959.80. Various rivers were cleared at a total cost of $5,869.03. The canals are chiefly of use for drainage, but the rivers are considerably used for communication purposes by raft or boat.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BANKING.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have branches at Alor Star and Sungei Patani respectively.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks, but loans are granted to members by various Co-operative Societies under the control of the Co-operative Societies Department.

The Kedah Government Savings Bank, administered by the Posts and Telegraphs Department, guarantees interest at 3%. The Bank's business showed a further increase during the year. The amount standing to the credit of depositors increased from $175,583.01 to $251,855.62.

CURRENCY.

The unit of currency is the Straits Dollar, with a par value of two shillings and four pence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The unit of weight is the picul (133 lbs.), which is divided into 100 katis. English and various Chinese weights are also used. The gantang (equivalent to a gallon) is the unit of measure, the kuncha and nalih being used for large quantities:—

1 Kuncha	=	160 Gantangs
1 Nalih	=	16 Gantangs
1 Gantang Padi ...	=	5 lbs. approximately
1 Gantang Rice (milled)	=	8 lbs. approximately

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure during the year was $831,565 as compared with an estimated provision for the year of $976,103 and an expenditure of $777,725 in 1351.

Existing roads and bridges were maintained, but towards the end of the year it became obvious that, subject to the financial situation, increased provision for maintenance would be desirable in 1353. The policy of planting cassia, jacaranda, and other beautiful flowering trees along the road verges was continued throughout the year.

Labour was plentiful, the position of the labour force at the end of the year was as follows:—

Malays	826
Indians	368
Chinese	10
Siamese	6

Malay labour in North Kedah was very satisfactory, but in Central and South Kedah the results were not so good.

Eleven temporary bridges and seventeen culverts were replaced by permanent structures during the year, and at the present rate of progress the programme of replacements should be completed within the next few years.

The remainder—3½ miles—of the path from Naka to Muda River (total length 10¼ miles), 33.3 chains of road 8 feet wide at Kuala Kedah Village, 1.89 miles of earth road from Merbok to Tanjong Dawei, excluding bridges, and 7½ miles of path from Sik to Kampong Sungei Batang were completed.

The Bukit Pinang Waterworks with pumping and filtration plant and reservoir was satisfactorily maintained during the year. This source of supply is supplementary to the original gravity supply from the Bukit Wang Catchment Area. As in the year 1351 however, owing to a good wet season, Bukit Wang held out longer than usual, so pumping at Bukit Pinang was reduced. Further, mains were increased in size and provisions were made to extend supply to Simpang Ampat and Kuala Kedah.

The Alor Star Aerodrome was maintained in satisfactory condition and drainage was improved. Altogether 237 landings were made. The weekly Dutch Air Mail used the Aerodrome regularly throughout the year. The first Imperial Airways machine on the regular London—Singapore weekly service instituted during the year landed on 1st Ramthan (18th December, 1933) and in all 32 landings were made by the Company's aircraft. Sir Charles Kingsford Smith and Mr. Charles Ulm and his associates visited the Aerodrome during their respective record-breaking flights from England to Australia.

An emergency landing ground at Sungei Patani was completed during the year and was first used by a flight of 3 Royal Air Force aircraft belonging to No. 100 (Torpedo Bomber) Squadron, who landed and spent the night there on the 18th Zulhejah, 1353 (3rd April, 1934).

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

COURTS.

The Judicial System consists of a Court of Appeal, a High Court, Magistrates Courts and Sharaiah Courts.

The Court of Appeal, composed of Judges of the Straits Settlements or the Federated Malay States, sits twice yearly to hear appeals from the First Division of the High Court. Special sittings are arranged if required.

The Kedah Enactments follow closely the Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Evidence Code of the Straits Settlements. The Civil Procedure Code is based on the Straits Settlements Code, but is in a much simplified form with variations suited to local circumstances. In matters of tort and contract the principles of law and equity in force in the Straits Settlements are followed.

The High Court is in two Divisions, presided over respectively by a European Judge and Two Malay Judges. Proceedings are ordinarily conducted in the Malay language.

The powers of Magistrates are defined by the Courts Enactment.

Cases involving the Muhammadan religion are dealt with by the Sharaiah Courts, presided over by Kathis with jurisdiction under a special Sharaiah Courts Enactment.

POLICE.

At the end of 1352 the authorised establishment of the Kedah Police Force was 682 and its actual strength was 667 consisting of 3 seconded British Officers, 528 Malays, 59 Indians, 21 Chinese and two Siamese. Every recruit for the Malay uniformed branch was Kedah born. The standard of height was 5 feet 5 inches, and the possession of at least a Standard IV certificate of education in a Vernacular School was insisted on. The material available makes it possible to predict that vacancies in the inspectorate may perhaps be filled in the not too distant future from the rank and file.

The general health of the force was normal. As compared with 461 in 1351 however, there were 534 admissions to hospital, which is probably due to the fact that the men are making freer use of the hospitals than they have done during the past.

The discipline was satisfactory. 513 cases of offences against discipline were dealt with as compared with 468 in 1351. Absence from duty continues to be the most common offence.

In each circle, the work of the detectives was under the supervision of the Officer Superintending Police Circle, but the system is not very satisfactory and the re-establishment of a separate detective branch under the Commissioner was under consideration at the end of the year.

Recruit and musketry training were carried out during the year. The drill competition, inaugurated the previous year, was again held. Ten squads competed and the Sikh Contingent squad took the first place. Two Probationary Inspectors were sent to the Federated Malay States Police Depot at Kuala Lumpur for a course of training during the year.

A standard walking out kit was introduced and all ranks appear to have realised that its adoption has increased the prestige of the Force.

11,329 offences were reported as against 10,708 in 1351. The number of serious crimes fell from 53 to 40, gang robberies in particular showing a notable reduction from 16 to 8. There were 359 cases of housebreaking and 823 of theft as against 396 and 870 cases respectively in 1351. The prompt offer of liberal rewards for information and prompt payment for results is now the policy in respect of serious crime by Chinese and is proving very successful. Such measures, however, are not quite so effective in dealing with serious crimes committed by Malays and Siamese.

1,727 motor vehicles were registered compared with 1,724 in 1351. The number of buses registered showed a notable increase at the expense of hire cars. The figures for 1351 and 1352 are as follows:

	1351	*1352*
Motor cars, private	642	676
„ „ for hire	433	287
„ lorries	325	348
„ cycles	174	148
„ buses	150	268
Total	1,724	1,727

6,180 dogs were registered as compared with 6,271 in 1351. The shooting of unlicensed dogs was carried out energetically with a view to the eliminatoin of rabies, of which after a long period of apparent immunity two cases occurred towards the end of the year.

3,858 firearms were registered as against 4,253 in 1351.

The total number of fires during the year was 56 and the value of the property destroyed was estimated at $40,416, of which approximately $18,000 was covered by insurance.

The revenue collected from all sources amounted to $132,265 as against $125,734 collected in 1351.

The expenditure of the Department was $445,283 as against $453,589 in 1351.

PRISONS.

There are two prisons in the State, one at Alor Star and one at Sungei Patani.

Alor Star: The average daily prison population was 161 as against 220 for the previous year. Of the 445 prisoners admitted during the year 221 were Malays and 142 Chinese: the majority were "revenue grade". 113 had previous convictions. There were 4 executions.

Sungei Patani: The average daily prison population was 37 as against 53 in the previous year. Of the 392 prisoners admitted 182 were Chinese and 99 Malays. 53 had previous convictions.

There were no escapes, and no prisoners committed suicide.

Every prisoner on admission to prison undergoes a thorough medical examination, is vaccinated, and receives treatment for hookworm and malaria as a routine. The health of the prisoners was on the whole good. The daily average of sick in Alor Star Prison was 5.21 as against 7.44 in 1351. The figure for Sungei Patani Prison was 2.18.

It is the policy of the Government to teach long sentence prisoners a trade, any necessary unskilled labour being carried out by short sentence prisoners. The manufacture of wooden and rotan furniture is the chief industry, but book-binding, tin-smith's work and tailoring are also carried out.

Juvenile offenders are not ordinarily sent to the Prisons. They are sent either to the Reformatory in Singapore or more generally are bound-over and cautioned or subjected to light corporal punishment.

VAGRANTS CAMP.

Admissions to the Vagrants Camp which has now been maintained in Alor Star for seven years numbered 43 as against 82 in the previous year. The average daily number of inmates was 27.2 as compared with 39.6 in 1351.

The health was good and there was no outbreak of epidemic disease. There were no deaths. Every vagrant is medically examined on admission and treated for hookworm.

The vagrants are employed on vegetable and fruit gardening, the Camp supplying vegetables not only for its own use but also for the Prison and for outside customers.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

Twenty-one Enactments were passed during the year. Of these fourteen were subsidiary Enactments amending their respective principal Enactments, one was a repealing Enactment, and one was an Enactment validating orders made under the Small Holdings (Restriction of Sale) Enactment, 1349, which lapsed in the course of the year.

Of the Enactments passed, the five following constitute the more important legislative measures:—

The Criminal Procedure Code.

The Mui Tsai Enactment.

The Interpretation and General Clauses Enactment.

The Female Cattle Export and Slaughter (Restriction) Enactment.

The Revised Edition of Laws Enactment.

The Criminal Procedure Code marks a considerable step forward in the basic legislation of the State. The Code of 1336, amended from time to time, had proved inadequate to present requirements. Further amendment seemed undesirable and the new Code represents a complete re-enactment with much amplification of the former law. The new provisions are mainly taken from the Codes of the Straits Settlements or Federated Malay States where they have been subjected to the test of practical use. At the same time a careful selection has been made with a view to the exclusion of matter which is either not suitable in the present stage of the judicial and administrative development of the State or which is covered by other legislation. The provisions dealing with appeals have been entirely recast and largely transferred to their proper place, viz. the Courts Enactment which was the subject of considerable amendment at the same time. The arrangement of the Code follows generally that of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Colony but in certain Chapters the opportunity has been taken to group together certain cognate provisions.

The Mui Tsai Enactment is new legislation. It is designed to eliminate the Mui Tsai system in the State of Kedah and is based on similar legislation in the Colony and the Federated Malay States.

The Interpretation and General Clauses Enactment re-enacts in amplified form the Interpretation Enactment, 1349, which has been found defective in certain particulars. It follows closely the corresponding law in the Federated Malay States.

The Female Cattle Export and Slaughter (Restriction) Enactment is a re-enactment in a modified form of the Female Cattle Export and Slaughter (Restriction) Enactment, 1351, which lapsed on 9th Zulkaedah, 1351, (6th March, 1933). It was considered desirable to make it a permanent measure to prevent undue diminution in cattle stocks.

The Revised Edition of the Laws Enactment appoints a Commissioner for the purpose of preparing a revised edition of the Laws of Kedah and invests him with the powers necessary for the execution of that purpose. It provides that references to Enactments shall be deemed to apply to the corresponding Enactments in the Revised Edition.

New rules and amendments to rules were made from time to time during the year under review as required to meet the exigencies of administration of the Enactments concerned.

In addition to the legislation outlined above a considerable number of draft Enactments, including the following, were under consideration at the close of the year:—

Air Navigation.

Ports.

Workmen's Compensation.

Penal Code (Amendment).

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE, TAXATION.

The State has no public debt.

At the end of the year, in addition to an Opium Revenue Replacement Fund, the value of which was $6,282,919, the assets exceeded liabilities by $3,964,396, as shewn in the following statement:—

Liabilities		$	Assets	$
Deposits ...		601,485	Cash ...	108,492
Surplus			Cash-in-Transit ..	8,559
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund	$ 10,247,315		Advances ...	10,791
			Imprests ...	26,240
		6,282,919	Investments ...	4,121,405
General		3,964,396	Loans ...	78,167
			Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	6,282,919
			Suspense ...	212,227
Total ...		10,848,800	Total ...	10,848,800

Revenue and Expenditure: The revenue for the year, $5,601,761, exceeded the amount estimated by $667,329, and the expenditure, $5,127,156, showed a saving of $228,441 on the estimated sum, so that the financial position improved by $955,770 as compared with the position forecasted in the printed estimates, and a budgeted deficit of $481,165 became an actual surplus of $474,605.

The revenue and expenditure figures exceeded those of last year by $618,416 and $57,755 respectively.

Detailed statements of revenue and expenditure are given in Appendices "A" and "B".

Revenue: Customs revenue alone accounted for $509,971 of the excess over last year's collections.

The following table shows the percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue:—

Customs	38.46
Land Revenue (including Land Sales)	16.44
Opium Monopoly	15.88
Interest	7.37
Sanitary Boards	5.78
Farms and Licences	5.27
Other Heads	10.80
	100.00

The revenue from Customs amounted to $2,154,612. The following table shows the main items of Customs revenue in 1350, 1351 and 1352:—

	1350	1351	1352
EXPORT DUTIES	$	$	$
Fish	48,210	22,854	21,780
Rice and Padi	76,985	90,043	79,498
Rubber	82,236	50,746	137,564
Tapioca	21,792	17,156	20,574
Tin	16,466	16,939	23,165
IMPORT DUTIES.			
Coffee	...	19,536	31,929
Cotton Piece Goods ...	...	43,392	185,656
Liquors	107,890	83,408	106,758
Petroleum	375,469	412,722	451,330
Sugar	244,306	343,761	393,444
Tobacco	638,627	467,120	567,383
LICENCES.			
Liquor Licences ...	170,251	159,259	184,870

Chandu, or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon. The net revenue therefrom, $895,352, exceeded the 1351 total by $136,563.

Taxation: The following is a summary of the Customs tariff as on the 12th June, 1934:—

IMPORT DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Full Duty	Preferential Duty
Ale, Beer, Stout, Porter, Cider and Perry	$1.30 per gallon	$1.20 per gallon
Other intoxicating liquors ...	Graduated from $1.50 to $14 per gallon or proof gallon	90c. to $10.50 per gallon or proof gallon
Tobacco	Graduated from 80c. to $1.60 per lb	$1 per lb. for cigarettes and manufactured tobacco if imported for sale to the public in air-tight tins or containers
Kerósene	10c. per gallon	
Petrol	35c. "	
Methylated Spirit	5c. "	
Sugar, Sugar Candy and Sugar mixed with water	3c. per lb	
Tea	8c. per lb	6c. per lb
Coffee	4c. per kati	3c. per kati
Cartridges	$11 per 1,000	$10 per 1,000
Motor and Motor Cycle Tyres and Inner Tubes	20% ad valorem	Free
Rubber Boots and Shoes, Rubber Soles, Boots and Shoes (other than leather shoes) with Rubber Soles ...	50c. per pair	10c. per pair
Milk (including Cream) condensed, desiccated or preserved	$5 per 100 lbs. net weight	$1 per 100 lbs. net weight
Fruit and Vegetables preserved in tins, jars, bottles, including jams ...	20% ad valorem	5% ad valorem
Tanned Hides and Skins	15% "	5% "
Brassware, Bronze and Bronzeware, Copper and Copperware ...	15% "	5% "
Perfumery	50% "	25% "
Groundnuts	2c. per lb	1c. per lb

IMPORT DUTIES.—(*Contd.*)

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Full Duty	Preferential Duty
Piece Goods	20% ad valorem, or 5c. per yard, whichever is higher	10% ad valorem, or 2½c. per yard, whichever is higher
Silk, Cotton, Linen, Jute, Artificial Silk, Felt, Flannel, Woolen and all textile goods made from plant fibres, whether finished goods or not, other than gunnies, waste, yarn, thread and piece goods as above, to the value of the materials only	20% ad valorem	10% ad valorem
Fishmaws and Sharkfins	15% "	5% "
Groundnut Oil, Kachang and Gingelly Oil	4c. per lb	2c. per lb
Paraffin Wax	15% ad valorem	5% ad valorem
Paddy and Rice	25c. per picul	15c. per picul

EXPORT DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Duty
Arecanuts, Coconuts, Copra and Pepper ...	2½% ad valorem
Rice, Padi and Broken Rice	10c. per picul
Bran	5% ad valorem
Rubber	1% ad valorem when the price is under 26⅔c. per kati to 5% when the price is $1.06⅔ or over. In addition a further duty of 7c. per picul or part of a picul for the purposes of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya.
Tapioca	3% ad valorem
Forest Produce included in Classses I and II of Schedule I of the Forest Rules, 1345 ...	10% "
Getah Rambong	2½% "
Buffaloes, Bullocks and Pigs	$1 each
Goats and Sheep	25c. each
Fowls, ducks, geese and chickens ...	5c. each
Tin	10% ad valorem
Tin-ore	72% of the duty on tin

EXPORT DUTIES—(*Contd.*)

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Duty
Sheelite	$2 per picul
Wolfram	$2 "
All other metals and metalliferous ores ...	10% ad valorem
Iron Ore	50c. a ton
Fresh sea fish	20% ad valorem
Sea fish dried and salted and sharkfins ...	
Blachan	
Oysters, Mother of Pearl shell	
Fresh river and pond fish	10% ad valorem
River fish, dried and salted, beche-de-mer and fishmaws	
Elephant	20% ad valorem
Bones, horns, hides, tusks and tallow ...	10% "
Brick	5% "
Tiles	5% "
Duck's, goose's and hen's eggs	50c. per picul
Stone	10c. per cubic yard
Marble	10% ad valorem

EXCISE: duty at the rate of $7.00 per proof gallon is collected on samsu distilled in licensed distilleries. Annual fees are charged for licences to sell intoxicating liquors and medicated wines wholesale or retail or in public houses.

LAND: State land is alienated at a premium varying from $1 to $25 a relong for agricultural or mining purposes, and from 4 cents to $1.50 a square foot for building purposes within Sanitary Board areas. Annual quit rent varies from 30 cents to $2.50 a relong. The revenue for the year, including land sales, amounted to $920,792.

MUNICIPAL: (Sanitary Board) revenue consists mainly of assessment on houses (5% to 10% on the annual valuation based on rental) taxes on vehicles, water rates and general conservancy.

The following table gives the municipal revenue in 1350, 1351 and 1352 under its main heads:—

	1350	1351	1352
	$	$	$
House Assessment ...	88,658	88,565	87,574
Market Dues	16,106	16,150	16,704
Miscellaneous	9,174	9,755	8,666
Rest House Fees	2,189	1,868	1,792
Sanitation	37,820	39,586	47,481
Slaughter Fees	12,582	12,254	12,375
Registration of Vehicles ...	112,816	97,824	107,076
Water Rates	41,500	42,417	41,282
Bath House Fees	...	447	670

All vehicles using public roads and all drivers or conductors of motor vehicles must be licensed.

The licence fees for private motor cars vary from $12 to $60 a year according to Horse Power.

Motor cars used for passenger hire are required to pay in addition $3 for 3 months for every passenger authorised to be carried.

Licence fees for motor lorries, based on unloaded tonnage, range from $100 to $300 a year.

In addition to the above licence fees, a fee equal to 20% of the value of the motor vehicle is payable when such vehicle is first licensed in the State unless the vehicle has been manufactured within the British Empire or a similar fee has been paid on the registration of the vehicle in the Colony or in any other Malay State.

Stamp Duties.

Stamp duties are collected by means of adhesive stamps affixed, in accordance with a Schedule to the Stamp Enactment, on certain specified documents, of which the more common are given below:—

Description of Documents	Duty
Death duties	Graduated scale from 1% to 12% according to the value of the estate, with total exemption in the case of estates not exceeding $500 in value
Agreement or Memorandum of Agreement ...	25c.
Promissory Note including an I. O. U. ...	25c. for every $100 or fraction thereof

STAMP DUTIES.—(*Contd.*)

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENTS	Duty
Bill of Exchange payable on demand or at sight	4c.
Bill of Exchange of any other kind whatever (except a cheque)	5c. for every $100 of the amount or value of the money for which the bill is drawn
Charge, Agreement for a Charge, Bond, Debenture :—	
(*a*) Being the only principal or primary security	½c. on every dollar with a minimum of 50c.
(*b*) Being a collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security ...	⅛th of the duty on the principal security
(*c*) Conveyance, Assignment or Transfer of any such security as aforesaid ...	¼ of the duty on the principal security.
(*d*) Re-conveyance, Re-assignment, Release, Discharge, Surrender or Renunciation of any such security as aforesaid or of the benefit thereof or of the money thereby secured :—	
(i) If the total amount of value of the money at any time secured does not exceed $500 ...	50c.
(ii) In any other case ...	$1
Cheque	4c.
Conveyance, Assignment or Transfer:-	
(*a*) on sale or by way of gift of any property (except shares in a company)	
(i) If the sale price does not exceed $500	1% with a minimum of $1
(ii) If the sale price exceeds $500 ...	1% for the first $500 and 7½c. for every additional $10
(*b*) shares in a company	
(i) name of transferee filled in ...	5c. for every $100
(ii) blank transfer	30c. for every $100
Lease or Agreement for a Lease of any immovable property granted or made ...	At rates varying according to rent and period
Lease executed in pursuance of a fully stamped agreement	50c.
Lease of any kind whatsoever not otherwise specially charged with duty	$5
Power or Letter of Attorney	$2
Receipt for any money or property exceeding $20	4c.

There is no poll or hut tax.

Expenditure: The expenditure, $5,127,156, as already stated, exceeded that of the previous year by $57,755 but was less by $228,441 than the amount estimated.

The largest saving, $78,420, was on Public Works Extraordinary. But as the financial situation cleared during the year items which had been held back were started, but could not be finished, and the revotes carried into the following year amounted to $81,950.

Personal Emoluments, excluding Ruling House Allowances, State Pensions, Retired Pensions and Gratuities, rose from $2,903,193 in the previous year to $2,958,462, but compared favourably with $3,430,722 of three years previously. They absorbed 52.81% of the revenue and represented 57.70% of the expenditure for the year.

Investments: No contribution was made during the year to the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund, and the interest earned on the Fund's investments was credited to revenue. The securities of the Fund appreciated in value during the year to the extent of $95,040.

The Surplus Funds Investments consist of Fixed Deposits in London. The funds are not earmarked for any specific purpose.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS.

The total area of the State is 3,648 square miles, of which 1,090 square miles are alienated for agricultural purposes.

The area alienated is held under 141,666 titles, and during the year steady progress was made with the conversion of incomplete titles to Surat Putus (Final Title).

In addition considerable areas are held under Temporary Annual Licence for the cultivation of foodstuff catch crops.

Land revenue for the year amounted to $923,279 as against $940,676 in 1351 and $937,462 in 1350. Of these totals Land Rents accounted for $736,135, $732,573 and $714,380 respectively.

Only 0.95% of land rents remained unpaid at the end of the year, which is extremely satisfactory in view of the low prices that were obtainable for agricultural produce.

The concession of payment of rent by instalments was renewed to estates of over 100 relongs (70 acres) in area on proof of financial stringency.

As a natural consequence of the trade depression and embargo on applications for rubber land which continued in force throughout the year, applications for land continued to decrease. During the year 6,282 acres were alienated on approved applications as against 9,437 acres in 1351, and the net increase in the total area of land alienated amounted to 4,114 acres as against a net increase of 5,765 acres for the previous year.

Malay Reservations: In consequence of the passing of a Malay Reservations Enactment in 1349 A.H., an area of approximately 1,950 square miles, excluding Forest Reserves, has been included in Malay Reservations, within which the alienation of State land is restricted to Malays or to locally domiciled Siamese, and, subject to certain limited exceptions, the interest of a Malay or Siamese may not be transferred or disposed of to persons of any other race.

SURVEY.

The actual expenditure of the Survey Department was $208,140 as against an estimated expenditure of $238,765 and an actual expenditure of $239,709 in 1351. It is not possible to give any useful figures of revenue collected in regard to work done by the Department, as, in the bulk of cases dealt with, survey fees are included in the premium. Fees at schedule rates, on portions for which settlement tracings were forwarded to the Land Offices, amounted to $306,311. The progress of surveys with reference to requisitions at the end of each year for the past three years is given below:—

Year	Number of Lots for which Requisitions have been received						
	Unsatisfied on 29th Zulhijjah				Total unsatisfied	Satisfied to date	Cancelled
	Received during the year	Awaiting survey	Under action in office	With L. O. for settlement			
1352	6,128	29,094	17,685	6,100	52,879	97,627	90
1351	7,796	35,875	14,693	4,925	55,493	88,885	47
1350	13,057	39,392	12,958	3,707	56,057	80,109	48

The figures showing the number of Requisitions received during 1350 are not comparable with those for 1351 and 1352, owing to the fact that a large number of Requisitions received in previous years had not been registered and were brought on to the books in 1350.

The cost and output of the Field Staff during the past three years are given below:—

Year	Cost Ex-Supervision	Output of Work			Average effective strength
		Lots	Acres	Chains	
	$	Surveys			
1352	46,672	10,727	31,989	126,577	19·6
1351	51,187	10,503	30,426	118,534	18·5
1350	69,912	12,021	43,170	158,611	26·4
		Demarcations			
1352	488	65	41	1,773	·3
1351	7,236	979	14,933	29,526	3·6
1350	28,492	5,242	14,923	119,047	13·6

As will be seen practically no Demarcation was done during the year, and has now entirely ceased.

The cost and output of the Computing and Drafting Branches in regard to lots for the past three years are given in the following table:—

Year	Cost Ex-Super-vision	Number of Lots on 30th Zulhijjah							Average effective strength	
		Computed	Plans drawn	Titles prepared	Settled	Awaiting Computation	Awaiting Plan	Awaiting settlement	Com-puters	Others
	$ c.									
1352	45,985.16	10,375	9,917	6,970	8,742	14,006	3,679	6,100	15	53
1351	49,442.22	10,139	9,860	6,353	8,735	11,472	3 221	4,925	14	51
1350	51,241.93	10,040	9,241	6,818	8,668	9,871	3,087	3,707	17	50

Titles Forwarded.

	1352	1351	1350
Grants in duplicate	6,700	6,589	6,323
Reserve Certificates	62	91	72
Mining Leases	1	3	2
Single Copies	13	3	28
Total ...	6,776	6,686	6,425

Chinese Protectorate.

47 enquiries under the Labour Code were undertaken by the Protector of Chinese. Wages amounting to $1,043.95 were recovered by the Department, and claims amounting to $991.97 were sent to Court for enforcement. There were also two enquiries made under the Women and Girls Protection Enactment, and 89 miscellaneous enquiries regarding domestic affairs, maintenance, custody of children, etc.

Nineteen women and girls were admitted to the Home during the year. There were 98 female immigrants from China via the Chinese Protectorate, Penang, in 1352, as against 9 in the previous year.

The Protector of Chinese is responsible for the registration of societies and schools in Kedah. Three societies were registered and 4 were exempted from registration: seven registered societies and one society exempted from registration were struck off the register. There was no secret society activity during the year. Twelve schools and 67 teachers were registered.

A total of 101 Mui Tsai were registered under Enactment 1 of 1352 (Mui Tsai).

During the year the Protector of Chinese was appointed Superintendent of Pawnshops, and an Assistant Immigration Officer.

Co-Operation.

The Co-operative movement continues to make headway. There were 9 thrift and loan societies with a total membership of 754 and a capital of $89,719.54 as against 8 societies with a membership of 562 and a capital of $63,684.00 in the previous year. Loans amounted to $108,339.79 and repayments to $94,355.98.

There were 23 registered rural credit societies with a capital of $51,511.38. Loans amounted to $1,100.00 and repayments to $4,554.46.

The weekly fairs, which are organised and supported by the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments, continued to be well supported throughout the year. These fairs have stimulated production by providing markets, and are accustoming the Malay producer to the idea of buying and selling himself, instead of always relying on the Chinese middleman.

Printing Department.

All Government printing work in Malay and English is carried out by the Department, including Gazettes, Enactments, various reports (including this Annual Report), estimates, religious works for the Sheikh-ul-Islam, etc.

Staff at the end of the year amounted to 65, composed of 51 Malays, 13 Indians and 1 Chinese.

Revenue for the year was $2,534.32 and expenditure $62,257.57 as against $1,779 and $51,085 respectively in the previous year.

Towards the end of the year work was commenced on the printing of a Revised Edition in Malay (with an English translation) of the Laws of Kedah in force on the 30th Zulhejah, 1352.

Registry of Foreign Companies.

Seven foreign companies were registered during the year, five were struck off on liquidation and fees amounting to $425 were collected.

Kedah Volunteer Force.

The year 1352 saw the formation of the Kedah Volunteer Force, with an initial establishment of one platoon of European Volunteers and two platoons of Malay Volunteers, one stationed at Alor Star and one at Sungei Patani. Both the Malay platoons were recruited to full establishment immediately enrolment opened, and the European platoon reached full strength in the month of Rabilawal, 1352 (July, 1933).

The headquarters office was established at Alor Star. Captain L.A. Powell, M.C. (The Gloucester Regiment), who was responsible for and carried out all the preliminary work required for the formation of the Force, became its first Adjutant and also acted temporarily as Commandant. Sergeant-Major W. J. Leaney (Royal Sussex Regiment) performed the duties of Chief Instructor.

During the available training season of about five months parades were carried out weekly by the European platoon and twice weekly by each of the Malay platoons. Drill, musketry, and elementary tactical training were concentrated on. The average number of drills performed per volunteer during the training period was 31.38, and 100% qualified as efficient Colour Service Volunteers. The standard of training which was attained and the keenness shown by all ranks augur well for the future of the Force.

30-yard ranges at Alor Star and Sungei Patani were constructed, and firing commenced on both of them before the end of the year.

His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops, Malaya, inspected the Unit on the 26th and 27th Jemadilakhir, (16th and 17th October, 1933).

GENERAL.

His Highness the Sultan, although unable to take an active part in the affairs of the State, enjoyed good health and attended the celebrations on his birthday and on the Hari Raya Puasa and Hari Raya Haji.

Unfortunately the health of His Highness Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O., the Regent, was very indifferent throughout the year and necessitated long absences from the State. During those periods His Highness Tunku Mahmud, C.M.G., was Regent.

The High Commissioner paid an official visit to the State in July, during the course of which His Excellency saw something of life in the remoter areas in the upper reaches of the Muda River.

His Excellency the General Officer Commanding carried out the first inspection of the Volunteers at Sungei Patani on the 17th October.

Sir Basil Blackett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., the Commissioner appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to enquire into the question of Malayan Currency, reached Alor Star, where he spent the night, by air on the 17th November and left Malaya, again by air, from Alor Star on the 7th December.

His Highness Tunku Mahmud, as Regent, accompanied by the British Adviser attended the Durbar in Singapore on the 3rd February, 1934, and both returned by Imperial Airways to Alor Star on the next day, the journey taking a little less than four hours.

During the year a site was selected for a Kedah House on Cameron's Highlands.

The thanks of Government are due to the Unofficials who assisted the State as members of the various Boards and Committees.

The writer officiated as British Adviser throughout the year.

J. D. HALL,
British Adviser, Kedah.

Alor Star, 25th September, 1934.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Revenue for each year from A.H. 1348 to 1352 (A.D. 1930 to 1934).

Heads of Revenue.	A. H. 1348 (A. D. 1930)	A. H. 1349 (A. D. 1931)	A. H. 1350 (A. D. 1932)	A. H. 1351 (A. D. 1933)	A. H. 1352 (A. D. 1934)
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Marine	38,616	31,314	27,643	22,100	24,114
2. Customs	1,880,195	1,459,330	1,666,212	1,644,641	2,154,612
3. Opium Monopoly	1,706,982	1,079,857	888,026	758,789	895,352
4. Farms and Licences	515,687	444,334	276,133	266,038	294,942
5. Stamp Duties	...	...	22,326	12,111	19,517
6. Court Fees etc....	149,781	115,410	88,452	71,755	70,035
7. Police	20,451	35,682	32,689	31 909	29,220
8. Education	15,802	15,560	16,182	16,256	15,475
9. Veterinary	10,669	5,958	6,778	7,251	8,882
10. Reimbursements	116,520	118,367	51,910	46,632	48,325
11. Posts and Telegraphs	134,682	121,156	123,425	130,141	134,469
12. Lands	882,798	795,203	851,875	866,500	868,175
13. Forests	84,828	66,421	42,268	36,331	48,464
14. Mines	4,660	4,466	4,312	3,813	3,819
15. Interest	402,384	263,100	555,750	393,609	412,876
16. Sanitary Boards	373,041	350,473	320,845	308,868	323,619
17. Miscellaneous	80,673	72,629	121,943	295,262	197,248
18. Land Sales	168,932	107,432	83,475	71,339	52,617
Total ...	6,586,701	5,086,692	5,180,244	4,983,345	5,601,761

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Expenditure for each year from A.H. 1348 to 1352 (A.D. 1930 to 1934).

Heads of Service.	A.H. 1348 (A.D. 1930)	A.H. 1349 (A.D. 1931)	A.H. 1350 (A.D. 1932)	A.H. 1351 (A.D. 1933)	A.H. 1352 (A.D. 1934)
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Ruling House Allowances	384,264	364,398	156,229	152,703	154,215
2. Pensions, etc.			314,723	273,983	278,453
3. H. H. The Sultan's Office	144,422	140,983	136,002	134,931	136,352
4. State Council	94,449	81,723	82,951	80,310	83,710
5. Kedah Civil Service	233,037	264,999	244,376	238,645	248,833
6. Agricultural	22,707	34,687	40,030	34,638	42,342
7. Audit	18,372	13,499	15,686	12,921	12,774
8. Chinese Protectorate	16,242	14,971	16,976	15,889	15,531
9. Clerical Service	597,967	556,575	494,509	479,509	472,712
10. Co-Operative Societies Department	5,048	5,323	5,523	5,156	6,607
11. Courts	89,090	80,031	98,814	89,173	90,564
12. District Offices	94,258	91,758	84,856	77,753	76,273
13. Education	403,190	420,673	414,363	415,925	424,664
14. Forests	50,592	50,808	50,667	47,658	50,245
15. Labour	15,607	12,766	13,775	12,754	14,362
16. Lands	144,458	135,398	130,605	125,922	124,735
17. Marine	24,998	21,223	22,499	22,982	24,499
18. Medical and Health	484,961	444,572	421,067	407,466	393,455
19. Mines	6,629	5,861	5,933	5,067	4,466
20. Miscellaneous	405,726	528,852	415,599	319,554	306,912
21. Monopolies and Customs	136,742	124,206	121,506	125,558	127,311
22. Mosques	10,100	9,921	9,089	9,006	9,232
23. Police	490,934	462,978	455,182	431,934	426,178
24. Posts and Telegraphs	159,288	245,943	222,155	204,068	204,354
25. Printing	52,825	68,311	53,387	51,085	57,562
26. Prisons and Vagrants' Camp	103,584	81,913	78,677	77,395	72,970
27. Sanitary Boards	147,904	156,595	149,164	146,044	146,747
28. Surveys	392,461	413,638	293,584	239,698	208,140
29. Treasury	15,461	11,330	11,825	9,509	12,441
30. Veterinary	32,508	28,913	29,839	34,422	31,064
31. Volunteer Force	...	...	...	10,019	37,887
32. Public Works Department	347,648	302,256	244,995	194,372	181,514
33. Public Works Recurrent	821,675	803,600	612,275	464,741	479,217
34. Public Works Extraordinary	990,152	1,219,332	275,896	118,611	170,835
Total ...	6,937,299	7,198,036	5,722,757	5,069,401	5,127,156

APPENDIX C.

Statistics of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Year.		Approximate number of articles passing through the post (Registers and Parcels excluded)	Number of Registered Articles.		Number of Parcels.		Number of Insured Articles (Parcels and Letters.)			
			Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Value.	Despatched.	Value.
A. H.	A. D.							$ c.		$ c.
1347	1929	3,605,290	67,065	64,714	17,652	5,512	815	63,104 62	674	62,285 97
1348	1930	3,708,913	71,472	69,768	18,579	5,790	834	69,521 97	671	74,460 30
1349	1931	2,937,350	66,764	65,858	15,122	5,003	683	43,068 23	593	49,514 00
1350	1932	2,678,455	60,044	61,053	12,772	4,370	492	28,863 71	512	40,850 17
1351	1933	2,421,848	57,342	59,623	10,860	3,483	462	28,590 55	419	38,752 29
1352	1934	2,498,548	57,300	58,636	11,095	3,032	457	32,388 81	372	29,413 33

Year.		Amount of Money Order and Postal Order Transactions.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Approximate Number of Telegrams.			Telegraph and Telephone Wires.		
				Personal Emoluments.	Annually Recurrent.	Special Expenditure.	Received.	Despatched.	Transmitted.	Line Mileage	Wire Mileage.	Number of Telephones.
A. H.	A. D	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.						
1347	1929	690,950 06	128,098 78	74,713 15	23,145 05	115,362 58	54,340	52,650	67,288	515	1,960	593
1348	1930	1,041,814 22	134,681 65	77,901 40	26,064 45	55,322 36	49,426	45,266	67,717	...	...	574
1349	1931	841,181 62	121,155 62	81,898 55	33,797 48	139,966 34	53,547	51,064	34,619	...	...	539
1350	1932	724,078 93	123,424 60	146,316 42	42,841 17	32,998 82	52,546	50,674	31,980	...	...	521
1351	1933	602,256 94	130,140 78	148,766 35	39,997 75	15,303 39	46,891	46,709	24,609	...	...	491
1352	1934	706,700 42	+ 134,469 52	*152,281 04	41,328 03	× 10,745 00	42,016	41,808	37,830	...	...	510

+ Excludes revenue debit of $70,736.94 being revenue collections of other Departments.
* Does not include Civil Service Personal Emoluments $8,565 and Clerical Service $1,680.
× The Engineering Branch alone spent $10,386.21 out of this Expenditure.

APPENDIX D.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, KEDAH.

Capital Account.

DISTRICT.	No. of Bldgs. on 1-1-52.	Estimated Value as on 1-1-52.		Additions in New Buildings 1352.			Additions to existing Buildings 1352.		Deductions in 1352.			Total No. & Value of Bldgs. as on 30-12-52.		
				No.	Value.				No.	Value.		No.	Value.	
		$	c.		$	c.	$	c.		$	c.		$	c.
North Kedah ...	580	3,915,852	43	6	30,161	12	12,191	64	2	3,000	00	584	3,955,205	19
Central Kedah ...	291	1,378,914	40	6	20,490	39	5,387	78	...	...	..	297	1,404,792	57
South Kedah ...	398	1,496,495	68	6	14,876	83	2,987	16	2	2,130	00	402	1,512,2 29	67
TOTAL ...	1,269	6,791,262	51	18	65,528	34	20,566	58	4	5,130	00	1,283	6,872,227	43

Maintenance Account.

DISTRICT.	Value of Buildings.		Current Repairs.		Painting.		Total.		Percentage.
	$	c.	$	c.	$	c.	$	c.	
North Kedah ...	3,915,852	43	23,965	40	11,890	93	35,856	33	·92%
Central Kedah ...	1,378,914	40	11,688	32	5,443	60	17,131	92	1·24%
South Kedah ...	1,496,495	68	12,403	35	2,854	87	15,258	22	1·02%
TOTAL ...	6,791,262	51	48,057	07	20,189	40	68,246	47	* ·1%

* Whole State Average.

APPENDIX E.

Principal Exports and Imports for the years 1351 A.H. and 1933 A.D.

Articles	1351		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$
EXPORTS.				
Arecanuts	1,685 tons	110,854	1,612 tons	102,557
Bran	4,218 ,,	103,985	3,745 ,,	95,848
Cattle, Goats and Swine	4,939 head	63,274	5,839 head	79,163
Copra	2,300 tons	168,881	1,969 tons	119,716
Eggs	9,775,947 in number	142,787	10,609,002 in number	173,492
Fish, dried and salted	985 tons	152,757	782 tons	123,459
Padi	20,627 ,,	588,444	20,998 ,,	558,537
Rice	30,298 ,,	1,689,852	26,553 ,,	1,378,030
Rubber	41,629 ,,	6,064,523	46,668 ,,	9,730,034
Sago Pearl	2,230 ,,	128,303	6,401 ,,	412,158
Tapioca Pearl	6,728 ,,	362,918	3,629 ,,	234,284
Tin Ore	170 ,,	161,648	158 ,,	192,186
IMPORTS.				
Chandu	6,985 lbs.	183,600	6,165 lbs.	165,300
Cigarettes	337,031 ,,	706,729	400,579 ,,	807,930
Coconut Oil	682 tons	120,522	989 tons	146,526
Coffee	376 ,,	142,108	472 ,,	155,787
Gunnies	20,272 bales	103,942	22,723 bales	113,983
Kerosene	2,386 tons	350,975	2,720 tons	371,882
Matches	23,112,140 boxes	119,860	28,932,720 boxes	66,687
Milk, Condensed	20,989 cases	191,356	27,155 cases	240,258
Motor Spirit	3,744 tons	662,837	4,589 tons	896,387
Piece Goods	2,617,112 yards	244,607	2,737,677 yards	336,720
Rice	4,450 tons	270,817	9,038 tons	163,356
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains	317,738 pieces	239,334	428,557 pieces	272,351
Sugar	5,285 tons	371,893	5,795 tons	408,900
Tobacco	149,172 lbs.	161,857	165,574 lbs.	174,476
Wheat Flour	1,569 tons	126,461	1,871 tons	138,213

APPENDIX F.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE STATE OF KEDAH.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Annual Report of the British Adviser on the State of Kedah since 1911.

The Kedah Government Gazette.

UNOFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

There are no publications dealing exclusively with the State of Kedah, but there are references to Kedah in most of the standard works dealing with Malaya.

Journal of the Indian Archipelago (Logans Journal) Singapore 1847—62.

Journal of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1873—1932, Singapore.

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Census Report, 1921, by J. E. Nathan.

Census Report, 1931, by C. A. Vlieland.

The Blockade of Quedah, Stuart Osborne, 1833, London.

Swettenham, Sir Frank, G.C.M.G., B. Malaya, London, 1907.

Treaties and Engagements affecting the Native States of the Peninsula, Singapore, 1889.

Wilkinson, R. J., A History of the Peninsula Malays, Singapore, 1920.

Winstedt, R. O., M.A., D.LITT., OXON., Malaya, London, 1923.

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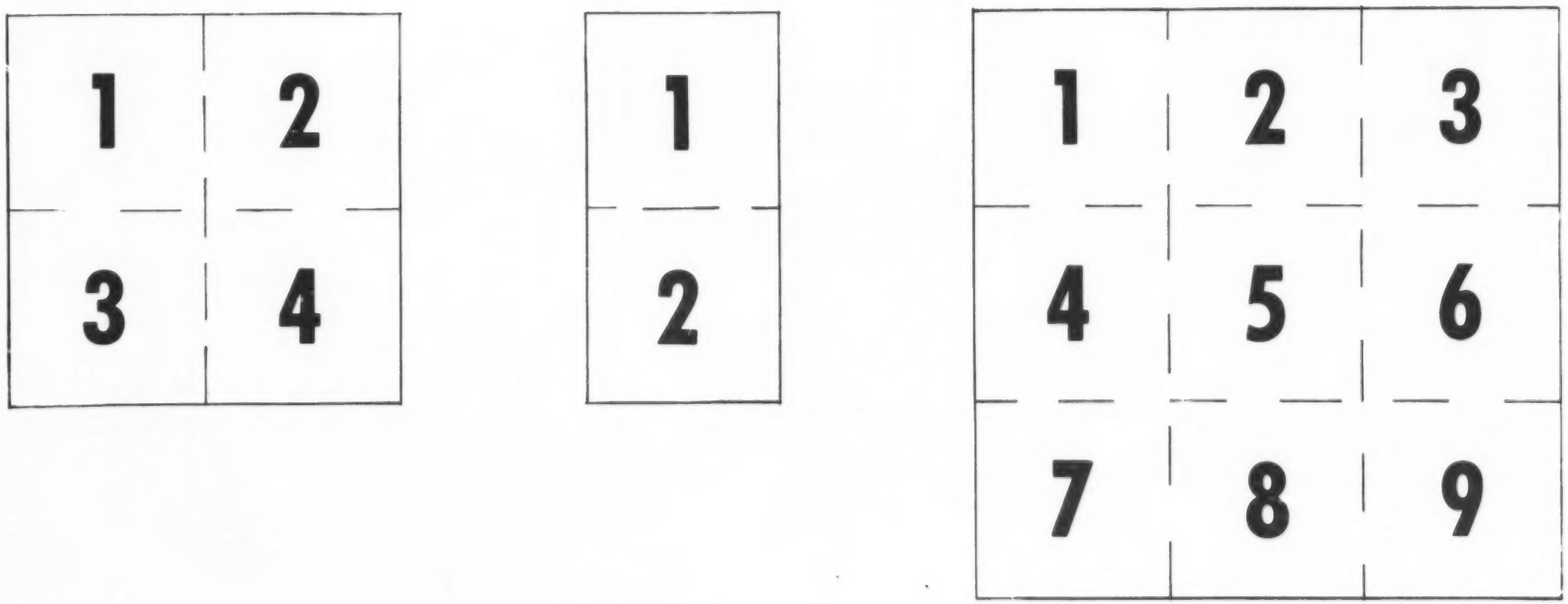

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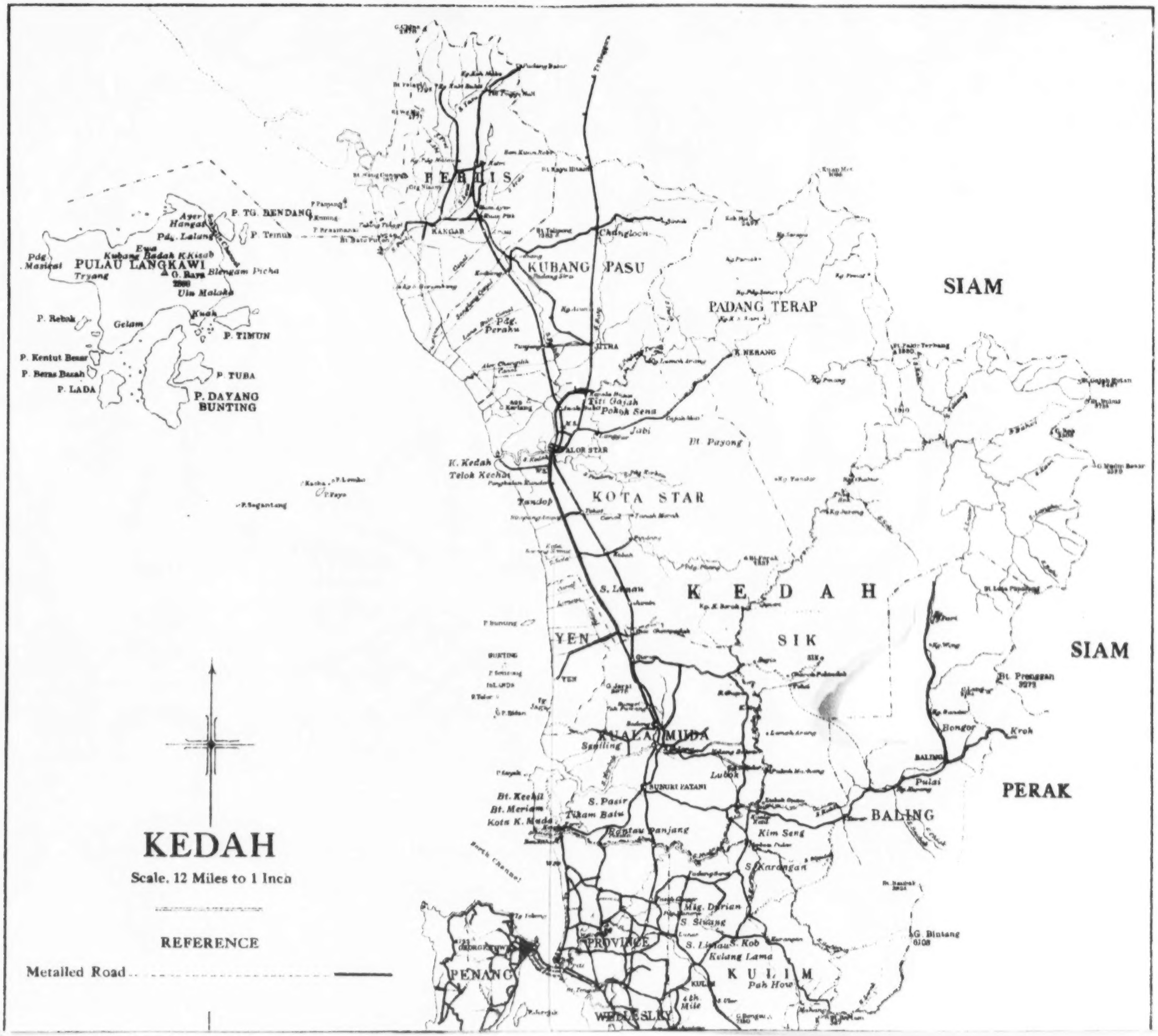

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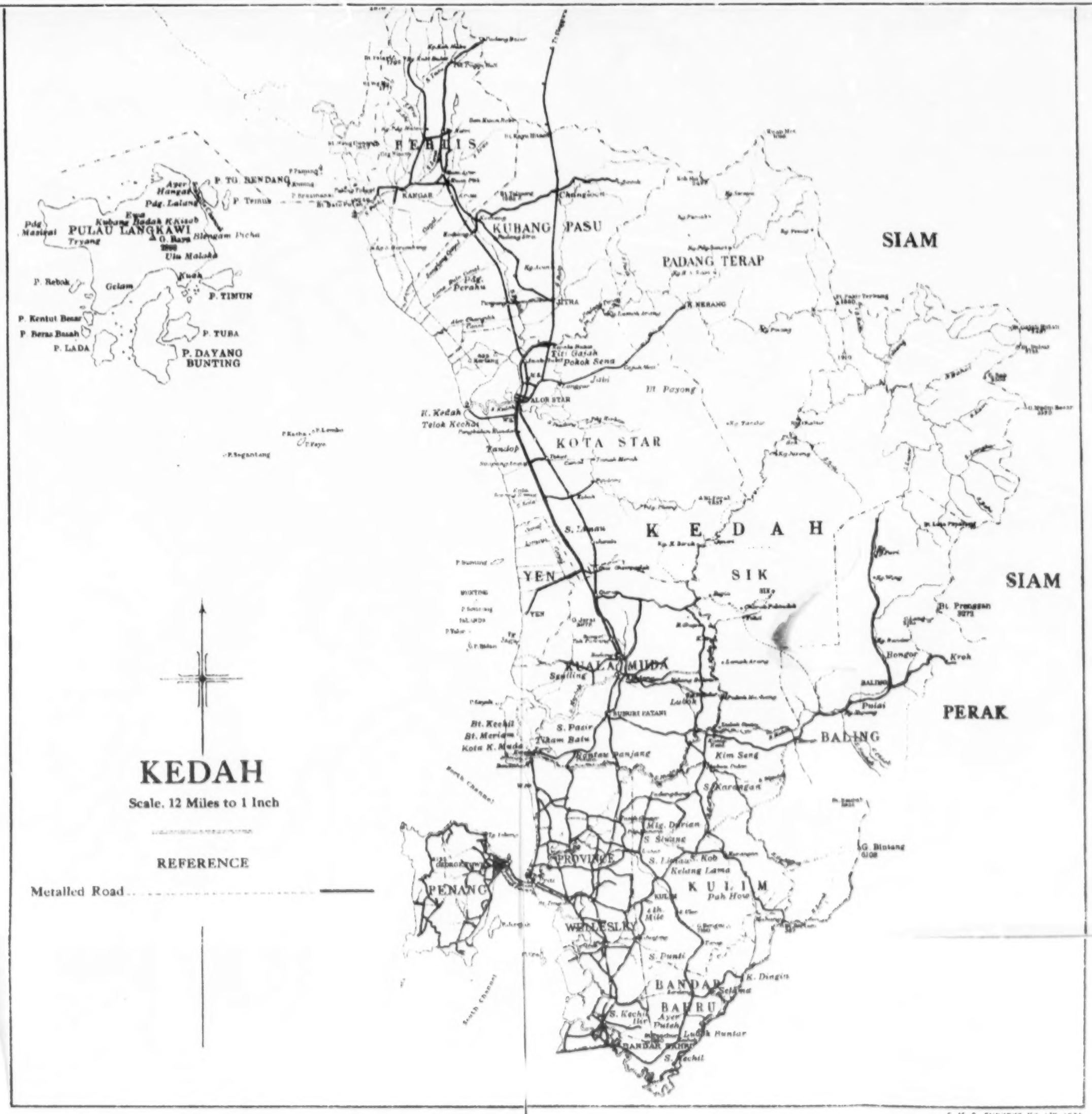
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P. Tenuh
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P. Kentut Besar
P. Beras Basah
P. LADA
P. Rebak
Gelam
KUBANG PASU
PADANG TERAP
KOTA STAR
K E D A H
SIK
YEN
KULA MIDA
BALING
PROVINCE WELLESLEY
PENANG
KULIM
BANDAR BARU
ALOR STAR
KANGAR
Chenglun
Jitra
K. NERANG
Titi Gajah
Pokok Sena
Jabi
Bt. Payong
K. Kedah
Telok Kechai
Kandop
S. Limau
Bt. Pemegan
Bongor
Kroh
Puiai
Lubok
Sungkai
Bt. Keehil
Bt. Meriam
Kota K. Muda
S. Pasir
Tikam Batu
Kampung Panjang
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S. Karangan
Mlg. Durian
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S. Limau
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K. Dingin
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Ayer Puteh
Lubok Buntar
S. Kechil
G. Bintang
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Ulu Melaka
Kuala
Gelam
Tryang
Pdg. Masinai
Ayer Hangat
Pdg. Lalang
Kubang Rodak
Kasab
G. Raya
Blangam Pecha
Pdg. Perahu
Pulau Tikus
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STATE OF PERLIS.

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STATE OF PERLIS.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF PERLIS FOR THE YEAR A. H. 1352 (26TH APRIL, 1933 TO 15TH APRIL, 1934).

The value of the dollar is 2s. 4d.
The picul is equal to 133 1/3 lbs.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Perlis is a Malay State, about 316 square miles in area lying between the 6th and 7th parallels of North Latitude on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula. The coast line which runs north-west and south-east is approximately 13 miles in length. On the west the State is bounded by a range of mountains running north and south which separate it from the Siamese Province of Setul.

On the east the boundary is with the Siamese Province of Nakon Sridhammaraj and the Malay State of Kedah. On the south it is bounded by the State of Kedah. Padang Besar on the main trunk line to Bangkok is the frontier railway station between Siam and Malaya.

The coastal plain, which is suitable for rice growing, extends inland for a distance of about 14 miles. A striking feature of the landscape are the isolated limestone hills which rise abruptly from the plain, and in one of these, at Chuping, there is a remarkably large cave which is much visited.

The Perlis River is the only river of any size in the State and is navigable by small craft as far as the town of Kangar.

HISTORY.

Perlis was made a separate State by the Siamese in about 1841 A.D. when an Arab Syed Hussin, whose father, Syed Harun, had previously acquired the status of a local chief, was made Raja.

The present Raja, Syed Alwi bin Almerhom Syed Safi, C.M.G., C.B.E., succeeded his father on 22nd Shawal, 1322 (20th December, 1905) and is the fourth who held that position under the suzerainty of Siam. A European Adviser was appointed from Bangkok in 1905, at the request of the Raja, to aid him in putting the State's finances in order and remained until 15th July, 1909, when, in consequence of a treaty concluded between Great Britain and Siam, whereby the suzerainty of Siam was exchanged for that of Great Britain, the duties were handed over to a British Adviser. Mr. Meadows Frost, Malayan Civil Services was the first to act in the new appointment.

On 28th April, 1930, a treaty was signed which defined the friendly relations between His Britannic Majesty and His Highness the Raja of Perlis. By this treaty His Highness agreed to the State of Perlis continuing under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who exercises the right of suzerainty, and also to accept a British Adviser.

CLIMATE.

The State is subject to the influence of both the North-East Monsoon, lasting from November to March and the South-West Monsoon, between July and September.

The average annual rainfall at Kangar is about 83 inches. The highest recorded annual rainfall was 106.3 inches in 1918 and lowest 65.6 inches in 1926.

The normal wet season is from August to November, with September as the wettest month of the year, but May is usually a wet month also. There is a definite dry period from about the middle of December to the end of February.

The shade temperature at Kangar varies between a mean maximum of about 89° and a minimum of 73°. It occasionally rises to 96° and has been known to fall to 64°.

About the end of December and the beginning of January the climate can be delightfully cool and pleasant.

From February to April however dry weather is usually experienced accompanied by an acute shortage of water. During this period hot dry winds blow continuously and the days and nights are uncomfortably warm and oppressive.

The wet and dry seasons are much more clearly marked than elsewhere on the West Coast of the Peninsula.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Raja in Council. His Highness the Raja is the President of the State Council which is composed of His Highness the Raja, the British Adviser, Tuan Syed Hamzah, Vice-President, and three other Malay Members, usually the heads of Government departments.

All legislation is enacted by the State Council and all matters of importance regarding the administration of the State are considered by the Council which ordinarily sits once a week.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

There are no large towns in the State. Kangar the administrative headquarters of the State is a village of some 2,000 inhabitants.

Kangar and the other chief villages are administered by a Sanitary Board consisting of an official Chairman and other official and unofficial members appointed by the State Council. The Board is responsible for the sanitary control of the various areas.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The total population at the 1931 Census was 49,296 including 39,716 Malays, Chinese 6,500, Indians 966 and others 2,114 of the " others " 1,616 were Siamese.

The population showed an increase of 23% over the 1921 figures.

The great bulk of the population are Perlis-born and are engaged in padi-planting.

The greatest proportion of the urban population is Chinese.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

The Annual Medical and Sanitary Report of the State has been prepared according to the Gregorian Calendar since 1930, and reports prior to that date being based on the Muhammedan Calendar.

There was an increased mortality in the State from most of the diseases, as compared with the 1932 figures. The death rate was 16.56 per mille; the corresponding figure for 1932 was 14.92.

The birth rate was 27.81 per mille—a slight increase as against 25.54 in 1932.

The following table shows the principal causes of deaths for 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933:—

Deaths from preventable diseases:—

	1930	1931	1932	1933
Fever unspecified	310	420	288	285
Malari ... — ...	15	16	17	25
Tuberculosis	8	6	29	45
Dysentery Amœbic	1	1	1	...
" Bacillary	1	1	...	1
Ankylostomiasis	1	...	...	5
Lobar Pneumonia	14	30	20	19
Septicæmia	1	...	...	...
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	1
Other infectious diseases ...	2	...	31	27
	353	474	386	408

Deaths from general diseases :—

Digestive System	28	36	24	36
Respiratory System	117	98	93	121
Nervous System	...	2	2	5
Circulatory System	5	3	9	6
Urinary System	3	3	1	5
Affections connected with pregnancy and Parturition	16	20	23	32
Tumours	...	...	1	2
Premature births	...	...	1	...
Infantile convulsions	124	127	106	109
General, accident, old age, ill-defined conditions, etc.	118	188	97	121
TOTAL ...	764	951	743	855

PREVAILING DISEASES.

285 deaths occurred from "fever unspecified" against 288 in 1932.

Malaria: 25 deaths occurred against 17 in 1932.

Infantile Convulsions: 119 deaths occurred against 106 in 1932.

The deaths from Malaria, unspecified fever, and infantile convulsions which are a fairly correct index of the total mortality from malaria in the State, were 429 against 411 in 1932.

Typhoid and para-typhoid fevers: 17 deaths were recorded, of which one occurred at the Hospital. 5 cases of enteric fever (with one death) were admitted into Hospital during 1933.

Tropical typhus: 3 cases (of which one died) were admitted into Hospital.

Ankylostomiasis: 47 cases (with 5 deaths) were admitted into Hospital.

Tuberculosis: 45 deaths were recorded during the year.

Hydrophobia: There was one case in which death occurred a few hours after admission into Hospital.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The rate was 96.40 per mille (corrected)—the lowest recorded for the past six years.

The following table gives the infantile mortality rates for 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933:—

Year	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Siamese
1930	110.66	153.33	381.00	93.02
1931	141.10	187.90	52.63	324.30
1932	99.12	126.58	55.56	186.05
1933	88.06	181.08	142.86	185.19

MATERNITY.

32 deaths were recorded as due to affections connected with pregnancy and child-birth, or 2.23% of total births. The number of still-births recorded was 46—as compared with 34 in 1932.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Larval surveys were made in the Sanitary Board areas of Kangar and Arau. It is gratifying to note that there has been a steady, though slow, improvement in the sanitary conditions of the areas under the control of the Perlis Sanitary Board.

Of the 76 labourers who were admitted into Hospital from estates and mines, 5 died during 1933.

VISIT TO ESTATES.

One estate was visited by the Health Officer.

VISIT TO SCHOOLS.

Regular fortnightly visits were made to 14 schools by the travelling dispensary. Of the Malay vernacular schools in Perlis (4 Girls' schools and 20 boys' schools) 14 boys' schools were visited by the Assistant Surgeon with the following result:—

Total pupils on register ..	1,351	
Total seen	1,145	
		Percentage.
Enlarged spleen	383	33.45
Pupils showing no vaccination marks	50	4.37
Ear diseases	10	0.87
Scabies	12	1.05
Yaws	18	1.57
Other skin diseases	60	5.24
Eye diseases..	8	0.70
Dental caries	597	52.14

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES.

A General Hospital with ward accommodation for 60 patients is maintained by Government at Kangar in charge of an Assistant Surgeon.

A travelling dispensary made fortnightly visits into the country and attended to 957 cases excluding cases treated at cooly lines, schools and Police stations.

The number of indoor cases treated during the year was 1,373. There were 81 deaths, being a percentage of 5.90 to total treated. Excluding 32 deaths which occurred within 48 hours of admission, the death rate was 3.65%.

The daily average number of inpatients was 51.88. There was an increase in the number of cases admitted for malaria, amoebic, dysentery venereal diseases, pneumonia, other lung complaints, ankylostomiasis, ulcers and other diseases and a distinct fall in the number of cases admitted for enteric fever and pulmonary tuberculosis. The number of cases admitted for bacillary dysentery, influenza, injuries and tropical typhus was about the same.

7,059 cases were treated at the Hospital as outpatients. 2,048 vaccinations were performed; and 1,678 Neosalvarsan injections were given, mostly for yaws.

Five mental cases were transferred to the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, in 1933. One died and four were discharged cured of whom one Indian was repatriated to India during the year under review.

There were 16 patients—10 males and 6 females—in Tanjong Rambutan Mental Hospital at the end of the year.

Leprosy: One Chinese suffering from anaesthetic leprosy was repatriated to China.

RABIES.

Fifteen cases of dog bite (the maximum number reported for the past several years) were reported during the year. Sixteen dogs were concerned in all; one was unknown stray dog; 9 were declared not rabid after being kept under observation for 10 days; and 6 were killed on the spot of which only 3 were available for examination.

The brain on examination was reported positive for rabies in every case. There was one fatal case of hydrophobia during 1933.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

The bulk of the population are Malay peasant proprietors engaged in rice cultivation who live on their own land in houses of the usual Malay type common throughout the Peninsula. These houses are usually sanitary and well ventilated.

The houses of the Chinese agriculturist and petty shop-keeper are usually somewhat rickety huts built with plank walls and attap (palm) or corrugated iron roofs with a mud floor.

In the villages which are under the control of the Sanitary Board buildings are controlled by the Board and building plans must be submitted and approved before any new building is erected or structural alterations carried out. There are however a number of the buildings which do not conform to modern standards. When the time for rebuilding comes the opportunity will be taken to have them replaced by structures more in accordance with sanitary requirements.

The housing accommodation of wage earning population on mines and estates though not elaborate is adequate.

There is no housing problem in this State.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

MINING.

Tin-ore is mined in a series of limestone hills forming the north-west boundary between Perlis and Siamese territory.

The exports of tin-ore for the last four years have been as follows:—

1348	..	..	.. 9,325	pikuls.
1349	..	..	.. 7,188	„
1350	..	..	.. 6,238	„
1351	..	..	.. 10,895	„
1352	..	..	.. 7,182	„

Restriction was introduced about the middle of 1351.

Perlis tin mining is unique. Tin-ore is found in caverns and pockets in the limestone hills where it has been deposited by the action of underground streams, the source of which no one can discover. The usual method is to follow the courses of these underground streams by blasting a way through cracks and fissures in the limestone in the hope of finding a cavity where the tin-ore has lodged and can be carried no further by the action of the water.

It is a game of "blind man's buff" as there is no certainty where the tin is to be found. There are several known deposits which are rich in tin-ore but which, owing to their being deep and water logged, cannot be worked without the expenditure of such a sum as would make it doubtful whether it would be profitable.

Mining methods and conditions were described very fully in last year's report and it is not proposed to describe again at length.

AGRICULTURE.

Padi: Padi cultivation is the main industry of the State the great majority of the inhabitants being padi-planters dependent for their existence on the success of the padi crop.

The area under wet padi during the 1352 season was estimated to be 42,000 acres. In past years the estimates of yield were based on the estimates given by the Penghulus. The estimated yield for 1351 was 10,790,000 gantangs of padi or 16,197 tons of rice. A new method of calculation of yields which was evolved by Mr. W. N. Sands, Principal Agricultural Officer, Kedah, was applied, and by this method the yield works out at 15,540,000 gantangs of padi or 23,312 tons of rice against the Penghulus estimate of 11,705,000 gantangs of padi. Applied to 1351 the estimated yield by this method gives a figure of 11,460,000 gantangs against the Penghulus estimate of 10,790,000. Other factors indicate that the yield estimated under the new method is a much closer approximation to the true yield than the guess work of the Penghulus.

Only a very small amount of hill padi was grown. This form of cultivation is discouraged and only on exceptional occasions, as when the rains fail, is it allowed.

In normal years more padi is produced than is required for local consumption and there is a surplus for export. In 1352 5,200 tons of rice and 7,300 tons of padi were exported as against 5,770 tons and 9,500 tons respectively in 1351.

Padi cultivation is entirely in the hand of smallholders who with their families cultivate the land with occasionally the assistance of seasonal immigrants from Siam. There are no companies carrying out cultivation on large scale.

Padi test stations have been established in various districts and the experiments with various strains of seed were continued as in previous years.

Rubber: The total area cultivated with rubber is approximately 5,000 acres. There are only 4 estates of over 100 acres in area.

The price of rubber improved and tapping was resumed on holdings on which the low price of rubber had caused it to be discontinued for a lengthy period.

Rubber exports amounted to 7,896 pikuls against 2,689 pikuls in 1351.

Coconuts: The area under coconuts was approximately 3,830 acres.

Other cultivation: There is no large scale cultivation of crops other than mentioned above. Tobacco, coffee, bananas, chillies, arecanuts, groundnuts are cultivated on a small scale.

Live Stock: The breeding of poultry is carried on extensively in the kampongs but no accurate figures are available as to the numbers of poultry reared.

4,246,899 hen and duck eggs 22,904 chickens and 8,445 ducks were exported during the year.

According to the census there were at the end of the year the following livestock in the State:—

Cattle	10,645
Buffaloes	3,967
Pigs	1,347
Goats	2,584

There is no Veterinary staff in the State. The Government Veterinary Surgeon, Kedah, however, has on all occasions been ready to give this Government the benefit of his advice and help.

Rabies continued to give trouble but was kept under control by the adoption of muzzling and a campaign against unlicensed dogs. 812 dogs were destroyed by the Police.

Labour: There was only 4 estates with an area of over 100 acres and the labour employed thereon consisted of 208 Indians, 79 Malays and 17 Chinese. In addition 36 Indians and 113 Malays were employed by the Public Works Department and 76 Indians, 6 Chinese and 5 Malays by the Federated Malay States Railways.

The Indian labourers were natives of the Madras Presidency. Recruitment was generally by local engagement.

The Controller of Labour, Kedah, acts in a similar capacity in this State. Estates were visited by him during the year and health conditions were reported as being reasonably satisfactory. A few complaints of a trivial nature were made and investigated. No prosecutions were instituted in respect of offences to labourers.

Sick labourers are sent to Kangar Government Hospital.

Mines: The labour employed on the mines was exclusively Chinese. No reliable figures are available as to their numbers. It is estimated that about 1,700 labourers are employed.

Chinese labour is recruited locally and from other mining distrits.

All labour is free and the welfare of labourers is safeguarded by a Labour Code similar to that in force throughout the rest of Malaya.

Forests: There is no organised forest department. The issue of passes for timber and minor forest produce is in the hands of the Chief of Police.

The total revenue from Royalties was $485 and export duties on forest produce yielded $153, as against $516 and $159 in 1351.

There is not much forest of economic value in the State. On the coastal plain there are about 10 square miles of Glam (a species of Melaleuca) which is used for firewood and piling and yields a bark which the peasants use for roofing.

Fisheries: The State has a coastline of about 13 miles, the five fathom line being on an average five miles out. In 1352 897 pikuls of salt water fish were exported as against 1,427 pikuls in 1351. The bulk of this went to Penang in a dried state.

140 pikuls of dried prawns and 21 pikuls of prawn refuse were exported together with a number of crabs.

3,962 pikuls of fresh water fish were exported to Penang as against 3,053 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

Figures are available regarding the import and export of dutiable articles only. Comparative figures for 1351 and 1352 are given below in respect of the principal imports:—

Articles.	1351	1352
Tobacco (lbs.)	28,633	26,504
Cigarettes (lbs.)	39,319	40,484
European Spirits (gallons)	417	784
Chinese Spirits (gallons)	733	828
Beer, Cider etc. (gallons)	1,111	1,624
Kerosene oil (gallons)	65,544	78,036
Petrol (gallons)	41,750	54,504

Figures of the principal exports are given below:—

Articles.	1351	1352
Padi (pikuls)	159,885	126,727
Rice (pikuls)	97,092	77,230
Rubber (pikuls)	2,689	7,896
Copra (pikuls)	1,402	3,105
Arecanuts (pikuls)	547	360
Tapioca (pikuls)	2,995	2,460
Tin-ore (pikuls)	10,895	7,182
Phosphates (tons)	375	444
Fish (pikuls)	4,920	4,859
Poultry (head)	38,771	31,349
Buffaloes and cattle (head)	30	124
Goats (head)	316	1,333
Hides and Horns (pikuls)	166	203

Other exports are timber and minor forest produce. The bulk of the trade is with Penang, partly by rail and partly by sea (in junks), lorry transport is becoming more popular.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Owing to the improvement in the price of rubber rates of pay on rubber estates showed an improvement and on the two estates where any considerable number of labourers are employed the wages varied between 28 cents a day for men and 25 cents to 24 cents a day for women, as against rates of 25 cents to 20 cents a day earlier in the year. The managers of these estates have been requested to raise these rates to a minimum of 28 cents a day for men and 24 cents a day for women. In 1351 when the price of rubber was very low the rates varied between 20 cents a day to 15 cents a day.

The wages paid to mining coolies showed little alteration and the average rate of pay was about $1 a day.

The cost of essential foodstuffs remained low. Rice the staple foodstuff of the population cost from 15 to 17 cents a gantang. The average worker consumes up to 6 gantangs a month.

The price of other foodstuffs such as fowls, eggs and fish were also low.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION.

At the end of the year there were 20 Malay Vernacular Boys' schools with an average enrolment of 93 and 4 Malay Vernacular Girls' schools with an average enrolment of 61. The total number of pupils on the register was 1,857 boys and 246 girls.

The average attendance was 93% for the year.

There are six Chinese schools which are supported entirely by public subscription and are not in receipt of any Government assistance. The number of pupils is not large.

There are no English schools in the State, but at Kangar an allowance was made to a teacher who gave instruction in English mainly to the children of Government officers. It has been decided to discontinue this allowance as the standard of instruction was low.

Progress in education in this small State is slow owing to the lack of trained teachers and experienced supervision. Some years ago a system was instituted whereby each year two students were selected by examination and sent for a 3 years course of training at the Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim. Each year two untrained teachers are replaced by teachers who have completed the course at the College. The number sent to the College was increased to four in 1352 and it is intended for the next year or two to send a similar number. At the end of the year there were 10 trained teachers in the schools and eight students undergoing training at the College.

The condition of the vernacular education in this State is far from satisfactory and the Government is not obtaining an adequate return for the expenditure which is by no means miserly. It was therefore decided to ask for the services of an experienced officer of the Education Department, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, to visit and report on the Perlis schools and make recommendations for their improvement. The Federated Malay States Government agreed to an inspection being made by Mr. O. T. Dussek the Principal of the Sultan Idris Training College, and Mr. Dussek will visit the State early in 1353.

Basketry is taught in all schools and with one or two exceptions each school has a garden where flowers and vegetables are grown. The location of those without gardens is such that suitable ground for a garden is not available in the vicinity.

Most of the schools have play grounds where organised games are practised. An inter-schools association football competition has been organised and very great keenness has been exhibited by the competing schools and by their local supporters. Communications are not yet good enough to permit of all schools taking part.

Five boys were being educated in English schools in Penang at the expense of the Government and assistance was granted in three other cases.

The total expenditure on education was $39,148 against $37,286 in 1351.

The Committee appointed in 1351 to serve as an advisory body to the Government in matters pertaining to education continued to function during the year and to hold regular meetings. The thanks of Government are due to them for their labours.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

A Post and Telegraph Department is maintained by the Kedah Government.

There is a Post Office at Kangar at the following business was transacted during the last 3 years:—

	1350	1351	1352
Letters	73,918	91,913	76,128
Registered Articles	1,366	4,087	4,233
Parcels (ordinary, insured and C.O.D.)	661	929	1,016
Telegrams	3,666	2,784	2,617
Money Orders and Postal Orders ...	$43,273	$51,162	$45,358

At the end of the year the savings bank included 132 accounts with a total of $12,384.14 on deposit, as against 101 accounts with deposits of $5,504.39 in 1351.

At Padang Besar Railway Station on the Siamese frontier the following business was dealt with:—

	1350	1351	1352
Letters	18,938	28,431	31,642
Registered Articles	2,333	2,208	1,799
Parcels (ordinary)	81	31	40

The revenue collected by the Department was $3,216 and the expenditure $3,594.

SHIPPING.

The chief ports are Kangar, about 5 miles up the Perlis River, and Kuala Sanglang on the sea coast. There are also Customs stations on the coast at Kuala Perlis and Sungei Bahru.

Junks from Penang are able to go up as far as Kangar during spring tides.

The number if junks entering Perlis ports was 366 as against 506 in 1351 and the tonnage 7,255 as against 11,981.

Small motor boats run fairly frequently to the Kedah River and to Setul in Siam. 148 motor boats entered Perlis ports during the year.

RAILWAYS.

The Federated Malay States Railways main line from Penang to Siam runs through the State from north to south. At Padang Besar, the frontier station, there is a railway station that is operated jointly by the Federated Malay States Railways and the Siamese State Railways. The railway passes Arau the residence of His Highness the Raja. Kangar the capital is 6 miles by road from Arau station.

ROADS.

There are 37½ miles of metalled road of which 12½ miles are asphalted and 28½ miles or gravelled roads and paths in the State, which are upkept by the Public Works Department. Nine miles of road were remetalled and asphalted during the year. The cost of upkeep of metalled roads was $909 per mile.

Eighty-eight miles of canals and rivers were upkept and 44 miles were cleared at a cost of $1,016.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BANKING.

There are no banks in the State except the Kedah Posts and Telegraphs Savings Bank at Kangar, which had a sum of $12,384.14 to the credit of depositors at the end of the year.

CURRENCY.

The unit of currency is the Straits Settlements dollar which has a par value of two shillings and four pence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The unit of weight is the pikul (or picul) of 133 1/3 lbs. which is divided into 100 katies. English and Chinese weights are also used.

The unit of measurement of capacity is the gantang of which the kuncha (160 gantangs) and the naleh (16 gantangs) are multiples.

The unit of land measure is the relong (0.71 acre).

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure for the year was $96,623.38 made up as follows:—

Personal emoluments	11,068.83
Other charges	1,883.37
Public Works Annually Recurrent ..	44,771.92
Special services	38,899.26
TOTAL ..	96,623.38

The expenditure in 1351 amounted to $61,175.

The principal items carried out under special services were:—

Remetalling and asphalting of the Tebing Tinggi Road and Kaki Bukit Village.

In all a lengh of 3¼ miles were reconstructed at a cost of $15,248.

Special Repairs to Government Buildings.

Owing to the enforced economies of previous years there was considerable deterioration in the condition of the majority of Government buildings, Repairs in several cases necessitated the almost complete reconstruction of the buildings. In all cases round timbers were replaced by square hardwood timbers. It is hoped that extensive repairs on this scale will not be necessary for a long time. For a little additional expenditure when the buildings were originally constructed most of these repairs would have been unnecessary and any necessary repairs could have been carried out from annually recurrent votes. Economy very often in the end turns out to be extremely expensive. The total expenditure under this heading was $8,998.

Reconstruction of Kangar Boys' School.

This school was the oldest school in the State and in a very violent rain and wind storm in 1351 was practically flattened to the ground. One portion of the school was reconstructed in 1351 and $2,250 was expended on the reconstruction of the remaining portion which had withstood the storm but was in poor condition.

Market, Arau.

There had long been a demand for a market at Arau where His Highness the Raja resides and a market was erected at a cost of $3,800.

Wang Tangga Sub-way.

This was the most spectacular and useful work undertaken. Until the construction of this sub-way all tin-ore won in the area north of Kaki Bukit village, the mining centre, had to be carried over a formidable hill on one side of which there was an almost perpendicular drop of over 200 feet. Most of the mining in the State is carried out in the area. All provisions had to be carried over the same route. A chance remark in conversation with one of the local miners led to the investigation of a possible route under the hill along an underground stream. It was found that an underground route cound be provided at no very great expense. The blasting away of a great deal of overhanging rock was carried out and a raised hardwood footbridge six feet wide with hand rails on both sides was constructed. The total expenditure only amounted to $3,500 for the construction of this new access to the mining area which is a very cheap price to pay for a work which is an inestimable boon to the miners, owing to the saving in time, energy and health thereby occasioned.

One old lady who had resided all her life in the valleys on the other side of the hill was able to pay her first visit to what to her must have been the " metropolis " of Kaki Bukit and see a motor car for the first time. She had already seen the more modern aeroplane flying over the valley.

Memories are short. Recently owing to very heavy floods the passage through the sub-way was temporarily interrupted. A miner was forced to take the old route over the hill. His language when he arrived in the village was said to be very expressive. He seems to have forgotten that until a few months previously he and every other miner had to carry every pikul of tin and every pound of provisions over this hill without thinking a great deal about it.

Amongst other items of lesser expenditure was the construction of two tombs at Arau for the graves of Almerhum Tuan Syed Harun and Almerhum Tuan Syed Ahmad ancestors of the present Ruling House.

General.

The total mileage of metalled road in the State is 37½. In previous reports the mileage has been put at 36½. During the year the milestones were altered to a new zero point at Kangar Police Station and mileages were remeasured. Of the 37½ miles 20¾ are asphalted. In addition to the metalling and asphalting of the Tebing Tinggi Road and Kaki Bukit village carried out under a special vote, 2 miles of road were remetalled and asphalted during the year.

In addition to metalled roads there are 10 miles of unmetalled roads and 23 miles of bridle paths which were upkept during the year.

The total expenditure on road maintenance was $30,368.

The labour force was sufficient for all requirements. The average number of labourers employed throughout the year was 130. At the end of the year the labour force amounted to 151 of whom 113 were Malays and 36 were South Indians. The policy has been to replace South Indian labourers by local Malay labour. The work of the Malays continued to be satisfactory. South Indian labourers are still required for such jobs as metalling and asphalting which the Malays avoid owing to the exposure to very great heat which such work entails.

Mr. F. E. B. Murphy, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

The State Engineer, Kedah, continued to pay visits of inspection during the year.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

COURTS.

There are four Courts, the Court of the Raja, the Senior Court, the Junior Court and the Sheriah Court.

The Court of the Raja hears appeals from the Senior Court.

The Senior Court consists of a Malay Judge sitting together with the Adviser. If the two members are unable to agree the matter is referred to the Court of the Raja. No such reference was necessary during the year.

The Senior Court has original and appellate criminal jurisdiction; it also has appellate, but not original, civil jurisdiction, except that it deals with Administration Suits in which the value of the estate is over $500.

The Junior Court consists of a single Malay Magistrate. It has criminal jurisdiction, its power extending to fines of $250 and imprisonment up to one year. Its civil jurisdiction is unlimited.

The Sheriah Court consists of the Chief Kathi and the Assistant Kathi and has jurisdiction in matters relating to Muhammadan religion. Its criminal jurisdiction is defined in the Sheriah Courts Enactment.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

	Remaining over from 1351	Instituted in 1352	Disposed of in 1352	Pending at end of 1352
Senior Court (Appeals)	...	8	8	...
Senior Court ...	1	5	6	...
Junior Court ...	3	376	354	25
Sheriah Court ...	15	13	28	...

CIVIL COURTS.

	Remaining over from 1351	Instituted in 1352	Disposed of in 1352	Pending at end of 1352
Senior Court (Appeals)	6	36	38	4
Senior Court Administration Suits ...	33	47	40	40
Junior Court ...	103	363	412	54
Sheriah Court ...	19	42	57	4

COURT OF THE RAJA.

There were 2 criminal appeals to the Court of the Raja. There were 2 civil appeals.

POLICE.

The Police force is in charge of a Malay officer styled the Chief of Police and at the end of the year consisted of a Chief of Police, an Inspector and Sub-Inspector and 69 Non Commissioned Officers and with three exceptions the whole force are Malays.

There are seven Police stations in the State.

Two police constables were dismissed for misconduct and one retired.

Discipline was good. There were 19 orderly room cases against 49 the previous year. One serious case of misconduct was brought before the Courts.

436 reports of offences were made during the year as against 388 in 1351. They were mostly concerned with petty offences.

There was one case of homicide but the arrest of the murderer had not been effected by the end of the year. This is a case in which a husband stabbed his wife while she was asleep for what reason it is not ascertained. Both parties were "Samsams" (mixed Siamese and Malay). The murderer has been traced to Senggora in Siam where for the time he has disappeared.

308 prosecutions involving 513 persons were instituted by the Police and convictions were secured in 276 cases involving 450 persons, the rest resulting in acquittals.

There was little serious crime during the year. The local pastime of cattle thieving seems to have lost some of its appeal.

The Chief of Police is responsible for Forest and Veterinary work as well as the issue of licences for firearms, registration of vehicles, supervision of weights and measures and the licensing of dogs.

812 dogs were destroyed during the year.

The number of firearms licensed in 1352 was 501 against 541 in 1351.

The following motor vehicles were registered during the last two years:—

	1351.	*1352.*
Motor cars	95	98
„ lorries and motor buses ..	20	22
„ cycles	8	5

Fees collected totalled $5,834 against $4,782 in 1351.

The total expenditure of the department was $37,470 as against $36,221 in 1351, while the revenue collected was $8,974 against $7,671 in 1351.

PRISONS.

There is one prison in this State, situated at Kangar.

The Adviser is Superintendent of Prisons and is assisted by a Gaoler.

The staff at the end of the year consisted of three N.C.O.'s and one Sikh and thirteen Malay Warders.

There were 40 prisoners remaing at the end of the previous year. One hundred and nine were admitted in 1352. Twenty-four prisoners remained at the end of the year. It looks as if the staff will soon outnumber the inmates.

Discipline was fair amongst prisoners and warders.

The health of the prisoners continued to be satisfactory. There were no deaths.

The prisoners are employed inside the gaol in rice milling, basketry, chick making and carpentry and in extra mural work such as grass cutting, scavenging, earthwork and gardening.

There is no separate accommodation for juvenile offenders. Juvenile offenders are rare and it is usually possible to deal with them by cautions or by light corporal punishment. Bad cases which cannot be dealt with by these means are sent to the Singapore Reformatory. There were no such cases during the year.

The vegetable garden which was started in 1349 was maintained and was able to supply the gaol with sufficient vegetables for its needs, and there was a surplus which was disposed of for $40.

Padi was purchased and milled by the prisoners. In all 7,760 gantangs were milled into 3,814 gantangs of rice and sold for $741.

$1,222 was realised from the sale of articles manufactured in the gaol.

The total expenditure of the department was $10,095 as against $12,673 in 1351.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

Eight Enactments were passed during the year of which the following were the more important:—

No. 4 of 1352. *The Registration of Births and Deaths Enactment.*

This Enactment has effect from the beginning of 1353. Hitherto the registration of births and deaths was carried out in a very unsatisfactory fashion under an Order in Council. The Enactment brings the registration of births and deaths into line with the practice of the rest of the Peninsula.

No. 5 of 1352. *The Registration of Schools Enactment.*

There are a few non-Government schools in the State. As a measure of precaution against subversive teachings this Enactment was introduced.

No. 6 of 1352. *The Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1352.*

The collection of land revenue has been very unsatisfactory. This Act amends the original Act of 1326 and puts the collection of land revenue on a more satisfactory basis.

The most important alteration is that notices of demand and distress warrants are abolished. As in the F.M.S. only notices of auction will in future be issued.

There is no legislation for the control of factories, for compensation for accidents or making provision for sickness or old age.

The population of this State is almost entirely agricultural and there are no manufactures.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue for 1352 was $530,709 and the expenditure $464,457 as against revenue of $513,874 and expenditure $416,574 in 1351.

Details are set out in Appendices A and B.

The chief revenue increase were under the head of Customs and Chandu, which showed increases of $7,325 and $18,327 respectively.

There is no public debt, the balance of the loan from the Federated Malay States having been repaid in 1348.

A statement of Assets and Liabilities is shown in Appendix C. The excess of Assets over Liabilities was $267,612 as against $201,359 at the end of the previous year.

Customs duties are levied on exports the chief of which are padi and rice, tin-ore, fish, poultry and eggs and on imports the chief of which are kerosine, benzine, liquors, tobacco, matches and sugar. The yield of export duties was $93,551 and of import duties was $177,887 against $97,826 and $155,319 in 1351.

As an outcome of the Ottawa Conference certain additional duties were imposed in October, 1932, and duties are now collected on cotton piece goods, groundnuts, milk, motor tyres, paraffin wax, perfumery, hides and tinned fruit and vegetables. Imperial preference is granted in respect of these commodities. These "Ottawa duties" yielded $15,478 of which the duty on piece goods was $10,574.

The gross opium revenue totalled $133,782 against $126,357 in 1351.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS.

Agricultural land is held under title known as a Small Grant alienated in perpetuity on payment of an annual rent. There are in existence a number of grants issued in the period of Siamese suzerainty in which the boundaries are not accurately surveyed. These grants are being replaced by fresh titles as opportunity occurs.

The land law is primitive and the land administration very unsatisfactory.

Steps have been taken for the overhaul of the land law and the reorganisation of the land office, both of which are long overdue. Arrangements are being made for the secondment to the State of an experienced land officer from another Malayan Administration and it is hoped that when the next report is written something approaching order will have been evolved out of the present chaos.

The area of alienated land at the end of the year was approximately 56,000 acres. Land held under mining title totalled 3,360 acres. These figures must be accepted with reserve as the Land Office records are very indifferent.

The total land revenue collected was $58,730 against $67,888 in 1351.

Land alienated during the year was as follows:—

For padi cultivation	239 acres.
For kampong cultivation	39 „
For rubber cultivation	Nil.

SURVEY.

The Survey Department is under the supervision of the Superintendent of Surveys, Kedah, and the Assistant Superintendent, North Kedah. All office work is done by the Kedah Survey Office.

The total expenditure during the year was $7,336.

In accordance with the arrangements made in 1349 field work remained practically suspended, only one demarcator being employed during the year.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

A Co-operative Societies Department was formed in 1345 and is under the charge of an officer who has received training in the Co-operative Department of the Federated Malay States.

The number of registered societies was 16 in 1352, namely, one Government Officers Thrift and Loan Society and 15 Rural Credit Societies. Two new societies were formed.

The continuance of the trade depression and other causes were responsible for a further decrease in the total membership of the societies, in spite of the formation of the two new societies.

Government Officers Thrift and Loan Society.

As shown in last year's report the membership dropped from 200 to 158 in 1351. There was a further drop in membership to 105. Though the drop in members is regrettable the society will in the long run be benefited thereby as most of the members who have withdrawn were not of the type who would be loyal to any such organisation for long. Most of them looked upon the society as a "get rich quick" concern whereby they could get relief from some of their more pressing debts and contract others in their place. A society which calls for obedience and loyalty from members soon becomes irksome to members who have little "*esprit de corps*" and self respect. It is better that they should fall early by the wayside than that by their remaining as members there should be an unhealthy atmosphere in the society which might infect other members.

The working capital of the society decreased from $38,767 to $31,835.

Rural Credit Societies.

As stated above two new societies were formed during the year, and at the end of the year the figures for these societies since the inception of the movement were:—

Year	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Total Working Capital
			$
1345	1	58	678
1346	5	244	4,136
1347	8	296	7,102
1348	12	479	11,684
1349	13	476	15,817
1350	13	458	16,551
1351	13	407	18,790
1352	15	401	20,278

Difficulty was again experienced in recovering a number of loans and it was necessary in a few cases to have recourse to the Court for their recovery.

Some of these societies are in a very shaky condition and may have to be wound up very soon.

Weekly fairs.

During the year another weekly fair was opened at Kampong Langgar, Kayang

There are now six weekly fairs run by the Rural societies. Of the five fairs previously opened two only are in anything like a healthy condition. The newly opened fair is doing well so far.

The object of these fairs is to provide a convenient method for the disposal of Kampong produce at fairer prices than can be obtained from the Chinese shopkeepers and middlemen who are adepts at driving a hard bargain when they are purchasing from people already in their debt. They also provide a means whereby the societies can obtain some experience of the management of commercial affairs and at the same time add to their funds.

There are in addition three fairs run by a private individual.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies reports that, though at first a large proportion of the stall holders at these fairs were of other nationalities, during the year an increasing number of Malays are now taking part and that produce purchased at the fairs is being increasingly distributed through the Kampongs by Malay hawkers.

In the fairs privately operated the great majority of the business is done by nationalities other than Malays. A number of the people are travelling cloth pedlars or agents selling on commission for shops elsewhere. The sale and barter of Kampong produce is of secondary importance.

General.

The Co-operative movement in this State is greatly hampered by the ignorance and superstition of the rayat whose attitude is "*omne ignotum pro horrifico*" and whose ignorance is played upon by the underground opponents of the movement.

Progress is therefore slow. The affairs of each society require constant supervision and nursing by the officers of the department. There is great difficulty in getting suitable office-bearers and even in the Government Officers Society there is a tendency to reelect year after year the same set of officers to run the society instead of making changes so that other members of the society may have an opportunity of learning something about the management of the society and of taking a more intelligent interest in its affairs. This tendency is however not peculiar to this State or to Co-operative societies.

During the year an additional officer, Inche Abdul Wahab bin Abdullah, was appointed to the Department as Assistant Registrar. After a short period in the State he was sent to Kuala Lumpur to undergo a course of six months training under the Co-operative Department, Federated Malay States. This Government is greatly indebted to the Director of Co-operation for arranging this course and for the time and trouble which he took in giving instruction.

Inche Abdul Wahab returned towards the end of the year and took up the duties of his appointment.

Wan Ahmad bin Wan Daud who has been in charge of the Department since its formation continued to act as Registrar throughout the year.

The watchword of the Department must be patience, patience and again patience.

GENERAL.

His Highness the Raja enjoyed good health throughout the year and celebrated his 51st birthday on 11th Jemadial-Awal, 1352 with the usual ceremonies and entertainments.

His Highness accompanied by the British Adviser attended the Durbar held at Government House, Singapore, on the 3rd February, 1934.

His Majesty's Birthday and Armistice Day were marked by the usual official parades and functions at which His Highness was present.

His Excellency the High Commissioner (Sir Cecil Clementi) paid an official visit to the State in July, 1933.

The financial situation continued to improve and for the second year in succession there was a substantial surplus of revenue over expenditure.

The padi harvest was good but the prices obtained for padi were the lowest on record. The low prices however were to a great extent compensated for by the low prices of most other essential goods.

The rise in the price of rubber towards the end of the year caused the resumption of tapping on land which had been left untapped owing to the low price of rubber. Restriction was in the air at the end of the year but had not been introduced. The owners of rubber land have had a very lean time for several years and it is to be hoped that the recovery in the price of rubber will be maintained.

The writer acted as British Adviser throughout the year and his thanks are due to those officials who have co-operated with him in his endeavours to raise the standard of administration and improve the lot of the rayat.

O. E. VENABLES,
British Adviser, Perlis.

10th September, 1934.
30th Jemadialawal, 1353.

APPENDIX A.

Return of Annual Revenue collected in the years A.H. 1351 and 1352.

No.	Headings	1351	1352
		$	$
1	Chandu	126,357	133,782
2	Courts	14,148	9,736
3	Customs	253,297	271,626
4	Excise	611	549
5	Forests	516	484
6	Harbours	3,491	3,405
7	Lands and Mines	67,888	58,730
8	Medical	1,128	1,190
9	Municipal	16,067	17,107
10	Police	6,351	7,579
11	Prisons	1,966	2,004
12	Sheriah Court	983	858
13	Treasury	20,267	22,749
14	Veterinary	804	910
	TOTAL ...	513,874	530,709

APPENDIX B.

Return of Annual Expenditure incurred in the years A.H. 1351 and 1352.

No.	Headings	1351	1352
		$	$
1	Ruling House Allowances, Pensions, etc.	22,486	25,159
2	His Highness the Raja ...	39,652	40,407
3	Office Raja and Adviser ...	16,076	15,264
4	Audit Office	4,274	4,378
5	Co-Operative Societies ...	5,931	7,774
6	Courts	17,367	16,534
7	Customs and Monopolies ...	42,118	40,718
8	Education	37,286	39,148
9	Insp. of Lands & Agriculture ...	5,736	5,506
10	Lands and Mines	16,765	16,021
11	Medical	23,674	20,854
12	Miscellaneous Services ...	34,305	47,367
13	Mosques	4,562	4,700
14	Municipal	8,995	9,531
15	Penghulus	6,411	6,426
16	Police	36,216	37,470
17	Prisons	12,673	10,095
18	Sheriah Court	7,643	7,897
19	Surveys	8,103	7,336
20	Treasury	5,126	5,249
21	Public Works Departments ...	13,401	12,952
22	Public Works, Annually Recurrent	38,328	44,772
23	Public Works, Special Services	9,446	38,899
	TOTAL ...	416,574	464,457

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities at the end of the years 1351 and 1352. A. H.

Liabilities	At end of 1351 (7-5-32-25-4-33)	At end of 1352 (26-4-33-15-4-34)	Assets	At end of 1351 (7-5-32-25-4-33)	At end of 1352 (26-4-33) 15-4-34)
	$	$		$	$
			Cash in Treasury	18,380	17,452
			Cash at Banks	51,198	115,361
			Fixed Deposits	70,000	70,000
			Investments	201,000	252,055
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund	177,500	196,375	Suspense Account	19,286	6,007
Deposits	33,931	38,152	Advances	7,889	3,913
Excess of Assets	201,359	267,612	Loans	15,037	37,351
TOTAL ...	412,790	502,139	TOTAL ...	412,790	502,139

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 8*d.*)

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Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3*d.* (3½*d.*).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

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Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

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Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 7*d.*).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2*s.* 6*d.* (2*s.* 8*d.*).

East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933–34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3*s.* 6*d.* (3*s.* 9*d.*).

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SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1*s.* 3*d.* (1*s.* 5*d.*).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4*s.* 6*d.* (4*s.* 10*d.*).

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Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

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Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3*s.* (3*s.* 3*d.*).

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JOHORE, 1934

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[*Continued on page iii of cover.*

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SOCIAL & ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

JOHORE

FOR

1934

BY

R. O. WINSTEDT, C.M.G., D. LITT., M.C.S.,
General Adviser.

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STATE OF JOHORE

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1934.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

1. Johore lies at the extreme south of the Malay Peninsula. It is bounded on the north by Pahang, on the north-west by Negri Sembilan and Malacca, on the west by the Straits of Malacca, on the south by the Straits of Tebrau, and on the east by the China Sea. Its area like that of Wales is approximately 7,500 square miles. The interior is in great part covered with jungle. The country is less mountainous than any other part of the Peninsula.

2. The following was the rainfall recorded in 1933 and 1934:—

		1933	*1934*
		Inches	Inches
Johore Bahru (South)	..	131.41	130.91
Kota Tinggi (South-east)	..	122.32	142.82
Pontian (South-west)	..	99.43	126.65
Kluang (Central)	..	107.18	98.91
Batu Pahat	..	95.06	111.36
Mersing (East)	..	102.60	89.14
Segamat (North)	..	63.87	96.09
Muar (North-west)	..	104.67	93.55

The highest rainfall was recorded at Johore River Estate, Kota Tinggi, *viz*, 174.35 inches: the lowest at Muar River Estate, Buloh Kasap, *viz*, 88.66 inches. The highest average maximum temperature recorded was 93.71°F at Muar in May, the lowest 80.7°F at Mersing in January. The highest average minimum temperature recorded was 82.35°F at Muar in July, the lowest 69.13°F at Muar in April. The highest maximum temperature recorded was 98°F at Muar on the 4th June; the lowest 73°F at Kluang on 6th January. The highest minimum temperature recorded was 79°F at Johore Bahru on 15th June, the lowest 65°F at Tangkak on 31st January.

During the past five years the temperature has been as follows:—

Year	Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum
1930	98°F.	66°F.
1931	96°F.	61°F.
1932	96°F.	63°F.
1933	97°F.	64°F.
1934	98°F.	65°F.

3. In the days of Buddhist Singapore there must have been traffic up the great Johore river of the hinterland, whose upper reaches offered tin, camphor and aboriginal slaves. At Ganggayu, which is identified with the still existing tributary of the Johore river called Lenggiu, one of the 11th century Chola kings is said by the *Malay Annals* to have built a fort of black stone but it has never been traced. Perhaps, too, the Ji-lo-t'ing, of which Chao Ju-Kua wrote in 1225 A.D., was the modern Jelutong at the south-east corner of Johore.

In a Javanese work the *Nagarakretagama* composed in 1365 A.D. we reach historical fact. It speaks of Ujong Medini, that is, Ujong Tanah or Land's End (as Johore was often called) as one of the countries subdued by Majapahit just before that date along with Pahang and Tumasik or Old Singapore.

4. Malacca then grew to be the first trading centre of the East. After its conquest by the Portuguese in 1511, the son of the last ruler of Malacca settled in Johore and continued the historic Sultanate. The history of the next 300 years is an almost uninterrupted record of wars. Hostilities with the Portuguese persisted nearly until the arrival of the Dutch in 1602. Johore bears no small part in Dutch colonial history; relations were friendly, despite a diplomatic struggle for commercial privileges. But the conquest of Batu Sawar (near Kota Tinggi) by the Achinese in 1615 closed one chapter of Johore history as the conquest of Johore Lama by the Portuguese in 1587 had closed another, and it appeared then to the Dutch that the renowned kingdom of Johore had come to an end. In return

for assistance at the attack on Malacca in 1641, the Dutch tried to restore Johore to its position as premier Malay State. But the capital was burnt by Jambi in 1673: in 1699 the Sultan was assassinated, and in 1717 the throne was seized by a Sumatran adventurer Raja Kechil. Then the Bugis appeared and the capital of the old empire was transferred to the Riau Archipelago.

5. After continuous intrigues between the Malay and Bugis chiefs, the Dutch in 1784 recognized the Sultan of Lingga as ruler of the Johore empire, drove the Bugis from Riau and stationed there a Resident with a garrison: the Malay Sultan and Bugis Viceroy accepted the position of dependent princes, but the old empire was in a state of dissolution, the Bendahara and Temenggong being virtually territorial chiefs in Pahang and Johore respectively.

This was the position when the British, by virtue of treaties made in 1819 and 1824, obtained a complete cession of the island of Singapore. Visitors emphasize the then deserted character of Johore: in 1847 Johore Lama consisted of 25 huts, and not till 1855 was the capital moved to its present situation at Johore Bahru.

6. The extension of the Pax Britannica "helped Johore to grow populous again". Moreover since 1855 the country has been governed by enlightened and progressive rulers, Sultan Abubakar who died in 1895 and Sultan Ibrahim the present ruler. In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British agent having the functions of a Consular officer; in 1910, having had an unofficial adviser for some years, the Sultan reorganized his Government with the assistance of the Governor of the Straits Settlements; in 1914 a General Adviser with enlarged powers was appointed. The recent history of the State has been a record of continued prosperity. Since 1924 the completion of a causeway across the Straits of Tebrau has permitted uninterrupted traffic by rail and road between Johore and Singapore and by railway between Singapore and Bangkok.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

7. In 1895 the late Sultan Abubakar gave Johore a written constitution. It provided for the election of the Sovereign and the State allowance of His Highness and his family and for the descent or succession. It provided also for the constitution and duties of:

(*a*) a Council of 8 to 12 Johore Malay "assistants and Ministers and coadjutors to the Sovereign"—it corresponds broadly to a Privy Council—

(*b*) a State Council of 16 or more members presided over by the Mentri or Prime Minister, with functions similar to those of the Legislative Council of a British Colony, its enactments requiring the consent of the Sultan which under certain conditions must be given. "If there shall be any enactment or regulation or matter or thing not approved or sanctioned by the Sovereign, it may be introduced again at the next meeting of the Council of State, and if for three times successively it shall not have been approved, the said matter may not again be introduced until one year has elapsed from the time it was last considered. Should the matter be again decided in the same manner by the Council of State for the fourth time, it shall be expedient on the part of the Sovereign to approve and sanction the same, because the moral responsibility of the Sovereign then entirely ceases". Members are appointed by the Sultan with the advice or concurrence of the Council of Ministers. Under a supplementary ordinance of 1914 they need not all be Malays and actually include Europeans official and unofficial, and Chinese.

In 1912 Sultan Ibrahim added:

(*c*) an Executive Council, to be presided over by the Sultan, which has functions similar to those of the Executive Council in a British Colony. To it are referred all applications for agricultural and mining lands, all P. W. D. contracts and tenders, questions of promotion as well as the initiation of legislation and any other matters of importance.

8. By an agreement signed in 1914 Johore agreed to receive and provide a residence for a British General Adviser, "whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all matters affecting the general administration of the country and on all questions other than those touching Malay Religion and Custom..... The collection and control of all revenues of the country shall be regulated under the advice of the General Adviser".

If there is a difference of opinion between the Sultan and the General Adviser, it was agreed that the opinion of the State Council should be taken and communicated to the High Commissioner along with the views of the General Adviser.

Johore then also agreed to have European Judges, and to appoint European official members on its Executive Council; Malay and European officers were to be treated on terms of equality. European officers are seconded to the State from the Malayan Civil Service and the big joint departments of Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Both Malay and English are official languages for use in the Courts.

9. Under the aforesaid constitution with its several Councils administration is carried on by the Malay Menteri or Prime Minister with the Malay State Secretary as the Government's official spokesman and a number of other Malay officials; policy and executive action being subject to the scrutiny and approval of the General Adviser who is assisted by various British officers, namely Legal and Financial Advisers, Commissioners of Lands and Mines, Trade and Customs and Police, a Principal Medical Officer, a State Engineer, a Controller of Labour, a Protector of Chinese, a Principal Agricultural Officer, a Superintendent of Education, a Conservator of Forests, a Controller of Posts and Telegraphs, and a Superintendent of Surveys. All these heads of departments have, in turn, their assistants European and Malay. There are a Malay Treasurer and a Malay Auditor, both with the Financial Commissioner to advise them. There are Malay State Commissioners in outlying districts, Malay District officers, Collectors of Land Revenue, Custom officers, Inspectors of Police and so on.

10. The power of revising death sentences lies with the Sultan advised by his Executive Council. Land is held from the Sultan.

III.—POPULATION.

11. The population estimated by geometrical progression at the middle of the year was 617,340.

This population was made up of the following races: Malays 286,024, Chinese 262,726, Indians 62,640, Europeans 886, Eurasians 370, others 4,694.

The following table shows the estimated population of the State in 1934 by race:—

District	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians	Europeans	Eurasians	Others	Total all races	Births	Deaths
Johore Bahru	25,042	72,566	20,881	453	194	1,364	120,500	4,120	2,635
Muar ...	90,837	66,770	15,207	175	100	711	173,800	5,927	3,409
Batu Pahat ...	101,647	50,140	7,918	51	44	1,600	161,400	4,837	2,762
Segamat ...	14,719	28,466	10,427	115	21	342	54,090	1,691	1,104
Kota Tinggi	14,235	21,393	5,762	64	2	524	41,980	1,124	928
Pontian ...	30,458	15,999	1,600	16	9	78	48,160	2,282	1,5,
Endau ...	9,086	7,392	845	12	—	75	17,410	578	442
Total ...	286,024	262,726	62,640	886	370	4,694	617,340	20,559	12,850

Under the Malaysians are included all persons of the Malayan race such as Bugis from Celebes, Sumatrans and Javanese.

12. The total number of births registered was 20,559 (10,639 males and 9,920 females). In every 100 births registered 51.75 were males and 48.25 females, a ratio of 93.24 females to every 100 males born. There were 638 still-births.

The highest birth rate according to nationalities was 39.22 per mille amongst Malaysians and the next, amongst Chinese of 30.24. The lowest rate—amongst Europeans—was 4.51 per mille.

The total number of deaths registered was 12,850 (7,745 males and 5,105 females). The greatest number of deaths registered in any one month occurred in December and the lowest in February. The Infantile mortality rate was 228.46 compared with 149.15 per mille in 1933.

13.

Estimated Population 1934	Total Births	Total Deaths	Total Infantile Mortality	Births Ratio per mille	Deaths Ratio per mille	Infantile Mortality Ratio per mille
617,340	20,559	12,850	4,697	33.30	20.82	228.46

		Immigrants by sea	*Emigrants by sea*
Europeans	..	120	134
Malays	..	9,568	9,100
Chinese	..	12,560	10,319
Japanese	..	616	548
Indians	..	3,152	3,480
Total	..	26,016	23,581

IV.—HEALTH.

14. The following figures throw some light upon the incidence of disease.

The principal groups of diseases leading to death are as follows:—

Fever not specified	4,870
Convulsions	1,885
Old age	637
Pneumonia	674
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	592
Malaria Fever	290
Beri-beri	434
Heart-disease	211
Enterities and Diarrhœa	322
Dysentery	105
Premature birth and diseases of infancy ..	1,390
Diseases of pregnancy, child-birth and puerperal state	209

The following are the statistics for communicable diseases treated in Government Hospitals during the last two years:—

	Malaria	Beri-beri	Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Pneumonia	Ankylostomiasis	Influenza	Venereal Diseases	Yaws	Other Diseases	Total
1933 Cases -	4,597	559	649	498	170	494	1,332	1,319	807	3,930	12,484	26,839
Deaths	110	42	247	96	5	153	33	2	23	—	741	1,457
1934 Cases -	4,252	577	675	533	230	658	1,547	1,165	717	455	17,307	29,487
Deaths	163	56	264	88	6	259	15	2	19	—	844	1,742

The following are the statistics for dangerous and infectious diseases:—

	Chicken-pox	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Measles	Tropical Typhus	Encephalitis lethargica	Total
1933 Cases -	65	—	134	9	20	110	—	—	338
Deaths	—	—	30	1	6	—	—	—	37
1934 Cases -	162	5	97	28	21	85	1	2	401
Deaths -	—	4	28	4	8	—	—	—	44

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

15. *In-patients.*—The admissions were 27,753 against 25,165 in 1933 the total number treated being 29,487 as compared with 26,839 during 1933. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 5.90 as compared with 5.43 in 1933.

Out-patients.—The number of new cases treated was 155,594 compared with 154,722 in 1933. 66,446 were attended by three motor travelling dispensaries in Muar, Batu Pahat and Segamat districts. The number of attendances during the year was 230,167 as against 226,050 in the previous year.

Maternity Work.—1,535 cases were admitted to Government hospitals as against 1,368 in 1933. 171 confinements were attended at patients' houses. 72 ante-natal and 465 post-natal visits were made to patients' homes.

During the year 94 certified midwives were practising in the State, and 20 probationer midwives were in training.

Infant Welfare Centres (Johore Bahru and Muar).

5,855 infants and children were seen at both the centres. The total attendances were 13,423. 1,147 expectant mothers, and 4,215 other women were seen, the total attendances being 12,274.

1,940 dressings, 5,426 weighings and 997 vaccinations were done. 21,137 domiciliary visits, 18,239 visits to women and 148,850 visits to infants and children were paid.

The total number of maternity cases conducted were 557 and 82 abnormal labours were conducted.

Mental Hospital.—The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1933 was 425. There were 161 new admissions, making a total of 586. Of these 70 were discharged, 4 transferred, and 62 died. 449 patients remained at the end of the year.

The total number of criminal lunatics treated was 22 including 3 vagrants.

The Leper Asylum contained 177 lepers at the end of 1933. During the year 86 new cases were admitted. The total number of lepers treated was 263. From the Asylum 51 lepers absconded. 9 died.

1 of the 12 chronic opium-smokers treated in Sungai Bulch Leper Settlement since June 1931, died, and one absconded.

153 males and 31 females remained in the Leper Asylum at the end of the year.

Prison Hospitals—

(*a*) *Johore Bahru.*—227 cases were treated as in-patients during the year, with one death. There were 6 cases of judicial executions.

The total number of attendances as out-patients during the year was 30,438.

(*b*) *Muar.*—125 cases with no deaths were treated as in-patients. The total number of out-patients treated during the year was 1,798.

The total number of attendances as out-patients was 5,312.

16. Out of a total strength of 45 officers in the Johore Bahru Police Force and 774 other ranks, 530 were admitted to hospitals in the State during the year. 46 cases of malaria fever, and 26 cases of eye-disease were admitted. There were 4 deaths in Hospitals. The number of cases treated as out-patients was 3,397.

17. Out of a total strength of 31 officers and 615 other ranks in the Johore Military Forces, 390 were admitted to hospitals. There were two deaths.

The total number of cases treated as out-patients during the year was 12,592.

BUILDINGS.

18. In Johore Bahru two permanent twenty-bed wards, one for male and one for female patients at the Mental Hospital, were completed and occupied during the year. The extension of the sea-wall at the west end of the Mental Hospital was completed.

In Pontian Kechil a four-bed maternity ward and labour room, a dhoby house and a block of two cells were completed.

In Muar covered ways to four wards were erected, and a new laboratory was under construction.

In Segamat one Class VI Quarters for a senior dresser was completed and occupied.

LEGISLATION.

19. In March an enactment relating to the improvement of the manufacture of pineapples was passed.

In February were published amended rules for the training of midwives under the Midwives Enactment of 1927, and regulations under the Registration of Dentists Enactment, 1933.

WATER SUPPLIES.

20. Routine examinations of the samples of water from the existing public water supplies in the State were carried out in the Health Laboratory. The number of chemical analyses of the various supplies was 152, *i.e.* received from Johore Bahru public supply 24 samples, from Kluang 24, from Batu Pahat 24, from Muar 20, from Segamat 25, from Pineapple Canning Factories 22, and 13 samples from other sources.

The water supplies in Johore Bahru, Batu Pahat, and Kota Tinggi remained unchanged during the year.

At Muar the new pipe line bringing water from Sungai Blemang was completed early in the year.

Analysis of the water showed that the quality varied considerably from day to day, depending mainly on the rainfall, and it was decided to instal a chlorination apparatus before the supply was made available for use in the town. A Patterson chloronome was installed and the water was first used in October. Owing to the varying quality of the water, daily adjustment of the amount of chlorine used was required, but with careful supervision and frequent control bacteriological examinations a comparatively sterile water was provided for the use of consumers.

Examinations showed that on the average the Mount Ophir water as delivered to the town, showed the absence of typical Bacterium coli from 20.c.c. of water.

V.—HOUSING.

21. The house accommodation may be divided into two broad classes, (*a*) houses in the country and (*b*) houses in towns.

(*a*) In the country the housing position is satisfactory. The Malay lives on his own land in a house built by himself or a building contractor. The poorer the house the better ventilated: the humble house is built of palm-thatch or bark, the wealthier of sawn planks with windows that superstition and fear of thieves keep closed at night. On estates the Indian labourer is housed in lines approved by the Health Department. To the cheap and readily accessible materials of the country the industrious Chinese quickly respond and the longer they live in the Malay Peninsula the bigger and more hygienic their dwellings. All that is really required is a roof to keep off the rain: otherwise the more open a house in the tropical climate the healthier and more comfortable.

(*b*) In towns the chief difficulties are insufficient ventilation and the illegal construction of cubicles. But no house can be built until its plan has been approved by a Town Board Committee, whose members include a Government Health

Officer and a Government Engineer. A site-plan also has to be furnished so that town-planning requirements may be satisfied. Before the slump, in spite of close Government inspection, there was some degree of overcrowding owing to the high rents consequent on the rapid immigration of boom times. Rents are still far lower than formerly but so are incomes and the desire to save rent by dividing its burden among many is still a source of overcrowding. There are no building societies. Government builds lines for its day-labourers and houses for its other employees. It also grants loans free of interest to many of its employees for house-building. The coolies live rent-free. Other Government servants generally pay a low rental. The Chinese capitalist builds nearly all shop-houses, and in most of them above and behind the shop is a dwelling-house. A return of houses in town-board areas is included in Appendix F.

All villages and schools now have football and recreation grounds.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

MINERALS.

22. The quantities and values of mineral exports for the last three years were:—

	1932			1933			1934		
	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
		$	$		$	$		$	$
Tin-ore -	425	352,529	40,857	306	364,501	47,468	521	721,276	96,919
Iron-ore	485,067	2,425,339	251,495	408,644	2,043,220	195,379	578,180	2,890,900	289,090
China (Kaolin) Clay -	186	3,720	186	30	600	30	143	2,860	143
Gold -	20 oz.	903	23	71 oz.	3,539	88			
	—	2,782,491	292,561	—	2,411,860	242,965	—	3,618,815	386,246

23. A census showed a mining labour force of 2,023 against 1,666 in 1933.

24. 2,023 in all were employed in mining work, 1,063 in iron mines, 953 in tin-mines, 7 in washing for alluvial gold. Apart from 342 engaged in ground-sluicing, 31 in underground, and 230 in open-cast mining, the rest of the miners were engaged in combined underground and open-cast mining, 476 worked on tribute, 812 on contract and 735 on wages. Wages

increased during the year and in December the daily rate of pay for an ordinary labourer varied from 70 cents to $1.25 according to locality and type of work. The largest dredging company found local Malays more reliable and regular in attendance than Chinese and particularly useful in handling mechanical appliances.

25. 9,969 acres of mining-land were held under title at the end of the year, an increase of 662 acres. The increase is due to the alienation of 836 acres for iron mining and 63 acres for gold mining. Four prospecting licences were issued for gold, four for iron and one for coal and oil. The tin quota for Johore amounted to 75.18, 92.49, 124.85 and 114.63 tons of metallic tin for the four quarters.

26. The following revenue was derived from minerals during the last three years:—

	1932	*1933*	*1934*
	$	$	$
Rent on leases ..	8,398	10,029	8,940
Premia on leases ..	16,430	7,105	2,425
Prospecting licences ..	145	1,340	378
Ore buyers „ ..	300	400	400
Individual „ ..	—	500	500
	21,648	19,374	12,643
Export duty ..	292,561	242,965	386,246
Total ..	$317,834	$262,339	$398,889

The expenditure on the Mines Department was only $16,332. In addition court fines and sales of confiscated property amounted to $1,203.

AGRICULTURE.

27. Agricultural industries occupy the position of chief importance in the economy of Johore, and it is estimated that over 75% of the total population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Plantations vary from the small holding of an acre or two in extent to large and highly organised estates, one of which has an alienated acreage of over 25,000 acres.

28. Prices of the main exported agricultural products tended upwards, and with the advent of the Rubber Restriction scheme and increased prices for the raw commodity small-holders tended to pay less attention to the cultivation of *padi* and other food crops.

29. As in other parts of the Malay Peninsula, crops can be classified in three categories:—

(A) Those grown on estates and small holdings, (B) those grown only on large properties, and (C) those grown only on small holdings. Included in the first group are rubber, coconuts and areca nuts. The area of rubber cultivated on the large estates exceeds that on the small holdings, but only a small percentage of the area under coconuts and areca consists of large estates, the remainder consisting of small holdings, where these crops are cultivated as a sole crop or mixed with fruit trees and other crops. In conjunction with the above crops, pineapples, tapioca, coffee, gambier, banana, tuba and patchouli are frequently cultivated as catch crops, especially on plantations and holdings owned by Asiatics. During recent years an attempt is being made to establish the cultivation of pineapples on a main crop basis and the area alienated for this purpose is increasing. Under the second group the only crop at present included is Oil Palm, which is cultivated exclusively on large properties with individual alienated areas ranging from 1,000 to 25,609 acres.

The third group comprises the cultivation of rice, fruit trees, tobacco, sireh and minor food crops, including sweet potatoes, yams, pumpkins, various vegetables, maize, ginger, chillies, groundnuts, etc.

30. (*A*) *Crops grown on large and small holdings.*

Rubber.—This crop is grown both by Europeans and Asiatics on large plantations, and 42% of it by Asiatics on medium and small holdings. On the larger estates Indian, Javanese and Chinese labourers are almost exclusively employed, the latter usually on a contract system. The small holdings are usually worked by the owner, or members of his family; sometimes a few labourers are employed, frequently on a profit sharing basis. Rubber is grown exclusively for export, and for many years the value of such exports far outweighed that of the total sum of all others. In reviewing exports during recent years such values represented about 84%, 74%, 66%, 54% and 69% of the total value of agricultural exports for the years 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933 respectively. In 1934, rubber represented 85% of the total value of agricultural exports. 1,747,099 pikuls valued at $47,563,787 were exported during the year.

The Rubber Restriction scheme came into force on the 1st June and the price of rubber advanced appreciably. Attention was given to cleaning insanitary estates and holdings and to bringing young untapped rubber into tapping. Other agricultural pursuits were temporarily abandoned and all work concentrated on rubber. There was an active demand for labour which remained unsatisfied until about the close of the year.

31. In connection with preparation of rubber, the creaming process for concentrating latex was worked on a commercial scale on one estate in Johore, while two Revertex plants and a large central factory using centrifugal concentrators were also working in the State. The export of unconcentrated preserved latex has also continued.

32. Mouldy Rot continued to be the most prevalent disease of rubber especially in Muar, Batu Pahat and Kota Tinggi. With the rise in the price of rubber and the organised sale and distribution of approved disinfectant, small-holders evinced more interest in the treatment and control of the disease. Secondary leaf-fall due to *Oidium Heveae* was reported from various areas. Sporadic outbreaks of Pink Disease were effectively controlled. And there were occasional cases of Root Disease.

33. *Coconuts.*—Only about 1,000 acres of the coconuts in Johore are planted on large estates; the majority of the plantations consisting of small holdings, owned by Asiatics, where this crop is cultivated either alone or mixed with areca, fruit, coffee or other forms of cultivation. The total area under coconuts was 169,367 acres. Little or no development has taken place during the year. 701,154 pikuls of copra valued at $1,895,997 were exported during the year as against 813,068 pikuls valued at $3,193,515. Moreover many nuts are consumed locally and used for the expression of coconut oil. Sundried copra fluctuated around $2.40 to $3.00 during the year and at the close tended to rise above the latter price. With a view to effecting an improvement in smallholders' copra, a scheme was commenced to subsidise the erection of an improved type of kiln in Coconut growing areas. Two such kilns had been erected at the close of the year and materials purchased for a third. The Vegetable Oil Committee appointed by the Malayan Governments visited the State and held sessions at Pontian, Batu Pahat and Muar. To afford some measure of relief in the coconut growing districts, Government waived export duty on copra as from first of June and in addition rents on coconut lands were reduced as from 1st November.

34. No serious outbreak of pests or diseases was reported.

35. *Arecanuts.*—Exports for the year amounted to 273,508 pikuls, an increase of 25,462 pikuls over the export figures for 1933, while the value increased by $80,834 being returned at $623,003 as compared with $542,169 for 1933. Prices tended upwards during the year and were being maintained at a satisfactory level at the close. Government came to the assistance of the industry by reducing the fixed duties on the export produce and agreeing to replacing this duty by an *ad valorem* duty as from 1st January, 1935.

36. *Pineapples.*—Continued progress in the opening up of land and the planting of pineapples as a sole crop was recorded during the year, the total area of land so planted being

estimated at 11,529 acres. In addition about 24,000 acres were planted with pineapples as a catch crop of rubber and other crops. Eight factories producing preserved pines were working. The export of preserved pines for the year was 1,155,309 cases while the export of fresh pines was 33,556,687. The figures for the previous year were 946,680 cases of preserved pines and 26,430,800 fresh fruits. The total value of exports for 1934 was $4,838,962. An enactment relating to the improvement of the Pineapple industry was brought into force from 1st October.

37. *Tapioca.*—A further decline in the production of Tapioca was recorded during the year. Exports for 1934 were 163,535 pikuls as compared with 201,590 pikuls in 1933, while values were returned at $552,747 as compared with $681,373 for 1933. The area under Tapioca cultivation also shows a considerable falling off, 6,163 acres being cultivated during 1934 as compared with 12,055 acres during 1933. No improvement in the quality of the produce was noticeable, but it was maintained at a fair marketable standard. Thirteen factories were operating during the year of which eight were situated in the Kluang district. Some factories have found great difficulty in obtaining supplies of roots.

38. *Coffee.*—1,058 acres were planted with coffee as a sole crop and 4,704 acres as a mixed crop with other crops. No trouble was experienced with pests and diseases.

39. *Tuba.*—1,984 acres were estimated to be under Tuba cultivation at the end of the year as compared with 1,104 acres in 1933. Only very small areas are cultivated as a sole crop. An increase in price of the dried root and paucity of supplies led to increased interest being evinced in tuba cultivation.

40. *Gambir.*—1,306 acres were under Gambir cultivation. Exports continue to dwindle, only 6,716 pikuls being exported as against 11,826 pikuls in 1933.

41. *B. Crops grown only on large estates.*

Oil Palm.—The area under Oil Palm cultivation at the close of the year was 30,580 acres, an increase of 513 acres over that of 1933. The number of estates remain the same, namely six, of which three were producing.

Exports of Pericarp oil amounted to 4,852 tons of a value of $158,835 and kernels to 844 tons valued at $12,564. Production was in excess of that for 1933 but values were lower owing to the fall in price of vegetable oils.

The terms of reference of the Vegetable Oil committee included investigations into the plight of the Oil Palm industry. The recommendations of the committee in respect of the industry were approved by Government.

Fruit Rot continues to be the disease of most importance to palm oil producers. There would appear to be no decrease in the incidence of this disease, and further investigation into the cause is being undertaken.

42. *C. Crops grown on small holdings only.*

Padi.—An increase in the area planted with *padi* was again recorded, 17,040 acres being planted as against 15,800 acres during the season 1932-33. The total estimated yields showed a downward tendency, 1,838,000 *gantang* being harvested as against 2,091,000 *gantang* during 1932-33, the average yields being 108 *gantang* an acre and 132 *gantang* an acre respectively.

43. Rats and birds are still the major pests of *padi* and do considerable damage to the growing crop especially in isolated areas.

44. The *padi* varietal trials commenced during 1932-33 were continued during the year. Useful results were obtained from three of these trial plots but rat and bird damage and irrigation troubles rendered the other trials worthless.

The annual rice-field competition was again held in the Segamat District during the season. Arrangements were also made for holding *padi* competitions in all districts, and the first of these shows was held at Batu Pahat in November.

45. The area under dry *padi* was 6,780 acres and the yield 602,000 *gantang*.

46. *Miscellaneous Fruit.*—The fruit seasons which differ considerably in all parts of the State were generally poor during the year, supplies of fruit not being so plentiful as in past seasons.

A fruit survey of the State was commenced towards the end of the year. It is estimated that there are 10,422 acres under fruit cultivation.

47. *Tobacco.*—Increased interest was evinced in the cultivation of this crop and production more or less balanced demand. At the close of the year it was estimated that 1,026 acres were under tobacco cultivation, the chief centre of production being Batu Pahat district. Conditions generally in the dry leaf market have improved and become more settled over the last two years and prices remain fairly steady.

48. *Agricultural Instruction.*—Agricultural instruction follows the lines of that laid down by the Department of Agriculture Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. The subordinate staff undergoes a course of training at the School of Agriculture, Malaya, followed by practical training in rice cultivation at a government Rice Experimental Station. This may

be supplemented by a course in copra production at the Klang Coconut Experimental Station. During the year four Junior Agricultural Scholarships were awarded to selected Malay boys from the Vernacular Schools.

49. Early in the year the Director of Agriculture S. S. and F. M. S. visited the State at the invitation of Government and reported on the agricultural conditions and the organisation of agricultural services.

The recommendations included among other things the establishment of (1) A Central Experimental and Agricultural Station (2) Two smaller Agricultural Stations (3) Five Padi Test Plots. These recommendations were accepted by the Johore Government.

50. *Shows and Fairs.*—A two day Agricultural and Industry Exhibition was held at Mersing on the 27th and 28th September.

Most weekly fairs have died out but in remote areas generally peopled by Javanese, several of these fairs have become permanent and popular, and receive much support from the cultivators.

51. Owing to the low prices ruling during the year, the total value of agricultural exports other than rubber, was estimated at $8,457,689 as compared with $9,433,597 in 1933. The total value of agricultural exports including rubber was $56,022,476.

LIVE-STOCK.

52. There were approximately 2,000 dairy cattle, whose owners held milk-sellers' licences. These cattle are inspected regularly and it is planned to start Dairy Reserves near towns. The number of animals slaughtered in Government slaughter-houses in Johore for local consumption were: cattle (including buffaloes) 5,508, sheep and goats 4,200 and pigs 38,606. The import and export return shows a small Peninsular trade:—

	Horses		Cattle (including buffaloes)		Sheep & Goats		Swine	
	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933
Imports -	37	16	5320	2,085	2,753	783	624	1,035
Exports -	14	9	38	77	48	161	8,383	9,341

All the pig-farms are owned by Chinese; Indian and other cattle are mostly kept by Indians and there are a number of private dairies; Chinese and Malays breed buffaloes, and Malay small-holders breed goats and poultry. The breeding of pigs has decreased with the passing of the tapioca factory.

There was no outbreak of contagious or infectious disease. All animals for importation and exportation were examined before permits were issued; in places where no Veterinary Officer resides, by Assistant Surgeons.

MARINE PRODUCE.

53. There are fisheries round all the coasts. Japanese trawlers ply especially off the East Coast and take their catches direct to Singapore so that there is a balance of import of both fresh and dried fish into Johore On the East Coast especially, at places such as Mersing and Sedili, there are many Malay fishermen, who still listen for shoals and like rice-planters sell their catch before it is got, to the Chinese middle-man at a very small profit. There are also Chinese fishermen on all the coasts. Deep sea-fishing is done by East Coast Malays from boats by drift-nets, whose catches are sent from Mersing and Sedili to Singapore by lorry. Seine or drag-nets are used off shore by Chinese and Malays. In sheltered bays and estuaries fishing-stakes with ground or lifting nets are popular. River-fish are caught in many places. On any day when there is a good breeze one may see kite-fishing from the Johore Causeway and the amount of fish taken from sea, river and ditch by rod-and-line, small traps and hand-nets and consumed by the Malay fishermen without getting into statistical tables must be considerable. In 1934 the revenue from fishing fall about 6% due to the abandonment of fishing for rubber-tapping in the latter half of the year. Illegal fishing by means of explosives is still practised, mostly off the islands on the East Coast. The total value of marine produce was $241,540 compared with $103,000 in 1932 and $266,153 in 1933.

FOREST PRODUCE.

54. The forests produce timber, firewood, charcoal and such minor products as rattans, resins used for varnishes and the wild rubber used for the manufacture of chewing gum.

55. In common with all other tropical rain forests the forests of Johore are composed of a large variety of species of which only a limited number produce timber of commercial importance. There is a great difference between the types of forest found in the western and eastern parts of the State. The most important timbers produced on the East are the semi-hard *Dryobalanops aromatica* (*kapur*) and the hard *Shorea materialis* (*balau*) the distribution of which in the rest of the Peninsula is very limited. Second in importance are the semi-hard *Dipterocarpus spp* (*keruing*) and the useful soft timber

of a number of species of *Shorea* (*meranti*). The forests on the west of the State approximate more closely to those found in the northern parts of the Peninsula and produce *meranti* and *keruing*, also the hard *Balanocarpus Heimmii* (*chengal*) and a hard timber known locally as *resak* which is obtained from various trees of the genus *Shorea*. In addition to the timbers mentioned above increasing use is being made of miscellaneous timbers classified for revenue purposes as class 2 which, by reason of their lack of durability, were previously neglected. These have been found to be suitable for temporary construction and are now being cut in large quantities. The mangrove forests in the southern part of the State produce firewood of good quality which commands a ready market in Singapore.

56. Most of the timber produced in the State is exported in the form of logs to Singapore where it is sawn by machinery for use locally and for export to China, Mauritius, Netherlands India, British India, the United Kingdom and Arabia. Singapore also derives large quantities of timber from Netherlands India but this timber is, generally speaking, inferior to that produced in Johore. Large quantities of timber from Netherlands India are imported to Johore where most of it is used for packing cases for tinned pineapples. The following table shows the amount of timber produced, exported and imported during the last 5 years:—

Year	Timber produced tons	Timber exported tons	Per-centage exported	Timber imported tons	Excess of Exports over Imports tons
1930	47,056	34,116	72.6	28,736	5,380
1931	39,913	28,832	72.2	11,191	17,641
1932	36,663	24,286	66.0	13,357	11,929
1933	52,231	32,915	63.0	7,055	25,860
1934	58,357	35,069	60.1	18,030	17,039

57. During the year the outturn of all classes of timber increased with the exception of poles, which showed a decrease of 10%. This increase is largest in the case of timbers of class 1 B which amounted to 27%. This class includes *Dryobalanops aromatica* the principal structural timber produced in the State. Timbers of class 2 show the second largest increase amounting to 17%. Timbers of this class are generally regarded as being inferior to those in class 1, and are used primarily in the manufacture of packing cases for tinned pineapples. The increasing use of these inferior timbers ensures more economic exploitation of the State's forests.

58. Efforts attended by a certain measure of success are being made to establish an export trade in Johore timbers to England under the cover of an import tariff on foreign timbers. During the year 321 tons were exported to the United Kingdom which exceeded the total for the previous year by 103 tons.

59. At present practically all the timber produced in Johore is cut on State Land but these forests are by no means inexhaustible. In preparation for the time when this source of supply shall have been exhausted forest reserves have been constituted over an area of 721,680 acres or 15.5% of the area of the State. Further reserves amounting in area to 24,765 acres have been notified pending final constitution. Reserved forests are now being treated with regeneration fellings with a view to establishing young growth of commercial species to replace timber which will be felled when the exploitation of the reserved forests is undertaken.

60. The total output of firewood, most of which is produced in the mangrove forests of the southern part of the State, exceeded the output for 1933 by 29%. A large proportion of the firewood produced in Johore is exported to Singapore. The following table shows the outturn and export of firewood during the last 5 years:—

Year	Firewood produced tons	Firewood exported tons	Percentage of export to outturn
1930 -	78,600	38,522	49.0%
1931 -	78,648	40,260	51.2%
1932 -	134,503	69,816	51.9%
1933 -	129,213	74,877	61.3%
1934 -	166,196	54,152	32.6%

These mangrove forests also produce charcoal but the State is largely dependent on outside sources for supplies of this commodity. During 1934, 3,458 tons of charcoal were produced of which 927 were exported and 2,447 tons were imported.

61. Trade in all forms of minor produce showed a marked decline during the year. The output of wild rubber obtained from the tree *Dyera costulata (jelutong)* and used for the manufacture of chewing gum in America declined from 5,346 pikuls in 1933 to 1,516 pikuls in 1934. The output of resins declined from 15,170 pikuls in 1933 to 5,192 pikuls in 1934.

62. There are 3 sawmills in the State which are financed and operated by Chinese and the erection of two more is contemplated. The timber and firewood industries are in the hands of Chinese employing Chinese labourers at piece work rates with the exception of one small branch of the firewood industry

concerned with the production of small sized firewood by thinning *mangrove* forest which is almost entirely financed and worked by Malays.

MANUFACTURES.

63. Such processes of manufacture as are performed in Johore relate almost entirely to the treatment of the raw materials the production of which is the State's main industry. Thus there are factories on rubber, tapioca and oil-palm estates, which are engaged in the preparation of those commodities for export. A large proportion of the pineapples grown in Johore are preserved and packed in tins and those processes are carried out in factories.

In addition to these there were the usual little ice-works, aerated water plants, engineering work-shops and printing-works and two *jelutong* factories.

VII.—COMMERCE.

64. The total trade amounted to $88,716,889 as compared with $56,848,971 in 1933 and $50,484,474 in 1932. The figures were as follows:—

	1932	*1933*	*1934*
	$	$	$
Imports ..	21,809,020	22,561,488	31,213,739
Exports ..	29,623,458	35,985,800	61,077,703
	51,432,478	58,547,288	92,291,442
Less Re-exports ..	948,004	1,698,317	3,574,553
	50,484,474	56,848,971	88,716,889

65. The values of imports for 1933 and 1934 under the various main heads were:—

	1933	*1934*
	$	$
Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	11,566,195	13,597,253
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured ..	813,740	1,205,324
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	10,113,803	16,371,752
Parcel Post ..	67,750	39,410
	22,561,488	31,213,739

The total value of Imports was $8,652,251 greater than last year.

EXPORTS.

66. The following table shows, under the main heads, the quantity and value of exports for 1933 and 1934:—

Articles	How counted	1933 Quantity	1934 Quantity	1933 Value	1934 Value
				$	$
Arecanuts ...	Pikuls	248,046	273,508	542,169	623,003
Copra ...	do.	813,086	701,154	3,193,515	1,895,997
Pepper ...	do.	29	13	588	319
Gambier ..	do.	11,830	6,716	76,980	39,021
Coffee ...	do.	1,887	1,448	28,171	20,272
Rubber ..	do.	1,626,175	1,747,096	22,622,970	47,563,787
Sweet Potatoes ..	do.	20,343	5,661	61,029	16,983
Tapioca ..	do.	201,590	163,535	681,373	552,747
Pineapples ..	Nos.	26,430,800	33,556,687	664,468	838,916
Preserved Pineapples	Cases	946,680	1,155,309	3,193,851	4,000,046
Other Agricultural Produce ...	—	—	—	991,453	471,385
Total Agricultural Produce ...	—	—	—	32,056,567	56,022,476
Timber ...	Tons	32,790	35,069	406,373	495,364
Other Forest Produce	—	—	—	338,568	257,920
Total Forest Produce ...	—	—	—	744,941	753,284
Tin-ore ...	Pikuls	5,145	8,753	364,173	721,276
Iron-ore ...	Tons	408,644	578,180	2,043,220	2,890,900
China Clay ...	do.	30	143	600	2,860
Gold Dust ...	Tahils	—	62.8.9	—	3,779
Total Minerals ...	—	—	—	2,407,993	3,618,815
Marine Produce ...	—	—	—	266,153	241,540
Swine ...	Nos.	11,795	8,829	328,768	217,098
Cattle ...	do.	60	58	2,872	2,949
Poultry ...	do.	53,399	43,743	27,034	23,375
Goats and Sheep ...	do.	87	32	1,697	904
Eggs .	do.	9,328,295	15,349,878	123,930	169,141
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	25,845	28,121
				35,985,800	61,077,703

67. Exports rose from $35,985,800 to $61,077,703 an increase of $25,091,903. There was an increase of 120,924 pikuls in the quantity of rubber exported, and the value increased by $24,940,817.

68. The price of tin averaged $113.78 a pikul in January, rose to $119.22 in April, and was in December $114.03. The lowest price for the year was $110.62½ a pikul on June 18th and the highest $121 on 7th April. There was an increase of 3,608 pikuls in the amount of tin exported and an increase of $357,103 in value.

69. Fresh and preserved pineapples increased both in quantity and value. Areca-nuts increased in quantity and value but copra decreased in both. There was a large increase in the quantity and value of eggs. There was a slight decrease in the number and value of poultry exported. Export of sweet potatoes and other agricultural produce fell off considerably. There was an increase in the export of iron-ore.

70. Iron-ore is carried direct to Japan, but otherwise exports from Johore are mainly to Singapore in the first instance. Certain articles of foodstuffs *e.g.* sweet potatoes, fruit, eggs and poultry are sold in the Sinagpore market for consumption in Singapore, but most of the exports are shipped to other countries, which are indicated in Singapore statistics. Much Johore rubber is shipped direct to other countries through Singapore shipping agents.

VIII.—WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

71. The wage-earning labour of Johore consists mainly of South Indians, Chinese and Javanese. The vast majority of the labourers are engaged in agriculture.

72. The number of labourers employed in 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934 were:—

	1931	*1932*	*1933*	*1934*
Indians ..	23,253	18,113	20,221	28,002
Chinese ..	24,626	18,229	18,356	26,143
Javanese ..	6,258	5,933	6,964	8,336
Others ..	1,425	1,765	1,732	2,058

73. *South Indians.*—Briefly the system of recruiting South Indians is as follows. A labourer on an estate for which recruiting is authorized, after satisfying the Controller of Labour and the Agent of the Government of India in Malaya at a personal interview, as to his suitability, receives a recruiting licence and goes to his native village. There he persuades his friends and relatives to emigrate to Malaya and to work on the estate from which he has come. Those desiring so to emigrate appear before the Village Magistrate and are required to satisfy him that they are going freely with the consent of their relatives and are aware of the conditions under which they emigrate. They are then taken at no cost to themselves, to the Malayan Government Depot at Madras or Negapatam where they are examined by the Emigration Commissioner for Malaya and by the Protector of Emigrants appointed by the Indian Government. If no objection is raised, they are conveyed by steamer to Penang or Port Swettenham and after quarantine there, they are sent to the railway station nearest to their place of employment. A labourer arrives on his estate free from debt

and may at any time within one year of his arrival in the State, be repatriated on the ground of ill-health, unsuitable work, unjust treatment or any other sufficient reason.

Labour is also obtained by means of non-recruited emigration. An emigrant of this class may present himself at a Malayan Government Depot of his own accord and if there is no objection on the ground of health or otherwise he is similarly sent over to the estate on which he has stated he wishes to work.

All expenses are borne by the Indian Immigration Fund which is sustained by assessment paid by employers on work by their South Indian labourers. The Fund is vested in the Indian Immigration Committee which has an unofficial majority, with the Controller of Labour, Malaya, as Chairman of the Committee.

Emigration from Southern India, which had been closed since August, 1930 was resumed in May this year and has been confined to former employees of estates in this country and the relatives of present employees, for whom work is available. The intention has been as far as possible to avoid Kangany recruiting and to substitute for it non-recruited labour spontaneously offered, licences being issued only for a few tea and oil-palm estates which had no Indian labour connections previously.

74. *Chinese.*—Chinese emigrants of the labouring class usually find their own way to Malaya. The numbers are now kept within the limits of an immigrant quota. Outside that quota, however they may be engaged in China and brought over on special permits granted to employers by the Government, for work on their individual places of employment, but the employer's only remedy for recovery of advances or passage money is a civil suit.

75. *Javanese.*—There is no direct recruiting of Javanese labourers by employers in Johore.

II. CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

76. The labour employed on estates and mines in the hands of Europeans is mainly South Indian, Chinese and Javanese. There is a small proportion of Malays—not more than 2%.

77. The conditions of employment are governed by the Labour Code, 1924, and the Controller of Labour and Health Officers are vested with powers to ensure the proper observance of its provisions. Regular inspections are made by these Officers. The Protector and the Assistant Protector of Chinese are given similar powers, in respect of Chinese labour in particular.

78. All labourers are suitably housed on their places of employment and are provided with free medical treatment. Water supplies and sanitary arrangements have the constant attention of the Controller and the Health Officers.

79. Except those employed on mines on time wages or piece work, any labourer may terminate his agreement upon giving one month's notice or upon paying to his employer twenty four days' wages in lieu of notice. The employer similarly may not terminate a labourer's agreement without such notice or wages in lieu thereof. There is no identured labour in the State.

III. WORK AND WAGES.

80. *General.*—Conditions were vastly better than in 1933. The steady rise which marked the average price of rubber during the last 6 months of that year, reaching 13 to 14 cents a pound in December, continued into 1934. Restriction was introduced in June and in September the average price touched nearly 25 cents a pound, dropping to about 21 cents during the last 3 months. The general improvement over the year was reflected in labourers' wages which increased considerably. That the recovery has been very real is shown by the fact that, at the same time, the number of labourers which private undertakings have found it possible to employ has risen in 1934 by nearly 17,000 to a total of 59,352. Johore has now recovered all but a few hundred of the labourers it lost since the end of 1930 when the repatriations of unemployed commenced.

81. *South Indians.*—South Indian labourers are mainly employed on tapping, weeding, factory and field work on estates, and on road-making under the P. W. D., grass-cutting or road-sweeping under the Town Boards and work on the permanent way under the Railways. Wages vary according to the accessibility of the place of employment and the amenities available. Average rates on estates at the close of the year were as follows for an average day's work of 7 hours in the case of tappers and 8 hours in the case of field workers and factory hands.

	Men	*Women*
Store and Factory labourers ..	50 to 60 cts.	35 to 45 cts.
Tappers	40 „ 55 „	32 „ 45 „
Field workers	40 „ 45 „	32 „ 40 „

Returns taken in August from all Estates employing more than 100 South Indian labourers showed the following average wages earned by such labourers during that month.

	Men	*Women*
Store and Factory labourers ..	$14.15	$10.55
Tappers	11.17	9.29
Field Workers	10.46	9.51

The average price of rice, of the kind that constitutes the staple food of the South Indian labourer, was 20 cents a *gantang* during the year as compared with 22 cents in 1933. An adult male labourer is reckoned normally to consume 6 *gantang* a month.

A typical South Indian labourer's monthly budget at the end of the year would be—

Article	Quantity	Cost	
		$	c.
Rice ...	6 Gantangs	1	20
Salt ...	1½ Chupaks		04½
Chillies ...	½ Kati		10
Coriander ...	¾ Chupak		04½
Tamarind ...	1½ Katies		10½
Dhal ...	1½ Chupaks		17
Green Peas ...	1 ,,		08
White Beans ...	½ ,,		05
Onions ...	1 Kati		06
Garlic ...	½ ,,		04
Thalippu ..	½ Chupak		12
Pepper ...	¼ ,,		06
Turmeric ...	¼ Kati		04
Curry Masalai ...	—		04
Coconut Oil ...	1 Bottle		10
Kerosene Oil & 2 match-boxes	1 ,,		09
Betel nut and tobacco ...	—		52
Soap (Anchor Brand) ...	1 Bar		19
Pots, pans etc. ...	—		20
Salt fish ...	1 Kati		18
Mutton ...	1 ,,		35
Vegetables ...	10 Katies		58
Potatoes ...	1 Kati		05
Coffee ..	½ ,,		12
Sugar ...	1 ,,		04½
Tin Milk ...	1 Tin "Alpine"		18
Clothing ...	—		25
Mat and pillows ...	—		05
Dhoby ...	—		10
Barber ...	—		10
Gingelly Oil ...	½ Bottle		14
Scap Nuts ...	¼ Kati		02
		$5	42

The cost of the average budget of 1934 rose by about 35 cents over the 1933 figures. The increase was but a fraction of the figure by which the labourer's monthly wage improved

during the period, a position that is reflected by the sum of money remitted by South Indians to their native country, which was nearly double that of 1933.

82. *Chinese.*—Largely owing to the language difficulty Chinese are usually engaged through contractors who are able to interpret between them and their employers. They are employed on the heaviest kinds of work and are the most highly paid of local labourers. Daily rates varied between 55 cents and $1.20 but Chinese work mainly on contract or systems of payment by results which bring in appreciably greater earnings than a fixed daily rate makes possible.

Rice is the staple article of diet. The price of the quality normally consumed was about 26 cents a *gantang* at the end of the year—slightly cheaper than last year.

The Chinese labourer is justly regarding as being well able to look after his own interests.

83. *Javanese.*—The wage rates and hours of work for Javanese are about the same as those for South Indians. They are normally engaged direct by employers and reside on their place of employment but prefer to live in their own houses in kampongs when that is possible. Rice is again the staple food. The quality usually consumed cost 26 cents a *gantang* in December a slight decrease from the 1933 figure.

IX.—EDUCATION.

84. *Organisation.*—Since March 1928 the Education Department has been under a European Superintendent, seconded from the large joint Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Johore defraying his salary and its due proportion of his leave, pay and pension. In 1934 other officers seconded on the same terms from the same department were 6 European Masters. There is a Malay Committee which is responsible for the syllabus and teaching in religious (Kuranic) schools.

85. *Government Schools.*—In the 48 Muslim Religious schools for boys and the 6 similar schools for girls there were 96 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 5,288.

In the 108 Malay Vernacular Boys' schools there were 388 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 9,860 pupils.

In the 15 Malay Vernacular Girls' schools there were 56 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 1,118 pupils.

In the 6 English Boys' schools there were 10 European and 81 local teachers and an average enrolment of 1,669 pupils.

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86. *Aided Schools.*—In the one English Girls' school, the Convent, Johore Bahru, which draws a Government grant-in-aid, there were 7 teachers and an average enrolment of 324.

In the 41 Aided Tamil schools, all but four of which were Estate schools, there was an average enrolment of 993. Owing to the slump there was a larger proportion of part-time teachers.

Private Schools.—In the 16 private English schools drawing no grant-in-aid there was an enrolment of 862. There were 148 registered Chinese schools with 289 teachers and an enrolment of 5,291 boys and 1,649 girls.

87. *Elementary Education.*—This is provided in vernacular schools, Malay, Tamil and Chinese. The aim is to provide for children from the age of 5 to 14 years. Special attention is paid to local crafts and industries and in rural areas to gardening. Girls study as special subjects needlework, cookery, domestic economy, nursing, hygiene, handwork and art.

Pupils at the Malay Government and Tamil Aided elementary schools enjoy free education including free books.

88. Three new permanent Malay schools and one semi-permanent were completed, and four schools were enlarged, but considerable expansion will be necessary before vernacular education is available for all Malays. A third batch of teachers trained at the Sultan Idris College strengthened the quality of the staff.

89. Nearly all Tamil schools have separate and satisfactory buildings and there is a steady improvement in furniture and equipment. With experience the staffs are fairly satisfactory for the lower classes, but upper classes suffer from an absence of trained teachers.

90. Registration of Chinese vernacular schools is undertaken by the Protector of Chinese. None of these schools are maintained or supported by the Government. All but three of the schools were primary. In a few gardening and fretwork were taught. The monthly fees varied between 50 cents and $4.

91. *Secondary Education.*—All English education is in effect secondary as the curriculum, though starting with primary classes, extends to the Cambridge School Certificate.

1,144 of the 1,625 boys in the Johore English schools were Malays selected by the Superintendent of Education at an interview, consideration being paid to age, school record and the teachers reports. Most of the boys have passed only Standard III at a Malay school and experience shows that unless a boy passes that standard with high marks, it is better for him to spend a fourth year at a Malay school.

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In the 1933 Cambridge Local Examinations 32 out of 46 School Certificate candidates passed and 56 out of 89 Junior candidates. The number of passes increased from 8 in 1928 to 88 in 1933. Of those 88 there were 51 Malays and 37 of other races.

Formerly many pupils were superannuated from English schools, due to the bad old system of admitting over-age boys to the primary classes. Such admissions gave pupils fallacious hopes of scholastic advancement. In 1934 only 35 boys were superannuated throughout the State.

92. *Vocational Education and Manual Training.*—At the one State Trade School are taught carpentry and tailoring, trades formerly the monopoly of immigrants. The course is for three years. A syllabus for practical English is in use. All apprentices learn drawing. The profit on work, after deducting cost of material and overhead charges, was given to the apprentices, one quarter being paid in cash and three-quarters put to their credit to provide capital for them when they leave the school. The average amount to the credit of each second and third year student was $80. No fees were charged. There were 84 students at the end of the year, 16 carpenters and 14 tailors having nearly completed the course.

Netmaking, basket-making or book-binding was taught in central classes. The usual handwork was taught in the English schools. There were thirty-six school gardens, superintended by teachers trained at Sultan Idris College and inspected by officers of the Agricultural Department.

Four Johore pupils were studying at the Technical School at Kuala Lumpur and six at the Agricultural School at Serdang.

93. *Training of Teachers.*—35 teachers for the Malay Vernacular Boys' schools were in training at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, where teachers are trained for all the Malay States:—this large college with over 300 students can afford a specialised staff and adequate equipment, both of which it would be extravagant for Johore to provide for its few students. Locally there were special classes for pupil teachers and senior teachers for the Malay Boys' and Girls' schools.

There were special classes for normal and post-normal class students studying to become teachers at the English schools. The normal-class students sit for the examinations set by the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States and results were once again good. There were special classes in Oral English at all centres. The Post-normal Classes included courses in Art, Geography, Drama, Phonetics and Physical Training.

94. *University Education.*—Johore's needs in University education will always be met by the two colleges of her neighbour Singapore, which in time will form Malaya's University. So there were 5 Johore students at the King Edward VII College of Medicine, three Malay and two Chinese holding Toh Ah Boon Scholarships. There were five Johore students at Raffles College, one destined to be a teacher and four for the Johore Civil Service. It has been decided that boys selected for appointment to the Malay Officers' Scheme shall, before appointment, receive a three years' course of education at Raffles College.

95. *Games, Music, Art and Drama.*—Nearly all schools have recreation grounds. Football is everywhere popular. The standard reached in team games and physical drill remained very high. In the English Boys' schools football, cricket, hockey, badminton, volley-ball and in four schools tennis are played. There is still a strong prejudice against games for Malay girls; though some badminton was played.

The number of scouts rose from 454 in 1933 to 508. There were no less than 86 First Class Scouts, 38 from English and 48 from Malay schools:—of the latter, 39 came from Batu Pahat. One scout was sent to the world Jamboree at Melbourne at government expense. All the Johore, Pontian and Mersing scouts with representatives of all other troops attended the Singapore Jamboree to the Chief Scout in December.

The Girl Guides Association is independent of the Education Department and receives no Government grant but the guides and the Brownies are all school girls. The Association is doing excellent work and H. H. the Sultanah was gracious enough to present the Johore Bahru Company with a flag embroidered by herself.

Singing was taught in all of the English schools.

Elementary art is taught in all schools.

All the English Schools had literary and debating societies, one had a Camera Club and two published magazines.

96. *Miscellaneous.*—The religious bodies that maintain orphanages find it more economical to maintain them at their large establishments in the adjacent town of Singapore.

The staffs of all Government schools are eligible under prescribed conditions for pensions.

In town schools all pupils were medically and ophthalmically examined. General health conditions were reported very satisfactory.

There is a school dental clinic under a qualified European Dental Surgeon. All pupils enjoy dental inspection, pupils in the lowest classes complete dental treatment and others emergency treatment. 2,058 pupils were examined and 986 treated. The percentage of pupils needing treatment fell from 96 in 1932 and 85 for 1933 to 60 for 1934 and should decrease annually.

The usual clerical examinations were held during the year. There were evening classes for clerks, with instruction in Malay and type-writing.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

97. On the west coast Johore is served by Muar, Batu Pahat and several smaller ports,—Kukup, Pontian, Benut, Senggarang. The only ocean-going steamers that call are Japanese which visit Batu Pahat for the transport of iron-ore. Local steamers from Singapore visit all the smaller ports but like the railway have suffered from the competiton of road transport.

On the east coast the north-east monsoon has created bars that make the estuaries accessible only to small steamers and Mersing is the only port at which even these call.

There are steamships running from Singapore to Pengerang, Tanjong Surat and Kota Tinggi on the Johore River and also to Sungai Papan, from Singapore to Batu Pahat and Muar, from Singapore to Kukup, Pontian, Benut and Senggarang and from Singapore to Mersing. And motor-boats ply for hire on most of the navigable rivers.

98. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all the ports was as follows:—

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Ocean-going Steamers -	78	263,459	78	263,459
Coasting -	3,204	121,792	3,204	121,792
Sailing vessels -	9,506	234,219	10,138	233,872

These figures show an increase of 58,537 tons entered and 53,107 tons cleared as compared with 1933. The number of passengers arriving and departing from the ports of the State was 26,016 and 23,581 respectively against 22,481 and 23,006 in 1933.

99. The total tonnage of the sea-borne trade for the last six years was—

		Entered	*Cleared*
1930	..	749,006	752,277
1931	..	619,715	625,958
1932	..	550,914	551,140
1933	..	560,933	566,016
1934	..	619,470	619,123

100. The Johore State Railway is a corridor section of the main line that runs from Singapore to Bangkok. It was built at the expense of the Johore Government and runs from Johore Bahru in the south to Gemas in the north (120 miles 73 chains with 20 stations and 7 halts). It was leased to the Federated Malay States Government for 21 years from 1st January, 1912 to be run in conjunction with their railway system. The lease has since been extended for a further period of 21 years from 1st January, 1933. A Causeway built in 1923 links Johore with the island of Singapore by rail and road.

101. The state possesses 763 miles of metalled, 54 miles of gravelled and 11 miles of earth roads as well as 52 miles of approach roads and back lanes.

102. Mails are conveyed by train to 19 stations and halts, also by motor-car over 333 miles and to Pengerang by steamship. Mails for the Colony and Federated Malay States are conveyed by railway, and mails for countries overseas are sent to Singapore or Penang, whence they may be despatched by steamship or air mail.

103. There were 27 Post Offices and 6 postal agencies. Every Post Office is also a Telegraph Office and in addition there are 10 railway telegraph offices. Telegraph communication with all parts of the world is available through Singapore and Penang. Johore has 42 government telephone exchanges and one telephone exchange in Johore Bahru owned and operated by a private Company. Trunk telephone communication is available between all Johore exchanges and all exchanges throughout Malaya and between Johore and Java through Kuala Lumpur.

104. A comparison of postal business for the last three years is as follows:—

	1932	*1933*	*1934*
Letters, papers and parcels handled	3,160,219	3,114,134	4,377,176
Value of Money Orders issued	$415,455	$552,799	$814,893
Value of Money Orders Paid	$278,348	$254,382	$297,919

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

105. The Currency and Weights and Measures, as in all Malay States, are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d. The principal local measures are:—

1 chupak = *1* quart. *1 gantang* = 1 gallon, *1 tahil* = 1⅓ ozs. *1 kati* (16 *tahils*) = ⅓ lbs., *1 pikul* (100 *katis*) = 133⅓ lbs., *1 koyan* (40 *pikuls*) = 533⅓ lbs., *1 bahara* = 400 lbs., *1 hoon* = .0133 ozs.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

106. The principal buildings completed and put in hand during the year were as follows:—

BUILDINGS COMPLETED.

Johore Bahru District:—

Four-bed maternity ward and labour room, Pontian Kechil; semi-permanent markets, Senai and Pontian Kechil; Malay school and teachers' Quarters, Bukit Senyum; trade school, Bukit Senyum; two 20-bed wards, Mental Hospital; semi-permanent police station and barracks, Ayer Baloi; bucket-cleansing station, Johore Bahru; two Class VIII and four Class IX Quarters, Johore Bahru.

Muar District:—

Permanent Barracks for 18 Married Men, Muar; Malay School for 90 Boys, Bakri; ten Married Quarters with Kitchens, Muar; reconstruction of Wharf, Gersek, Muar.

Batu Pahat District—

Permanent School for Malay Boys, Minyak Beku; Market, Senggarang; six class-rooms, English School, Batu Pahat.

Segamat District:—

A Permanent Mosque, Segamat.

Kluang and Endau Districts:—

Police Station and Barracks, Paloh; extensions to Government Offices, Kluang.

Kota Tinggi District:—

Permanent barracks for four men, Plentong.

107. The following buildings were under construction at the end of the year.

Johore Bahru District:—

Schools for Malay Boys, Johore Bahru, and Pontian Kechil; two Class III and six Class VIII Quarters, Johore Bahru; Police Depot, Bukit Senyum; 20-bed ward, Pontian Kechil.

Muar District:—

Malay School and teacher's Quarters, Parit Perupok; Laboratory Government Hospital, Muar.

Batu Pahat District:—

A Permanent Mosque and a Police Station, Batu Pahat; Malay Schools and teacher's Quarters, Parit Sulong and Punggor.

Segamat District:—

One block of six Married Quarters, Segamat.

Kluang and Endau Districts:—

One Class IV and six Class VIII Quarters, Kluang; School Tenglu, Mersing.

108. Eleven miles and 29½ chains of new road were opened. 9 miles of the new Mawai-Jemaluang Road were metalled and opened and earthwork and drains completed for a further 9 miles. The Pontian-Kukup Road was completed 117.6 miles of road received bituminous treatment. 88 miles of road were strengthened, widened, straightened and generally improved.

109. The work on the pipe-line from Mount Ophir for the new Muar water supply was completed. Water supplies for Tangkak, Sungai Mati, etc. were put in hand. The reticulation was improved at Batu Pahat and five hydrants were installed at Mersing. A scheme for a water-supply for Pontian district was put in hand.

110. River clearing was accomplished over 55 miles of waterways.

MISCELLANEOUS.

111. The total units generated in the Johore Electrical Power Stations at Johore Bahru, Muar and Segamat during 1934 were 2,696,662 B.T.U. as compared with 2,447,200 B.T.U. in 1933.

112. The workshops under the Mechanical Engineer were fully engaged on repairs and overhaul of departmental vehicles and plant; 139 repair jobs were executed for other departments.

113. Of the total horse power of plant installed and registered under the Machinery Enactment at the end of the year, amounting to 16,699 H. P., 13,393 H. P. was in actual operation throughout the year.

114. The Batu Pahat Landing Ground was completed.

FINANCIAL.

115. The total expenditure for the year was $3,642,989; Special Services cost $1,718,687 and Annually Recurrent expenditure amounted to $1,924,302.

Electrical Special Services cost $206,298.

116. The annually recurrent expenditure on Works and Buildings was $178,040, on Roads, Streets and Bridges $830,877 and on Miscellaneous Services $360,154.

117. The average cost per mile of maintaining roads was further reduced from $934 to $932: for approach roads and back lanes the figure was $166.80 a mile.

118. $17,027 was spent on Anti-Malaria works and $46,964 on river-clearing.

119. The gross revenue collected from electrical installations was $306,522, compared with $274,086 in 1932 and $279,323 in 1933.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

CRIMES.

120. The total number of offences reported to the Police during the year numbered 23,019; the figures were 21,350 in 1933, 22,823 in 1932, 21,843 in 1931 and 24,170 in 1930. They comprised 1,552 seizable offences and 17,047 non-seizable offences. Of the seizable offences arrests were made in 1,035 cases and convictions obtained in 786 cases.

121. The following table shows the main headings of serious crime for the past five years:—

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Murder and Homicide -	37	55	32	28	18
Rape -	5	4	7	7	5
Gang-robbery -	20	24	23	9	1
Robbery -	53	47	43	25	7
House-breaking -	262	230	373	328	258
Thefts (over $100) -	81	72	58	49	31
Thefts (under $100) -	1,228	1,118	1,196	1,118	809
Counterfeit Coin -	8	10	8	—	—
Counterfeit Notes -	3	5	8	—	1
Mischief by Fire -	21	27	35	28	11
Unlawful Societies -	11	12	2	—	4
Communism and Sedition -	117	114	38	27	15

The great decrease in robberies is ascribed to improved trade conditions, to the use of powers under the Banishment Enactment, and to improvement in police patrol and preventive work.

122. 127 persons were banished from the State in 1933.

123. Admissions to the two State prisons totalled 1,485 against 2,574 in 1932 and 1,957 in 1933. Of these 1,123 were Chinese, 153 Indians, 196 Javanese and 113 Malays. 117 had previous convictions.

At the end of the year 328 prisoners remained.

There were 10 deaths in the prison hospitals.

There were 6 executions.

17 floggings were inflicted, 6 of them by order of the Court.

124. Convicted prisoners who passed through the six police lock-ups numbered 1,079. Of these 284 were short-sentence prisoners who served their sentences (not exceeding 7 days) in those lock-ups.

POLICE.

125. The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was 1,325 all ranks, against an approved establishment of 1,365.

73 Johore Malays and 18 Sikhs were recruited from 228 Malay and 36 Sikh applicants. 16 of the Malay recruits possessed an English education. Only Johore Malays were enlisted.

Absence was still the most frequent offence against discipline among Malays.

126. The approved establishment of the Police Force consists (*a*) of a British Commissioner and 6 British Assistant Commissioners—one in charge of each of the five police circles and the sixth, Officer-in-charge of the Depot and Adjutant to the Commissioner;

(*b*) of a Malay Deputy Commissioner (in charge of the detective personnel and criminal record office) and five Malay Assistant Commissioners;

(*c*) 32 Malay Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, the former appointed as cadets, the latter ordinarily recruited from the ranks;

(*d*) 1,005 Malay N. C. Os and men;

(*e*) 199 Sikhs N. C. Os and men stationed at Johore Bahru, for guard and emergency duty;

(*f*) 18 Detective Sub-Inspectors and 58 detectives; and

(*g*) armourers and clerical staff.

127. There is a Depot which is responsible for the recruitment and training of all recruits and the instruction of trained men at 'refresher' classes; a Headquarters Store and Armoury, a Pay Office and a Record Office, all at Johore Bahru. A new Depot with parade and recreation grounds was in course of erection.

128. The total cost of the force in 1933 was $854,392.

COURTS.

129. The *Courts Enactment*, 1920, provides for the following courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

(*a*) The Supreme Court, comprising the Court of Appeal and the Court of a Judge;

(*b*) Courts of Magistrates of the First Class;

(*c*) Courts of Magistrates of the Second Class;

(*d*) Courts of (Muslim) Kathis and Courts of Naib Kathis;

(*e*) Courts of Malay Headmen (Penghulus).

The Court of Appeal and the Courts of a Judge are courts of record, and possess the same power and authority to punish for contempt of court as are possessed by the Court of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice in England.

130. There were one (British) Judge, 16 first-class and 9 second-class Magistrates. Magistrates are both British and Malay.

131. In the Supreme Court 59 criminal cases and 36 criminal appeals were registered. 240 civil suits, 19 civil appeals, 599 probate and administration petitions, and 136 miscellaneous applications, 78 land applications, 189 originating summonses, 9 foreign judgments and 2,034 powers of attorney were registered. There were also 17 bankruptcy petitions.

132. The Court of Appeal sat on four occasions. There were 24 Criminal Appeals from Assizes and 2 Civil Appeals from the Court of the Judge.

133. The following is a return of cases and suits heard by Magistrates:—

	1933		*1934*	
	Criminal	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Civil*
Johore Bahru ..	3,124	466	3,902	713
Kota Tinggi ..	666	98	785	99
Pontian ..	1,052	73	878	94
Muar ..	3,443	1,606	5,153	1,499
Batu Pahat ..	3,173	524	2,701	595
Endau ..	242	49	324	70
Segamat ..	1,927	365	1,938	465
Kluang ..	1,512	129	1,361	146

PRISONS.

134. There are two State Prisons, one at Johore Bahru and the other at Bandar Maharani. The British Inspector of Prisons is stationed at Johore Bahru and there is a British District Superintendent stationed at Bandar Maharani. There are also two European Gaolers and 8 European Warders.

135. The Prison buildings at Johore Bahru consist of two large halls, one comprising 80 single cells and the other 36 association cells. There are 10 single punishment cells and the buildings include remand ward, female ward, sick ward, kitchens and washhouses.

136. The Muar Prison buildings consist of 2 main halls (48 cells each), one association ward (15 prisoners), 1 remand ward, 1 hospital ward and 1 female ward (4 prisoners) together with kitchens and washhouses. There are extramural quarters for European and native staff at both prisons.

137. The Johore Bahru prison was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

138. The Bandar Maharani gaol was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences of law not exceeding two years for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

139. At Johore Bahru an average of 73 prisoners were daily engaged by the Public Works Department on extramural labour: earth work, drainage, tree-felling, the preparation of building sites, reclamation of land and extensions to the Rifle Range. Prisoners were employed inside the prison on baking, carpentry, chick-making, tailoring, husk-beating, basket-working, rattan and wood furniture-making, coir-matting, printing, motor-repairing, laundry work and cooking. Small scavenging parties daily attend the Military and Police Barracks.

At Muar the average daily number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 35.

140. Juvenile offenders are segregated separately in both prisons and are engaged on separate prison labour apart from adult prisoners.

141. There is no time limit for fines and payment at any time before the completion of the sentence imposed as an alternative secures a prisoner's release. The amount of a fine is reduced in proportion to the period of imprisonment served.

142. Apart from the Police system of probation there is no system of probation in the State Prisons.

143. The prisons have Vagrant Wards. The daily average number of vagrants at Johore Bahru was 1.30 and at Muar .38, 80 per cent of the vagrants were Chinese.

144. The prisons were visited regularly by Visiting Justices throughout the year. No serious complaints were recorded. Six cases were tried by them. The general health of the prisoners was good.

145. The two prisons cost $124,079 to maintain.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

146. The following Enactments were passed in 1934:

1. The Pineapple Industry Enactment, 1934. Improvement of the Pineapple Industry and enforcement of registration of marks on the same lines as legislation in the Colony.

2. The Post Office Savings Bank Enactment, 1934. On the same lines as the legislation in the Colony and the Federated Malay States.

3. The Aliens (Amendment) Enactment, 1934. New definition of "Alien" and a few minor alterations.

4. The Arrears Enactment, 1934. Providing the procedure for recovery of rents which had already become arrears under the repealed procedure for recovery of land revenue (Land Enactment).

5. The Sultanate Lands Enactment, 1934. Vesting certain lands in the Ruler of the State.

6. The Companies Enactment, 1934. Providing for the Incorporation Regulation and Winding up of Companies.

7. The Life Assurance Companies Enactment, 1934. Providing for the regulation of the Life Assurance Companies in Johore. Extension to Johore of the exemptions granted in the Federated Malay States to Companies which have made the required statutory deposit in United Kingdom or in any settlement of the Colony.

8. The Fire Insurance Companies Enactment, 1934. Adoption of the provisions of "The Fire Insurance Companies Enactment, 1918" of the Federated Malay States including the provision exempting Companies which have made in the Colony the deposit required by the Ordinance governing Fire Insurance Companies for making in Johore the deposit required by Clause 4.

9. The Pensions (Temporary Provision) Enactment, 1934. To permit of the accelerated retirement of officers from the public service.

10. The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1931. Amendment Enactment, 1934. Not yet gazetted.

11. The Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1934. Impositions of a system of control of the production and export of rubber.

12. The Rule Committee Enactment, 1934. Establishment of a Rule Committee for the purpose of regulating and prescribing practice and procedure in the Court of the Judge.

13. The Muhammadan Marriage and Divorce Registration Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1934 Prescribing the fee for registering a marriage, divorce or revocation of divorce.

14. The Estate Duty Enactment, 1934. Providing for the collection of estate duty in lieu of stamp duty on estates of deceased persons, following the Federated Malay States legislation.

15. The Workmen's Compensation Enactment, 1934. Providing legislation on the lines of the Workmen's Compensation Enactment in force in other countries.

16. The Revised Edition of the Laws Enactment, 1934. To provide for the Preparation and Publication of a Revised Edition of the Laws of Johore.

17. The Age of Majority Enactment, 1934. Declaring the age of majority.

18. The Bait-ul-Mal Enactment, 1934. Providing for the Establishment and proper administration of a Bait-ul-Mal and for the collection of payments due thereto.

19. The Stamp Enactment, 1934. A re-enactment of the Stamp Law on the lines of the Colony and the Federated Malay States legislation.

20. The Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment, 1934. Limitation of export rights from one control year to the next control year. Regulation for the transfer of credits from the ledger account of one owner to that of another.

147. Rules under the following Enactments were made as follows:—

The Estate Duty Enactment, 1934. Form of affidavit.

The Extradition Enactment, 1915. Application of Enactment to certain foreign countries. Adding offences against sections 8, 20 and 21 of the Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1931, and Crimes under the Bankruptcy Laws, to the list of extraditable offences.

The Forest Enactment, 1921. Duty on forest produce not otherwise provided for. Minor alterations to rates and royalty.

The Land Enactment, 1910. Numerous alterations to the Land Rules. Forms prescribed.

The Midwives Enactment, 1927. Applicant must have attained a sufficient standard of general education. Minor alteration.

The Mining Enactment, 1922. Dulang Pass. Minor alterations of Rules.

The Naval Base Waters (Johore) Enactment, 1931. Rules for anchorage and moorings.

The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1931. Closing of Registers for Chandu smokers.

The Pensions Enactment, 1929. Making various Offices Pensionable.

The Petroleum Enactment, 1928. Deleting certain ports and places from the lists of ports and places of import.

The Post Office Enactment, 1924.

Money Order Rules, 1934.

Minor alteration to the Money Order Rules, 1934.

Rules for the conduct of Cash-on-Delivery business.

The Post Office Savings Bank Enactment, 1934. General Rules.

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The Prisons Enactment, 1914. District Superintendent to forward report to the Inspector of Prisons for transmission to the State Secretary for consideration.

The Railways Enactment, 1914. Numerous alterations to Rates from time to time. Minor alterations to the General Rules and Regulations.

The Register of Criminals Enactment, 1930. Deleting offences specified in sections 161, 162, 164 and 165 of the Penal Code from Third Schedule.

The Registration of Dentists Enactment, 1933. Procedure generally.

The Registration of Schools Enactment, 1933. Muhammadan religious teaching prohibited except under permission.

Collection of subscriptions or circulating subscription lists by sanction.

The Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1934.

Imposition of a cess.

Export Rules, 1934.

Rubber Fund Rules, 1934.

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The Stamp Enactment, 1914.

Allowing the Overseas-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited, Muar and Batu Pahat to compound for duty on cheques

The Statistics Enactment, 1921. Minor alterations in the Rice Stock (Estate) Rules, 1932.

The Telegraphs Enactment, 1923. Rules for inland telegrams.

The Tin and Tin-Ore (Restriction) Enactment, 1931. Buffer Stock Rules, 1934. Minor alteration to the Tin and Tin-Ore (Restriction) Rules, 1931.

The Trade and Customs Enactment, 1924.

Deleting certain places from the lists of places of import and export and legal landing places.

Numerous alterations in the Schedule of duties, made from time to time.

Prohibition of exportation of rubber from the State from certain ports or places.

Prohibition of importation of foreign class or classes of textile goods.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

REVENUE.

148. The State revenue was derived from interest on investments, deposits and current accounts and from sources which are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

149. Land: The chief charges are a premium on alienation of land varying from $1 to $100 an acre for agricultural or mining purposes, and from 10 cents to 50 cents a square foot for residential or commercial purposes, and an annual quit-rent varying from 60 cents to $4 an acre on all land other than freehold. In 1934, in common with other Malayan administrations, Johore granted a rebate of all rent on agricultural land in excess of $3 an acre. There was also a waiver of part of the rent on most lands planted with coconuts and arecanuts, the effect of which was to reduce rents from $2 to $1 an acre.

150. **Customs:**

Import duties are imposed at the following rates:—

Intoxicating Liquors	..	From $1.20 to $14 a proof gallon.
Tobacco	..	From 70 cents to $1.60 a lb.
Matches	..	$1 per 10,000 matches in boxes of 80.
Kerosene	..	10 cents a gallon.
Petrol	..	35 cents a gallon.

There are also import duties on cotton piece goods, motor tyres and several miscellaneous articles, though articles of these classes of British Empire origin are admitted free.

Export duties are imposed at the following rates:—

Oil palm products		Free.
Other agricultural produce	..	Chiefly at 5% *ad valorem* with exceptions at fixed rates. From 1st June, 1934 the export duty on copra was cancelled and from 1st March, that on arecanuts substantially reduced.
Tin	..	$10 a bahara when the market price of tin does not exceed $41 a pikul and an additional 50 cents for every $1 increase in the price of tin; tin being calculated as 72% of the ore.
Other metals (of which iron is the principal)	..	10% *ad valorem*

The export duty on rubber, ranging from 1% to 5% *ad valorem*, ceased after 31st May and the equivalent of a 2½% *ad valorem* duty was allocated to revenue from a rubber cess of 1 cent a lb.—the balance of the cess being deposited as a Special Rubber Fund.

Customs:—

The revenue from Customs amounted to $4,591,688 as compared with $3,091,173 in 1933. This amount did not include $692,184 apportioned from the rubber cess collected after 1st June. The total amount of cess collected was $1,103,127. The following table shows the main items of Customs revenue in 1932, 1933 and 1934.

		1932	*1933*	*1934*
		$	$	$
Areca Nuts	..	107,735	109,526	95,464
Copra and Coconuts	..	145,560	122,044	23,049
Pineapples	..	96,058	75,529	93,781
Rubber	..	144,341	225,991	238,176
Tin Ore	..	40,880	47,460	88,648
Iron Ore	..	251,495	195,378	283,735
Tobacco	..	948,319	882,710	1,343,763
Spirits	..	229,337	242,807	408,801
Petroleum	..	794,402	816,113	1,012,904
Matches	..	80,163	37,439	45,378

The export duty on coconuts, copra and coconut oil was cancelled from 1st June. The figure, $238,350, for rubber does not include $692,184 being the part of the cess credited to government revenue.

151. **Chandu:** or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon.

152. **Excise:** duties are collected on the manufacture of intoxicating liquors at 70% of the import duty on imported liquors of similar strength and on the manufacture of matches at 20 to 50 cents a standard gross of 10,000 matches according to the origin of the timber.

Annual fees are charged for licences to sell intoxicating liquors and medicated wines wholesale or retail or in public houses.

153 **Forests:** Royalty is collected on timber of all classes varying from $1 to $10 a ton on converted timber, and from 50 cents to $5 a ton on unconverted timber.

Duty is collected at various rates on firewood, charcoal, rattans, damar, wild rubber and miscellaneous forest produce.

154. **Posts and Telegraphs:** Revenue is derived from sale of stamps, telegrams, telephones, (and wireless), commission on money orders and British postal orders, bearing letters and C. O. D. parcels.

155. **Municipal Revenue** consists mainly of the following items:—

House Assessment 6% to 12% on annual valuation based on rental.

Water Rate .. Metered supplies from 30 cents to $1 per 1,000 gallons to private houses, 50 cents if for trade purposes.

Taxes on motor vehicles and fees for sundry licences.

Electricity .. 25 cents a unit, or 6 cents a unit plus a flat rate, with special rates for trade purposes.

The following table gives the main heads of municipal revenue in 1932, 1933 and 1934:—

	1932	*1933*	*1934*
	$	$	$
Automobile Licences ..	166,177	162,445	222,772
Electric Lighting ..	270,896	282,860	308,480
General Assessment ..	229,964	226,194	191,811
Market Fees ..	75,566	72,507	78,733
Water Supply ..	101,253	95,973	116,894
Conservancy ..	103,915	104,842	103,593

156. **Stamp Duties.** Of numerous stamp duties the following are the more important:—

Death Duties: Graduated rates from 1% to 20%, according to the value of the estate, with total exemption for estates not exceeding $1,000.

Bills of exchange payable on demand or at sight, cheques and receipts for sums exceeding $20, 4 cents;

Promissory Notes, 10 cents for every $100 or part thereof.

Agreements or Contracts, 25 cents.

Conveyances or Transfers of property, $1.50 for every $250 or part thereof; of shares, 30 cents for every $100 or part thereof in the case of blank transfers; otherwise 10 cents.

Mortgages (charges). $1 for every $500 or part thereof.

Deeds, $5.

Powers or Letters of Attorney, $3.

Copies or duplicates of original documents, 50 cents.

157. There is no Hut Tax, Pole Tax, or Income Tax.

158. The total revenue of the State for 1934 amounted to $16,660,594. The estimated revenue for 1934 was $10,120,866 and the actual revenue for 1933 was $11,806,151.

159. The table in Appendix B shows the actual receipts in 1934, under the important heads of revenue, and a comparison with the receipts of 1932 and 1933.

160. Under the new Railway Lease, no railway revenue was earned in 1934.

EXPENDITURE.

161. The total expenditure of the State was $11,692,115. The estimated expenditure for 1934 was $13,462,490, and the actual expenditure for 1933 was $11,589,496.

162. The increase in expenditure on personal emoluments, compared with 1933, amounted to $171,688.

163. Pensions rose from $533,283 in 1933 to $597,911.

INVESTMENTS.

164. The State balance-sheet (Appendix A) contains information concerning investments. Investments are entered in the balance-sheet at their cost price.

165. At the end of 1933 the market value of ordinary investments exceeded the cost price by $2,496,037 and in the case of the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund by $2,153,617.

166. The surplus funds are not earmarked for any purpose.

167. Johore has no public debt.

168. Loans stood at $289,654 at the end of the year. They were granted to Malays in Government service, for the purpose of erecting houses for their own occupation. The loans are free of interest.

169. Advances stood at $130,808. This sum includes Public Works Stores Account Advance and Post Office Money Order Advance. The balance covers small individual advances to Government Officers to enable them to buy means of transport, motor cars, cycles etc., repayable by monthly instalments deducted from salary.

170. Deposits, shown as a liability, stood at $1,042,113.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

LAND AND SURVEYS.

171. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown, in comparison with the years 1932 and 1933 in the following table:—

		1932	*1933*	*1934*
Number of Grants registered	..	862	526	544
Number of Transfers registered	..	1,043	1,263	1,493
Number of Charges registered	..	497	646	623
Other transactions	..	779	1,007	1,711

MINING ENACTMENT.

		1932	*1933*	*1934*
Mining Leases issued	..	16	2	25
Mining Certificates issued	..	3	3	—
Prospecting Licences	..	1	1	10
Other transactions	..	20	8	20

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

1932	*1933*	*1934*
$34,530	$30,636	$121,422

172. In connection with the Mukim Registers and Surat Sementara (a temporary document issued as evidence of alienation of land pending the issue of a title) the following are the transactions registered in the last three years:—

		1932	*1933*	*1934*
Mukim Registers	..	3,101	4,874	7,368
Surat Sementara	..	3,226	3,541	5,765
Miscellaneous	..	1,468	1,001	1,997

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

1932	*1933*	*1934*
$16,876	$17,525	$46,124

173. At the end of the year about 17,500 lots remained to be demarcated by Settlement Officers.

174. The area of alienated land stood at 1,245,352 acres compared with 1,220,935 acres in 1933.

175. Land revenue, not including premia on alienation of land, rose from $2,282,527 to $3,367,944.

176. Application books continued to be closed.

177. There was very satisfactory progress in survey and settlement work. 21,564 lots were surveyed. The number of lots awaiting survey was 19,557, against 30,939 in 1933, but requisitions for the survey of a further 17,500 lots are expected. The amalgamation of small holdings into large grant lots and the discovery that the extent of lands reported to be unlawfully occupied in the Batu Pahat district was greatly exaggerated has reduced the former estimate of lands awaiting survey by some 20,000 lots.

178. The Survey Staff numbered 145. The expenditure of the Department rose from $302,038 to $314,817 and revenue increased from $67,561 to $78,681.

FOREIGN COMPANIES.

179. 190 Foreign Companies were on the register at the end of the year, 11 having been struck off and 24 added.

MILITARY.

Johore Military Forces.

180. The total strength of the Johore Military Forces at the end of the year was 645, 18 less than the authorized strength. An increasing number of recruits have attended English schools.

181. Health and discipline were good.

182. The Forces, as usual, took part in the King's Birthday parade in Singapore and participated in one tactical scheme held at Kota Tinggi, at which the General Officer Commanding, Malaya, was present.

183. The training is based on that of a British Infantry Battalion. A high standard of efficiency in arms drill and general turn-out was maintained. The results of the annual classification showed proficiency in signalling. There was a further large increase in First Class shots, and instruction was given in handling Lewis and Vickers Machine Guns as well as the rifle. The Band again maintained its high standard.

184. His Highness the Sultan, Colonel Commandant, was in command until March 12th, when he proceeded on a world tour and Lt.-Col. the Hon'ble Dato' Yahya D.P.M.J. acted as Commandant.

Johore Volunteer Forces.

185. The Johore Volunteer Forces numbered 446 being one below the authorized strength. Members attended drills on Monday afternoons. Some of them were trained to use Vickers Machine Guns. There was a considerable improvement in Musketry. 110 men took part in the tactical scheme at Kota Tinggi in conjunction with the Johore Military Forces.

Johore Volunteer Engineers.

186. The total strength including auxiliaries fell from 163 to 153. Camps were held at Siglap and Malacca. Attendance not only at camps but at parades was greatly hampered by the smallness of the Estate staffs that had to deal with the situation arising from Rubber Restriction. The unit, however, reached the high figure of 97.5 efficient and there was a noticeable increase in the keenness of all ranks to become qualified.

187. The camp programmes included construction of trench and splinter-proof shelters, gas drill, demolitions, revolver tests and a lecture on Intelligence work.

TOWN BOARDS.

188. The revenue from Town Boards was:—

	Johore Bahru	Kota Tinggi	Segamat	Endau	Muar	Batu Pahat	Kluang
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1930	474.410	25.925	100.070	22.785	433.804	213.593	—
1931	442.944	23.180	111.712	18.773	341.972	178.196	—
1932	407.560	21.670	104.311	16.987	290.346	161.969	41.717
1933	410.833	19.782	108.824	19.570	280.357	154.972	43.462
1934	444.235	20.432	131.243	22.619	292.842	159.996	46.365

NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

189. 18 tigers and 9 leopards and panthers were destroyed during the year. 9 persons were killed by tigers, 1 by snake and 3 by crocodiles. $1,035 were paid in rewards, almost entirely for the destruction of tigers. 10 persons were killed by tigers in 1933, 45 in 1932, 85 in 1931 and 48 in 1930.

GENERAL.

190. His Highness the Sultan left Johore on a world tour on March 12th. His Highness' eldest son, Tengku Mahkota Isma'il, D.K., C.M.G., P.I.S., etc., acted as Regent for the remainder of the year.

191. The following were elected Members of the State Council during the year:—

Mr M. Isma'il (4th January).

Mr D. J. A. Fraser (1st May).

192. The following had their term of office prolonged for two years:—

Dato' S. Q. Wong (1st March).

Mr W. Miller Mackay (11th May).

193. On 28th December, at the age of 58 years, of which 42 had been spent in the service of his State, the President of the State Council, the Hon'ble the Dato Mentri Besar, Lieut.-Colonel Abdul-Hamid bin Yusuf, D.P.M.J., P.I.S., passed to his rest, esteemed by all ranks and all races.

194. Valuable work has been done, both within and without the State, on Boards and Committees by members of the unofficial community and this opportunity is gladly taken of thanking those gentlemen for their services.

R. O. WINSTEDT,
General Adviser, Johore.

JOHORE BAHRU,
April, 1935.

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A.

Balance Sheet at 31st December, 1934.

Liabilities	$	Assets	$
Deposits	1,021,550	Cash in hand at Treasuries, Bank, Crown Agents and Customs Department ...	3,188,379
Deposits, Customs Department ...	20,563	Cash in Transit	176,391
SURPLUS :—		INVESTMENTS (at cost):—	
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	15,173,189	Sterling Securities $18,177,430 Local Securities 411,944 Fixed Deposit 5,800,000 ...	24,389,374
General Surplus	27,118,593		
		INVESTMENTS SPECIFIC FUNDS (at cost):—	
		Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	15,173,189
		Due by other Governments	112,893
		Chandu Stock	23,031
		Advances	130,808
		Loans	289,654
		Suspense	107,130
Total ...	43,590,849	Total ...	43,590,849

APPENDIX B.

Revenue in the years 1932, 1933 and 1934.

Head of Revenue		1932	1933	1934
		$	$	$
Lands	-	2,199,969	2,293,853	3,371,085
Forests	-	216,007	204,129	218,580
Customs	-	3,030,434	3,091,173	4,591,688
Licences	-	2,327,740	2,703,441	4,111,492
Fees of Court	-	218,611	231,357	296,348
Posts and Telegraphs	-	241,602	235,271	299,022
Railways	-	470,000	1	—
Port and Harbour dues	-	33,006	33,919	36,261
Interest	-	926,171	1,551,184	1,661,029
Miscellaneous Receipts	-	118,099	98,104	146,640
Municipal	-	1,033,949	1,031,108	1,107,524
Land Sales	-	702,775	332,612	820,925
Total	-	11,518,363	11,806,152	16,660,594

APPENDIX C

Expenditure in the years 1932, 1933 and 1934.

Head of Expenditure		1932	1933	1934
		$	$	$
Pensions	-	591,765	533,283	597,911
Personal Emoluments	-	5,312,822	5,309,062	5,480,750
Other Charges	-	2,306,122	2,285,822	2,420,999
Transport	-	80,492	57,398	—
Opium Reserve Fund	-	250,000	—	—
Miscellaneous Service	-	360,822	—	—
Purchase of Land	-	62,962	134,641	104,696
P. W. D. A. R.	-	1,337,939	1,351,019	1,369,072
P. W. D. S. S.	-	1,080,232	1,918,271	1,718,687
Total	-	11,383,156	11,589,496	11,692,115

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL RETURN OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1912—1934.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	$	$
1912	4,348,642	3,231,406
1913	4,378,556	3,267,484
1914	4,352,897	3,899,698
1915	5,790,394	3,645,421
1916	7,976,863	4,602,433
1917	10,168,625	5,119,520
1918	9,125,694	5,858,591
1919	11,002,778	8,223,862
1920	11,838,976	13,070,284
1921	7,689,054	11,159,450
1922	8,625,223	8,785,873
1923	11,094,955	7,064,166
1924	10,947,960	8,095,276
1925	15,884,592	9,780,322
1926	18,781,565	18,099,232
1927	18,239,023	15,348,473
1928	20,698,077	16,445,473
1929	17,633,212	16,200,829
1930	14,634,966	16,671,946
1931	12,102,704	14,778,518
1932	11,518,363	11,383,156
1933	11,806,152	11,589,496
1934	16,660,594	11,692,115

APPENDIX E.

HOUSING.

Town Board Areas	Total Population	Number of separate Dwelling Houses and of persons inhabiting them						Number of Barracks, Compounds, Tenement Houses, etc., and of persons inhabiting them		Number of Native Huts and of persons inhabiting them	
		Houses of one room	Inhabitants	Houses of two rooms	Inhabitants	Houses of three rooms and over	Inhabitants	Barracks, etc.	Inhabitants	Huts	Inhabitants
Johore Bahru ...	25,006	—	—	489	3,487	1,895	13,745	74	2,222	771	5,552
Kluang ...	8,942	73	388	93	465	320	2,900	212	1,161	636	4,028
Muar ...	26,537	773	3,617	502	2,781	859	6,687	1,388	8,898	943	4,555
Segamat ...	2,919	99	461	40	275	33	403	101	998	160	782
Kota Tinggi ...	2,389	35	108	30	140	166	1,496	132	367	72	278
Mersing ...	4,256	367	1,174	154	861	152	1,345	31	416	133	460
Batu Pahat ...	17,750	1,127	5,061	509	3,006	553	6,483	67	1,239	471	1,961
Total ...	87,799	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Particulars of any Town Planning Scheme in progress	The Town-planning Advisory Committee has in view improved plans for several towns but the financial crisis has prevented their fruition.

APPENDIX F.

Return of Motor Vehicles licensed in 1934.

Place of Registration	Private Cars	Hire Cars	Bus	Lorry	Van	Motor Cycles
Johore Bahru -	1,071	271	5	468	11	198
Muar -	358	300	6	157	1	70
Batu Pahat -	264	163	78	115	—	40
Segamat -	188	99	42	99	1	41
Endau -	34	42	—	28	—	8

APPENDIX G.

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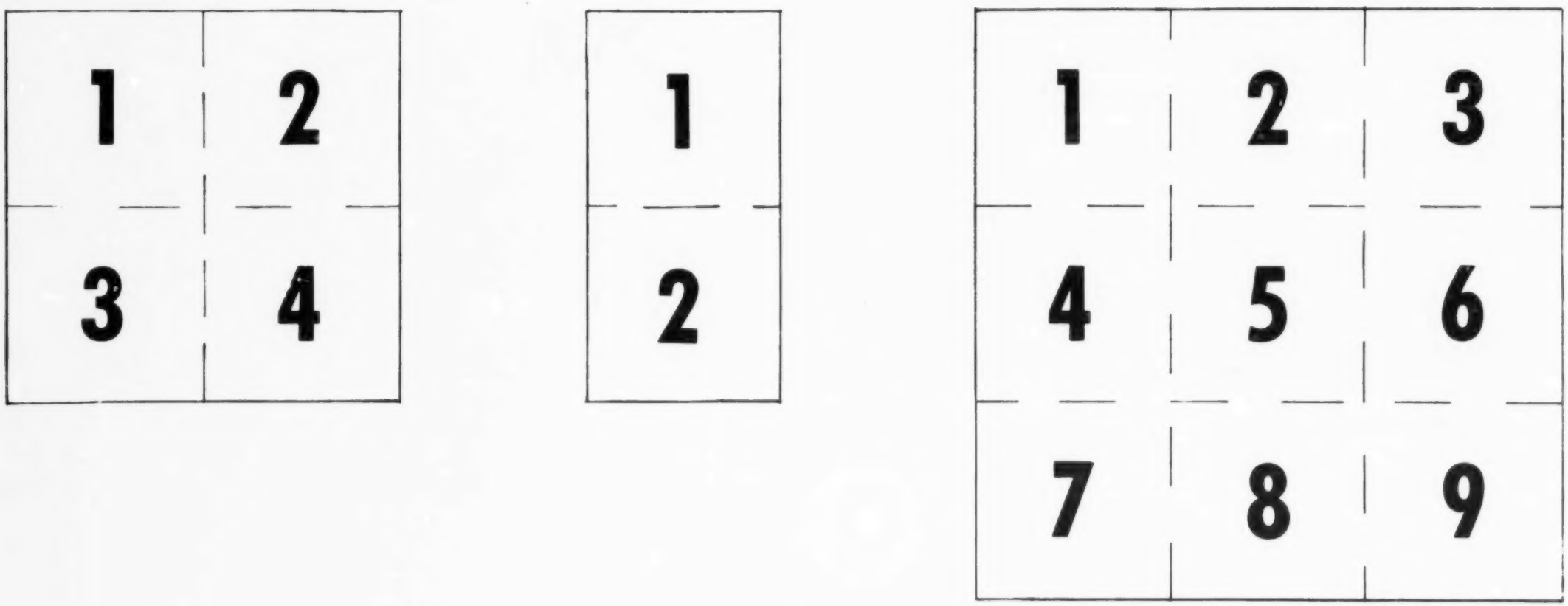
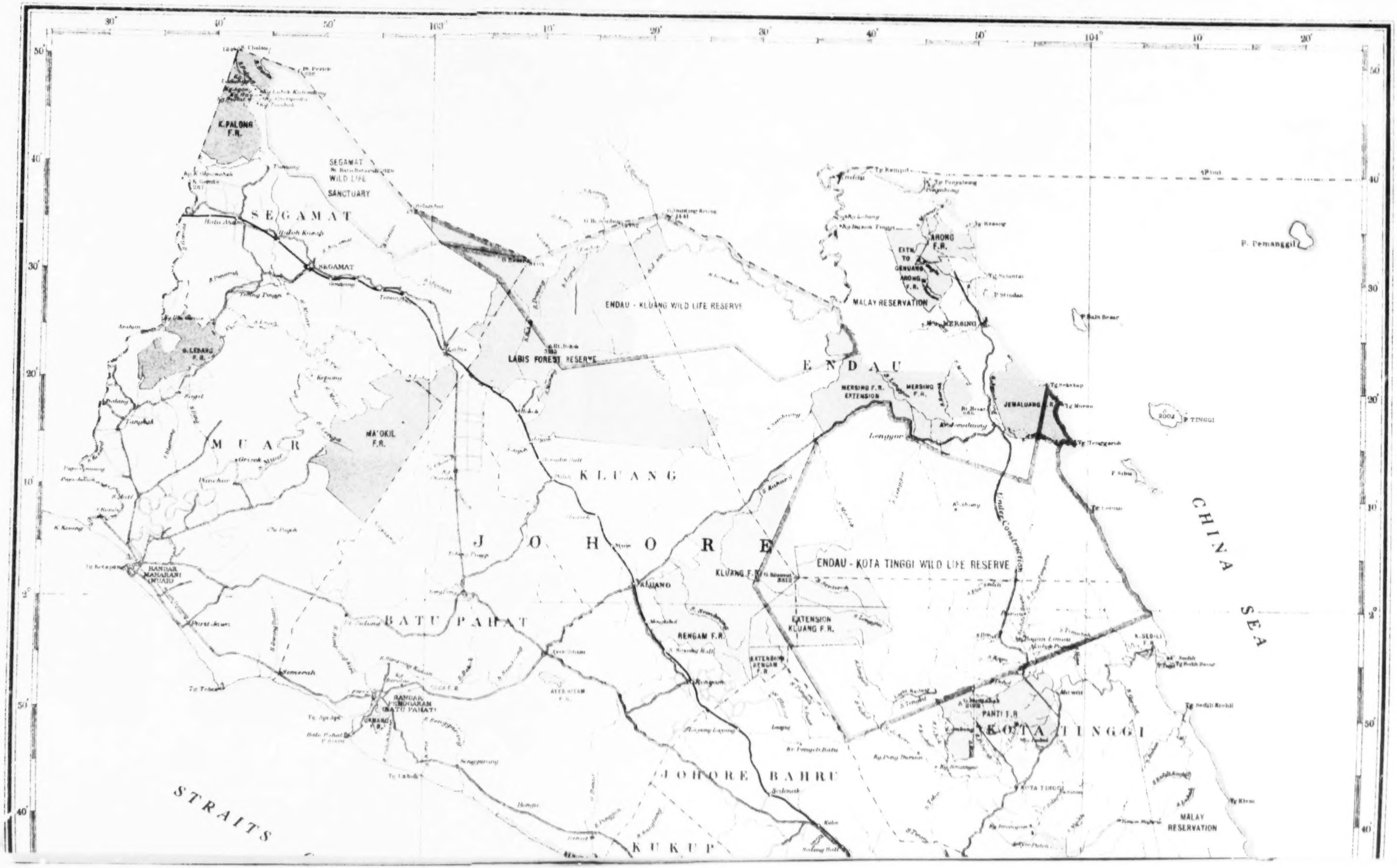
The same author has devoted chapters to Johore in his *History of Malaya.*

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.

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HANDAR MAHARANI (MUAR)
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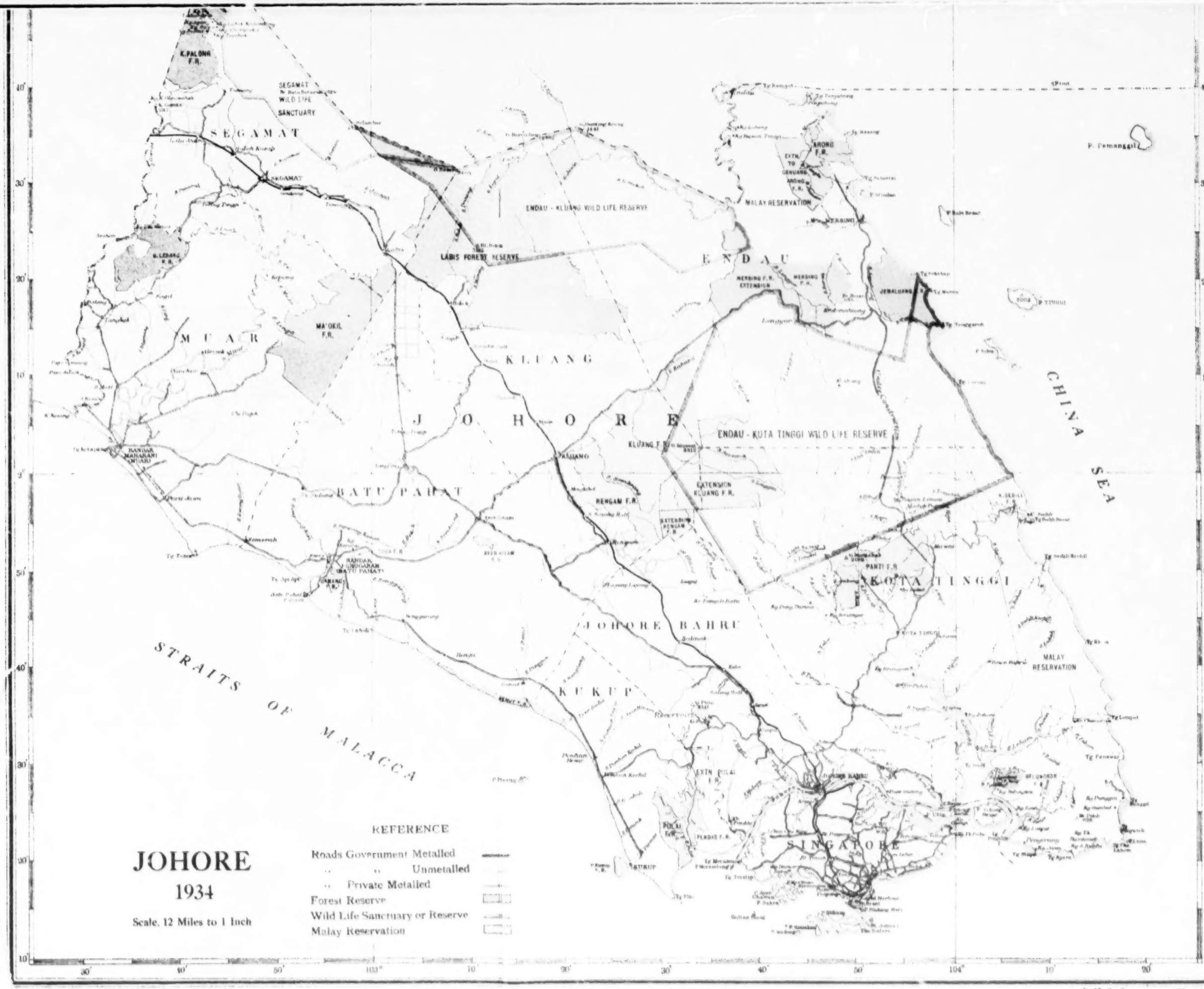
MALAY RESERVATION



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Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 7*d.*).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

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STATE OF KELANTAN

(Unfederated Malay States)

REPORT FOR 1934

(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1622 and 1672, price 3s. 0d. each.)

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STATE OF KELANTAN.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF KELANTAN FOR THE YEAR 1934.

The value of the dollar is 2: 4d. A picul is equal to 133⅓ lbs.

CHAPTER I.

GEORGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

The State of Kelantan (of which a map is annexed) lies on the Eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula between latitudes 4°35′ and 6°15′ North and longitudes 101°22′ and 102°37′ East, and is bounded on the North by the China Sea, on the East by the China Sea and the State of Trengganu, on the South by the State of Pahang, and on the West by the State of Perak and the Patani district of Southern Siam. It has a greatest length from North to South of 115 miles and a greatest breadth from East to West of 60 miles, the total area being 5,713 square miles. The State Capital is Kota Bharu, situated about 6 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, containing 14,843 inhabitants according to the 1931 Census. Kuala Krai is the head-quarters of the Southern, and Pasir Putch of the Eastern, Administrative District.

Behind a low sandy coast line of some 60 miles in length lies a fertile plain of about 1,000 square miles in area, densely populated, and closely cultivated with rice, coconut and fruit trees. South of this plain the country is hilly and broken, the highest hills being those of the main range of the Peninsula, which forms the boundary with Perak, and the Tahan range on the Pahang border, many peaks exceeding 6,000 feet in height. This part of the State is thinly populated, but contains the bulk of the foreign-owned rubber estates.

CLIMATE.

The characteristic features of the climate are uniform temperature, high humidity, and copious rainfall, arising mainly from the maritime exposure of the State.

In the coastal region the heat is tempered by land and sea breezes and the climate is pleasant and healthy, temperature ranging between 65°F and 94°F according to the season of the year, the highest temperatures being usually recorded in the months of May and June and the lowest in February. The periods of the North East monsoon commencing in late October and ending in March, and the South West monsoon (May to September) may be considered as the two seasons of the year. The North East monsoon is accompanied by heavy rains with a marked drop in the temperature during the months of November to February. The average rainfall on the coast is some 130 inches and inland on the plains along the course of the Kelantan River 115 inches. There are, however, great variations in the annual rainfall during the 28 years of record, the lowest being 84.68 inches in 1932 and the highest 194.25 inches in 1922. 75 inches have been recorded in one month and as much as 21 inches in 24 hours. December is the wettest month with an average of 26 inches and April the driest with 4 inches.

History.

Little is known of the early history of Kelantan. Folk-lore derives the name from glam hutan (Melaleuca Leucadendron) a swamp tree that once covered much of the coast. As fantastic is Gerini's derivation from Koli, a north Indian loan-word from a town near the Buddha's birth-place, plus tanah 'land'. Unsubstantiated, too, is his identification of Kota with Kolo of the Chinese annals, which was more probably Kra. Actually 'Kelantan' is one of those krama or alternative forms, like the Sakai asu and anjing 'dog', the Malay kuala and kuantan 'estuary', the Javanese segara and seganten 'ocean' or kali and kanten 'river', forms that probably antedate the splitting of Javanese, Malay and Sundanese into separate languages.

A Chinese Buddhist traveller, Chau Ju Kua mentions Kelantan as subject at the end of the 12th century A.D. to the great Buddhist empire of Sri Vijaya or Palembang, whose kings built Borobodur and Chandi Kalasan in Java and erected at Jaiya on the Bay of Bandon in sourthern Siam Buddhist buildings of the same type as Chandi Kalasan.

Composed in 1365, a Javanese poem the Nagara-kretagama, mentions Kelantan as subject then to the Javanese empire of Majapahit. In 1411 it was ruled by a Maharaja K'umar who sent tribute to China, so that in 1412 he received a present of silks and an imperial letter praising his conduct.

Mahmud, last Sultan of Malacca, who ruled from 1488 to 1511 A. D. conquered Kelantan, which according to the Malay Annals was then larger than Patani and had a king Sultan Mansur Shah of the race of Raja 'Chulan',- possibly reminiscent of Chula conquest in Malaya in the twelfth century A. D. - one of this ruler's captive daughters, Onang Kening, married Sultan Mahmud and became the mother of the first Sultan of Perak. A Pahang Raja, Ali Jalla' Abdul'l - Jalil Riayat Shah, who was Sultan of Johore from 1580 to 1597, had a son Raja Hussin who became ruler of Kelantan.

The Capital of Kelantan appears on Portuguese and Dutch maps of the 16th century and then disappears until the last half of the 18th century. In 1603 A. D. Siam is said to have conquered Patani, after which Kelantan fell under the sway of Patani and is not mentioned in Dutch records of the seventeenth century. One account makes the present dynasty trace its descent to an 18th century Bugis prince who married a Johore lady and came to Kelantan from Patani. In the middle of that century Kelantan was overrun by Trengganu. At the beginning of the 19th century Siamese imperialism led to a tightening of control from Bangkok. In 1902 Siam stationed an Adviser at Kota Bharu. In 1909 the Siamese Government transferred to Great Britian "all rights to suzerainty, protection, administration and control whatsoever which they possessed over the States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis and adjacent islands". A Treaty was made in 1910 between Great Britain and the Raja of Kelantan whereof Article II provides that the Sultan of Kelantan shall receive a British Adviser, "Whose advice he undertakes to follow in all matters of administration other than those touching the Muhammedan religion and local Malay custom".

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The present ruler is His Highness the Sultan, Sir Ismail ibni al-Marhum Sultan Mohamed, IV., K. C. M. G. who succeeded his father in 1920. The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan who exercises it subject to the advice and consent of the British Adviser who is responsible to the High Commissioner for the Malay States residing in Singapore.

The Agreement between Great Britain and Kelantan dated 22nd October, 1910, gives recognition to the fact that the State is under the protection of Great Britain and defines the general principles on which the Government of the State shall be conducted.

In carrying on the general administration of the country the Sultan is assisted by a State Council consisting of 15 members including the British Adviser, the Assistant Adviser and the Legal Adviser, the Sultan himself being President. The Council meets once a week for the transaction of general business. All laws are passed by the State Council.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The population of Kelantan at the 1931 Census was 369,411: namely, 188,057 males and 181,354 females. The following table shows the distribution of the population by race and sex:—

Population of Kelantan according to Census 1931.

	Malays		Chinese		Europeans		Eurasians		Others		Total all races		Births	Deaths
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Kota Bharu	109,110	112,090	5,720	3,777	32	18	10	7	4,387	3,243	119,259	119,135	8,504	4,274
Pasir Putch	36,966	38,282	779	624	2	—	—	—	581	441	38,328	39,347	2,856	1,450
Ulu Kelantan	20,165	19,588	5,928	1,563	50	22	11	4	4,316	1,695	30,470	22,872	1,471	900
Total Kelantan	166,241	169,960	12,427	5,964	84	40	21	11	9,284	5,379	188,057	181,354	12,831	6,624

Under Malays are included all persons of the Malayan Race classed in the 1931 Census as Malaysians.
The total number of births registered in 1934 was 11,095 (5,101 males and 5,994 females). In every 100 births registered 45.96% were males and 54.02% females a ratio of 117.50 females to every 100 males born. The highest birth rate according to nationalities was 29.29 per mille amongst Malays and the next amongst Chinese 28.63. The lowest rate (amongst Europeans) was 10.86 per mille.
The total number of deaths registered was 7,309 (3,695 males and 3,614 females).
Birth rate = 28.70 per mille compared with 29.81 in 1933.
Death rate = 19.37 per mille compared with 17.93 in 1933.
Infantile mortality = 130.14 per 1,000 births compared with 131.50 in 1933.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

The State provides at Kota Bharu a General Hospital (192 beds) with a second class ward and a special ward for sick prisoners; a small European Hospital; a non-Malay Ward, a Hospital for mental diseases with two Malay Wards and one Female Ward; and an Isolation Hospital. At Kuala Krai there is a district Hospital (56 beds); at Tumpat an out-door Dispensary with an emergency Ward and a Quarantine Camp; and at Pasir Puteh an out-door Dispensary. During the year a new out-door Dispensary was also opened at Pasir Mas.

The larger rubber estates in Kelantan provide their own hospital accommodation and medical attendance for their employees.

The Medical Staff at present consists of a Chief Medical Officer with headquarters at Kota Bharu, a part-time Medical Officer at Kuala Krai, a part-time Medical Officer to act at Kota Bharu when required, a European Matron, two staff Nurses, and a number of Asiatic Assistants, including Indians, Chinese and Malays.

The total expenditure of the Medical Department was $150,269.76 as compared with $152,971.76 in 1933. The total revenue collected during the year was $8,952.94 as compared with $10,840.44 in 1933. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that it was agreed to extend the rates of charges for Kelantan Government servants to the Federated Malay States Railway staff and employees as from 1st July, 1934. The expenditure on Medical and Health Services accounts for 6.87% of the revenue of the State.

No new Enactments affecting public health were passed by the State Council during the year, but several minor amendments were introduced to render the existing Enactments more effective.

The State has been free from serious epidemic disease for some years. The proportion of cases diagnosed as Malaria to the total admission to Hospital from all diseases was as follows:— 15.18% in Government Hospitals compared with 17.29% in 1933 and 15.65% in 1932; 30.31% in

Estates Hospitals compared with 17.38% in 1933 and 21.3% in 1932. Hook worm is still common but there is a growing confidence in medical treatment and patients attend regularly at the Dispensaries. Cases of yaws are on the decrease in villages which have been regularly visited by the Travelling Dispensaries. Venereal disease is common in the towns, but it is rarely found in the outstations and villages visited by the Travelling Dispensaries.

Five thousand and twenty five (5,025) in-patients were treated in the Government Hospitals as compared with 5,559 in 1933, there being 207,145 attendances at the Dispensaries, including the Travelling Dispensary, as compared with 199,431 in the previous year.

The admissions, deaths and death rates from the principal diseases treated at Hospital during 1934 were as follows:—

Disease.	No. of Admissions.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
Malaria	739	37	5
Ankylostomiasis	447	18	4.02
Pneumonia Lobar	107	42	39.25
Broncho Pneumonia	4	2	50
Bronchitis	99	1	1.01
Dysentery	90	9	10
Syphilis	47	1	2.12
Yaws	482	—	—
Ulcers	412	—	—
Beri-Beri	19	—	—

The following table gives the Principal cases of death throughout the State:—

Diseases.	Male.	Female	Total.
Malaria	32	8	40
Fever Unspecified (Probably malaria)	43	39	82
Fever Unspecified	2082	1966	4048
Enteric Fever	1	—	1
Dysentery	10	—	10
Influenza	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System (including cases reported as "Batok Kering")	42	10	52
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	—	1	1
Leprosy	2	—	2
Syphilis	4	1	5
Ankylostomiasis	41	26	67
Cancer	—	—	—
Beri-Beri	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	1	—	1
Bronchitis (Including cases reported as "Batok Sahaja")	129	67	196
Pneumonia (all forms)	43	7	50
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	1	4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (including "Cheroh")	150	111	261
Other Diseases of the Digestive System (including cases reported as "Sakit Perot")	69	67	136
Convulsions (including "Sawan")	345	308	653
*Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	15	7	22
Non-Veneral Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	—	—	—
Diseases of Pregnancy, Child Birth and Puerperal State	—	127	127
*Premature Births and Diseases of early Infancy	94	60	154
Old Age or Senility	287	511	798
Violence (all forms)	16	—	16
Other Causes	342	241	583
Total	3751	3558	7309

*Ex uding Infantile conculsions. Ratio per mille of Population 17.4.

The following table shows births and deaths registered throughout the year by nationality:-

	Population.	Births.	Birth rate per mille.	Deaths.	Death rate per mille.
Malays.	350,529	10,270	29.29	6,723	19.17
Chinese.	19,834	568	28.63	365	18.40
Indians.	6,318	105	16.61	89	14.08
Europeans.	276	3	10.86	1	.92
Eurasians.	24	-	-	-	-
Others.	9,528	149	15.62	131	13.62
Total	386,509	11,095	28.70	7,309	19.37

The Travelling Dispensary continued to be very popular. There were 74,081 attendances at the 30 stations which were regularly visited as compared with 76,433 attendances in 1933. The Travelling Dispensary has been so successful that it is intended to extend its operations and to arrange for Travelling Pack Dispensaries in areas which cannot be reached by car. Patients sometimes show reluctance to go to Hospital but are willing to be treated if the hospital goes to their homes. The Travelling Dispensary is withdrawn during the fasting month when there were few attendances, and also during the worst months of the monsoon.

There were 6,193 vaccinations during the year. This number is below the normal, as owing to extensive vaccinations in recent years, few, besides infants, have, during the year, required vaccinating.

Leprosy: 13 new cases were diagnosed during the year, three of whom were Malays, the remainder being Indians and Chinese. Cholera: There were no cases during the year; it is hoped that the new Water Supply will be in full operation in 1935. Meanwhile Kota Bharu has to rely on wells which are treated with potassium Permanganate during the dry season.

Assault cases. 770 are better than last year 852, but they are still far too numerous, the result mainly of hasty tempers rather than of deliberate criminal intention.

Pasteur treatment was given to 12 patients while 15 dogs were inoculated against rabies.

Veterinary. This year no case of anthrax in cattle was reported. This immunity from disease was reflected in the continued increase of cattle exports; 2936 head having been exported by rail during the year as against 2720 in 1933. An arrangement was reached with the Federated Malay States Veterinary Authorities by which animals intended for export by rail are examined by the Veterinary Inspector at the station of entrainment, and the necessary certificates issued, while quarantine on entry into Pahang is dispensed with, the animals being allowed to proceed to their destination if found healthy and quarantine carried out there. Three dogs were shown to have died of rabies, by examination of the brains in the Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, compared with 4 in 1933 and 2 in 1932. Prophylactic inoculation of dogs against rabies was given to 15 animals during the year. There was a small outbreak of fowl cholera in the month of March in Kota Bharu but it did not spread to other areas. All the milch-cattle sheds, slaughter-houses and markets were frequently visited by the Veterinary Inspector who gave advice whenever necessary.

Meteorological. Rainfall at Kota Bharu was 110.25 inches as compared with 126.74 in the previous year, the greatest fall in 24 hours being 5.74 inches on November, 1934. The following are the observations made at Kota Bharu in 1934 (supplied by the Meteorological Officer, Kuala Lumpur):—

Temperature.

The mean maximum was 87.0°F
The mean minimum was 72.0°F

The highest temperature recorded was 93°F on several occasions in May and June, and the lowest 62°F on several occasions in February.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

The population of Kelantan outside the towns, being almost exclusively Malay peasantry, the houses are of the simplest Malay type, constructed of palm thatch, bark or bamboo and raised a few feet off the ground on piles. The wealthier house-owner may construct his dwelling of sawn planks and wooden tiles often imported from Siam. Housing of Indian, Malay and Chinese estate labourers is

conditioned by the Indian Labour and non-Indian Labour Enactments under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer. The type of building-line compares very favourably with those found elsewhere in the Peninsula. Houses in the towns are, for the most part, either two-storeyed wooden or brick shop-buildings with living accommodation on the upper storey, constructed and occupied by Chinese and Indian merchants, or of the Malay dwelling-house type. This latter may be as elementary as the country peasants dwelling, or a substantial two-storeyed wooden building standing in its own grounds.

The Municipal and Health Department now operate a few simple rules to regulate overcrowding, and a Town Advisory Board consisting of unofficials and including the Chief Medical Officer, the District Officer, the Government Engineer, and the Government Surveyor, are engaged in devising a progressive layout of the main town Kota Bharu. Very considerable progress was made in this sphere during the past year and several layouts were designed involving the demolition of the more unsightly and insanitary buildings facing main roads. Several new roads have been opened up and one-way narrow roads widened so as to be opened up to two-way traffic. No house may be built in a Municipal area and no constructive alterations to existing buildings may be carried out till the plan has been approved by the Municipal Department. Government servants are mainly recruited from the Malay inhabitants of the State and in the towns in most cases possess their own houses. A limited number of Government quarters are provided in the outstations, and now that the revenue position has improved these quarters are being repaired and extended. Quarters are provided rent free for European officers. There are no Building Societies.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

Minerals. The quantities and values of minerals exported during the last three years are as follows:—

	1932			1933			1934.		
	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
Tin-Ore	Nil	Nil	Nil	.47	$633	$63.00	4.23	$5,927	$598
	Tahils	$	$	Tahils	$	$	Tahils	$	$
Gold-Ore	202.3	9,289	464.00	1,543.9	77,154	3,882	1,726	85,913	4,295
	Tons	$	$	Tons	$	$	Tons	$	$
Manganese	50	420	Nil	2,866	26,716	1,719	8,968	105,338	5,382

The production of tin continued to be restricted in accordance with the International Agreement, and there was no activity in tin mining.

There was less activity in prospecting for gold than in 1933, but gold prospectors continue to bring more gold into the State than they take out. Alluvial gold is found very widely distributed throughout the State but seldom in paying quantities over a sufficient area to justify mining by modern methods. Several reaches of the Kelantan River were carefully prospected by an important mining company but the results did not justify installing a dredge. Only 18 Prospecting Licences were issued during 1934 as against 39 in 1933; 7 extensions to Prospecting Licences were approved during 1934. The gross area covered by Prospecting Licences in 1934 was 30,808 acres as against 85,400 in 1933. Out of 23 Gold Mining properties, only 16 were working throughout the year. The total output was 841 tahils as against 1,040 tahils in 1933. The only lode-mine, Katok Batu, produced 102 tahils as against 17 tahils in 1933. The only steady gold revenue came from Dulang workers who paid $2,032/- as against $1,384/- in 1933.

The Nippon Mining Company continued to extract a good grade of Manganese-Ore from an open cast mine at Gual Priok in the Pasir Mas District and exported 8,968 tons as against 2,866 tons in 1933.

Agricultural.

The people of Kelantan are mainly dependent on agriculture. The agricultural products of the State may be divided into two classes - those primarily intended for home consumption and those intended for export. Of the first class rice is the most important crop and an area of nearly 150,000 acres is planted with rice. Sweet potatoes, yams, tapioca, ground-nuts, sugar cane, ginger, bananas and other fruits are extensively grown by small holders both for their own consumption and for sale at the local markets. These markets which are held in every fair sized village are a special feature of Kelantan. Vast number of small holders from the country come in to sell their own produce instead of entrusting it to middlemen, and return after a successful day with the piece goods and sundry goods which are sold in a separate section of the market. Rubber

is by far the most important of the exported products, but there are also substantial exports of copra and areca-nuts.

Rice. Both wet land (Chedongan) and dry land (tugalan) types are cultivated. The dry land crop which requires more labour for a smaller yield is confined to areas which cannot at present be regularly irrigated.

The drainage and irrigation schemes started with the help of a loan from the Colonial Development Fund are being maintained and extended out of revenue. There are reasonable prospects of increasing the average yields and of avoiding the more extreme fluctuations caused by flood and drought.

Rubber. The prices of smoked sheet during the year ranged from $14/- to $28/- per picul and the prices of unsmoked sheet from $13/- to $26/- per picul. Lump rubber in which form a large percentage of the small holders output is sold ranged from $6.50 to $20/- per picul. There was a steady rise in the price of rubber from January to May. Following the regulation of the export of rubber the price fluctuated within moderate limits.

Considerable progress was made in the Agricultural Department's efforts to improve the quality of the rubber produced by the small holders. Hand-rolling machines capable of making sheet of satisfactory quality were purchased direct from Singapore and sold at cost price. Attempts were also made to organise groups of growers for the purpose of using the machines. In addition to selling machines the Agricultural Department made available at cost price 90% Formic Acid for coagulating latex, and also improved strainers. It can be said that the small holders are beginning to realize the advantages of producing good machined sheet, but they still do not quite understand the importance of cleanliness in order to achieve this. But a start has been made and it is only a matter of time till they accustom themselves to a method which is still new to them. The total area planted with rubber was estimated as 75,491 acres, a decrease of 17,298 acres compared with the previous figure; this represents the actual planted area and does not include land alienated for planting. Estates of over 100 acres constitute 33,321 acres. Budgrafted rubber is entirely confined to large estates.

Pests and Diseases. The chief fungus attacking the tapping panal was Mouldy-rot, Ceratostomella fimbriata. It was observed in several localities, and was very prevalent in the Kota Bharu district. Demonstrations of methods of controlling the disease by the use of a 3% solution of Izal coloured with Methylene Violet, were carried out. Results were encouraging. Other diseases call for no particular comment.

Padi. — Season 1933 — 1934. The total area cultivated with both wet and dry padi was 148,518 acres giving a total yield of 23,398,501 gantangs. These figures represent an increase in the area planted of 1,198 acres but a decrease in yield of 6,853,085 gantangs of padi which is equivalent to roughly 10,000 tons of rice. The average yield (for the State) of wet padi was 164 gantangs per acre, and of dry padi 139 gantangs per acre.

The serious flooding which was experienced late in the season was reponsible for the large decrease in yield and consequent low out-turn per acre.

1934—1935 Season. The cultivation of dry padi crop started in June and continued till late July when planting was commenced and in the majority of cases completed by August. Weather conditions in the early stages were favourable and germination of the grain good. During September and October the rainfall was very well distributed and weeding of the plants was found difficult and in a great many places could not be carried out owing to the wet condition of the soil. This unfavourable factor will affect yields and the harvest will probably be a poor one.

The ploughing of wet padi areas was general throughout August and during that month nurseries were sown. With the exception of deep water courses, where operations were more advanced, transplanting was done in October. The crop got an excellent start. Weather conditions were ideal till December when there was a very abnormal dry period which resulted in a shortage of water in some districts. Taken on the whole, however, the crop should be one of the best for many years.

The amount obtained from the Import Duty on rice during the year was $23,454/- derived from an import

of 5,149.64 tons - an increase in volume of approximately 3,328 tons - as against the import of the previous year 1,821.39 tons. No figures are yet available of the area planted.

Irrigation and Drainage. The Irrigation Department continued to supervise the existing minor irrigation schemes and several new schemes were undertaken. Most valuable and important work was in progress in clearing water courses and rivers.

Coconuts. Prices remained low throughout the year - ranging from $1.30 to $1.60 per picul. This poor price made it difficult to arouse interest among growers in improved kilns and better methods of drying copra and harvesting the nuts.

Fruit. The main fruit harvest of durian, mangosteen, rambutans and langsat commenced in September, rather later than usual. Yields were poor compared with last year's crop and prices were high.

Arecanut. No areas exist which are fully planted with this crop but it is found interplanted with various other crops, or along the boundaries of holdings. Nuts are sold in the split form after having been sun-dried. Prices were from $1.80 to $4/- per picul, the price rose towards the end of the year.

Vegetables. A variety of vegetables are grown by the small holders both for sale at local markets and for home consumption. The gardens as a rule are made on some convenient piece of land adjoining the house and are as a rule carefully fenced as protection against straying buffaloes, cattle and goats. Yams, cassava, sweet potato, beans, melons, gourds, sugar-cane and maize constitute some of the chief crops grown.

Tobacco. For local consumption tobacco is grown in small plots. The leaves are not carefully dried or cured but simply cut into fine shreds when green and sundried.

LIVESTOCK.

Cattle and Buffaloes. The total number of livestock in the State according to the 1934 Census was 112,536

head of cattle and 35,619 buffaloes. Both figures show a decrease compared with the Census taken in 1933. The clearing of grazing grounds was continued but the progress made was slow.

Poultry. Continued attention has been given to the question of better housing and sanitation, and the improvement of the local stock is aimed at by distribution of pure bred cockerels, with this aim in view a flock of Rhode Island Reds has been started at the Central Experiment Station. The export of poultry by rail continued and was profitable.

Diseases. Only one outbreak of poultry disease was reported and this accurred late in November following a period of heavy rain. Symptoms seemed to indicate that deaths were due to Newcastle disease.

Experiment Stations.

Central Experiment Station, Kota Bharu. During the course of the year more Government land adjoining the Station was taken over, thus increasing the area from 15 to 29 acres.

Season 1933 — 1934. A series of experiments were undertaken with both wet and dry padi but unfortunately extensive lodging took place and much damage was done by birds and rats. Results were, therefore, unreliable and no definite conclusions could be drawn from the various manurial treatments and varietal trials. It can be said, however, that yeilds under the circumstances were good, wet padi averaging about 500 gantangs per acre and dry padi 350 gantangs per acre.

Season 1934 — 1935. The programme of experiments undertaken for both types of padi consisted of a repitition of those carried out the previous season, with the exception that trials with short term dry padi were omitted as these varieties are not considered to be of any great value. All experimental plots were in full ear by the end of the year and the dry padi had started to ripen. Very little damage was done by pests, and there was no lodging. Good results should be forthcoming under average climatic conditions.

School Gardens And Padi Fields.

Regular visits were paid by the subordinate staff to all school gardens in the Kota Bharu and Pasir Putch districts. Lectures were given on the culture of the various vegetables. Many of the gardens were maintained at a high standard throughout the year. Planting material, when available, was distributed through the inspecting officers. The total number of schools with gardens was 41 and those with padi fields numbered 21. District competitions were held and a wooden shield presented to the winning School in each district.

Agricultural Shows.

The seconds Agricultural Show held in Kelantan took place on May 19th at the Central Experiment Station, Kota Bharu. The number of classes was increased from 30 to 41 - these being divided into six sections one of which was devoted to exhibits from schools. With the exception of 'Miscellaneous' all sections were well filled and the standard of the winning exhibits were most encouraging. Not only were the number of entries good but the Show was well attended by visitors throughout the day. The Malayan Agri-Horticultural Association kindly presented medals and diplomas.

Other Instructional Activities.

All Penggawas of the Kota Bharu district visited the Central Experiment Station late in October, and in November the District Officer and Penggawas of the Pasir Putch district visited the Pasir Putch Experiment Station. On both occasions marked interest was displayed in the various experiments. A party of Penghulus from Trengganu visited Kelantan from September 15th to 17th, and arrangements were made for them to see something of the agricultural activities of the State as well as being shown the various phases of experimental work in progress at the Experiment Stations.

Fisheries.

The coastal population lives mainly by fishing, except when high seas are running during the North-East

Monsoon period, and it is too rough for them to put out. The fishermen are all Malays. The principal methods employed for catching fish are by means of various kinds of nets, 'blats' and lines. Most of the fish caught is sold fresh at the different markets and consumed locally, but some is also exported in the form of dried fish. The weight of fresh fish of all varieties dealt with at these markets during the year amounted to 556 tons, and that of dried and salted fish (exported) to 794.79 tons valued at $70,806/- as against 1,002.70 tons valued at $117,361 in 1933. Dried and salted fish to the amount of 137.53 tons valued at $9,260/- was also imported into the State during 1933, as compared with 111.25 tons valued at $7,857/- in the previous year.

Manufactures.

The Match Factory worked uninterruptedly throughout the year. It is very well run and employs a labour force wholly Malay except for a few skilled chemists and mechanics; in consultation with the Forest Officer, increasing quantities of Kelantan timbers are being used in substitution for the foreign timbers with which the earlier matches were made. The quality of these has been steadily improved and the retail price has been kept at the reasonable figure of one cent per box. These matches are finding a market outside the State and are gradually if slowly establishing themselves as a dependable and satisfactory article.

A large and well equipped Rice Mill has been erected by Messrs Boustead & Co. Ltd., at Tumpat on a site which offers special facilities for road, rail and river transport. The Mill had only started working towards the end of the year but the results have been very encouraging.

A large Rubber Factory with drying and smoking sheds has been opened and is successfully converting the low-grade wet slab rubber into a very fine grade of blanket crepe.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

The total value of imports and exports including re-exports, bullion and parcel post, for the last six years is as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports and Re-Exports.		Trade Balance.
1929	$7,522,954	$7,983,889	+	$ 460,935
1930	6,276,226	4,189,374	-	2,086,852
1931	2,977,158	2,854,079	-	123,079
1932	3,161,326	2,428,196	-	733,130
1933	4,057,602	3,454,098	-	603,504
1934	5,571,181	5,576,086	+	4,905

It will thus be seen that the total value of the trade of the State for 1934 was $11,147,267 as against $7,492,219 in 1933—an increase of $3,655,048 or 49%. The values of exports and imports (i.e. $5,576,086 and $5,571,181) almost balanced.

Increases or decreases in exports amounting to $10,000/- or over as compared with 1933 were as follows:—

	Increase	Decrease
	$	$
Dried and Salted Fish	-	46,555
Arecanuts (Dried)	-	26,540
Menganese-Ore	78,622	-
Copra	-	105,216
Snake and Lizard skin	-	30,297
Jelutong	-	26,478
Rubber	2,627,808	-
Cotton Sarongs	35,686	-
Gold Bullion	-	275,201
Silver Coin	-	12,000

The fall in exports of salt fish is one both in quantity as well as value; it is possible that the fall in production has not been as considerable, and that general increased prosperity has led to increased local consumption, but in order to encourage in every possible way the local production of an important foodstuff, the import duty on salt was abolished early in 1935.

The fall in arecanut exports was in both quantity and value: exports were depressed by the low prices current during the harvest and the rise in price at the end of the year was too late to have any effect. The fall in value of copra exports is the result of the low price

ruling through most of the year. Exports of lizard skins were virtually prohibited during 1934: hence the fall in exports. The big increase in rubber exports is due to the anticipation of, and the effects of Rubber Regulation and better prices.

The marked increase in the exports of locally manufactured cotton sarongs is very satisfactory and is largely due to the efforts of the Malayan Arts and Crafts Society in reviving a cottage industry and in educating the weavers to produce more attractive patterns and to use reliable fast dyes.

The more important variations in the value of imports are shown in the following table:—

	1933	1934	Increase.
	$	$	$
(a) Rice	97,247	215,090	117,843
(b) Condensed Milk	124,018	150,780	26,762
(c) Sugar	67,124	93,361	26,237
(d) Cigarettes	321,132	348,340	27,208
(e) (i) Cotton Manufactures	693,225	1,468,693	775,468
(ii) Silk -do-	49,829	82,697	32,868
(iii) Artificial Silk Piece Goods	212,033	650,870	438,837

The increased rice imports were due to the return of numbers of Indian and other labourers to estates and to an increased demand for Siamese rice.

It is very satisfactory to note that the increased prosperity of the rubber industry has resulted in a general and well distributed improvement in the standard of living. More than half the total area under rubber in this State is owned by small holders and the Malay peasant gains both by increased profits from his own small holding and greater opportunities of employment on the larger rubber estates at improved rates of pay.

The improved standard of living is shown by the large increases in the imports of foodstuffs, Siamese rice, condensed milk, sugar, luxuries, imported cigarettes and tobacco and of cotton and artificial silk piece goods.

Decreases and increases in the more important articles subject to customs duties are shown in the following table:—

	Estimates 1934 $	Actual 1934 $	Actual 1933 $	Actual 1932 $
Export Duty —				
Betel-nuts ..	6,000	5,981	11,715	12,236
Cocoanuts etc. ..	16,000	10,428	12,143	9,343
Rubber (Revised $127,901) ..	50,000	116,955	46,606	19,147
Cattle ..	4,000	7,521	6,452	1,482
Poultry ..	6,000	7,726	7,494	3,275
Dried Fish ..	4,000	3,501	4,175	3,452
Jungle Produce	3,500	—	3,360	5,415
Hides and Horns	3,000	2,769	3,596	2,146
Tin-Ore ..	400	615	60	216
Manganese-Ore	8,400	5,393	—	—
Miscl. Goods ..	16,000	4,069	18,724	29,924
Import Duty —				
Gambier ..	2,500	5,072	3,667	3,973
Kerosene & Benzine ..	140,000	134,284	113,243	105,686
Matches ..	—	—	3,584	31,691
Salt ..	10,000	13,000	15,086	15,182
Spirits ..	22,000	31,377	22,261	22,276
Sugar ..	56,000	86,120	59,175	47,078
Tobacco ..	155,000	177,619	155,243	152,585
Misl. Goods ..	205,500	286,750	195,198	84,770
Miscellaneous ..	2,500	1,263	2,902	7,760
Excise —				
Manuf: Liquors	—	3,866	—	1,251
Matches ..	12,000	13,103	10,920	—
Sale of Chandu	170,000	194,971	154,298	154,352
Marine —				
Boat Licences ..	11,500	13,411	12,551	10,974
Fishing Licences	700	—	694	839
Light Dues etc.	6,000	6,893	5,676	6,032
Total	$911,000	$1,132,667	$868,823	$731,086

The decrease in the duty on betel-nuts is partly due to low prices and partly due to an alteration of the rate from a weight to an ad valorem basis. The decrease in the

duty on copra is also mainly due to the very low prices of copra throughout the year, a price, which in the case of a Coconut Estate would not have paid for plucking and curing, did not seriously affect the production of small holders who rely on spare time family labour.

The decrease under miscellaneous goods is due largely to diminished exports of melted down gold. After the heavy exports of the last few years, there is not much gold jewellery left to be melted down and with increased prosperity there is less incentive even at the present high prices to part with gold ornaments.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

The State of Kelantan is not dependent on immigrant labour to the same extent as the Western States of the Peninsula.

Malays. The Public Works Department, Survey Department, Electrical Department, the Kelantan Match Factory and the Rice Mill and Copra Godown of Messrs Bousteads of Tumpat employ Kelantan Malays solely, apart from a few skilled ratings. Sixtyone per cent. of the labour on the larger Estates and 45% of the labourers employed on the Federated Malay States Railways in Kelantan are local Malays. In addition, numbers of Malays are employed as tappers on small rubber estates which do not submit returns. The vast majority of Malays in the State are peasant proprietors living on their own small holdings and, though ready to seek outside employment during limited periods, they are not prepared to leave their kampongs to work on up-country estates where they would have to live in cooly-lines. All Government Departments pay the standard rates of wages.

South Indians. The total Indian population at the end of 1934 is estimated at 4000 of which 3250 are South Indians, the greater number of whom are employed on Estates or on the Railway. During the year 288 males and 202 females arrived as voluntary immigrants from India. It is interesting to note that over 30% of those had

been previously employed in Kelantan and were taking the first opportunity to return. No able-bodied labourers were repatriated, and only 13 decrepits.

Standard wages prescribed in Ulu Kelantan District where all the European estates which employ Indians are located were 47 cents for men and 37 cents for women, employees of the Federated Malay States Railways in Kelantan were paid the same rates. Proportionate minimum wages (i.e.35 cents & 28 cents) for morning work only were enforced throughout the year. From 1st November the wage for tapping only was further increased to a minimum of 40 cents for men and 32 cents for women.

The price of foodstuffs remained very low indeed throughout the year, and the full monthly living budget based on Kuala Krai town prices averaged $6.21 against $6.36 in 1933. For those Indians who eat Kelantan rice the monthly budget works out at $5.76 only. Rice is issued by estates on Permit, prices are controlled and profits from rice issues are forbidden. A further condition during the monsoon is the insistence on a six weeks' supply being maintained. The price of Rangoon parboiled rice averaged 29 cents per gantang and that of Kelantan rice 19 cents. Estate shops are inspected and prices checked by officers of the Labour Department when visiting estates.

Chinese Labour. Chinese labour is under the general supervision of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, but as no officer of the Chinese Department is stationed in Kelantan, the welfare of Chinese labourers is also cared for by the Labour Department under the provision of the Labour (Non-Indian) Enactment. A Chinese Interpreter is attached to the Kuala Krai Courts and accompanies the Controller of Labour when visiting Mines or estates on which Chinese are employed.

General. All labour employed in this State is free and labourers are at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving one month's notice. There were no strikes or disturbances of any nature during the year. All estates employing Indians and estates employing other labour are visited monthly by a medical officer. Maternity benefits are

payable to all female immigrants. The general death rate for all labourers was 6.9 as against 8.33 in 1933. Remittances by labourers to India are considerable (25,000 rupees). But very little use is made of the Savings Bank facilities offered by the State. The labourers prefer to invest their savings in cattle or jewellery. Adequate gardens are provided by all estates and every encouragement is given to coolies to cultivate theirs.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

State education is at present limited to Vernacular Schools, but State Scholarships are granted to promising boys to study in the various institutions of higher education maintained by other administrations in Malaya. More particularly Kuala Kangsar Malay College, Tanjong Malim College and the Serdang Agricultural School. Tengku Abdullah, Tengku Indra Petra and Tengku Yahya nephews of His Highness the Sultan are being educated in England. Tengku Abdullah has taken an honours Degree in law at Cambridge and hopes shortly to be called to the bar.

The Education Department was in charge of the Malay Inspector of Malay Schools.

The total number of Government Vernacular Schools maintained throughout the State during 1934 was 63 as against 65 during the previous year. The number of pupils registered on the roll at the end of the year was 4,129 an increase of 423 from that of 1933 including 245 girls who study together with the boys. During the year 1,462 pupils were admitted and 1,039 were struck off the roll, making an average enrolment during the year of 3,936.7 with a percentage attendance of 85.5 compared against last year's enrolment of 3,037 and attendance of 88.1. The fall in the percentage of attendance was due to the fact that skin disease was rampant in Pasir Mas District and this brought down the average attendance in that district down to 63.7%.

The health and cleanliness of the pupils on the whole was good and there were no serious epidemic apart from skin disease during the year. Some of the schools are

too inaccessible for routine inspection by the Medical and Health Authorities, but 45 out of 63 Malay Vernacular Schools in the State were visited by the Chief Medical Officer or his assistants during the year, and 2,780 children examined.

At the beginning of the year 5 Pupil teachers, one religious teacher and two graduates of Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, were added to the staff, making a total of 135 as against 127 in 1933. Two teachers were sent to the Sultan Idris Training College to be trained. Five teachers retired from service at the end of the year.

Basket work was taught in 20 schools, a decrease of 14 schools as compared with that of the previous year. The baskets were made of bamboo and rotan which were provided by the students themselves. Considerable improvement was achieved in the work of these pupils. Specimens of this work were exhibited at the State Agricultural Show. In addition to the basket work, Banggol and Mentuan schools were making bricks and tiles. Their work was sent to the State Engineer who commented favourably on their efficiency.

Normal classes have been established in 1933. The teachers are the graduates of the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim. Ever since the establishment of these classes great improvement has been shown in the teachers knowledge, as well as their capacity to teach. The syllabus of these classes are on the basis of the Sultan Idris Training College 2nd and 3rd year courses.

The total expenditure for the year was $44,405.57 as against $41,984.48 in 1933. The working cost for the year under review was $11.28 per head as against $13.82 in 1933. The people have themselves shown great interest in education and in many instances land has been given for a site and schools built by the villagers themselves; most of the schools are of a temporary type built at very small cost but suited to the conditions of the country. No school fees are paid by any pupils of the Vernacular schools, necessary school books are supplied free.

Non-Government Schools.

The Majlis Ugama Islam, a body somewhat similar to Queen Annes Bounty, which collects the tithes for the maintenance of the faith of Islam and generally supervises religious activities, maintains a Malay School, in which both secular and Religious subjects are taught, and another school attached to the Mosque in which the Arabic language and religious subjects are taught.

The English School formerly maintained by the Majlis Ugama has been closed owing to the financial difficulties of the last four years, but the re-opening of an English State aided school which would take pupils up to Junior Cambridge standard is being considered.

There are a number of small private schools registered under the Registration of Schools Enactment. They are generally inadequately staffed and of little educational value.

General.

The Scout movement has had a remarkably successful year. There are new 10 troops in Kelantan with 424 Scouters and Scouts an increase of 257 over last year.

There are four permanent camp sites in Kelantan. One at Cherang Jelor has been lent by Mr. A. Montgomery, one at Kuala Krai lent by Tengku Sri Akar and the other two at Pasir Puteh and Pasir Mas belong to the Government. The scouts have made a good use of all these camps.

The General camp at Cherang Jelor was honoured by the visit of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, the Acting Chief Scout for Malaya. Three Scouters District Commisioner Tengku Ahmad District Commissioner Tengku Mahmood Mahyideen and District Scout Master, Nik Mustapha represented the Kelantan Association at the Jamboree in Australia, and both represented their own country creditably and gained by contact with a wider world.

The population of the State consists almost entirely of Malay peasantry. They maintain themselves on their own

small holdings and they are accustomed to settle their own difficulties. In a community such as this, there is no necessity for orphanages or for Government to make provision for maintenance in the event of accident, sickness or old age beyond the provision of the usual hospitals and the Travelling Dispensary which are described in Chapter IV of this Report.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

The State possesses three ports, viz: Tumpat, Bachok and Semerak, at which coasting steamers, plying between Singapore and Bangkok, call regularly both for passengers and goods, except during the North-East Monsoon (November to January) when sea transport becomes difficult and uncertain owing to heavy gales. Down to quite recent times, this was the only means of communication with the outside world, and trade was in those days dependent entirely upon the use of steamers and sailing vessels. The gross tonnage of steamers calling at these ports during 1934 was 250,929 as against 184,762 in the previous year; and the gross capacity of sailing vessels was 153,115 piculs as against 71,018 piculs in 1933.

By rail the State has been for some years connected with Bangkok, and also with Penang through lower Siam and Kedah. Since the opening in 1931 of the East Coast Railway, there has been direct communication with Singapore through Pahang. Beside the daily slower trains, a fast through Mail Train with sleeping berths runs once a week in each direction and does the jurney in less than 24 hours.

Internal communication is by means of rivers, roads and railways. The rivers are still widely used as a highway between places not connected by rail or road. The total road mileage of the State at the end of the year was 211. These roads are distributed over the North Eastern area of the State where road communications are adequate. The road system connects through Pasir Putch with that of the adjoining State of Trengganu at Besut. There is no road connection with the Federated Malay States. The road which

goes southward from Kota Bharu, the capital, ends 43 miles away at Kuala Krai, the headquarters of the Ulu Kelantan District: The East Coast line of the Federated Malay States Railways traverses the whole State and runs from Gua Musang near the Pahang boundary through Kuala Krai — a road, rail and river junction, — Pasir Mas — a rail junction from which a branch line links up with the Siamese Railways at Sungei Golok,— to the East Coast terminus at the small open port of Tumpat.

Hire cars, omnibuses and lorries are available on all roads in Kelantan for the conveyance of passengers as well as goods at moderate rates.

Posts, Telegraphs And Telephones.

Post Offices were maintained at Kota Bharu, Tumpat, Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh, Pasir Mas and Temangan and twelve Postal Agencies in the smaller villages. All the Post Offices are doing, besides the ordinary postal work, Telegraphy, Cash-on-Delivery, Money Order and Savings Bank work, while Kota Bharu and Kuala Krai transact, in addition, the work of Postal Insurance. The number of letters, post cards, and printed matters received was 263,702 and despatched 160,592 as compared with 235,941 and 136,971 respectively in the previous year.

Eight thousand nine hundred and fifteen (8,915) registered articles were received from other Administrations and 10,372 despatched as compared with 7,555 and 9,581 respectively in the previous year; 6,373 parcels were received and 1,198 despatched as against 5,087 and 2,864 respectively for 1933. There were also small increases in the Postal Order and Money Order business. The gross sale of stamps both for fiscal and postal purposes was $60,201/- as compared with $56,837/- — an increase of $3,364/- over the sales of the previous year.

Communications were well maintained throughout the year and there were no interruptions to record other than those of short duration. No damage was done by the usual North-East Monsoon prevailing at the end of the year. A telegraph line of about six miles in length was erected between Pasir Puteh and Bukit Yong to connect with the

line from Kuala Trengganu and was completed and opened for traffic on the 5th of April, 1934.

The number of telegrams received and despatched out of the State were:—

	1934.	1933.
Despatched	13,316	14,739
Received	18,566	9,513
	31,882	24,252

This shows a total increase of 7,630 telegrams over the previous year and indicates a general revival of trade.

The number of telephone exchanges remained the same as in previous year i. e. (4 under the charge of Post Offices and 2 under the charge of Police). During the year 23,682 Trunk Calls were recorded and fees of $3,311/- realised, as compared with 19,047 calls with $2,831/- in the previous year.

The development of telephone business has been disappointing; but probably no big increase can be expected in the number of telephones subscribers and in the use of telephones until the Kelantan system is connected up with the Malayan and Trengganu systems and until the minor Trunk lines from Kota Bharu to Pasir Mas, Tumpat, Temangan, Bachok and Pasir Puteh are improved.

All the Six Post Offices transact Savings Bank business; the value of business being represented by $38,171/- in deposits and $26,772/- in withdrawals during the year as against $23,735/- and $22,079/- respectively in the previous year. The number of depositors rose from 479 to 591.

The number of wireless transmitting and receiving sets remained the same i. e. two, while the number of receiving sets has gone up to 11 against 6 in 1933.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Banks doing business in Kelantan are the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., and the Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd., both at Kota Bharu. There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

The currency and weights and measures in use are those in use in the Colony of the Straits Settlements.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure on Public Works is shown in the following table:—

Provision	
Approved Estimates	$181,101.00
Loan Account Items	65,500.00
	$246,601.00
Expenditure	
Approved Estimates	$151,984.00
Loan Account Items	53,980.00
	$205,964.00

The cost of supervision excluding other charges was 5.8%. Ninety-one per cent of all work was carried out by direct labour - the rest on contract or by indent. The revenue collected during the year was $4,488/- as against $3,529/- in the previous year. 211 miles of road were upkept at a cost of $79,969/- being at the rate of $379/- a mile. Out of this mileage, 28 miles and 22 chains are metalled and asphalted, 47 miles 14 chains are metalled but not asphalted and 135 miles 44 chains are unmetalled. Isolated lengths of asphalted surface were, when possible, joined up so that a continuous asphalted surface now exists from Kota Bharu for 14½ miles towards Kuala Krai and for 8½ miles towards Pasir Puteh and from Kuala Krai for 5¼ miles towards Kota Bharu.

Six miles and five chains of main road not previously asphalted were treated; great improvement was also effected in Kota Bharu Town by the metalling and asphalting of the full width of streets, previously very narrow, in which the Municipal Authority had prevailed on owners to move back their frontage. 36,904 square yards (equivalent to 1¾ miles of 12 feet road) were so treated.

The work on river training was continued and the existing system of longitudinal "dykes" composed of hardwood piles supporting bamboo walls was continued downstream and cross "dykes" to the bank inserted in places. The system seems to have had considerable effect in slowing down the current and retarding bank erosion.

Minor small buildings and additions increased the total value of buildings in the State by $3,366/- .

From Loan Account the work of providing a water supply for Kota Bharu was begun. Materials, pumps and engines were ordered and, though late in arriving, were nearly all received by the en l of the year. Two wells were made ready; the foundations for the water tower completed and the pipe-laying started.

Mr. R. C. Drew held the appointment of State Engineer until he went on leave on 30th January, 1934 when he was succeeded by Mr. W.J.D. Pinkerton of the Drainage & Irrigation Department, on Mr. Pinkerton's taking over the duties of State Engineer to exist as a separate department; the Irrigation Department Office Staff was reduced and the work transferred to the Public Works Department - the State Engineer undertaking the technical and financial duties of the Irrigation Engineer.

Mr. Pinkerton went on leave on 15th May, 1934 and was followed by Mr. J. B. MacLachlan who in turn went on leave on 8th November, 1934, and was succeeded by Mr. E.M.O'D. Burke-Gaffney.

The Adviser, Public Works, Malay States, visited Kelantan on 6th August, 1934, and made a tour of the State on 6th, 7th and 8th of August.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

Courts.

The Courts Enactment, 1925, as amended by Enactment No. 1 of 1930 provides for the following Courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

A. The High Court comprising the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.
B. Courts of Magistrates of the 1st Class.
C. Courts of Magistrates of the 2nd Class.
D. The Court of the Chief Kathi.
E. The Court of District Kathis.
F. The Courts of Penggawas (heads of parishes).

The High Court has jurisdiction over all Civil and Criminal matters and is a Court of Appeal from the decisions of Magistrates Courts — Civil or Criminal. The Courts of the Chief Kathi and of District Kathis have jurisdiction in civil matters over any suit arising out of certain defined matters of Mohammedan Law and custom. The criminal jurisdiction of the Chief Kathi's Court is confined to cases of assault between husband and wife. Appeal from his Court is to His Highness the Sultan.

The Court of a Penggawa has jurisdiction — civil and criminal — up to a small amount and appeal lies therefrom to the Court of a Magistrate of the 1st Class.

There is provision in the Civil Procedure Code for revision of Court decrees by His Highness the Sultan in consultation with the British Adviser. No such provision is made in regard to criminal cases tried by the High Court, but as a matter of practice His Highness, by virtue of his prerogative, with the advice of the British Adviser, examines any case on petition of appeal and makes an order thereon. Also if it seems good to him he may remit or commute any sentence under the provisions of sections 297 and 298 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

There is one Judicial Commissioner (British Officer of the Malayan Civil Service), six First Class and three Second Class Magistrates. The figures given include only magistrates who sit regularly. Only one is British.

In the High Court there were 41 Criminal cases during the year of which five were unfinished at the close of the year. There were 42 Civil cases of which 15 were pending at the close of the year. There were also 17 Miscellaneous applications of which 9 were applications for sale of land by chargees; one was pending at the close of the year. Also 10 applications for Letters of Administration were dealt with.

There were 42 criminal appeals (including 16 by the Public Prosecutor); of these 11 were dismissed, 12 allowed, in 9 cases the order was varied, 5 were withdrawn, in 3 cases a retrial was ordered and 2 were pending at the close of the year.

There were 54 civil appeals of which 21 were dismissed while 7 were allowed. In these cases the judgment was altered; in five cases a retrial was ordered; five were withdrawn, and 20 were pending at the close of the year. The appeals to His Highness the Sultan were:

(i) Criminal, 8 — of which 4 were dismissed, one allowed, one varied and 2 were pending,

(ii) Civil, 9 — of which 8 were dismissed and one allowed.

The criminal cases were mostly crimes of violence and housebreaking.

The posts of Judicial Commissoner and Legal Adviser are held by one Officer.

Law examinations for Magistrates were held by the Legal Adviser during the year. The results of the examination were fairly satisfactory. Nineteen Enactments were passed during the year.

The following is a return of cases and suits heard in Magistrates' Courts during 1934:

List of Cases.

Court.	Criminal.	Civil.
Central Court, Kota Bharu ..	1,533	158
Ulu Kelantan	806	131
Pasir Puteh	586	33
Pasir Mas	454	46
Bachok	314	26
Tumpat	446	15
	4,139	409

POLICE.

The strength of the Police at the end of the year was 333 all ranks - against an approved establishment of 336. Fifty two Malays were recruited. Discipline was fairly good throughout the year. Offences were mainly absence without leave and minor cases of neglect. The Police consists of:

(a) a British Commissioner, one Malay Deputy Commissioner and Chief Police Officer, one Malay Assistant Commissioner and one Bandmaster-Inspector and Quartermaster.

(b) a Malay Chief Inspector (in charge of Kota Bharu District), and one Malay Court Inspector.

(c) four Malay Inspectors, all recruited from the ranks; three of them were in charge of Police Districts and one on other duties.

(d) one Probationery Inspector.

(e) three hundred and twenty-three N. C. Os and men of whom all are Malays.

(f) one Detective Inspector, who served up to 29th July, 1934, one Detective Sergeant, three Detective Corporals and twenty-six Detectives; and

(g) Armourer Sergeant. Clerical Staff and Fireman.

The total number of offences reported to the Police was 2,797 as compared with 3,393 in 1933 and 3,230 in 1932. There were 1,168 cases arrested and of these convictions were obtained in 825 and 81 were pending at the end of the year. 903 of the reports disclosed no offence or disputes concerning civil affairs and the parties were referred to Court, no further police action being necessary or legal. The total number of seizable offences was 1,002.

The following table shows the main headings of serious crime for the past five years.

Offence	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Murder and Homicide	12	8	13	9	7
Gang-Robbery	8	5	4	2	10
Robbery	9	4	10	9	9
House-breaking	5	4	10	37	58
Theft (over $100)	49	39	72	75	33
Counterfeit coin and stamp	—	1	—	4	—

Two persons were banished from the State in 1934 as compared with four in the previous year.

Admissions to the State Prison and two District Prisons were 683 against 950 in 1933. Of these 79 were Chinese, 21 Indians, 553 Malays, 12 Siamese, 1 Javanese, 7 Pathans and 10 Sikhs, out of whom ninety-eight had previous covictions. At the end of the year only 222 prisoners remained undischarged. There was no execution throughout the year.

Captain H. A. Anderson, I. S. O. was in command until 31st August, 1934, when he proceeded on leave prior to retirement and Mr. D. Hillary arrived and assumed duty as from 7th September, 1934.

Prison.

The principal Prison of the State is in Kota Bharu with three subsidiary prisons at Bachok, Pasir Puteh and Kuala Krai where only short sentence prisoners are kept. The main Prison consists of six association wards built of brick and concrete, those at Bachok and Kuala Krai are of the same type whilst the one at Pasir Putel contains three

wards and is built of wood and attaps. Provision has been made this year for the erection of a juvenile ward in the main Prison grounds.

There were 683 prisoners admitted during the year as compared with 535 in 1933. Of these 553 were Malays, 79 Chinese, 12 Siamese, 21 Tamils, 1 Javanese, 7 Pathans and 10 Sikhs. There were 631 discharged and three died in Hospital at Kota Bharu and one at Kuala Krai. Four prisoners escaped from Kota Bharu Gaol but one was re-captured.

The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year. The prisoners are not slow to report any indisposition and they are invariably sent to the Hospital for treatment. That accounts for the large number — 337 admitted to the convict ward at the Hospital as against 326 in 1933. Three hundred and thirty-three cases were discharged as cured, 3 died and 11 were still in Hospital at the end of the year. There were no zymotic diseases. The most prevalent diseases were malaria 13, bowel complaints 39, wounds and ulcers 26, skin diseases 5. Yaws 2, Pneumonia and chicken-pox 5. Mild coryza was common and this, together with bronchitis which usually followed, accounted for 71 cases. The usual prophylactic measures were taken against infectious diseases and efficient sanitary measures were maintained. The majority of the prisoners are regularly employed on extramural labour and laundry, rattan work, some carpentry and chick-making are carried out in the main Prison.

At the end of the year there were eight prisoners undergoing Penal Servitude, this number being made up of 5 Malays and one each Chinese, Siamese and Tamil. There were 21 prisoners (16 Malays, 3 Tamils and 2 Chinese) undergoing terms of imprisonment of ten years and over. The number of prisoners at the end of the year was 222 as compared with 176 in 1933. There were no executions.

The Prison staff consists of a Superintendent (European), Assistant Superintendent, Gaoler, and 46 Warders and a Matron — all Malays.

The Prisons were rugularly visited by Visiting Justices throughout the year and all complaints were fully investigated.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

The following Enactments were passed during the year, namely:—

1. The Aliens Enactment 1933, Amendment Enactment, 1934.
2. The Registration of Cattle Enactment, 1916, Amendment Enactment, 1934.
3. The Registration of Schools Enactment, 1930, Amendment Enactment, 1934.
4. The Gold Buyers and Gold Royalty Enactment, 1932, Amendment Enactment, 1934.
5. The Sultanate Lands Enactment, 1934.
6. The Excise Enactment, 1910, Amendment Enactment, 1934.
7. The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1928, Amendment Enactment, 1934.
8. The Land Acquisition Enactment, 1934.
9. The Forest Enactment, 1934.
10. The Rubber Supervision Enactment, 1934.
11. The Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1934.
12. The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Enactment, 1934.
13. The Co-operative Societies Enactment, 1934.
14. The Registration of Cattle Enactment, 1916, Amendment Enactment, 1934.
15. The Opium and Chandu (Amendment No. 2) Enactment, 1934.
16. The Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment, 1934.
17. The Boat Registration and Licensing (Amendment) Enactment, 1934.
18. The Deleterious Drugs (Amendment) Enactment, 1934.
19. The Municipal and Health (Amendment) Enactment, 1934.

During the year 1934 the State Council of Kelantan passed 19 Enactments. The most important of these Enactments were

(a) The Rubber Regulation Enactment which implemented in Kelantan the International Agreement for the control of the production and export of rubber: except in certain minor aspects of the machinery of assessment of standard production it enacts the same principles as have been enacted by other Malayan administrations.

(b) The Rubber Suppervision Enactment which clarified and strengthened the existing law concerning dealings in rubber and statistics of rubber cultivation: this was necessary in order effectively to operate the new law regulating the production and export of rubber.

(c) The Co-operative Societies Enactment which brought into force new law closely resembling in principle the Co-operative Society law of the Federated Malay States in order to make some endeavour to deal with the problem of indebtedness among certain sections of employees of the Government.

(d) The Registration of Cattle Amendment Enactment which gave added recognition to the importance of the whorls (pusaran) on the hair of cattle as an aid to identification.

(e) The Municipal and Health Amendment Enactment which extended the control of Municipal and Medical Authorities over certain forms of beverages in the preparation of which water from undesirable sources was being used.

The administration of land matters was further clarified by the Land Acquisition Enactment which brought into force a more modern system of acquiring land for public purposes and by the Sultanate Lands Enactment which gave a clearer legal status to certain lands within the domain of the Ruler of the State. The Forest Enactment introduced a more modern and efficient machinery for the control of timber and other forest produce.

An amendment to the Boat Registration and Licensing Enactment gave effect to the reciprocal arrangements recently made between the Governments of the Straits

Settlements and the Netherlands Indies to make compulsory a system of branding or carving of the numbers and places of origin of licensed craft.

Increased powers of search were provided by an amendment to the Excise Enactment while amendments to the Opium and Chandu Enactment provided for the registration of consumers of chandu and for additional control over certain offences in connection with the traffic in dangerous drugs.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue is derived mainly from the following sources of taxation:—

(a) Land: Premium on all sales of land varying from $5/- to $25/- an acre for agricultural or mining purposes, and an Annual Quit rent varying from 40 cents to $2.40 an acre.

(b) Customs Import Duties on a number of Commodities: The general principles adopted in fixing customs import duties is to keep the duty at the same rate as in the Federated Malay States, in the case of all articles affected by the Ottawa Agreement or by the recent Agreement affecting the imports of Textiles. In all other cases a rather complicated Customs Schedule is being gradually simplified by discarding duties which are onerous or which bring in very little revenue, and by adopting rates similar to those in use in the Federated Malay States. All duties on tobacco, spirits, petrol and kerosene are collected at the same rates as in the Federated Malay States.

(c) Export duties on agricultural produce; the most important of which is the export duty on rubber. This duty is collected by means of a cess of 1 cent a pound, out of which the cost of the Rubber Control administration and the contribution to the Rubber Research Institutes also have to be provided.

(d) Export Duty on Metals: 5% ad valorem on gold and 60 cents per ton of Manganese-Ore.

(e) Chandu or specially prepared Opium which is retailed under regulations similar to those in force in the Federated Malay States.

(f) Forests: This is likely to be an increasing source of revenue in the future.

(g) Municipal: House and land assessment at rates varying from 5 to 10% of annual valuation.

Sale of electric current for lighting and power. Market fees and licences on Motor Vechicles.

(h) A regular and substantial revenue is also derived from the Posts & Telegraphs Department and from stamp duties, death duties and Licences.

There is no Hut Tax, Poll Tax or Income Tax collected in the State.

The total revenue of the State for 1934 amounted to $2,220,769/- against an estimate of $1,830,783/- and a revised estimate of $2,040,880/-. The revenue for 1933 was $1,801,418/-. The details of revenue under each main head are as follows:—

Head of Revenue	Estimates 1934.	Actual 1934.	Actual 1933.	Actual 1932.
	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue	472,370	470,524	462,482	466,243
Customs, Excise and Marine	911,000	1,132,667	868,823	731,086
Licences etc.	125,158	183,153	127,433	144,224
Fees of Office etc.	80,525	88,340	81,716	75,303
Posts & Telegraphs	34,800	40,103	30,499	33,584
Municipal	144,830	157,369	149,435	143,277
Interest	23,925	36,501	30,227	22,573
Misc. Receipts	6,825	66,362	10,521	23,054
Forests	31,350	45,750	40,282	38,639
Total	$ 1,830,783	2,220,769	1,801,418	1,677,983

Land revenue was the only item slightly below the estimates and this rather curiously was due to the increased general prosperity as rent was paid more promptly, and only $17,000/- was collected for notices and fees for late payments as against $38,000/- in 1933. The increase in Customs, Excise and Marine was widely distributed over nearly all items of revenue and is an indication of the improved purchasing power of the Kelantan peasants. The increased total of revenue under the headings—Fees of Office, Posts & Telegraphs and Municipal—are also very evenly distributed over the various items included in the main heads of revenue.

Licences and Internal Revenue etc. The revenue from this source was $57,995/- in excess of the estimate of $125,158/-. The principal reason for the large excess on the estimate is the increased revenue derived as a result of Restriction from licences to purchase rubber and permits to own planted rubber.

Interest. There was a surplus of $12,577/- on the estimate for the year. At the commencement of the year Government investments consisted of:—

Mercantile Bank Fixed Deposit	..	$ 11,000
200,000 Singapore Municipality 4½% Debentures 1930	..	221,500

During the early part of the year good local investments were found to be unprocurable and $170,572/- was remitted in May and a further $187,733/- in August for investment by the Crown Agents on behalf of the Government. As a result the Government now holds the following stocks:—

		Amount of Stock £	Cost Price $
1st Investment: May, 1934.			
India 3½% Stock 1931 or after	..	21,946:17:9	170,096/-
2nd Investment: August, 1934.			
Jamaica 3½% Stock	..	9,000:0:0	79,200/-
Commonwealth of Australia 3¾% Stock 1946/49	..	5,000:0:0	43,147/-
Southern Rhodesia 3¼% Stock 1955/65	..	5,000:0:0	41,787/-
Jamaica 3% Stock 1922/44	..	2,736:6:0	23,408/-

Miscellaneous. $66,362/- was received under this head against an estimate of $6,825/-. Of this sum $12,902/- was received as a refund in respect of Malayan Establishment Office charges for officers who had served in Kelantan in 1933 but not proceeded on leave till 1934. $4,263/- represented profit from the Public Works Department Factory and Store and $7,131/- was a refund from the Colonial Department Fund of the leave passage, salary and transport expenses of the Irrigation Engineer and $304/- was received on account of Crown Agents rebate. $38,961 represented appreciation of investments.

Forest Revenue. This shows a substantial surplus of $14,400/- on the estimated revenue for 1934 of $31,350/-. The following table shows the surplus under each main head:—

	Estimates 1934.	Actual 1934.	Surplus	Deficit
	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue ..	472,370	470,524	-	1,846
Customs, Excise and Marine ..	911,000	1,132,667	221,667	-
Licences etc. ..	125,158	183,153	57,995	-
Fees of Office etc. ..	80,525	88,340	7,815	-
Posts & Telegraphs	34,800	40,103	5,303	-
Municipal ..	144,830	157,369	12,539	-
Interest ..	23,925	36,501	12,576	-
Misc. Receipts ..	6,825	66,362	59,537	-
Forests ..	31,350	45,750	14,400	-
Total	1,830,783	2,220,769	391,832	1,846

Surplus revenue over 1934 Estimates = $389,986/-

Expenditure: Expenditure amounted to $1,710,790/- against an estimate of $1,820,531/- and a revised estimate of $1,792,424/-. Details are as follows:—

	Estimates 1934 $	Actual 1934 $	Actual 1933 $	Actual 1932 $
Personal Emoluments	736,769	723,791	716,377	757,993
Other Charges	425,526	382,273	362,436	390,841
Pensions etc.	185,723	159,427	166,470	178,755
Interest	122,000	120,255	118,250	117,614
Misc. Services	144,047	146,361	54,548	69,430
Public Works A. R.	110,266	101,272	99,754	97,143
-do- S. S.	49,200	28,076	-	831
Temporary Allowance	47,000	49,336	45,947	51,221
Total	1,820,531	1,710,790	1,563,782	1,663,828

Total payments under Personal Emoluments and Temporary Allowances show an increase of 1½% over 1933 figures as a result of the 5% restoration of certain salary cuts from 1st July. Other Charges show an increase of 6% on 1933. The main savings on Other Charges amounting to $41,000/- were $9,500/- on the purchase of chandu, $21,500/- on Medical, $10,000/- on Municipal, $3,000/- on Posts and Telegraphs, $3,500/- on Prisons and $6,700/- on Surveys. Savings of $26,000/- were made on Pensions and Gratuities and the expenditure under this head again declined. This reduction was due to savings of $1,100/- on pensions and to $3,900/- from voluntary refunds by His Highness the Sultan, His Highness the Raja Kelantan and other Chiefs, and $23,000/- saved on estimates for gratuities. All interest charges were duly paid.

Retrenchment. A new clerical scheme based on the new Federated Malay States Clerical Scheme came into effect from 1st January, 1934. Recruitment to the clerical services took place this year under this scheme and extra clerical assistance was provided by temporary clerks on daily pay. A new scheme for Malay Officers was also introduced from the same date. His Highness the Sultan and other members of the Royal Family continued to make voluntary gifts to the Treasury of a portion of their emoluments.

The revised scheme of acting allowances which affects seconded officers, and officers on the Malay Officers scheme remained in force throughout the year. On 1st July,

5% of the cut of 15% on the emolumments of local officers was restored and the amount in the case of all officers drawing substantive salaries of over $283/- per annum was paid into the Kelantan Government Servants' Co-operative Society which was registered with effect from that date. As in previous years no temporary allowance was drawn by seconded officers.

In accordance with the Schedule to the Malayan Establishment Agreement, one post of Assistant Surveyor (Field) was retrenched, and the post of Irrigation Engineer under the Colonial Development Fund was combined with that of the State Engineer as from 1st February, 1934.

Owing to the introduction of Rubber Restriction, it was found necessary to ask for the temporary secondment of an additional officer of the Malayan Civil Service to the State.

Results of the year's working. As will be seen from the table in page 43 a total saving of $109,741 was effected on the estimated expenditure. Notwithstanding a 5% restoration of the levy on local salaries from 1st July involving a sum of $10,691/-, savings under Personal Emoluments for the year amounted to $12,978/-.

Making allowance for all book items, the true profit of the year's working was $471,234/-. This remarkable surplus, which it may be added, constitutes a record in the financial history of this State, is a direct result of the improvement in trade conditions, particularly in the price of rubber as a result of restriction, balanced against an expenditure reduced to a minium as a result of retrenchment.

In this small State where there is little accumulated capital, revenue is immediately affected by the quantity and value of the main exports, more particularly rubber and, as these values are dependent on International conditions over which the State can have no control, it is particularly necessary to build up and to safeguard, a reserve of liquid assets. On the other hand, as the vast majority of the people are small holders producing their own foodstuffs, there has been less suffering under slump conditions in Kelantan than in the more highly developed States.

The year ended with a cash and bank balance of $507,774/- and realisable investments of $619,497/-.

The balance on the Rice Irrigation Fund account is $22,388/- and a sum of $7,602 was spent during the course of the year on irrigation works. The Rubber Fund which has been inaugurated as a result of restriction shows a balance of $29,108/- at the close of the year. A percentage of the revenue derived from the cess on rubber exports, varying with the price, is set aside to form a fund out of which all the working expenses of the Restriction Scheme, the contribution to the Rubber Research Institute and other expenditure in connection with the industry, is met.

The total debit to the State, after allowing for excess of assets over liabilities, which stood at $4,804,491/- at the end of 1933 was reduced to $4,301,525/-. The external debt of $5,536,398/- on 31st December, 1933, was increased by the drawing of a sum of $82,000/- on the Straits Settlements Loan 1934. A portion of this increase is offset by a reduction of the loan liability on Colonial Development Fund Account to $29,040/- as a result of the decision of the Committee of the Fund to reduce the loan portion to £4,300:0:0 and by repayment of $25,000/- on the Straits Settlements Loan. The external debt now stands at $5,566,724/-.

Straits Settlements Loan. A statement is attached showing the work undertaken in 1934 and chargeable to the Straits Settlements Loan 1931 and 1934. At the close of the year the balance of the Loan money was $37,519/-. The expenditure up to 31st December, 1934, since the first instalment was drawn was $544,481/- of which $200,000/- was on Revenue Account. Of the balance of $37,519/-, a sum of $28,020/- represented the balance available for expenditure on the Water Supply Kota Bharu, and the remainder for General Loan Expenditure in 1935.

Colonial Development Fund Account. The sum of $15,223/- was received from the Fund during the year and $4,000/- was temporarily advanced from State Funds to meet Development Fund Expenditure. Owing to the introduction of a new system of returns some delay has been experienced in the receipts of funds from England. During the course of the year it was finally decided that

of the total sum advanced, £16,600 — £12,300:0:0 should be treated as a grant and £4,300:0:0 as a loan at 4% interest repayable in ten equal instalments. The proportion of this sum already received has been shown in the balance sheet as a liability accordingly. Expenditure up to the end of the year amounted to $130,019/-.

Treasury Organisation. The four sub-treasuries at Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh, Pasir Mas and Bachok continued to function satisfactorily and visits of inspection were made at intervals throughout the year.

Mr. J.S.W. Reid held the appointment of State Treasurer until he proceeded on leave on 12th June, 1934 when Mr. J.D.M. Smith acted until the arrival of Mr. J.A. Harvey who assumed duty on 15th July, 1934.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands, Mines And Forests.

The total revenue collected was $479,524 being $1,846 less than the Estimates, but $8,042 more than the 1933 figures.

1933 Land revenue was inclusive of Forest revenue, but in 1934 Forest revenue appears under its own proper Department. The total land revenue collected in 1933 less Forest revenue was $462,482 which gives for 1934 an increase of $8,042.

	$. c.
Land Rents (Recurrent) show an increase of	23,060.49
Search, Registration of Dealings, etc., show an increase of	4,341.33
Miscellaneous show an increase of	6,641.69
Premia on Grants show an increase of	1,983.63
Collections under:—	
Issue of Notices, etc., show a decrease of	20,889.50
Survey Fees show a decrease of	4,367.86
Prospectings show a decrease of	1,177.79
Other items show slight increases and decreases.	

The heavy drop in the collections under the heading issue of notices is due mainly to the increased prosperity due to rubber restriction which led to earlier payments; but also to the inability in some offices to issue notices early through the demands of Restriction work on the staff. The following are the figures for the past five years:—

Year	Total Revenue of State	Total Land Revenue	Percentage.
	$	$	
1930	2,182,905	536,348	25%
1931	1,524,140	392,053	26%
1932	1,677,984	504,561	30%
1933	1,801,418	502,778	21%
1934	2,220,769	470,524	21%

The following Return shows land rents and land sales as distinct from all items of Land Revenue:—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$
Land Rents (Annually Recurrent)	363,490	302,914	327,030	351,239	374,299
All other Items of Land Revenue excluding sales.	116,575	73,419	145,254	134,705	77,407
	480,065	376,333	472,284	485,944	451,706
Land Sales	56,283	15,720	32,277	16,835	18,818
Total	536,348	392,053	504,561	502,779	470,524

It is satisfactory to note the steady increase in land rents which reflects the continued issue of titles for non rubber small holdings since alienation of land for rubber has ceased. The fall in land sales is due to no large area at high premia being alienated for rubber estates.

The total area under rubber (i.e. planted) was 75,491 acres and the area alienated for this crop in 1934 1,638 acres which represented land approved before 1931 but in respect of which fees had not been finally settled till

1934. The total area under coconuts is 57,271 acres whilst the area under rice is approximately 150,000 acres. Miscellaneous crops account for an area of approximately 25,000 acres. The area under oil palms remained 700 acres. The total area of the State alienated for agricultural purposes amounted to a total of over 452,000 acres.

During the year Enactment No. 8 The Land Acquisition Enactment, Enactment No. 12 The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Enactment and Enactment No. 5 The Sultanate Land Enactment were passed. The new Land Enactment forshadowed in the last year's report has been delayed in order to revise certain sections but should come into force in 1935.

The cattle census gave a return of over 35,000 buffaloes and over 112,000 cattle in the State. A total area of 9,900 acres has been either earmarked or finally reserved for cattle grazing grounds.

Forests.

The establishment at the end of the year consisted of a State Forest Officer, an Assistant Forest Officer, a Forest Ranger, 3 Foresters, 9 Forest Guards and 3 Clerks. Mr. A. B. Walton was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

The total revenue collected amounted to $45,765.79 as against the sum of $40,117.20 for 1933 the main sources of revenue being duty on timber which accounted for $32,197.30 as against $19,752.39 in 1933 and Jelutong $6,676.12 which showed a decrease of $3,423.60 from that of the previous year. Progress was made in exploring the remoter areas of the State and in selecting areas suited to Reservation. The decision of the F. M. S. Railways not to use firewood in this section and the falling off of the Jelutong tapping looked at one time like causing a fall in Revenue, but the Forest Department was successful in opening up new sources of Revenue included the supply of sleepers to the F. M. S. Railways — a development with great possibilities.

Survey.

Revenue earned in the year amounted to $13,232 which amount does not include survey fees included in the land premia nor those remitted by Land Officers. The total fees earned according to schedule rate for all completed surveys amounted to $98,192. Expenditure fell from $82,148 to $77,611.

There was a slight increase in the output of field work with a reduction in cost over the previous year, the number of lots surveyed being 4,235 as against 3,980 in 1933 and 3,726 in 1932. The total acreage, however, covered only 5,946 as against 9,041 in 1933 and 11,915 in 1932. The output of the office branch showed a slight decrease. The number of titles prepared (including re-drafts) was 3,146 as against 3,896 in 1933 and 3,786 in 1932, while 3,094 lots awaited settlement at the end of the year as against 1,575 in 1933 and 1,489 in 1932.

This large increase in lots awaiting settlement was due to the necessity for the transfer a number of Settlement Officers from their ordinary duties to special inspection work under the rubber control scheme.

Twenty one miles of Railway Reserve, and one gold mining lease were surveyed but otherwise survey was mainly concerned with small holdings on the coastal plain.

Health throughout the year was very satisfactory the average sick leave amounted to 4.8 days for a surveyor and 3.5 days for an office man, this in the case of the field staff is a good indication of the general improvement in health conditions throughout the State.

Throughout the year Mr. G. D. Barron, Superintendent was in charge of the department, and Capt. P. M. Leckie officiated as Assistant Superintendent Office. Mr. W. P. Aylward Assistant Superintendent went on leave on 17th March, and was not replaced. The Superintendent took over the field supervision from that date.

Electrical.

The Government maintains a Power Station at Kota Bharu which supplies electric lighting and power to the town. The two recently installed Ruston and Hornsby Vertical semi Diesel 4 stroke engines ran throughout the year satisfactorily, consumption has increased more rapidly than was anticipated and both engines are now fully loaded at night. The Kelantan Government invited the Chief Electrical Engineer F. M. S. to report on the plant and on the advice of that officer the plant will be increased by an additional engine of the same type of 125 K. W. capacity.

One hundred and twenty nine (129) new consumers were connected during the year making a total of 355 metered consumers and 76 flat rate consumers. Total sales of current amounted to 138,455 units (excluding flat rate consumers) as compared with 125.224 units in 1933. The total revenue for the year was $44,437 as compared with $35,012/- in 1933 and expenditure $26,233/- as against $26,583/- in the previous year.

General.

His Excellency the High Commissioner accompanied by Lady Caldecott visited the State from the 6th to the 10th of August. His Excellency presented to His Highness the Raja Kelantan the Insignia of the C.M.G., and inspected the Hospital, Gaol and Government Offices and visited the Boy Scouts Camp. His Excellency and party left by car for Kuala Trengganu after a visit which gave great pleasure to His Highness the Sultan and to his people.

On the 3rd of February, a Durbar presided over by His Excellency the High Commissioner was held at Government House, Singapore, and was attended by the Rulers of both the Federated and Unfederated Malay States. Questions of common interest to all Malayan Administrations were discussed.

His Highness the Sultan enjoyed good health throughout the year; his birthday in July was celebrated with the usual rejoicings. Later in the year His Highness visited Singapore again to greet His Excellency Sir Shenton Thomas on his arrival.

During the year, a Government Officers' Co-operative Society was formed. This Society has the support of some six hundred members and it is hoped that it will be possible to build up habits of thrift and to release some of the Government servants in this State from the burden and anxiety of debt.

The Kelantan Branch of the Malayan Arts and Crafts Society continued to do good work throughout the year, and as a result of exhibiting representative productions at the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Exhibition held at Kuala Lumpur at the beginning of August succeeded in further extending a market for Kelantan wares.

The difficulty of obtaining fast dyes was overcome by importing the highest quality of dyed yarns from England: sarongs with guaranteed fast colours have been supplied to the Malay Regiment and to the Kedah Police and Education Department.

Apart from actual sales through the Arts and Crafts Society the export returns show that the whole of this interesting village industry of weavers and silver smiths has been stimulated. The thanks of the Kelantan Government are due to the ladies who devote a large part of their leisure time to an organisation which has enabled the local craftsmen to revive a dying industry and without any loss of artistic values to make it into a commercial success.

Rubber Control. The event of the year was the decision to re-establish a system of controlled production and export for rubber. This decision had the most far-reaching effects on this State as well as on the whole of Malaya. The decision had been foreshadowed for some time and the sudden upset both to the market and to the system of administration which was caused by the former Stevenson Scheme was avoided. The present control scheme profiting by the experience of past errors has functioned with remarkable success and smoothness from the start. This satisfactory result is due to many causes, but mainly to the fact that the scheme covers all important producing areas; that the first exportable quotas were 100% of standard production and then only gradually reduced, so that any

excessive price movements were avoided; and that the central administration, at any rate so far as Malaya is concerned, has been a model of efficiency and of helpfulness towards the State administrations.

The final quota of 12,000 tons allocated to this State was only arrived at rather late in the year, but the quota was filled and there was only a 4% carry-over at the end of the year. In this State special care has been taken by the Deputy Controller of Rubber to see that all small holders really understand the working of the scheme so far as it affects them.

The actual administration of the Scheme has imposed a severe burden on the very limited number of officers available and its success has been ensured by the close co-operation between Land Office, Survey Office, and Customs Office. All Departments have endeavoured to make the Scheme work instead of wasting any time in pointing out each other's deficiencies.

There has been some smuggling over the Siamese border but nothing of any importance. With rubber costing 10 cents a lb. to produce and selling at 18 cents, there is not much margin to cover the risks and overhead costs of smuggling. The increased prosperity caused by the improved price of rubber has been widely distributed and translated into an improved standard of living in the kampongs.

The number of officers of the Malayan Civil Service seconded to the State remained at six as in the previous year, namely:—

(i) British Adviser to the Government of Kelantan (Captain A. C. Baker, M. C. until 15th February when he went on leave. He was relieved by Mr. W. D. Barron, who continued to act as British Adviser to the end of the year).

(ii) Legal Adviser and Judicial Commissioner (Mr. A. E. Coope acting until 28th February when he was succeeded by Mr. H. F. Monk who died in the Kota Bharu

Hospital on 28th March. Mr. J. D. M. Smith succeeded as from 25th April to the end of the year).

(iii) Assistant Adviser (Mr. H. North Hunt).

(iv) State Treasurer, District Officer, Kota Bharu (Mr. J. S. W. Reid until 12th June when he was succeeded by Mr. J. A. Harvey on 15th July to the end of the year).

(v) District Officer, Ulu Kelantan and Controller of Labour, Kelantan (Mr. A. Gilmour).

(vi) Superintendent of Marine & Customs (Mr. H. A. L. Luckham).

The Royal Air Force Flight consisting of three seaplanes in charge of Squadron Leader K. B. Lloyd, A.F.C. visited Kelantan on the 10th May and anchored in the Kelantan river off Kota Bharu. They left Kelantan for Singapore on the 13th May. All communities were interested in the visit and enjoyed the privilege entertaining the members of His Majesty's Forces.

By the death on 28th March of Mr. H. F. Monk, M. C. S., Legal Adviser and Judicial Commissioner, both the State and the Malayan Civil Service lost an officer of outstanding ability who had earned the respect and affection of all those who knew him.

A. C. BAKER,
M.C.S.
BRITISH ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF KELANTAN.

THE RESIDENCY,
Kota Bharu, KELANTAN,
24th April, 1935.

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO KELANTAN.

(Vide Colonial Office Circular Despatch dated 12-9-32)
(K. 954/1932)

(i) KELANTAN (James Maclehose & Sons, Glasgow) by W. A. Graham.

(ii) MALAY POISONS AND CHARM CURES (J. & A. Churchill, London) by Dr. J. D. Gimlette.

(iii) KELANTAN MALAY (Government Printing Office, Singapore) by C. C. Brown, M. C. S.

(iv) IN COURT AND KAMPONG by Sir Hugh Clifford, G. C. M. G. etc.

(v) Journals of The Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS

LIABILITIES.

		$ c.	$ c.
DEPOSITS:-			
Dsitrict Officer, Ulu Kelantan	...	44,389.66	
—Do— Pasir Puteh	...	2,217.91	
—Do— Bachok	...	799.39	
Courts, Kota Bharu, Tumpat & Pasir Mas		14,134.10	
Police Sundry	...	126.56	
Customs Sundry	...	848.73	
Land Office, Kota Bharu, Sundry	...	16,053.85	
—Do— Survey	...	4,855.32	
Land Office, Pasir Mas, Sundry	...	4,352.15	
—Do— Survey	...	264.85	
Post Office Money Order	...	27,464.55	
Pawnbroking Farm	...	9,885.00	
Toddy Shops	...	1,786.00	
Gold Buyers' Licence	...	150.00	
Market Licencees	...	231.44	127,559.51
FINES AND REWARD FUNDS:-			
Police	...	30.22	
Clerks	...	259.59	
Prisons	...	49.10	
Customs	...	43.30	382 21
RICE IRRIGATION FUND (Import Duty on Rice)	...	22,388.08	22,388.08
CONTRIBUTIONS (W. & O. Pension Enactment)	...	459.05	459.05
RUBBER FUND	...	29,108 33	29,108.33
ALIENS IMMIGRATION FUND	...	960.00	960.00
SUSPENSE ACCOUNT	...	19,106.04	19,106.04
			199,963.22
EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES			1,227,679 50
			1,427,642.72
LOANS:-			
S. S. Consolidated Loan (@2%)	...	4,680,684.00	4,680,684.00
F. M. S. Duff Loan (@2%)	...	300,000.00	300,000.00
S. S. Loan 1931 (@4%)	...	475,000.00	475,000.00
Colonial Development Fund Loan	...	29,040.00	29,040.00
S. S. Loan 1934	...	82,000.00	82,000.00
			5,566,724.00

B.

ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

ASSETS.

	$ c.	$ c.
BALANCES:—		
Cash:- Sub-Treasury, Ulu Kelantan ...	14,064.21	
—Do— Pasir Puteh ...	2,965.72	
—Do— Pasir Mas ...	1,915.77	
—Do— Bachok ...	1,417.29	20,362.99
Bank:- State Treasury (M. B.) ...	487,558.14	
—Do— (C. B.) ...	1,268.58	
Sub-Treasury U. K. (M. B.) ...	13,332.77	
—Do— P. P. (") ...	6,581.23	
—Do— P. M. (") ...	11,456.73	
—Do— Bachok (M. B.) ...	4,732.79	
	524,930.24	
Less unexpended balance of S. S. Loan 1931 & 1934 drawn on Development and Water Supply Account ...	37,519.21	487,411.03
ADVANCES RECOVERABLE:-		
P. W. D. Store and Factory Account ...	15,700.00	
Post Office Postal Order Account ...	900.00	
—Do— Savings Bank ...	2,000.00	
Irrigation Engineer ...	4,000.00	
Malayan Arts and Crafts ...	5,000.00	
F. M. S. Government Pensioners ...	168.18	
Principal Agricultural Officer ...	1,000.00	
District Officer, Ulu Kelantan ...	1,220.00	
Late Dato' Bentara Stia ...	116.40	30,104.60
LOANS:-		
Purchase of Motor-Cars ...	5,202.27	
Subordinates ...	17,946.75	
Dato' Kaya Pati ...	30,800.00	
Tengku Sri Mara Raja ...	24,837.94	
Majlis Ugama Islam ...	142,818.92	
Clubs ...	3,461.57	
Special Loans - H. H. the Raja Muda ...	1,350.00	
Dato' Perdana Mentri ...	17,923.47	
Tengku Sri Ismara Raja ...	4,640.00	
Capt. H. A. Anderson ...	4,000.00	
Tengku Zabidah ...	760.00	
Haji Wan Ahmad ...	1,650.00	
Hassan bin Suleiman ...	350.00	
Nik Mat bin A. Kadir ...	2,175.00	
Late Che' Mat bin H. Taib ...	2,350.94	260,266.86
INVESTMENTS:-		
Mercantile Bank Fixed Deposit ...	10,000.00	
Singapore Municipal 4½% Debenture Stock 1930 ...	237,500.00	
India 3½% Stock 1931 or after ...	186,234.96	
Jamaica 3½% Stock 1958-68 ...	82,542.86	
Commonwealth of Australia 3¾% Stock 1946-49 ...	45,000.00	
Southern Rhodesia 3¼% Stock 1955-65 ...	45,000.00	
Jamaica 3% Stock 1922-44 ...	23,219.42	629,497.24
		1,427,642.72
Excess of Assets over Liabilities ...	1,227,679.50	
Unexpended Balance of S. S. Loan 1931 & 1934 drawn on Development and Water Supply Account. ...	37,519.21	1,265,198.71
BALANCE TO THE DEBIT OF THE STATE ...		4,301,525.29
		5,566,724.00

APPENDIX C.

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Warrant No.	Service.	Estimates.	Spent till 31.12.34
		$	$
1/34	Manual Experiments and Investigations.	1,000.00	171.56
2/34	Experimental Stations.	2,500.00	2,499.96
3/34	Town Drainage.	700.00	682.40
& 7/34	New Electrical Installation.	2,318.43	2,318.31
4/34	Electric Refrigerators	760.00	759.43
5/34 & 6/34	Water Supply	65,000.00	53,980.06
	Total	72,278.43	60,411.72

APPENDIX D.

Table of Annual Revenue and Expenditure since Kelantan came under British Protection:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$
1910	419,327	403,552
1911	487,467	574,850
1912	535,669	665,608
1913	676,020	672,137
1914	762,772	805,965
1915	692,556	807,714
1916	822,860	808,164
1917	910,291	757,946
1918	955,402	899,161
1919	1,141,444	1,065,012
1920	1,328,955	1,403,208
1921	1,160,262	1,678,432
1922	1,310,020	1,539,318
1923	1,396,855	1,271,887
1924	1,422,113	1,422,032
1925	1,804,180	1,401,961
1926	2,371,595	1,927,134
1927	2,448,090	2,949,438*
1928	2,570,550	2,463,762
1929	2,481,139	2,215,771
1930	2,182,905	2,426,079
1931	1,524,139	1,961,124
1932	1,677,983	1,664,051
1933	1,801,418	1,563,782
1934	2,220,769	1,710,790

*Includes a sum of $320,000.00 devoted to reduction of the Public Debt.

APPENDIX E.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF LOCAL PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS.

Nos.	Articles.	How Counted	1930 Quantity	1930 Value	How Counted	1931 Quantity	1931 Value	1932 Quantity	1932 Value	1933 Quantity	1933 Value	1934 Quantity	1934 Value
				$			$		$		$		$
1	Rubber	Tons	7,272.51	2,919,143	Tons	6,384.05	1,157,303	5,146.02	731,223	9,213.04	1,906,021	11,574.41	4,533,829
2	Copra	—do—	5,355.64	555,419	—do—	6,497.82	449,857	4,012.56	306,658	6,773.98	290,472	5,873.29	185,256
3	Betelnuts:—												
	(a) Dried	—do—	1,434.26	210,214	—do—	1,855.91	258,341	1,393.39	167,392	2,266.45	151,582	2,260.63	125,042
	(b) Fresh	...	...	306	...	...	577	...	1,824	...	1,672	...	476
4	Rice & Padi	Tons	2.77	271	Tons	...	...	...	1,441	...	4,192	10.09	477
5	Timber & Planks	...	...	286	...	...	1,044	...	994	...	746	...	3,436
6	Cattle	Nos.	240	8,635	Nos.	171	7,430	312	12,115	3,164	92,765	2,265	68,878
7	Jungle Produce	...	...	5,140	...	...	25,931	...	91,830	...	70,048	...	42,635
8	Fish	Tons	563.20	109,641	Tons	820.64	98,136	754.13	89,249	1,002.7	117,361	794.79	70,806
9	Poultry	Dozens	4,312	18,831	Nos.	31,808	10,641	24,671	6,215	100,498	24,312	113.09*	20,643
10	Tin-Ore	Tons	3.38	3,799	Tons	1.35	959	...	...	.47	633	4.23	5,927
11	Manganese Ore	...	...	...	—do—	...	...	...	...	2,866.54	26,716	8,968 $\frac{11}{12}$	105,338
12	Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,289	...	77,154	...	85,913
13	Textitle:—												
	(a) Silk	Kodies	8	1,044	...	...	1,578	...	9,823	...	10,641	...	6,588
	(b) Cotton	...	...	26,105	...	...	23,296	...	15,230	...	23,057	...	51,177

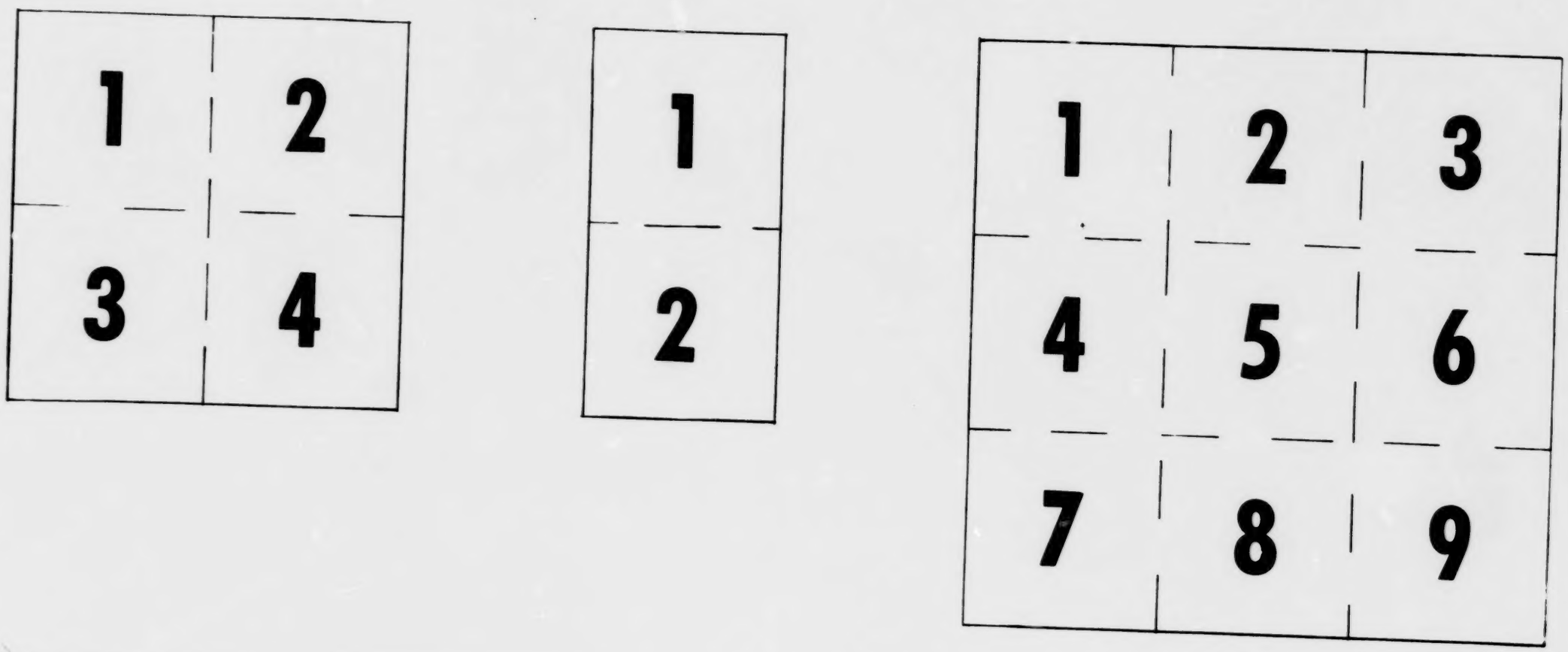
* Tons.

APPENDIX F.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT FOR FIVE YEARS.

Nos.	Articles	How stated.	1930 Quantity.	1930 Value.	How stated.	1931 Quantity.	1931 Value.	1932 Quantity.	1932 Value.	1933 Quantity.	1933 Value.	1934 Quantity.	1934 Value.
				$			$		$		$		$
1	Fish	Tons	282.37	44,343	Tons	205.08	16,349	198.74	15,926	111.25	7,857	13,131.53	9,622
2	Rice	—do—	13,587.25	1,382,400	—do—	8,221.29	528,388	3,936.95	228,145	1,821.39	97,247	5,914.64	215,090
3	Benzine	Gallons.	526,273	263,631	Gallons.	213,726	115,863	206,520	158,073	223,343	141,244	269,072	221,532
4	Petroleum	Cases	46,039	185,156	—do—	319,367	109,001	358,354	139,474	283,697	163,456	327,292	163,646
5	Textile (all kinds)	...	...	576,561	...	...	413,470	...	462,019	...	979,822	...	2,254,256
6	Machinery	...	...	32,613	...	...	13,916	...	23,257	...	25,641	...	37,826
7	Motor Vehicles	...	...	112,584	...	...	25,365	...	31,405	...	30,735	...	56,730
8	Cement	Casks	32,014	148,352	Tons	1,205	25,256	1,289	25,890	1,334	26,767	1,350 00	27,140
9	Timber & Planks	...	...	41,427	...	...	26,205	...	23,940	...	20,537	...	18,452
10	Drugs & Medicines	...	...	85,805	...	...	52,832	...	82,227	...	114,194	...	139,996
11	Bread & Biscuits	...	...	28,559	...	...	17,293	...	13,499	...	14,647	...	14,855
12	Curry Stuffs	...	...	30,412	...	...	16,937	...	15,820	...	17,436	...	16,870
13	Wheat Flour	Tons	668.20	70,578	Tons	523.23	49,788	655.6	59,620	709.5	64,114	720.04	67,210
14	Tinned Milk	Cases	20,764	201,152	Cases	13,645	127,925	15,117	148,898	12,422	128,360	16,161	155,694
15	Sugar	Tons	1,238.51	120,994	Tons	979.77	75,458	935	64,829	910.83	67,124	1,281.55	93,361
16	Tobacco (all kinds)	...	...	468,287	...	...	311,892	...	321,667	...	331,542	...	350,793

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.



KELANTAN
1934

Scale 12 Miles to an Inch

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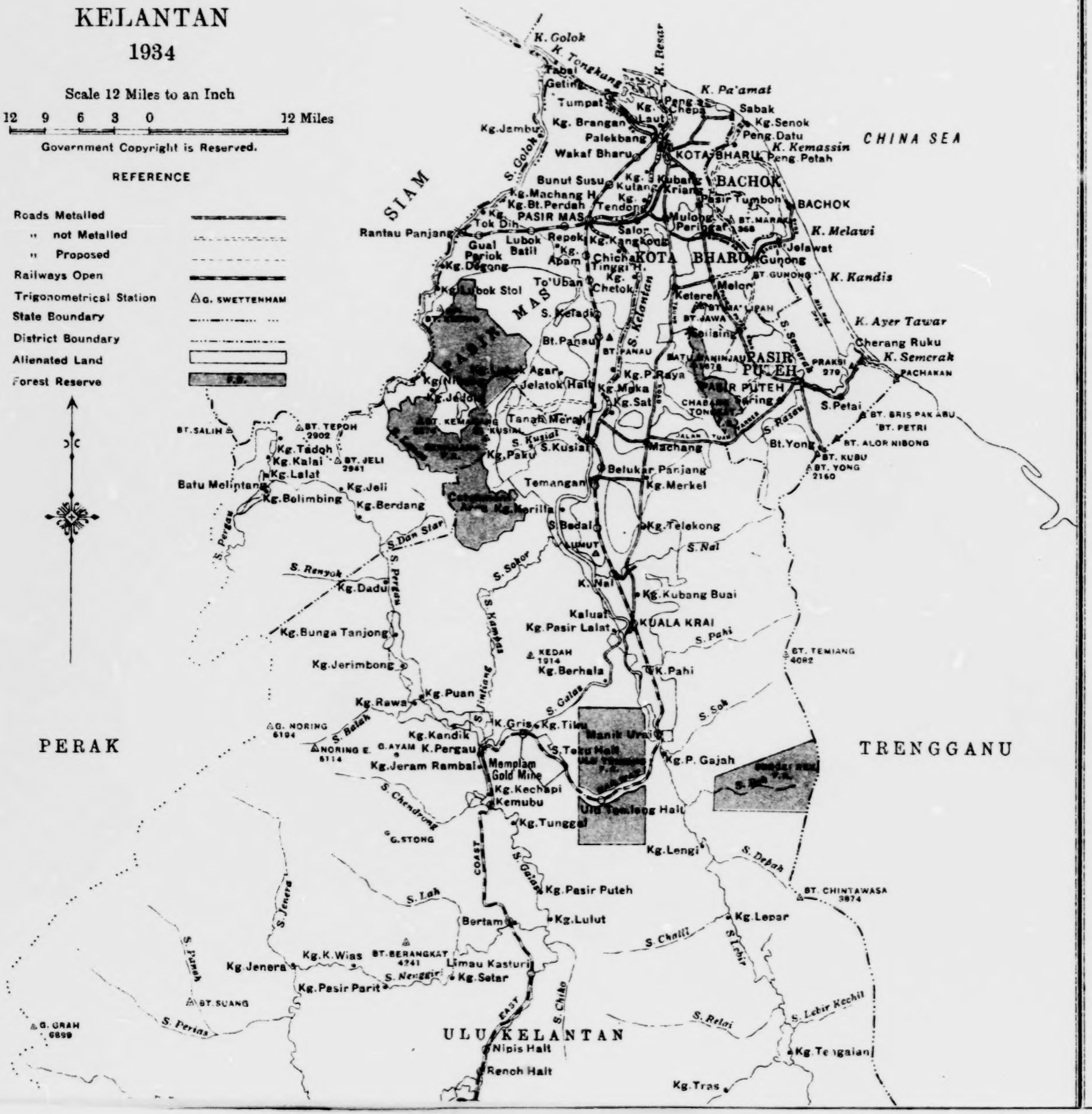

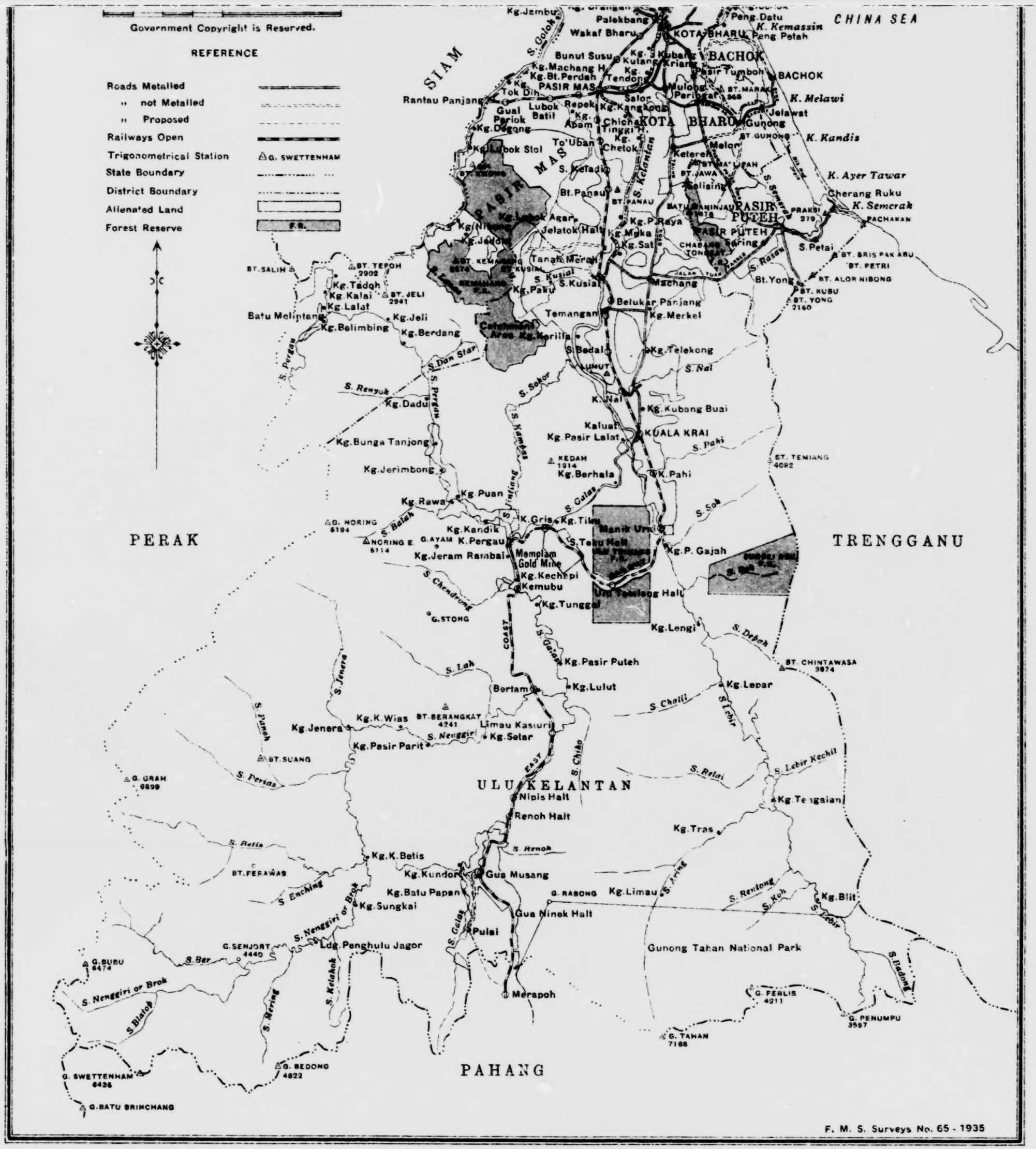
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[Continued on page 3 of

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS

OF THE

PEOPLE OF TRENGGANU

FOR THE YEAR

1934

BY

C. C. BROWN
British Adviser, Trengganu

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF TRENGGANU FOR THE YEAR, 1934

I.—Geography, Climate and History

1. Trĕngganu is a Malay State on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula lying between the parallels of 4° and 5° 55″ North latitude and the meridians of 102° 23″ and 103° 30″ East longitude. It is bounded by Kĕlantan on the North and North-west, by Pahang on the South and South-west, and by the China Sea on the East. Its inland boundaries follow the watersheds of its biggest rivers—the Bĕsut, Trĕngganu, Dungun and Kĕmaman. The area of the State is computed to be about 5,080 square miles, its length being about 135 miles and its greatest breadth about 77 miles. The western and inland half of Trengganu is mountainous and almost uninhabited. The population is concentrated on the rivers and along the coast-line. The highest peak is Gunong Batil (4,985 feet).

The country is divided into sixteen river basins. All these rivers flow into the China Sea, and the Trengganu and the Kĕmaman can be entered at favourable stages of the tide by coasting steamers. The other rivers, though some of them are of considerable size, are open to small craft only on account of the sand bar at the entrance.

The Pĕrhĕntian, Redang, Kapas and Tenggul islands belong to the State. These islands are inhabited, though sparsely, and Kapas offers good anchorage in the North-east monsoon.

2. The North-east monsoon, lasting from November to March, makes a distinct meteorological change in respect of temperature, wind and rainfall. The rainfall chart shows a sharp rise in November and an abrupt fall early in the year. The highest recorded annual rainfall on the coast is 191.55 inches: the average is about 115 inches.

3. The following was the fainfall recorded in 1933 and 1934:—

	1933	*1934*
Kuala Trĕngganu ..	111.36″	88.49″
Kĕmaman	107.36″	78.90″
Bĕsut	122.63″	114.83″

The highest maximum temperature recorded was 92° Fahrenheit at Kuala Trĕngganu on 9th June, 1934, the lowest 75° Fahrenheit also at Kuala Trengganu on 9th January, 1934.

The highest minimum temperature recorded was 76° Fahrenheit at Kuala Trĕngganu on several occasions, the lowest 63° Fahrenheit also at Kuala Trĕngganu on 31st January, 1934.

4. The early history of Trĕngganu is obscure. A Chinese Buddhist monk and traveller, Chao Ju Kua, mentions it among places subject to the old Kingdom of Palembang. The *Nagarakretagama*, a Javanese work composed in 1365 A.D., speaks of both Trĕngganu and Dungun as tributary to Majapahit. The *Hikayat Hang Tuah*, tells how Hang Jĕbat and Hang Kasturi slew a Trĕngganu prince, Mĕgat Panji 'Alam, on the steps of the palace of the Ruler of Inderapura (believed to be the present State of Pahang).

5. In 1923 a remarkable Malay inscription, dated 702 A.H. (1303 A.D.) was deciphered in Trĕngganu. The stone bearing it was found at Kuala Brang, a place some 20 miles up stream from Kuala Trĕngganu.

The language of the inscription is Malay with an admixture of Sanskrit and Arabic, and the script Arabic, a combination for which there is no parallel before the year 1468 A.D. The subject of the inscription is the Islamic law of sexual offences. It is by far the earliest known record of Islam as a State religion in the Malay Peninsula, and it suggests the existence of a Muhammadan Kingdom in the upper Trĕngganu river a hundred years before the recorded date of the Islamic conversion of Malacca.

The stone is now in the Raffles Museum, Singapore.

6. The Ruling House is descended from the BĔNDAHARA ABDUL MAJID of Johore, father of the BĔNDAHARA ABDUL JALIL who became Sultan ABDUL JALIL RIAYAT SHAH of Johore in 1701. The present Ruler, Sultan SULAIMAN BADARU'L-'ALAM SHAH, who came to the throne in 1920 is twelfth of the line.

7. In the year 1776 Sultan MANSUR (1730–1792) sent the *bunga ĕmas* or golden flower to the King of Siam, and this practice was continued at first annually and later triennially, until by a Treaty in 1909 the Siamese Government transferred to Great Britain "all rights of suzerainty, protection, administration and control whatsoever which they possess over the States of Kelantan, Trĕngganu, Kedah, Perlis and adjacent islands". What exactly those rights were in respect of Trĕngganu is doubtful. The Trĕngganu tradition is that the sending of the *bunga ĕmas* was in no sense an admission of suzerainty, but was merely an expression of good will, which was reciprocated by the King of Siam who sent presents in return.

8. A Treaty was made in 1910 between Great Britain and Trĕngganu, whereof Article II provides that the Sultan of Trĕngganu shall receive "a British Officer to reside in Trĕngganu to be an Agent with functions similar to those of a Consular Officer". This Article was repealed by a subsequent Treaty made in 1919, whereunder the Sultan agreed to "receive ..... a British Officer to be called the British Adviser who shall live within the State of Trĕngganu, and whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all matters affecting the general administration of the country and all questions other than those touching the Muhammadan Religion". Some account of the functions of the British Adviser is given in the succeeding chapter of this report.

II.—Government

9. Trĕngganu is governed by His Highness the Sultan in Council with the advice of a British Adviser. The State Council consists of 13 members, all of whom either hold some Government office or are pensioners of the Government. There is no unofficial representation. The President of the State Council is the Mentri Besar or Chief Minister, who is at the same time the principal executive officer of the

State. Under him is the (Malay) State Secretary who is the Government's official spokesman. Four seconded officers of the Malayan Civil Service hold executive offices as Commissioner of Lands and Mines, and as Collectors of Land Revenue in the three districts into which the State is divided, *viz.* Kĕmaman (south), Kuala Trĕngganu (central), and Bĕsut (north), respectively. Similarly seconded officers from the Malayan Professional and Technical Services are in executive control of the Police, Public Works, Medical and Survey Departments respectively: and an officer of the Malayan Customs and Excise Service has been seconded for service as Preventive Officer, Customs. Otherwise the administration of the State is carried on by Malay officers, the principal of whom are the State Commissioners, Kĕmaman and Bĕsut respectively, the Judge, the Superintendent of Marine and Customs and the State Treasurer.

10. The British Adviser is a Judge of the Court of Appeal, but otherwise is purely an advisory officer. As stated in the preceding chapter, under the Treaty of 1919 his advice has to be asked and acted upon in all general administrative matters, and though the law of the constitution which established the State Council was passed before that Treaty and he is therefore not statutorily a member of the Council, he attends all meetings when he is at headquarters and his advice is invariably asked before any resolution is passed. If a meeting is held in his absence, no business is brought before the Council on which his advice has not been previously obtained.

11. The Seconded officers of the Malayan Civil Service who officiate as Collectors of Land Revenue in Kĕmaman and Bĕsut respectively are also Assistant Advisers and are responsible for keeping the British Adviser informed of all matters of administration in those districts which call for his advice.

12. The State Council meets once a week for the consideration of all general administrative questions and there are additional sessions for legislation. It met altogether 51 times in 1934.

13. The official language of the State is Malay, and the official version of all Enactments, Rules and Proclamations is that in the Malay (Jawi) script, though English and Romanised Malay versions are also published of Enactments and Regulations thereunder.

III.—Population

14. The population at the 1931 Census was 179,789, *viz.* 92,354 males and 87,435 females. The division by race was:—

Malay races	164,564
Chinese	13,254
Indians	1,371
Europeans	35
Eurasians	15
Other races	550

This represents an increase of 16.86 per cent. over the population at the 1921 Census. The following table shows the population of the State by race and sex:—

Districts	Malays		Chinese		Europeans		Eurasians		Indians		Other Malaysians		Others		Total of all races	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kuala Trĕngganu	36,045	40,775	1,746	905	14	3	4	4	354	28	53	31	70	40	38,286	41,786
Kĕmaman ..	5,313	4,906	3,552	971	7	1	4	2	388	22	244	98	91	34	9,599	6,034
Kĕmasek & Kretir	2,369	2,217	1,724	280	4	..	1	..	33	..	39	17	8	6	4,178	2,520
Paka ..	1,329	1,387	1,320	229	..	..	..	..	82	1	4	2	72	26	2,807	1,645
Dungun ..	3,549	3,410	738	181	..	..	..	..	292	7	18	3	69	31	4,666	3,632
Marang and Mĕrchang ..	4,814	4,985	149	39	..	..	..	..	15	..	2	..	2	3	4,982	5,027
Ulu Trĕngganu ..	7,626	7,772	274	100	..	..	..	..	8	1	4	1	2	..	7,914	7,874
Batu Rakit ..	5,331	5,312	334	53	1	..	..	..	24	..	9	7	4	..	5,703	5,372
Bĕsut ..	13,486	13,329	525	134	5	..	..	..	105	11	51	26	47	45	14,219	13,545
Total ..	79,862	84,093	10,362	2,892	31	4	9	6	1,301	70	424	185	365	185	92,354	87,435

The estimated mid-year population for 1934 calculated by the geometrical method, was 189,161. This method of calculation is suitable for Trĕngganu as there is little change in the population from immigration and emigration.

15. The total number of births according to sex was 3,212 males and 3,118 females. The birth rate was 33.46 per mille. There were 170 still-births reported.

The following tables shows the births according to race:—

Malays	*Chinese*	*Indians*	*Europeans*	*Eurasians*	*Others*	*Total*
6,037	264	7	nil	nil	22	6,330

16. The total number of deaths registered was 4,590 (2,463 males and 2,127 females), of which 1,401 (or 30.52 per cent.) were deaths under one year, *viz.* 790 males and 611 females. The greatest number of deaths registered in any one month was 446 (in August) and the smallest 328 (in June). The death rate was 24.27 per mille. The infantile mortality rate was 221.33 as compared with that for 1933 which was 163.75 per mille. The following table shows the deaths according to race:—

Malays	*Chinese*	*Indians*	*Europeans*	*Eurasians*	*Others*	*Total*
4,281	273	17	nil	nil	19	4,590

17. The following is a summary of the vital statistics for 1933 and 1934:—

		1933	*1934*
Births, males ..	..	3,728	3,212
Births, females ..	..	3,350	3,118
Birth-rate ..	per mille	38.01	33.46
Deaths, males ..	..	1,940	2,463
Deaths, females ..	..	1,679	2,127
Death-rate ..	per mille	19.43	21.27

	1933	*1934*
Greatest number of deaths in any one month ..	586 (December)	446 (August)
Lowest number of deaths in any one month ..	175 (August)	328 (June)
Infantile mortality rate ..	163.75 per mille	221.33 per mille.

IV.—Health

18. *Medical Staff.*—The total Government medical staff during the year consisted of one Medical Officer (seconded from the Malayan Medical Service), 2 Dressers Grade I, 2 Dressers Grade II, 6 Dressers Grade III, 8 Probationer Dressers, two Maternity Nurses and four Vaccinators.

There are only 3 private practitioners in the State: they are Asiatics employed solely by mining companies.

19. *Disease.*—Reliable information as to the incidence of disease in Trengganu can be obtained only from the statistics of patients treated by the Medical Department. The reports of deaths sent in by Deputy Registrars are trustworthy only as to the fact but not as to the cause, since the great majority of the deaths so reported have never been brought to the notice of any one qualified to make a proper diagnosis, and in these reports malaria, typhoid and other

diseases are generally described simply as *dĕmam panas* ("fever"). An attempt has however been made to secure greater accuracy in describing causes of death, by issuing to the Deputy Registrars a revised and enlarged list of diseases in the Malay language: and this attempt has met with some success.

The subjoined table gives the figures for the last five years of cases treated by the Government medical staff:—

	1930	*1931*	*1932*	*1933*	*1934*
Malaria	5,775	5,408	6,180	10,718	12,965
Fever unspecified ..	2,799	862	574	1,695	1,019
Diseases of the respiratory system (excluding influenza) ..	1,437	1,357	1,676	3,109	4,608
Influenza	1,621	1,820	2,070	2,278	2,986
Yaws	3,386	2,601	3,434	4,789	4,400
Beri-beri	915	1,181	433	782	968
Intestinal parasites ..	1,894	3,539	4,940	8,561	11,080

(*a*) *Dangerous Infectious Diseases.*—No case of cerebrospinal fever, cholera, plague or small-pox occurred in 1934. Four Vaccinators are employed by the Department and they performed 9,146 vaccinations as against 10,857 in 1933.

(*b*) *Malaria.*—The incidence varies widely in different parts of Trĕngganu. The coast-line which is the most densely populated part of the State is fairly free from malaria. The spleen-rate of 783 school children examined at Kuala Trĕngganu was only 0.26 per cent. The rate varies at other towns or villages on the coast from nil at Sĕtiyu to 18% at Kretir. The further one goes inland however the higher becomes the incidence of the disease until in the villages furthest up river almost all the children and most of the adults have enlarged spleens. The larger islands would appear to be highly malarious, as the spleen-rates on Pulau Pĕrhĕntian and Pulau Redang were found to be 80 per cent. and 42 per cent. respectively.

(*c*) *Bowel Diseases.*—The low incidence of dysentery and enteric is remarkable in view of the low hygienic standard that obtains in regard to conservancy and water-supplies. Helminthic infections on the other hand are extremely prevalent.

(*d*) *Beri-beri.*—This disease is common on the coast where the population depends on fishing for a livelihood and buys the polished rice which it eats: but it is rare in the interior where the home-grown unpolished rice is the staple diet.

(*e*) *Yaws.*—This disease is extremely prevalent, though an active curative campaign against it is being carried out.

20. *General Hospitals.*—There is only one general Government hospital in the State, *viz.* the hospital at Kuala Trĕngganu, which has nine wards with accommodation for one hundred and fifty-six patients.

In-patients.—The total number of patients admitted was 1,775 as against 1,710 in 1933, the numbers of Malay and female patients shewing increases of 54 and 1 respectively over the figures for the

preceding year. The percentage of deaths to total admissions was 3.49 per cent. or, if the deaths within 48 hours be omitted, 3.15 per cent.

Out-patients.—The total number of out-patients treated at the hospital was 7,810 as against 5,720 in 1933.

21. *Prison Hospitals.*—The only prison, in the true sense of the term, in the State is that at Kuala Trĕngganu, where there is an eight-bed ward for male prisoners, with a dispensary attached. There is no hospital accommodation for women and if any of the few female prisoners fall seriously ill, they are sent to the General Hospital in Kuala Trĕngganu for treatment.

In-patients.—There were 41 admissions as against 47 in 1933 with two deaths as in 1933.

Out-patients.—The number treated as out-patients was 458 as against 306 in 1933.

(The daily average number of prisoners in this prison in 1934 was 109 as against 122 in 1933).

22. *Maternity and Infant Welfare Work.*—Forty-four confinements were conducted by the midwife in the Kuala Trĕngganu hospital, the same number as in 1933. One hundred and twelve labours were conducted outside by the midwife attached to the maternity and child welfare clinic as against one hundred and twenty seven in the previous year; in addition she attended to 2 cases of miscarriage and altogether paid 2,398 outside visits. The women are encouraged to come for antenatal treatment and 29 came. The two Government midwives are the only certified midwives in the State.

A women and childrens clinic is maintained by the Government in Kuala Trĕngganu. There were 2,948 new cases and the total number of attendances was 7,130.

23. *Mental Patients.*—There is at present no separate asylum for mentally deranged patients in Trengganu, and they are confined in cells within the Prison compound. The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1933 was 29 and there were 45 admissions during 1934 making a total of 74 cases treated (including 14 females) as compared with 43 cases in 1933. A number of these were under observation only, and others were cases of mental defect not amounting to insanity. Twenty-seven were discharged, seven died and six were transferred to the Singapore Mental Hospital.

24. *Lepers.*—There is no leper asylum in the State but there is an eight-bed ward in the hospital for male lepers. A register is being kept of all lepers that come to the notice of the Medical Department and this contained 54 names at the end of 1934.

25. *Dispensaries.*—There is a permanent Government Dispensary under the charge of an experienced Dresser at the following district headquarters:—

Bĕsut
Kuala Brang
Kuala Dungun
Chukai (Kĕmaman).

There are also, in Kuala Trĕngganu, a town dispensary and an out-door dispensary attached to the General Hospital. In 1934 a

dispensary was established, in charge of a permanent dresser, at Kampong Buloh on the Kelantan road. There are in addition small dispensaries at Sĕtiyu and Kĕmasek in charge of travelling dressers and there is also a travelling dresser attached to the General Hospital in Kuala Trĕngganu.

An attempt is thus being made to look after the health of the coast-dwelling population (which is the greater part of the total population) by a string of dispensaries from Bĕsut in the north to Kĕmaman in the south, the Kuala Trĕngganu Hospital being roughly in the centre. The Kuala Brang dispensary supplies the needs of part of the population of the upper reaches of the Trĕngganu river, and the dresser at the dispensary makes frequent visits to the outlying villages. The only inhabited parts of the State which, owing to lack of staff and difficulties of travel, receive little medical attention are the upper reaches of the Bĕsut, Dungun and Paka rivers, but this defect should be removed to some extent in 1935 as provision has been made in the Estimates for the appointments of travelling dressers for the Bĕsut and Dungun rivers.

The work of the dispensaries is supplemented by (*a*) tours of vaccinators (*b*) distribution of simple drugs (such as quinine, antiseptic lotions and ointments, vermifuges, etc.) by outlying police and Customs stations. The following table gives some idea of the work done by the dispensaries, travelling dressers, vaccinators and others in the State:—

Station	*New Cases*	*Total Attendances*
1. Bĕsut Dispensary	8,707	9,595
2. Dispensary, Sĕtiyu	7,327	8,338
3. Kuala Trĕngganu Town Dispensary including Welfare Clinic ..	17,936	29,035
4. Kuala Trĕngganu Hospital, Out-patient Department ..	5,584	7,810
5. Kuala Trĕngganu Hospital Travelling Dresser	4,197	5,187
6. Kuala Brang Dispensary ..	9,970	10,528
7. Kuala Dungun Dispensary ..	7,805	11,159
8. Dispensary, Kĕmasek ..	3,618	3,723
9. Kĕmaman Dispensary ..	12,556	15,432
10. P.W.D. Dresser, Kampong Buloh ..	746	819
11. Vaccinators	14,946	14,946
12. Police and Others	834	834
Total ..	94,226	117,406

The number of total attendances shows an increase of 5,717 or 5.12 per cent. over the number in 1933.

26. *Veterinary.*—There is no Veterinary Department in Trĕngganu and work of this nature falls on the Medical Department. No epidemic of any importance occurred during the year.

27. *Buildings.*—No major works were undertaken during the year. The drainage round the Hospital wards was improved and extended.

28. *Legislation.*—Two Enactments of considerable importance as affecting health conditions in the State came into force during the year, *viz.* the Public Health Enactment, 1352 dealing with the prevention of introduction and spread of disease, and the Labour Enactment, 1352 under which powers are given to compel employers of labour to provide suitable accommodation and medical attention for their employees and to pay for the cost of their treatment in Government medical institutions.

A new Town Board Enactment is in the course of preparation.

29. *Water Supplies.*—The State depends on wells or rivers for its water supplies, and under existing financial conditions the prospects of providing a piped supply even for the bigger centres of population are negligible. The comparatively small incidence of water-borne diseases is, in the circumstances a matter for congratulation.

MINES

30. *Labour Conditions.*—There are two iron and three tin mines only which employ labour on a considerable scale, the average labour force employed monthly being 2,100. Twenty nine deaths occurred, of which three were due to accidents. There were 485 cases of malaria recorded with one death. A Japanese doctor and a hospital are maintained on both of the iron mines, and there is a dresser on each of the two largest tin mines.

ESTATES

There is only one estate of any size in Trengganu, a large coconut and rubber estate at Kretir which employed a monthly average of 403 labourers and maintains a hospital with dresser attached. The health conditions were not so good as in 1933 as the number of malaria cases increased and there were three deaths from this cause. The total number of deaths on this estate was 7 against 5 in 1933.

V.—Housing

31. Trĕngganu is a State of few large towns. The capital, Kuala Trĕngganu, with a population of 13,972 at the 1931 Census is easily the largest in the State. The only other places of any size are Chukai (Kĕmaman) (5,468) and Kuala Bĕsut (2,939). In these towns fairly wide municipal limits have been fixed within which no building can be erected until the plan has been passed by a Committee of the Town Board which includes the Engineer and the Medical Officer among its members. There is thus in town areas little chance of dwelling houses being erected which are insanitary at the outset, though the Boards have always to be on guard against the danger of illegal construction of cubicles and thereby of over-crowding.

This however is an evil confined mainly to Chinese, and as that race constitutes less than 8 per cent. of the population of the State and the total town dwelling population represents only 12.4 per cent. of the whole, the over-crowding problem is not a serious one in Trĕngganu. The State in fact shares with Kedah the honour of having the lowest house density in Malaya.

The rural population is housed for the most part in home-made buildings with split bamboo walls and thatched roofs which cannot keep out air whether the inmates like it or not. The Trĕngganu standard of living fortunately does not rise to plank walls and corrugated iron roofs to any appreciable extent, and the houses of the greater part of the population are probably as healthy as are to be found in the Peninsula, though they are often built close together in no particular order, lack drains and latrines and are lived in by persons of negligent and potentially insanitary habits.

In the comparatively few places of employment in the State where the labour force is such as to necessitate the providing of cooly lines, the housing is satisfactory.

VI.—Production

MINERALS

32. The quantities and values of mineral exports for the last three years were:—

—	1932			1933		
	Quantity	Value	Duty paid	Quantity	Value	Duty paid
	pikuls	$ c.	$ c.	pikuls	$ c.	$ c.
Tin ore ..	9,344.43	444,015 73	43,983 78	5,877.03	403,596 17	38,196 70
Wolfram ..	521.08	10,422 60	521 08	407.93	9,158 60	407 93
	Tons			Tons		
Iron ore ..	203,105⅓	855,838 63	85,583 85	357,833.33	1,510,866 59	151,086 68
Manganese ..	9,228	73,823 96	7,382 40	10,326.56	82,499 52	8,249 95
		1,384,100 92	137,471 11		2,006,120 88	197,941 26

—	1934		
	Quantity	Value	Duty paid
	pikuls	$ c.	$ c.
Tin ore	8,148.00	653,309 00	61,023 40
Wolfram	386.00	7,727 00	401 34
	Tons		
Iron ore	557,468 00	2,102,124 00	239,827 79
Manganese	9,681 00	77,451 00	
		2,840,611 00	301,252 53

All Tin ore and wolfram were exported to Singapore and all iron ore and manganese to Japan.

33. The production of tin ore was restricted in accordance with the International Agreement. The steamers exporting iron ore to Japan are prevented by a bar from entering the river mouths and the

ore has to be taken out to them in lighters. Transhipment is impossible during the North-east monsoon, and consequently export, and to a large extent production, is suspended for at least four months in the year.

34. Seven thousand one hundred and twenty-eight acres were held under Mining Leases and 1,950 acres under Mining Certificates. The latter will be exchanged for Mining Leases after final survey. Fifteen applications for licenses to prospect for wolfram were approved, under two of which areas have been selected for mining.

35. Four tin mines produced 91 per cent. of the total ore exported from the State. Two of these were worked by Chinese on tribute. Their labour force at the end of the year consisted of 498 Chinese, 109 Indians and 262 Malays. The corresponding figures for 1933 were 363,139, and 177 respectively. The daily rate of pay varied from 55 cents a day in the case of unskilled Malays to $1.50 for skilled Chinese. A large majority were paid at least 80 cents a day.

The 27 other tin mining properties are partly Malay and partly Chinese owned. They were mainly worked by Chinese.

The two iron mines are owned by Japanese. The average labour force employed was 2,100 and wages compared favourably with those paid on the tin mines.

36. The following revenue was derived from minerals:--

	1933		*1934*	
	$	*c.*	$	*c.*
Rents on Mining Land ..	7,946	72	8,439	70
Premium on Mining Lands ..	—		2,000	00
Prospecting Licences ..	260	00	1,280	00
Individual	—		171	00
	8,206	72	11,890	70
Export duty	197,941	26	301,252	53
	206,147	98	313,143	23

AGRICULTURE

37. The principal crops in order of importance are rice, rubber, coconuts and arecanuts.

38. A great deal of rice is grown on land not yet even roughly surveyed. There is therefore a considerable margin of error in the computation of the areas planted, and, consequently, of the crops harvested. It is estimated that in 1933–1934 there were 30,466 acres under wet rice and 10,894 under dry rice. The crop was about 5.4 millions of gantangs of padi which would yield 2¼ millions of gantangs of rice. Approximately 300 gantangs of rice are equivalent to one ton.

39. No reliable data are available for estimating the area of land cultivated with rubber. A reasonable approximation would be 30,000 acres. Four thousand and one tons of rubber valued at $1,722,323 were exported, and for all practical purposes the quantity exported can be assumed to be the quantity that was produced. The

price of rubber rose on the introduction of Regulation and was maintained at a level which yielded a satisfactory return to small holders. The quality of the rubber produced by them is however poor. It is hoped that the results of a visit made during the year by a Malay instructor from the Rubber Research Institute will be to raise the standard of rubber marketed locally.

40. Coconuts are extensively grown in the State but, as in the case of rubber, the area of land under this cultivation cannot be accurately calculated. An estimate is 28,000 acres, of which probably half would be land on which coconuts were interplanted with fruit trees. As a commercial crop coconuts have little value in the State at present, not only on account of the low prices ruling for copra but also because the Trĕngganu Malays have not yet attained a reasonable degree of proficiency in the art of drying their nuts and the local copra has a bad name in outside markets. Measures are being taken to improve the quality and the marketing of the produce. The export of copra in 1934 amounted to 21,172 pikuls valued at $62,772 as against 31,761 pikuls valued at $159,730 in 1933. The quantity and value of the crop actually produced cannot be estimated, but as there is considerable local consumption of coconuts, which form part of the Malay diet, the figures for production would appreciably exceed those for export.

41. The figures for export of arecanuts and gambier in 1933 and 1934 are as follows:—

	1933		*1934*	
	Quantity pikuls	*Value*	*Quantity pikuls*	*Value*
Arecanuts ..	17,893	92,588	11,745	55,268
Gambier ..	1,004	25,946	1,237	27,175

Local consumption of both these crops is appreciable, and the exports do not represent the quantity produced.

42. Other comparatively important crops for which no statistics exist are vegetables, spices and tobacco. Vegetables are grown principally by Chinese both for their own consumption and for sale in the local market. Spices form an essential part of the diet of Malays and Chinese. Tobacco is grown by Malays in the inland districts for their own consumption or for purely local sale or barter: and from the fact that imports of unmanufactured tobacco are steadily decreasing it is evident that so far as local consumption is concerned, this cultivation is increasing in importance.

LIVE STOCK

43. No machinery exists at present for an accurate census of live stock in the State. Estimates are as follows:—

Cattle	22,600
Pigs	4,500
Sheep	2,600
Goats	5,700
Poultry	228,000

44. The export trade in live stock is small. Malays rear cattle and buffaloes for draught work in the rice fields, and sheep and goats for their own consumption. Pigs are reared by Chinese, principally for sale in the local market.

45. Imports and exports in 1933 and 1934 were as follows:—

	Imports		Exports	
	1933	*1934*	*1933*	*1934*
Buffaloes	—	—	3	55
Cattle	—	—	133	540
Pigs	111	221	232	102
Sheep	62	5	—	—
Goats	41	1	43	2
Poultry	539	2,178	809	909

MARINE PRODUCE

46. There are fisheries throughout the length of the Trĕngganu coast line, and it can be said with little fear of contradiction that the Malays of this State excel those of any other part of the Peninsula as fishermen. The fishing is done entirely by Malays, though the financing and marketing side of the industry is, as elsewhere, almost wholly in the hands of Chinese. Deep-sea fishing by drift-nets, off-shore fishing by drag-nets, and line fishing from small boats are all extensively practised from April to October, but the North-east monsoon precludes the possibility of any continuous fishing from November to March or the establishment of the large staked fish traps common on the West coast of the Peninsula. The quantity of fish caught is vastly in excess of the local needs and the export of fish is the principal industry of the State. No refrigerating system exists, and consequently the fish has to be exported in dried form, either sun-dried or cooked. The fish is packed for export in bamboo containers called *jak* or in wooden cases. There is also a fair quantity of shrimp paste, known as *bĕlachan*, exported. Notable features of the fishing in 1934 were the increase of fishing by Japanese in Trĕngganu waters and the quantity of *bilis* (anchovies) caught by the local fishermen. The Japanese come up from Singapore in power boats carrying ice tanks and the punts which are lowered for the actual fishing operations. The fish is taken back to Singapore in cold storage and sold in the fresh fish market. Licences to fish are issued, and export duty on the catch is collected by the Straits Settlements Fisheries Department on behalf of the Trĕngganu Government.

The *bilis* (anchovy) is the principal quarry of the fishermen who use the drag-nets worked close into the shore and known as *pukat tarek*. Remarkably heavy catches were made and over 40% of the total quantity of dried fish exported during the year consisted of *bilis*.

Market prices were slightly lower than last year, averaging $8.36 a pikul as against just over $9 a pikul in 1933, and there were of course considerable fluctuations according to quantities marketed: but on the whole 1934 was definitely a better year for the fishermen than 1933.

47. The exports of marine produce in 1933 and 1934 were as follows:—

	1933		*1934*	
	Quantity pikuls	*Value*	*Quantity pikuls*	*Value*
		$		$
Dried fish ..	77,790	702,266	94,571	791,223
Belachan ..	2,662	26,653	2,348	12,371

FOREST PRODUCE

48. The forests of Trĕngganu are of considerable value, but exploitation on any large scale has not been encouraged as there is at present no Forests Department in the State and consequently no safeguard against wasteful methods.

49. *Chengal* (*balanocarpus heimii*) and *merbau* (Intsia spp.) occur throughout the State, but the most plentiful hardwoods are those of the *resak* (*Vatica spp.*) group, known locally as *tengkawang*. Measures are now taken to restrict the use of *chengal* to boat building and heavy constructional work for which *tengkawang* is unsuitable.

50. *Kapur* (*dryobalanops aromatica*), a semi-hardwood, is from an economic point of view the most important of all Trĕngganu timbers. It is found only in the southern half of the State, where however it is plentiful and comparatively accessible. This timber is not highly esteemed locally but there is a good export market for it.

51. For soft woods Trĕngganu forests are believed to compare favourably with any in the Peninsula. *Meranti* (*shorea spp.*) and *keruing* (*dipterocarpus spp.*) are found in equal abundance throughout the State. The supplies of *meranti* in particular will be a valuable asset when improvement in internal communications facilities development.

52. Minor products include resin (*damar*), india rubber (*jelutong*), gutta percha (*getah taban*) and rattans. No permits were issued for the extraction of resin as there were no suitable applicants: unskilled tapping has in the past caused considerable damage to the trees and as no staff is available for supervision, only applicants of proved skill and reliablity can be licensed for this work.

53. An improvement in the timber trade is illustrated by the following table of quantities and values of timber exported:—

	1933		*1934*	
	Tons	*Value*	*Tons*	*Value*
		$		$
Round Timber ..	1,468.14	20,339	3,085	65,000
Converted Timber ..	3,397.95	65,792	1,543	27,026
	4,866.09	86,131	4,628	92,026

MANUFACTURES

54. Of manufacturing, in the commonly accepted sense of the term, there is little, if any, in the State. At Kĕmaman there is a Chinese-owned saw-mill which exported 3,085 tons of converted timber (principally *kapur*) valued at $65,000 and there are a few small licensed samsu distilleries.

But of articles made by hand there is a fairly considerable output. Sir HUGH CLIFFORD wrote of Trĕngganu in 1895 as "the Birmingham of the Peninsula" and the local craftsmen still produce an appreciable quantity of silks, cotton fabrics and metal work.

The following table shews a considerable increase in the output of silks and metal work, as there was no rise in prices:—

	Value of Exports 1933	1934
	$	$
Pure silk sarongs	33,919	119,818
Half silk sarongs	4,795	1,910
Brass and "white brass" ware ..	22,479	32,019
	$61,193	$153,747

Thanks to the efforts of the Hon. Secretary of Trĕngganu Arts and Crafts the local weavers are raising their standard of dyeing, and quality for quality silk sarongs made in Trĕngganu are cheaper than those of any other part of the Peninsula. This year the State had a stall in the Village Industries Section of the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Association's Show at Kuala Lumpur in August. This was a new venture which was attended with considerable success. The Stall was awarded the Association's silver medal, the highest award given in the Village Industries Section; and its contents attracted much interest. As the result of purchases on the spot or of orders following the Show fast-coloured silk sarongs to the value of over $4,000 were sold: and it is probable that the largely increased export of sarongs from Trĕngganu during the latter part of 1934 was due to the publicity obtained by the Stall at the Show for this product of Trĕngganu craftsmanship. For these happy results the greatest credit is due to the Hon. Secretary, the wife of one of the Seconded officers.

VII.—Commerce

55. The total trade amounted to $10,041,799 as compared with $7,264,698 in 1933 and $7,094,590 in 1932. The figures were as follows:—

	1932	1933	1934
	$	$	$
Imports ..	3,128,765	2,693,951	3,460,829
Exports ..	3,965,825	4,570,747	6,580,970
	7,094,590	7,264,698	10,041,799
Less re-exports	756,237	568,368	675,041
	6,338,353	6,696,330	9,366,758

56. The values of imports for 1933 and 1934 under the various main heads were:—

	1933	1934
	$	$
Class I Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	1,568,577	1,749,819
Class II Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	195,154	210,181
Class III articles wholly or mainly manufactured	874,446	1,420,404
Class IV Coin and Bullion	900	62,275
Class V Sundries	54,874	18,150
	2,693,951	3,460,829

57. The following table shows, under the main heads, the quantity and values of exports for 1933 and 1934:—

Articles	How counted	Quantity 1933	Quantity 1934	Value 1933	Value 1934
				$	$
Arecanuts	pikuls	17,893	11,745	92,588	55,268
Copra	,,	31,761	21,172	159,730	62,772
Gambier	,,	1,004	1,237	25,946	27,175
Rubber	,,	41,261	67,2[illegible]	577,715	1,722,323
Total Agricultural Produce ..	..	..	..	855,979	1,867,538
Timber	tons	4,866	4,628	86,131	92,026
Rattans	pikuls	4,737	2,409	19,035	6,538
Other Forest Produce ..	value	..	..	5,258	35,634
Total Forest Produce ..	..	..	..	110,424	134,198
Tin ore	pikuls	5,877	8,148	403,596	653,309
Iron ore	tons	357,833	557,468	1,510,867	2,102,124
Manganese	,,	10,327	9,681	82,500	77,451
Wolfram	pikuls	408	386	9,159	7,727
Total Minerals ..	..	..	..	2,006,122	2,840,611
Dried fish	pikuls	77,790	94,571	702,266	791,223
Belachan	,,	2,662	2,348	26,653	12,371
Other Marine Produce ..	,,	5,450	2,269	54,772	14,844
Total Marine Produce ..	..	..	..	783,691	818,438
Cattle	head	133	540	2,712	12,352
Buffaloes	,,	3	55	90	2,427
Poultry	,,	809	909	491	628
Goats and Sheep	,,	43	2	70	11
Eggs, salted and Turtle eggs	100's	844	1,468	712	1,272
Total Animals, etc. ..	..	..	..	4,075	16,690
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	125,392	228,445
Total (exclusive of re-exports)	..	..	..	3,885,683	5,905,920

58. Exports (excluding re-exports) rose from $3,885,683 to $5,905,920, an increase of 2,020,237. The corresponding figure for 1932 was $3,209,588. The value of exports of agricultural products shewed an increase of $1,011,559 over the 1933 figure. This was mainly due to the rise in the value of rubber which was standing at about 13½ cents a lb. at the beginning of the year, rose to over 25 cents a lb. and was about 20½ cents a lb. at the end of the year. Rubber Regulation came into operation on 1st June, 1934 and remained in force during the year.

The average price of copra throughout the year was about $2.50 a pikul as compared with $2.40 in 1933.

The value of minerals exported exceeded that of 1933 by $834,489. There were slight decreases in the quantity of manganese and wolfram exported, but heavy increases in respect of tin and iron ore, the quantities of the latter exported being 557,468 tons as against 357,833 in 1933.

59. The price of tin ore was just over $113 a pikul at both the beginning and the end of the year. The highest price was just over $120 a pikul and the lowest $110 a pikul. For December, 1933 the average price was $114 a pikul. The Tin Restriction Scheme was in force in the State throughout the year. The quota allotted to Trĕngganu for the year amounted to 10818 pikuls of tin ore, the actual export being 8,148 pikuls.

VIII.—Wages and Cost of Living

60. Trĕngganu as a whole is a State of small holdings. There is only one rubber estate comparable in size with the big plantations of the Federated Malay States and Johore, and with the exception of Bandi and Freda Tin Mines and the two Japanese-owned iron mines at Dungun and Machang Sa-tahun (Kĕmaman) there is little mining on any appreciable scale. The Government's own undertakings are not such as to require imported labour: the financial position during the last few years has precluded the possibility of construction work, and for maintenance purposes local Malay labour is adequate. There was some increase in the employment of foreign labour during the year, but even so the numbers still remain very low, as is shown by the table below:—

	1933	*1934*
Chinese	2,014	2,115
Indians	384	602

61. There is no direct recruitment of labour from China or India, and such natives of those countries as are employed in Trĕngganu are obtained from Singapore.

62. The majority of Indian labourers in the State are employed on the iron mines as lightermen or railway men and the Chinese are almost all employed as coolies on tin or iron mines. The following table shews the principal places of employment of foreign labourers, number employed and average wages paid:—

	Labour Force		*Average Wages Paid*	
	Chinese	*Indians*	*Chinese*	*Indians*
			$ c.	$ c.
Nippon Mining Co., Ltd. Iron mine, Dungun ..	1,010	272	1 39	0 94
Ishihara Sangyo Koshi Iron Mine, Kĕmaman ..	290	142	1 33	0 64
Bandi Mine and Freda Tin Mine	295	91	0 90	0 70
Kajang Kĕmaman (1925) Ltd.	69	34	50–0 80	0 60
Kretay Plantations ..	321	3	0 65	0 40
Sungei Ayam Tin Mines ..	130	60	0 80	0 60

63. There is unfortunately no staff available for making the investigations necessary before any accurate figures for cost of living can be given. The following estimates are accordingly only approximations.

Living is cheap in Trĕngganu. Rice which is the staple food of all but the very few Europeans residing in the State was obtainable at an average price of $3.45 a pikul (133 1/3 lbs.) during the year, and fish is probably cheaper in this State than any where else in Malaya. The cost of living of an Asiatic of the labourer class who has to buy his food probably does not exceed $7 a month, and for Malays who grow their own rice it would be considerably less.

64. The subjoined table of market prices in Trĕngganu and Singapore for principal articles of diet (cheapest qualities) will give some idea of the comparative cost of living so far as food is concerned:—

	Trĕngganu		*Singapore*
	c. c.		*c. c.*
Fish	8–15	a kati	20–30
Beef	18–22	„	30–40
Vegetables ..	6–12	„	10–15
Mutton ..	35–45	„	60–70
Rice ..	16–20	a gantang	15–20

Imported foodstuffs and clothing are dearer in Trĕngganu than in Singapore, but it can safely be said that as far as essentials go, the cost of living for all Asiatics in the State is lower than in the Straits Settlements.

IX.—Education

65. *Organisation.*—Education in Trĕngganu is supervised by an Education Committee consisting of five members, of which the State Treasurer is president. The Commissioner, Lands and Mines is one of the members of the Committee. The State Treasurer acts as Superintendent of Education in addition to his own duties. This Committee controls the organisation of all Government schools, whether English or Vernacular (Malay), and no private schools can be opened in the State without its permission.

66. *Government Schools.*—There were at the end of 1934 one English school and twenty Vernacular (Malay) schools. There is also a school in which Arabic is taught. The subjoined table shows the number of schools and of teachers employed, enrolment, average attendance and proportion of attendance to enrolment:—

School	*No. of Schools*	*No. of Teachers*	*Enrolment*	*Average Attendance*	*Proportion of attendance to enrolment*
Malay ..	20	63	1,908	1,578	79%
Arabic ..	1	3	64	58	90
English ..	1	3	78	70	90

Instruction in the Kurân is given in the Malay schools. Fourteen special teachers were employed for this purpose, and the average attendance of pupils was 323. No fees are at present charged in any Government school.

67. There are no Aided schools in the State.

68. *Private School.*—There were at the end of 1934 one private school teaching English and three private schools teaching Chinese. In the latter a little English is taught also, but their main object is to teach Chinese literature and the Mandarin dialect. The following table gives particulars of these schools:—

School	*No. of Teachers*	*Enrolment*	*Average Attendance*
1. Crown Grammar School, Kuala Trĕngganu (English) ..	4	44	40.83
2. Wei Sin School (Chinese) Kuala Trĕngganu	7	90	83
3. Hua Keow School (Chinese) Kĕmaman	4	90	90
4. Kong Wah School, (Chinese) Dungun	1	40	33

The fees charged in these private schools range from $2.50 a month to $1 a month, but the pupils of poor parents are often admitted at a lower rate or free.

In addition, to the schools mentioned above free education in Chinese, and to some extent in English also, is provided on Freda Tin Mine for children of employees.

69. The financial stringency has prevented any expansion of facilities for education throughout the year. As has been observed in previous reports, there is no urgent need for such expansion in regard to English education, the facilities for which, though they may not supply the demand, are probably adequate for actual requirements in the present stage of the State's development. There is however an urgent need for increasing the number of vernacular (Malay) schools, which suffice at present for probably not more than 17 per cent. of Malay boys of school age, and for bringing up to proper strength the teaching staff of the existing schools, particularly as these schools now offer some education in gardening and handicrafts which will be of use to the pupils when they leave to help their fathers in agriculture or fishing. The improvement in the revenue position during the year has however warranted provision being made in the 1935 Estimates for some small extensions of Vernacular education.

X.—Communications and Transport

70. Trĕngganu has the comparatively long coast line of 140 miles. The principal ports are Chukai (Kĕmaman) in the south, Kuala Trĕngganu in the centre and Kuala Bĕsut in the north. Local coasting steamers can enter the river at Chukai (Kĕmaman) and Kuala Trĕngganu at high tide all the year round, though during the North-east monsoon season (November to March) the entrance into the harbour over the sand bar at the mouth of the Trĕngganu river is often exceedingly difficult and silting has unfortunately decreased the depth of water over the Kĕmaman bar. At Kuala Bĕsut, and at the other lesser ports at which coasting steamers call, *viz.* Kijal, Kĕmasek, Kretir, Paka, Dungun, Batu Rakit, and Sĕtiyu, there is no protected anchorage and during the North-east monsoon season the landing and loading of cargo by lighters are frequently impracticable.

71. The only ocean-going steamers that call are the Japanese vessels which visit Kĕmaman and Dungun for the transport to Japan of the iron-ore which is brought down by river from the mines inland.

72. There is a road to the north from Kuala Trĕngganu which connects the State with the Federated Malay States Railway system at Kuala Krai in Kelantan. This road was completed in 1931 and as it is for the greater part only an earth formation which cannot stand continuous traffic in wet weather, it has been necessary for the last two years to close it for most of the period November to March. Repairs were however carried out during the year which enabled it to stand up very well to a mild monsoon and it is hoped that in future it will only be necessary to close the road under the worst possible weather conditions.

73. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all ports in 1934 was as follows:—

	Entered		*Cleared*	
	Number	*Tonnage*	*Number*	*Tonnage*
Ocean-going steamers ..	86	294,267.56	86	294,627.56
Coasting steamers ..	133	39,117.00	129	37,994.00
Coasting Motor Boats ..	464	7,801.25	464	7,801.25
Sailing vessels ..	683	34,307.26	676	34,279.96
Total ..	1,348	375,493.07	1,355	374,342.77
Total entered ..			1,348	375,493.07
Grand total entered & cleared			2,703	749,835.84

74. The State possesses 145 miles of roads in all, of which 42½ miles are lightly metalled (13 miles having a bituminous coating), 89¼ miles are gravelled and 13½ miles are of earth formation. On all the public roads motor-cars ply for hire, and on all but one section of 25 miles lorries and motor-buses (11 passenger capacity) are allowed.

Mails are conveyed within the State by coasting steamers, and by motor launches during the non-monsoon season, and during the latter period (April to October) there is a reasonably rapid regular service. Mails are sent outside the State to Singapore by coasting steamers, and there is a service twice a week by road between Bĕsut and Kelantan. There are five post offices and 8 postal agencies in the State. There is telegraphic communication from Kuala Trĕngganu along the coast to Kĕmaman and thence south *via* Kuantan in Pahang to Singapore. There is also telegraphic communication northward from Kuala Trĕngganu to Kota Bharu, Kelantan.

76. Statistics of postal business in 1933 and 1934 are as follows:—

	1933	*1934*
Letters, papers and parcels handled ..	415,572	512,466
Value of Money Order issued ..	115,405	167,756
Value of Money Orders paid ..	27,711	48,804
Telegrams forwarded & received ..	38,965	48,363

XI.—Banking, Currency, Weights and Measures

77. The Currency, Weights and Measures in Trĕngganu are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2*s*. 4*d*. The principal local measures are:—

1 *chupak*	.. ..	1 quart
1 *gantang*	.. ..	1 gallon

(a *gantang* of padi weighs 5 lbs., a *gantang* of rice 8 lbs.)

1 *naleh*	.. ..	16 gantangs
1 *kuncha*	.. ..	10 naleh or 160 gantangs
1 *kati* (16 *tahils*)	..	1 1/3 lbs.
1 *pikuls* (100 *katis*)	..	133 1/3 lbs.
1 *koyan* (40 *pikuls*)	..	5,333 1/3 lbs.
1 *bahara*	.. ..	400 lbs.
1 *hoon*	.. ..	.0133 oz.
1 *tahil*	.. ..	1 1/3 oz.

78. There are no Banks in the State.

XII.—Public Works

BUILDINGS

79. The 1934 budget made no provision for new buildings, and such small items as were found essential (additions and alterations to Rest House, Kuala Trĕngganu, a strong room for the Bĕsut Treasury, latrines at Malay Schools, and a small sea-side bungalow for the Assistant Adviser, Kĕmaman), were carried out from Minor Works. The capital cost of all buildings is now $1,089,159 and the cost of upkeep in 1934 was $14,926.

Towards the end of the year, funds were specially voted for new buildings (Customs Station, Bukit Yong, extension of Customs Office Dungun, Customs godown at Kuala Trĕngganu, and a new Rest House, Kĕmaman), and a start was made on erection.

ROADS

80. No new roads were constructed, and investigations for new roads were limited to inspection, no surveys being made. The mileage of road in the State remains at 145 miles 53 chains of which 13 miles 20 chains were bitumen coated. The Kelantan Road, after having been closed to general traffic for short periods in the first two months, remained open for the rest of the year, partly because the monsoon in November and December was the lightest in living memory and partly because 8 miles 2 chains of the worst portions of the road have been block metalled.

81. The expenditure on maintenance of roads throughout the State was $373.28 a mile, as against $336.53 in 1933, $448.00 in 1932 and $430 in 1931. During the year 34 miles 31 chains of earth roads were gravelled, leaving only 13½ miles of earth road in the State.

82. Some small improvements of paths and repairs to bridges thereon were effected.

ELECTRICITY

83. The only Government installations are those of the Istana Mazian (the official residence of His Highness the Sultan), the Hospital and the Residency. All worked satisfactorily during the year, the Istana Maziah batteries being renewed, after a reasonable life, at a cost of $988.

MISCELLANEOUS

84. The greater part of the work carried out by the Public Works Department is still done departmentally. Contracts have been given for the new buildings now in hand, but the contractors are such that their carpenters and masons do nearly all their work under the guidance of the Department's overseers. All repairs to boats, lorries, rollers and machinery generally are still carried out by the Department's Workshop in Kuala Trĕngganu, and the slightly enlarged programme of public works has necessitated some increase in the staff of fitters and carpenters. Carpenters are recruited from the local Malay population and two apprentice fitters have been obtained from the Federated Malay States Trades School.

85. The annually recurrent expenditure on Works and Buildings amounted to $36,777 out of a provision of $38,395 and on Roads, Streets and Bridges to $54,125 against an estimate of $56,500.

XIII.—Justice and Police, Prisons

CRIME

86. The total number of reports made to the Police was 5,991 of which 1,360 disclosed no criminal offences. Previous averages are 6,102 and 1,476 respectively.

87. The following table shows the main headings of serious crime during the past four years:—

Offences	*1932*	*1933*	*1934*
Murder and Homicide ..	6	7	5
Death by Rash Act	—	—	2
Death by Negligence with Explosives	—	—	1
Gang Robbery	2	1	2
Robbery	10	6	8
Housebreaking with theft ..	77	192	193
Theft over $100	25	21	12
Theft of Cattle	16	14	8
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt ..	—	—	9
Coins and Stamps	11	7	6
Michief by Fire	—	—	12

The owners' estimate of the value of property reported as lost in depredations was $22,789 of which $3,234 was recovered.

88. There were no banishments during the year.

89. Admissions to the State prison totalled 259 as against 282 last year. Of these 59 were Chinese 9 Indians, 188 Malays, 1 Javanese and 2 Siamese. Sixteen were females. At the end of the year 89 prisoners remained. There were 7 deaths in the Prison Hospital. There was one execution.

POLICE

90. The strength of the force at the end of the year was 292 of all ranks against an approved establishment of 297. It consisted of a Commissioner (a British officer seconded from the Malayan Police), one Assistant Commissioner, 3 Inspectors and 7 sub-Inspectors, 276 rank and file, three detectives, an armourer and clerical staff. All ranks except the Commissioner and the three detectives are Malays. There were 45 illiterate constables in the Force as against 44 in 1933.

91. Thirty-two men were recruited, of whom one had passed the Junior Cambridge examination and 7 of the VII Standard in English Schools. Twenty-three of the new recruits were Trĕngganu Malays.

92. There were 187 disciplinary offences (punishable with fine, reduction or dismissal) against 211 in 1933 and an average of 326. The chief offenders were men locally engaged, to whom the threat of loss of employment means less than to men recruited from outside the State.

93. Three offences triable by the Courts of the State were committed by peace officers.

94. As the result of continued economy the expenditure on Police was $130,349 only against an estimate of $136,734. The average expenditure of recent years has been over $144,000.

Revenue collected by the Police amounted to $28,082 which was considerably more than the estimate ($19,880). This increase may be mainly attributed to stricter enforcement of licensing regulations in respect of motor vehicles and firearms.

COURTS

95. The Courts Enactment, 1340 provides for the following courts for the administration of Civil and Criminal law:—

(1) the Appeal Court, consisting of the British Adviser and "two persons of the rank of Minister or State officers "of high rank as may be appointed by His Highness "the Sultan";

(2) The Supreme Court.

(3) Courts of Magistrate of the First Class.

(4) Courts of Magistrate of the Second Class.

(5) Courts of Kathis (Muhammadan judges in matters affecting marriage, divorce, etc.).

(6) Courts of Penghulus.

The Supreme Court has three branches, *viz.* at Kuala Trĕngganu where it consists of a single Judge (Malay), and at Kĕmaman and Bĕsut respectively where it consists of the State Commissioner and the Assistant Adviser sitting jointly.

The Settlement Enactment, 1351, provides for the establishment of a Land Court consisting of the Commissioner of Lands sitting jointly with the Judge of the Supreme Court in Kuala Trĕngganu, the State Commissioner in Kĕmaman and the State Commissioner

in Bĕsut respectively. This Court in its appellate jurisdiction hears and decides appeals from the decisions of Collectors of Land Revenue in disputes concerning land or interests in land other than land held by title under the Land Enactment, 1344, and in its original jurisdiction hears and decides such disputes when they are outside the Collector's prescribed scope. Its decisions are appealable to the Court of Appeal constituted under the Courts Enactment.

96. The Court of Appeal sat on 34 occasions, and heard 16 Criminal Appeals and 10 Civil Appeals from the Supreme Court, and 5 appeals from the Land Court.

97. In the Supreme Court 70 criminal cases and 53 criminal appeals were registered. Twenty-five civil suits, 72 civil appeals and 40 probate and administration suits were registered. Thirty-one land cases were also registered.

98. The following is a return of cases and suits tried by the Courts:—

	1934	
	Criminal	*Civil*
Kuala Trĕngganu	1,071	188
Kĕmaman	402	59
Kĕmasek	171	21
Paka	30	6
Dungun	269	42
Marang	121	13
Ulu Trĕngganu	94	10
Batu Rakit	84	11
Bĕsut and Sĕtiyu	608	177

PRISONS

99. There is one State prison at Kuala Trĕngganu which is administered by a British officer (the Commissioner of Police) as Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, 31 warders and sub-warders and two wardresses. All members of the staff are Malay except the Superintendent.

100. The Police Station lock-ups, under the control of the Officer in Charge of Police District, at Kĕmaman and Bĕsut are prisons for sentences up to three months; and those at Marang, Dungun, Paka, Sĕtiyu, Batu Rakit, and Kuala Brang, under similar control, for sentences up to one month.

101. The Prison buildings at Kuala Trĕngganu consist of 24 stone cells with a capacity of 56 prisoners, 22 wooden cells holding 88 prisoners and a separated female ward with four cells.

102. The greatest and smallest totals of prisoners were 133 on 1st January and 87 on 5th December respectively. No juvenile offenders were admitted during the year.

103. The State prison was regularly visited by Visiting Justices throughout the year. No serious complaints were recorded nor was it necessary for them to try any offence against prison discipline.

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XIV.—Legislation

104. The following new Enactments were passed in 1934:—

The Aliens (Amendment) Enactment, 1352.
The Labour Enactment, 1352.
The Fire-arms (Amendment) Enactment, 1352.
The Public Health Enactment, 1352.
The Explosives Enactment, 1353.
The Ferries Enactment, 1353.
The Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1353.
The Land (Amendment) Enactment, 1353.
The Regulation of Imported Textiles Enactment, 1353.
The Chandu (Amendment) Enactment, 1353.

The Aliens (Amendment), Rubber Regulation, Regulation of Imported Textiles and Chandu (Amendment) Enactments were passed with a view to bringing Trĕngganu legislation into line with that of other Malayan Administrations on the subjects to which these Enactments relate.

The Fire-arms (Amendment) and Land (Amendment) Enactments remedy certain defects in existing local legislation.

The Explosives Enactment is designed to amend and consolidate the law as to explosives and replaces legislation which had become inadequate for present needs.

The Public Health Enactment, 1352 supplies a deficiency which has existed hitherto, by giving powers for the taking of measures necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of dangerous infectious disease.

The Labour Enactment, 1352 which is modelled on the Kĕlantan Labour (Non-Indian) Enactment, 1928 provides for regulating the conditions of labour and safeguarding the health and welfare of labourers. Industrial enterprise in Trĕngganu had hitherto been on so modest a scale as not to call for legislation of this nature, but developments within the last few years have altered the position and legal control over labour conditions is now necessary.

The Ferries Enactment, 1353 gives the Government a greater measure of control over public ferries and provides for the granting of leases to work such ferries. It is of potential benefit to the public, whose interests as passengers are better safeguarded, and to the revenue of the State which will gain more from leases than from the licensing of individual ferrymen. This Enactment has not yet been put into operation.

XV.—Public Finance and Taxation

FINANCIAL

105. Revenue is derived mainly from the following sources of taxation:—

(i) *Land.*—(*a*) Premiums on alienation of State Land, varying from $1 to $25 an acre for land alienated for agriculture or for mining: town land alienated for residential or commercial purposes is usually sold by auction, the prices realised varying from 1 cent to 8 cents a square foot;

lishing company inc.

(*b*) Annual quit-rents on alienated land varying from 40 cents to $1 an acre for agricultural and mining land and from $2 to $4 an acre (or $2 for 2,000 square feet) for land inside village or town limits;

(ii) *Customs.*—(*a*) *Import* duties on intoxicating liquors, at graduated rates from $1.20 to $14 a proof gallon; tobacco, at graduated rates from 70 cents to $1.60 a pound; matches, at graduated rates from 96 cents a tin of 120 packets according to stock content of boxes; petroleum, at 12½ cents a gallon of kerosine and 35 cents a gallon of petrol;

(*b*) *Export* duties on agricultural products generally at 5% *ad valorem;* 10% *ad valorem* on forest products, minerals, metals and metalliferous ores;

(iii) *Chandu,* or specially prepared opium, which is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoons;

(iv) *Posts & Telegraphs.*—Sale of stamps, telegrams, telephones (and wireless), commission on money orders and C.O.D. parcels;

(v) *Municipal.*—House Assessment at the rate of 10% on annual valuation based on rental;

(vi) *Police.*—Taxes on motor vehicles and fees for sundry licences;

(vii) *Stamp Duties.*—Payable by adhesive stamps, cancelled in a Stamp office or otherwise as directed, on documents specified in a lengthy schedule of which the commoner are these:—

Bill of Exchange payable on demand or at sight, 4 cents;

Cheques, and receipts for sums exceeding $20, 4 cents;

Promissory Notes, 10 cents for every $100 or part thereof;

Agreements or Contracts, 25 cents;

Conveyances or Transfers of property, $1.50 for every $250 or part thereof;

Mortgages (charges) $1 for every $500 or part thereof;

Power of Attorney, $3;

Copies or duplicates of original documents, 50 cents;

(viii) *Death Duties.*—Stamp duties payable on an affidavit for the Collector on delivery thereof or before the issue for probate of a will or letters of administration, leviable on the estate and effects in respect of which probate or letters of administration are sought, at graduated rates from 1% to 5% according to the value of the estate at the date of the delivery of the affidavit after deduction of reasonable funeral expenses and debts, with a total exemption of estates valued less than $500.

106. There is no Hut Tax, Pole Tax, or Income Tax.

107. The revenue for 1934 was $1,699,319 against an Estimate of $1,109,520 and against an actual revenue of $1,165,578 in 1933 and $986,901 in 1932.

108. The following comparative table shows the receipts in 1933 and 1934 under the more important heads of revenue:—

Head of revenue	1933	1934	Decrease — Increase +
	$	$	$
Land Revenue	99,684	186,355	+ 86,671
Land Sales	5,455	9,294	+ 3,839
Customs—			
Arecanuts	6,128	2,819	— 3,309
Copra and coconuts	7,840	2,916	— 4,924
Rubber	14,173	65,500	+ 51,327
Tin ore	38,197	61,023	+ 22,826
Iron ore	159,337	239,828	+ 80,491
Tobacco	140,393	158,880	+ 18,487
Spirits	11,391	14,939	+ 3,548
Petroleum	61,653	68,780	+ 7,127
Matches	31,654	27,128	— 4,526
Wolfram	408	401	— 7
Dried fish	35,113	42,909	+ 7,796
Licences—			
Posts and Telegraphs	23,835	29,575	+ 5,740
Chandu	150,466	211,289	+ 60,823
Municipal	41,389	41,948	+ 559

109. Under Land Revenue, annually recurrent rents came to $126,224 against $61,221 in 1933 and rents from annual licences were $8,744 against $8,295 in 1933.

110. The improvement in trade generally throughout 1934 is reflected in the revenue figures shewn above. The rise in the price of rubber enabled small holders to pay arrears of quit rents on lands cultivated with rubber and was responsible accordingly for a considerable increase in land revenue. Large increases are also recorded under tin ore, iron ore and rubber. There was a falling off under arecanuts, copra and coconuts and matches, but dried fish shewed an improvement which is gratifying as this is the largest single industry in the State and provides a livelihood for many thousands of Malays.

111. The following Postal returns show an improvement over the 1933 figures:—

	1933	*1934*
	$	$
Telephones	344	344
Commission on Money Orders	975	1,198
Sale of stamps	21,125	25,125

112. The main heads of Municipal revenue are:—

	1933	1934
	$	$
General Assessment ..	33,026	20,490
Market Fees	8,363	8,579

113. The following table shows the percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue to the total revenue (exclusive of Land sales) for the past two years:—

	1933	1934
Lands and Forests ..	9.2	11.5
Customs	61	64.2
Licences, Excise	12.9	16.6
Other Revenue	16.8	7.7

EXPENDITURE

114. The expenditure was $1,405,157 against an estimate of $1,072,605 and actual expenditure of $1,060,306 in 1933. The 1934 expenditure includes payments to the amount of $329,553 for principal and interest on loans made by the Government of the Straits Settlements though the provision in the Estimates for this expenditure was $37,150 only. Payment in full of salaries on which a levy has been imposed in 1932 was resumed from 1st July, 1934 which involved expenditure of $20,670, for which no provision had been made in the Estimates. Expenditure on items for which provision was made did not exceed the Estimate.

115. Pensions (including Ruling House Allowances and Compassionate Allowances) amounted to $122,479 against an estimate of $117,671 and actual expenditure of $102,694 in 1933.

116. Personal Emoluments absorbed $636,248 or 45.27% of the total expenditure. In 1932 the expenditure on Personal Emoluments amounted to $772,612.

117. Other Charges, annually recurrent, amounted to $134,634 as against an estimate of $199,376. The actual expenditure in 1932 was $310,584.

118. Miscellaneous Services cost $84,926 against an estimate of $53,960 and an actual expenditure of $109,551 in 1933. There were several unforeseeable items of heavy expenditure which had to be met from this vote.

119. Public Works Annually Recurrent expenditure estimated at $72,420 actually amounted to $90,903 against $80,119 in 1933.

120. The expenditure in 1934 on Public Works Special Services amounted to $6,414.

121. Advances stood at $17,264 of which $11,923 represents Petty Cash advances to Government departments and $5,341 advances to Government officers for purchase of vehicles and loans to Government officers for purchase of land for dwelling houses, repairs to dwelling houses etc. repayable by monthly instalments deducted from salary.

122. Deposits, shewn as a liability, stood at $119,529 at the end of the year.

123. The indebtedness of the State at the end of 1934 stood at $4,060,000. This sum represents $3,600,000 principal and $460,000 arrears of interest owed to the Government of the Straits Settlements. The State obtained a loan of $1,000,000 in 1923 for development purposes, and this was followed by further loans of $1,000,000 in 1925, $1,500,000 in 1928 and $100,000 in 1932. The money has been spent as follows:—

I. PUBLIC WORKS:

	$	$
Personal Emoluments ..	312,568	
Buildings	132,827	
Furniture	54,912	
Roads & Bridges	2,247,994	
Telephones	15,871	
Town Improvements	10,454	
		2,774,626
II. SURVEYS		117,642
III. RESUMPTION OF CONCESSIONS ..		449,943
IV. MISCELLANEOUS		4,696
Total loan a/c expenditure ..		3,346,907
Revenue a/c (expenditure from loan)		251,791
Balance cash ..		1,302
Total of loans ..		3,600,000

XVI.—Miscellaneous

LAND AND SURVEYS

124. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shewn in the following table:—

AGRICULTURAL OR TOWN LAND

	1933	*1934*
Number of grants registered ..	62	339
Number of transfers registered	67	80
Number of Charges registered	11	13
Certificates of title ..	54	489
Other Transactions ..	135	144

MINING LAND

	1933	*1934*
Mining Leases issued ..	—	—
Mining Certificates issued ..	—	1
Prospecting Licences ..	—	15
Other Transactions ..	—	13

125. The following transactions in respect of agricultural or town land were registered by Collectors:—

	1933	*1934*
Transfers	450	643
Other Transactions ..	581	572

126. The application books were closed for land for rubber cultivation throughout the State but applications for land for the cultivation of rice and foodstuffs were entertained.

127. At the end of the year the area of alienated land as shewn by the rent rolls was as follows:—

Agricultural land ..	..	165,193 acres
Mining land ..	..	9,078 „

Settlement of town lands was continued throughout the year and is now nearing completion.

128. The average effective strength of the Survey Staff was 19.68 as against 22.5 in the previous year, including the Surveyor in charge (seconded from the Survey Department of the Federated Malay States).

129. The revenue of the Survey Department was $28,236 as against $28,294 in 1933.

TOWN BOARDS

130. The revenue from Town Boards was:—

—	Kuala Trengganu	Kemaman	Besut	Kemasek	Dungun
	$	$	$	$	$
1933	21,117	11,457	2,459	2,395	2,457
1934	20,119	11,843	2,906	2,345	3,325

NOXIOUS ANIMALS

131. During the year 7 tigers were shot, and rewards amounting to $53 were paid for their destruction.

Nine persons were reported as killed by tigers.

XVII.—General

132. His Excellency Mr. (now Sir) ANDREW CALDECOTT, then High Commissioner for the Malay States, visited Trĕngganu in August.

133. The birthdays of His Majesty the King and of His Highness the Sultan were duly celebrated.

134. His Highness the Sultan, who was in good health throughout the year, attended the Durbar held in Singapore in January. He also visited the Redang and Pĕrhĕntian Islands in July, accompanied by the British Adviser. The visit was enthusiastically welcomed by what is for these islands a large number of inhabitants, the normal population being swelled at that time by immigrant fishermen from the mainland.

135. H.M.S. "Herald" visited the State in August to continue the Admiralty surveys begun in 1933.

136. The State had to mourn the loss during the year of two prominent officers of long and faithful service. TĔNGKU ĔNDERA SĔGARA (TENGKU LONG), State Commissioner of Bĕsut died on 28th September. He was the last Raja of Bĕsut and in the capacity of

State Commissioner he served the Government meritoriously, as an officer of the old school, for 32 years. DATO' SĚRI ANDIKA DI-RAJA (OMAR BIN MUHAMMAD ALI) State Treasurer, died on 15th October after 30 years in the service of the State, during which he had won the esteem and affection of Malay and European officers alike.

137. Mr. C. C. BROWN, M.C.S., returned from leave on 20th February, 1934 and resumed duty as Adviser. The Chief Minister (HAJI NGAH MUHAMMAD BIN YUSUF, DATO' SĚRI AMAR DI-RAJA, C.B.E.) and the Judge (NIK WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN DAUD) remained in office throughout the year.

138. This has been the best financial year the State has enjoyed for a long time. By June the revenue position was sufficiently favourable to warrant remission of the levy on emoluments which the personnel, from His Highness the Sultan downwards, had patiently borne since the beginning of 1932: and funds became available during the year for loan payments to the Government of the Straits Settlements amounting in all to $329,553 of which $187,658 represented current interest due and $141,895 repayment of principal. For these happy results the general improvement in trade was of course mainly responsible. But the revenue obtained would have covered little more than purely internal expenditure on the scale obtaining before 1932: and a tribute should here be paid to the former Adviser (Mr. G. L. HAM, M.C.S.,) to whom is due the credit for the financial reorganisation which has enabled the State to come through the difficult times of 1932 and 1933 as well as it has and to turn the increased prosperity of 1934 to such useful account.

C. C. BROWN,
British Adviser, Trengganu.

TRENGGANU,
18*th April*, 1935.
15*th Muharram*, 1354.

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX *A*

Assets and Liabilities for the years 1933 and 1934

Liabilities	December 1933	December 1934	Assets	December 1933	December 1934
	$	$		$	$
Deposits in Treasuries	99,049	119,529	Cash in Treasuries and Bank ..	113,519	423,725
Cash in Transit ..	181	9,518	Cash in Transit ..	5,021	256
Assets over Liabilities	25,067	319,230	Advances to Departments ..	2,210	11,923
			Loans to Government Officers ..	3,547	5,342
			Suspense Account	..	7,031
Total ..	124,297	448,277	Total ..	124,297	448,277

APPENDIX *B*

Actual Revenue for 1933 and 1934

Head of Revenue	1933	1934	Increase or Decrease
	$	$	$
Farms	19,400	14,877	− 4,523
Marine	26,215	29,993	+ 3,778
Chandu	150,466	211,289	+ 60,823
Customs	712,884	1,090,807	+377,923
Lands	99,684	186,355	+ 86,671
Municipal	41,389	41,948	+ 559
Police	22,974	28,082	+ 5,108
Courts	18,501	18,414	− 87
Posts & Telegraphs	23,835	29,575	+ 5,740
Miscellaneous	44,775	38,685	− 6,090
Sale of State Lands	5,455	9,294	+ 3,839
Total ..	1,165,578	1,699,319	..

APPENDIX *C*

Actual Expenditure for 1933 and 1934

Head of Expenditure	1933	1934	Increase	Decrease
	$	$	$	$
Pensions	102,694	122,479	19,785	..
Personal Emoluments ..	650,393	636,248	..	14,145
Other Charges (B. I & II) ..	110,798	134,634	23,836	..
Public Works (Annually Recurrent)	86,870	90,903	4,033	..
Special Services	..	6,414	6,414	..
Loan Payments	..	329,553	329,553	..
Miscellaneous	109,551	89,580	..	19,971
Total ..	1,060,306	1,095,584	..	..

APPENDIX *D*

Statistical Return of Revenue and Expenditure 1911–1934

Year			Revenue	Expenditure
A. H. 1330—Corresponding approximately to			$	$
		1911	191,418	188,044
,,	1331	1912	182,011	196,717
,,	1332	1913	166,380	178,424
,,	1333	1914	183,723	183,470
,,	1334	1915	236,798	234,687
,,	1335	1916	392,791	288,646
,,	1336	1917	545,857	399,337
,,	1337	1918	647,563	642,085
,,	1338	1919	874,674	661,778
,,	1339	1920	547,619	759,054
,,	1340	1921	669,763	858,303
,,	1341	1922	642,679	788,902
,,	1342	1923	779,032	766,534
,,	1343	1924	1,007,283	899,476
,,	1344	1925	1,302,008	1,067,956
,,	1345	1926	1,364,105	1,341,410
,,	1346	1927	1,402,151	1,542,404
,,	1347	1928	1,361,026	1,520,149
,,	1348	1929	1,391,471	1,524,706
,,	1349	1930	1,235,230	1,445,709
,,	1350	1931 (part) 8 months ..	676,338	845,556
		1932	986,901	1,095,584
		1933	1,165,578	1,060,306
		1934	1,699,319	1,405,157

APPENDIX *E*

Revenue and Expenditure by Departments for 1933 and 1934

Departments	Revenue		Expenditure	
	1933	1934	1933	1934
	$	$	$	$
1. H. H. the Sultan ..	..	..	76,388	79,179
2. Interest	..	..	..	329,553
3. Pensions	..	..	102,694	122,480
4. Mentri	..	..	21,860	23,072
5. British Adviser ..	..	..	23,745	26,832
6. State Secretary ..	..	..	12,169	14,951
7. Audit	..	..	12,693	13,100
8. Treasury	..	..	9,937	14,245
9. Dept. of Religious Affairs	..	..	18,140	16,288
10. Education	..	..	36,544	37,062
11. Appeal Court	..	..	1,260	1,860
12. Supreme Court ..	..	..	13,536	9,571
13. Courts, Civil and Criminal	18,501	18,414	9,980	9,221
14. Kathi	..	..	3,208	3,525
15. Police	22,974	28,082	136,927	130,349
16. Prison	..	..	16,921	16,560
17. Medical	..	..	56,083	59,381
18. Printing	..	..	4,179	4,285
19. Customs	712,884	1,090,807	46,530	58,763
20. Chandu	150,466	211,289	4,365	3,333
21. Marine	26,215	29,993	7,397	6,945
22. Posts and Telegraphs ..	23,835	29,575	25,410	24,663
23. Commissioner of Lands and Mines	105,139	195,649	14,186	16,063
24. Collector of Land Revenue	..	..	25,927	23,261
25. Survey	..	..	27,045	21,837
26. Municipal	41,389	41,948	17,761	18,805
27. Miscellaneous	44,775	38,685	109,551	84,926
28. State Commissioner, East	..	..	16,610	15,983
29. Assistant Adviser, Kemaman	..	..	16,377	16,500
30. D. O. Kemasek	..	..	5,890	4,284
31. ,, Paka	..	..	3,164	3,292
32. ,, Dungun	..	..	6,926	9,783
33. ,, Marang	..	..	5,023	5,635
34. ,, Ulu Trengganu ..	..	..	8,974	7,967
35. ,, Batu Rakit ..	..	..	3,043	3,318
36. State Commissioner, West	..	..	14,248	13,168
37. Assistant Adviser, Besut ..	..	..	14,337	15,293
38. P. W. D.	..	..	51,158	42,507
39. P. W. D. Annually Rec. ..	..	..	80,120	90,903
40. P. W. D. Special Services	..	..	..	6.414
41. Farms	19,400	14,877	..	..
Total ..	1,165,578	1,699,319	1,060,306	1,405,157

APPENDIX *F*

HOUSING

Town Board areas	Total population	No. of houses in Town Board areas
Kuala Trengganu	13,972	3,002
Chukai (Kemaman)	5,468	951
Kuala Besut	3,961	592

These are the only statistics available for the State.

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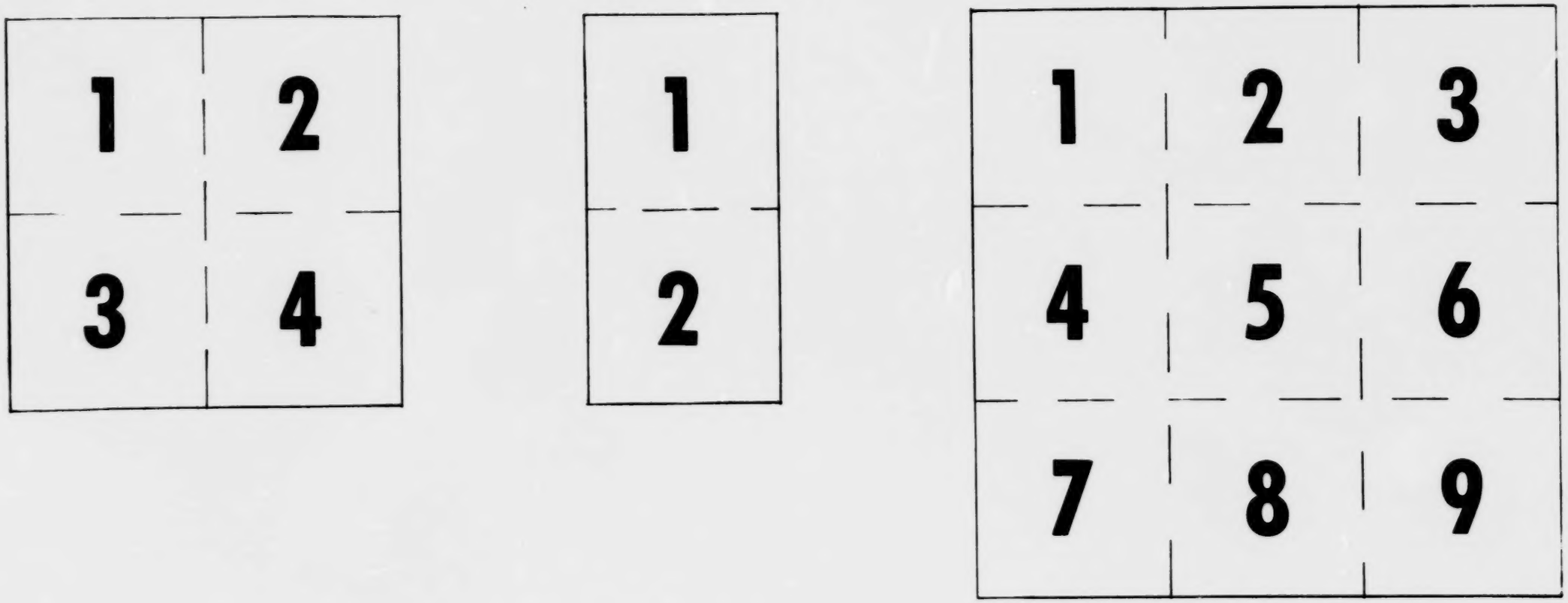

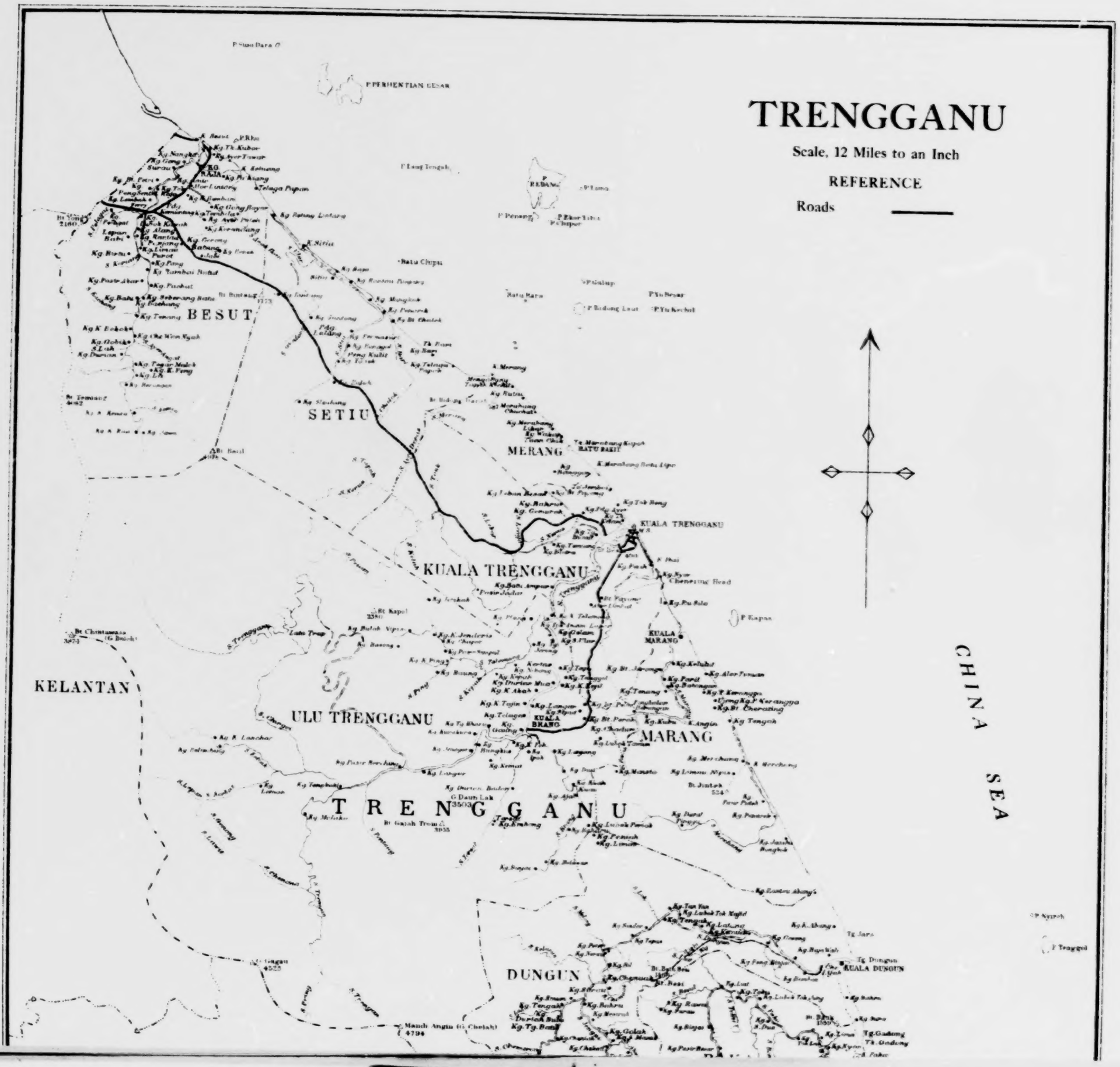
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STATE OF KEDAH.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF KEDAH FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1353 (16TH APRIL, 1934 TO 4TH APRIL, 1935).

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Kedah is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula. It is bordered on the interior by the Siamese States of Singgora and Patani, and by the State of Perak (Federated Malay States); it extends northwards on the sea coast to the River Sanglang, its boundary with its northern neighbour, the State of Perlis (under British Protection); and southwards to the Muda River, its boundary with Province Wellesley in the South; thence the State extends East of Province Wellesley to the northern bank of the Krian River, which forms its boundary with Perak.

The State includes the Island of Langkawi and a number of adjoining islands, of which Pulau Dayang Bunting is the largest. The mainland of Kedah is about 105 miles in length, and at its widest part is about 65 miles in width. Its area, including the Langkawi group of islands, is about 3,648 square miles. It is situated between the parallels of 5.05 and 6.40 North Latitude and the meridians of 99.40 and 101.10 East Longitude. The two highest peaks of the mainland are Gunong Jerai—better known as Kedah Peak (3,986 feet)—and Bukit Perak (2,823 feet). Gunong Raia on Langkawi Island is 2,880 feet high.

The Southern and Central area of the State consists mainly of undulating land broken up by ranges of high hills. This area is principally occupied by large rubber plantations.

The Northern and coastal belt contains the finest rice growing area in Malaya: 235,600 acres were planted last year with wet rice. The Eastern area along the Patani

border is still largely undeveloped and contains reserves of well watered land in small valleys between ranges of limestone hills, suitable to small holdings.

The capital of the State is Alor Star.

CLIMATE.

The features characteristic of the climate of the West coast of the Malay Peninsula—uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall—are characteristic of the climate of Kedah also, except that in this State, especially in the North and in the Langkawi Islands, there is a well defined dry season lasting usually from about the middle of December to the middle of March. During the first half of this dry season the nights are exceptionally cool and refreshing. In normal years a plentiful supply of rain followed by a favourable drying season renders the climate in the North eminently well-suited to the growth and harvesting of padi cultivated in such a large portion of this area.

The average rainfall is smallest in the Alor Star District in the North, and largest in the Kulim District in the South.

The mean temperature during the year ranges from about 70° to 93°

HISTORY.

There are references to a country which is identified as Kedah in the works of Arab voyagers of the 9th Century A.D., and in the Chinese chronicles of the T'ang Dynasty (618—916 A.D.), but little is known of its history before the 15th Century, except that it was famous for tin, that its people were Buddhists and that the predominant influence was Indian. At the end of the 15th Century the Ruler was converted to Islam, and there is a Kedah tradition that the "Nobat" or drums which are an insignia of royalty were obtained from Sultan Mahmud, the last Sultan of Malacca.

The Portuguese Barbosa, in a manuscript dated 1516, described Kedah as a place in the Kingdom of Siam to which "an infinite number of ships resort, trading in all kinds of merchandise"; but Siamese influence did not save the country from attacks by the Portuguese (in 1611 A.D.) and the Achinese (who carried the Ruler into captivity in 1619 A.D.). In 1641 A.D. the Dutch East India Company obtained a concession under which the Ruler allowed them half the tin production of the country at a fixed price, and agreed not to admit ships without permit. But the temptation of the profits from Kedah's trade with India on the one hand and, on the other, the difficulties of enforcing the concession, even after a series of blockades of the

rivers, owing to the distance from Malacca, were too great; and the monopoly supposed to have been given and acquired was little more than nominal.

There is ample evidence of 17th Century English trade with Kedah by private merchants as well as the East India Company, which for some years maintained a trading base in Patani, and this trade continued until the Dutch in 1683 forced the English Company to concentrate on India.

During the 18th Century Kedah came under the influence of the Bugis who held power in Selangor, and it was to secure assistance against them that the Sultan of Kedah, in 1771, approached Francis Light.

In 1786 A.D. Captain Light concluded an "Agreement with the King of Quedah for the cession of Prince of Wales Island". Penang was occupied and the British Flag was hoisted there on the 12th August, 1786. The Agreement was modified by a Treaty in 1791, whereby the Kedah Government was to receive $6,000 every year from the Honourable East India Company "so long as the English continue in possession of Pulo Pinang". In 1800 the strip of coast territory now known as Province Wellesley was ceded to the Honourable East India Company in return for a further $4,000 per annum. These annual payments are still made by the Straits Settlements Government.

In 1821 the Siamese invaded the State of Kedah and divided the State into four parts: Setul, Perlis, Kubang Pasu and Kedah, placing each under a separate Ruler. In 1843, the Sultan of Kedah (who, after his escape to Province Wellesley in 1821, had lived in retreat in Malacca) was allowed to return to Alor Star, and to reassume the rulership of Kedah. Setul, Perlis and Kubang Pasu, however, remained under their separate Rulers, who were made independent of the Sultan of Kedah.

Kubang Pasu is a sparsely populated district on the Northern border of Kedah, between Kota Star and the Singgora frontier. When Tunku Anum, the Raja of Kubang Pasu, died some years later the Siamese Government allowed the district again to become part of Kedah. It is now administered by a District Officer. The Raja of Perlis is independent of the Sultan of Kedah, and has an entirely separate Government. Setul is now a part of Siam.

His Highness Sir Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Sultan Ahmad Tajudin, the present Sultan, succeeded to the throne in the year A.D. 1881.

On the 23rd July, 1905, the Sultan issued an Edict appointing a Council of State to assist in the "Administration of all Public Affairs".

On the 10th March, 1909, the Anglo-Siamese Treaty was signed whereby the suzerainty of Kedah was transferred from Siam to Great Britain.

In 1913, in consequence of the indisposition of His Highness the Sultan, his eldest son, His Highness Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O., was proclaimed Regent.

On the 1st November, 1923, at Singapore, a Treaty was signed between the British and the Kedah Governments, by which the Kedah Government agreed to "continue to be under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who shall exercise the rights of suzerainty", and also to accept a British Adviser.

The brother of His Highness the Sultan, His Highness Tunku Mahmud, K.B.E., C.M.G., who had been officiating as Regent during the illness of His Highness Tunku Ibrahim which proved fatal on the 30th April, 1934, continued in that office for the remainder of the year.

In May, 1934, the title of Raja Muda, which had been in abeyance for 25 years and which had formerly attached to the brother of the reigning Sultan, was revived, but was bestowed upon the Heir Apparent, the eldest surviving son of His Highness the Sultan, His Highness Tunku Mohamed. On the latter's demise in March, 1935, His Highness Tunku Badlishah succeeded to the title.

CHAPTER II

GOVERNMENT.

Constitution of the State.

The State of Kedah is governed by His Highness the Sultan with the assistance of a State Council consisting of His Highness the Sultan (in present circumstances His Highness the Regent) as President, and three other Malay members as well as the British Adviser. The three Malay members are selected by name or office by His Highness with the approval of His Excellency the High Commissioner. By mutual consent of His Excellency and His Highness additional members may be added to the Council for any specific period.

All legislation is passed by the State Council and all questions of any importance in the administration of the State are referred to the State Council, which sits at least two or three times every month.

Local Government.

For the purposes of local government, the State is divided into nine districts in each of which there is a Sanitary Board consisting of officials and of unofficials nominated by the President of the State Council. The unofficials are selected so as to represent the various races and interests in each district. The Sanitary Boards are the Sanitary Authority in the towns and larger villages. They are responsible for street lighting, scavenging, rating, and the administration of the sanitary and building bye-laws. A separate Committee, of which the Adviser Lands is Chairman, deals with major questions of town planning.

The State is divided into health areas under the control of a Central Health Board, which is responsible for health matters in the rural districts.

In order to ensure greater uniformity the District Licensing Boards have been re-constituted, and there is now one Central Licensing Board for the whole State with additional members for each district.

There is one Waters Board for the whole State which deals with questions of irrigation and drainage.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION.

The total population at the Census of the 1st April, 1931, was 429,691, an increase of 26.9 per cent over the figure of the 1921 Census. In the decade previous to 1921 the increase had been higher (37.7 per cent), but the demand for immigrant labour for large scale rubber cultivation in Southern Kedah began to slacken somewhat about 1921. In spite of the continued arrival of foreign labour, the racial composition of the population has remained less affected by such infiltration than that of Johore or any of the Federated States. The following table shows the distribution and percentage to total according to the Census Report 1931, together with the estimated population and distribution at mid-year, 1934:—

	Population April 1st, 1931	Percentage of Total	Estimated Population Midyear 1934
Malays and other Malaysians...	286,262	66·6	304,340
Europeans	411	0·1	458
Chinese	78,415	18·3	86,097
Indians (predominantly Tamils from Southern India)	50,824	11·8	58,155
Others	13,779	3·2	15,920
Totals ...	429,691	100 %	465,270

The 1934 population figure was again obtained by the process of geometrical progression, although it is of interest to record that an estimate of births and deaths corrected to the immigration and emigration statistics for the year gives approximately the same figure.

The population showed an increase of 10,990 over the 1933 mid-year figure.

The figure for the Malay section of the population may be taken as reasonably accurate. Those for the other races can only be taken as approximate in view of the rapidly changing labour conditions.

It will be seen that the Malays comprise some 65% of the total, the Chinese some 18% and the Indians some 12%. The sex ratio for the whole population has risen

from 135 males to 100 females in 1921 to 120 to 100 in 1934. Among Malays there are now practically as many females as males. The sex ratios among the Chinese and Indians however, although improving, are still far from satisfactory, being 100 females to 186 males for the former and 100 females to 164 males for the latter.

A study of the population figures for the various districts of the State shows all to be predominantly Malay except the Kulim, Bandar Bharu and Kuala Muda areas.

By far the largest part of the population is engaged in agriculture.

Only three urban areas have a population of more than 5,000. Of these Alor Star, with its estimated population of 21,700, may be said to be a Malay town and Sungei Patani and Kulim Chinese centres of population. It is interesting to record that in only one small urban area, namely Baling, has there been a marked increase in population over the last fourteen years. Here the population has increased from 674 in 1921 to approximately 2,024 in 1934.

CHAPTER IV

HEALTH.

The Annual Report of the Medical and Health Department has been based on the Gregorian Calendar since 1930.

The health of the State was good in 1934. No epidemic or serious infectious diseases occurred during the year, but a continued higher incidence of malaria throughout the State probably accounted for the increased death rate, which was 21.8 per mille as against 20.40 for 1933.

Birth rate: The number of births registered during the year was 16,763, equal to a crude birth rate of 36.03. The birth rate has varied little over recent years. Of these births 8,570 were of males and 8,193 of females.

Death rate: 10,165 deaths were registered during the year, giving a crude death rate of 21.8 as compared with 20.3 for 1933. 5,842 deaths were registered from amongst males and 4,323 from the females. It is of interest to note that the crude death rate has varied little during recent years, although these have been years of some considerable economic distress.

Infantile mortality: The crude infantile mortality rate (number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births) for the year was 148 as compared with 141 for 1933. Nearly 50% of these occurred before the first month of life.

As noted in previous reports the highest rate was again amongst the Indian community (188) and the lowest amongst the Malays (143), the Chinese being 148. The three principal causes of deaths of infants in order of frequency apparently were:—

Convulsions	..	..	nearly 50%
Premature birth	..	..	over 45%
Fever unspecified	..	..	over 4%

These figures and an investigation into the records, however, show that the proper causes of death are not returned in the majority of cases, as many of the Deputy Registrars are still incapable of carrying out any except the simplest of instructions.

The following table indicates the incidence of reported communicable diseases by nationality for 1934:—

Diseases	Malays Deaths	Chinese Deaths	Indians Deaths	Non-Asiatics Deaths	Other Deaths	Total	
						Cases	Deaths
Fever unspecified ...	3,201	676	184	...	131	...	4,192
Malaria ...	129	108	51	...	24	...	312
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...
Tropical typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Typhoid ...	43	18	4	...	1	18	66
Para Typhoid C ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dysentery and Diarrhœa ...	115	85	53	...	7	357	260
Influenza ...	19	4	4	...	1	749	28
Diphtheria ...	...	5	...	...	...	10	5
Measles ...	...	1	3	...	...	542	4
Whooping cough...	...	...	1	...	...	23	1
Mumps ...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...
Leprosy ...	1	...	...	...	...	37	1
Pneumonia ...	21	47	101	...	10	442	179
Phthisis ...	67	74	39	...	6	180	186
Puerperal Fever ...	153	23	27	...	6	...	209
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Yaws ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...

Prevailing Diseases: It is to be regretted that such a considerable proportion of the deaths registered should be shown as "Fever unspecified"; this deprives the analysis of causes of death of most of its value. But a return as "unspecified" is at any rate less misleading than a mistaken description by an unqualified person.

Malaria and unspecified fevers: 4,504 deaths or 45% of the total deaths in the State were reported as due to malaria and fevers of undefined origin during the year under review. If convulsions are added, and without doubt many malarial deaths are reported as due to convulsions, this percentage is increased to some 56%. Diagnosed malaria accounted for some 3% of deaths from all causes. Although the larger proportion of deaths in the group of undefined fevers is due to malaria, it cannot be assumed that all the deaths in this category represent malarial deaths.

Spleen inspections on over 3,000 children in various areas give ratios varying from 30% downwards. Such figures must, however, be taken with caution owing to the small number of persons examined and the few areas visited. It is to be noted that the Chinese average rate among those examined was half the Malay rate, and this fact may be attributed to the commoner use of mosquito nets among Chinese.

An effort will be made during the coming year to get a fairer indication of the amount of actual malaria present by means of spleen surveys and inspections in rural and kampong areas.

During 1934, 14,045 cases of malaria were reported from estates, this figure including fever of unknown origin, but excluding deaths from infantile convulsions, a considerable proportion of which, as already stated were probably due to malaria.

Asiatic holdings with half the population of that resident on European holdings returned only one-sixth the amount of malaria in spite of the fact that anti-malarial measures were absent on many holdings and treatment was not adequate. In most of these instances the resident population was too small for such measures to be economically feasible.

On the other hand the proportion of malarial deaths returned to population is approximately the same.

Of 100 cases admitted to hospital from Asiatic holdings 4 die, compared to one from European holdings.

Of 1,000 cases suffering from malaria on Asiatic estates some 16 die, compared to under one on European holdings.

It would appear to be a just deduction therefore that (*a*) allowing for immunity developed by constant exposure to the disease and the employment of indigenous rather than of imported labour, that a large number of the population employed on Asiatic holdings suffer from chronic malaria which is not reported; (*b*) sick remain and die on Asiatic estates or are in serious condition when removed to hospital. This aspect of estate work is receiving the attention of the Health Board.

In general, however, it may be stated:—

(*a*) that malaria is still the main source of economic loss on estates in Kedah. It causes one death in ten and approximately 320 cases of illness per 1,000 population per annum.

(*b*) only one-third of the cases are admitted to hospital but European holdings send their sick to hospital earlier than do Asiatic holdings, whose labour population is apparently less amenable to hospital treatment.

Though there were only three serious outbreaks of malaria on estates during the year and in each case the disease was rapidly got under control, the above figures clearly demonstrate the importance of proper antimalarial control from both the public health and economic standpoints.

Cholera: There were no cases of cholera.

Small-pox: No cases of small-pox were reported during the year.

Tropical Typhus: Three cases with no deaths were reported during the year as compared with none during 1933. The disease appeared to be confined to rural areas.

Diphtheria: Ten cases with 5 deaths were reported during the year as compared with 4 cases and 1 death in 1933. The disease, as is the case elsewhere, was confined to urban areas.

Pneumonia: There were 179 deaths recorded from this cause during 1934 as compared with 130 last year. Thus nearly 2% of the total deaths reported were due to pneumonia. There was a crude case mortality of 4% and an approximate death rate of 0.4 per mille. It is interesting to compare these figures with those from the estate populations for the year where a hospital case mortality of 22.2% and a death rate of 2.8 per mille were reported.

Phthisis: 186 deaths were reported as against 65 in the previous year.

Yaws: The small number of yaws cases notified makes it clear:

(*a*) that yaws is a disease apparently absent from estate population;

(*b*) that this disease is not one of those for which treatment is now sought in hospital. A large amount of treatment is carried out in Government out-door dispensaries and by the medical staff on their district visits.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Anti-malarial work: Apart from the work done on the larger rubber estates under the supervision of the Health Board, anti-malarial work is mainly concentrated in the urban and semi-urban areas. That these areas are by no means yet fully protected was demonstrated by an increase in the incidence of malaria in Alor Star. The problem is being thoroughly investigated. An outbreak also took place at Kuala Nerang. Oiling measures were therefore started in that area and a permanent anti-malarial scheme has now been approved. Chemio-prophylaxis is practised at the Quarantine Station at Padang Besar and at Bukit Kayu Hitam on the Siamese border.

Sanitation: Work in the State under this head may, for convenience, be divided into four general sections as follows:—

A. Sanitary Board Areas.

There are nine such areas in the State, namely:—

Kota Star, Jitra, Kuala Nerang, Sungei Patani, Yen, Kulim, Baling, Bandar Bharu and Langkawi. In each, the main urban areas are fully controlled, the lesser being gazetted as "Controlled Building Areas" only and dealt with accordingly.

(*a*) Sewage disposal.

Although an isolated septic tank installation or two exists here and there and a scheme to deal with a limited residential area in Alor Star, is in contemplation, the main method of night soil disposal is by the dry pail, hand cartage and burial. Pail latrines are obligatory in all built up areas. The problem of improving existing systems in the various Sanitary Board areas is under consideration.

(*b*) Refuse disposal.

Refuse is disposed of in each Sanitary Board area by either incineration or burial, and the question of improved methods is here again receiving attention. Public dust-bins exist in all towns and villages and experiments aiming at improved types of these are in progress.

The occupiers of all better class houses are required to possess and use rubbish bins of an approved pattern.

(*c*) Water supplies.

Piped supplies are available in most of the Sanitary Board areas while an emergency filtration and chlorination plant is held in reserve at Alor Star.

(*d*) Housing.

The housing question received considerable attention from the Sanitary Boards during the year. Apart from strict [illegible] Building Bye-laws improvements were carried out where necessary and possible. Particular attention was paid to ventilation, light and the removal of cubicles. Considerably improved conditions were also demanded in the case of such licensed premises as lodging houses.

(*e*) Food control.

(1) All licensed premises, such as eating and coffee shops and bakeries, were inspected during the year. A number of licences were withdrawn and action is now being taken, particularly with regard to food manufacturing premises, to get improved conditions and cleanliness.

(2) Permanent markets exist in all the larger urban areas and weekly fairs cater for the rural areas.

(3) A small number of street stalls were licensed for food and merchandise in all Sanitary Board areas, but action was taken to reduce the existing numbers during the year under review. Most of the existing stalls do not conform to the bye-laws, as they are fixed, create insanitary conditions and unfairly compete with traders established in permanent premises and markets.

(4) All slaughter houses were controlled and an improved type was demanded. Action was also taken to improve piggeries and to remove them from Sanitary Board limits.

B. Government Departments.

Inspections of police stations, cooly lines and other Government quarters were carried out during the year. The majority of those visited showed a reasonable sanitary standard.

C. Kampong and Rural Areas.

A scheme is under consideration to provide for a greater extension of the activities of the Health Staff to rural areas. The work of the Health Inspectors has tended in the past to be too much concentrated on purely urban areas.

D. Estates.

Considerable improvement was made in general sanitation on estates during the year. Better trade conditions have made more money available, and on many estates new lines, wells, etc., have been constructed. 139 orders were made under the Labour Code for improvements in anti-malarial or sanitary measures.

HEALTH ON ESTATES.

Estate health was fair as reflected by the figures shown in the following table:

No.	Class of holding	Population	Deaths in lines	Deaths in Hospitals		Total Deaths	Death rate	Total death rate
				Govt.	Group			
1	European owned	29,335	168	34	390	592	20·2	...
2	Native owned	14,960	61	1	36	98	6·5	...
	TOTAL ...	44,295	229	35	426	690	...	15·5
				461				

The great disparity in the death rates of the European and native owned estates is due mainly to the fact that on the latter considerable numbers of Malays are employed, who, when they become ill, prefer to return to their homes rather than go to hospital. Also Chinese, not Indians, form the bulk of the non-indigenous labour on these estates and it is known that the dependants (*i.e.* infants and old people, among whom the mortality is much higher than among labourers) of the former are much less numerous than those of the latter.

712 estates were visited during the year by the Health Office staff.

Visits to Schools.

Twenty two Malay Vernacular Schools were visited during the year. Of non-Government schools, 24 Chinese, 3 Tamil and 2 English schools were visited.

The following table gives the result of the examination of Vernacular Schools by the Health Office staff:

Total number of children on Register ..	2,527
Total number of children inspected ..	2,197

Diseases	Number of Cases	Percentage
Spleen enlargement	125	5·69
Anaemia	64	2·91
Not vaccinated	17	·77
Eye diseases	3	·14
Ear diseases	5	·23
Scabies	34	1·55
Other skin diseases	51	2·32
Yaws	28	1·27
Caries (Class I)	317	14·43
.. (.. II)	254	11·11
.. (.. III)	220	10·06

Maternity and Child Welfare.

During the year there were 209 deaths recorded as due to affections connected with pregnancy and child birth or a percentage of 1.25 to total births—a slight increase over last year's figure.

The number of still births recorded was 1,004 or a percentage of 5.99 to total births.

380 cases under "Pregnancy and its diseases" were treated in the various Government hospitals and there were 16 deaths or 4.21% to total treated.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

A total of 14,367 patients were treated in all hospitals and prison sick wards. The deaths numbered 739, giving a percentage of 5.14. 233 deaths occurred within 48 hours of admission; excluding these, the death rate was 3.52%.

The following table gives the number treated, with deaths, for the past 5 years:—

Year	Number Treated	Deaths	Percentage of Deaths
1930 A.D. ...	17,800	1,155	6·48
1931	12,695 (*a*)	738	5·81
1932	12,173	596	4.77
1933	13,617	646	4·74
1934	14,367	739	5·14

(*a*) Decrease due to opening of Group Hospitals under Health Board.

The following table gives the number of indoor sick treated during the year in the various hospitals and prison sick wards:—

Hospitals	Number Treated	Deaths	Percentage of deaths
Alor Star	5,791	270	4·66
Sungei Patani ...	4,192	239	5·70
Kulim	3,609	199	5·51
Baling	337	17	5·04
Langkawi	310	14	4·52
Prison Sick Wards.			
Alor Star	118	...	...
Sungei Patani ...	10	...	...
Totals ...	14,367	739	5·14

The admissions of Kedah lunatics to the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, for the last 5 years were as follows:—

1347 A.H.	59
1930 A.D.	80
1931 A.D.	73
1932 A.D.	59
1933 A.D.	71
1934 A.D.	76

LEPROSY.

The admissions to the Asylums during the last 5 years were:—

1347 A.H.	45
1930 A.D.	25
1931 A.D.	42
1932 A.D.	33
1933 A.D.	23
1934 A.D.	31

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

There are in Kedah five Government Hospitals, at Alor Star, Sungei Patani, Baling, Kulim and Kuah (in the Langkawi Islands) with 300, 285, 28, 200 and 63 beds respectively.

At each of these Hospitals there is an Out-door Dispensary as well as at Bakar Bata (for Malay women and children), Alor Star town, Kuala Nerang, Changloon, Jitra (opened in 1935), Yen, Sik and Bandar Bharu.

The North, Central and South Districts are each provided with a Motor Travelling Dispensary, by which regular visits are made to villages, schools and police stations accessible by road. The Assistant Surgeon or Dresser at Kuah visits all villages in the Langkawi Islands monthly, by sea or road.

With the provision of the above facilities, to which must be added the whole of the Health Board organisation for dealing with Estate Labour, it is claimed that the great majority of the inhabitants of the State now have an opportunity of access to the benefits of modern medicine.

That those inhabitants are learning to make use of the facilities offered them the following figures show. In addition to the 14,367 cases treated during the year in the Government Hospitals, the Group Hospital admissions reported were 15,564. Government Out-door and Travelling Dispensaries gave 95,031 treatments and the corresponding number reported as treated at Estate Dispensaries is 33,679. It is satisfactory to note, as well as being a personal tribute to the present holder of the appointment, that the above figures include 5,760 Out-door cases treated by the Lady Medical Officer, who also paid 1,855 visits to homes.

CHAPTER V

HOUSING.

This question may conveniently be treated under four heads:

(A) Housing of the agricultural population in the rural area.

(B) Housing in the urban areas.

(C) Housing of labourers on estates.

(D) Housing of Government servants.

(A)—Housing of the Agricultural Population in the Rural Area.

In the case of Malays and Siamese the housing may be said to be entirely satisfactory. The house-holder almost invariably owns his own house and generally also the site on which it is built, though in some cases a small ground rent, seldom more than $1 a year, is paid to a land owner.

The house will usually follow the customary type which has become fixed by experience. It is built of materials easily obtained locally, raised from the ground on hard wood piles, roofed with attaps, with flooring and side walls made of planks in some of the more prosperous houses, or of split bamboo and woven bertam leaves in the poorer less permanent type. The usual plan provides for an open front verandah, two or three separate rooms, a raised platform at the back leading to a covered cooking place. This type of house is cool, airy, dry and healthy, and would be difficult to improve on. Latrines are either non-existent or unsatisfactory. On the higher land, pit latrines are possible, but till they can be properly built and supervised it is doubtful whether they are any real improvement on the present primitive customs. In the vast areas of permanently flooded rice areas a suitable type of latrine is even more difficult to devise. With slight modifications the Siamese type of rural house follows the Malay type, but is longer and narrower.

The Chinese small agriculturist and vegetable planter or small shopkeeper sticks somewhat obstinately to the type of house to which he has been accustomed, a very primitive hut not raised from the ground, with a floor of beaten earth. He is more concerned with making money rapidly than with satisfactory housing. On the other hand his better and more varied diet and the care which he takes to boil doubtful drinking water makes up for his more indifferent housing conditions.

(B)—Housing in the Urban Areas.

Kedah is an agricultural State, and the only towns are:—

Alor Star (estimated population 21,700).
Sungei Patani (estimated population 9,600).
Kulim (estimated population 6,800).

These small towns and a number of villages are controlled by Sanitary Boards. In addition, all areas where any considerable building expansion may reasonably be expected are included in Controlled Building Areas, to which a limited number of the sections of the Sanitary Board Enactment apply.

In the towns and villages the normal type of building is the two-story shophouse with a frontage of 20 feet and a depth of 80 feet. Twenty-five per cent of the area must be kept as an open space. The main difficulty experienced in Sanitary control is the erecting of unauthorised cubicles and the blocking up of open spaces and ventilation air wells. The more recently constructed town houses are well built, provided with back lanes and not overcrowded. In Alor Star an area of the old town near the river is definitely unsatisfactory, the buildings are insanitary and overcrowded. A layout has been prepared, and gradually the most unsatisfactory blocks of shophouses are being demolished.

(C)—Housing of Labourers on Estates.

The housing of labourers on estates is adequately supervised by the Protector of Labour and Health Officers, and the requirements of the Labour Code are fulfilled. The usual type is a long line of barrack quarters, with suitable provision for married labourers. Wells and latrines are adequate.

(D)—Housing of Government Servants.

The senior Government servants and senior subordinates are in most cases provided with very adequate and well built quarters.

The labourers employed by Government and also the lowest grade subordinates are also adequately provided with well-built barrack quarters.

There is however a shortage of suitable quarters for the clerical and middle grade subordinate staffs. Large reserves of land in the principal centres have been put aside for that purpose, and a few quarters are built every year.

CHAPTER VI

PRODUCTION.

MINING.

The export of minerals in tons was as follows:—

		1353.	*1352.*	*1351.*	*1350.*
Tin-ore	...	196	161	168	185
Wolfram	...	98	36	95	139

Kedah continued a party to the International Agreement for the control of the production and export of tin. The assessment for Kedah was raised from 318 tons of metallic tin to 333 tons as a result of the assay figure of 72% being changed to 75.5%. The exportable quota was raised from 40% to 45% at the end of the year.

The price of tin averaged $113.53 per pikul.

Government revenue from mines (including the export duty on ores) amounted to $33,481 as against $27,620 in 1352. Expenditure amounted to $4,654 (against $4,466).

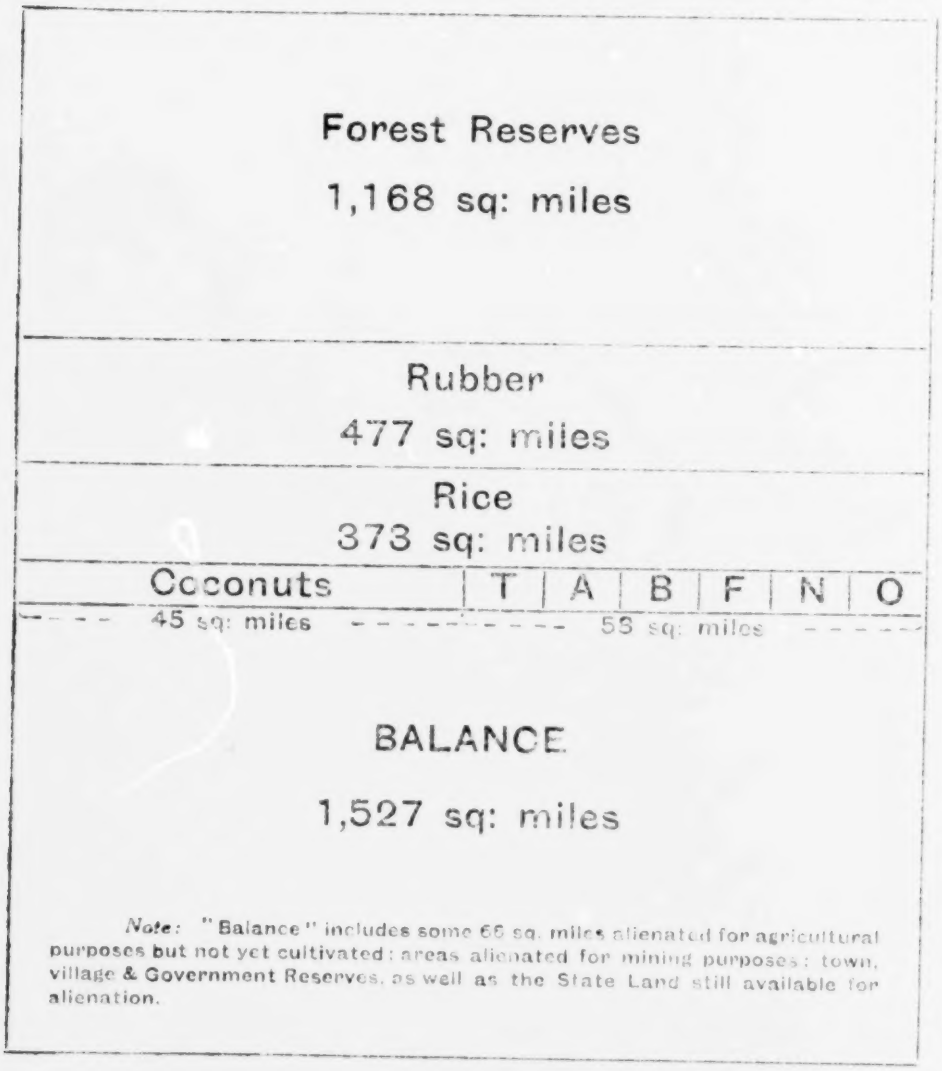
Six general Prospecting Licences were issued to search for wolfram.

No Exclusive Prospecting Licences were issued.

Mining on a restricted scale was carried on by 12 mining concerns: the principal methods employed were open-cast, shafting and hydraulicing. Lampan licences were issued to two mines. The only dredge in the State resumed operations and worked throughout the year. The number of labourers employed in mining rose from 330 to 443 of whom 189 were underground workers. Machinery aggregating 438 horse-power was in use.

CHART SHOWING AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION, FOREST RESERVES, ETC.

AREA OF STATE = 3,648 sq: Miles
AREA OF MALAY RESERVATIONS = 1,950 sq: Miles



Reference

T = Tapioca	10.206 acres	O = Others i. e.		
A = Areca-nut	4.702 ,,	Tobacco	985	acres
B = Banana	6.829 ,,	Pineapple	946	,,
F = Fruit Trees	5.534 ,,	Sweet Potato	831	,,
N = Nipah	3.537 ,,	Tea	700	,,
		Coffee	680	,,
		Sago Palm	594	,,
		Ground Nut	496	,,
		Chilli	422	,,
		Kapok	268	,,
		Ginger	142	,,
		Sireh	109	

AGRICULTURE.

The chief agricultural products of the State are padi and rubber. The area under padi is 238,799 acres (approximately 373 square miles) and the area under rubber 305,313 acres (approximately 474 square miles). The area planted with coconuts is 29,183 acres; tapioca 10,206 acres; tea 700 acres; coffee 680 acres; tobacco 985 acres. Other crops include arecanuts, bananas, pineapples, chillies, maize, tannias, sweet potatoes, sugar-cane, beans and other vegetables. See the chart on opposite page.

Weekly Fairs: Agriculture provides, and always will provide, the means of livelihood of the vast majority of inhabitants of the State. By a new movement—that of the Weekly Fairs—which started, with little success, some ten years ago but which, thanks to the efforts of the Weekly Fairs Committee appointed in 1932 and especially to the drive and enthusiasm of its Chairman, His Highness Tunku Yacob, has become a live force—new vistas are being opened up to the Malay producers, who are now beginning to realise the benefits of marketing their own produce and retaining for themselves at least some of the middleman's profits. The number of these fairs in active operation during the year was 46, as compared with 42 last year and 36 the year before last, and only 3 three years ago. The weekly average is 3,000 vendors and an attendance of over 20,000 and the average turnover is approximately $12,000, or £1,400 a week. Even the recent marked decrease in petty crime is not accounted for in full by the general improvement in trade: with the advent of the Weekly Fair the peasant finds that he has a market and a reasonable price for his spare produce, whether it be spices, fish, fruits, vegetables, flowers, tobacco, carpentry, pottery, preserves, basketry, padi-planting implements, poultry, beef or even Malay medicine, and is no longer tempted to indulge in petty theft to raise money to pay for the necessities he cannot produce himself.

The most prosperous of the Fairs is that held on Wednesdays at Alor Star, with an average turnover of $1,800. On a busy Wednesday, especially in the fruit season, as many as 80 lorries and busses bring produce for sale at this Fair alone.

The Fairs are proving valuable centres for agricultural lectures and the dissemination of useful information and propaganda generally: they are becoming too the social clubs of the villagers, the natural meeting place for discussion of topics of interest and the exchange of gossip. A very large proportion of those present, including the vendors, are women.

Attention is invited to the remarks on further extensions of this movement at the conclusion of the chapter on Education in this Report.

Padi: The estimated amount of the crop harvested was 89,943,043 gantangs (as compared with the record crop of 93,116,965 gantangs harvested in 1352) from 235,609 acres under wet padi and 631,709 gantangs from 3,190 acres of dry padi. The crop would undoubtedly have exceeded the record figure of the previous year had not an area of over 4,000 acres of wet padi been unfortunately totally destroyed by flooding consequent on the exceptionally heavy rainfall in October. The average yield worked out at 382 gantangs an acre for wet padi and 199 gantangs an acre for dry padi. The total crop converted into rice was 135,858 tons so that, ignoring imports and allowing 74,718 tons for local consumption (at 1 lb. a head a day), the surplus available for export was 61,140 tons. At the commencement of the year the prices of padi were very low averaging about $1 per pikul. Two months later however the average price improved to $1.20 per pikul and this improvement was maintained till the end of the year when the price had risen to $1.50—$1.53 per pikul.

Padi cultivation is entirely in the hands of the smallholder. The estimated crops for the last five seasons have been:—

Year.	*Gantangs.*
1349	73,466,000
1350	72,218,210
1351	75,501,900
1352	94,020,360
1353	90,575,000

(1 gantang is equal to one gallon).

The Department of Agriculture carried out selection, manurial and cultivation experiments with padi as well as trials of many other crops in the local experiment stations.

Large quantities of selected padi seed of high yielding strains of local and imported varieties were produced for distribution to growers.

Rubber: The latest figures of the areas under rubber are shown below:

		Planted area.	*Tappable.*
100 acres and over	...	204,622 acres	196,186 acres
Under 100 acres	...	110,691 ,,	87,520 ,,
Total	...	305,313 acres	283,706 acres

The area under bud-grafted rubber was 25,537 acres of which 17,137 acres were tappable.

With the introduction of the International Rubber Regulation Scheme in June an immediate improvement took place in the price of rubber. The highest price ($30.75 per pikul) for smallholders smoked sheet was reached in Jemadilawal (September, 1934), but a considerable fall in price took place later in the year.

Considerable improvements were noted in cultivation methods and in the upkeep of estates and smallholdings, particularly the former.

Mouldy rot was again the most widespread and troublesome disease, especially during the wetter periods of the year.

Leaf mildew (oidium heveae) also occurred somewhat extensively in South and Central Kedah during the refoliation of trees following wintering, but although several estates and smallholdings were affected no serious damage was recorded.

Coconuts: The palm was grown chiefly on small estates and smallholdings throughout the State. The estimated area which would be occupied if the palm was grown as a sole crop was 41,102 relongs (29,183 acres). New plantings covered 157 relongs (111 acres).

Owing to the low price for nuts and copra little progress was made with planting, or improved methods of copra manufacture. The purchase of nuts and production of copra was chiefly in the hands of Chinese dealers. Prices for copra ranged from $2.00 to $2.50 per pikul at the commencement of the year and $3.20 to $5 per pikul at the end of it.

Owing to the frequent inspection of planted areas and the enforcement of control measures, no serious damage was done by beetle or other pests.

Tapioca: There was an extension of planting—the area under cultivation being 14,374 relongs (10,206 acres) as against 8,683 relongs (6,164 acres) in 1352. With the passing of the Rubber Regulation Enactment, the area in succeeding years is likely to decline, because tapioca is almost solely grown as a catch-crop in young rubber plantations, and the planting of rubber is now prohibited.

Prices for sago and flour remained fairly steady at $4.50 to $5.00 per pikul for the former and $3.50 to $4.00 for the latter. There were temporary fluctuations in prices, but the range of these was not large. Prices paid for roots averaged 40 cents per pikul.

Tobacco: The chief districts where tobacco is planted are Baling, Kubang Pasu and Kuala Muda. The area under cultivation at the end of the year (April, 1935) was estimated at 1,388 relongs (985 acres). This total was larger than that of the previous year by 328 relongs (233 acres). The chief plantings were in the Baling district with 483 relongs (343 acres). The quality of the cured leaf used for the preparation of 'shag' tobacco and cheroots was poor. The purchase of dried and green leaves and tobacco manufacture were carried on chiefly by Chinese. No detailed investigations concerning the incidence of common pests had been undertaken, but those occurring elsewhere in Malaya were known to be present. The ground-nut is commonly used as a rotation crop with tobacco by Chinese growers to maintain the fertility of the soil.

Prices for the cured leaves were low at the beginning of the year and averaged $19.00 per pikul, but they rose considerably towards the end of it when $40.00 to $65.00 per pikul was paid. The high prices were due to a temporary shortage of leaves following a spell of dry weather.

No excise restrictions concerning the growth, manufacture and sale of local tobacco were in force.

Miscellaneous: A large area, which was difficult to estimate, was planted with miscellaneous crops, mostly in mixed cultivations with other crops. Crops such as banana, coconut, pineapple, Robusta coffee, ground-nut and vegetables were quite extensively planted. The estimated area of each of these is shown in the chart on page 20.

There is also a tea estate where lowland tea of good quality was produced from an area of 986 relongs (700 acres). These and other minor industries are of considerable economic importance to the State.

Agricultural Show: A successful Padi Show (the first of its kind in Malaya) was held on the 7th and 8th of Zulhijjah (13th and 14th March, 1935). The exhibits consisted entirely of selected high-yielding strains of padi grown by planters from seed distributed by the Agricultural Department. The aims and objects of the show were fully realised and its success reflected great credit on those responsible for its organisation.

School Gardens: The school gardens numbered 70. Regular visits were paid to them by the subordinate staff. Efforts were made to encourage more diversified cropping and manuring. Several gardens were damaged by floods

following the abnormally heavy rainfall of the North-East monsoon, whilst the long period of dry weather which followed hindered cultivation considerably in many places. Most of the gardens were neatly upkept and vegetable crops were fairly well grown.

The State owes a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. W. N. Sands, who came from the Agricultural Department of the Federated Malay States at an age, though his energy and appearance denied his years, when most officers retire (a few very unwillingly) to organise the Agricultural Department, and remained until shortly before his 60th birthday to sign his report for 1353, which forms the basis of most of the agricultural section of this report. To his great experience as a Field Officer he added his expert knowledge as a Botanist, an ideal combination for this State and especially for the means of livelihood — padi cultivation — of the bulk of its Malay population. The full benefit of his work, especially in connection with selection, will only be felt in the future, but he remained long enough to see actual results and to know that even they are only in the nature of a "first instalment."

LIVESTOCK.

A livestock census was held during the year. The figures are as follows (the figures of the previous census held in 1351 A.H. being given for comparison) :—

		1353.	*1351.*
Cattle	..	69,943	68,542
Buffaloes	..	62,249	62,370
Goats	..	59,635	41,381
Pigs	..	32,525	32,651
Poultry		1,217,257	No census made.

Stock-breeding: Cattle and buffalo breeding is an ever growing industry and about 12,000 acres of land are now reserved for grazing. During the year a site near Kedah Peak was selected for a Government Experimental Stock-breeding Farm which it is hoped to establish in the near future with a view to the improvement of the quality and physique of the cattle and buffaloes bred in the State. To this end also a Selective Cattle Breeding Enactment was drafted to provide for the sterilisation of bulls considered unsuitable for stud purposes.

Cattle diseases: Haemorrhagic septicaemia was responsible for the deaths of 20 cattle and buffaloes in North Kedah. 300 direct contacts were inoculated with serum and vaccine and none of these contracted the disease.

There were 3 cases of trypanosomiasis, 1 of anthrax and 3 of piroplasmosis.

Rabies: There were 2 cases of rabies during the year, both in the Padang Trap district, North Kedah. The muzzling order which had been rescinded earlier in the year had consequently to be reimposed.

ESTATE LABOUR.

The majority of the labourers working on estates are Indians recruited from the Madras Presidency, the remainder being Malays and Chinese. The figures are as follows:—

	1352	1353
Indians	18,817	21,936
Malays	10,494	11,014
Chinese	5,258	4,605
Others	148	147
Totals ...	34,717	37,702

These figures represent an increase during the year of 2,985 or 8.6%.

The increase was due to the improvement in the price of rubber consequent on the introduction during the year of the International Rubber Regulation Scheme which enabled estates to commence fuller weeding and maintenance programmes.

Assisted emigration from India, which was stopped in 1349, was resumed in 1353, and during the year 4,300 assisted Indian immigrants arrived in Kedah of whom 2,982 were adults and 1,318 minors.

There was no unemployment during the year.

All labour in Kedah is free. Immigrant labourers arrive in the State free of debt and are at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving a month's notice. Indian immigration is controlled by the Indian Immigration Committee, an organisation covering the whole of Malaya. Conditions of labour generally are supervised by the Department of Labour under a Protector of Labour seconded from the Malayan Civil Service.

During the year 323 visits and 13 special visits were made to estates by the Protector of Labour and the Labour Inspector.

There were no labour disturbances of a serious nature during the year. A few cases occurred of stoppage of work owing to grievances, but they were enquired into by officers of the Labour Department, whose advice was accepted by the parties concerned. 580 complaints were registered, but almost all were of a trivial nature and were settled departmentally. 23 convictions were obtained by the Department for offences against the labour laws. Health Board schemes are in operation for the provision of hospital accommodation and medical services for labourers employed on estates of over 70 relongs (50 acres). The provisions of these schemes are carried out by Group Associations of employers formed for that purpose. In the case of estates which have not yet joined associations the Health Board contracts for the necessary services with the associations and recovers the cost from such estates by means of cesses.

The death rate among all labourers was 5.89 per mille as compared with 4.26 in the previous year. The figures for Indian labourers alone were 7.56 and 7.65 respectively.

There were 5 Government Toddy Shops, 12 Public Shops and 75 Estate Shops licensed during the year as compared with 5 Government Shops, 12 Public Shops and 75 Estate Shops licensed in 1352. The State Licensing Board, of which the Protector of Labour is a member, deals with licensing matters for the whole of Kedah.

Forests.

The area of Forest Reserves is 747,318 acres, representing 32% of the total area of the State. No further progress was made with regard to the 95,749 acres in process of constitution nor with the 82,493 acres whose eventual reservation has been approved.

Much of the forest reserved or about to be reserved is extremely hilly and it affords a protection, particularly necessary to agricultural land on the lower levels, against inundation and erosion.

Regeneration improvement fellings, the object of which is to improve the quality of the forest by assisting young trees of valuable species at the expense of useless species, were continued. Up to the end of the year 2,097 acres had been treated. During the year 588 acres were given the first operation and 206 acres the second treatment.

The outturn of timber increased considerably and the outturn of firewood was almost double that for 1352. In addition to the figures recorded below, timber to the amount of 1,280 cubic feet from reserved forests and 37,009 cubic feet from unreserved forest was given free to Malay subjects of the State.

Forest Reserves produced more timber, firewood, damar and rotan but less jelutong, mangrove bark and bamboo than last year. Unreserved forests produced much more rotan, damar and bamboo but less jelutong. Four tons of damar temak from Langkawi were exported to the United Kingdom, under departmental arrangement, and fetched a good price.

Revenue was $6,509 more than last year and it was found possible again to decrease expenditure, the amount of the decrease being $3,000. A surplus of $10,473 reflects the improvement in these figures.

The number of forest offences was 295 compared with 70 in the preceding year; cases compounded by the Conservator of Forests or convicted by Courts represented 94% of the cases, 6% were acquitted or the offenders undetected. In the preceding year 90% were convicted and 10% acquitted or undetected.

Outturn of Timber in Cubic Feet.

		1353	1352	1351
Reserved forest	...	13,935	10,204	4,371
Unreserved forest	...	621,149	546,294	417,592
Total	...	635,084	556,498	421,963

Outturn of Firewood in Cubic Feet.

		1353	1352	1351
Reserved forest	...	563,370	280,209	112,916
Unreserved forest	...	502,268	276,286	219,044
Total	...	1,065,638	556,495	331,960

Revenue and Expenditure for Five Years.

	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349
	$	$	$	$	$
Revenue ...	61,502	55,051	45,668	52,501	81,185
Expenditure ...	51,029	54,170	55,295	59,215	60,376
Surplus or Deficit	+10,473	+881	−9,627	−6,714	+20,809

CHAPTER VII

COMMERCE.

The aggregate value of foreign trade for the year 1934 was $36,984,554 as compared with $21,011,738 in 1933. The bulk of this increase was due to the rise in the value of the rubber exported from $9,730,034 in 1933 to $22,244,820 in 1934. Imports were valued at $9,333,884 (as against $7,180,552 in 1933) and exports at $27,650,670 (as against $13,831,186 in 1933) giving a balance of visible exports over visible imports of $18,316,786 as against a favourable trade balance of only $6,650,634 in 1933.

The following table shows under the main heads the values for the past five years:—

		Imports	Exports
		$	$
A.—Live Animals, food, drinks and tobacco ...	1349 A.H.	4,478,503	3,017,132
	1350 „	3,505,064	3,971,881
	1351 „	3,027,257	3,584,183
	1933 A.D.	3,245,517	3,273,080
	1934 „	3,988,351	3,756,938
B.—Raw Materials ...	1349 A.H.	317,216	11,106,694
	1350 „	300,461	7,661,746
	1351 „	300,009	6,504,945
	1933 A.D.	339,713	10,144,747
	1934 „	364,253	23,556,117
C.—Totally or mainly manufactured articles ...	1349 A.H.	3,907,853	909,513
	1350 „	3,301,097	289,210
	1351 „	3,371,530	470,190
	1933 A.D.	3,595,322	413,359
	1934 „	4,981,280	337,615

The principal exports in 1934 were:—

	$
Arecanuts (1,692 tons)	82,362
Bran (4,443 tons)	94,749
Cattle, Goats and Swine (8,097 head) ..	99,396
Copra (1,378 tons)	62,141
Eggs (12,746,243 in number)	236,102
Fish, dried and salted (1,152 tons) ..	128,696
Padi (23,858 tons)	534,475
Rice (37,486 tons)	1,683,302
Rubber (52,264 tons)	22,244,820
Tapioca Pearl (8,393 tons)	601,587
Tin Ore (209 tons)	302,481

The principal imports were:—

	$
Chandu (9,500 lbs.)	270,720
Cigarettes (581,705 lbs.)	965,976
Coconut Oil (1,094 tons)	123,909
Coffee (538 tons)	150,407
Gunnies (18,466 bales)	111,540
Kerosene (3,622 tons)	395,556
Matches (30,747,940 boxes) ..	61,260
Milk, Condensed (33,351 cases) ..	339,352
Motor Spirit (6,205 tons)	1,071,258
Piece Goods (3,623,780) yards) ..	551,897
Rice (2,080 tons)	110,995
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains (500,036 pieces)	340,936
Sugar (6,909 tons)	487,936
Tobacco (176,784 lbs.)	177,523
Wheat Flour (2,043 tons)	142,136

The above figures regarding principal exports and imports are repeated and compared with similar figures for the year 1933 in Appendix E.

CHAPTER VIII

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

At the beginning of the year the wages for tapping only and for field work only averaged about 32—35 cents a day for men and 25—28 cents for women.

As a result of the improvement in the price of rubber —particularly towards the end of the year—there was a general rise in wages to about 35—40 cents a day for men and 27—32 cents for women.

The wages paid to Malay tappers were either about the same as the above rates or a little lower. Owing to the general improvement in economic conditions labourers had no difficulty in finding employment.

The Malay inhabitants of the State are generally not dependent on their money earnings. They rely on their own holdings for the necessities of life and on their money earnings for minor luxuries. A steadily increasing number of Malays are employed by the Public Works Department, and some earth roads have been built entirely by Malay labour. With patience, persistency and sympathetic handling, it is hoped that the greater portion of the work of the Public Works Department in this State will ultimately be carried out by Malay labour.

The price of rice varied between 15 and 22 cents per gantang throughout the year. The price of foodstuffs generally remained low.

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATION.

Boys.

English Schools: The Government English School at Alor Star, with an average enrolment of 503 boys, did excellently in this year's examinations. 21 boys (16 Malays) passed the Cambridge School Certificate Examination and 33 boys (20 Malays) obtained Cambridge Junior Certificates. Not only was the percentage of successful candidates in the Junior Examination (81%) as high as last year, but their total number exceeded that of any other Government School in any other Malay State which provides education from Special Malay and Primary Classes upwards. The four most successful boys have since been given Government Scholarships to enable them to proceed to England for higher education. The majority of the teachers on the staff of the Government English School are Malays. The Hostel for boarders became overcrowded during the year and a class room was converted into an over-flow dormitory pending an extension to the building.

The Sultan Abdul Hamid School, which now prepares boys up to the Junior Local Examination only, had an average enrolment of 173. Four pupils from this School were successful in the Junior Cambridge Examination. The School (formerly known as the Government English School, Sungei Patani) received its new name on removing from its unsatisfactory temporary building to an unpretentious and inexpensive but entirely satisfactory permanent building, which was opened by His Highness the Regent. A feature of the new building is the ventilation of the ground floor class-rooms by electric suction fans.

Malay boys are now required to have passed Standard IV of the Vernacular Schools before admission into either of the Government English Schools. Ten Entrance Scholarships are offered annually to boys under 12 years of age by competition from the Malay Schools, so that the promising sons of the poorest peasants have an opportunity of free English education.

In spite of the increase in the scale of fees, especially in the higher standards (to discourage boys of promise insufficient to secure the limited number of appointments open to those with English qualification from continuing their education beyond the age when they are pliable enough to turn to other than sedentary occupations) only 30.5% (compared with only 16.2% last year) of the average cost ($135.50) of the education of each pupil in English was recovered in fees.

Vernacular Schools: Boys of all races (not Malays only) are provided with free education in Malay at the Malay Vernacular Schools. Eighty-one such schools provided education for an average enrolment of 9,728 pupils. The pass mark in Standard IV was raised from 30% to 40% but in spite of this, out of a total of 1,346 boys examined in this Standard 30.5% passed as compared with 24% last year when the pass mark was lower.

Standard V exists only at 8 District Head Schools, where 63 of the 186 pupils examined passed. Standard V is specially designed for those who wish to take up schoolmastering as a profession.

Carpentry was continued at 15 schools—a model boat made by a Kedah boy won first prize at the Kuala Lumpur Agri-Horticultural Show.—handwork was carried on at 48 schools, soapmaking (a new departure) at 4, verandah blinds at 5, model boats, fish traps and nets at 7, bookbinding (also a new departure) at 4 and a start with lino-block printing was made at one.

Each school had its own "Tuck Shop"—a movement started last year—and the profit made was $2,192. Parents provide the cakes and receive 80% of the takings: accounts are made up daily by the older boys in turn, and of the remaining 20% one-third goes to the boy in charge for the day and the remaining two-thirds is profits, out of which the cost of transport for inter-school football matches is paid. The year closed with an unspent balance of $439. No cake costs more than 1 cent, and this means that over 1½ million cents were handed across the "Tuck Shop" counters during the year.

Each school now has an adequate stock of quinine and fixed time tables have been drawn up to ensure that even the most distant school is in touch with a Travelling Dispensary at regular intervals.

Government Aided Malay Schools: A system was inaugurated of grants-in-aid for Malay Village Schools built and conducted by Governing Bodies of Village Elders. In order that they may qualify for a grant, certain regulations have to be complied with which are issued by the Superintendent of Education. By the end of the year three such schools had been built, for an average enrolment of 250 pupils, and were in receipt of grants. They have been supplied with books on the same terms as the Government Schools; the Education Office has loaned them black boards and maps, but the desks and benches are supplied by the villages.

Scouts: The Boy Scouts from the Vernacular Schools number 208 with 16 Scouters, and from the Government

English Schools 67 with 2 Scout Masters and 3 Assistant Scout Masters. Both Troops from the two English Schools and Scouts from the Vernacular Schools took part in the rally at Penang on November 22nd to greet the Chief Scout, when Kedah was represented by a contingent of 100. Scouts took part in the Birthday Parades as well as in the ceremonies connected with the installation of H. H. the Raja Muda, and rendered their usual assistance at Garden Parties, Sports, and on Poppy Day.

Religious Instruction: The arrangements for religious education are in the hands of the Sheikh-Ul-Islam. The Koran is taught in the Vernacular School buildings where all boys attend for 2½ hours on five afternoons a week from the time they enter the Primary Class until they leave the School.

Tamil Estate Schools: Seventeen schools were awarded grants after examination by the Deputy Controller of Labour, totalling $1,600.

GIRLS.

Vernacular Schools: Free education was provided in 5 schools with an average enrolment of 442 as compared with 419 last year. The curriculum was the same as for the boys except that sewing took the place of carpentry, but the standard attained was very much lower owing to the difficulty in obtaining capable teachers. During the year a start was made to attempt to improve the standard of teaching by the institution of classes in practical teaching. These were held once a month by the Lady Supervisor of Malay Girls' Schools.

English Education: One school for Malay girls was maintained at Alor Star. The average enrolment was 46. Pupils are received at the Primary stage and English and Malay are taught concurrently. Regular classes in cookery were held twice a week for the pupils in Classes IV and III with successful results. Needlework and Handwork were taught. One pupil, under a course of individual tuition, obtained the Cambridge School Certificate. A Girl Guide Company was inaugurated with 20 recruits. There is also a Brownie Pack.

Drill and Netball were regularly practised at this School and at the Vernacular Schools.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In Kedah, as elsewhere a difficulty in the education of the Malay boy has been experienced in the absence of any tradition of commerce and industry among his people. Tradition, and the absence of the means of obtaining any experience of or connection with any other walk of life, makes it the aim of the son of a

clerk, for example, to become a clerk, however unsuitable he may be by nature for such a career. It is for this reason that some emphasis has been laid above on the new departures from and extensions of the ordinary " carpentry class " movement in the Vernacular Schools, and especially on the "Tuck Shop" movement which was instituted with the object of giving boys some experience in keeping accounts.

But the sturdy growth of the Weekly Fairs movement commented on at the beginning of the section on Agriculture in Chapter VI made Government feel justified in coming to a decision during the year to adopt a novel experiment in an attempt to remedy the disabilities referred to in the preceding paragraph. In connection with each of the more firmly established Weekly Fairs it has been decided to establish a small Agricultural Demonstration Station, where boys from the District served by the Fair who have just left school will receive instruction which should enable those of them who are to return to work on their parents' land to take with them a greater knowledge and experience than they could otherwise obtain. Further, at each such Fair, it has been decided to encourage craftsmen—a tailor and a carpenter at one, a cobbler and a silversmith at another, a hatter and an ironmonger at another, and so on—to practice, with local Malay boys as their unpaid assistants: they will dismiss unsatisfactory boys, but those who make good and are passed as competent will themselves be allowed to practice at the Fairs or to ply their trade in their own villages. The movement will at any rate be the beginning of an attempt at making it possible for a boy to exercise some choice between alternative means of earning his living.

An annual report is a record of the events of the year: it is not a suitable medium for recording dreams of the future. But since a number of innovations, designed for the betterment of the future generations of Malays, have been referred to for the first time in this report, it may be permissible to point out that the growth of the Weekly Fair movements with its newer additions, combined with the new system of Aided Malay Schools and the steady development of the co-operative spirit, may, if guided with the enthusiasm and close liaison between the Agricultural, Education, Co-Operative and Medical Departments which has been a happy feature of the initiation stage, have far reaching results for good which it is only possible to guess at at present. It is not impossible to imagine the Weekly Fair area developing into the real centre of an improved and more responsible village community—its business, educational and recreational centre, the natural setting for its Headman's house and Court.

CHAPTER X

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES AND WIRELESS.

Posts: There are 15 Post Offices and 5 Postal Agencies in the State. These dealt with 2,968,433 postal articles (excluding parcels and registered articles) during the year, an increase of 469,885. Registered articles and parcels numbered 120,175 and 15,299 as against 115,936 and 14,127 respectively in 1352.

Cash-on-delivery business is transacted at all the Post Offices. The number of articles sent from Kedah was almost negligible. Those received from outside the State for delivery numbered 2,188 as against 2,196 in 1352 with trade charges amounting to $30,170.71 and $31,013.20 respectively.

Air Mails: Imperial Airways, Limited, and the Royal Dutch Air Mail Company (K.L.M.) maintained their regular weekly services calling at Alor Star both eastward and westward bound throughout the year. In Rejab (November, 1934) Medan in Sumatra became a regular port of call for the aircraft of the K.L.M. and the weekly feeder service between Alor Star and Medan hitherto maintained by the Royal Netherlands Indies Airways (K.N.I.L.M.) was consequently discontinued.

Commencing from 20th Sha'aban, 1353, (28th November, 1934) flat combined postage and air mail fee rates of 25 cents per ½ ounce on letters and 15 cents on postcards despatched by Imperial Airways to places in Great Britain and Northern Ireland were adopted and these rates were later extended to places within the British Empire which are served by the General Post Office, London. The reduced fees have already stimulated a considerable increase in the use of air mails to Great Britain.

Money Orders: The total Money Order business amounted to $982,903 (against $706,700 in 1352). This includes $11,497 derived from sale of British Postal Orders which can be purchased in Kedah.

Savings Bank: Savings Bank business showed further progress. The number of depositors increased by 1,121 to 6,017, and the average amount standing to the credit of each depositor increased from $105.60 in 1352 to $111.00 in 1353.

Telegraphs: The numbers of telegrams received, forwarded and transmitted were 42,497, 41,080 and 41,483 respectively as compared with the corresponding figures of 42,016, 41,808 and 37,830 for 1352.

Wireless: The Wireless Stations at Alor Star and Langkawi were maintained in good order throughout the year. Forty six temporary licences for the use of wireless receiving apparatus were issued during the year.

Telephones: The number of subscribers increased from 510 to 542. The range of trunk communication was further extended during the year to South Johore.

SHIPPING.

The ports of Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Langkawi (Kuah) are visited by small vessels belonging to the Straits Steamship Company, Penang, and there is a considerable coasting trade of motor boats, junks, etc. Penang is the connecting port for ocean-going steamers.

RAILWAYS.

The Federated Malay States main line from Penang to Siam runs through Kedah from the South to the North and passes through both Sungei Patani and Alor Star. All stations are connected by road with the main road.

ROADS, ETC.

The total road mileage upkept during the year was 560 miles of which 399 miles consisted of metalled roads.

225 miles of canals were upkept. The canals are chiefly used for drainage, but many of them, in conjunction with the navigable rivers, also serve as valuable means of communication and transport.

CHAPTER XI

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BANKING.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have branches at Alor Star and Sungei Patani respectively.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks, but loans are granted to members by various Co-operative Societies under the control of the Co-operative Societies Department.

The Kedah Government Savings Bank, administered by the Posts and Telegraphs Department, guarantees interest at 3%. The Bank's business showed a further increase during the year. The amount standing to the credit of depositors increased from $175,583.01 in 1351 to $251,855.62 in 1352 and to $363,299.35 in 1353.

CURRENCY.

The unit of currency is the Straits Dollar, with a par value of two shillings and four pence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The unit of weight is the picul (133 lbs.), which is divided into 100 katies. English and various Chinese weights are also used. The gantang (equivalent to a gallon) is the unit of measure, the kuncha and nalih being used for large quantities:—

1 Kuncha	...	...	= 160 Gantangs
1 Nalih	...	...	= 16 Gantangs
1 Gantang Padi		...	= 5 lbs. approximately
1 Gantang Rice (milled)			= 8 lbs. approximately

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC WORKS.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure was $1,006,250 as compared with an estimated provision (including revotes and expenditure authorised during the year by special warrant) of $1,541,534 and an expenditure of $831,565 in 1352.

UPKEEP OF ROAD AND CANALS.

399.1 miles of metalled roads were upkept at an average cost of $767.43 per mile. 31.47 miles of road were asphalted at a total cost of $39,339.

160.57 miles of unmetalled roads were upkept at an average cost of $177.86 per mile.

225 miles of canals (excluding feeders) were maintained with local Malay labour at a total cost of $31,900.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

The total number of government buildings at the end of the year amounted to 1,311, and their gross estimated value was $6,974,717.

37 buildings were added during the year, and 9 were demolished.

The total amount expended on upkeep of buildings from votes "Current Repairs" and "Painting Government Buildings" was $83,694, being 1.22% of the gross value.

In addition $50,172.12 was spent from minor works votes, special services and special warrants in additions and improvements to government buildings. See Appendix D.

EXTRAORDINARY SERVICES.

The extension of the Kuala—Kuala Muda road and the construction of the earth road to Tanjong Dawei were completed during the year. Good progress was also made on the bicycle path to Sungei Limau village and on the construction of bridges and the gravelling of earth roads in the Jalan Bharu area, Alor Star Town.

Ten temporary bridges and eight culverts were replaced by permanent structures during the year. In addition two concrete bridges 15 ft. span each were in the course of construction at the end of the year.

WATERWORKS.

The two Headworks at Yen and Bukit Wang and the Pumping Station at Bukit Pinang were maintained in efficient working throughout the year.

The extension of the water mains from Alor Star to Simpang Ampat was completed, and that to Kuala Kedah was nearing completion at the end of the year. The new pipes are of steel, 4 inches internal diameter. Thirteen miles of pipes have been laid and under service appear to be satisfactory. This is the first experiment in Kedah of the use of steel pipes and their behaviour will be watched with interest.

LABOUR.

Malay labour in North Kedah was plentiful, but only a reasonable percentage of those asking for work remain for any length of time. The Department is, however, gradually collecting a body of men who are willing and able to work.

In South Kedah, and to some extent in Central Kedah, the problem is more difficult. The Malay population is smaller and much of it has been absorbed on to rubber estates. In South Kedah it is probable that a certain amount of Indian labour will always be required.

The position of the labour force at the end of the year was as follows:—

Malays	1,586
Indians	364
Chinese	15
Siamese	9

AERODROME, ALOR STAR.

The aerodrome was maintained throughout the year at a cost of $7,993. In addition a new culvert to provide an outlet for water from the boundary drains, and a number of French drains for surface drainage were constructed.

347 landings were made during the year.

The aerodrome was selected by the MacRobertson Air Race Committee as an official "Checking Point" for the England—Melbourne Air Race, and five of the eight competitors who finished the course within the time limit laid down landed at Alor Star.

The aerodrome remained serviceable throughout the year in spite of an abnormal rainfall of 53.98 inches during the months July to October inclusive as compared with an average rainfall for the previous four years of 37 inches during the corresponding period.

It was decided however that, to ensure absolute safety in all weathers, a metalled runway should be constructed, and work was commenced on its construction towards the end of the year. The finished runway, which is sited diagonally across the aerodrome due S.W.—N.E., will be 1,020 yards long including end ramps and 120 yards wide.

EMERGENCY LANDING GROUND, SUNGEI PATANI.

This was maintained in good condition and enjoyed a fair degree of popularity, a total of 28 landings being made during the year. The Penang Flying Club gave a series of passenger-flights on 26th and 27th January, 1935, and the opportunity was taken by a large number of persons of all races to experience their first flight.

CHAPTER XIII

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

COURTS.

The Judicial System consists of a Court of Appeal, a High Court, Magistrates Courts and Sharaiah Courts.

The Court of Appeal, composed of Judges of the Straits Settlements or the Federated Malay States, sits twice yearly to hear appeals from the First Division of the High Court. Special sittings are arranged if required.

The Kedah Enactments follow closely the Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Evidence Code of the Straits Settlements. The Civil Procedure Code is based on the Straits Settlements Code, but is in a much simplified form with variations suited to local circumstances. In matters of tort and contract the principles of law and equity in force in the Straits Settlements are followed.

The High Court is in two Divisions, presided over respectively by a European Judge and Two Malay Judges. Proceedings are ordinarily conducted in the Malay language.

The powers of Magistrates are defined by the Courts Enactment.

Cases involving the Muhammadan religion are dealt with by the Sharaiah Courts, presided over by Kathis with jurisdiction under a special Sharaiah Courts Enactment.

POLICE.

At the end of 1353 the authorised establishment of the Kedah Police Force was 682 and its actual strength was 669, consisting of 4 seconded European Officers, 579 Malays, 52 Northern Indians, 23 Chinese, 9 Southern Indians and 2 Siamese. Every recruit for the Malay uniformed branch was Kedah born. The standard of height was 5 feet 5 inches and the possession of at least a Standard IV Certificate of education in a Vernacular School was insisted on. The material available makes it possible to predict that vacancies in the inspectorate may perhaps be filled in the not too distant future from the rank and file.

The general health of the force showed a satisfactory all-round improvement. There were only 448 admissions to hospital as against 534 in 1352.

The discipline was satisfactory. 448 cases of offences against discipline were dealt with as compared with 513 in 1352. Absence from duty continues to be the most common offence.

Recruit and musketry training were carried out during the year. The annual drill competition was won by the Sungei Patani squad with a record number of points. Two Probationary Inspectors completed their course of training at the Federated Malay States Police Depot in Kuala Lumpur.

The standard walking out kit was improved by the introduction of a uniform purple *sarong* obtained from Kelantan.

13,391 offences were reported as against 11,329 in 1352. Traffic cases accounted mainly for this increase. The number of serious crimes fell further from 40 to 34 and consisted of 18 murders (one accompanied by robbery), 4 gang robberies and 12 robberies. There were only 228 cases of housebreaking and 637 of theft against 359 and 823 cases respectively in 1352. The number of bicycle and cattle thefts showed a very satisfactory decrease. The prompt offer of liberal rewards for information and prompt payment for results is now the policy in respect of serious crime, and is proving very successful in dealing with serious crimes committed by Chinese, but less effective in dealing with serious crimes committed by Malays and Siamese.

The following comparative table gives the numbers of motor vehicles registered during the last three years:

	1351	*1352*	*1353*
Motor cars, private ..	642	676	623
„ „ for hire ..	433	287	269
„ lorries	325	348	352
„ cycles	174	148	164
„ buses	150	268	293
TOTAL	1,724	1,727	1,701

5,521 dogs were registered as compared with 6,180 in 1352. The shooting of unlicensed dogs continued to be carried out energetically and 7,912 dogs were destroyed.

3,769 firearms were registered as against 3,858 in 1352.

The total number of fires during the year was 110 and the value of the property destroyed was estimated at $75,170, of which approximately $43,400 was covered by insurance. The small village of Ayer Puteh in South Kedah was unfortunately almost completely destroyed by fire.

The revenue collected from all sources amounted to $157,558 as against $132,265 collected in 1352.

The expenditure of the Department was $433,423 as against $445,283 in 1352.

PRISONS.

There are two prisons in the State, one at Alor Star and one at Sungei Patani.

Alor Star: The average daily prison population was 132 as against 161 for the previous year. Of the 336 prisoners admitted during the year 149 were Malays and 126 Chinese: the majority were "revenue grade". 111 had previous convictions. There was one execution.

Sungei Patani: The average daily prison population was 34 as against 37 in the previous year. Of the 385 prisoners admitted 153 were Chinese and 108 Malays. 78 had previous convictions.

There was one escape from the Sungei Patani Prison. The prisoner was recaptured immediately and without difficulty. There were no suicides.

Every prisoner on admission to prison undergoes a thorough medical examination, is vaccinated, and receives treatment for hookworm and malaria as a routine. The health of the prisoners was on the whole good. The daily average of sick in Alor Star Prison was 5.31 as against 5.21 in 1351. The figure for Sungei Patani Prison was 1.17.

It is the policy of the Government to teach all long sentence prisoners a trade, any necessary unskilled labour being carried out by short sentence prisoners. Carpentry is the chief industry, and the prison workshops supply the bulk of the furniture, etc., required by Government departments. The following industries are also carried on on a small scale, viz: basket-making, bookbinding, tailoring, laundry work, boot-repairing, chick-making, blacksmiths and tinsmith's work.

Juvenile offenders are not ordinarily sent to the Prisons. They are sent either to the Reformatory in Singapore or more generally are bound over and cautioned or subjected to light corporal punishment.

VAGRANTS CAMP.

Admissions to the Vagrants Camp which has now been maintained in Alor Star for eight years numbered only 24 as against 43 in the previous year. The average daily number of inmates was 23.6 as compared with 27.2 in 1352.

The health was good and there was no outbreak of epidemic disease. There were no deaths. Every vagrant is medically examined on admission and treated for hookworm.

The vagrants are employed on vegetable and fruit gardening, the Camp supplying vegetables not only for its own use but also for the Prison and outside customers.

CHAPTER XIV

LEGISLATION.

Twenty-five Enactments were passed during the year. Of these twenty were Amending Enactments aimed either at bringing existing legislation into conformity with the developing needs of the State or at securing uniformity with similar legislation in force in other Malay Administrations. Among these may be mentioned:

The Customs, The Bills of Sale, The Courts, The Animal Trespass, The Volunteer, The Penal Code, The Rubber Regulation and The Labour Code Amendment Enactments.

The following five Enactments may be regarded as forming the principal legislation of the year:—

The Workmen's Compensation Enactment.

The Ports Enactment.

The Rubber Regulation Enactment.

The Air Navigation Enactment.

The Secretary to Government Incorporation Enactment.

A short account of the measures follows:—

(i) The Workmen's Compensation Enactment provides for the compulsory payment of compensation by employers to certain classes of employed persons injured in the course of their employment in accordance with the practice now in vogue in other civilised countries. It follows the model of the Federated Malay States law. The "workmen" who are entitled to compensation are specified in the relevant schedule which can be varied by the President of the State Council. Persons in those specified occupations who receive more than $200 per month, who are casual workers not employed for the purposes of the employer's trade or business, who are pensionable Government officers, who are members of the Police Force or the Army, Navy, Air Force, etc., are excluded from the operation of this Enactment.

(ii) The Ports Enactment consolidates the law, which used to be in several Enactments, governing maritime and cognate matters as those Enactments were out of date and inadequate for existing needs.

This Enactment extends the law on this subject with a view to providing for the more efficient control of ports and shipping. The opportunity was taken to include in it some provisions on the lines of the Straits Settlements Passengers Restriction Ordinance, with a view to the exclusion of undesirable persons.

(iii) The Rubber Regulation Enactment implements the agreements signed between the Associations representative of rubber interests and between the Governments of the French Republic, the United Kingdom, India, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Siam, and imposes a system of control of the production and export of rubber, with the object of reducing world stocks of rubber and maintaining a fair and equitable price level.

(iv) The Air Navigation Enactment was introduced at the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the object of establishing a general control and regulation of civil aviation. It follows closely the Federated Malay States Air Navigation Enactment (No. 29 of 1929) with its amendments. In spite of the fact that further modifications of the law in these matters are already probable as a result of the Gorrell Committee Report it was considered desirable that the passing of this Enactment should not be delayed in view of the fact that the State lies on international air routes and has, at Alor Star, an aerodrome regularly visited by internationally operating aircraft.

(v) The Secretary to Government Incorporation Enactment makes the Secretary to Government a corporation with perpetual succession for the purpose of facilitating the acquisition by the Government of property outside the State, and other purposes.

New rules and amendments to rules were made from time to time during the year under review as required for the proper administration of the Enactments concerned. A notable feature of this subsidiary legislation was a consolidation of the Police Regulations with extensive alterations to meet present requirements.

In addition to the legislation outlined above a number of draft enactments were under consideration at the close of the year; amongst these were:—

Carriage by Air,
Merchandise Marks,
Mental Disorders (Amendment),
Selective Cattle Breeding,
Malay Reservations (Amendment),
Whaling (Prohibition).

CHAPTER XV

PUBLIC FINANCE, TAXATION.

The State has no public debt.

At the end of the year, in addition to an Opium Revenue Replacement Fund, the value of which was $6,383,579, the assets exceeded liabilities by $5,360,812, as shown in the following statement:—

Liabilities	$	Assets	$
Deposits ...	841,547	Cash ...	929,012
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	6,383,579	Cash-in-Transit ..	17,417
Rubber Fund ...	267,525	Advances ...	16,348
Surplus ...	5,360,812	Imprests ...	26,005
		Investments ...	5,134,388
		Loans ...	58,776
		Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	6,383,579
		Suspense ..	287,938
Total ...	12,853,463		12,853,463

Revenue and Expenditure: The Revenue for the year, $6,711,272, exceeded the amount estimated by $1,374,450, and the expenditure, $5,314,856, showed a saving of $578,306 on the estimated sum, so that the financial position improved by $1,952,756 as compared with the position forecasted in the printed estimates, and a budgeted deficit of $556,340 became an actual surplus of $1,396,416.

The revenue and expenditure figures exceeded those of last year by $1,109,511 and $187,700 respectively.

Detailed statements of revenue and expenditure are given in Appendices " A " and " B ".

The following table shows the percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue:—

Customs	44.83
Land Revenue (including Land Sales) ..	14.26
Opium Monopoly	14.81
Interest	6.89
Sanitary Boards	5.38
Farms and Licences	5.09
Other Heads	8.74
	100%

The revenue from Customs amounted to $3,014,213. The following table shows the main items of Customs revenue in 1351, 1352 and 1353:—

	1351	1352	1353
EXPORT DUTIES	$	$	$
Fish	22,854	21,780	19,386
Rice and Padi	90,043	79,498	109,702
Rubber	50,746	137,564	510,048
Tapioca	17,156	20,574	23,012
Tin	16,939	23,165	29,554
IMPORT DUTIES.			
Coffee	19,536	31,929	40,257
Cotton Piece Goods ...	43,392	185,656	245,634
Liquors	83,408	106,758	166,839
Petroleum	412,722	451,330	523,336
Sugar	343,761	393,444	461,235
Tobacco	467,120	567,383	714,356
LICENCES.			
Liquor Licences ...	159,259	184,870	223,744

Chandu, or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon. The net revenue therefrom, $994,183, exceeded the 1352 total by $98,831.

Taxation: The following is a summary of the Customs tariff as on the 24th May, 1935:—

IMPORT DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Full Duty	Preferential Duty
Ale, Beer, Stout, Porter, Cider and Perry	$1.30 per gallon	$1.20 per gallon
Other intoxicating liquors ...	Graduated from $1.50 to $14 per gallon or proof gallon	90c. to $10.50 per gallon or proof gallon
Tobacco	Graduated from 70c. to $1.60 per lb	$1 per lb. for cigarettes and manufactured tobacco if imported for sale to the public in air-tight tins or containers
Kerosene	10c. per gallon	
Petrol	35c. ,,	
Methylated Spirit	5c. ,,	
Sugar, Sugar Candy and Sugar mixed with water	3c. per lb	
Tea	8c. per lb	6c. per lb
Coffee	4c. per kati	3c. per kati
Cartridges	$11 per 1,000	$10 per 1,000
Motor and Motor Cycle Tyres and Inner Tubes	20% ad valorem	Free
Rubber Boots and Shoes, Rubber Soles, Boots and Shoes (other than leather shoes) with Rubber Soles ...	50c. per pair	10c. per pair
Milk (including Cream) condensed, desiccated or preserved	$5 per 100 lbs. net weight	$1 per 100 lbs. net weight
Fruit and Vegetables preserved in tins, jars, bottles, including jams ...	20% ad valorem	5% ad valorem
Tanned Hides and Skins	15% ,,	5% ,,
Brassware, Bronze and Bronzeware, Copper and Copperware ...	15% ,,	5% ,,
Perfumery	50% ,,	25% ,,
Groundnuts	2c. per lb	1c. per lb

IMPORT DUTIES.—(*Contd.*)

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Full Duty	Preferential Duty
Piece Goods	20% ad valorem, or 5c. per yard, whichever is higher	10% ad valorem, or 2½c. per yard, whichever is higher
Silk, Cotton, Linen, Jute, Artificial Silk, Felt, Flannel, Woolen and all textile goods made from plant fibres, whether finished goods or not, other than gunnies, waste, yarn, thread and piece goods as above, to the value of the materials only	20% ad valorem	10% ad valorem
Fishmaws and Sharkfins	15% "	5% "
Groundnut Oil, Kachang and Gingelly Oil	4c. per lb	2c. per lb
Paraffin Wax	15% ad valorem	5% ad valorem
Paddy and Rice	25c. per picul	15c. per picul

EXPORT DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Duty
Arecanuts, Coconuts, Copra and Pepper ...	2½% ad valorem
Rice, Padi and Broken Rice	10c. per picul
Bran	5% ad valorem
Tapioca	3% ad valorem
Forest Produce included in Classses I and II of Schedule I of the Forest Rules, 1345 ...	10% "
Getah Rambong	2½% "
Pigs	$1 each
Goats and Sheep	25c. each
Fowls, ducks, geese and chickens ...	5c. each
Tin	10% ad valorem
Tin-ore	72% of the duty on tin
Sheelite	$2 per picul
Wolfram	$2 "
All other metals and metalliferous ores ...	10% ad valorem
Fresh sea fish	20% ad valorem
Sea fish dried and salted and sharkfins ...	20% ad valorem
Blachan	20% ad valorem
Oysters, Mother of Pearl shell	20% ad valorem

EXPORT DUTIES—(*Contd.*)

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Duty
Fresh river and pond fish	10% ad valorem
River fish, dried and salted, beche-de-mer and fishmaws	10% ad valorem
Exception:	
(*a*) Fresh fish may be exported by sea from Kuala Kuala Muda free of duty.	
(*b*) The duty payable on fish exported from Kuah, Langkawi, is as follows:	
Class I	$1.20 per pikul
" II	$1.00 "
" III	50c. per pikul
Elephant	20% ad valorem
Bones, horns, hides, tusks and tallow ...	10% "
Brick	5% "
Tiles	5% "
Duck's, goose's and hen's eggs	50c. per picul
Stone	10c. per cubic yard
Marble	10% ad valorem

EXCISE: Duty at the rate of $7.00 per proof gallon is collected on samsu distilled in licensed distilleries. Annual fees are charged for licences to sell intoxicating liquors and medicated wines wholesale or retail or in public houses.

LAND: State land is alienated at a premium varying from $1 to $25 a relong for agricultural or mining purposes, and from 4 cents to $1.50 a square foot for building purposes within Sanitary Board areas. Annual quit rent varies from 30 cents to $2.50 a relong. The revenue for the year, including land sales, amounted to $961,709.

MUNICIPAL: Revenue consists mainly of assessment on houses (5% to 10% on the annual valuation based on rental) taxes on vehicles, water rates and general conservancy.

The following table gives the municipal revenue in 1351, 1352 and 1353 under its main heads:—

	1351	1352	1353
	$	$	$
House Assessment ...	88,565	87,574	88,513
Market Dues	16,150	16,704	17,543
Miscellaneous	9,755	8,666	8,722
Rest House Fees	1,868	1,792	1,947
Sanitation	39,586	47,181	54,029
Slaughter Fees	12,254	12,375	13,165
Registration of Vehicles ...	97,824	107,076	130,519
Water Rates	42,417	41,282	45,779
Bath House Fees	447	670	690

All vehicles using public roads and all drivers or conductors of motor vehicles must be licensed.

The licence fees for private motor cars vary from $12 to $60 a year according to Horse Power.

Motor cars used for passenger hire are required to pay in addition $3 for 3 months for every passenger authorised to be carried.

Licence fees for motor lorries, based on unloaded tonnage, range from $100 to $300 a year.

In addition to the above licence fees, a fee equal to 20% of the value of the motor vehicle is payable when such vehicle is first licensed in the State unless the vehicle has been manufactured within the British Empire or a similar fee has been paid on the registration of the vehicle in the Colony or in any other Malay State.

Stamp Duties.

Stamp duties are collected by means of adhesive stamps affixed, in accordance with a Schedule to the Stamp Enactment, on certain specified documents, of which the more common are given below:—

Description of Documents	Duty
Death duties	Graduated scale from 1% to 12% according to the value of the estate, with total exemption in the case of estates not exceeding $500 in value
Agreement or Memorandum of Agreement ...	25c.
Promissory Note including an I. O. U. ...	25c. for every $100 or fraction thereof

STAMP DUTIES.—(*Contd.*)

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENTS	Duty
Bill of Exchange payable on demand or at sight	4c.
Bill of Exchange of any other kind whatever (except a cheque)	5c. for every $100 of the amount or value of the money for which the bill is drawn
Charge, Agreement for a Charge, Bond, Debenture :—	
(*a*) Being the only principal or prima security	½c. on every dollar with a minimum of 50c.
(*b*) Being a collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security ...	⅓th of the duty on the principal security
(*c*) Conveyance, Assignment or Transfer of any such security as aforesaid ...	¼ of the duty on the principal securitty
Re-conveyance, Re-assignment, Release Discharge, Surrender or Renunciation of any such security as aforesaid or of the benefit thereof or of the money thereby secured :—	
(i) If the total amount of value of the money at any time secured does not exceed $500 ...	50c.
(ii) In any other case ...	$1
Cheque	4c.
Conveyance, Assignment or Transfer:-	
(*a*) on sale or by way of gift of any property (except shares in a company)	
(i) If the sale price does not exceed $500	1% with a minimum of $1
(ii) If the sale price exceeds $500 ...	1% for the first $500 and 7½c. for every additional $10
(*b*) shares in a company	
(i) name of transferee filled in ...	5c. for every $100
(ii) blank transfer	30c. for every $100
Lease or Agreement for a Lease of any immovable property granted or made ...	At rates varying according to rent and period
Lease executed in pursuance of a fully stamped agreement	50c.
Lease of any kind whatsoever not otherwise specially charged with duty	$5
Power or Letter of Attorney	$2
Receipt for any money or property exceeding $20	4c.

There is no poll or hut tax.

EXPENDITURE: The expenditure, $5,314,856, as already stated, exceeded that of the previous year by $187,700 but was less by $578,306 than the amount estimated.

Personal Emoluments, excluding Ruling House Allowances, State Pensions, Retired Pensions and Gratuities, amounted to $2,898,158 as compared with $2,958,462 in the previous year. They absorbed 43.18% of the revenue and represented 54.53% of the expenditure for the year.

Investments: No contribution was made during the year to the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund, and the interest earned on the Fund's investments was credited to revenue. The securities of the Fund appreciated in value during the year to the extent of $100,660.

The Surplus Funds Investments amounting to $5,134,388 consist as to $4,309,392 of Fixed Deposits in London, and the balance $824,996 are in Federated Malay States Government, Singapore and Penang Municipal Loans. The funds are not earmarked for any specific purpose.

CHAPTER XVI

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS.

The total area of the State is 3,648 square miles, of which 1,110 square miles are alienated for agricultural purposes.

The area alienated is held under 144,830 titles, and during the year steady progress was made with the conversion of incomplete titles to Surat Putus (Final Title). The actual issue of such titles to land owners, however, continue to be disappointly slow. The main obstacle is doubtless a financial one, but there is also the undisputed fact that the Kedah peasant, rarely wishing to transfer his land, and even more rarely wishing to charge it, is normally quite content with his old document evidencing ownership, despite its restrictions in interest.

In addition considerable areas are held under Temporary Annual Licence for the cultivation of foodstuff catch crops.

Land Revenue for the year, including cost of boundary marks, amounted to $96' 709 as against $923,279 in 1352 and $940,676 in 1351. Of these totals Land Rents accounted for $739,709, $736,135 and $732,573 respectively.

The concession of payment of rent by instalments was renewed to estates of over 100 relongs (70 acres) in area on proof of financial stringency.

The number of applications continued to show a decrease, but this was offset by an increase in the average area applied for. The result was that the actual area alienated—6,805 acres—showed a small increase on the 1352 figure of 6,282 acres.

The progress of accurate survey shows that the areas of incomplete titles are consistently under-estimated. Taking these adjustments into account the net increase in the total area of land alienated during the year amounted to 8,592 acres.

Malay Reservations: In consequence of the passing of a Malay Reservations Enactment in 1349 A.H. an area of approximately 1,950 square miles, excluding Forest Reserves, has been included in Malay Reservations, within which the alienation of State land is restricted to Malays or to locally domiciled Siamese, and, subject to certain limited exceptions, the interest of a Malay or Siamese may not be transferred or disposed of to persons of any other race.

SURVEY.

The total expenditure of the Survey Department was $170,110 as against an estimated expenditure of $236,646 and an actual expenditure of $208,140 in 1352. It is not possible to give any useful figures of revenue collected in regard to work done by the Department, as, in the bulk of cases dealt with, survey fees are included in the premium. Fees at schedule rates, on portions for which settlement tracings were forwarded to the Land Offices, amounted to $371,484. The progress of surveys with reference to requisitions at the end of each year for the past three years is given below:

Year	Number of Lots for which Requisitions have been received						
	Unsatisfied on 29th Zulhijjah				Total unsatisfied	Satisfied to date	Cancelled
	Received during the year	Awaiting survey	Under action in office	With L. O. for settlement			
1353	4,370	24,805	15,241	7,973	48,019	106,857	76
1352	6,128	29,094	17,685	6,100	52,879	97,627	90
1351	7,736	35,875	14,693	4,925	55,493	88,885	47

For a considerable proportion of the year, part of the staff was engaged on Rubber Regulation work. The cost of this was $27,552 which is not included in the above expenditure figures.

The cost and output of the Field Staff during the past three years are given below:—

Year	Cost Ex-Supervision	Output of Work			Average effective strength
		Lots	Acres	Chains	
	$	Surveys			
1353	24,335	6,964	19,657	70,156	10·9
1352	46,672	10,727	31,989	126,577	19·6
1351	51,187	10,503	30,426	118,531	18·5
		Demarcations			
1353	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1352	488	65	41	1,773	·3
1351	7,236	979	14,933	29,526	3·6

The cost and output of the Computing and Drafting Branches in regard to lots for the past three years are given in the following table:—

Year	Cost E :- Supervision	Number of Lots on 29th Zulhijjah							Average effective strength	
		Computed	Plans drawn	Titles prepared	Settled	Awaiting Computation	Awaiting Plan	Awaiting settlement	Computers	Others
	$ c.									
1353	51,647.89	15,475	11,103	5,650	9,230	7,190	8,051	7,973	16	55
1352	45,985.16	10,375	9,917	6,970	8,742	11,006	3,679	6,100	15	53
1351	49,442.22	10,139	9,860	6,353	8,735	11,472	3,221	4,925	14	51

TITLES FORWARDED.

	1353	1352	1351
Grants in duplicate	5,273	6,700	6,589
Reserve Certificates	75	62	91
Mining Leases	13	1	3
Single Copies	16	13	3
TOTAL ...	5,377	6,776	6,686

CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

51 enquiries under the Labour Code were undertaken by the Protector of Chinese in respect of claims amounting to $3,689, and orders were made amounting to $1,959. There were also three enquiries under the Women and Girls Protection Enactment, and sixty seven miscellaneous enquiries.

Eighteen women and girls were admitted to the Home in the year, and two remained at the end of the year. 408 women and children immigrants from China were sent by the Protector of Chinese, Penang, for enquiry.

The Protector of Chinese is responsible for the registration of societies and schools in Kedah. Four societies were registered and two were exempted from registration. One registered and one exempted society which had ceased to exist were struck off the register and record. Six schools and fifty seven teachers were registered. 97 mui tsai remained on the register at the beginning of the year and 93 at the end.

CO-OPERATION.

The co-operative movement continues to show satisfactory progress. The following tables show the development in Urban Thrift and Loan Societies and in Rural Credit Societies as compared with last year:—

URBAN THRIFT AND LOAN SOCIETIES.

	1352	*1353*
Number registered ..	9	13
Membership ..	754	1,078
Capital	$89,726	$118,848
Loans	$108,340	$119,266
Repayments ..	$94,356	$105,156

RURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.

	1352	*1353*
Number registered ..	23	26
Capital	$51,511	$63,236
Loans	$1,100	Nil
Repayments ..	$4,554	$4,945.

Two societies of a new type known as "General Purpose Societies" were registered during the year, with a membership of 670. The start made is proving popular, and the registration of 20 more such societies is under consideration. They have no capital: their object is to promote the welfare of the members, their earning capacity, health in their villages etc. and to decrease expenditure on ceremonies. Expenditure, far too lavish in relation to the financial position of those concerned, on marriages, funerals and so on, has been the rule in the kampongs. It is the duty of the Society's Committee to fix the amount which any member may spend on such a ceremony, and expenditure in excess of the amount so fixed renders the defaulting member liable to a fine. Members also attend, and help towards the expenses of, a funeral of a fellow member or his dependents.

Another new development during the year, which will be watched with interest, and some anxiety, is the formation of a Co-operative Rice Mill Society, with an authorised capital of $50,000. The Society has erected the mill, and the arrival of the machinery was awaited at the end of the year.

The Co-operative Department worked in close liaison with the Agricultural Department in organising the Weekly Fair movement to which reference is made at the beginning of the section on Agriculture in Chapter VI of this report.

Printing Department.

All Government printing work in Malay and English is carried out by the Department, including Gazettes, Enactments, various reports (this Annual Report amongst others), Estimates, religious works for the Sheikh-ul-Islam, etc.

Staff at the end of the year amounted to 65, composed of 51 Malays, 13 Indians and 1 Chinese.

Revenue for the year was $2,420.02 and expenditure $66,234.87 as against $2,534.32 and $62,257.57 respectively in the previous year.

Registry of Foreign Companies.

Four foreign companies were registered during the year. Five were struck off the register, two on liquidation, two on ceasing to have a place of business in Kedah, and one on change of name in consequence of re-organisation. Fees amounting to $467 were collected.

Kedah Volunteer Force.

The strength of the Force during its first full year of training increased from 49 European Volunteers and 62 Malay Volunteers to 2 officers and 70 European Volunteers and 2 officers and 109 Malay Volunteers. In view of the satisfactory progress made it was decided to expand the Force during the coming year by the addition of two new Malay Platoons, one at Alor Star and one at Kulim, with a European Section also at Kulim. It was further decided to employ a second Company Sergeant Major and Instructor.

The first Annual Camp was held at Port Dickson from 29th Rabialakhir to 10th Jemadialawal (11th to 21st August, 1934) and was well attended by the Malay Volunteers. Unfortunately owing to distance and the introduction at about that time of the Rubber Regulation Scheme very few European Volunteers were able to attend.

Instruction in the light automatic gun was started towards the end of the year.

The Force was inspected by His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops on 28th Jemadialakhir (8th October, 1934).

GENERAL.

His Highness the Sultan, although unable to take an active part in the affairs of the State, enjoyed good health and attended the celebrations on his birthday and on the Hari Raya Puasa and Hari Raya Haji.

The State sustained a severe loss on the 30th April, 1934, when the long illness of His Highness Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.B.E., proved fatal. His Highness had been Regent of the State since 1914. The esteem in which he was held by all was evidenced by the fact that, in spite of the torrential rain which fell along the greater portion of the eight-mile route followed by the funeral procession, not less than sixty thousand persons of all nationalities, including numbers of European Unofficials from considerable distances, assembled to pay a last tribute to the able Ruler who during the preceding twenty years had contributed so much to the development of the State and the well-being of its inhabitants.

On the 7th March, 1935, the whole State was again shocked to learn that His Highness Tunku Mohamed, C.M.G., the Raja Muda and Heir Apparent, had passed away in Singapore after a brief illness. The splendid gesture of the Royal Air Force Far Eastern Command, which readily fell in with the suggestion to bring the remains by air for burial in Alor Star, will never be forgotten in this State. The Squadron Leader of the 36 Squadron himself carried the coffin which was escorted by four other aircraft. The funeral which took place on the morning of the 9th March was as widely attended as that of the late Regent, and the Flight remained to dip in a last salute as the procession passed out of the grounds of the Palace at Anak Bukit.

On the 21st March, 1935, His Highness Tunku Badlishah was installed as Raja Muda and Heir Apparent. Eleven aircraft of the 100 Squadron, on their way back to Singapore from India, delayed their departure from Alor Star in order to dip in salute to the new Raja Muda as His Highness was inspecting his Guard of Honour at the conclusion of the ceremony.

His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir Shenton Thomas, accompanied by Lady Thomas and Miss Thomas, visited the State—His Excellency's first visit to any Malay State—from the 10th to the 13th January, 1935.

Sir Andrew Caldecott, as High Commissioner, accompanied by Lady Caldecott, paid an official visit to Kedah from the 23rd to the 26th June, 1934.

His Excellency the General Officer Commanding inspected the Volunteers, visiting Alor Star on the 5th—6th October and Sungei Patani on the 8th October.

A number of distinguished visitors from England visited the Aerodrome at Kapala Batas, Alor Star, during the year.

Alor Star was a Checking Point in the London—Melbourne Air Race in October.

Thanks to the careful elaboration by the Central Organisations, both International and Malayan, of the scheme of Rubber Regulation, and the tact and energy of Major H. S. Paterson, M.C.S., and those associated with him in putting it into operation in this State, the scheme was introduced successfully in Kedah, as elsewhere, on the 1st June, 1934, and has worked smoothly ever since. It is only necessary to glance at the figures in Appendix E showing the comparative value of rubber exported in the last two years to realise what an overwhelming part the scheme has played in the general financial improvement of the State.

Kedah, the Abode of Peace, to give the State its full title, with an exportable surplus of 61,000 tons of rice and a cattle population larger than those of the Colony and Federated Malay States added together, is in an exceptionally favourable position to react to any general trade improvement. The large increases during the year as compared with two years earlier of 53% in the case of tobacco duty and 100% in the case of liquors, to mention two duties which are perhaps specially informative in this connection, indicate the ampler funds in the hands of the general public for spending on articles other than absolute necessities.

The thanks of Government are due to the Unofficials who assisted the State as members of the various Boards and Committees.

The writer officiated as British Adviser throughout the year.

J. D. HALL,
British Adviser, Kedah.

Alor Star, 21st July, 1935.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Revenue for each year from A.H. 1349 to 1353 (A.D. 1930 to 1934).

Heads of Revenue.	A. H. 1349 (A.D.1930-31)	A. H. 1350 (A.D.1931-32)	A. H. 1351 (A.D.1932-33)	A. H. 1352 (A.D.1933-34)	A. H. 1353 (A.D.1934-35)
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Marine	31,314	27,643	22,100	24,114	24,912
2. Customs	1,459,330	1,666,212	1,644,641	2,154,612	3,008,387
3. Opium Monopoly	1,079,857	888,026	758,789	895,352	994,183
4. Farms and Licences	444,334	276,133	266,038	294,942	341,843
5. Stamp Duties	...	22,326	12,111	19,517	63,373
6. Court Fees etc....	115,410	88,452	71,755	70,035	77,265
7. Police	35,682	32,689	31,909	29,220	31,260
8. Education	15,560	16,182	16,256	15,475	18,003
9. Veterinary	5,958	6,778	7,251	8,882	10,432
10. Reimbursements	118,367	51,910	46,632	48,325	47,342
11. Posts and Telegraphs	121,156	123,425	130,141	134,469	152,074
12. Lands	795,203	851,875	866,500	868,175	896,402
13. Forests	66,421	42,268	36,331	48,464	59,531
14. Mines	4,466	4,312	3,813	3,819	3,775
15. Interest	263,100	555,750	393,609	412,876	462,494
16. Sanitary Boards	350,473	320,845	308,868	323,619	360,938
17. Miscellaneous	72,629	121,943	295,262	197,248	98,209
18. Land Sales	107,432	83,475	71,339	52,617	60,849
Total ...	5,086,692	5,180,244	4,983,345	5,601,761	6,711,272

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Expenditure for each year from A.H. 1349 to 1353 (A.D. 1930 to 1935).

Heads of Service.	A.H. 1349 (A.D. 1930-31)	A.H. 1350 (A.D. 1931-32)	A.H. 1351 (A.D. 1932-33)	A.H. 1352 (A.D. 1933-34)	A.H. 1353 (A.D. 1934-35)
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Ruling House Allowances	364,398	156,229	152,703	154,215	146,985
2. Pensions, etc.		314,723	273,983	278,453	289,509
3. H. H. The Sultan's Office	140,983	136,002	134,931	136,352	137,805
4. State Council	81,723	82,951	80,310	83,710	68,958
5. Kedah Civil Service	264,999	244,376	238,645	248,833	242,244
6. Agricultural	34,687	40,030	34,638	42,342	44,004
7. Audit	13,499	15,686	12,921	12,774	8,969
8. Chinese Protectorate	14,971	16,976	15,889	15,531	14,437
9. Clerical Service	556,575	494,509	479,509	472,712	471,164
10. Co-Operative Societies Department	5,323	5,523	5,156	6,607	7,861
11. Courts	80,031	98,814	89,173	90,564	93,211
12. District Offices	91,758	84,856	77,753	76,273	77,607
13. Education	420,673	414,363	415,925	424,664	436,500
14. Forests	50,808	50,667	47,658	50,245	47,144
15. Labour	12,766	13,775	12,754	14,362	14,957
16. Lands	135,398	130,605	125,922	124,735	123,294
17. Marine	21,223	22,499	22,982	24,499	23,916
18. Medical and Health	444,572	421,067	407,466	393,455	401,483
19. Mines	5,861	5,933	5,067	4,466	4,654
20. Miscellaneous	528,852	415,599	319,554	306,912	332,120
21. Monopolies and Customs	124,206	121,506	125,558	127,311	135,758
22. Mosques	9,921	9,089	9,006	9,232	9,410
23. Police	462,978	455,182	431,934	426,178	424,979
24. Posts and Telegraphs	245,943	222,155	204,068	204,354	217,073
25. Printing	68,311	53,387	51,085	57,562	61,140
26. Prisons and Vagrants' Camp	81,913	78,677	77,395	72,970	67,193
27. Sanitary Boards	156,595	149,164	146,044	146,747	155,712
28. Surveys	413,638	293,584	239,698	208,140	170,110
29. Treasury	11,330	11,825	9,509	12,441	12,820
30. Veterinary	28,913	29,839	34,422	31,064	34,075
31. Volunteer Force	...	...	10,019	37,887	33,513
32. Public Works Department	302,256	244,995	194,372	181,514	201,999
33. Public Works Recurrent	803,600	612,275	464,741	479,217	522,463
34. Public Works Extraordinary	1,219,332	275,896	118,611	170,835	281,789
Total ...	7,198,036	5,722,757	5,069,401	5,127,156	5,314,856

APPENDIX C.

Statistics of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Year.		Approximate number of articles passing through the post (Registers and Parcels excluded)	Number of Registered Articles.		Number of Parcels.		Number of Insured Articles (Parcels and Letters.)			
			Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Value.	Despatched.	Value.
A. H.	A. D.							$ c.		$ c.
1348	1930	3,708,913	71,472	69,768	18,579	5,790	834	69,521 97	671	74,460 30
1349	1931	2,937,350	66,764	65,858	15,122	5,003	683	43,068 23	593	49,514 00
1350	1932	2,678,455	60,044	61,053	12,772	4,370	492	28,863 71	512	40,850 17
1351	1933	2,421,848	57,342	59,623	10,860	3,183	462	28,590 55	419	38,752 29
1352	1934	2,498,548	57,300	58,636	11,095	3,032	457	32,388 81	372	29,413 33
1353	1935	2,968,433	60,373	59,802	11,881	3,418	575	65,487 85	489	43,465 09

Year.		Amount of Money Order and Postal Order Transactions.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Approximate Number of Telegrams.			Telegraph and Telephone Wires.		
				Personal Emoluments.	Annually Recurrent.	Special Expenditure.	Received.	Despatched.	Transmitted.	Line Mileage	Wire Mileage.	Number of Telephones.
A. H.	A. D.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.						
1348	1930	1,041,814 22	134,681 65	77,901 40	26,064 45	55,322 36	49,426	45,266	67,717	...	...	574
1349	1931	841,181 62	121,155 62	81,898 55	33,797 48	139,966 31	53,547	51,064	34,619	...	...	539
1350	1932	724,078 93	123,424 60	146,316 42	42,841 17	32,998 82	52,546	50,674	31,980	...	...	521
1351	1933	602,256 94	130,140 78	148,766 35	39,997 75	15,303 39	46,891	46,709	24,609	...	...	491
1352	1934	706,700 42	134,469 52	152,281 01	41,328 03	10,745 00	42,016	41,808	37,830	...	...	510
1353	1935	982,903 17	+ 152,071 28	*157,397 40	42,782 70	× 16,892 44	42,497	41,080	41,483	...	...	542

+ Excludes revenue debit of $129,363.51 being revenue collections of other Departments.
* Does not include Civil Service Personal Emoluments $9,930 and Clerical Service $700.
× The Engineering Branch alone spent $16,664.04 out of this Expenditure.

APPENDIX D.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, KEDAH.

Capital Account.

DISTRICT.	No. of Bldgs. on 1-1-53.	Estimated Value as on 1-1-53.		Additions in New Buildings 1353.			Additions to existing Buildings 1353.		Deductions in 1353.			Total No. & Value of Bldgs. as on 30-12-53.		
				No.	Value.				No.	Value.		No.	Value.	
		$	c.		$	c.	$	c.		$	c.		$	c.
North Kedah ...	584	3,955,205	19	16	33,489	73	21,470	29	7	23,300	00	593	3,986,865	21
Central Kedah ...	297	1,410,109	27	5	24,048	75	17,752	03	1	553	68	301	1,451,356	37
South Kedah ...	402	1,507,519	67	16	19,855	59	9,520	14	1	400	00	417	1,536,495	40
TOTAL ...	1,283	6,872,834	13	37	77,394	07	48,742	46	9	24,253	68	1,311	6,974,716	98

Maintenance Account.

DISTRICT.	Value of Buildings.		Current Repairs.		Painting.		Total.		Percentage.
	$	c.	$	c.	$	c.	$	c.	
North Kedah ...	3,955,205	19	27,787	28	14,700	77	42,488	05	1·07%
Central Kedah ...	1,410,109	27	13,659	07	7,941	30	21,600	37	1·46%
South Kedah ...	1,507,519	67	11,934	15	7,671	74	19,605	89	1·3%
TOTAL ...	6,872,834	13	53,380	50	30,313	81	83,694	31	*1·22%

* Whole State Average.

APPENDIX E.

Principal Exports and Imports for the years 1933 and 1934 A.D.

Articles	1933		1934	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$
EXPORTS.				
Arecanuts	1,612 tons	102,557	1,692 tons	82,362
Bran	3,745 ,,	95,848	4,443 ,,	94,749
Cattle, Goats and Swine	5,839 head	79,163	8,097 head	99,396
Copra	1,969 tons	119,716	1,378 tons	62,141
Eggs	10,609,002 in number	173,492	12,746,243 in number	236,102
Fish, dried and salted	782 tons	123,459	1,152 tons	128,696
Padi	20,998 ,,	558,537	23,858 ,,	534,475
Rice	26,553 ,,	1,378,030	37,486 ,,	1,683,302
Rubber	46,668 ,,	9,730,034	52,264 ,,	22,244,820
Tapioca Pearl	3,629 ,,	234,284	8,393 ,,	601,587
Tin Ore	158 ,,	192,186	209 ,,	302,481
IMPORTS.				
Chandu	6,165 lbs.	165,300	9,500 lbs.	270,720
Cigarettes	400,579 ,,	807,930	581,705 ,,	965,976
Coconut Oil	989 tons	146,526	1,094 tons	123,909
Coffee	472 ,,	155,787	538 ,,	150,407
Gunnies	22,723 bales	113,983	18,466 bales	111,540
Kerosene	2,720 tons	371,882	3,622 tons	395,556
Matches	28,932,720 boxes	66,687	30,747,940 boxes	61,260
Milk, Condensed	27,155 cases	240,258	33,351 cases	339,352
Motor Spirit	4,589 tons	896,387	6,205 tons	1,071,258
Piece Goods	2,737,677 yards	336,720	3,623,780 yards	551,897
Rice	9,038 tons	163,356	2,080 tons	110,995
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains	428,557 pieces	272,351	500,036 pieces	340,936
Sugar	5,795 tons	408,900	6,909 tons	487,936
Tobacco	165,574 lbs.	174,476	176,784 lbs.	177,523
Wheat Flour	1,871 tons	138,213	2,043 tons	142,136

APPENDIX F.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE STATE OF KEDAH.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Annual Report of the British Adviser on the State of Kedah since 1911.

The Kedah Government Gazette.

UNOFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

There are no publications dealing exclusively with the State of Kedah, but there are references to Kedah in most of the standard works dealing with Malaya.

Journal of the Indian Archipelago (Logans Journal) Singapore 1847—62.

Journal of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1873—1935, Singapore.

Newbold, T. Y., Political and Statistical Account of the British Settlements in the Straits of Malacca, two Vols., London, 1839.

Census Report, 1921, by J. E. Nathan.

Census Report, 1931, by C. A. Vlieland.

The Blockade of Quedah, Stuart Osborne, 1833, London.

Swettenham, Sir Frank, G.C.M.G., B. Malaya, London, 1907.

Treaties and Engagements affecting the Native States of the Peninsula, Singapore, 1889.

Wilkinson, R. J., A History of the Peninsula Malays, Singapore, 1920.

Winstedt, R. O., C.M.G., M.A., D. LITT., OXON. Malaya, London, 1923.

A History of Malaya, published in Vol. XIII, Part I of the Journal of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1935.

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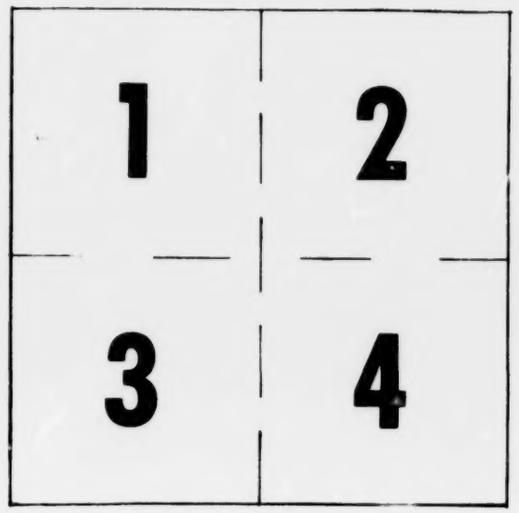

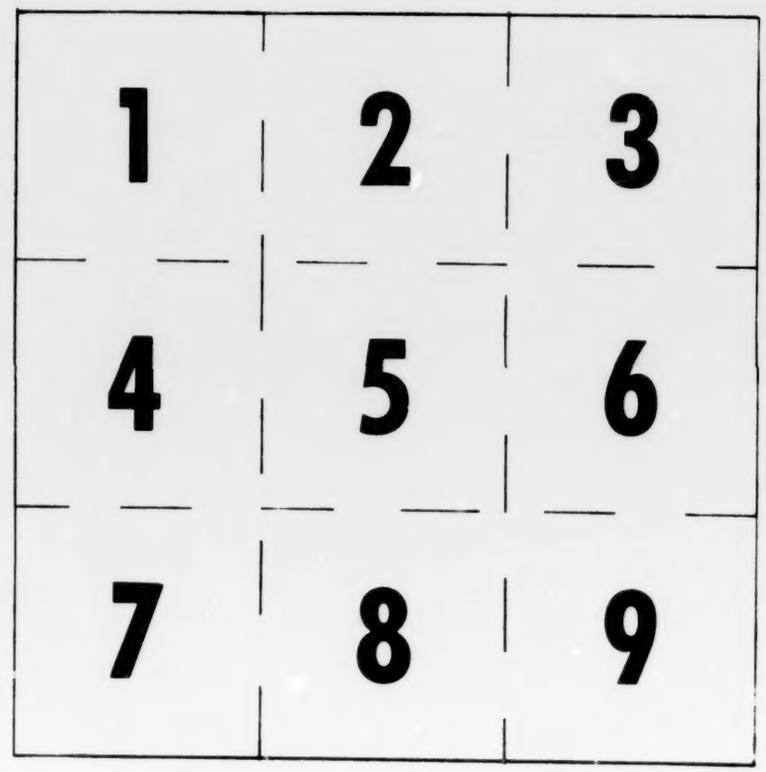

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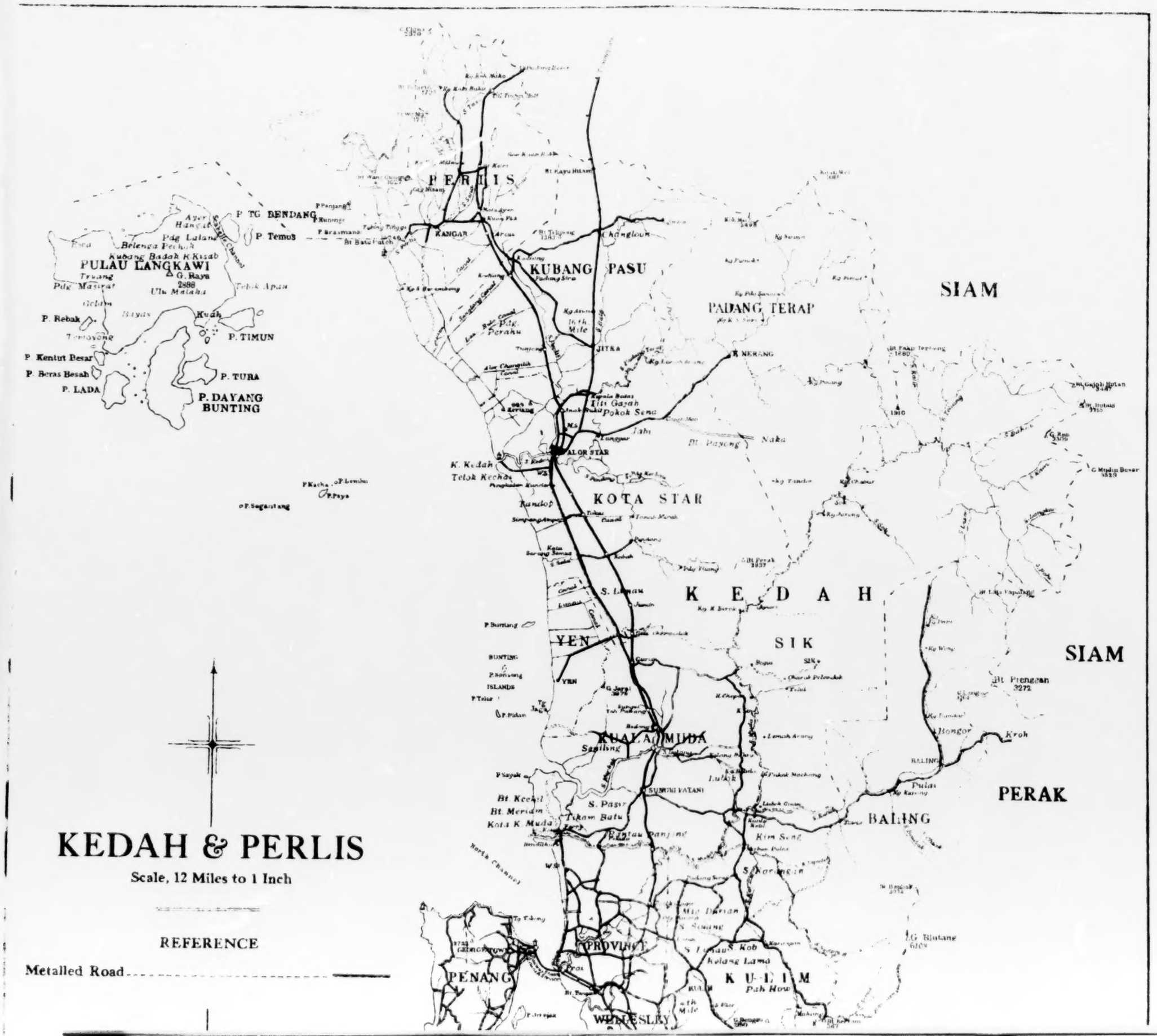

KEDAH & PERLIS

Scale, 12 Miles to 1 Inch

REFERENCE

Metalled Road

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Scale, 12 Miles to 1 Inch
REFERENCE
Metalled Road
PERLIS
KANGAR
KUBANG PASU
Changlun
PADANG TERAP
SIAM
P. TG. BENDANG
P. Temus
PULAU LANGKAWI
G. Raya
2886
P. Rebak
P. TIMUN
P. Kentut Besar
P. Beras Besah
P. LADA
P. TURA
P. DAYANG BUNTING
ALOR STAR
K. Kedah
Telok Kechai
KOTA STAR
K E D A H
S. Limau
YEN
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SIAM
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Sungei Petani
Bt. Kechil
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Bintau Panjang
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PERAK
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Ayer Putih
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Langgar
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Sungei Dua
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Sungei Kob
Kelang Lama
Mt. Durian
Sungei Karangan
Sungei Puntu
Kuala Ketil
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Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

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Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1*s*. 6*d*. (1*s*. 8*d*.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3*s*. 6*d*. (3*s*. 11*d*.).

Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5*s*. (5*s*. 9*d*.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4*s*. (4*s*. 4*d*.).

Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3*d*. (3½*d*.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3*s*. (3*s*. 3*d*.).

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Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).

Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1*s*. 6*d*. (1*s*. 7*d*.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2*s*. 6*d*. (2*s*. 8*d*.).

East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933–34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1*s*. (1*s*. 1*d*.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3*s*. 6*d*. (3*s*. 9*d*.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2*s*. 6*d*. (2*s*. 9*d*.).

MALAYA.

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SEYCHELLES.

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MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4*s*. 6*d*. (4*s*. 10*d*.).

WEST INDIES.

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Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

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BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3*s*. (3*s*. 3*d*.).

Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2*s*. (2*s*. 3*d*.).

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Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service. [Cmd. 4730.] 9*d*. (10*d*.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934. [Cmd. 4634.] 9*d*. (10*d*.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.
Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.
[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0*s*. 9*d*.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.
Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.
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Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 4175.] 3*s*. (3*s*. 3*d*.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.
Report of Imperial Committee, 1933. [Cmd. 4335.] 2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.
Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.
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Papers relating to the Report. [Cmd. 4479.] 2*d*. (2½*d*.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.
Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3234.] 6*s*. (6*s*. 5*d*.).
Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3378.] 9*d*. (10*d*.).
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STATE OF PERLIS.

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STATE OF PERLIS.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF PERLIS FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1353, (16th APRIL, 1934 TO 4TH APRIL, 1935).

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Perlis is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula, lying between the 6th and 7th parallels of North Latitude. It is bordered on the west by the sea and by a range of mountains running north and south and separating it from the Siamese Province of Setul; on the east by the Siamese Province of Nakon Sridhammaraj and the Malay State of Kedah; and on the south by Kedah. Padang Besar on the main railway trunk line to Bangkok is the frontier station between Malaya and Siam.

The area of the State is about 316 square miles and the coast line which runs north-west and south-west is approximately 13 miles in length.

The coastal plain, which is suitable for rice growing, extends inland for a distance of about 14 miles. A striking feature of the landscape are the isolated limestone hills rising abruptly from the plain, and in one of these at Chuping there is a remarkable large cave which is much visited.

The Perlis River is the only river of any size in the State and is navigable by small craft as far as the town of Kangar.

CLIMATE.

The State is subject to the influence of the North-East Monsoon from November to March, and of the South-West Monsoon between July and September.

The average annual rainfall at Kangar is about 83 inches. The highest recorded annual rainfall was 106.3 inches in 1918 and the lowest 65.6 inches in 1926.

The normal wet season is from August to November. September is the wettest month of the year, but May is usually a wet month also. There is a definite dry period from about the middle of December to the end of February.

The shade temperature at Kangar varies between a mean maximum of about 89° and a minimum of 73°. It occasionally rises to 96° and has been known to fall to 64°.

About the end of December and the beginning of January the climate can be delightfully cool and pleasant. From February to April however dry weather is usually experienced, accompanied by an acute shortage of water.

The wet and dry seasons are much more clearly marked than elsewhere on the West Coast of the Peninsula.

HISTORY.

Perlis was made a separate State by the Siamese in about 1841 A.D. when an Arab, Syed Hussin, whose father, Syed Harun, had previously acquired the status of a local chief, was made Raja.

The present Raja, Syed Alwi bin Almarhom Syed Safi, C.M.G., C.B.E., succeeded his father on 22nd Shawal, 1322 (20th December, 1905) and is the fourth who held that position under the suzerainty of Siam. In 1905, at the request of the Raja, a European Adviser was appointed from Bangkok to aid in the putting the State's finances in order. He remained until 15th July, 1909, when, in consequence of a treaty concluded between Great Britain and Siam, whereby the suzerainty of Siam was exchanged for that of Great Britain, the duties were handed over to a British Adviser of the Malayan Civil Service.

On 28th April, 1930, a treaty was signed which defined the friendly relations between His Britannic Majesty and His Highness the Raja of Perlis. By this treaty the Perlis Govenment agreed to continue under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who exercises the right of suzerainty, and to accept a British Adviser.

CHAPTER II

GOVERNMENT.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

The State of Perlis is governed by His Highness the Raja with the assistance of a State Council consisting of His Highness the Raja as President, three other Malay Members selected by name or office by His Highness with the approval of His Excellency the High Commissioner, and the British Adviser. By mutual consent of His Excellency and His Highness additional members may be added to the Council for any specific period.

All legislation is enacted by the State Council and all matters of importance regarding the administration of the State are considered by the Council, which ordinarily sits once a week.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

There are no large towns in the State. Kangar, the administrative headquarters of the State, is a village of some 2,000 inhabitants.

Kangar and the other chief villages are administered by a Sanitary Board consisting of an official Chairman and other official and unofficial members appointed by the State Council. The Board is responsible for the sanitary control of the various areas, for street lighting, scavenging, rating and the administration of the sanitary and building by-laws.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION.

The total population at the 1931 Census was 49,296 including 39,716 Malays, Chinese 6,500, Indians 966 and others 2,114. Of the "others" 1,616 were Siamese. The population showed an increase of 23% over the 1921 figures. The estimated population in the middle of 1934 was 52,723 being comprised of 41,469 Malays, 7,830 Chinese, 1,251 Indians and 2,173 others.

The great bulk of the population are Perlis-born and are engaged in padi-planting.

The greatest proportion of the urban population is Chinese.

CHAPTER IV

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The Annual Medical and Sanitary Report of the State has been prepared according to the Gregorian Calendar since 1930.

There were 885 deaths in the State during 1934, a death rate of 16.79 per mille; the corresponding figure for 1933 was 855 or 16.56 per mille.

Births during the year showed a distinct increase, totalling 1,730 as against 1,436; the birth rate 32.81 per mille being the highest recorded for the past 12 years. The following table gives the principal causes of deaths for 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934:—

Deaths from preventable diseases:—

	1931	1932	1933	1934
Fever unspecified	420	288	285	323
Malaria	16	17	25	38
Tuberculosis	6	29	45	32
Dysentery	2	1	1	4
Ankylostomiasis	...	...	5	4
Lobar Pneumonia	30	20	19	43
Septicæmia	...	...	...	...
Hydrophobia	...	...	1	2
Other infectious diseases ...	...	31	27	19
	474	386	408	465

Deaths from General Diseases:—

Digestive System	36	24	36	21
Respiratory System	98	93	121	90
Nervous System	2	2	5	2
Circulatory System	3	9	6	8
Urinary System	3	1	5	4
Affections connected with pregnancy and Parturition	20	23	32	17
Tumours	...	1	2	2
Premature births	...	1	...	1
Infantile convulsions	127	106	119	116
General, accident, old age, ill-defined conditions, etc.	188	97	121	159
TOTAL ...	951	743	855	885

Prevailing Diseases.

323 deaths occurred from "fever unspecified" against 285 in 1933.

Malaria: 38 deaths occurred against 25 in 1933.

Infantile convulsions: 116 deaths occurred against 119 in 1933.

The dealths from malaria, unspecified fever and infantile convulsions, which can be regarded as a fairly correct index of the total mortality from malaria in the State, were 477 against 429 in 1933.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers: 16 deaths were recorded of which 3 occurred at the Hospital. 5 cases of enteric fever (with 3 deaths) were admitted into Hospital in 1934.

Dysentery: 4 deaths were recorded. 18 cases were treated at the Hospital with one death.

Pulmonary tuberculosis: 32 deaths were recorded. 27 cases were treated at the Hospital with 7 deaths.

Pneumonia: 71 cases with 43 deaths were admitted into Hospital.

Ankylostomiasis: 85 cases were treated at the Hospital. There were 4 deaths.

Hydrophobia: Two fatal cases were admitted into Hospital in 1934.

Yaws: Though not one of the killing diseases, yaws is one of the prevailing diseases and causes maiming and discomfort. 738 cases of yaws were treated during the year, but only a few returned for subsequent treatment.

Infantile Mortality.

There were 139 deaths among infants under one year old, the rate being 83.43 per mille (corrected rate). The figure for 1933 was 134 or 96.40 per mille.

The infantile death rate per thousand births among the principal nationalities for the past 4 years was:—

Year	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Siamese
1931	141.10	187.90	52.63	324.30
1932	99.12	126.58	55.56	186.05
1933	82.06	181.08	142.86	185.19
1934	76.47	121.74	133.33	65.22

MATERNITY.

17 deaths were recorded as due to affections connected with pregnancy and child-birth, a percentage of 0.98 of total births. The figure for 1933 was 32 deaths or a percentage of 2.23. The number of still-births notified was 64 as compared with 46 in 1933.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Larval surveys were made in the Sanitary Board areas of Kangar and Arau.

VISITS TO ESTATES.

Two Estates were visited by the Health Officer.

VISITS TO SCHOOLS.

Regular fortnightly visits were made to 16 schools by the travelling dispensary. Of the Malay vernacular schools in Perlis (4 Girls' schools and 20 Boys' schools), 12 boys' schools were visited by the Assistant Surgeon and 893 children inspected out of a total of 1,148 on the Register.

The following are statistics of the diseases prevalent:—

	No. of cases	*Percentage.*
Splenic Enlargement ..	274	30.68
Valvular Disease ..	4	0.45
Not vaccinated		
Never vaccinated, ..	32	3.58
Vaccinated, but not taken, ...	22	2.46
Ear Disease	4	0.45
Scabies	9	1.01
Yaws	5	0.56
Other skin diseases ..	49	5.49
Eye Diseases	4	0.45
Caries Dental	548	61.37
Bronchitis	78	8.73

55 school children had neosalversan injections for yaws.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES.

A General Hospital with ward accommodation for 60 patients is maintained by the Government at Kangar and is in charge of an Assistant Surgeon.

The travelling dispensary made fortnightly visits into the country and attended 763 cases, excluding those attended at schools, police stations and cooly lines.

The number of indoor cases treated during the year was 1,403. There were 114 deaths, a percentage of 8.13 of total treated. Excluding 44 deaths which occurred within 48 hours of admission, the death rate was 5.15%.

The daily average number of inpatients was 52.78.

There was an increase in the number of cases admitted for pneumonia, ankylostomiasis, pulmonary tuberculosis, and other diseases; the number admitted for malaria was about the same, but there was a fall in the number of cases admitted for amoebic dysentery, venereal diseases, other lung complaints, ulcers and injuries.

6,386 cases were treated at the Hospital as out-patients; 1,910 vaccinations were performed, and 1,221 neosalversan injections were given, mostly for yaws.

Of the 122 labourers admitted into Hospital from Estates and Mines, 10 died during 1934.

One mental case was transferred to the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan. during the year. One was discharged, cured, and two died in that Institution during the period under review. There was a total of 14 patients (8 males and 6 females) in the Mental Hospital at the end of the year.

Leprosy: One Chinese leper was transferred to the leper Asylum at Pulau Jerejak.

RABIES.

Twenty three cases of dog bite were reported during 1934. Twenty three dogs were concerned in all; five were unknown stray dogs; thirteen were declared not rabid after being kept under observation for ten days; five were killed on the spot. Of these last, the brains of three only were available for examination. Two were reported to be positive for rabies and one to be provisionally negative.

Two fatal cases of hydrophobia were admitted into Hospital during 1934.

CHAPTER V

HOUSING.

The bulk of the population are Malay peasant proprietors engaged in rice cultivation. They live on their own land in houses of the usual Malay type common throughout the Peninsula. Their houses are usually sanitary and well ventilated.

The houses of the Chinese agriculturist and small shopkeeper in the rural districts are usually primitive huts, not raised from the ground, having plank walls and attap (palm) or corrugated iron roofs with mud floors.

In the villages administered by the Sanitary Board, buildings are subject to control. Building plans are required to be submitted for approval before any new building is erected or structural alterations to existing buildings made. In the majority of cases, however, existing buildings do not conform with modern standards and are both insanitary and overcrowded.

In Kangar a layout has been prepared and in time the existing unsatisfactory shophouses will be replaced by a better type. Progress in this direction is necessarily slow.

CHAPTER VI

PRODUCTION.

MINING.

Tin-ore is mined in a series of limestone hills forming the north-west boundary between Perlis and Siam.

Export of tin-ore for the last four years have been as follows:—

				Pikuls.
1350	..	..	..	6,238
1351	..	..	..	10,895
1352	..	..	..	7,182
1353	..	..	..	8,640

Perlis tin mining is unique. The ore is found in caverns and pockets in the limestone hills where it has been deposited by the action of underground streams, the sources of which have never been discovered. Miners follow the course of these streams by blasting through cracks and fissures in the limestone in search of cavities where tin-ore has lodged and can be carried no further by the action of the water.

Perlis remained a party to the International Agreement for the control of the production and export of tin and the State was allotted a fixed quota of 300 tons. This was not sufficient to cover production and stocks accumulated during 1934 to an amount of 2,000 or more pikuls. At the latter end of the year an additional allowance was given and with this help the accumulated stocks were cleared.

The State has been given an additional 200 tons during 1935. This increase is subject to a percentage.

The price of tin averaged $114.27 a pikul throughout the year.

The revenue from mines (including export duty on ore) amounted $76,978.

No Prospecting Licences were issued during the year but 187 acres of land were alienated for mining purposes. From this total must be deducted 117 acres which were alienated in exchange for corresponding areas surrendered to the State. Extension of existing Mining Certificates were granted in respect of a total area of 820 acres.

Mining Certificates are issued for periods of 5 years at a time and are subject to the approval of the State Council. At the end of the year the area held under Mining Certificates and Mining Licences amounted to 4,365 acres but work was not carried on over all this area. Owing to the inaccessibility of the mines it is practically impossible to know when work is actually being carried on by individual mines.

AGRICULTURE.

Padi: Padi cultivation is the main industry of the State and the great majority of the inhabitants are padi planters and depend for their existence on the success of the crop. Padi cultivation is entirely in the hands of small holders who cultivate their land with the help of their families and with occasional help of seasonal immigrants from Siam. There are no companies carrying out cultivation on a large scale.

The area under wet padi during the 1353 season was estimated to be 45,766 acres and the crop harvested 9,482,336 gantangs or 14,471 tons of rice. The crops were not so good as the previous year owing to heavy floods in September and November.

No Hill padi was grown. This form of cultivation is discouraged and is permitted only on exceptional occasions, such as when rains fail.

In normal years more padi is produced than is required for consumption. 5,105 tons of rice and 7,778 tons of padi were exported in 1353 as against 5,200 tons and 7,300 tons respectively in 1352.

There are irrigation canals in various parts of the State and also irrigation dams, some constructed by Government and others by the peasants. The Government dams are of concrete and masonry and are substantial, while those made by the inhabitants are mostly of a temporary nature. The majority of the irrigation canals were constructed, possibly as waterways originally, many years ago. There is no Drainage and Irrigation Department in the State.

Padi test stations have been established in two districts and experiments with various selected strains of seed were continued. The local inhabitants are being encouraged to use the selected strains and some improvement is noticeable now.

Rubber: The total area cultivated with rubber is 4,735 acres. There are only six Estates of over 100 acres in area. Rubber Control was introduced on June 1st, 1934 and the State was allowed a quota of 450 tons subject to export percentage. Towards the latter end of the year it was apparent that this was insufficient and a request was made for an increase. This has now been granted in 1354.

The introduction of the machinery of Rubber Regulation presented no difficulties. Inspection of small holdings was undertaken by Penghulus and the Land Office outdoor staff generally and at the latter end of the year the large estates were inspected by an officer of the Kedah Survey Department.

The following are statistics of planted and tappable areas.

	Planted Area	*Tappable Area*
	RELONGS.	RELONGS.
Estates over 100 Relongs in area	2,462 = (1,748 acres)	1,913 = (1,358 acres)
Estates less than 100 Relongs in area	4,207 = (2,987 acres)	3,267 = (2,319 acres)

Provisional Standard Productions were fixed for the large estates amounting to 383,200 lbs. (or 2,874 pickuls) and the amount available for small holdings was 624,800 lbs. (or 4,686 pikuls).

The price of rubber averaged $27.98 a pikul throughout the year.

Rubber exported amounted to 7,540 pikuls as against 7,896 pikuls in the previous year.

Coconuts: The area under coconuts was approximately 3,829 acres in small holdings. In many cases this cultivation is mixed with other forms of cultivation.

Other Cultivation: There is no large scale cultivation of crops other than those mentioned above. Tobacco, coffee, bananas, chillies, arecanuts and groundnuts are cultivated on a small scale.

Live Stock: The breeding of poultry is carried on extensively in the kampongs but no accurate figures are available concerning this industry.

4,976,127 hen and duck eggs, 36,709 chickens and 18,852 ducks were exported during the year.

According to the census there were at the end of the year the following Live Stock in the State:—

Cattle	11,237
Buffaloes	3,125
Pigs	989
Goats	2,522

There was little export of cattle but movement between States and Settlements was not restricted.

An area of 490 acres approximately was set apart as a reserve to be used for the purpose of selective breeding of cattle. It is hoped to improve the standard of local cattle and buffaloes and a scheme is receiving attention.

There is no Veterinary Department in the State. The State Veterinary Surgeon, Kedah, has on all occasions been ready to give this Government the benefit of his advice and help.

An outbreak of rinderpest took place at Padang Besar and Titi Tinggi in October and lasted to the end of the year. 130 deaths were recorded amongst cattle at Padang Besar owing to this epidemic, exclusive of deaths in the Quarantine Camp.

Rabies continued to give trouble and the Police continued the campaign against unlicensed dogs. 803 were shot during the year.

Labour: On three Estates having an acreage of over 100 acres, the average labour population was 245 Indians, 91 Malays and 10 Chinese. In addition the Public Works Department employed an average of 42 Indians and 69 Malays and the Federated Malay States Railways Department employed an average of 74 Indians, 2 Malays and 4 others.

There was one school on Cowdar Estate with an average attendance of 10 children.

No labourers were recruited from India during the year.

The Labour Law of Perlis is similar to that obtaining in other Malay States and the Protector of Labour, Kedah, acts in a similar capacity in this State. Estates were visited by him during the year and health conditions were reported to be satisfactory. No prosecutions were instituted and complaints of a trivial nature were settled departmentally.

Sick labourers were sent to Kangar Hospital.

The labour employed on mines was exclusively Chinese. No reliable figures are available as to their numbers but it is estimated that about 1,000 were so employed. Chinese labour is recruited locally and from other mining districts.

Forests: There is no organised forest department and the issues of passes for timber and minor forest produce is in the hands of the Police Department. The total revenue from Royalties during the year was $610 against $485 in 1352. Export Duties on forest revenue yielded $154 as against $153 for the same period.

The forest in the State is of little economic value. On the coastal plain there are about 10 square miles of Glam (a species of Malaleuca) which is used for firewood and piling and which yields a bark which the peasants use for roofing.

Fisheries: The State has a Coast Line of about 13 miles, the five fathoms line being on an average five miles out to sea. During the year, 592 pikuls of salt water fish were exported as against 897 pikuls in 1352. The bulk of this went to Penang in a dried state. 3,424 pikuls of fresh water fish were also exported to Penang as against 3,962 pikuls in the previous year. Exports of dried prawns and prawn refuse amounted to 75 pikuls and 32 pikuls respectively.

CHAPTER VII

COMMERCE.

Figures are available regarding the import and export of dutiable goods only. Comparative figures for 1352 and 1353 in respect of the principal imports are as follows:—

Articles.	1352	1353
Beer, Cider etc. (gallons)	1,624	1,721
Chinese Spirits (gallons)	828	771
European Spirits (gallons)	782	636
Cigarettes (lbs.)	40,484	47,180
Kerosene oil (gallons)	78,036	78,374
Petrol (gallons)	54,504	46,996
Piece goods (yards)	368,890	356,256
Tobacco (lbs.)	26,504	27,656

Figures of the principal exports are as follows:—

Articles.	1352	1353
Arecanuts (pikuls)	360	665
Buffaloes and cattle (head)	124	57
Copra (pikuls)	3,105	1,224
Fish (pikuls)	4,859	4,164
Goats (head)	1,333	459
Hides and Horns (pikuls)	203	211
Padi (pikuls)	126,727	130,686
Phosphates (tons)	444	280
Poultry (head)	31,349	55,561
Rice (pikuls)	77,230	85,750
Rubber (pikuls)	7,896	7,540
Tapioca (pikuls)	2,460	3,375
Tin-ore (pikuls)	7,182	8,640

Other exports are timber and forest produce. The bulk of the trade is with Penang, partly by rail and partly by sea (in junks); lorry transport is becoming more popular.

In common with other States, Perlis came into the Scheme to regulate by quotas the importation of cotton and artificial silk piece goods manufactured in foreign countries. The necessary control was secured by prohibiting

the importation, otherwise than from the Colony of the Straits Settlements or a Malay State of any class or classes of foreign textiles in respect of which a quota had been fixed by the Governor of the Straits Settlements, except under a licence issued by the Collector of Customs acting in conjunction with the Registrar-General of Statistics, Singapore. As stated, figures of import of dutiable articles only are available, but in any case the imports into the State are almost entirely by rail from Penang.

By means of an Order in Council dated May 28th, 1934, Rubber Control was introduced as from June 1st, 1934. Subsequently on the 1st August, 1934, the Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1353, was brought into force.

Control of Export of Tin was maintained throughout the year.

CHAPTER VIII

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The rates of pay on Estates continued to improve and towards the end of the year the rates for men rose to 35 cents and for women to 30 cents a day, as against 28 cents and 25 cents in 1352. This was due to the great improvement in the price of rubber.

The wages paid to mining coolies remained at the average of $1 a day.

Labourers had no difficulty in securing employment.

The cost of living did not rise. The price of rice varied between 18 and 20 cents a gantang during the year and that of other foodstuffs remained equally low.

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATION.

A Standard Committee appointed by the Government acts in an advisory capacity in all matters connected with education in the schools and with the welfare of the pupils.

The Staff of the Education Department consists of an Inspector of Schools who was appointed to the post on the 1st Jemadilakhir, 1353 (11th September, 1934) and 99 teachers including Koran teachers. Of the 75 school teachers 12 were trained and were Head Teachers. In the schools at Kangar and Arau the Assistants are also trained teachers.

Malay vernacular education only is taught in the schools and this education is free. During the year there was no increase in the number of schools, which, as in 1352, stood at the total of 20 boys' and 4 girls' schools. These provided education for 2,257 pupils of whom 1,978 were boys and 279 girls. The average attendance during the year was 92%.

The number of pupils who sat for the Standard V Examination at the end of the year was 209 of which 95, or 46%, passed. Amongst girls, 13 passed this examination out of a total of 16, a percentage of 81. The results in the passes amongst boys compare very unfavourably with those of 1352 when 99.5% of candidates passed the examination. This decrease is accounted for by a more strict supervision of the examinations and a higher standard of marking.

Physical Training forms a part of the curriculum of all schools and a little basketry is taught.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Two new schools were erected at Jelempok and Sungei Berembang during the year and repairs and extensions made to existing schools. Large extensions were made to Kayang school to accommodate the increasing numbers of pupils.

SCHOOL GARDENS.

Only 11 schools have gardens at present where flowers and vegetables are grown. A competition was held at the end of the year for the best upkept gardens and certificates were awarded to three schools.

GAMES.

The majority of the schools have play grounds and organised games are practised and football played. An inter-school football league provides keen competition every year and nine schools have joined the league.

Sepak Raga is played in some schools.

GENERAL.

Student Teachers are selected by examination and are sent at the expense of the Government to the Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim for a 3 years course of training. During the year there were 10 such students under training. Two students returned to Perlis after completing their course and four were sent for training. One trained teacher was sent to the College to undergo further training with a view to appointment as Visiting Teacher. There were, however, only 11 trained teachers available for 20 schools and the shortage was keenly felt. A trained teacher for each school is essential and the absence of them militates against progress in such branches of education as Carpentry, Handicraft and Basketry.

There is no English School in Perlis and boys are sent to English Schools in Penang at the expense of the Government and in other cases assistance by way of grants is given. It is hoped to increase the number of boys sent for English Education in the near future.

By arrangement with the Governments of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, Mr. O. T. Dussek, Principal of the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, paid a visit of inspection to Perlis Schools in June, 1934. His report contained valuable recommendations for the improvement of the schools and of vernacular education, foremost among matters of importance being the separation of the religious and secular schools. Religious teaching is now given in the Vernacular School Buildings from 2 to 4 p.m. daily and does not conflict with the normal school syllabus.

CHAPTER X

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

A Post and Telegraph Department is maintained by the Kedah Government.

There is a Post Office at Kangar. The following is a comparative table of business transacted during the last 3 years:—

	1351	1352	1353
Letters	91,913	76,128	96,564
Registered Articles	4,087	4,233	4,143
Parcels (ordinary, insured and C.O.D.)	929	1,016	1,131
Telegrams	2,784	2,617	3,016
Money Orders and Postal Orders ...	$51,162	$45,358	$48,937

At the end of the year the savings bank included 170 accounts with a total of 15,731 on deposit, as against 132 accounts with deposits of $12,354 in 1352.

At Padang Besar Railway Station on the Siamese frontier the following business was dealt with:—

	1351	1352	1353
Letters	28,431	31,642	35,243
Registered Articles	2,208	1,799	2,179
Parcels (ordinary)	31	40	54

The revenue collected by the Department was $3,564 and the expenditure $3,559.

SHIPPING.

The chief ports are Kangar, about 5 miles up the Perlis River, and Kuala Sanglang on the sea coast. There are also Customs stations on the coast at Kuala Perlis and Sungei Bahru.

During spring tides the Perlis River is navigable for Junks as far as Kangar.

The number of junks entering Perlis ports in 1353 was 323 as against 366 in 1352 and the tonnage 10,764 as against 7,255 in the latter year.

Small motor boats run fairly frequently to the Kedah River and to Setul in Siam. 151 motor boats entered Perlis ports during the year.

RAILWAYS.

The Main Line of the Federated Malay States Railways from Penang to Siam runs through the State from North to South. Padang Besar Station at the frontier is operated jointly by the Federated Malay States Railways and the Siamese State Railways. All stations on the line are connected with the main roads. The Railway does not touch Kangar but passes through Arau, the residence of His Highness the Raja.

ROADS.

There are 37½ miles of metalled road of which 18½ miles are asphalted either grouted or painted. There are 10 miles of unmetalled roads and 23 miles of bridle paths. The roads are upkept by the Public Works Department. The cost of maintenance of metalled roads was $806 per mile, a reduction on the 1352 figure.

Thirty six miles of canals and rivers were upkept and 15 miles of river cleared during the year.

CHAPTER XI

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BANKING.

There are no Banks in the State except the Kedah Posts and Telegraphs Savings Bank at Kangar, which had a sum of $15,731 to the credit of depositors at the end of the year. This is an improvement on the previous year's figure.

CURRENCY.

The unit of currency is the Straits Settlements Dollar which has a par value of two shillings and four pence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The unit of weight is the pikul (or picul of 133⅓ lbs., which is divided into 100 katies. English and Chinese weights are also used.

The unit of measurement of capacity is the gantang of which the kuncha (160 gantangs) and the naleh (16 gantangs) are multiples.

The unit of land measure is the relong (0.71 acre).

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure for the year was $112,702 made up as follows:—

Personal Emoluments	11,701
Other Charges	2,114
Public Works Annually	
Recurrent	53,979
Special Services	44,908
	112,702

The expenditure in 1352 amounted to $96,624.

PUBLIC WORKS ANNUALLY RECURRENT.

The Headworks Water Supply was satisfactorily maintained during the year. Regarding this supply, the Bacteriologist's report described the sample from the town tap as being very satisfactory and up to the English Standard in typical B. Coli Content.

The path to the Headworks was formed into an earth road with temporary bridges and the entire pipe line straightened and recaulked.

18½ miles of the total mileage of the State (37½) are asphalted. 1¼ miles were remetalled and 2¾ miles side-table reconstructed. 1 Timber Bridge was reconstructed and 9 Arch and Pipe Culverts either constructed or rebuilt.

The total expenditure on Road Maintenance was $29,437.

A large programme of painting of buildings was carried out.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

The principal items carried out under Special Services were:—

Improvement of Perlis Water Supply.
Gaol Workshed.
Ward for Infectious Diseases.
Ward for Female Mental Cases.

The improvement to the Water Supply were carried out at a cost of $20,000 with a view to obtaining a larger supply of water during periods of drought. The source of the supply is the heavily polluted Sungei Jerneh at Repoh, 2 miles from Kangar. The works were unfortunately not completed in time to maintain the supply during the drought which lasted from the 18th Zulkaedah (22nd February, 1935) to the end of the year, but were sufficiently advanced to put them temporarily into commission by pumping crude water direct through the filter without sedimentation. The plant gave a perfectly clear colourless effluent but no analyses were made.

GENERAL.

Unskilled labour was plentiful and showed no tendency to increase in cost. Skilled labour was scare as is evidenced by the slow progress in Special Services. Only $45,000 was spent out of a total of $93,000 voted.

The health of the labour force remained reasonably good except amongst the Headworks Staff who suffered considerably from malaria. 27 coolies of the total labour force were treated in Kangar Hospital.

At the end of the year the labour force was as follows:—

Malay.	*Indian.*	*Others.*	*Total.*
76.	44.	2.	122.

Mr. G. J. O'Grady relieved Mr. F. E. B. Murphy as Assistant Engineer in charge of the Department on October 31st 1934.

The State Engineer, Kedah, continued to pay visits of inspection during the year.

CHAPTER XIII

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

COURTS.

There are four Courts in the State:— the Court of the Raja, the Senior Court, the Junior Court and the Sheriah Court.

The Court of the Raja consists of the State Council and hears appeals from the Senior Court.

The Senior Court consists of a Malay Judge sitting together with and assisted by the Adviser. If the two members are unable to agree the matter is referred to the Court of the Raja. No such reference was necessary during the year.

The Senior Court has original and appellate criminal jurisdiction; it also has appellate, but not original, civil jurisdiction, except that it deals with Administration Suits in which the value of the estate amounts to more than $500.

The Junior Court consists of a single Malay Judge. It has criminal jurisdiction, its powers extending to fines of $250 and imprisonment up to a maximum of one year. Its civil jurisdiction is unlimited.

The Sheriah Court consists of the Chief Kathi or the Assistant Kathi and has jurisdiction in matters relating to the Mohammedan religion. Its criminal jurisdiction is defined in the Sheriah Courts Enactment.

The following is a record of the cases dealt with by the Courts.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

	Remaining over from 1352	Instituted in 1353	Disposed of in 1353	Pending at end of 1353
Senior Court (Appeals)	...	14	14	...
Senior Court ...	...	7	7	...
Junior Court ...	3	396	394	5
Sheriah Court ...	...	38	37	1

CIVIL COURTS.

	Remaining over from 1352	Instituted in 1353	Disposed of in 1353	Pending at end of 1353
Senior Court (Appeals)	1	39	42	1
Senior and Junior Courts Administration Suits	62	99	53	108
Junior Court ...	68	122	469	21
Sheriah Court ...	4	69	71	2

COURT OF THE RAJA.

There were two criminal and two civil appeals to the Court of the Raja.

POLICE.

The Police Force is in charge of a Malay Officer styled the Chief of Police and consisted at the end of the year of the following personnel:—

Chief of Police	1.
Inspector	1.
Sub-Inspector	1
Sergeants	2.
Corporals	2.
Lance Corporals	4.
Constables	56.
Detective	1.

A Forest Guard and a Veterinary Policeman are also attached to the Force.

There are seven Police Stations in the State and, with the exception of Padang Besar Station, all are in telephonic communications with Headquarters.

The discipline of the Force was satisfactory.

There were 32 orderly room cases against 19 during the previous year but no cases are brought before the Court.

One Chinese detective was dismissed from the Force.

474 reports of offences committed were made as against 436 of the previous year. 348 cases involving 657 persons were brought before the Courts at Kangar and convictions were secured in 299 cases involving 586 persons, 71 persons being discharged.

Reports of 4 homicides were received during the year One conviction for culpable homicide was obtained while in other case the charge was altered to culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Malays were involved in these cases. The other two reports were in respect of a "double" murder at Kaki Bukit by a Chinese and no arrest had been made at the end of the year.

There was little other serious crime. There were 3 cases of house-breaking and theft and 18 reports of cattle stealing. The Siamese border offers a safe retreat for offenders in the latter crime.

The Police Department is responsible for the Forest and Veterinary work of the State; for the issue of licences for firearms; the registration of vehicles; the supervision of weights and measures and the licensing of dogs.

The revenue collected from the issue of wood cutting Passes and Licensing of extraction of jungle produce amounted to $611 and from cattle inspection and licences $913.

472 fire-arms were licensed during the year as against 501 in 1352.

The following motor vehicles were registered during the year in comparison with 1352:—

	1352	*1353*
Motor cars	98	105
Motor Lorries and Buses ..	20	16
Motor cycles	5	5

Fees collected amounted to $5,769 as against $5,834 in 1352.

436 dog licences were issued during the year and 803 unlicensed dogs destroyed.

The total revenue of the Department was $8,773 as against $8,974 in 1352 and expenditure $37,068 as against $37,470.

PRISONS.

There is one prison in the State situated at Kangar The British Adviser is Superintendent of the Prison and is assisted by a Gaoler and a staff of 3 N.C.O.'s, 12 Malay Warders and 1 Sikh Warder.

24 prisoners remained at the end of the previous year, 121 were admitted during the year and 53 remained at the end of the year.

Discipline amongst prisoners and warders was satisfactory.

The health of the prisoners continued to be satisfactory and there were no deaths during the year.

Prisoners are employed inside the gaol on rice milling, basketry, chick making, book-binding and carpentry and in extra-mural work of grasscutting, scavenging, earthwork and gardening. Government departments are provided with the manufactures made in the Gaol and in 1352 the sale of these realised $1,000.

3,520 gantangs of padi were milled in the prison into 1,715 gantangs of rice and sold for $300, while surplus vegetables from the prison garden were also sold.

There is no separate accommodation for juvenile prisoners. Such offenders are sent to the Reformatory School in Singapore if the necessity arises.

Female prisoners are lodged in a separate building adjacent to the main gaol.

The total expenditure of the Department was $10,168 being almost the same as in 1352.

CHAPTER XIV

LEGISLATION.

Eight Enactments were passed during the year. Of the Enactments which were not Amending Enactments the following are the more important:—

No. 1 of 1353. *The Women and Girls Protection Enactment, 1353.*

This law was enacted to bring the legislation regarding the protection of women and girls into line with that in force in other States. The Enactment of 1343 was repealed.

No. 3 of 1353. *The Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1353.*

This legislation implements the International Agreement on this subject and regulates the production and export of rubber.

No. 5 of 1353. *The Mui Tsai Enactment, 1353.*

This was new legislation, having the aim of eliminating the Mui Tsai system in the State. The law is based on similar legislation in the Colony and the Federated Malay States.

No. 7 of 1353. *The Reservations Enactment, 1353.*

The primary object of this legislation is to make secure for the Malays their interest in certain land against the danger of dispossession by aliens. The Enactment is modelled on the Federated Malay States and Kedah Malay Reservations Enactment with such variations to suit local circumstances as were deemed expedient. Provision is also made for similar protection of the interests of Siamese agriculturists who are permanent residents of the State.

Among the Amending Enactments, the chief legislation enacted was to provide by an amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code for Police Supervision of certain types of criminals upon release.

CHAPTER XV

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The State has no public debt.

At the end of the year, in addition to funds, amounting to $214,375, which stood to the credit of the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund, the assets exceeded liabilities by $362,863 as shown in the following statement:—

LIABILITIES	At end of 1353 (16-4-34-4-4-35)	ASSETS	At end of 1353 (16-4-34-4-4-35)
	$		$
		Cash in Treasury ...	20,546
		Cash at Banks ...	44,299
		Fixed Deposit ...	50,000
		Cash with Crown Agents ...	214,375
		Investments ...	239,725
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund	214,375	Suspense Account	6,685
Deposits ...	38,778	Advances ...	7,234
Excess of Assets ...	362,863	Loans ...	33,152
TOTAL ...	616,016		616,016

The revenue for 1353 was $582,382 and the expenditure $487,130. For 1352 the figures were $530,709 and $464,457 respectively.

Detailed statements of revenue and expenditure are given in Appendices A and B to this report and a comparison with 1352 figures is included.

Revenue: Customs Revenue accounted for $297,853 and there was an increase of $8,725 in Chandu Revenue over the previous year's collections. Lands and Mines showed a considerable increase due to improved conditions and returns of Municipal revenue were larger than in the previous year.

Customs Duties are levied on exports, the chief of which are padi, rice, tin-ore, fish, poultry and eggs. The following are the chief dutiable imports:— Benzine, Cloth and Piece goods, Kerosine, Liquors, Matches, Sugar and Tobacco.

The total duties collected on export duties during the year was $112,297 and on imports $185,556. The figures for 1352 were $93,557 and $117,886 respectively.

Chandu or specially prepared opium is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon.

The gross opium revenue totalled $142,509 as against $133,782 in 1352. The cost of chandu was $25,440.

Expenditure: The total expenditure was $487,130. This exceeded the expenditure of the previous year by $22,673 but was $13,959 less than the amount estimated.

Personal Emoluments, excluding Ruling House Allowances, State Pensions, Retired Pensions and Gratuities amounting to $39,963, totalled $226,354 which is 38.87% of the Revenue. Expenditure under Other Charges and Special Expenditure amounted to $220,813 or 37.75% of the Revenue for the year.

Investments:— The Opium Revenue Replacement Fund is in the hands of the Crown Agents for the Colonies and a yearly sum equal to 10% of the gross Opium Revenue is paid to this account, the interest being credited to the Fund.

Other investments consist of Municipal Debenture Stock and F.M.S. 4½% loan.

CHAPTER XVI

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS.

The total area of the State is 310 square miles of which 89.7 square miles are alienated for agricultural purposes. The State has an area of 39 square miles of reserve forest and 181.3 square miles is still unalienated.

Agricultural land is held under title known as small grant alienated in perpetuity subject to an annual rent. There are in existence a number of grants issued in the period of Siamese suzerainty but in these the boundaries are not accurately delineated and the titles are being gradually replaced as opportunity occurs.

In 1344 the minimum rates of premium on alienation of State land for agricultural purposes were fixed as follows:—

A. *For Rubber Cultivation.*

(i) For areas up to 15 relongs	..	$10 a relong.*
(ii) For areas from 15 to 100 relongs		$15 ,,
(iii) For areas over 100 relongs	..	$25 ,,

B. *For Bendang (any area)* .. $3 ,,

C. *For Kampong and other cultivation.*

(i) For areas up to 50 relongs	..	$5 ,,
(ii) For areas over 50 relongs	..	$10 ,,

In actual alienation the minimum rate is usually charged.

Town lots are alienated at prices varying up to 10 cents a square foot.

Rents on agricultural land.

(i) For rubber cultivation	..	$1 a relong p.a.
(ii) For bendang and other cultivation		50 cents a relong p.a.

Rents on mining land .. .. $1 a relong p.a.

Rents on town lots .. $2 a year for a lot of 2,400 square feet or less.

* A Relong equals .71 of an acre.

Mining Land.

Land for mining purposes is usually given out on short term leases of 5 years.

No premium has ever been charged on alienation of land for mining.

The area of land alienated for agricultural purposes at the end of the year was approximately 52,858 acres. Land held under mining title totalled 4,427 acres. Owing to the state of the records these figures are to be accepted with reserve.

The total land revenue collected was $73,262 as against $58,730 in 1352.

Land alienated during the year was as follows:—

For padi cultivation ..	..	22 Acres.
For kampong cultivation	..	39 „
For Rubber cultivation	..	351 „

The alienation for rubber was not an alienation of new area but realienation of an Estate which had reverted to the State for non-payment of rent.

The Land Law in the State is primitive and action is now being taken to overhaul the Law and to reorganise the land administration of the State. For this purpose, under arrangement with the Federated Malay States Government, Inche Mahmud bin Mat, M.C.S., was seconded for service in the State. He assumed duties on January 28th, 1935, as Commissioner of Lands and Mines.

An Enactment to secure for the Malays and the Siamese agriculturists who are permanent residents of the State their interest in land against dispossession by aliens was passed towards the end of the year. This Enactment was modelled on the Federated Malay States and Kedah Malay Reservations Enactments with certain variations to suit local circumstances. Interest in Malay holdings was passing into the hands of aliens at a rapid rate and the constitution of an extensive area on the south western side of the State as a reservation under this Enactment has put a check on further dispossession by aliens. This Legislation has met with the general approval of the local inhabitants.

SURVEYS.

The Survey Department is under the supervision of the Superintendent of Surveys, Kedah. All office work is done by the Kedah Survey Office.

The total expenditure of the Department amounted to $8,001 as against $7,336 in 1352.

180 lots were demarcated at a cost of $1,667.

Lots sent for preliminary settlement totalled 1,110 and Requisitions for Survey were made in respect of 305 lots settled by the Land Office.

Final computations and preparation of Plans for one large agricultural lot, Town surveys of Kangar and Kuala Perlis and a Road survey near Kangar were completed.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

A Co-operative Societies Department was inaugurated in 1345 and is under the charge of an officer who received training in the Co-operative Department of the Federated Malay States.

The records and transactions of the Societies are kept according to the Malay Calendar, since the Malay Year is the official year followed in the State.

At the end of 1352, there were 16 societies in the State viz:—

(*a*) 1 society amongst the urban salary earners and

(*b*) 15 Rural Credit Societies of which 14 were amongst the agriculturists and 1 among the fisher folk of Kuala Perlis.

The society amongst the salary earners is the Perlis Government Servants' Thrift and Loan Society and its membership has diminished from 269 in 1349 to 105 in 1352, but the financial strength has been satisfactory. At the end of 1352 the society held $31,835. Decline in membership has been mainly due to three causes: (1) many of the members had very little comprehension of the aims and objects of the society and looked upon it as a debt-shop; (2) a fair number who had taken loans resigned as soon as the portion of their unpaid loan was equal to their paid-up subscriptions, since they found it irksome to continue to pay the instalments; and (3) there was retrenchment amongst the Government staff in 1350, when all who were retrenched had to resign from the society. In the past, the bulk of the loan was used to pay off prior debts.

There are indications that the aim with which the society was started, that is, to enable members to build up their capital by regular thrift, to free them from outside debts and to assist them in acquiring useful property, will be realised in the near future. The cash balance of the society has always been much in excess of the amount approved for loans.

The Rural Credit Societies are designed to teach regular thrift and to supply the short term loan requirements of members. They were working satisfactorily up to 1348, but from that date have been passing through a period of difficulty owing to the failure of the crops in the State in that year and to the subsequent general slump in trade associated with the fall in the prices of agricultural products. Repayment of loans was in arrears and there was default in the yearly subscriptions. Not one of the societies, however, had to be liquidated and this is due to the keenness of the remaining members to work them. It is gratifying to record that at the end of 1352, the financial position of these societies was satisfactory.

Though there have been suggestions for the formation of "General Purposes" and "Better Living" Societies etc., it has not been practicable to start any one of them owing to shortage of staff. The appointment of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies during 1352 relieved the Officer-in-Charge of part of his numerous duties.

The following statement shows position of Societies at the end of 1353.*

All Societies	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Number of Societies ...	13	14	14	14	16
Membership ...	749	712	658	565	526
Total working Capital $'000 ...	44.4	57.1	58.9	57.6	52.1

(*) figures are for Mohammedan Years A.H. 1348—1353.

Weekly fairs: Three further weekly fairs were erected during the year at Sampering, Oran and Seriab. The cost of the erection of fairs varies from $250—$350 and there are now 9 such fairs. It is feared, however, that the fairs are not attaining their primary object which was to provide a convenient method for the disposal of Kampong produce at fairer prices than can be obtained from the Chinese shopkeepers and middlemen. They were also intended to provide a means whereby the societies could obtain some experience of the management of commercial affairs while at the same time adding to their funds. The tendency which has been rapidly growing is for these fairs to be controlled entirely by Chinese and Indian small traders. The latter come from Kedah and even from Penang and as a result, the Malays are content to follow the less enterprising business of managing coffee and eating shops in the fairs. When business is conducted by them, the fruits of their labours in the field seldom accompany them back to the Kampongs, the attractive goods offered by their competitors being too strong a temptation to resist. Profits therefore go to outside people of other nationalities.

The Department is fully alive to the situation which has been created and the question of confining the markets to Malays only is now under active consideration. The difficulty is, however, that there are in addition three fairs run by private individuals where the large majority of the business is carried on by other than Malay nationals and in which the sale and barter of Kampong produce is of secondary importance; and while these continue to flourish it cannot be expected that co-operative markets entirely controlled by Malays will be successful. Steps are being taken to attempt to place this matter on a more satisfactory footing.

GENERAL.

His Highness the Raja enjoyed good health throughout the year and celebrated his 52nd birthday on the 11th Jemadilawal, 1352 (22nd August, 1934) with the usual ceremonies and entertainments.

His Majesty's Birthday and Armistice Day were marked by official parades and functions at which His Highness was present.

His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir Shenton Thomas, paid an official visit to the State on the 11th January, 1935.

Mr. (now Sir Andrew) Caldecott, visited the State on June 25th 1934.

On the 6th December, 1934, the State Council, with the concurrence of His Britannic Majesty's Government, recognised Tuan Syed Hassan bin Almerhom Tuan Syed Mahmud, nephew of His Highness the Raja, as heir presumptive (Bakal Raja) to the throne of Perlis, in the absence of any male issue of His Highness the Raja.

Serious floods occurred in the State from 1st to the 5th September, 1934 and from 3rd to the 10th of November, 1934. These were the first floods for three years. Their occurrence, however, points to the necessity for Drainage works to prevent inundation of cultivated and cultivable land. Such works might well be done in conjunction with irrigation schemes to assist in improving the general standard of padi production.

Mr. O. E. Venables, M.C.S., acted as British Adviser throughout the year.

C. R. HOWITT,
British Adviser, Perlis.

Kangar, 22nd August, 1935.

APPENDIX A.

Return of Annual Revenue collected in the years A.H. 1352 and 1353.

No.	Headings	1352	1353
		$	$
1	Chandu	133,782	142,509
2	Courts	9,736	9,944
3	Customs	271,626	297,853
4	Excise	549	387
5	Forests	484	611
6	Harbours	3,405	3,230
7	Lands and Mines	58,730	73,262
8	Medical	1,190	1,198
9	Municipal	17,107	18,676
10	Police	7,579	7,250
11	Prisons	2,004	1,317
12	Sheriah Court	858	1,513
13	Treasury	22,749	23,719
14	Veterinary	910	913
	TOTAL ...	530,709	582,382

APPENDIX B.

Return of Annual Expenditure incurred in the years A.H. 1352 and 1353.

No.	Headings	1352	1353
		$	$
1	Ruling House Allowances, Pensions, etc.	25,159	28,616
2	His Highness the Raja ...	40,407	40,757
3	Office Raja and Adviser ...	15,264	15,611
4	Audit Office	4,378	4,495
5	Co-Operative Societies ...	7,774	8,201
6	Courts	16,534	16,942
7	Customs and Monopolies ...	40,718	44,389
8	Education	39,148	37,747
9	Insp. of Lands & Agriculture ...	5,506	3,469
10	Lands and Mines	16,021	17,301
11	Medical	20,854	21,493
12	Miscellaneous Services ...	47,367	46,537
13	Mosques	4,700	3,428
14	Municipal	9,531	9,974
15	Penghulus	6,426	6,700
16	Police	37,470	37,068
17	Prisons	10,095	10,168
18	Sheriah Court	7,897	8,231
19	Surveys	7,336	8,002
20	Treasury	5,249	5,308
21	Public Works Departments ...	12,952	13,816
22	Public Works, Annually Recurrent	44,772	53,979
23	Public Works, Special Services	38,899	44,898
	TOTAL ...	464,457	487,130

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REPORT FOR 1935

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CHAPTER I.

GEORGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

The State of Kelantan (of which a map is annexed) lies on the Eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula between latitudes 4°32′ and 6°15′ North and longitudes 101°19′ and 102°37′ East, and is bounded on the North by the China Sea, on the East by the China Sea and the State of Trengganu, on the South by the State of Pahang, and on the West by the State of Perak and the Patani district of Southern Siam. It has a greatest length from North to South of 118 miles and a greatest breadth from East to West of 88 miles, the total area being 5,750 square miles. The State Capital is Kota Bharu, situated about 6 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, containing 14,843 inhabitants according to the 1931 Census. Kuala Krai is the headquarters of the Southern, and Pasir Puteh of the Eastern, Administrative District.

Behind a low sandy coast line of some 60 miles in length lies a fertile plain of about 1,000 square miles in area, densely populated, and closely cultivated with rice, coconut and fruit trees. South of this plain the country is hilly and broken, the highest hills being those of the main range of the Peninsula, which forms the boundary with Perak, and the Tahan range on the Pahang border, many peaks exceeding 6,000 feet in height. This part of the State is thinly populated, but contains the bulk of the foreign-owned rubber estates.

CLIMATE.

The characteristic features of the climate are uniform temperature, high humidity, and copious rainfall, arising mainly from the maritime exposure of the State.

In the coastal region the heat is tempered by land and sea breezes and the climate is pleasant and healthy, temperature ranging between 65°F and 94°F according to the season of the year, the highest temperatures being usually recorded in the months of May and June and the lowest in February. The periods of the North East monsoon commencing in late October and ending in March, and the South West monsoon (May to September) may be considered as the two seasons of the year. The North East monsoon is accompanied by heavy rains with a marked drop in the temperature during the months of November to February. The average rainfall on the coast is some 130 inches and inland on the plains along the course of the Kelantan River 115 inches. There are, however, great variations in the annual rainfall during the 28 years of record, the lowest being 84.68 inches in 1932 and the highest 194.25 inches in 1922. 75 inches have been recorded in one month and as much as 21 inches in 24 hours. December is the wettest month with an average of 26 inches and April the driest with 4 inches.

History.

Little is known of the early history of Kelantan. Folk-lore derives the name from *glam hutan (Melaleuca Leucadendron)* a swamp tree that once covered much of the coast. As fantastic is Gerini's derivation from *Koli*, a north Indian loan-word from a town near the Buddha's birth-place, plus *tanah* 'land'. Unsubstantiated, too, is his identification of Kota with Kolo of the Chinese annals, which was more probably Kra. Actually 'Kelantan' is one of those *krama* or alternative forms, like the Sakai *asu* and *anjing* 'dog', the Malay *kuala* and *kuantan* 'estuary', the Javanese *segara* and *seganten* 'ocean' or *kali* and *kanten* 'river', forms that probably antedate the splitting of Javanese, Malay and Sundanese into separate languages.

A Chinese Buddhist traveller, Chau Ju Kua mentions Kelantan as subject at the end of the 12th century A. D. to the great Buddhist empire of Sri Vijaya or Palembang, whose kings built Borobodur and Chandi Kalasan in Java and erected at Jaiya on the Bay of Bandon in southern Siam Buddhist buildings of the same type as Chandi Kalasan.

Composed in 1365, a Javanese poem *Nagarakretagama*, mentions Kelantan as subject then to the Javanese empire of Majapahit. In 1411 it was ruled by a Maharaja K'umar who sent tribute to China, so that in 1412 he received a present of silks and an imperial letter praising his conduct.

Mahmud, last Sultan of Malacca, who ruled from 1488 to 1511 A. D. conquered Kelantan, which according to the *Malay Annals* was then larger than Patani and had a king Sultan Mansur Shah of the race of Raja 'Chulan', possibly reminiscent of Chula conquest in Malaya in the twelfth century A.D. One of this ruler's captive daughters, Onang Kening, married Sultan Mahmud and became the mother of the first Sultan of Perak. A Pahang Raja, Ali Jalla 'Abdul'l-Jalil Riayat Shah, who was Sultan of Johore from 1580 to 1597, had a son Raja Hussin who became ruler of Kelantan.

The Capital of Kelantan appears on Portuguese and Dutch maps of the 16th century and then disappears until the last half of the 18th century. In 1603 A.D. Siam is said to have conquered Patani, after which Kelantan fell under the sway of Patani and is not mentioned in Dutch records of the seventeenth century. One account makes the present dynasty trace its descent to an 18th century Bugis prince who married a Johore lady and came to Kelantan from Patani. In the middle of that century Kelantan was overrun by Trengganu. At the beginning of the 19th century Siamese imperialism led to a tightening of control from Bangkok. In 1902 Siam stationed an Adviser at Kota Bharu. In 1909 the Siamese Government transferred to Great Britain "all rights to suzerainty, protection, administration and control whatsoever which they possessed over the States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis an adjacent islands". A Treaty was made in 1910 between Great Britain and the Raja of Kelantan whereof Article II provides that the Sultan of Kelantan shall receive a British Adviser, "Whose advice he undertakes to follow in all matters of administration other than those touching the Muhammedan religion and local Malay customs".

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The present ruler is His Highness the Sultan, Sir Ismail ibni al-Marhum Sultan Mohamed, IV., K.C.M.G. who succeeded his father in 1920. The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan who exercises it subject to the advice and consent of the British Adviser who is responsible to the High Commissioner for the Malay States residing in Singapore.

The Agreement between Great Britain and Kelantan dated 22nd October, 1910, gives recognition to the fact that the State is under the protection of Great Britain and defines the general principles on which the Government of the State shall be conducted.

In carrying on the general administration of the country the Sultan is assisted by a State Council consisting of 15 members including the British Adviser, the Assistant Adviser and the Legal Adviser, the Sultan himself being President. The Council meets once a week for the transaction of general business. All laws are passed by the State Council.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The population of Kelantan at the 1931 Census was 369,411: namely, 188,057 males and 181,354 females. The following table shows the distribution of the population by race and sex:—

Population of Kelantan according to Census 1931.

	Malays		Chinese		Europeans		Eurasians		Others		Total all races		Births	Deaths
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
ota Bharu	109,110	112,090	5,720	3,777	32	18	10	7	4,387	3,243	119,259	119,135	8,504	4,274
asir Puteh	36,966	38,282	779	624	2	---	---	---	581	441	38,328	39,347	2,856	1,450
lu Kelantan	20,165	19,588	5,928	1,563	50	22	11	4	4,316	1,695	30,470	22,872	1,471	900
otal Kelantan	166,241	169,960	12,427	5,964	84	40	21	11	9,284	5,379	188,057	181,354	12,831	6,624

nder Malays are included all persons of the Malayan Race classed in the 1931 Census as Malaysians.
e total number of births registered in 1935 was 10,979 (5,714 males and 5,265 females). In every 100 births registered 52.04% were
les and 47.96% females. The highest births rate according to nationalities was 39.65 per mille amongst Chinese. The lowest rate
mongst Europeans) was 11.90 per mille.
e total number of deaths registered was 7,522 (3,993 males and 3,529 females).
rth rate = 26.58 per mille compared with 28.70 in 1934.
ath rate = 18.21 per mille compared with 19.37 in 1934.
fantile mortality = 132.43 per 1,000 births compared with 130.14 in 1934.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

The State provides at Kota Bharu a General Hospital (192 beds) with first class and second class wards, and a special ward for sick prisoners; a small European Hospital; a non-Malay Ward, a Hospital for mental diseases with two Malay Wards, and one Female Ward; and an Isolation Hospital. At Kuala Krai there is a district Hospital (56 beds); at Tumpat an out-door Dispensary with an emergency Ward and a Quarantine Camp; at Pasir Puteh an out-door Dispensary; and at Pasir Mas, in addition to the existing Dispensary, an Emergency Ward of 8 beds was completed during the year.

The larger rubber estates in Kelantan provide their own hospital accommodation and medical attendance for their employees.

The Medical Staff at present consists of a Chief Medical Officer with headquarters at Kota Bharu, a part-time Medical Officer at Kuala Krai, a European Matron two staff Nurses, and a number of Asiatic Assistants, including Indians, Chinese and Malays. An Infant Welfare Nurse was appointed for the Kota Bharu district; two probationary dressers were also appointed, and approval was given for the appointment of an Assistant Medical & Health Officer, two Grade II dressers, and one further probationary dresser for 1936. This will strengthen the medical staff which has been depleted during the slump years, and will enable the work in the Kampongs to be extended.

The total expenditure of the Medical Department was $167,546.17 as compared with $150,269.76 in 1934. The total revenue collected during the year was $10,155.38 as compared with $8,952.94 in 1934. The expenditure on Medical and Health Services accounts for 7.24% of the revenue of the State.

The following enactments and amendments to the existing ordinances affecting health were passed during the year:—

Enactment No. 1 of 1935 - An enactment to effect certain additions to and amendments in the Infectious and Contagious Disease Rules.

Enactment No. 10 of 1935 - An enactment to repeal and to re-enact with certain additions the laws relating to Lepers.

Enactment No. 17 of 1935 - An enactment to provide for the Establishment and regulation of Irrigation Areas.

Enactment No. 21 of 1935 - An enactment to amend the Burial Grounds Enactment 1916.

The State has been free from serious epidemic disease for some years. The proportion of cases diagnosed as Malaria to the total admissions to Hospital from all diseases was as follows:—12.41% in Government Hospitals compared with 15.18% in 1934 and 17.29% in 1933. 35.71% in Estate Hospitals compared with 30.31% in 1934 and 17.38% in 1933. Death registration is still imperfect, and cannot be taken as an absolute index of the health of the State. From the hospital statistics, the general health would appear to have been good, in spite of an exceptionally hot dry monsoon, and there was no increase in the incidence of Malaria.

Hook worm. Hook worm infection still remains common, though fewer advanced cases are encountered than previously. The efficacy of worm treatment is now recognised and is popular, but unfortunately little progress has been made in remedying the conditions of life which are the root cause of this disease.

Yaws. The cases of yaws seen in the areas visited by the Travelling Dispensaries are now fewer. Treatment in the earlier stages of the disease has resulted in the lessening of the instances of crippling and disfiguring after results, but the disease still remains common in most areas. The treatment is popular, and the success

of the treatment is universally known. All that is required is to attend at the fixed place visited by the Travelling Dispensary for treatment. There is no fee charged, and no painful or disagreeable treatment; yet, even now, children are often seen, with primary sores untreated, due to the laziness, and the thoughtlessness of their parents. This attitude is becoming less common; and custom and public opinion, are moving towards a more hopeful and intelligent attitude, which does not accept dirt or disease as inevitable.

Venereal Disease. is common in the towns, but it is rarely found in the outstations and villages.

Five thousand and ninety-two (5,092) in-patients were treated in the Government hospitals as compared with 5,025 in 1934.

Out-door Dispensaries. The most interesting and hopeful feature of the Health and Medical Services in this State is the continued and successful development of the system of Out-door Dispensaries and Travelling Dispensaries.

The very limited revenues of the State do not admit of any great extension to the permanent hospitals. In any case, a system of large permanent hospitals is more suited to States in which the population is concentrated in towns. In Kelantan, a population of nearly 400,000 lives is scattered over a vast area in Kampongs which are often remote from any motor road or railway. The result is that serious cases may not be able to get to hospital, and that patients who are not seriously ill are reluctant to face a long and difficult journey.

The natural reluctance of a sick man to leave his home and his relations, and to face the unknown dangers of living in hospital, must also be considered.

The only remedy is to take the hospital to the patient, and this is what is done by a system which includes

(*a*) Small fixed Dispensaries at convenient centres;
(*b*) Motor Travelling Dispensaries which can be used in emergencies as ambulances;
(*c*) Pack Dispensaries with carriers;
(*d*) Outdoor Motor-boat Dispensaries.

Pasir Mas is a typical example of the usefulness of a well placed Dispensary. Pasir Mas is a small river-side village; the headquarters of a large district which has a well organised market as a commercial centre for a whole area where there are no roads except a few bicycle tracks. Thousands of Malays come in to buy and sell, and are now getting into the habit of taking advantage of market days to visit the Dispensary. The start was slow, but a few successful cases lead to greater confidence, and in 1935 23,000 cases of whom 19,000 were Malays attended the Dispensary.

The Dispensary at Tumpat deals with another type of patient. Tumpat is the coastal terminus of the East-coast Railway; a busy small port, the centre of the fishing industry, and the home of the Kelantan Branch of the firm of Messrs. Boustead & Co. whose many activities are described in another chapter.

Full use of this Dispensary was made by Indian and Ceylonese railway servants; Chinese shop-keepers; Malay fishermen; Japanese Iron-Ore miners; lighterage coolies and members of ships crews. In all, over 22,000 very varied cases were treated in 1935.

The Motor Travelling Dispensaries are limited to the areas served by road. They work on a regular schedule which enables them to cover the whole accessible area once a week. They stop at 31 known fixed halting places, so that people from a distance may come in at a definite time and date; these dispensaries dealt with 13,000 patients in 1935 - rather less than last year; this is not an indication that they are any less popular, but rather that they had cleared up a good deal of the more obvious cases, such as yaws in the most accessible areas.

In order to reach the Kampongs which are too distant from roads to be served by these Motor Travelling Dispensaries, a system of Pack Dispensaries has been started. These Dispensaries are carried by a small party of coolies. The dressers in charge of these Pack Dispensaries have visited 61 centres and dealt with 15,000 cases. The support given at once to these Dispensaries by Kampongs, who have never before had any contact with European medical treatment, has been so remarkable that it is proposed to extend both the number of these Dispensaries and the area visited.

A River Dispensary, on a light draught boat, fitted with an outboard motor, visits the very remote Kampongs up the Pergau river, and it is proposed to extend this system to the Sungei Lebir; the many rapids on these rivers call for considerable courage and determination on the part of the dresser in charge and his crew.

The total number of attendances at the various fixed and Travelling Dispensaries reached a total of 199,000.

The admissions, deaths and death rates from the principal diseases treated at Hospital during 1935 were as follows:—

Disease.	No. of Admissions.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
Malaria	971	61	6.28
Ankylostomiasis	427	16	3.73
Pneumonia Lobar	123	31	25.20
Broncho Pneumonia	16	8	50.00
Bronchitis	155	4	2.58
Dysentery	76	3	3.94
Syphilis	60	2	3.33
Yaws	306	—	—
Ulcers	362	3	0.82
Beri-Beri	42	6	14.28

The following table gives the Principal causes of death throughout the State:—

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Malaria	51	20	71
Fever Unspecified (Probably malaria)	118	84	202
Fever Unspecified —	2,268	2,129	4,397
Enteric Fever	—	1	1
Dysentery	8	3	11
Influenza	6	2	8
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System (including cases reported as "Batok Kering")	38	10	48
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Leprosy	—	1	1
Syphilis	1	1	2
Ankylostomiasis	23	13	36
Cancer	—	—	—
Beri-Beri	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart	—	1	1
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	—	—	—
Bronchitis (including Cases reported as "Batok Sahaja")	141	74	215
Pneumonia (all forms)	83	7	90
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enterities (including "Cheroh")	87	72	159
Other Diseases of the Digestive System (including cases reported as "Sakit Perot")	104	58	162
Convulsions (including "Sawan")	399	299	698
*Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	3	4	7
Non-Venereal Diseases of Genito-Urinary system	—	1	1
Diseases of Pregnancy, Child Birth and Puerperal state	—	54	54
*Premature Births and Diseases of early Infancy	133	91	224
Old age or Senility	219	332	551
Violence (all forms)	31	9	40
Other causes	340	203	543
Total	4,053	3,469	7,522

*Excluding Infantile convulsions. Ratio per mille of population 18.21

The following table shows births and deaths registered throughout the year by nationality:-

	Population.	Births.	Birth rate per mille.	Deaths.	Death rate per mille.
Malays	377,745	9,747	25.80	6,870	18.21
Chinese	19,846	787	39.65	380	19.14
Indians	7,634	191	25.01	153	20.04
Europeans	84	1	11.90	1	11.90
Eurasians	44	1	22.72	—	—
Others	7,660	252	32.89	118	15.40
Total	413,013	10,979	26.58	7,522	18.21

Small Pox. There were no cases of small pox during the year. Vaccination is done free of charge at all Government hospitals, Dispensaries, and by travelling dressers and vaccinators, who tour the State. Twelve thousand (12,000) vaccinations were made as compared with 6,000 last year.

Leprosy. Fifteen (15) new cases were diagnosed during the year, of whom 5 were Malays. A new Leper Enactment on the lines of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States Enactment was passed, and should help in the control of this disease. A small Leper Hospital is maintained, and curative treatment is provided, but so far as possible lepers are sent to the well-equipped Leper Hospitals in the Federated Malay States.

Assault Cases. There has been some continued improvement in the number of these cases; 693 in 1935, 770 in 1934, and 850 in 1933, but they are still far too numerous, and reflect hasty temper, and a more primitive stage of civilization, in which the strong man armed protects his own goods rather than relying on the police. Fortunately, these cases seem to give rise to little ill-will; opponents often fraternise in Hospital, and lie cheerfully in Court in an endeavour to keep each other out of gaol.

Mental Diseases. A small Mental Hospital is maintained. The average number of cases was 39, with a maximum of 45. So far as possible, cases are transferred to the Singapore Mental Hospital, and 40 cases are now maintained in the Mental Hospitals of the Colony and the Federated Malay States.

Pasteur Treatment. Treatment was given to five patients during the year.

Veterinary. This year, no case of anthrax in cattle was reported. This immunity from disease was reflected in the continued increase of cattle exports; 2,989 head having been exported by rail during the year as against 2,936 in 1934. An arrangement was reached with the Federated Malay States Veterinary Authorities by which animals intended for export by rail are examined by the Veterinary Inspector at the station of entrainment, and the necessary certificates issued, while quarantine on entry into Pahang is dispensed with, the animals being allowed to proceed to their destination, if found healthy, and quarantine carried out there. Two dogs were shown to have died of rabies, by examination of the brains in the Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, compared with 3 in 1934 and 4 in 1933.

As this State borders on Siam, where custom and faith limit the destruction of diseased and strayed dogs, it is very difficult to prevent cases of re-infection of rabies from dogs from over the Siamese border. All unlicensed dogs or unmuzzled dogs are regularly shot, and there are comparatively few dogs left in the State. Anti-rabies vaccinations are provided at a low cost.

All the milch-cattle sheds, slaughter-houses and markets were frequently visited by the Veterinary Inspector who gave advice whenever necessary.

Meteorological. Rainfall at Kota Bharu was 100.91 inches as compared with 119.25 in the previous year, the greatest fall in 24 hours being 5.85 inches in January, 1935. The following are the observations made at Kota Bharu in 1935 (supplied by the Meteorological Officer, Kuala Lumpur):—

Temperature.

The mean maximum was 87.8°F
The mean minimum was 72.8°F

The highest temperature recorded was 93°F, and the lowest 64°F.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

The population of Kelantan outside the towns

being almost exclusively Malay peasantry, the houses are of the simplest Malay type, constructed of palm thatch, bark, or bamboo, and raised a few feet off the ground on piles. These houses are better ventilated, drier, and generally more healthy than the type of house built level with the ground used by the poorer classes of Chinese; in fact, if the ground under the house were kept clean and well drained, the type would be an excellent one, but too often dirt and rubbish is allowed to accumulate and, in some cases goats and chickens are reared under the house. The wealthier house-owner may construct his dwelling of sawn planks, and wooden tiles often imported from Siam. Housing of Indian, Malay and Chinese estate labourers is conditioned by the Indian Labour and non-Indian Labour Enactments, under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer. The type of building-lines compares very favourably with those found elsewhere in the Peninsula. Houses in the towns are, for the most part, either two-storeyed wooden or brick shop-buildings with living accommodation on the upper storey, constructed and occupied by Chinese and Indian merchants, or of the Malay dwelling-house type. This latter may be as elementary as the country peasant's dwelling, or a substantial two-storeyed wooden building standing in its own grounds.

The Municipal and Health Department now operate a few simple rules to regulate overcrowding, and a Town Advisory Board, consisting of unofficials and including the Chief Medical Officer, the District Officer, the Government Engineer, and the Government Surveyor, are engaged in devising a progressive layout of the main town Kota Bharu. Very considerable progress was made in this sphere during the past year, and several layouts were designed, involving the demolition of the more unsightly and insanitary buildings facing main roads. Several new roads have been opened up, and one-way narrow roads widened, so as to provide two-way traffic. No house may be built in a Municipal area, and no constructive alterations to existing buildings may be carried out till the plan has been approved by the Municipal Department. There are still too many derelict Kampong type Malay houses in the town board area, but these are being gradually eliminated, or brought up to a reasonable

standard. The commercial area of the town around the new market, which was formerly included in a Malay Reservation area, has now been excised from that reservation, and it is hoped that this will encourage the construction of properly designed shophouses, or dwelling houses on an approved layout; whilst the improved sale value of this land will enable the Malay small land owner to re-build his house on the outskirts of the commercial area, where a more spacious layout, suited to the Malay type of house, is possible.

Government servants are mainly recruited from the Malay inhabitants of the State, and in the towns, in most cases, possess their own houses. A limited number of Government Quarters are provided in the outstations, and now that the revenue position has improved, these quarters are being repaired and extended. Quarters are provided rent free for European Officers. There are no Building Societies.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

Minerals. The quantities and values of minerals exported during the last three years are as follows:—

	1933			1934			1935.		
	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
Tin-Ore	.47	$633	$63.00	4.23	$5,927	$598	7.49	$9,865	$986
	Tahils	$	$	Tahils	$	$	Tahils	$	$
Gold-Ore	1,543.9	77,154	3,882	1,726	85,913	4,295	591	29,752	1,488
	Tons	$	$	Tons	$	$	Tons	$	$
Manganese	2,866	26,716	1,719	8,968	105,338	5,382	10,678	132,260	6,407

There are indications that considerable deposites of tin-ore exist in Kelantan, but these, so far as has been ascertained at present, are situated in areas to which access is difficult. These deposits were either unknown or undeveloped when the agreement for the control of the export of tin was entered into; the small quota allocated to this State, based on its previous production, does not enable any incentive to be offered to the opening up of these areas, or to the improvement of communications.

There was little activity in prospecting for gold during the year, as most of the more attractive areas have been very thoroughly prospected. Alluvial gold is very widely distributed throughout the State, but seldom in paying quantities over a sufficient area to justify mining by modern methods.

Only 11 Prospecting Licences were issued during 1935, as against 18 in 1934, and 3 extensions to Prospecting Licences were approved in 1935. The gross area covered by Prospecting Licences in 1935 was 18,610 acres as against 33,800 in 1934. Out of 23 Gold Mining properties, only 8 were working throughout the year. The total output was 201 tahils as against 841 tahils in 1934. The only steady gold revenue came from Pan washers who paid $1,499 as against $2,032 in 1934.

The Nippon Mining Company continued to extract a good grade of Manganese-Ore from an open cast mine at Gual Priok, in the Pasir Mas district. The ore is transported over about 10 miles of light railway to Gual Priok Railway Station, and thence by the Federated Malay States Railway to Tumpat, where it is trans-shipped in lighters to ocean-going steamers. The shallowness of the bar at Tumpat only makes it possible to use half-loaded lighters, and export ceases entirely during the monsoon months.

In spite of these difficulties, the company appears to have found a satisfactory market for good grade ore; 10,678 tons were exported during the year as against 8,968 tons in 1934. The Company is now extending its work to a neighbouring deposit.

A Japanese Mining Company (The Southern Mining Co. Ltd.) incorporated in Tokio, with a capital of one and a quarter million yen, was granted an Agreement for Mining Lease over a considerable area near Temangan. The deposit is an extensive one, but consists of limonite ore -- a grade of iron ore which, I understand, can only be profitably smelted in combination with other grades of iron ore. Transport will offer some difficulties,

but it is proposed to construct a cable way to the F.M.S. Railway at Temangan, whence ore will be carried to a special siding to be conveyed by the F. M. S. Railway to Palekbang, and thence by lighters to ocean-going steamers. I hope that this enterprise will ultimately prove profitable to the Company, to the F.M.S. Railways, and to the State.

Agricultural.

The people of Kelantan are mainly dependent on agriculture. The agricultural products of the State may be divided into two classes - those primarily intended for home consumption, and those intended for export. Of the first class, rice is the most important crop, and an area of nearly 150,000 acres is planted with rice. Sweet potatoes, yams, tapioca, ground nuts, sugarcane, ginger, bananas, and other fruit trees are extensively grown by small holders, both for their own consumption and for sale at the local markets. These markets, which are held in every fair-sized village, are a special feature of Kelantan. Vast numbers of small holders from the country come in to sell their own produce instead of entrusting it to middlemen, and return, after a successful day, with the piece goods and sundry goods which are sold in a separate section of the market. Rubber is by far the most important of the exported products, but there are also substantial exports of copra and arecanuts.

Irrigation and Drainage. During the year, a comprehensive series of Enactments, covering drainage and irrigation, and the clearing of rivers from water hyacinth, and other pests, was passed.

The compulsory powers given by these Enactments are used very sparingly, and only in cases in which the deliberate misconduct or negligence of an individual causes injury to his neighbours. Powers were reserved to collect a water assessment in the case of major schemes, but it is not proposed at present to collect any assessment: the intention being to get the Kelantan padi planter, who is hard-working, hard-headed, conservative, and thrifty, to look on the Irrigation Department as one which exists mainly for his own benefit, and not to associate it with the payment of additional taxes or prosecution for minor breaches of the law.

The system is working well, confidence is being won, and there is real co-operation. A nucleus of skilled labour and trained overseers is maintained under the supervision of the Irrigation Engineer, who advises the local headmen, provides levels and technical directions; but the general labour is provided by the agriculturists themselves, working during the off season on sections in which they are personally interested, and receiving either their food, or a small money wage.

A great deal has been done in clearing and widening rivers, and making small deviations, so as to enable the very heavy monsoon rains to run off without drowning, or silting up the young crop. Much remains to be done, more particularly in the way of dams and irrigation, as Kelantan represents to a marked degree the twin problems of drainage and irrigation; to get flood water off the land in the monsoon season, and to hold it on the land in the planting season.

A considerable length of bund, with water gates at intervals, was built north of Tumpat, and a large area of padi land which had been ruined by salt water breaking in at high tides during the monsoon season is now being brought back into cultivation.

Rubber. As the result of the Rubber Control Scheme and improved prices there has been a marked improvement in the cultivation of rubber, and areas which had been overgrown are being cleared. Unfortunately the working of the scheme has not lead to any improvement in the quality of the rubber produced. The rubber manufactured on the large estates is similar in quality to that produced in the rest of Malaya. The rubber produced by small holders is mainly a primitive type of wet slab rubber. For some years the Agricultural Department has been working to get the small holder to improve on his methods, and their efforts were meeting with considerable success. A number of hand-rollers and strainers have been imported and distributed on easy terms, and a simple and a very cheap type of smoke house has been evolved. The small holders were convinced that the extra labour involved in good manufacture was adequately rewarded by an enhanced price.

Unfortunately some ingenious dealers and importers have discovered that a profit could be realised by buying 100 piculs of low grade rubber together with coupons or export rights. On re-milling and removal of water and impurities, the dry weight is approximately 80 piculs, and a surplus of 20 piculs of coupons, or export rights, is available to be covered by the purchase of uncouponed rubber, or, in some cases, possibly, smuggled rubber. Methods are being devised by which this injurious and undesirable practice will be hampered, but it has already in some measure impeded the good work being done by the Agricultural Department, as at the present prices offered for wet slab rubber there is no adequate incentive in the difference of price to induce the small holder to produce fair quality smoked sheet.

Diseases.- Mouldy Rot of the tapped surface caused by *Ceratostomella fimbriata* is common on small holdings in the vicinity of Kota Bharu, but owing to long spells of dry weather which render the fungus inactive does less damage to renewing bark than might be expected. *Loranthus spp.* does considerable damage to badly grown rubber in daerah Kota, and has received some attention.

Comparative figures for export of rubber are given bellow:—

	1933.	1934.	1935.
Tons	9,291.04	11,574.41	9,257.15
Value	$1,906,921	$4,533,829	$3,751,627

Padi.-Season 1934-1935. Early prospects for this crop were poor. Regular showers retarded planting of the dry padi and subsequently made effective weeding impossible, while unusually heavy rain in January caused the crop to lodge and made harvesting difficult. Only in localities containing a fair proportion of land which dries rapidly was the dry padi harvest good.

Wet padi land received sufficient water to allow of planting at the usual time, but an unusually light

rainfall in December raised fears that the crop would be a failure; the heavy rainfall in January, however, enabled the crop to recover and make good growth and the harvest though late proved to be an excellent one.

139,910 acres of padi of both types were planted in the season under review which represents a decrease of 8,608 acres as compared with the previous season, but the harvest produced 29,604,000 gantangs or an increased yield of over 6 million gantangs. The average yield of wet padi over 108,740 acres proved to be 235 gantangs per acre, while dry padi gave 127 gantangs per acre on 31,170 arces,

1935-1936 Season, Dry padi.- An unusually high rainfall in May softened the land and made it possible to commence ploughing early, but continued showery weather caused a certain amount of difficulty in clearing the land of weed growth. Excellent planting weather was experienced in July, but a large number of peasants did not take advantage of this, and it was feared that a resumption of wet weather would ruin the prospect of a good crop. August and September were however exceptionally dry, the crop was planted and weeded under ideal conditions, and there is every prospect of a heavy harvest.

Wet Padi.—Hot dry weather in the early part of the season made it impossible for peasants to cultivate their land. This was particularly the case in Kota Bharu and Pasir Mas districts where the great majority of padi fields are entirely dependent upon rain water. Well distributed rains later in the year effected a marked improvement in growth and at the close of the year crop prospects had become correspondingly better.

In the irrigated areas in Pasir Puteh district, planting was slightly delayed by shortage of water, but at no time did the situation in this district appear so serious as in other districts.

There is in Pasir Puteh district a very marked

improvement in the methods of cultivation of padi. The people now tend to co-ordinate planting to a greater extent than was previously the case; where wet nurseries were five years ago almost unknown they are now common, cultivation before planting is more effectively performed, and boundary baulks are repaired and enlarged. A lot remains to be done, however, in educating peasants in control and conservation of water. In Kota Bharu district the effect of propaganda in relation to wet and dry padi is less marked, but is nevertheless apparent. The most striking fault as regards padi planting throughout the State is the apathy of the peasant who does not make the optimum use of irrigation and rain water.

Although the area planted has not yet been ascertained, it is believed that it will prove to be less than that in the previous season as owing to water shortage it was difficult for cultivators to plant the high lying plots of land.

Pests.- No widespread damage has taken place, though local losses have been caused through rats, birds, and the grasshopper *Oxya chinensis*.

Coconuts and Copra. Coconuts are grown in all kampongs throughout the northern plain but with the exception of the delta and coastal districts where copra is made the majority of the crop is used for domestic consumption, or the palms are tapped for sugar making.

The local price of copra fluctuated considerably during the year, falling to $2.50 per picul in July and August, and rising rapidly to $4.00 in November. On the 1st of August an export duty on copra designed to operate on a variable scale based on the Singapore market price was brought into force. The minimum duty of 4 cents per picul is payable when the price exceeds $4.00 per picul and the maximum duty of 20 cents per picul is applicable only when the price is $6.00 or more per picul.

Total exports of copra during the year amounted to 6,127.89 tons valued at $403,527 as compared with

5,873.29 tons in 1934 and 6,773.98 tons in 1933 valued at $185,256 and $290,472 respectively.

Pests.- Very considerable loss was occasioned to small holders by the depredations of squirrels which were present in great numbers in all localities. Regular weekly squirrel hunts were organised and arrangements made by groups of peasants for paying squirrel shooters in kind. By the end of the year the numbers of the pest had been reduced to such an extent that the damage done was negligible.

Fruit.- The fruit harvest proved to be a particularly heavy one and commenced towards the end of June which is early for the State. Durian, dukus and langsats were particularly plentiful and were obtainable until the end of October. Interest in the planting of pineapples has died down entirely and has been replaced by banana cultivation on a small scale, and this led to the planting of bananas on the Central Experiment Station.

There is a marked lack of variety in the local fruit and the search for trees of outstanding merit among the few varieties grown has revealed little worthy of propagation and distribution, so that it has been necessary to import planting material of better types from the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements for planting on the Central Experiment Station.

Arecanut. - No areas exist which are fully planted with this crop, but it is found interplanted with various other crops, or along the boundaries of holdings. Nuts are sold in the split form after having been sun-dried. The majority of the crop was harvested during the month of May when, owing to showery weather, drying of the nuts caused more trouble than usual and the product was not of the quality made in previous years. Prices realised ranged from $3.80 to $5.50 per picul which is very considerably higher than in 1934. Exports of areca--nut from the State amounted to 2,257.14 tons valued at $182,757 as compared with 2,260.63 tons valued at $125,042 in 1934.

Coffee.- The area under this crop is negligible, small areas occurring only on three estates. The growth of the Liberian coffee on the Central Experiment Station has however stimulated interest and distributions of seed have been made to three Malay land owners on the western bank of the river.

Vegetables.- Owing to favourable weather in May, and as a result of propaganda by this Department, an increased area of vegetables was planted on dry padi land during the off-season. Sweet potato, brinjals, chillies and lobak are the most frequently cultivated, while soya bean is becoming more common than previously.

Tobacco.- For local consumption tobacco is grown in small plots. The leaves are not carefully dried or cured but simply cut into fine shreds when green and sundried.

LIVESTOCK.

Cattle and Buffaloes.- The State carried a stock of 110,039 cattle and 34,829 buffaloes, a reduction of 2,497 and 790 respectively in comparison with the year 1934. Owing to favourable weather resulting in a good growth of grass on the padi fields, these animals attained a better condition during the off-season than they normally do. The policy of increasing the area of grazing reserves was pursued throughout the year, and additional reserves amounting to 1,500 acres were created bringing the total area of reserves in the State to 6,832 acres. The work of developing these reserves and bringing them into a state suitable for grazing has made some headway. Legislation was enacted during the year, which will make it possible to require cattle owners under the supervision of headmen to fence in grazing reserves for their cattle. This may help to mitigate the existing nuisance of cattle trespass on padi lands planted with vegetables during the off-season. Work has been commenced on an experimental area with a view to determining the most satisfactory method of converting forest into grazing land, and local and imported grazing grasses, fodder grasses, and browse

plants have been planted. In addition to the legislation mentioned above an Enactment has been passed under which His Highness the Sultan in Council may prohibit the grazing of stock within specified irrigated areas, thus dealing with a matter of primary importance to the State.

Prices of stock rose very considerably snbsequent to the outbreak of rinderpest in Siam which was followed by prohibition of export from that country, and in 9 months local prices were rather more than double.

Disease. - There have been no outbreaks of cattle disease during the year.

Poultry. - A lot of work has been done with a view to improving the housing and feeding of poultry in the State and a number of headmen and others have purchased night arks and approved food and water utensils which serve as useful demonstrations to others. These men have been supplied with Rhode Island red chicks which, in every case, have been well tended. On reaching maturity, the birds will spread in the adjoining kampongs and bring about a much needed increase in weight of the local strain by cross breeding. The export trade with Singapore continues unabated, a total of 119,366 head (85.21 tons) valued at $24,442 were exported as compared with 113.09 tons valued at $20,643 in 1934. Local prices for poultry vary between 20 cents and 45 cents per head according to size.

Diseases. - One outbreak of disease believed to be fowl cholera was found at Pulai Chondong, but no epidemic or widespread loss of poultry has occurred during the year.

Experiment Stations.

Central Experiment Station, Kota Bharu. - The area of this station amounts to 29 acres, all of which is under cultivation. Experiments on cultivation and manuring of wet and dry padi are in progress, and also seed selection and multiplication of both types. The station includes a poultry farm and acres of temporary and permanent dry land crops.

Season 1934 - 1935. During this season nine experiments including three on dry padi were performed but owing to a variety of causes results were less conclusive than had been hoped.

An experiment on the cultivation of dry padi showed that by hoeing the land to a depth of one foot in February, the yield could be increased 100% over that from land ploughed and harrowed in the usual way.

Season 1935 - 1936. Although certain manurial treatments had in the past proved their ability to increase yields, the increases were not economic, and it was decided to modify and reduce the area of the manurial experiment on dry padi, confining it to half of Field 1 and utilising 1/80th acre instead of 1/40th acre plots.

School Gardens, Padi Fields and Poultry.

Thirty-nine school gardens were in existence at the end of the year, but owing to shortage of staff it was possible to pay regular visits to only nineteen of these. The standard of cultivation was not satisfactory at one period, but had risen to a high level at the end of the year. The policy of vegetable seed farming at the Central Experiment Station proved valuable in that it was possible to insist on the cultivation of unfamiliar and more exacting crops than have previously been grown, and from which children can appreciate more readily the benefits of sound agricultural practice. Children are now required to perform all nursery work necessary for their crops and must either prepare a nursery shed or raise seedlings in boxes in the school itself. A course of lectures on the principles of agriculture was delivered to school teachers by the Malay Agricultural Subordinates on Saturday mornings in three centres, and the practice of giving short talks on simple agricultural subjects to children during school hours was resumed in the last quarter of the year.

In the School Gardens competition, Peringat School won the cup for the best garden in the State, and also the shield for the best garden in Kota Bharu district. Pasir Puteh, Pasir Mas, Ulu Kelantan and Bachok district shields were won by Bukit Awang, Pasir Mas, Kampong Pek and Mentuan respectively.

In view of the high standard of garden work at Peringat and because no gardening land is available at Banggu, these two schools were supplied with night arks, food and water utensils, and a few Rhode Island red chicks, of which the children are in charge. Up to the end of the year, this development had proved successful and the poultry in both cases were growing well and in good condition.

The usual difficulty in obtaining land and arranging for the execution of the heavier work was experienced in relation to school padi fields and only 13 schools cultivated this crop.

Agricultural Shows.

The third State Agricultural Show was held on 16th June at the Central Experiment Station and comprised 41 classes distributed among six sections. The classes for wet and dry padi and rice were particularly well filled and the exhibits in these classes were of a high standard though containing a small amount of immature grain. The quality of fruit shown was poor, as a large number of the exhibits had been harvested while still unripe, but the general improvement in the standard of exhibits as compared with those of the original show in 1933 was not marked.

Demonstrations in the manufacture of sheet rubber, construction and use of a rubber smoke cabinet, housing and feeding of poultry, manufacture of copra, and destruction of rats, were given by staff of this Department.

Other Instructional Activities.

Although legislation affecting pest control has been enacted and is in force in the State, the staff has not to date been allowed to use this form of coercion, and their work is entirely instructional in nature. In addition to the normal series of visits paid, meetings of penghulus and cultivators have been called in a number of localities, and instruction given in control of irrigation, manufacture of sheet rubber, care of poultry and other subjects.

As a result of propaganda, considerable interest has been aroused in carp farming in the State. Fry of the grass eating carp, Chow Hu (Ctenopharyngodon idellus) have been imported with the co-operation of the Deparment of Fisheries from Singapore, and have been used to stock a total of five ponds at Cherang Jelo, Padang Garong and Panji. The fish which are about two inches long, are hermetically sealed in a container partially filled with water into which oxygen has been pumped under a slight pressure, and may thus be transported in safety over a journey lasting for many hours.

Expenditure and Revenue. - The total approved expenditure by the Department was $20,805 of which $19,824 was spent, showing a saving of $981. The total sum spent on experimental work was $6,199. The total sales of produce realised $517/-.

Legislation. This has been enacted during the year:-

(*a*) to provide for control and protection of rivers and streams and for the protection of drainage work and other matters connected with water--ways and drainage,

(*b*) to provide for the establishment and regulation of irrigation,

(*c*) to provide for the clearing and fencing of common grazing grounds, and

(*d*) to provide for the control of water hyacinth and other noxious aquatic plants.

The effect of application of these laws should be a steady increase in return from the land in areas to which they are applicable. Proceedings under one of the laws in Pasir Putch district have already had a beneficial effect on water control.

Fisheries.

The coastal population lives mainly by fishing, except when high seas are running during the North--East monsoon period, and it is too rough for them to put out.

The fishermen are all Malays. The principal method employed for catching fish are by means of various kinds of nets, 'blats' and lines. Most of the fish caught is sold fresh at the different markets and consumed locally, but some is also exported in the form of dried fish. The weight of fresh fish of all varieties dealt with at these markets during the year amounted to 504 tons, and that of dried and salted fish (exported) to 437.59 tons valued at $46,775 as against 794.79 tons valued at $70,806 in 1934. Dried and salted fish to the amount of 49.83 tons valued at $9,814 was also imported into the State during 1935 as compared with 137.53 tons valued at $9,260 in the previous year.

Manufactures.

The Match Factory worked uninterruptedly throughout the year. It is very well run, and employs a labour force wholly Malay, except for a few skilled chemists, and mechanics; in consultation with the Forest Officer increasing quantities of Kelantan timbers are being used in substitution for the foreign timbers with which the earlier matches were made. The quality of these has been steadily improved, and the retail price has been kept at the reasonable figure of one cent per box. These matches are finding a market outside the State, and are gradually, if slowly, establishing themselves as a dependable and satisfactory article. The successful operation of this Factory has led to the owner arranging to erect an extensive factory at Teluk Anson, Perak, with the intention of taking advantage of the experience gained in this State to make use of local timber and to use skilled Malay labour trained in this State to train unskilled Malay labour for employment in the new factory.

A large Rice Mill has been erected by Messrs. Boustead & Co. Ltd., at Tumpat, on a site which offers special facilities for road, rail and river transport. The Mill has only started working for rather over a year; 1,335,000 gantangs of padi were purchased for this Mill at prices ranging from 7 to 8 cents per gantang. This is a matter of extreme importance to the cultivators who, for the first time, are now able to turn their surplus grain readily into cash, and who thus have an incentive to produce larger crops than are required for their own

personal consumption. A small quantity of the luxury grades of white rice, and parboiled rice, required by certain classes of Chinese and Indian labourers, continues to be imported; but the rice imports which are always small are now negligible, and a small export trade in rice is being established.

A Rubber Factory with drying and smoking sheds has been opened, and is successfully converting the low grade wet slab rubber into a very fine grade of blanket crepe.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

The total value of imports and exports including re-exports bullion and parcel post, for the last six years is as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports and Re-Exports.		Trade Balance.
1930	$6,276,226	$4,189,374	-	$2,086,852
1931	2,977,158	2,854,079	-	123,079
1932	3,161,326	2,428,196	-	733,130
1933	4,057,602	3,454,098	-	603,504
1934	5,571,181	5,576,086	+	4,905
1935	5,453,893	5,018,208	-	435,685

It will be seen that the total value of the trade of the State for 1935 was $10,472,101 as against $11,147,267 in 1934 a decrease of $675,166 or 6 per cent.

Increases or decreases in exports amounting to $10,000 or over as compared with 1934 were as follows:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$
Rice	25,338	-
Cattle	75,015	-
Dried and Salted Fish	-	24,031
Arecanuts	57,715	-
Manganese Ore	26,922	-
Gold Ore	-	56,161
Copra	218,279	-
Jelutong	-	15,850
Rubber	-	7[illegible]2,201
Sarongs	+	[illegible],597
Gold	-	42,450

The increase in the export of rice was due to exports by the rice mill started at Tumpat at the end of 1934.

The increase in the cattle exports was due to increased exports to Singapore for slaughtering purposes.

The quantity and value of dried and salted fish exported continues to decline in spite of the removal of the duty on salt.

The increase in the value of arecanuts was entirely due to the better prices realised as the quantity exported was practically the same as in 1934.

The increase in the value of Manganese Ore was due to increased production by the mine, while the reduction in the value of Gold Ore was probably the result of decreased production.

The increase in the value of copra exports was to a great extent due to the improvement in prices, the decrease in the value of rubber to the reduced output allowed under restriction.

In 1934 there was an increase in the value of Sarongs exported of $35,686 over the previous year. In 1935 the value decreased by $32,507. There is little doubt that the decrease was due to the refusal of the Federated Malay States Government to continue to grant preferential rates of duty on Sarongs which had only been printed in Kelantan. Sarongs woven in Kelantan are admitted duty free into the Federated Malay States.

The decrease in the exports of melted gold is an indication of the returning prosperity of the small holder who is no longer forced to sell his wife's jewellery in order to supplement his earnings.

The more important variations in the value of imports are as follows:—

	1934.	1935.		
	$	$		$
Rice	215,090	101,263	-	113,827
Cattle	45,870	527	-	45,343
Fruits (fresh)	88,650	51,626	-	37,024
Ghee	26,570	5,380	-	21,190
Condensed Milk	150,780	92,772	-	58,008
Aerated waters	28,550	10,505	-	18,045
Salt	5,904	34,108	+	29,104
Sugar	93,361	124,305	+	30,944
Tea	32,170	21,041	-	11,129
Onions & Garlic	194,070	138,467	-	55,603
Other provisions not elsewhere specified	9,970	22,236	+	12,266
Porter & Stout	15,040	4,619	-	10,421
Cigarettes	384,340	429,866	+	45,526
Sawn timber	15,050	868	-	14,182
Rubber	35,873	-	-	35,873
Crockery and Procelain	13,780	63,943	+	50,163
Galvanized Iron	15,870	33,998	+	18,128
Cooking & household utensils	3,890	52,448	+	48,558
Steel	19,909	4,468	-	15,441
Cinematographic films	150,760	62,396	-	88,364
Sewing machines	2,320	16,516	+	14,196
Cotton manufactures	1,468,693	934,004	-	534,689
Silk "	82,697	70,503	-	12,194
Artificial Silk piece goods	650,870	597,856	-	53,014
Boots & Shoes (leather)	13,656	25,736	+	12,080
Alum	5,954	22,263	+	16,309
Drugs and medicines	59,969	78,728	+	18,759
Kerosene	163,646	185,771	+	22,125
Motor Spirit	269,072	281,945	+	12,873
Jewellery	1,290	17,000	+	15,710
Motor vehicles, Cycles and parts thereof	81,514	279,504	+	197,990

The decrease in the value of rice imported indicates that the rice mill started at the end of 1934 by Messrs. Boustead & Co. Ltd., is supplying local requirements to a great extent.

Increases in the value of Sugar, Cigarettes, Crockery and Porcelain, Galvanised iron, cooking utensils, sewing machines, Kerosene, Motor Spirit, Jewellery and Motor Vehicles and Cycles, are no doubt due to the enhanced purchasing power of the population due to the higher prices obtained for copra and arecanuts.

The increase in the quantity and value of salt is partly due to the abolition of the duty on it, but also indicates that salt was formerly extensively smuggled.

The decrease in the value of cattle imported is due to restrictions on importation.

Decreases in Sawn timber and Steel may be due to the completion of Boustead's rice mill and similar contracts.

Decreases in all Textiles are probably due to over stocking by local traders in 1934 in anticipation of Quota Restrictions.

Increases in leather Boots and Shoes are no doubt due to the heavy duties on rubber footwear.

Increases and decreases in the more important articles subject to Customs Duties are shown in the following table:—

	Estimates 1935.	Actual 1935.	Actual 1934.	Actual 1933.
	$	$	$	$
Export Duty—				
Betelnuts ..	6,000	9,545	5,981	11,715
Coconuts, Copra and Coconut Oil	5,000	2,738	10,428	12,143
Rubber ..	111,720	109,778	116,955	46,606
Cattle ..	9,000	7,180	7,521	6,452
Poultry ..	8,000	6,356	7,726	7,494
Dried Fish ..	3,600	1,877	3,501	4,175
Manganese-Ore	9,000	6,407	5,393	—

Import Duty—				
Kerosene and Benzine ..	150,000	180,651	134,284	113,243
Spirits ..	31,000	42,558	31,377	22,261
Sugar ..	75,000	111,896	86,120	59,175
Tobacco ..	170,000	197,111	177,619	155,243
Miscellaneous Goods ..	180,000	296,637	286,750	195,198
Excise—				
Manuf. Liquors	6,000	159	3,866	—
Matches ..	14,000	10,560	13,103	10,920
Marine—				
Boat Licences ..	13,000	11,533	13,411	12,551
Light Dues and shipping fees ..	7,000	6,899	6,893	5,676

The decrease in the duty on Coconuts, Copra etc. was due to the cancellation of the duty on Copra as from 1st January, 1935 until a sliding scale of duty was imposed on 1st August.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

The State of Kelantan is not dependent on immigrant labour to the same extent as the Western States of the Peninsula.

Malays. - The Public Works Department, Survey Department, Irrigation Department, Electrical Department, the Kelantan Match Factory and the Rice Mill and Copra Godown of Messrs. Bousteads of Tumpat employ Kelantan Malays solely, apart from a few skilled ratings. Fifty seven per cent. of the labour on the larger Estates and 59% of the labourers employed on the Federated Malay States Railways in Kelantan are local Malays. In addition, numbers of Malays are employed as tappers on small rubber estates which do not submit returns. The vast majority of Malays in the State are peasant proprietors living on their own small holdings and, though ready to seek outside employment during limited periods, they are not usually prepared to leave their kampongs to work on up-country estates where they would have to live in cooly-lines. All Government Departments pay the standard rates of wages.

South Indians.- The total Indian population at the end of 1935 is estimated at 4,500 of which 3,650 are South Indians, the greater number of whom are employed on Estates or on the Railway. During the year 203 males and 96 females arrived as non-recruited immigrants from India. No able-bodied labourers were repatriated, and only 15 decrepits.

Standard wages prescribed in Ulu Kelantan District where all the European estates which employ Indians are located were 47 cents for men and 37 cents for women, employees of the Federated Malay States Railways in Kelantan were paid the same rates. Proportionate minimum wages (i.e. 40 cents & 32 cents) for morning work only were enforced throughout the year.

The price of foodstuffs remained very low indeed throughout the year except for a slight increase during the months of October and November, and the full monthly living budget based on Kuala Krai town prices averaged $6.42 against $6.21 in 1934. For those Indians who eat Kelantan rice the monthly budget works out at $5.88 only. Rice is issued by estates on permit, prices are controlled and profits from rice issues are forbidden. A further condition during the monsoon is the insistence on a six weeks' supply being maintained. The price of Rangoon parboiled rice averaged 31 cents per gantang and that of Kelantan rice 21 cents. Estate shops are inspected and prices checked by officers of the Labour Department when visiting estates.

Chinese Labour. - Chinese labour is under the general supervision of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, but as no officer of the Chinese Department is stationed in Kelantan, the welfare of Chinese labourers is also cared for by the Labour Department under the provision of the Labour (Non-Indian) Enactment. A Chinese interpreter is attached to the Kuala Krai Courts and accompanies the Controller of Labour when visiting Mines or estates on which Chinese are employed.

General. - All labour employed in this State is free and labourers are at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving one month's notice. There were no

strikes or disturbances of any nature during the year. All estates employing Indians and estates employing other labour are visited monthly by a medical officer. Maternity benefits are payable to all female immigrants. Remittances by labourers to India are considerable (30,561 rupees). But very little use is made of the Savings Bank facilities offered by the State. The labourers prefer to invest their savings in cattle or jewellery. Adequate gardens are provided by all estates and every encouragement is given to coolies to cultivate their allotments.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

State education is, at present, limited to vernacular schools, but State scholarships are granted to promising boys to complete their studies in the various Institutions for higher education maintained by other Administrations in Malaya.

Some of these students, who are destined for the administrative and clerical services, attend secondary schools, and if their progress is satisfactory they are granted scholarships till they pass the School Certificate examinations.

Other students destined to particular Departments are maintained at the Tanjong Malim College, to be trained as Vernacular Schoolmasters; at the Serdang School of Agriculture; at the Technical Schools of the Survey and Posts and Telegraphs Departments. One student was sent for training to the office of the Auditor General, and one student has recently returned after training under the F.M.S. Customs Department.

This system enables the State to share in the advantages of the carefully organised and well staffed Institutions of the other Administrations of Malaya, and gives the students the advantage of a wider outlook and a sounder education than would be possible if they were confined to the limited opportunities for education offered by a State in an early stage of development.

Students, after their return to the State, retain friendships and contacts made during period of their training, which help them whilst retaining a proper pride in the service of their own State to avoid the limitations of excessive parochialism.

During the year it was decided to open a Government English school on a modest scale, to educate boys up to the Junior Cambridge Standard, with the purpose of providing a basis for the selection of promising scholarship students, and also for providing for the junior grades of the Clerical Service.

Tengku Abdullah, Tengku Indra Petra and Tengku Yahya, nephews of His Highness the Sultan, are being sent to England for education. Satisfactory reports have been received on their conduct and progress.

The Education Department was in charge of Tengku Mahmood Mahyiddeen, Inspector of Malay Schools.

The number of Vernacular Schools in the State was 58 as against 62 at the end of the previous year; a few of the smaller schools were closed during the year; a small school, in which a single teacher has to tackle a few boys in many different standards is wasteful and unsatisfactory. The intention is, so far as possible, to maintain schools of a size sufficient to enable at least three school teachers to be employed, and ultimately to provide for instruction up to Std. V in all schools.

The average number of pupils registered at the end of the year was 4,863 as against 4,129 at the end of 1934. The increase in the number of girls, 411 as against 243 in 1934, was very marked; there is a growing and most satisfactory readiness to allow girls to attend vernacular schools, and a separate Girls School has been opened in Kota Bharu.

The percentage of attendances is 89.9 as against 85.5 last year. In the country schools, pupils often have to come in from considerable distances, and in the monsoon

months tracks are often impassable for small scholars, so that the attendance records may be taken as indicating the very general eagerness to take advantage of any opportunities for education that are offered.

Prosecutions for failure to attend school are practically unknown, and in many cases the villagers themselves have given the school sites and have helped with work and materials in building, at small cost to the State, temporary schools which will ultimately be replaced by permanent buildings.

The Village of Banggol gave a particularly fine example of what can be done by intelligent co-operation; a large permanent school, capable of accommodating over 200 boys, which would normally have cost about $4,000/- to erect, was constructed with the assistance of a contribution of $1,500/- from the State. The scholars themselves made and baked bricks for the foundation of the school; the sea scout troop, which is a feature of this school, assisted in floating and hauling timber and in attaping the roof. Subscriptions were given by successful old boys, and the people of the village gave labour free, or at favourable rates, for carpentry in the erection of the building.

It is satisfactory to note that the scholars, though partly occupied in helping to build their own school, were successful in winning two of the Sports and Physical Training Cups, and in maintaining a high standard in the passing out examinations.

The general health and cleanliness of the Vernacular school pupils was satisfactory, and there was no serious outbreak of infectious disease. Nearly all schools were visited by the Medical Department, and cases of skin disease, which are fairly common, were isolated and treated; cases of active yaws have been reduced to under 2%, but the spleen rate at over 8% is still too high, and there are too many cases of defective teeth. Recent increases in the Medical Staff will enable schools to be more frequently visited. Apart from the actual benefit to the pupils, medical treatment in the schools is a good method of reaching the more remote kampongs. Conservative parents some times are ready to see medical treatment tried out on a small boy, and then to take a risk themselves if it is successful.

Handicraft consisting of basketwork, mat-weaving, brick and tiles manufacturing, and carpentering were taught at most schools; and nearly all schools maintain school gardens; these gardens are inspected by the State Agricultural Officer, who also provides selected seeds. They are particularly useful in introducing a wider range of vegetables than is usually found in the kampongs, and in improving existing varieties.

Normal Classes were held in each group centre. The syllabus is that of the Sultan Idris Training College. There is distinct improvement in the standard of teaching, and a few of the older teachers, who were recruited when their standard was very low, and who, through no fault of their own, are unable to follow Normal Classes, are being retired on generous terms.

Physical training and organised games were taught at all schools, and adequate playing grounds are acquired. Mr. J. W. Jefferson, Superintendent of Physical Education, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, accepted an invitation to visit the State and to inspect the physical training. His report was very encouraging, and his practical and helpful advice will be followed.

The total expenditure for the year was $57,000/- as against $44,000/- in 1934; this works out at under $12/- per pupil. School equipment is still inadequate, and now that the revenue position has improved it is hoped to bring this up to standard, and gradually to replace the temporary and often overcrowded schools by adequate buildings.

No school fees are paid by any pupils attending the Vernacular Schools, and necessary school books are supplied free.

Non-Government Schools.

The Majlis Ugama Islam, a body somewhat similar to Queen Anne's Bounty, deals with matters

relating to the faith of Islam, and provides classes for instruction in elementary English and in the Malay language, as well as in religious instruction. The syllabus was modified during the year, so as to include instruction in elementary hygiene, and in the use of Roman characters. There are a number of small private schools registered under the Registration of Schools Enactment; the improved standard reached by the Kuala Krai Royal English School was recognised by a small grant, but generally these schools are inadequately staffed and of small educational value.

General.

The Scout movement has been very successful in Kelantan, and is assisted by a liberal grant from the State. This is particularly valuable in bringing into the most remote kampongs a new conception of discipline free from woodenness or servility, and a high standard of conduct without priggishness. It is very encouraging for the future to see how closely akin all healthy minded boys are under the skin, to notice the same readiness to enjoy the simple amusements of roughing it in camp, the same keen sense of humour combined with readiness to be serious when necessary.

I shall always have a pleasant memory of a very diminutive scout directing the progress of a benevolent but somewhat surprised elephant at a local feast.

The Association now consists of 1,170 scouts, including Rovers, Sea-Scouts, and Cubs. Mr. Montgomery has very kindly provided a permanent site for camping which was well attended during the year.

The population of the State consists almost entirely of Malay peasantry. They maintain themselves on their own small holdings, and they are accustomed to settle their own difficulties.

In a community such as this, there is no necessity for orphanages, or for Government to make provision

for maintenance in the event of accident, sickness or old age, beyond the provision of the usual hospitals, and the Travelling Dispensaries, which are described in Chapter IV of this Report.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

The State possesses three ports, viz: Tumpat, Bachok and Semerak, at which coasting steamers, plying between Singapore and Bangkok, call regularly both for passengers and goods, except during the North-East Monsoon (November to January) when sea transport becomes difficult and uncertain owing to heavy gales. Down to quite recent times, this was the only means of communication with the outside world, and trade was in those days dependent entirely upon the use of steamers and sailing vessels. The gross tonnage of steamers calling at these ports during 1935 was 213,000 as against 250,000 in the previous year; and the gross capacity of sailing vessels was 86,000 piculs as against 153,000 piculs in 1934.

By rail the State has been for some years connected with Bangkok, and also with Penang, through lower Siam and Kedah. Since the opening in 1931 of the East Coast Railway, there has been direct communication with Singapore through Pahang. Beside the daily slower trains, a fast through Mail Train with sleeping berths runs once a week in each direction and does the journey in less than 24 hours.

Internal communication is by means of rivers, roads and railways. The rivers are still widely used as a highway between places not connected by rail or road. The total road mileage of the State at the end of the year was 230. These roads are distributed over the North Eastern area of the State where road communications are adequate. The road system connects through Pasir Puteh with that of the adjoining State of Trengganu at Besut. There is no road connection with the Federated

Malay States. The road which goes southward from Kota Bharu, the capital, ends 43 miles away at Kuala Krai, the headquarters of the Ulu Kelantan District: The East Coast line of the Federated Malay States Railways traverses the whole State and runs from Gua Musang near the Pahang boundary through Kuala Krai - a road, rail and river junction, - Pasir Mas - a rail junction from which a branch line links up with the Siamese Railways at Sungei Golok, - to the East Coast terminus at the small open port of Tumpat.

Hire cars, omnibuses and lorries are available on all roads in Kelantan for the conveyance of passengers as well as goods at moderate rates.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

Post Offices were maintained at Kota Bharu, Tumpat, Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh, Pasir Mas and Temangan, and fourteen Postal Agencies in the smaller villages. All the Post Offices are doing, besides the ordinary postal work, Telegraphy, Cash-on-Delivery, Money Order and Savings Bank work, while Kota Bharu and Kuala Krai transact in addition the work of Postal Insurance. The number of letters, post cards, and printed matters received was 276,000 and despatched was 166,000 as compared with 263,000 and 160,000 respectively in the previous year.

Ten thousand and two hundred (10,200) registered articles were received from other Administrations and 10,300 despatched as compared with 8,900 and 9,500 respectively in the previous year; 7,200 parcels were received and 1,700 despatched as against 6,300 and 1,400 respectively for 1934. There were also small increases in the Postal Order and Money Order business. The gross sale of stamps both for fiscal and postal purposes was $66,000/- as compared with $60,000/-, an increase of $6,000/- over the sale of the previous year.

Communications were well maintained and during the year there were no serious interruptions to record; and the North-East monsoon did no damage to communications.

Whenever the Main Telegraph Circuit with Kuala Lumpur was interrupted, the services of the Wireless Station at Kuala Krai were made use of with the Department's operator operating the wireless set. The number of telegrams received from and despatched to places outside the State was:—

	1934.	1935.
Despatched	13,316	12,416
Received	18,566	14,956
	31,882	27,372
Decrease		4,510
		31,882

The decrease was due to the markets being more stable during the year.

There are two wireless transmitting and receiving sets in Kelantan, one at Kemubu and the other at Kuala Krai. Both of them belong to the Federated Malay States Railways. This Department has access to the set at Kuala Krai. Twenty-one receiving sets were registered during the year as against 11 in 1934.

The number of Exchanges remained the same as in the previous year i.e.

4 under the charge of Post Offices.

2 under the charge of Police Stations.

Trunk Calls recorded and fees collected as follows:—

1934.		1935.	
23,682	$3,311	29,065	$3,453.

and the total number of subscribers was

1934.	1935.
89.	104.

With a view to improving the condition of communications etc., arrangements were made during the year resulting in securing the services of the Engineer, Posts & Telegraphs, Kuala Lipis, to supervise the Telegraph and Telephone communications in the State with a trained Technical Assistant seconded from the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Malaya, to work under his supervision.

Savings Bank.- The transactions during the year under review were:—

	1934.		1935.	
Deposits	1314	$38,171	1511	$68,275
Withdrawals	676	26,772	898	40,561
	1990	64,943	2409	108,836

At the beginning of the year, the number of depositors was 591 and at the end of the year under review it rose to 793. 248 accounts were opened during the year and 86 accounts were closed, a nett increase of 162 accounts as against a nett increase of 112 accounts in 1934.

The year under review has been a prosperous one, and all Heads of Revenue show increases. While there has been no extension of postal activities during the year, the public generally has made more use of the facilities offered, the most notable instance being in the use of money orders, the total number of inward and outward money orders being worth nearly half a million dollars.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Banks doing business in Kelantan are the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., and the Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation, Ltd., both have branches at Kota Bharu. There are no Agricultural or Co operative Banks.

The currency and weights and measures in use are the same as those in use in the Colony of the Straits Settlements.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure on Public Works is shown in the following table:—

Provision.

Approved Estimates	$329,304.00
Loan Account Items	28,019.00
	$357,323.00

Expenditure.

Approved Estimates	$238,407.00
Loan Account Items	28,019.00
	$266,426.00

The cost of supervision excluding other charges was 4.1%. Eighty one per cent of all work was carried out by direct labour, the rest on contract or by indent. The revenue collected during the year was $6,336/- as against $4,488/- in the previous year. 230 miles of road were upkept at a cost of $80,040/- being at the rate of $348/- a mile. Out of this mileage, 44 miles and 26 chains are metalled and asphalted, 29 miles 50 chains are metalled but not asphalted, and 156 miles 18 chains are unmetalled. The work of connecting adjacent isolated lengths of asphalted surface was continued and, while the gradual pushing forward of the asphalted surface of the main roads was also continued, a policy of metalling and asphalting the portions of these roads subject to annual flooding was in addition embarked on. The main road to Pasir Puteh (and Trengganu) has now a continuous asphalted surface for 10 miles from Kota Bharu, as has the main road from Kuala Krai to Kota Bharu for a distance of 7¾ miles out of Kuala Krai.

In all 8 miles 34 chains of main road (exclusive of town streets) were metalled and 10 miles 22 chains asphalted during the year, 15 miles of earth road not

previously upkept were brought under maintenance. The mileages of existing roads were checked and town streets formerly shown as country roads brought into their proper category. The total mileage of maintained roads in the State is 230.

There are still 16 miles of the main road between Kota Bharu and Kuala Krai and 13 miles of the main road between Kota Bharu and Trengganu boundary which are earth roads; the nature of the soil, however, is such that it does not retain moisture and so these roads do not churn up under traffic into the impassable mud normally to be expected on earth roads - a very fortunate circumstance.

The State is also fortunate in possessing, scattered throughout the developed plain between the Kelantan River and the sea, numerous isolated hills providing excellent granite metal. Difficulty will, however, be experienced in procuring metal when road development takes place to the north and west of the Kelantan River.

There are 224 bridges of over 10 feet span in the State, of which 96% are timber bridges. The width of roadway of the timber bridges varies considerably between a minimum of 8 feet and a maximum of about 17 feet, but the permanent bridges provide a 20 feet roadway. Many of the bridges are built of timbers of smaller sections than are suitable for modern traffic and a limit of weight of 3 tons for loaded vehicles is imposed on roads in the State.

The largest items under the Special Services were "Bituminous Treatment of Roads" and "Widening and Metalling Roads". 8 miles 44 chains of roads not previously asphalted were treated. The work of widening, metalling and asphalting town streets was also continued and 14,150 square yards (equivalent to [illegible] miles of 12 foot wide road) were so dealt with; 4,450 feet of concrete drain were laid, chiefly in connection with the widening of town streets.

Additional funds were provided during the year to enable more metalling and asphalting to be done and for the replacement of an old and dangerous timber bridge of 140 feet span with an 11 feet roadway. A new bridge with a timber superstructure resting on reinforced concrete piles of 135 feet span with a 17 feet roadway was erected in its place. The piles used followed the local type plan for permanent bridges and can thus be incorporated in any future permanent structure.

The largest items in the Printed Estimates were a new Residency, a Malay School and Clerks Quarters; special funds were provided late in the year for a new temporary High Court; work was begun on all these items but they were not completed by the end of the year. Minor small buildings and additions increased the total value of buildings in the State by $9,660/-.

From Loan Account the work of providing a water supply for Kota Bharu was completed during the year at a final cost of $89,000/- and the supply turned on from 1st December, 1935. Numerous applications for private supplies were received and connections were made departmentally, on payment, as rapidly as the limitations of staff permitted. All Government quarters and 18 private supplies were connected before the end of the year.

Mr. E.O'D. Burke-Gaffney acted as State Engineer throughout the year.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

Courts.

The Courts Enactment, 1925, as amended by Enactment No. 1 of 1930, provides for the following Courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

A. The High Court comprising the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.
B. Courts of Magistrates of the 1st Class.
C. Courts of Magistrates of the 2nd Class.
D. The Court of the Chief Kathi.
E. The Court of District Kathis.
F. The Courts of Penggawas (heads of parishes).

The High Court has jurisdiction over all Civil and Criminal matters and is a Court of Appeal from the decisions of Magistrates Courts, Civil or Criminal. The Courts of the Chief Kathi and of District Kathis have jurisdiction in civil matters over any suit arising out of certain defined matters of Mohammedan Law and custom. The Criminal jurisdiction of the Chief Kathi's Court is confined to cases of assault between husband and wife Appeal from this Court is to His Highness the Sultan.

The Court of a Penggawa has jurisdiction - civil and criminal - up to a small amount and appeal lies therefrom to the Court of a Magistrate of the 1st Class.

There is provision in the Civil Procedure Code for revision of Court decrees by His Highness the Sultan in consultation with the British Adviser. No such provision is made in regard to criminal cases tried by the High Court, but as a matter of practice, His Highness by virtue of his prerogative, with the advice of the British Adviser, examines any cases on petition of appeal, and makes an order thereon. Also, if it seems good to him, he may remit or commute any sentence under the provisons of sections 297 and 298 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

There is one Judicial Commissioner (British Officer of the Malayan Civil Service) who also holds the post of Legal Adviser, eight First Class and three Second Class Magistrates. The figures given include only magistrates who sit regularly. Only one is British.

In the High Court there were 42 Criminal cases during the year, of which six were unfinished at the close of the year. There were 69 Civil cases of which 44 were pending at the close of the year. There were also 32 Miscellaneous applications of which 10 were applications for sale of land by chargees; 23 were pending at the close of the year. Also 8 applications for Letters of Administration were dealt with. There were 48 criminal appeals (including 10 by the Public Prosecutor); of these 17 were dismissed, 28 allowed, 2 were withdrawn, in 3 cases a retrial was ordered and 2 were pending at the close of the year.

There were 77 civil appeals of which 23 were dismissed while 22 were allowed. In six cases a retrial was ordered; two were withdrawn, and 24 were pending at the close of the year. The appeals to His Highness the Sultan were:—

(i) Criminal, 9 - of which 5 were dismissed and four varied.

(ii) Civil, 4 - all were dismissed.

The Criminal cases were mostly crimes of violence and house-breaking.

During the year, the work of the High Court and of the Legal Adviser's Office was retarded by the discovery of grave defalcations, extending over a period of many years, committed by the Registrar of the High Court, Che Mohamed bin Baba.

Examinations in law were held as usual for Malay Officers and Probationers. The results were in some cases unsatisfactory, and it is apparent that a regular system of coaching and instruction will have to be adopted, and that means should be found to enable the young Malay Officers to obtain an adequate knowledge of the laws of the State under the guidance of a competent officer.

The following is a return of cases and suits heard in Magistrates' Courts during the year:-

List of Cases.

Court.	Criminal.	Civil.
Central Court, Kota Bharu	1,478	215
Ulu Kelantan	964	81
Pasir Puteh	615	25
Pasir Mas	652	58
Bachok	301	16
Tumpat	357	22
	4,367	417

Police.

The strength of the Police at the end of the year was 337 all ranks - against an approved establishment of 338.

The Police force consists of :—

(a) a British Commissioner, one Malay Deputy Commissioner and Chief Police Officer, one Malay Assistant Commissioner and one Bandmaster-Inspector and Quartermaster.

(b) a Malay Chief Inspector (in charge of Kota Bharu and Bachok Districts).

(c) four Malay Inspectors, all recruited from the ranks; three of them were in charge of Police Districts and one on other duties.

(d) three Probationery Inspectors,

(e) three hundred and twenty-four N. C. Os. and men of whom all are Malays.

(f) one Detective Sergeant, three Detective Corporals and twenty-five Detectives; and

(g) Armourer Sergeant, Clerical Staff and Fireman.

There was a plentiful supply of recruits, and no difficulty in maintaining an adequate standard of physique and of education. There is at present a regular supply of recruits who have done well in the local vernacular schools, and who are capable of assimilating instruction in elementary law and in Police duties. A recruits school has been started with a special instructor in charge, and refresher courses have been arranged, which N. C. Os. and constables attend at intervals; care is taken not to leave men for too long in outstations.

Thirty men were recruited, 16 dismissed, 2 deserted, and one resigned. Discipline has improved, and there were 241 breaches of police regulation as against 400 in 1934.

Musketry. Seven musketry camps were held at Kuala Pa' Amat at which 204 men attended and fired.

The total number of offences reported to the Police was 2,704 as compared with 2,797 in 1934 and 3,393 in 1933. There were 924 cases of arrest and, of these, convictions were obtained in 531, and 92 were pending at the end of the year. 856 of the reports disclosed no offence or disputes concerning civil affairs and the parties were referred to Court, no further police action being necessary or legal.

The following table shows the main headings of serious crime for the past five years.

Offence	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Murder & Homicide	8	13	9	7	7
Gang Robbery & Robbery	9	14	11	19	6
House-breaking and Theft	4	10	37	58	45
Theft (over $100)	39	72	75	33	13
Counterfeit coin & Stamp	1	—	4	—	—
Cattle theft & petty theft	—	—	—	—	315

One person was banished from the State in 1935 as compared with two in the previous year.

Health. The total number of admissions to hospital were 185 as against 164 in 1934; 12 men were boarded out medically unfit for further service. The most prevalent diseases were malaria 22, coryza 23, intestinal parasites 61, enteric fever 2, and other diseases not classified 77.

The health of the Police, and of their families at Bukit Yong Police Station suffered from malaria. Bukit Yong is a Police Station on the border of Kelantan and

Trengganu, and it was difficult either to change the site of the Station, or to effectively control the area by anti-malarial measures. The Chief Medical Officer arranged for systematic prophylactic treatment with atebrin and plasmoquin. His instructions were exactly followed with most satisfactory results. This small experiment is an interesting indication of what can be done by prophylactic measures, when they are backed up by willing and intelligent discipline.

Buildings. During the year special attention was given to the improvement of buildings, more particularly of barracks, which were often inadequate, and had been allowed to deteriorate during the slump years. A very satisfactory type of barrack has been adopted in the new Police Station of Gong Kedak, and will be used as a standard throughout the State. Electric light has been installed in the Kota Bharu barracks, but much remains to be done before the Police barracks, in out-stations throughout the State, are brought up to an adequate standard.

Prison.

The principal Prison of the State is in Kota Bharu, with three subsidiary prisons at Bachok, Pasir Puteh and Kuala Krai, where only short sentence prisoners are kept. The main Prison consists of six association wards built of brick and concrete, those at Bachok and Kuala Krai are of the same type, whilst the one at Pasir Puteh contains three wards and is built of wood and attaps. During the year a ward consisting of six separate individual cells was erected in the main Prison grounds. Electric light was installed in the prison, warders' barracks and lunatic asylum.

There were 616 prisoners admitted during the year, as compared with 683 in 1934. Of these 496 were Malays, 81 Chinese, 6 Siamese, 26 Tamils, one Javanese, one Pathan and 5 Sikhs. There were 128 prisoners discharged and one died in Hospital.

The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year. The prisoners are not slow to report any indisposition, and they are invariably sent to the hospital for treatment. 246 were admitted to the convict ward at the hospital as against 337 in 1934. There were no zymotic diseases. The most prevalent diseases were malaria 14, bowel complaints 9, wounds and ulcers 29, skin diseases 13, yaws 7, pneumonia 2, and coryza 35. The usual prophylactic measures were taken against infectious diseases and efficient sanitary measures were maintained.

A special feature of the prison system in this State is the use made of extramural labour. This system is particularly well adopted to the majority of the prisoners in this State. There are few cases of what might be called the professional criminal type, who may require exact supervision and severe discipline. Most of the prisoners are ordinary kampong Malays and agriculturists, who have committed some lapse - perhaps the theft of a buffalo, an assault due to jealousy, or some hot-headed quarrel, or an adventure in smuggling rubber or tobacco.

To keep men of this type, used to an open air life and the normal society of their neighbours, closely confined in a gaol, would inevitably cause serious injury to their health, and destroy their chances of returning to a normal, happy life, after their release.

Well conducted prisoners, after a short period in gaol, are employed on various forms of extramural labour, town improvement, gardening, buildings, and public works; they wear no leg irons, or other forms of restraint, and are generally cheerful, willing workers - free from the bitterness and sullenness of certain types of prisoners.

The contacts which these prisoners make during the course of their employment often assist them in obtaining honest work after their discharge. One of the most efficient servants at the Residency was formerly a very inefficient gang-robber; and a buffalo stealer has shown that he possesses green fingers, the true gardener's capacity for making things grow, and will be found a job when his present compulsory service ends.

At the end of the year there were seven prisoners undergoing Penal Servitude, this number being made up of 5 Malays, one Chinese and one Tamil. There were 21 prisoners (16 Malays, 2 Tamil and 3 Chinese) undergoing terms of imprisonment of ten years and over. The number of prisoners at the end of the year was 196 as compared with 222 in 1934. There were no executions.

The Prison staff consists of a Superintendent (European), Assistant Superintendent, Gaoler, and 46 Warders and a Matron - all Malays.

The Prisons were regularly visited by the Visiting Justices throughout the year and all complaints were fully investigated.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

All legislation, including subsidiary legislation, is drafted in English and then translated into Malay in the Legal Adviser's Office: all legislation is published by printed notifications, there being no Government Gazette. During the year 27 enactments were passed and 97 notifications were published.

The legislation passed was as follows:—

A. Enactments:

Enactment No. 1 - The Infectious and Contagious Diseases Rules (Amendment) Enactment.
" " 2 - The Volunteer Enactment.
" " 3 - The Mui Tsai Enactment.
" " 4 - The Whaling (Prohibition) Enactment.
" " 5 - The Carriage by Air Enactment.
" " 6 - The Supervision of Alien Missionaries (Repeal) Enactment.

Enactment No. 7 - The Titular Roman Catholic Bishop of Malacca Incorporation Enactment.

" " 8 - The Turtles and Turtles' Eggs (Amendment) Enactment.

" " 9 - The Administration (Amendment) Enactment.

" " 10 - The Lepers Enactment 1935.

" " 11 - The Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment.

" " 12 - The Courts (Amendment) Enactment.

" " 13 - The Land (Amendment) Enactment.

" " 14 - The Noxious Plants (Aquatic) Enactment.

" " 15 - The Buffaloes (Amendment) Enactment.

" " 16 - The Grazing Grounds (Clearing and Fencing) Enactment.

" " 17 - The Irrigation Areas Enactment.

" " 18 - The Rivers and Drainage Enactment.

" " 19 - The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Enactment.

" " 20 - The Public Officers Guarantee Fund Enactment.

" " 21 - The Burial Grounds (Amendment) Enactment.

" " 22 - The Railways (Amendment) Enactment.

" " 23 - The Savings Bank (Amendment) Enactment.

" " 24 - The Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Enactment.

" " 25 - The Vehicles (Amendment) Enactment.

" " 26 - The Opium and Chandu (Amendment) Enactment.

" " 27 - The Water Supply Enactment.

B. Subsidiary legislation:

Notification No. 7 - Rules under the Mui Tsai Enactment 1935.
" " 19 - Rules under the Indian Immigration Enactment 1927.
" " 24 - Rules under the Lepers Enactment 1935.
" " 87 - Rules under the Electricity Enactment 1929.
" " 93 - Rules under the Vehicles Enactment 1930.
" " 94 - Rules under the Water Supply Enactment 1935.

The remaining notifications concerned such routine matters as appointments of officers, creation of reserves, alterations to the Customs Tariff, etc. In addition, there were in draft at the end of the year and more or less ready for Council a new Labour Code, a Christian Marriages Enactment and an Enactment to amend the stamp Enactment 1916; progress on the new Labour Code has been retarded because of translation difficulties.

The most important of the 1935 enactments were

(a) The group of enactments from No. 14 to No. 19 inclusive: these six enactments, the work on which was involved and protracted, introduced new law for the creation and control of irrigation areas for rice production and for the effective clearing and regulation of the main drainage channels of the State and while providing means of protection from cattle-damage to irrigation works and drainage channels recognised the complementary policy of providing an adequacy of properly cleared and fenced grazing grounds for the large cattle stock in the rice-producing areas.

(b) The Volunteer Enactment which provides for volunteer training and administration as in other Malayan States and the introduction of which marked the initiation of a Volunteer Force in the State.

(c) The Mui Tsai Enactment which has brought Kelantan into line with other Malayan administrations in making it clear that under no circumstances can a female have the status of a chattel and in safeguarding by a system of registration such females as now have the status of mui-tsai.

(d) The Water Supply Enactment the introduction of which marked the commencement of the first public water supply in the State.

(e) The Lepers Enactment which brought on to a more modern basis the law regulating the treatment and movement of lepers.

Prior to the appointment of a Legal Adviser in 1928, legislation was primitive and adapted to the immediate needs of a State in an early stage of development. Since 1928, the whole of the legislation of the State has been in the direction of revising the earlier system of legislation by notice, and of substituting legislation by Enactments and by rules thereunder.

The output of legislation during the last few years represents a very substantial progress towards providing the State with an accurate and clearly defined system of law. The State has the advantage of being able to adopt as models Enactments which, by a process of amendment over a number of years, have been found by experience to be suited to the needs of the older Administrations in Malaya. Uniformity is sought, in all matters, in which the needs of this State are clearly similar to those of the rest of Malaya.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue is derived mainly from the following sources of taxation:—

(a) Land: Premium on all sales of land varying from $1/- to $25/- an acre for agricultural or mining purposes, and an annual quit rent varying from 40 cents to $2.40 an acre.

(b) Customs Import Duties on a number of commodities: The general principle adopted in fixing customs import duties is to keep the duty at the same rate as in the Federated Malay States, in the case of all articles affected by the Ottawa Agreement, or by the recent Agreement affecting the imports of textiles. In all other cases a rather complicated Customs Schedule is being gradually simplified by discarding duties which are onerous or which bring in very little revenue, and by adopting rates similar to those in use in the Federated Malay States. All duties on tobacco, spirits, petrol, and kerosene, are collected at the same rates as in the Federated Malay States.

(c) Export duties on agricultural produce: the most important of which is the export duty on rubber. This duty is collected by means of a cess of 0.7 cent a pound, out of which the cost of the Rubber control administration and the contribution to the Rubber Research Institutes also have to be provided.

(d) Export Duty on Metals: 5% ad valorem on gold and 60 cents per ton on Manganese-Ore.

(e) Chandu or specially prepared opium which is retailed under regulations similar to those in force in the Federated Malay States.

(f) Forests: This is likely to be an increasing source of revenue in the future.

(g) Municipal: House and land assessment at rates varying from 5 to 10% of annual valuation.
Sale of electric current for lighting and power.
Sale of water in Kota Bharu only.
Market fees and licences on Motor Vehicles.

(h) A regular and substantial revenue is also derived from the Posts & Telegraphs Department and from Stamp Duties, death duties, and Licences.

There is no Hut Tax, Poll Tax or Income Tax collected in the State.

The total revenue of the State for 1935 amounted to $2,312,979 against an estimate of $1,994,253 and a revised estimate of $2,213,121. The revenue for 1934 was $2,220,769. The details of revenue under each main head are as follows:—

Head of Revenue	Estimates 1935	Actual 1935	Actual 1934	Actual 1933
	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue	478,740	487,055	470,530	462,482
Customs, Excise & Marine	1,001,320	1,225,845	1,132,667	868,823
Licences, etc.	145,653	168,597	183,147	127,433
Fees of Office, etc.	79,825	92,298	88,340	81,716
Posts & Telegraphs	41,378	46,979	40,103	30,499
Municipal	150,145	172,296	157,369	149,435
Interest	41,927	42,679	36,501	30,227
Miscl. Receipts	13,265	11,753	66,362	10,521
Forests	42,000	64,477	45,750	40,282
Total	1,994,253	2,312,979	2,220,769	1,801,418

The increases in revenue were well distributed over nearly all heads. The Land Offices, which, last year, had borne the brunt of the early stages of the Rubber Control Scheme, were able to recruit extra partially trained staff to give more attention to the normal land office work, and the increased revenue ($487,000/- as against $470,000/- in 1934) is distributed over all headings - rent, registration, survey fees and premium.

The increase under Customs & Excise from $1,132,000/- in 1934 to $1,225,000/- in 1935 is specially satisfactory, as the important duty on salt - a vexatious and unnecessary tax - was totally removed during the year, and the export duty on coconut was varied so as only to take effect on a graduated scale when the price of coconuts reached a remunerative level.

The increases in sugar, tobacco, spirits, kerosene and benzine reflect the general increased prosperity of the State due to Rubber Control, and a widely distributed higher standard of living. The importation of sugar has more than doubled since 1933. The lower preferential rate on British sugar has been more than made up by increased sales. The very large increases in revenue from petrol and motor car licences reflect the determination of the small holder to spend some of his rubber profits in seeing something beyond his own kampong.

There are normal increases in all items under Court Fees and Fees of Office. The very considerable increase in fines is not due to any increase in crime, but to the capacity to pay a fine rather than to suffer imprisonment.

There are substantial increases under all heads in the revenue from Posts and Telegraphs, but the increase under Telephones is largely of the nature of a book entry, as the charges on Government telephones were raised during the year, and there was not much expansion in the number of public subscribers.

The increased revenue under Municipal from $157,000/- in 1934 to $172,000/- in 1935 is particularly

gratifying, as the rates of assessment were revised and, in many cases, lowered; the increase is partly due to the steady improvement in the revenue from electric light supplies.

Interest. The revenue derived from this head during the year under review was $42,679/-.

	Estimates 1935 $	Actual 1935 $	Actual 1934 $	Actual 1933 $
Interest on Bank Balance	6,440	6,968	8,599	3,240
Interest on Loans & Advances	13,300	8,599	14,539	21,371
Interest on Investments	22,187	27,112	13,363	5,616
Total	41,927	42,679	36,501	30,227

Notwithstanding the reduction in revenue resulting from the decision to treat car loans as advances as from the beginning of the year and the reduction of the rate of interest on the Bank Balance from 2 to 1% as from the 1st of February, the 1934 figure has been exceeded by nearly $6,200/- due to the substantial increase in investments during the year.

Forests. This Department shows a very substantial increase $64,000/- for 1935 as against $45,000/- for 1934; this increase is due in part to contracts with the Federated Malay States Railways for the supply of sleepers, to the increase of building, and also to improve organisation in the Department which was made a separate one in 1934.

The following table shows the surplus and deficit on the printed estimates under each main head:—

	Estimates 1935	Actual 1935	Surplus	Deficit
	$	$	$	$
1. Land Revenue	478,740	487,055	8,315	-
2. Customs, Excise and Marine	1,001,320	1,225,845	224,525	-
3. Licences, etc.	145,653	168,597	22,944	-
4. Fees of Office, etc.	79,825	93,298	13,473	-
5. Posts & Telegraphs	41,378	46,979	5,601	-
6. Municipal	150,145	172,296	22,151	-
7. Interests	41,927	42,679	752	-
8. Miscl. Receipts	13,265	11,753	-	1,512
9. Forests	42,000	64,477	22,477	-
			320,238	1,512

The revenue head of licences shows a comparatively small increase. This is due to a large falling off on the renewal of Pawn Broking Farm, and is an indication that the naturally thrifty Kelantan agriculturist is now no longer compelled to pawn gold ornaments, but is a purchaser rather than a borrower.

There is a fall under the heading Miscellaneous, but this is solely apparent and is due to the 1934 revenue having been swollen by refunds and by an entry of over $50,000/- for appreciation of investments.

Expenditure. The expenditure for 1935 was $2,044,239/- as against an estimate of $1,985,817 and a revised estimate of $2,019,851.

	Estimates 1935	Actual 1935	Actual 1934	Actual 1933
	$	$	$	$
Personal Emoluments	790,892	783,574	723,791	716,377
Other Charges	463,484	488,025	382,272	362,436
Pensions, etc.	188,212	208,634	159,427	166,470
Interest	124,225	122,775	120,255	118,250
Miscl. Services	133,578	165,369	146,361	54,548
Public Works A. R.	106,466	116,993	101,272	99,754
Public Works S. S.	126,960	98,364	28,076	-
Temporary Allowance	52,000	60,505	49,336	45,947
Total	1,985,817	2,044,239	1,710,790	1,563,782

The increase under Personal Emoluments is due to:—

(a) the operation of incremental schemes and new appointments approved for 1935, estimated at $54,123.

(b) the restoration with effect from 1.1.35 of a second 5% of the 15% cut made in the slump which in effect added $23,111 to the expenditure under this head, and new appointments, revisions of salary schemes, etc. made during the year.

Other Charges. The considerable increase under this head was mainly due to the expenditure of $45,000 in completing the Kota Bharu and Kuala Krai Electric light scheme. The first section of this scheme had been provided for out of loan funds; but in view of the improved financial position it was decided to complete the scheme out of revenue.

A new item of $10,000/- also appears for the first time under Volunteers.

Miscellaneous. The increase under this heading was mainly due to expenditure on the purchase of land. Land values are rising, and it was considered wise to acquire sites for future Government buildings, for schools, and for recreation grounds.

Public Work Special Services. The main item for 1935 was the building of the New Residency; as it became obvious that the time taken in purchasing an extension to the existing site and in drawing up the plans and specification would delay expenditure on this building, other additional items were approved, mainly construction and metalling of roads and renewals of bridges which enabled the P.W.D. staff to be kept fully employed.

The Water Works which had been commenced out of loan funds were completed out of revenue.

Colonial Development Fund and Rice Irrigation Fund. The remainder of the Colonial Development Fund Loan and Grant of £16,600 amounting to $13,282 was fully spent by the close of the year, and provision made in the 1936 Estimates to carry on the irrigation work commenced with the aid of these two funds.

A sum of $29,200/- was expended during the year from the Rice Irrigation Fund, the balance remaining $8,351 being credited to revenue at the close of the year. In future years all expenditure will be made from revenue.

The surplus from the year's working amounted to $268,000/- as compared with $499,000/- in the previous year.

The position of the public debt is set out at the foot of Appendix B. During the year no further loan expenditure was incurred, and revenue producing enterprises, such as Water Supply Scheme, and the Electrical Light Scheme, were completed out of revenue.

The normal repayments of capital loan were made in accordance with the terms of the loans.

It is the intention of the State not to have recourse to any further borrowing, and it is hoped to repay certain loans more rapidly than had been anticipated.

Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund. This was set up as from 1st January, 1935, and the amount of the fund stood at $272,902 at the end of the year.

The investments in the Fund at the close of the year were as follows:—

		Stock.
India 3½% Stock 1931 or after	....	£22,146 - 2 - 11
Jamaica 3½% stock 1958 - 68	....	9,000 - 0 - 0
Kenya 5% stock	....	776 - 1 - 0

In 1936 and thereafter 10% of the annual revenue from chandu is being paid into the Fund.

The nett result of the year's working has been that the balance to the debit of the State has been reduced from $4,301,000 to $4,261,000 and that in addition $272,000/- has been allocated out of revenue to form the nucleus of an Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund.

This result is very satisfactory, but in view of the indebtedness of the State continued caution is necessary.

Treasury Organisation. The four Sub-Treasuries at Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh, Pasir Mas, and Bachok, continued to work satisfactorily. Visits of inspection were made by the Assistant Treasurer at intervals throughout the year, and a surprise survey was made by the Treasurer on each Sub-Treasury once during the year.

Mr. J. A. Harvey, M. C. S. held the appointment of State Treasurer throughout the year. Che Hamid bin Abdul Aziz acted as Assistant Treasurer till the return of Che Hassan bin Sulaiman, Malay Officer Class II, from Pasir Mas on 17th February, 1935. This officer Continued to be Assistant Treasurer, throughout the remainder of the year.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands, Mines And Forests.

The total revenue collected was $487,055 being $8,315 more than the Estimates, and $16,525 more than the 1934 collections.

The principal increases were:—

	$ c.
Land Rents (Recurrent)	2,802.96
Issue of Notices, etc.	4,669.00
Search, Registration of Dealings	2,803.18
Survey Fees	5,115.06
Premia on Grants and Mining Leases	5,488.07

The following are the figures for the past five years showing the percentage which the total land revenue bears to the total revenue of the State:—

Year.	Total Revenue of State. $	Total Land Revenue. $	Percentage.
1931	1,524,140	392,053	26%
1932	1,677,984	504,561	30%
1933	1,801,418	502,778	21%
1934	2,220,769	470,524	21%
1935	2,312,979	487,055	21%

The following Return shows land rents and land sales as distinct from all items of Land Revenue:—

	1931. $	1932. $	1933. $	1934. $	1935. $
Land Rents (Annually Recurrent)	302,914	327,030	351,239	374,299	377,077
All other Items of Land Revenue excluding sales.	73,419	145,254	134,705	77,407	85,640
	376,333	472,284	485,944	451,706	462,717
Land Sales	15,720	32,277	16,835	18,818	24,338
Total	392,053	504,561	502,779	470,524	487,055

The increase in Annually Recurrent Land Rents has slowed up - indeed, all Districts except Kota Bharu and Pasir Puteh showed a decrease under this head - but it should be noted that the inclusion of 'arrears' in these figures reduces the value of comparison year by year.

The increase in revenue from 'Notices' is due mainly to the fact that in 1934 pressure of work in connection with Rubber Regulation made it impossible to arrange for the normal issue of notices to recover arrears of quit rent.

The increase in premia on grants etc. is due to collections in Ulu Kelantan where this item totalled $18,533.50 as compared with $8,960.33 in 1934. Realienation. to former owners. of rubber land which had reverted to the State since 1st January, 1932, accounted for the greater part of this increase.

The decreases were unimportant. Land Rents (under Annual Licence) showed a drop of $1,797.89 owing to the complete cessation of the issue of Temporary Occupation Licences for rubber land.

The total area under rubber (i.e. planted) was 129,472 acres and the area alienated for this crop in 1935, 1,705 acres which represented land approved before 1931 but in respect of which fees had not been finally settled till 1935. The total area under coconuts is 57,271 acres whilst the area under rice is approximately 149,000 acres. Miscellaneous crops account for an area of approximately 25,000 acres. The area under oil palms remained 700 acres. The total area of the State alienated for agricultural purposes amounted to a total of over 452,409 acres.

During the year Enactment No. 13 The Land (Amendment) Enactment and Enactment No. 19 The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Enactment were passed. The new Land Enactment foreshadowed in the last year's report has been delayed in order to revise certain sections but should come into force in 1936.

The cattle census gave a return of over 35,000 buffaloes and over 110,000 cattle in the State.

Forests.

The establishment at the end of the year consisted of a State Forest Officer, a Forest Ranger, 3 Foresters, 9 Forest Guards and 3 Clerks. In addition there were seven Apprentice Forest Guards permanently employed, and paid from open votes by an arrangement similar to the F. M. S. Forest Labourer's Scheme.

The total revenue collected amounted to $64,477 as against the sum of $45,766 for 1934 the main sources of revenue being duty on timber which accounted for $53,158 as against $32,197 in 1934 and Jelutong $2,290 which showed a decrease of $4,386 from that of the previous year.

SURVEY.

Revenue earned in the year amounted to $12,372 which amount does not include survey fees included in the land premia nor those remitted by Land Offices. The total fees earned according to schedule rate for all completed surveys amounted to $121,285. Expenditure rose from $77,611 to $84,065 largely owing to the "Leave Pay and Passage" expenses of two senior officers both becoming due for payment during the year. In future Reports expenditure under this head will appear as a fixed annual contribution to the funds of the Malayan Establishment Officer and so will not again fall abnormally in any one year.

There was a slight decrease in the output of field work with an increase in cost over the previous year, the number of lots surveyed being 3,704 as against 4,235 in 1934 and 3,980 in 1933. The decrease in the output of lots is explained by the completion of one Forest Reserve and one large Estate; and is compensated by the large increase in the output of "acres". One town site comprising 13 lots, was re-marked after the original layout had proved to be unsuitable. The total acreage, however, covered 15,015 as against 5,946 in 1934 and 9,941 in 1933. The output of the office branch showed a decrease. The number of titles prepared (including re-drafts) was 1,967 as against 3,146 in 1934 and 3,896 in 1933 while 2,915 lots awaited settlement at the end of the year as against 3,094 in 1934 and 1,575 in 1933.

The large decrease in the preparation of titles was due to an agrrangement made with the Superintendent of Lands at the end of 1934 that extracts should not be drafted until they were called for by Land Officers, thus avoiding an accumulation of unissued extracts in the Land Offices.

Twenty nine miles of Railway Reserve, one iron ore mining lease, and two gold mining leases were surveyed but otherwise survey was mainly concerned with small holdings on the coastal plain.

Health throughout the year was very satisfactory: the average sick leave amounted to 5.91 days for a surveyor and 2.85 days for an office man. This in the case of the field staff is a good indication of the general improvement in health conditions throughout the State.

The Surveyor - General, F. M. S. & S. S. visited the office from 11th to 13th October, 1935.

Mr. G. D. Barron, M. C., Superintendent, was in charge of the Department until he went on vacation leave on June 6th when he was succeeded by Mr. W. P. Aylward, Assistant Superintendent, who acted as Superintendent until the end of the year. Both Mr. Barron and Mr. Aylward acted as Ledger Officer under Rubber Regulation in addition to the duties of Superintendent.

Capt. P. M. Leckie, Assistant Superintendent, was in charge of the Office until he went on vacation leave on 20th January. Mr. Aylward then took charge until 6th June when he carried out the combined duties of Acting Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent Office until the end of the year.

Mr. Barron combined the duties of Superintendent with those of Assistant Superintendent Field from 1st January until the 6th June when Mr. R. Wilson took charge of the field parties and was still responsible for them at the end of the year.

Electrical.

The Government maintains a Power Station at Kota Bharu which supplies electric lighting and power to the town. The two Ruston and Hornsby Vertical semi-Diesel 4 stroke engines and an additional engine of the same type of 125 K.W. capacity installed in August ran throughout the year satisfactorily, consumption has increased more rapidly than was anticipated and all the three engines are now fully loaded at night.

One hundred and seven (107) new consumers were connected during the year making a total of 430 metered consumers and 67 flat rate consumers. Total sales of current amounted to 165,774 units (excluding flat rate consumers) as compared with 138,455 units in 1934. The total revenue for the year was $50,226 as compared with $44,437 in 1934 and expenditure $28,535 as against $26,233 in the previous year.

Two 22 K. W. 400/230 Volt 50 cycle A. C. Alternators driven by Tangye 4 cylinder 4 stroke semi-diesel engines were installed at Kuala Krai during the year. The whole installation work was completed by January 1936 and the supply of current commenced.

General.

Most of the States in Malaya have an honorific Arabic name used in formal documents; Kelantan is known as Dar'ul Na'im "The Land Whose Possessions are Blessed". A quiet and contented mind, and a state of life that is free from the temptations of riches or the fear of crushing poverty, sandy sunlit beaches, wide clear flowing rivers, and cool deep shadowed jungle, are certainly blessed possessions, and the name is well chosen.

The Map of Malaya shows as a main feature of the country the central backbone, dividing ridge of mountains, with rivers flowing east and west, around which the east and west coast States are grouped. Kelantan does not fit in with the physical geography of the rest of Malaya. The Kelantan river flows due north from the Pahang highlands to the sea, and Kelantan turns its back to the rest of Malaya, and looks due north across the China sea.

Till recent years, there was little connection between Kelantan and the rest of Malaya. There was some immigration from the Sungei Tembeling valley into the Sungei Lebir, but the highland pass to the east of Gunong Tahan discouraged all but the most hardy adventurers. There was also some connection with Trengganu along the coastal plain; but in general, the Kelantan people

stayed at home, and received occasional visitors with prudent watchfulness rather than with any undue enthusiasm. Such connection with the outside world as existed was mainly northwards with Patani and the southern Siamese provinces, states which in faith and custom still remain in many ways akin to Kelantan.

During the last few years this isolation has been broken down by the completion of the East Coast Railway, and the opening up of a trunk road from Kota Bharu to Kuala Trengganu.

The Kelantan Malay has found in Singapore a ready market for his surplus livestock, rubber, and other agricultural produce. The progress of vernacular education has brought greater uniformity of language to valleys where the dialect of the older people often differs widely from the Malay spoken in the rest of the Peninsula.

Kelantan students return to the service of their own State, after training in the Institutions of the Colony, and the Federated Malay States, and bring back new ideas and the knowledge of a wider world beyond our hill boundaries.

On the Administrative side, the Kelantan Government has always supported the proposals for closer contact with the Malayan Heads of the Technical Departments. The Adviser, Public Works, the Adviser, Medical and Health Services, the Surveyor-General, the Auditor General, the Adviser, Veterinary Services, and others, have shown their readiness to assist the State with their advice, and have at times on the invitation of His Highness the Sultan visited the State and assisted the Kelantan Government with their reports, which have helped in the efficient administration of the technical departments. These officers have also most freely recognised the good work that is being done in adapting the work of the technical departments to the conditions of a State, which is less highly developed, and in which a little money has to go much further, than in the other wealthier Administrations.

The advantages which the State derives from the collective agreements, made on behalf of the whole of Malaya, for the control of the production of rubber and tin, and for preferential rates of duty are also greatly valued.

There is a proper pride in maintaining the individuality and integrity of the State, but also an enlightened desire to co-operate with the rest of Malaya in matters of mutual benefit, and to avoid a narrow and hampering parochialism.

The State of Kelantan is specially anxious to remain a real Malay State, in which the vast majority of the inhabitants are Malays, and not to depend on alien immigrants for the development of the State. At the same time, it is felt that the race is sufficiently virile to develop along normal lines of progress; in fact, the aim is to be a live and progressive Malay State, and not a sheltered reserve to be treated like a museum piece.

MESSRS. BOUSTEAD & CO.

In carrying out the commercial side of this policy, Kelantan has been helped by the firm of Messrs. Boustead & Co. - a firm which carries on the traditions of the great Empire trading Firms, by combining enterprise and imagination, with exact business methods, and the most scrupulous fairness in their dealings with the native agriculturists.

This firm was connected for many years with the State of Kelantan through estate Agencies before it opened a branch at the Port of Tumpat, and took over the Agencies of the Straits Steamship Company, the Siam Navigation Company, the Kelantan Lighterage Company and acquired the business of D. C. Rainnie & Co.

The firm, in addition to the ordinary estate Agencies, export and import business, has established the only European owned and managed Rice Mill in Malaya. This mill provides the Kelantan peasant with a market for his padi, and an incentive to a larger production of

food stuff, which is essential to the whole of Malaya. During the first year of working over 3000 tons of padi were purchased locally, and 1650 tons of rice sold locally; low grade bye-products which were formerly wasted are sold for chicken food, and the finer grades of bran are exported to Pahang for pig food - there being little pig rearing in this almost entirely Mohammedan State.

Copra is also purchased on a large scale direct from the peasant, and the pernicious system, so dear to the middle men, of advances, payment by credit on shop goods, and purchase of produce at less than the open market rates, is absolutely avoided. All deliveries of copra and padi are weighed on a beam scale with visible weights in the presence of the seller who is at once paid in cash.

The premium given for high grade copra, and the work done in co-operation with the State Agricultural Officer, has now ensured that ¾ of the deliveries are first grade copra instead of less than ¼ as was formerly the case.

Nearly the whole labour force of several hundred, including skilled ratings on the launches and lighters, and firemen and mechanics in the factory, are Kelantan Malays who owe their employment not to any sheltered patronage, but to the fact that they have satisfied their employers that they give good value for the adequate wages which they receive.

The success of the methods adopted is due both to wise guidance from the Directors of the firm, and to the fact that the local European officers of the firm have taken the trouble to understand the customs of their labour force, to help them without pampering them, to play football with them and, above all, to learn their language as it is really spoken; so that an old lady who arrives with a dug-out full of coconuts and a mouth full of betelnut, may understand and be understood and have all the fun of driving a hard bargain.

His Excellency the High Commissioner and Lady Thomas and Miss Thomas visited the State between April the 5th and April the 8th. His Excellency and party left by train from Kuala Krai after a visit which gave great pleasure to His Highness and his people.

The Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the King was observed with the spontaneous and impressive expression of loyalty which was so marked throughout the Empire.

The modest original programme of the Silver Jubilee Committee was swept away by the spontaneous desire of every district and every community to share in the rejoicings. Thousands of peasants from the upcountry districts carrying spears which, not so many years ago had been used for other purposes, came in to the district Headquarters under the leadership of their headmen escorting decorated cars.

King George V National Park. His Highness the Sultan, together with Their Highnesses the Rulers of the State of Pahang and Trengganu, agreed to set aside an extensive area of virgin jungle round Gunong Tahan - the highest mountain in Malaya - to be reserved as a National Park and a Sanctuary for wild life.

Apart from the advantages which will be gained by the preservation of wild life under natural conditions, this Park will preserve some of the finest natural scenery of Malaya. It contains steep mountain slopes, rising out of the surrounding jungles, high plateaux areas, and the head-waters of a number of rivers, which flow down to the plain from the Gunong Tahan massif over a series of waterfalls and rapids.

In most cases in Malaya the natural beauty of the rivers is spoiled by the wash, brought down by heavy rainfall from mines and clearings, and the clear loveliness of these streams can only be preserved by keeping the sources unpolluted,

It will always be a great happiness to His Highness the Ruler, and to his people, that His Majesty King George V was graciously pleased to accept the dedication of this Park, as a memorial of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee, and that it was his privilege to offer an acceptable memorial during the last year of His Majesty's reign.

His Highness the Sultan enjoyed good health throughout the year; his birthday in July was celebrated with wholehearted rejoicings. In addition to a real sense of loyalty, there was in these rejoicings a feeling of relief at the ending of several years of depression, and a general determination to have a really good party and to enjoy it.

The Government Officers' Co-operative Society obtained increased support from all Departments. So far, the Society is being used mainly for savings, and to release some of its members from the burden and anxiety of debt. It is proposed to modify the By-Laws, so as to enable some extension to be given to controlled building loans to members.

The Kelantan Branch of the Malayan Arts and Crafts Society continued to do good work throughout the year, and as a result of exhibiting representative productions at the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Exhibition held at Kuala Lumpur at the beginning of August succeeded in further extending a market for Kelantan wares.

The difficulty of obtaining fast dyes was overcome by importing the highest quality of dyed yarns from England: sarongs with guaranteed fast colours have been supplied to the Malay Regiment, and to the Kedah Police and Education Department.

Apart from actual sales through the Arts and Crafts Society, the export returns show that the whole of this enteresting village industry of weavers and silver smiths has been stimulated. The thanks of the Kelantan

Government are due to the ladies who devote a large part of their leisure time to an organisation, which has enabled the local craftsmen to revive a dying industry and without any loss of artistic values to make it into a commercial success.

Rubber Control. The Rubber Control system continued to function smoothly. In spite of some additions to their staff, the Land Officers were still over-burdened, more particularly in the first two quarters of the year. Coupon issues were held quarterly in the field for nearly every Mukim, so as to avoid imposing on the peasant the expense of coming in to the district Headquarters. There is a general recognition of the efficiency with which the Scheme has been administered, and there have been few cases of either complaints or attempted fraud. There is, however, considerable smuggling over the Siamese border, inspite of a good many seizures and heavy penalties; but so long as the price is not allowed to go too high, the profits of smuggling are not large, and an adequate degree of prevention can be enforced.

The number of officers of the Malayan Civil Service seconded to the State was seven.

(i) British Adviser to the Government of Kelantan (Captain A. C. Baker, M. C.).

(ii) Legal Adviser & Judicial Commissioner (Mr. J. D. M. Smith).

(iii) Assistant Adviser (Mr. H. North Hunt until his transfer on 14th August. He was succeeded by Mr. J. S. Macpherson on the 28th October 1935).

(iv) State Treasurer, District Officer, Kota Bharu (Mr. J. A. Harvey).

(v) District Officer, Ulu Kelantan and Controller of Labour (Mr. A. Gilmour).

(vi) Superintendent of Marine and Customs (Mr. H. A. L. Luckham until 18th July, when he went on transfer. He was succeeded by Mr. J. M. Brander as from 30th July, 1935. On 1st October, 1935, Mr. F.G. Aplin who is a trained Customs Officer took over from Mr. J. M. Brander, who then took charge of the Posts & Telegraphs Department).

(vii) Assistant Superintendent of Lands (Mr. A. C. Boyd).

By the death of Mr. William Kerr, the Kelantan Government lost the services of an officer who originally came to Kelantan in 1905, as an assistant to Mr. Graham, when Mr. Graham was acting as a British Adviser to the Siamese Government.

Mr. Kerr served the State with outstanding ability and faithfulness during the difficult years of its development.

He died on the eve of retirement, having served the State continuously for over 25 years. He earned the respect and affection of all those who knew him.

A. C. BAKER,
M. C. S.
British Adviser to the Government of Kelantan.

THE RESIDENCY,
Kota Bharu, KELANTAN,
7th April, 1936.

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO KELANTAN.

(Vide Colonial Office Circular Despatch dated 12-9-32.)
(K. 954/1932.)

(i) KELANTAN (James Maclehose & Sons, Glasgow) by W. A. Graham.

(ii) MALAY POISONS AND CHARM CURES (J. & A. Churchill, London) by Dr. J. D. Gimlette.

(iii) KELANTAN MALAY (Government Printing Office, Singapore) by C. C. Brown, M. C. S.

(iv) IN COURT AND KAMPONG by Sir Hugh Clifford, G. C. M. G. etc.

(v) Journals of The Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS

LIABILITIES		$ c.	$ c.
DEPOSITS:-			
District Officer, Ulu Kelantan	..	42,546.32	
-Do- Pasir Puteh	..	5,763.63	
-Do- Pasir Mas	..	9,807.35	
-Do- Bachok	..	1,795.85	
Courts, Kota Bharu	..	17,380.89	
Police Sundry	..	7.00	
Customs Sundry etc.	..	2,719.95	
Land Office, Kota Bharu, Sundry	..	28,843.02	
-Do- Survey	..	4,088.91	
Post Office Money Order	..	23,299.61	
Pawnbroking Farm	..	9,795.00	
Toddy shops	..	2,240.00	
Gold Buyers' Licence	..	150.00	
Market Licences	..	231.83	148,669.36
FINE AND REWARD FUNDS:-			
Police	..	68.75	
Clerks	..	355.06	
Prisons	..	65.17	
Customs	..	18.99	507.97
RUBBER FUND	..	52,904.50	52,904.50
ALIENS IMMIGRATION FUND	..	2,319.89	2,319.89
SUSPENSE ACCOUNT	..	24,575.00	24,575.00
OPIUM REVENUE REPLACEMENT RESERVE FUND	..	272,901.60	272,901.60
			501,878.32
EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES		1,225,823.78	1,225,823.78
			1,727,702.10
LOANS:-			
S. S. Consolidated Loan (@2%)	..	4,680,684.00	4,680,684.00
F. M. S. Duff Loan (@2%)	..	300,000.00	300,000.00
S. S. Loan 1931 (@4%)	..	450,000.00	450,000.00
Colonial Development Fund Loan	..	34,438.00	34,438.00
S. S. Loan 1934	..	77,900.00	77,900.00

B.

ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

ASSETS.

	$ c.	$ c.
BALANCES:-		
Cash:- Sub-Treasury, Ulu Kelantan ..	22,247.92	
-Do- Pasir Puteh ..	5,714.31	
-Do- Pasir Mas ..	5,889.86	
-Do- Bachok ..	5,595.12	39,447.21
Bank:- State Treasury (M. B.) ..	60,153.49	
-Do- (C. B.) ..	5,717.11	
Sub-Treasury, Ulu K. (M. B.) ..	9,789.68	
-Do- P. P. (,,) ..	11,992.71	
-Do- P. M. (,,) ..	9,995.40	
-Do- Bachok (,,) ..	3,988.53	101,636.92
Mercantile Bank Fixed Deposit ..	2,500.00	2,500.00
Joint Colonial Fund Deposit ..	857.14	
Cash Balance with Crown Agents ..	42.85	899.99
ADVANCE RECOVERABLE:-		
P. W. D. Store and Factory Account ..	15,700.00	
Post Office Postal Order Account ..	900.02	
Malayan Arts and Crafts ..	5,000.00	
F. M. S. Government Pensioners ..	823.99	
S. S. ,, ,, ..	797.29	
Johore ,, ,, ..	20.00	
Principal Agricultural Officer ..	1,000.00	
District Officer, Ulu Kelantan ..	1,380.00	
Late Dato' Bentara Stia ..	116.40	
Purchase of Motor Cars ..	12,984.07	
H. H. The Sultan ..	1,400.60	40,122.37
LOANS:-		
Subordinates ..	14,089.89	
Dato' Kaya Pati ..	29,600.00	
Tengku Seri Mara Raja ..	24,078.41	
Majlis Ugama Islam ..	139,976.84	
Clubs ..	1,959.08	
Nik Abdullah ..	60.00	209,764.22
SPECIAL LOANS:-		
H. H. Raja Muda ..	250.00	
Dato' Perdana Mentri ..	14,094.72	
Tengku Seri Ismara Raja ..	4,280.00	
Tengku Zabidah ..	437.63	
Haji Wan Ahmad ..	915.00	
Che Hassan bin Sulaiman ..	1,050.00	
Nik Mat bin Abdul Kadir ..	1,293.97	22,321.32
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund ..	272,901.60	272,901.60
INVESTMENTS:-		
Singapore Municipal 4½% Deb: Stk. 1930 ..	248,000.00	
Commonwealth of Australia 3¾% stock 1946-49 ..	44,571.43	
Southern Rhodesia 3¼% stock 1955-65 ..	45,000.00	
Funding Loan 3% stock 1959-69 ..	282,296.97	
Conversion Loan 2½% stock 1944-49 ..	130,500.00	
Commonwealth of Australia 3¼% stock 1964-74 ..	27,796.48	
New Zealand 3% stock 1952-55 ..	66,514.29	
London Electric Transport Financial Corp Ltd., 2½% stock 1950-55 ..	1,591.30	
India 3% stock 1949-52 ..	126,000.00	
Singapore Municipal 3% stock 1975-85 ..	65,835.00	1,038,108.47
		1,727,702.10
Excess of Assets over Liabilities ..	1,225,823.78	1,225,823.78
BALANCE TO THE DEBIT OF THE STATE ..	4,317,198.22	4,317,198.22

APPENDIX C.

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Warrant No.	Service	Estimates	Spent till 31.12.35.
1/35	Water Supply		$28,019.89
2/35	Experimental Stations	$2,500.00	2,499.43
,,	Manurial Experiments & Investigations	1,000.00	999.98
3/35	Electrical Generator	5,050.00	5,999.00
		$8,550.00	$37,518.30

APPENDIX D.

Table of Annual Revenue and Expenditure since Kelantan came under British Protection:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$
1910	419,327	403,552
1911	487,467	574,850
1912	535,669	665,608
1913	676,020	672,137
1914	762,772	805,965
1915	692,556	807,714
1916	822,860	808,164
1917	910,291	757,946
1918	955,402	899,161
1919	1,141,444	1,065,012
1920	1,328,955	1,403,208
1921	1,160,262	1,678,432
1922	1,310,020	1,539,318
1923	1,396,855	1,271,887
1924	1,422,113	1,422,032
1925	1,804,180	1,401,961
1926	2,371,595	1,927,134
1927	2,448,090	2,949,438 *
1928	2,570,550	2,463,762
1929	2,481,139	2,215,771
1930	2,182,905	2,426,079
1931	1,524,139	1,961,124
1932	1,677,983	1,664,051
1933	1,801,418	1,563,782
1934	2,220,769	1,710,790
1935	2,312,979	2,044,239

* Includes a sum of $320,000.00 devoted to reduction of the Public Debt.

APPENDIX E.

COMPARATIVES STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF LOCAL PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS.

Nos.	Articles.	How Counted	1931 Quantity	1931 Value	1932 Quantity	1932 Value	1933 Quantity	1933 Value	1934 Quantity	1934 Value	1935 Quantity	1935 Value
				$		$		$		$		$
1	Rubber	Tons	6,384.05	1,157,303	5,146.02	731,223	9,213.04	1,906,021	11,574.41	4,533,829	9,257.15	3,751,628
2	Copra	-do-	6,497.82	449,857	4,012.56	306,658	6,773.98	290,472	5,873.29	185,256	6,127.77	403,527
3	Betelnuts :-											
	(a) Dried	-do-	1,855.91	258,341	1,393.39	167,392	2,266.45	151,582	2,260.63	125,042	2,257.14	182,757
	(b) Fresh	-do-	..	577	..	1,824	..	1,672	..	476	59.52	619
4	Rice & Padi	-do-	..	..	..	1,441	..	4,192	10.09	477	434.11	25,962
5	Timber & Planks	..	..	1,044	..	994	..	746	..	3,436	..	5,513
6	Cattle	Nos.	171	7,430	312	12,115	3,164	92,765	2,265	68,878	3,068	143,893
7	Jungle Produce	..	..	25,931	..	91,830	..	70,048	..	42,635	..	27,135
8	Fish	Tons	820.64	98,136	754.13	89,249	1,002.7	117,361	794.79	70,806	437.04	46,775
9	Poultry	Nos.	31,808	10,641	24,671	6,215	100,498	24,312	113.09*	20,643	119,366	24,442
10	Tin-Ore	Tons	1.35	959	..	..	.47	633	4.23	5,927	7.49	9,865
11	Manganese Ore	-do-	..	..	..	..	2,866.54	26,716	8,968 11/12	105,338	10,678.15	132,260
12	Gold and Gold-Ore	..	..	..	..	9,289	..	77,154	..	85,913	..	46,372
13	Textile :-											
	(a) Silk	..	..	1,578	..	9,823	..	10,641	..	6,588	..	5,139
	(b) Cotton	..	..	23,296	..	15,230	..	23,057	..	51,177	..	19,867

* Tons

APPENDIX F.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT FOR FIVE YEARS.

No.	Articles.	How Stated.	1931 Quantity	1931 Value	1932 Quantity	1932 Value	1933 Quantity	1933 Value	1934 Quantity	1934 Value	1935 Quantity	1935 Value
				$		$		$		$		$
1	Fish	Tons	205.08	16,349	198.74	15,926	111.25	7,857	13,131.53	9,622	113.74	21,103
2	Rice	-do-	8,221.29	528,388	3,936.95	228,145	1,821.39	97,247	5,914.64	215,090	1,680.6	101,469
3	Benzine	Gallons	213,726	115,863	206,520	158,073	223,343	141,244	269,072	221,532	358,256½	281,945
4	Petroleum	-do-	319,367	109,001	358,354	139,474	283,697	163,456	327,292	163,646	368,400	185,771
5	Textile (all kinds)	..	..	413,470	..	462,019	..	979,822	..	2,254,256	..	1,656,628
6	Machinery	..	..	13,946	..	23,257	..	25,641	..	37,826	..	48,324
7	Motor Vehicles	..	..	25,365	..	31,405	..	30,735	..	56,730	..	157,300
8	Cement	Tons	1,205	25,256	1,289	25,890	1,334	26,767	1,350.00	27,140	1,821.29	29,685
9	Timber & Planks	..	..	26,205	..	23,940	..	20,537	..	18,452	..	3,127
10	Drugs & Medicines	..	..	52,832	..	82,227	..	114,194	..	139,996	..	178,086
11	Bread & Biscuits	..	..	17,293	..	13,499	..	14,647	..	14,855	..	33,440
12	Curry Stuffs	..	..	16,937	..	15,820	..	17,436	..	16,870	..	15,534
13	Wheat Flour	Tons	523.23	49,788	655.6	59,620	709.5	64,114	720.04	67,210	847.84	64,488
14	Tinned Milk	Cases	13,645	127,325	15,117	148,898	12,422	128,360	16,161	155,694	12,039	95,044
15	Sugar	Tons	979.77	75,458	935	64,829	910.83	67,124	1,281.55	93,361	1,597.12	125,241
16	Tobacco (all kinds)	Lbs	..	311,892	..	321,667	..	331,542	..	350,793	218,564	433,935

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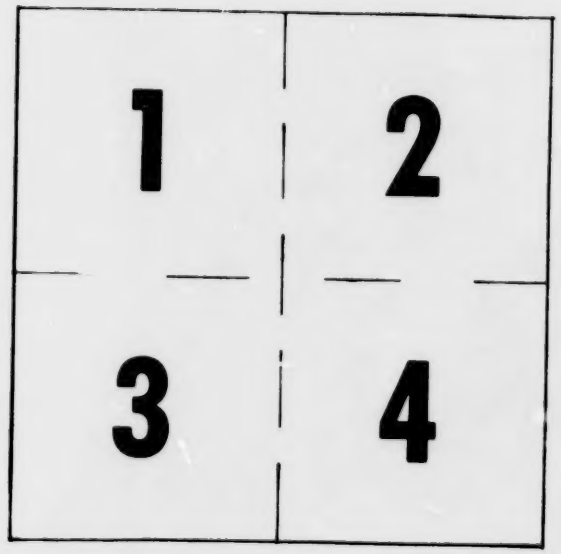

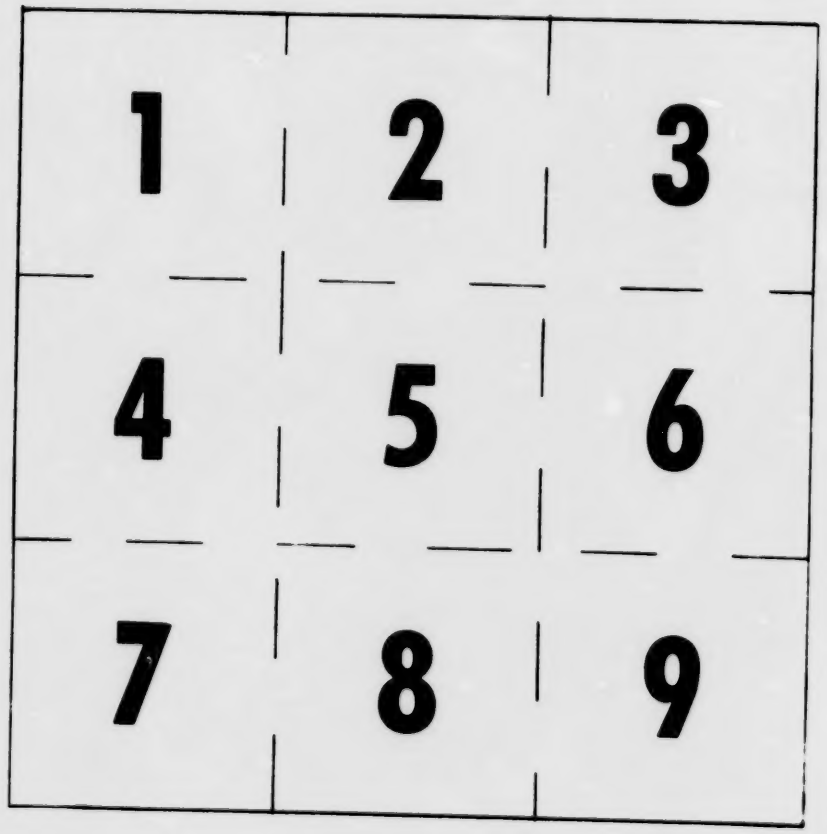

KELANTAN

1935

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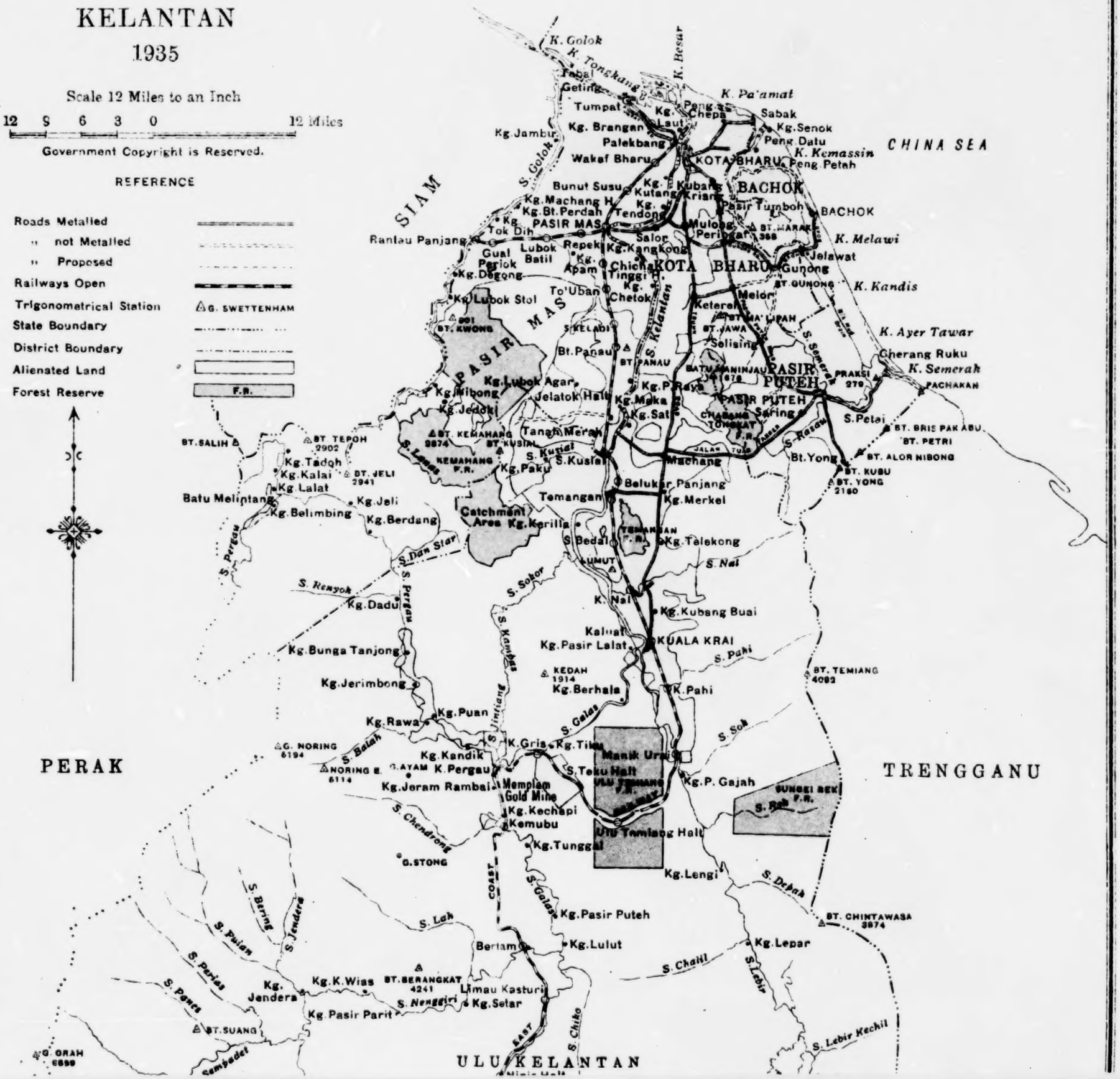

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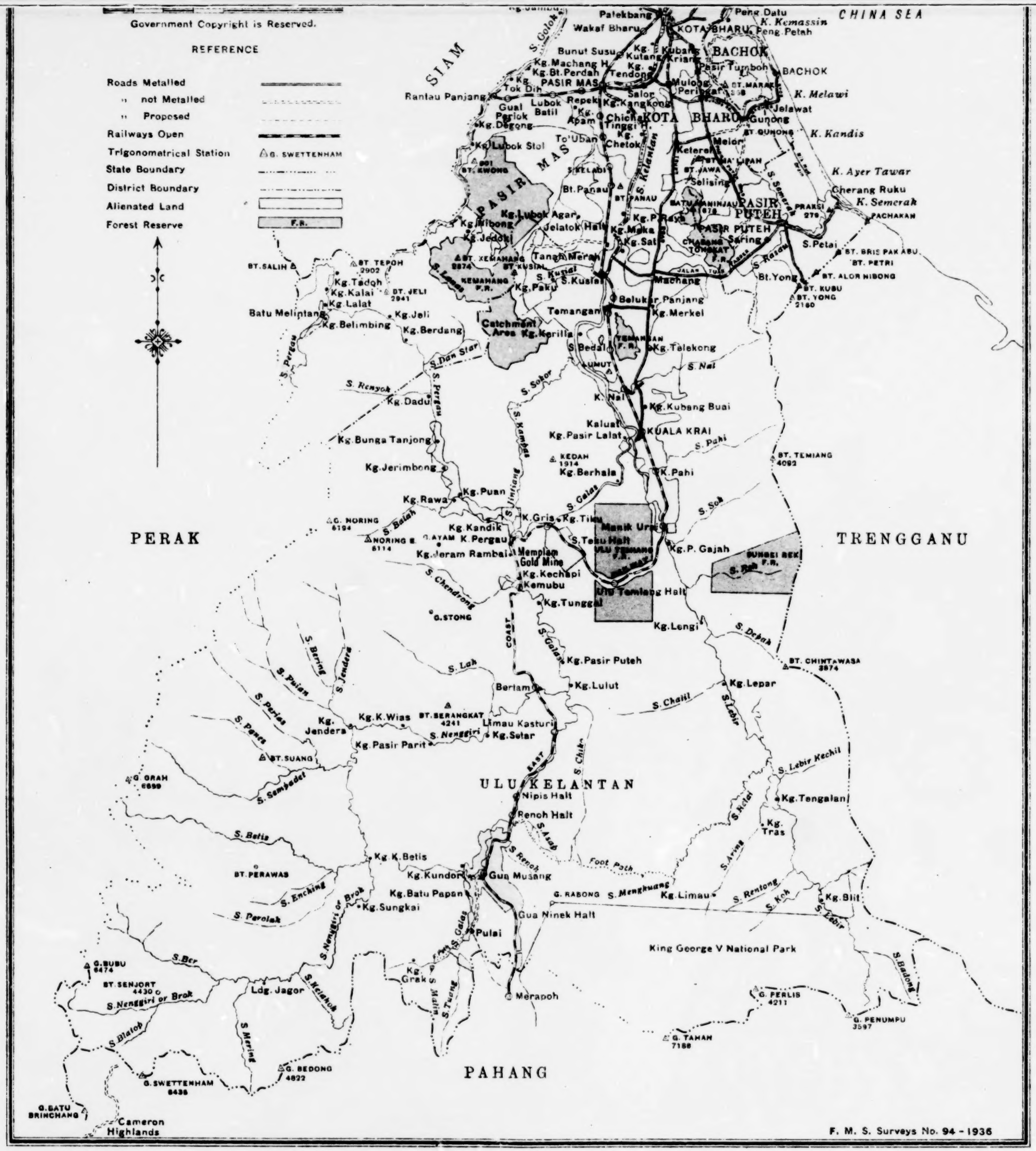

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STATE OF JOHORE

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1935.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

1. Johore lies at the extreme south of the Malay Peninsula. It is bounded on the north by Pahang, on the north-west by Negri Sembilan and Malacca, on the west by the Straits of Malacca, on the south by the Straits of Tebrau, and on the east by the China Sea. Its area like that of Wales is approximately 7,500 square miles. The interior is in great part covered with jungle. The country is less mountainous than any other part of the Peninsula.

2. The following was the rainfall recorded in 1934 and 1935:—

	1934	*1935*
	Inches.	Inches.
Johore Bahru (South) ..	130.91	97.68
Kota Tinggi (South-east) ..	142.82	108.28
Pontian (South-west) ..	126.65	100.92
Kluang (Central) ..	98.91	84.98
Batu Pahat (west) ..	111.36	103.58
Mersing (East) ..	89.14	116.03
Segamat (North) ..	96.09	70.89
Muar (North-west) ..	93.55	111.27

The highest rainfall was recorded at Tai Tak Estate, Kota Tinggi, *viz*, 140.92 inches; the lowest at Tanjong Olak Estate, Muar, *viz*, 45.07 inches. The highest average maximum temperature recorded was 91.19°F at Muar in March, the lowest 82.1°Fat Mersing in January. The highest average minimum temperature recorded was 75.05°F at Johore Bahru in July, the lowest 68.89°F at Kota Tinggi in February. The highest maximum temperature recorded was 99°F at Johore Bahru on the 5th April; the lowest 73°F at Kluang on 27th December. The highest mimimum temperature recorded was 80°F at Tangkak on 5th May, the lowest 64°F at Kluang on 15th January.

During the past five years the temperature has been as follows:—

Year	Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum
1931	96°F.	61°F.
1932	96°F.	63°F.
1933	97°F.	64°F.
1934	98°F.	65°F.
1935	99°F.	64°F.

*3. In the days of Buddhist Singapore there must have been traffic up the great Johore river of the hinterland, whose upper reaches offered tin, camphor and aboriginal slaves. At Ganggayu, which is identified with the still existing tributary of the Johore river called Lenggiu, one of the 11th century Chola kings is said by the *Malay Annals* to have built a fort of black stone but it has never been traced. Perhaps, too, the Ji-lo-t'ing, of which Chao Ju-Kua wrote in 1225 A.D., was the modern Jelutong at the south-east corner of Johore.

In a Javanese work the *Nagarakretagama* composed in 1365 A.D. we reach historical fact. It speaks of Ujong Medini, that is, Ujong Tanah or Land's End (as Johore was often called) as one of the countries subdued by Majapahit just before that date along with Pahang and Tumasik or Old Singapore.

4. Malacca then grew to be the first trading centre of the East. After its conquest by the Portuguese in 1511, the son of the last ruler of Malacca settled in Johore and continued the historic Sultanate. The history of the next 300 years is an almost uninterrupted record of wars. Hostilities with the Portuguese persisted nearly until the arrival of the Dutch in 1602. Johore bears no small part in Dutch colonial history; relations were friendly, despite a diplomatic struggle for commercial privileges. But the conquest of Batu Sawar (near Kota Tinggi) by the Achinese in 1615 closed one chapter of Johore history as the conquest of Johore Lama by the Portuguese in 1587 had closed another, and it appeared then to the Dutch that the renowned kingdom of Johore had come to an end. In return

*The following historical paragraphs were compiled by Sir Richard Winstedt, K.B.E., C.M.G., D. LITT., late General Adviser.

for assistance at the attack on Malacca in 1641, the Dutch tried to restore Johore to its position as premier Malay State. But the capital was burnt by Jambi in 1673: in 1699 the Sultan was assassinated, and in 1717 the throne was seized by a Sumatran adventurer, Raja Kechil. Then the Bugis appeared and the capital of the old empire was transferred to the Riau Archipelago.

5. After continuous intrigues between the Malay and Bugis chiefs, the Dutch in 1784 recognized the Sultan of Lingga as ruler of the Johore empire, drove the Bugis from Riau and stationed there a Resident with a garrison: the Malay Sultan and Bugis Viceroy accepted the position of dependent princes, but the old empire was in a state of dissolution, the Bendahara and Temenggong being virtually territorial chiefs in Pahang and Johore respectively.

This was the position when the British, by virtue of treaties made in 1819 and 1824, obtained a complete cession of the island of Singapore. Visitors emphasize the then deserted character of Johore: in 1847 Johore Lama consisted of 25 huts, and not till 1855 was the capital moved to its present situation at Johore Bahru.

6. The extension of the Pax Britannica "helped Johore to grow populous again". Moreover since 1855 the country has been governed by enlightened and progressive rulers, Sultan Abubakar who died in 1895 and Sultan Ibrahim the present ruler. In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British agent having the functions of a Consular officer; in 1910, having had an unofficial adviser for some years, the Sultan reorganized his Government with the assistance of the Governor of the Straits Settlements; in 1914 a General Adviser with enlarged powers was appointed. The recent history of the State has been a record of continued prosperity. Since 1924 the completion of a causeway across the Straits of Tebrau has permitted uninterrupted traffic by rail and road between Johore and Singapore and by railway between Singapore and Bangkok.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

7. In 1895 the late Sultan Abubakar gave Johore a written constitution. It provided for the election of the Sovereign and the State allowance of His Highness and his family and for the descent or succession. It provided also for the constitution and duties of:

(*a*) a Council of 8 to 12 Johore Malay "assistants and Ministers and coadjutors to the Sovereign"—it corresponds broadly to a Privy Council—

(*b*) a State Council of 16 or more members presided over by the Mentri or Prime Minister, with functions similar to those of the Legislative Council of a British Colony, its enactments requiring the consent of the Sultan which under certain conditions must be given. "If there shall be any enactment or regulation or matter or thing not approved or sanctioned by the Sovereign, it may be introduced again at the next meeting of the Council of State, and if for three times successively it shall not have been approved, the said matter may not again be introduced until one year has elapsed from the time it was last considered. Should the matter be again decided in the same manner by the Council of State for the fourth time, it shall be expedient on the part of the Sovereign to approve and sanction the same, because the moral responsibility of the Sovereign then entirely ceases". Members are appointed by the Sultan with the advice or concurrence of the Council of Ministers. Under a supplementary ordinance of 1914 they need not all be Malays and actually include Europeans official and unofficial, and Chinese.

In 1912 Sultan Ibrahim added:

(*c*) an Executive Council, to be presided over by the Sultan, which has functions similar to those of the Executive Council in a British Colony. To it are referred all applications for agricultural and mining lands, all P. W. D. contracts and tenders, questions of promotion as well as the initiation of legislation and any other matters of importance.

8. By an agreement signed in 1914 Johore agreed to receive and provide a residence for a British General Adviser, "whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all matters affecting the general administration of the country and on all questions other than those touching Malay Religion and Custom..... The collection and control of all revenues of the country shall be regulated under the advice of the General Adviser".

If there is a difference of opinion between the Sultan and the General Adviser, it was agreed that the opinion of the State Council should be taken and communicated to the High Commissioner along with the views of the General Adviser.

Johore then also agreed to have European Judges, and to appoint European official members on its Executive Council; Malay and European officers were to be treated on terms of equality. European officers are seconded to the State from the Malayan Civil Service and the big joint departments of Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Both Malay and English are official languages for use in the Courts.

9. Under the aforesaid constitution with its several Councils administration is carried on by the Malay Mentri or Prime Minister with the Malay State Secretary as the Government's official spokesman and a number of other Malay officials; policy and executive action being subject to the scrutiny and approval of the General Adviser who is assisted by various British officers, namely Legal and Financial Advisers, Commissioners of Lands and Mines, Trade and Customs and Police, a Principal Medical Officer, a State Engineer, a Controller of Labour, a Protector of Chinese, a Principal Agricultural Officer, a Superintendent of Education, a Conservator of Forests, a Controller of Posts and Telegraphs, and a Superintendent of Surveys. All these heads of departments have, in turn, their assistants European and Malay. There are a Malay Treasurer and a Malay Auditor, both with the Financial Commissioner to advise them. There are Malay State Commissioners in outlying districts, Malay District officers, Collectors of Land Revenue, Custom officers, Inspectors of Police and so on.

10. The power of revising death sentences lies with the Sultan advised by his Executive Council. Land is held from the Sultan.

III.—POPULATION.

11. At, and for some time before, the date of the 1931 census, the population was falling rapidly owing to an exodus of the migrant population during the slump. There is good reason to believe that this fall continued for a period of at least three years before the tide turned and it was probably not until about the end of 1934 that the population rose again to about the level of the census figure. In these circumstances, the method of estimation by geometrical progression adopted as the basis of previous reports is clearly unsatisfactory as it means, in the case of Johore, estimates increasing year by year at a rate of nearly 8% compound interest and must give estimated populations far too high and rates far too low.

It has therefore been decided to change the basis for the purposes of this report and adopt, as has been done by other Malayan administrations, estimates obtained by adding to the census population figures the excess of births over deaths since the census and a proportion of the migrational surplus for Malaya as a whole as given in the Malaya Migration Statistics. The probable error in those estimates is considerable in Johore, where migrants form a much larger element in the population than elsewhere; further the change of basis renders comparison with the published figures of previous years meaningless. At the same time the figures given below are at least nearer the truth than if the old basis had been adhered to and there are obvious advantages in uniformity with other published figures for Malaya.

The mid-year population estimated as explained above was 528,219.

This population was made up of the following races: Malaysians 255,468; Chinese 218,040; Indians 49,803; Europeans 793; Eurasians 318; Others 3,797.

The following table shows the estimated population of the State in 1935 by race:—

District	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians	Europeans	Eurasians	Others	Total all races	Births	Deaths
Johore Bahru	21,612	58,239	16,123	393	162	1,105	97,634	5,204	3,718
Muar ...	85,685	58,588	12,842	173	92	615	157,995	6,300	3,176
Batu Pahat ...	82,465	37,851	5,751	41	35	1,219	127,362	5,301	2,353
Segamat ...	12,569	22,611	7,972	98	18	267	43,535	1,922	1,366
Kota Tinggi	13,540	18,925	4,904	60	2	463	37,894	1,243	906
Pontian ...	30,350	14,827	1,429	16	9	65	46,696	2,516	1,256
Endau ...	9,247	6,999	782	12	—	63	17,103	534	449
Total ...	255,468	218,040	49,803	793	318	3,797	528,219	23,020	13,224

Under Malaysians are included all persons of Malaysian origin such as Bugis from Celebes, Sumatrans and Javanese.

12. The total number of Births registered was 23,020 (11,881 males and 11,139 females). In every 100 births registered 51.61 were males and 48.39 females, a rate of 93.75 females to every 100 males born. There were 607 still births.

The highest birth rate according to nationalities was 45.88 per mille amongst Chinese and the next amongst Malaysians, of 44.03. The lowest rate, amongst Europeans, was 8.83 per mille.

The total number of deaths registered was 13,224 (8,133 males and 5,091 females). The highest number of deaths registered in any one month occurred in May and the lowest in February. The infantile mortality rate was 182 compared with 228 per mille in 1934.

Estimated Population 1935	Total Births	Total Deaths	Total Infant Deaths	Birth Rate per mille	Death Rate per mille	Infant Death Rate per mille
528,219	23,020	13,224	4,195	43.58	25.04	182

IV.—HEALTH.

14. The following figures throw some light upon the incidence of disease.

The principal groups of diseases leading to death are as follows:—

Fever not specified	4,775
Convulsions	1,695
Premature birth and diseases of infancy ..	1,365
Pneumonia	727
Malaria	664
Old age	618
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	524
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	398
Beri Beri	350
Heart disease	248
Diseases of pregnancy, child birth and puerperal state	233
Dysentery	208

The following are the statistics for communicable diseases, treated in Government Hospitals during the last two years:—

	Malaria (positive)	Malaria (unspecified)	Beri Beri	Tuberculosis Pulmonary	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Pneumonia	Ankylostomiasis	Influenza	Venereal Diseases	Yaws	Other diseases	Total
1934 Cases -	4 252	1 371	577	675	533	230	658	1 547	1.165	717	455	17 307	29 487
Deaths	163	24	56	264	88	6	259	15	4	19		844	1 742
1935 Cases -	10 726	3 505	550	668	896	423	902	1 164	1,472	735	72	24 708	45 821
Deaths	359	75	62	251	136	53	323	15	1	9		1 261	2 545

The following are the statistics for dangerous and infectious diseases:—

	Small-pox	Chicken-pox	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Measles	Tropical Typhus	Encephalitis lethargica	Acute poliomyelitis	Total
1934 Cases -		162	5	97	28	21	85	1	2	1	402
Deaths -	—	—	4	28	4	8			—	—	44
1935 Cases -	49	177	11	132	30	57	429	4	—		889
Deaths -	7		10	39	4	23		1			84

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

15. *In-patients.*—The admissions were 44,034 against 27,753 in 1934, the total number treated being 45,821 as compared with 29,487 during 1934. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 5.55 as compared with 5.90 in 1934.

Out-patients.—The number of new cases treated was 164,694 compared with 155,594 in 1934. 91,328 were attended by three motor travelling dispensaries in Muar, Batu Pahat and Segamat districts. The number of attendances during the year was 256,641 as against 230,167 in 1934.

Maternity Work.—2,254 cases were admitted to Government hospitals as against 1,535 in 1934. 202 confinements were attended at patients' houses. 93 ante-natal and 1,072 post-natal cases visits were made to patients' homes. During the year 110 certified midwives were practising in the State, and 20 probationer midwives were in training.

Women and Children's Clinics (Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat).

19,576 infants and children under twelve years old were seen at the above centres. The number of healthy infants under two years old seen were 2,433. All other cases over twelve years old seen were 18,719. The total attendances were 40,728. 5,504 ante-natal cases were seen. 2,361 dressings, 7,702 weighings of 2,878 new babies and 2,287 vaccinations were done. 35,563 domiciliary visits, 8,274 visits to women and 16,651 visits to infants and children were paid. 536 maternity cases and 59 abnormal labours were conducted.

Mental Hospital.—The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1934 was 449. There were 136 new admissions, making a total of 585. Of these 54 were discharged, 16 transferred, and 56 died. 459 patients remained at the end of the year. The total number of criminal lunatics treated was 29 including 3 vagrants. There were no escapes, suicides or fatalities during the year. Meetings were held monthly by the Board of Visitors to the Mental Hospital.

The Leper Asylum contained 184 lepers at the end 1934. During the year 116 new cases were admitted. The total number of lepers treated was 300. From the Asylum 52 lepers absconded, 4 were discharged, 2 transferred to Singapore Leper Asylum and 19 died. 179 males and 44 females remained in the Leper Asylum at the end of the year. A primary school was opened in April and it was working satisfactorily at the end of the year, when 16 pupils were attending it.

Prison Hospitals—

(*a*) *Johore Bahru.*—367 cases were treated as in-patients during the year, with 2 deaths. There were two cases of judicial executions. The total number of attendances as out-patients during the year was 29,602.

(*b*) *Muar.*—177 cases with no deaths were treated as in-patients. The total number of new out-patients treated during the year was 1,315, and the total number of attendances as out-patients was 5,922.

16. *Johore Police Force.*—Out of a total strength of 68 officers and 1,250 other ranks in the Johore Police Force, 740 were admitted to hospitals in the State during the year. The total number of in-patients treated was 751 including 11 cases remaining from 1934. 70 cases of Malaria fever and 21 cases of eye diseases were admitted. There was no death in hospitals. The number of cases treated as out-patients was 4,745.

17. *Johore Military Forces.*—Out of a total strength of 33 officers and 842 other ranks in the Johore Military Forces, 392 were admitted to hospitals. The total number of in-patients treated was 394. There was no death. The total number of cases treated as out-patients during the year was 15,382.

LEGISLATION.

18. In April an amendment to the Pineapple Factory Regulations was passed.

V.—HOUSING.

19. The house accommodation may be divided into two broad classes, (*a*) houses in the country and (*b*) houses in towns.

(*a*) In the country the housing position is satisfactory. The Malay lives on his own land in a house built by himself or a building contractor. The poorer the house the better ventilated: the humble house is built of palm-thatch or bark, the wealthier of sawn planks with windows that superstition and fear of thieves keep closed at night. On estates the Indian labourer is housed in lines approved by the Health Department. To the cheap and readily accessible materials of the country the industrious Chinese quickly respond and the longer they live in the Malay Peninsula the bigger and more hygienic their dwellings. All that is really required is a roof to keep off the rain: otherwise the more open a house in the tropical climate the healthier and more comfortable.

(*b*) In towns the chief difficulties are insufficient ventilation and the illegal construction of cubicles. But no house can be built until its plan has been approved by a Town Board Committee, whose members include a Government Health Officer and a Government Engineer. A site-plan also has to be furnished so that town-planning requirements may be satisfied. Before the slump, in spite of close Government inspection, there was some degree of overcrowding owing to the high rents consequent on the rapid immigration of boom times. Rents are still lower than formerly but so are incomes and the desire to save rent by dividing its burden among many is still a source of overcrowding. There are no building societies. Government builds lines for its day-labourers and houses for its other employees. The coolies live rent-free. Other Government servants generally pay a low rental. The Chinese capitalist builds nearly all shop-houses, and in most of them above and behind the shop is a dwelling-house. A return of houses in town-board areas is included in Appendix E.

All villages and schools now have football and recreation grounds.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

MINERALS.

20. The quantities and values of mineral exports for the last three years were:—

	1933			1934			1935		
	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
		$	$		$	$		$	$
Tin-ore	306	364,501	47,468	521	721,276	96,919	801	1,467,118	137,505
Iron-ore	408,644	2,043,220	195,379	578,180	2,890,900	289,090	594,891	2,890,900	297,443
China (Kaolin) Clay	30	600	30	143	2,860	143	5	100	60
Gold	71 oz.	3,539	88	76 oz.	3,779	94	7.81 oz.	420	9
	—	2,411,860	242,965	—	3,622,594	386,340	—	4,358,538	435,017

21. A census showed a mining labour force of 2,531 against 2,023 in 1934.

22. 2,531 in all were employed in mining work, 1,022 in iron mines, 1,491 in tin-mines, 18 in washing for alluvial gold. 1,791 were empolyed in open-cast mining. 754 worked on tribute, 1,115 on contract and 662 on wages. Towards the end of the year there was a shortage of chinese mining coolies, the demand having gone up with increased quotas. The average pay of a skilled coolie was $1 to $4 daily, and of an unskilled coolie 65 to 95 cents daily, without food in each case.

23. The total area alienated for mining at the end of the year was 10,831 acres, of which 9,277 acres are for tin and 1,462 for iron.

The domestic assessment for Johore was 31,953 pikuls tin-ore or 1,901.96 long tons tin-ore equivalent to 1,435.9 long tons of metallic tin at 75.5%.

Production under Certificate of Production in the State was permitted at the following rates during the year.

January-March	27.01%
April-June	31.52%
July-September	46.54%
October-December	59.40%

24. The following revenue was derived from minerals during the last three years:—

	1933	*1934*	*1935*
	$	$	$
Rent on leases ..	10,029	8,940	9,517
Premia on leases ..	7,105	2,425	6,650
Prospecting licences	1,340	378	125
Ore buyers ,, ..	400	400	500
Individual ,, ..	500	500	482
	19,374	12,643	17,274
Export duty ..	242,965	386,246	435,019
Total ..	$262,339	$398,889	$452,393

The expenditure on the Mines Department was only $15,983. In addition Exemption Fees brought in $325.

AGRICULTURE.

25. Agricultural industries continue to occupy the position of chief importance in the economy of the State. The most satisfactory feature of the year was the improvement in the market for practically all the important export staples, particularly copra, canned pineapples, palm oil, arecanuts and tuba.

26. In accordance with custom, crops are classified under three heads:—(*A*) those grown on estates and small holdings (*B*) those grown on estates only and (*C*) those grown exclusively on small holdings. (A small holding for this purpose means an area of 25 acres or less).

27. (*A*) *Crops grown on estates and small holdings.*

Rubber.—This crop remains of primary importance both in area under cultivation and in value of exports. The total planted area at the end of 1935 was estimated at 839,350 acres, of which 322,225 acres were cultivated on estates and small holdings of less than 100 acres in extent. The total production of rubber during the year amounted to 1,392,486 pikuls, of which 822,662 were produced on estates of 100 acres or over and 569,824 on estates of under 100 acres. The total value of exports for 1935 was $32,963,598.

Comparative figures for production and value for the past five years are as follows:—

(Including dry weight equivalent of latex).

		Quantity in Piculs.	*Value* $
1931	..	1,525,103	20,319,138
1932	..	1,456,312	13,902,311
1933	..	1,642,996	22,622,970
1934	..	1,747,099	47,563,787
1935	..	1,392,486	32,963,598

28. The area of budgrafted rubber at the end of 1935 was 65,230 acres, as against 60,832 for 1934.

During the year some 2,226 acres of rubber were replanted.

29. The economic condition of small holding producers during the early part of the year was fairly satisfactory. Coupons without rubber found a ready market at $12 per pikul while uncouponed rubber could be disposed of at an economic price. With the increasing diminution of coupon issue each quarter, and the fall in price of the commodity, the sale of uncouponed rubber became uneconomic, with a marked effect upon the standard of living of small holding producers. The position was offset to a certain extent by a considerable increase in the price offered for coupons which reached $16.80 per pikul in September, and rose to $23 in December. The general effect in the cuts in coupon issues, the uneconomic price of uncouponed rubber and the appreciation of the value of coupons, was to decrease considerably the production from small holdings, the owners of which disposed of their coupons and sought other avenues of employment, with consequent abandonment of many holdings. The cessation of production was responsible for considerable unemployment. Towards the end of the year uncouponed rubber was saleable at up to $5 per pikul, and its production was being undertaken on a fairly extensive scale.

30. Mouldy Rot disease of the tapped surface continued to be the most common disease of rubber, particularly on small holdings. Advice and instruction in relation to control measures met with a satisfactory measure of success, particularly when prices for the commodity were reasonably good. Stocks of approved fungicide have been held departmentally at all centres, and retailed during the year. The aggregate sales for 1935 totalled 370.68 gallons of concentrated solution. The almost universal tendency for small holders to dispose of coupons instead of producing assisted considerably in checking the development and spread of the disease.

A very widespread outbreak of leaf mildew caused by *Oidium Heveae* occurred throughout the State early in the year. The disease was reported from the majority of districts during February, on both large estates and small holdings, and aided by favourable conditions persisted till April. The disease was reported from 21 estates.

Root diseases, particularly *Ganoderma pseudoferreum*, continues to be responsible for appreciable mortality especially on small holdings. A new insect—Thrips species—was discovered to be causing leaf-fall resembling that induced by *Oidium Heveae* on several estates. This insect causes damage similar to Mites, which have also been reported.

31. The Small Holders Advisory Service inaugurated during 1934, continued to function throughout the year. Two officers are stationed in Johore, one in the Northern districts and one in the south, and gave instruction in the economic management of small rubber holdings, more particularly in connection with the production of smoked sheet of superior quality, improved tapping systems and bark conservation, general

improvements in sanitary conditions and the control of pests and diseases. At the end of the year ten smoking cabinets of the type approved by the Rubber Research Institute had been erected and were either individually or co-operatively owned by Malay small holders.

32. *Coconuts.*—This industry is practically wholly in the hands of small holders, the area at the end of the year being estimated to be 169,367 acres of which 166,067 acres were cultivated by small holders, situated principally along the coastal alluvial belt flanking the west coast of the State. Coconuts are cultivated mainly as a sole crop, although considerable areas are interplanted with other small holding produce such as fruit, arecanuts and coffee. Following the depressed market of 1934, which was the lowest on record, the average Singapore price for sundried copra during January was $4.21 per pikul. It rose to $4.60 in February and thence declined gradually to $3.84 during August with a slight but impermanent rise during May. A substantial and increasing improvement followed with the price in December at $5.46 per pikul, with prospects of sustained advancement. The price for mixed quality followed the general trend of sundried, the average opening price being $3.91 per pikul, closing at $4.89. 658,079 pikuls, value $2,669,837 were exported, as compared with 701,154 pikuls, value $1,895,997 in 1934.

With the marked improvement in prices during the year, efforts have been made to induce growers to undertake the manufacture of copra of superior quality, and to seek better markets for disposal. These have met with satisfactory support and led to a general improvement of the primitive type of kiln usually employed, close attention to the selection and subsequent treatment of the nuts, a general improvement in the quality of the product, particularly in relation to moisture content, and a considerable decrease in the leasing of holdings and the sale of nuts to dealers and manufacturers. Selective marketing undertaken on the advice and with the assistance of the Agricultural Department, has been effected, and some producers have co-operated to bulk produce, and sell in the Singapore market at attractive prices. The system of subsidising the erection of kilns of approved type was continued, and at the end of the year three substantial brick kilns were in operation. The produce is of good quality and commands satisfactory prices. Endeavours were made to popularise the adoption of a small kiln, with a high degree of efficiency and low initial cost, which had been devised by the copra research organisation at Kuala Lumpur. Arrangements have been completed for the erection of demonstration units in suitable localities early in 1936. Nut prices fluctuated in concert with the market price for copra and commanded up to $16-$17 per 1,000 at the end of the year. Heavy exports of fresh nuts were made from the coastal areas during the fasting month.

Coconut oil continues to be produced as a cottage industry for local consumption.

The standard of maintenance on small holdings was satisfactory, little damage being occasioned by pests and diseases.

33. *Pineapples.*—Prices for canned pineapples showed a satisfactory increase over those ruling in 1934. The average monthly prices per case of 48 tins fluctuated between the following limits:—Cubes $3.19-$3.99; sliced flat $3.08-$3.69; sliced tall $3.23-$3.95. Fruit prices were governed by the usual seasonal fluctuations, but marked differences were noted in the various selling centres. The range of prices for various qualities per 100 fruit was as follows:—No. 1 $1.50-$5.20; No. 2 $1.00-$4.35; No. 3 $0.50-$3.50.

Exports and value for the past five years are as under:—

	No. of fresh fruit.	No. of cases preserved pines.	Total Value. $
1931 ..	48,170,165	838,101	4,228,374
1932 ..	35,767,339	1,117,258	4,414,796
1933 ..	26,430,800	946,680	3,858,319
1934 ..	33,556,687	1,155,309	4,838,962
1935 ..	41,231,874	1,096,045	4,938,505

The area under pineapples at the end of the year was estimated at 40,122 acres, of which 15,696 acres were planted as a sole crop. This compares with a total of 35,268 acres of which 11,529 acres were planted as a sole crop in 1934.

The transition of pineapple cultivation from a catch crop to a permanent form of husbandry made a considerable advance during the year. The extensive area of catch crop pines cut out from maturing rubber was more than balanced by the planting of pure stand crops.

Of the ten factories in the State seven were registered for canning during the earlier part of the year. Two of these ceased operations at the conclusion of the mid year fruiting season.

The statutory obligations imposed upon packers under the Pineapple Industry Enactment has resulted in a radical improvement of canning facilities in all factories. Two plants have been extensively rebuilt and enlarged, and equipped in a manner approved by the licensing authorities to meet the standard of hygiene now demanded. At the end of the year a new factory, representing a considerable advance over anything yet attempted, was nearing completion.

Various fruit rots resembling diseases known to be common in other producing countries were discovered towards the end of the year. This matter is receiving close attention.

34. *Tapioca.*—A further and considerable decline in the production of tapioca is recorded for the year. The area under cultivation was estimated to be 4,706 acres, of which 489 acres were cultivated as a sole crop as compared with 6,112 and 51 acres in 1934.

Six factories remained in operation during the year, the grades commonly manufactured being flake, seed pearl and flour. With one exception supplies were insufficient to maintain regular working.

35. *Coffee.*—The area under coffee shows little change. Of 5,153 acres, 1,020 acres are cultivated as a sole crop. Exports totalled 1,134 pikuls valued at $15,876, against 1,448 valued at $20,272 for 1934. In spite of considerable variation in local prices, the market generally has been satisfactory, Liberian commanding up to $30 per pikul, and Robusta averaging approximately $18. Leaf eating insects did minor damage to the crop while the coffee being borer *Stephanoderes hampei Ferr.* appears to be fairly generally distributed.

36. *Tuba.*—This crop attracted much attention during the year, cultivation being considerably extended. 3,918 acre were estimated to be under Derris at the close of the year. Corresponding figures for 1934 and 1933 being 1,984 and 1,534 acres respectively. The improved prices of the preceding year were well maintained. Dried root sold on rotenone content opened at $45 per pikul and closed at $48 having advanced to $53 at the middle of the year.

37. *Gambir.*—A small increase in the area under this crop is recorded for the year, the total cultivated area being 2,179 acres of which 735 acres are under a sole crop. This compares with a total of 1,306 acres for 1934. 8,292 pikuls were exported, as against 6,716 in 1934.

The production of gambir is entirely in the hands of Chinese, manufacture being conducted under the most primitive conditions. The crop remains singularly free from the attacks of pests and diseases.

38. *Arecanuts.*—The area under this crop at the end of the year was estimated to be 31,318 acres, a decrease of 5,640 acres as compared with 1934. Arecanuts are almost entirely grown in mixed cultivation with other produce. Prices fluctuated, but were an improvement on the previous year.

The types of arecanuts most commonly manufactured are splits, whole, sliced and salted; the preparation, on a limited scale, of boiled immature nuts which are subsequently dried on a kiln for several days, forms a seasonal occupation, the produce being exported to China markets. Manufacture is almost wholly in the hands of Chinese who purchase the nuts

from peasant cultivators. A considerable trade is done in the Batu Pahat district in kiln dried splits, where efficient brick kilns of the copra type have been erected for producing this quality. Large areas of palms which have gone out of production have been destroyed in producing centres, the trunks being largely used for the erection of fish traps. No pests of economic importance have been recorded on this crop during the year.

39. (*B*) *Crops grown only on large estates.*

Oil Palm.—The price per ton for palm oil opened in January at £16.10.0 and increased to £23.17.6 at the end of February. Thereafter prices fluctuated between appreciable limits and closed in December at £20.10.0. The price for kernels opened at £7.0.0 and closed at £10.5.0. These prices represented a considerable advance over those ruling for the preceding year.

The area under oil palms at the end of the year was 30,618 acres, of which 16,190 acres are immature. The number of estates engaged in this form of cultivation remains at six, four of which are in production.

One of the largest estates is now assembling a factory plant for the manufacture of oil by the press system, while one Chinese owned estate commenced production with a small expression plant towards the end of the year. One estate with a considerable area of mature palms has not yet undertaken manufacture. The wet weather experienced during the closing period of the year had an adverse effect upon crops and output. The improvement in prices has enabled a high standard of cultivation and manufacture to be maintained on the majority of properties, and the application of artificial fertilisers has been continued on some estates. Fruit rot, which seemed likely to become of considerable economic importance during 1934, has been well controlled during the year. Rats continue to be a major pest.

40. (*C*) *Crops grown exclusively on small holdings.*

Padi.—A considerable decrease in areas planted with both wet and dry padi was again recorded and average yields are low. The decrease in planted area is largely due to the improved economic condition of peasants, following the introduction of rubber regulation during the middle of 1934 and the consequent abandonment of many fields not entirely suited to rice cultivation, which had been developed during the period when rubber prices were at an uneconomic level.

41. Some 1,872 gantangs of selected seed padi were distributed to meet a demand for good seed padi in North Johore but with the exception of Segamat, where a high standard of cultivation is maintained in several " sawahs ", interest generally was not sustained. Weather conditions throughout the State were very unfavourable for the growth and development of the

crop, particularly in areas where drainage and irrigation facilities do not exist. Drought conditions during the growing period, and extensive flooding as the crop neared maturity were general, while the standard of maintenance and pest control was not entirely satisfactory.

42. Rats and birds continue to be the major pests of padi throughout the State.

43. The annual "sawah" competition was again held at Segamat during October. Eight mukims participated with a total of 174 entries. With a few notable exceptions the general maintenance was disappointing. Opportunity was taken at each centre to indicate shortcomings and make suggestions for the correction thereof.

Johore participated in the Malayan Padi Competition which culminated with the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Exhibition held at Kuala Lumpur during August.

44. *Tobacco.*—The area under this crop at 1,107 acres remains practically the same as that recorded for 1934 *i.e.* 1,026 acres. Prices for leaf fluctuated considerably throughout the year, and provided little inducement for stabilising production. Small factories in the main producing centres continue to manufacture cigars, cheroots and shag for disposal on local markets. Leaf eating caterpillars and stem borers are common pests of of the crop, but damage has not been extensive.

Miscellaneous Fruit.—The estimated area under mixed fruit at the end of the year was 8,119 acres, cultivated almost entirely as a mixed crop. In addition some 4,959 acres are estimated to be under bananas. The district of Muar is the most important centre of production. Fruit cultivation is very largely in the hands of Malays, durians, mangosteens, rambutans, pulasans, langsat, duku, mata kuching, chiku and chempedak being the most popular varieties. The mid-year harvest was very satisfactory in all districts, more especially in Muar when exceptionally heavy crops of durians, mangosteens and dukus were obtained. At the end of the year a poor harvest of inferior quality was reaped.

45. *School Gardens.*—Vegetable gardens were maintained at 42 vernacular schools during the year, an increase of three over the previous year. Considerable progress has been made and the standard of maintenance of a number of gardens is extremely satisfactory.

46. *Agricultural Shows.*—An agricultural show, organised on a State basis, was held at Muar in July, and was opened by Their Highnesses the Sultan and Sultanah. In addition to the normal agricultural sections arts and crafts, needlework, village and school industries and a baby show were included. Special

exhibits were prepared by the Medical and Health and Agricultural Departments. All sections were well represented, the quality of the produce being of a satisfactory standard. In addition to the departmental exhibit further instructional work was undertaken with the assistance of the Rural Lecture Caravan, obtained on loan from the F. M. S. The show was an unqualified success and attracted some 30,000 people during the two days.

A one day show was held at Mersing on July 4th. Entries in all sections were satisfactory, being more numerous than in previous years.

47. *Agricultural Stations and Padi Test Plots.*—In accordance with the recommendations made by the Adviser on Agriculture in his report on Agriculture in Johore, the development of one agricultural station and three padi test plots was undertaken during the year. Work on the test plots was of a preliminary nature and should yield useful results on which to base more critical work in the future.

LIVE-STOCK.

48. There were approximately 2,500 dairy cattle, mostly of Indian breed whose owners held milk-sellers' licences. The number of animals slaughtered in Government slaughter-houses in Johore for local consumption were: cattle (including buffaloes) 3,675, sheep and goats 5,398 and pigs 43,885. The import and export return shows a small Peninsular trade:—

	Horses		Cattle (including buffaloes)		Sheep & Goats		Swine	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
Imports -	37	6	5,320	3,378	2,753	3,559	624	968
Exports -	14	10	38	21	48	31	8,383	2,738

49. A virulent epidemic of Rinderpest broke out in Segamat District in June causing 134 deaths out of 195 reported cases. The infection was traced to Negri Sembilan. Strict segregation and quarantine localised and suppressed the disease quickly.

A census of live-stock in the State revealed the following figures:—

Buffaloes.	*Cattle.*	*Swine.*	*Goats.*	*Sheep.*
8,547	14,451	202,320	47,500	7,587

50. All the pig-farms are owned by Chinese; Indian and other cattle are mostly kept by Indians and there are a number of private dairies; Chinese and Malays breed buffaloes, and Malay small-holders breed goats and poultry.

MARINE PRODUCE.

51. There are fisheries round all the coasts. Japanese fishermen work off the East Coast using the method known as "moro ami" in which highly skilled divers are employed to locate the fish nets then being set over the area and the fish driven into them. Deep sea fishing is carried on by Malays with drift nets operating chiefly from Mersing and Seqili, the catches being sent to Singapore by lorry. There are also Chinese fishermen on all the coasts. Seine or drag nets are used off shore by Chinese and Malays, and in sheltered bays and estuaries fishing stakes with ground or lifting nets are employed. Illegal fishing by means of explosives, which has been prevalent in the past, has decreased. Fish caught by this means is easily recognised owing to its mutilated appearance and the quickness with which decomposition sets in, rendering it unfit for consumption. Regular examinations of the markets and the prohibition of sale of any such fish, has proved to be the most successful way of dealing with the evil, the offenders finding themselves unable to dispose of their catches. River fish are caught in many places by nets, traps and rod and line. Fishing for the purpose of sale is carried out under licence, fishing on a small scale, for personal consumption only being exempt.

In 1935 the Revenue derived from fishing licences amounted to $8,590, a slight increase over the previous year. Any valuation of the total quantity of fish taken from Johore waters is impossible, as the greater part goes in the fishing boats direct to the Singapore markets, only that passing through the Customs at Ports, mostly in dried form, being recorded.

FOREST PRODUCE.

52. The forests produce timber, firewood, charcoal and such minor products as rattans, resins used for varnishes and the wild rubber used for the manufacture of chewing gum.

53. In common with all other tropical rain forests the forests of Johore are composed of a large variety of species of which only a limited number produce timber of commercial importance. There is a great difference between the types of forest found in the western and eastern parts of the State. The most important timbers produced on the East are the semi-hard

Dryobalanops aromatica (*kapur*) and the hard *Shorea materialis* (*balau*) the distribution of which in the rest of the Peninsula is very limited Second in importance are the semi-hard *Dipterocarpus spp* (*keruing*) and the useful soft timber of a number of species of *Shorea* (*meranti*). The forests on the west of the State approximate more closely to those found in the northern parts of the Peninsula and produce *meranti* and *keruing*, also the hard *Balanocarpus Heimii* (*chengal*) and a hard timber known locally as *resak* which is obtained from various trees of the genus *Shorea*. In addition to the timbers mentioned above increasing use is being made of miscellaneous timbers classified for revenue purposes as class 2 which, by reason of their lack of durability, were previously neglected. These have been found to be suitable for temporary construction and are now being cut in large quantities. The mangrove forests in the southern part of the State produce firewood of good quality which commands a ready market in Singapore.

54. Most of the timber produced in the State is exported in the form of logs to Singapore where it is sawn by machinery for use locally and for export to China, Mauritius, Netherlands India, British India, the United Kingdom and Arabia. Singapore also derives large quantities of timber from Netherlands India but this timber is, generally speaking, inferior to that produced in Johore. Large quantities of timber from Netherlands India are imported to Johore where most of it is used for packing cases for tinned pineapples. The following table shows the amount of timber produced, exported and imported during the last 5 years:—

Year	Timber produced tons	Timber exported tons	Per-centage exported	Timber imported tons	Excess of Exports over Imports tons
1931	39,913	28,832	72.2	11,191	17,641
1932	36,663	24,286	66.0	13,357	11,929
1933	52,231	32,915	63.0	7,055	25,860
1934	58,357	35,069	60.1	18,030	17,039
1935	63,145	50,741	80.4	21,634	29,107

55. The total outturn of timber from the State increased by 8.2%. This increase was confined to the more valuable timbers such as *chengal*, *balau* and *kapur*, which the outturn of softer timbers included in Classes I C and II decreased.

56. Most of the timber produced in Johore is exported in the form of logs to Singapore where it is converted in the saw-mills. In 1935 these exports amounted to 2,537,050 cubic feet or, 80% of the total output showing an increase of 5% by comparison with the amount exported in 1934.

57. The export of sawn timber to the United Kingdom continued throughout the year. In 1935 the total quantity sent from this State amounted to 13,303 cubic feet or 67% of the total sent from Malaya. This shows a decrease of 2,743 cubic feet by comparison with the exports in 1934, which however does not indicate lack of enterprise on the part of the local timber merchants but is merely the result of a keener demand for timber on the local market.

58. At present practically all the timber produced in Johore is cut on State Land but these forests are by no means inexhaustible. In preparation for the time when this source of supply shall have been exhausted, forest reserves have been constituted over an area of 1,129.5 square miles or 15.4% of the area of the State. Further reserves amounting in area to 33,706 acres have been notified pending final constitution. Reserved forests are now being treated with regeneration fellings with a view to establishing young growth of commercial species to replace timber which will be felled when the exploitation of the reserved forests is undertaken.

59. The total output of firewood, most of which is produced in the mangrove forests of the southern part of the State, amounted to 2,924,704 cubic feet, a decrease of 30% on the 1934 figures. A large proportion of the firewood produced in Johore is exported to Singapore. The following table shows the outturn and export of firewood during the last 5 years:—

Year	Firewood produced tons	Firewood exported tons	Percentage of export to outturn
1931	78.648	40.260	51.2%
1932	134.503	69,816	51.9%
1933	129,213	74,877	61.3%
1934	166,196	72,918	63%
1935	116,988	74,862	63.5%

These mangrove forests also produce charcoal but the State is largely dependent on outside sources for supplies of this commodity. The outturn of charcoal amounted to 9,763 tons, an increase of 58% as compared with 1934. 4,354 tons were exported and 2,908 tons imported.

60. The principal minor products of the State's forests are *getah jelutong*, used in the manufacture of chewing gum, *rotans* or canes, *damar* or resin and *atap* or palm thatch. In former years these products yielded a very substantial revenue which represented a very considerable proportion of the total forest revenue, but during the last 3 years there has been a steady decline. In 1932 revenue derived from minor forest produce amounted to $61,265 or 28% of the total forest revenue while in 1935 it amounted to no more than $19,736 or 9%. This decline may be attributed partly to the smaller demand for *getah jelutong* and the increasing use of synthetic substitutes for *damar* but it is to some extent, the result of improved trade conditions. During the slump, when employment on estates was reduced to a minimum, large numbers of Chinese supported themselves by the collection of inferior *damars* but the return of prosperity has provided more lucrative and less arduous means of livelihood.

Damar. This decline is most marked in the case of *damar*. The total outturn in 1935 was 2,333 pikuls yielding a revenue of $1,703. In 1934 the outturn was 5,192 pikuls yielding a revenue of $3,991 while in 1932 this commodity yielded a revenue of $15,560.

Getah Jelutong. The price obtainable for *getah jelutong* has declined considerably during the last 2 years, which accounts for the smaller outturn. In 1935 the total outturn amounted to 1,051 pikuls which yielded a revenue of $1,675. In 1934 the outturn was 1,516 pikuls and the revenue $4,278 while in 1932, 3,247 pikuls were produced yielding a revenue of $12,119. Towards the end of 1935 there was a marked improvement in the demand for this commodity. *Rotans* and *Atap* showed a small increase and decrease respectively.

61. There are 3 sawmills in the State which are financed and operated by Chinese and a fourth (in a favourable position on a tributary of the River Sedili) is in process of erection. The timber and firewood industries are in the hands of Chinese employing Chinese labourers at piece work rates with the exception of one small branch of the firewood industry concerned with the production of small sized firewood by thinning *mangrove* forest which is almost entirely financed and worked by Malays.

MANUFACTURES.

62. Such processes of manufacture as are performed in Johore relate almost entirely to the treatment of the raw materials the production of which is the State's main industry. Thus there are factories on rubber, tapioca and oil-palm estates, which are engaged in the preparation of those commodities for export. A large proportion of the pineapples grown in Johore are preserved and packed in tins and those processes are carried out in factories.

In addition to these there were the usual little ice-works, aerated water plants, engineering work-shops and printing-works and two *jelutong* factories.

VII.—COMMERCE.

63. The total trade amounted to $79,692,239 as compared with $88,716,889 in 1934.

The figures were as follows:—

	1934	*1935*
	$	$
Imports ..	31,213,739	34,458,315
Exports ..	61,077,703	50,861,133
	92,291,442	85,319,448
Less Re-exports ..	3,574,553	5,627,209
	88,716,889	79,692,239

The values of imports for 1934 and 1935 under the various main heads were:—

	1934	*1935*
	$	$
Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	13,597,258	14,857,016
Raw Materials and articles mainly manufactured ..	1,205,324	1,285,455
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	16,371,752	18,307,888
Parcel Post ..	39,410	7,956
Coin and Bullion ..	—	—
	31,213,739	34,458,315

The total value of Imports was $3,244,576 greater than last year.

EXPORTS.

64. The following table shows under the main heads the quantity and value of exports for 1934 and 1935:—

Articles	How counted	1934 Quantity	1935 Quantity	1934 Value	1935 Value
				$	$
Arecanuts ...	Pikuls	273,508	246,717	623,003	1,572,801
Copra ...	do.	701,154	658,079	1,895,997	2,669,837
Pepper ...	do.	13	—	319	—
Gambier ...	do.	6,716	8,292	39,021	43,333
Coffee ...	do.	1,448	1,134	20,272	15,876
Rubber ...	do.	1,747,095	1,400,422	47,563,787	32,963,598
Sweet Potatoes ...	do.	5,661	2,751	16,983	8,262
Tapioca ...	do.	163,535	76,109	552,747	223,874
Pineapples ...	Nos.	33,556,687	41,231,874	838,916	1,838,013
Preserved Pineapples	Cases	1,155,309	1,096,045	1,000,046	3,100,492
Other Agricultural Produce				471,385	484,464
Total Agricultural Produce ...				56,022,476	42,920,550
Timber ...	Tons	35,069	50,741	495,364	654,648
Other Forest Produce				257,920	375,948
Total Forest Produce ...				753,284	1,030,596
Tin-ore ...	Pikuls	8,753	13,450	721,276	1,467,119
Iron-ore ...	Tons	578,180	594,888	2,890,900	2,974,453
China Clay ...	do.	143	5	2,860	100
Gold Dust ...	Tahils	62,8,9	6,4,7	3,779	420
Total Minerals				3,618,815	4,442,092
Marine Produce ...		—	—	241,540	783,126
Swine ...	Nos.	8,829	4,428	217,098	96,340
Cattle ...	do.	58	9	2,949	475
Poultry ...	do.	43,743	18,026	23,375	27,231
Goats and Sheep ...	do.	32	13	904	91
Eggs ...	do.	15,349,878	14,791,138	169,141	191,072
Miscellaneous			—	28,121	1,369,560
				61,077,708	50,861,133

65. Exports came down from $61,077,703 to $50,861,133, a decrease of $10,216,570. The decrease was mainly accounted for in the amount of rubber exported. The quantity of rubber exported was 346,677 pikuls less than 1934, and the value decreased by $14,600,189. The average price of rubber for the year was 20.03 cents a pound.

The lowest price of rubber was 18 cents in September, and the highest 22⅛ cents in December.

66. The price of tin averaged $114.79 a pikul in January, $107.19 in December. The lowest price was $105.75 per pikul on 24th December, 1935, and the highest $116.25 on the 12th April. There was an increase of 4,697 pikuls in the amount of tin-ore exported and an increase of $745,843 in the value.

67. There was a decrease in the amount of copra and areca-nuts exported, but an increase in the value. There was a slight increase in the amount and value of gambier. Sweet potatoes and tapioca both decreased in amount and value by practically half of those in 1934. Eggs showed a decrease in quantity, but an increase in value. Preserved pineapples decreased both in quantity and value, but this was perhaps due to the increase in the quantity and value of fresh pineapples exported.

In brief, prices reached a higher level in all branches of export, except that of tapioca and sweet potatoes. The former is affected by the demand for it in Europe, the latter by the local demand.

68. Iron-ore is carried direct to Japan, but otherwise exports from Johore are almost entirely to Singapore in the first instance. Certain articles of foodstuffs, *e.g.*, sweet potatoes, fruits, eggs and poultry are sold in the Singapore market for consumption in Singapore, but most of the exports are shipped to other countries, which are indicated in Singapore statistics. Much Johore rubber is shipped direct to other Countries through Singapore shipping agents.

VIII.—LABOUR.

STATISTICS.

69. The wage-earning labour of Johore consists mainly of South Indians, Chinese and Javanese. The proportion of Malays seldom exceeds 2%. The numbers engaged at the end of 1935 in Government employment and in the larger organised industries, as shown by returns submitted in accordance with the Labour Code, are given below.

	Indians	*Chinese*	*Javanese*	*Others*	*Total*
Government ..	4,086	787	749	898	6,520
Estates ..	27,153	24,076	6,198	1,225	58,652
Mines ..	230	733	164	29	1,156
Factories ..	21	167	30	—	218
	31,490	25,763	7,141	2,152	66,546

70. The totals for the last four preceding years are shown below.

	1932	*1933*	*1934*	*1935*
Government ..	4,766	5,074	5,187	6,520
Private Industries ..	39,274	42,199	59,352	60,026
	44,040	47,273	64,539	66,546

RECRUITMENT.

71. *South Indians.*—Briefly the system in the case of South Indians is as follows. A labourer on an estate for which recruiting is authorized, after satisfying the Controller of Labour and the Agent of the Government of India in Malaya at a personal interview, as to his suitability, receives a recruiting licence and proceeds to his native village. There he persuades his friends and relatives to emigrate to Malaya and to work on the estate from which he has come. Those desiring so to emigrate appear before the Village Magistrate and are required to satisfy him that they are going freely with the consent of their relatives and are aware of the conditions under which they emigrate. They are then taken, at no cost to themselves, to the Malayan Government Depot at Madras or Negapatam where they are examined by the Emigration Commissioner for Malaya and by the Protector of Emigrants appointed by the Indian Government. If no objection is raised they are conveyed by steamer to Penang or Port Swettenham and after quarantine there, they are sent to the railway station nearest to their place of employment. A labourer arrives on his estate free from debt and may at any time within one year of his arrival in the State, be repatriated on the ground of ill-health, unsuitable work, unjust treatment or any other sufficient reason.

In addition to the above method, labour is obtained by means of non-recruited emigration. An emigrant of this class may present himself at a Malayan Government Depot of his own accord and if there is no objection on the ground of health or otherwise he is similarly sent over to the estate on which he has stated he wishes to work.

All expenses are borne by the Indian Immigration Fund which is sustained by assessment paid by employers on work done by their South Indian labourers. The Fund is vested in the Indian Immigration Committee which has an unofficial majority, with the Controller of Labour, Malaya, as Chairman of the Committee.

Emigration from Southern India was open throughout the year. The demand for labour fell off appreciably during the second half, however, and assisted passages were granted mainly to persons rejoining their families in this country. Only a few

recruiting licences were issued and these were confined to tea and oil-palm estates which had no Indian labour connections previously. The intention has been as far as possible to avoid this form of emigration and to substitute it by non-recruited labour spontaneously offered.

72. *Javanese.*—There is no direct recruiting of Javanese labourers by employers in Johore.

73. *Chinese.*—An immigrant quota of 4,000 monthly was imposed in 1935. There was a shortage of Chinese labour early in the year and special permits were issued to admit immigrants in excess of that quota, up to July, when the shortage was over.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

74. The conditions of employment are governed by the Labour Code, and the Controller of Labour and Health Officers are vested with powers to ensure the proper observance of its provisions. Regular inspections are made by these Officers with that end in view. The Protector and the Assistant Protector of Chinese are given similar powers in respect of Chinese labour in particular.

75. All labourers are suitably housed on their places of employment and are provided with free medical treatment. Water supplies and sanitary arrangements have the constant attention of the Controller and the Health Officers.

76. Except in the case of those employed on mines on time wages or piece work, any labourer may terminate his agreement upon giving one month's notice or upon paying to his employer twenty four days' wages in lieu of notice. The employer similarly may not terminate a labourer's agreement without such notice or wages in lieu thereof. There is no indentured labour in the State.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS.

77. South Indian labourers are employed mainly on tapping, weeding, factory and field work on Estates and on road-making under the P. W. D., grass-cutting and road-sweeping under the Town Boards, and work on the permanent way under the Railways.

Javanese perform similar work on Estates and are also engaged in river-clearing under the P. W. D. and grass-cutting under the Town Boards.

The Chinese labourer on Estates is usually a tapper or is employed on hard jungle-felling or weeding work. He forms the majority of the labouring population on mines and in pineapple plantations and factories, and is engaged under Government Departments mainly on conservancy and earth-works.

Carpenters, masons, and painters are drawn principally from the ranks of the Chinese while all nationalities are found fairly evenly distributed among other skilled labourers such as fitters, wiremen and engine drivers.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

78. The year for South Indian labourers on Estates was on the whole a steady one, reflecting the price of rubber, on which Johore is so largely dependant. The figure at the beginning of the year was slightly over 21 cents a pound. It dropped slowly after the first quarter to 18¾ cents in September but recovered again to a little over 21½ cents at the end of the year. There was a slight tendency for wages to fall as labour became sufficient with the regular flow of emigration from Southern India on the one hand and further restriction of production, and therefore of work, on the other. But that the labourer was comfortably off during 1935 is shown by the fact that the number of money-order remittances to Southern India and the total sum so remitted increased to a considerably greater extent than the average labouring population as compared with the previous year.

At the close of year the rates of wages paid to South Indian labourers were as shown below:—

	Men	*Women*
	Cts.	*Cts.*
Factory and Store Labourers ..	45-50	35
Tappers	38-44	32-44
Field Workers	38-40	32-35

79. Rice is the staple food of the Indian labourer. The average price of Rangoon rice, which is the kind he usually favours, rose by about 5 cents during the year to 25 cents a gantang. An adult male is reckoned normally to consume 6 gantangs a month. The total cost of the articles included in a typical South Indian labourers' monthly budget was about 25 cents higher in December than in January. The average for 1935, however, was only 8 cents above that for the previous year.

80. Javanese are paid at practically the same rates as Tamils. Rice is again the staple article of diet. The price of the quality they usually purchase went up slightly during the year but was in general low, standing at 27 cents a gantang as the year closed.

81. Chinese labourers work mainly on contract and their earnings are usually higher. Where they were paid at daily rates, these averaged 50-55 cents at the end of the year.

HOURS OF WORK.

82. No labourer is bound to work on more than six days a week, or for more than nine hours a day without overtime pay.

In actual practice the average rubber tapper may be said to work 42 hours a week and the average field worker, factory hand or Government labourer 48 hours.

GENERAL.

83. The South Indian labour connection with Johore has been of long duration and there is little doubt that it has resulted in mutual advantage. On the one hand it has provided the rubber industry, on which the State so largely depends, with a check on the enforced raising of wages to uneconomic levels, such as might have occurred if labour had been a monopoly of the Chinese. On the other it has meant to the labourer a whole new field of activity, bringing him a condition of comfort and sufficiency which he had not experienced previously. To-day the average Indian labourer on an estate may be said to want for very little. He lives in a satisfactory set of lines, the water supply is usually pure, illness is infrequent and he has sufficient money to serve his own needs and to invest in livestock or to supplement the income of near relatives in India.

84. Chinese labourers on estates, mines and timber kongsis have usually left their families in China. Those who are employed far from any village have little chance of recreation. There is usually a small coffee shop on one of the estates in the neighbourhood, at which the labourers can forgather and talk over a cheap cup of coffee. Those who live near towns may visit the Chinese theatre. They have a choice of better coffee shops where they spend their evenings.

85. The loneliest employment in Johore is that in the timber kongsis on the Endau river and its tributaries. There are six of these, with 9 to 30 labourers in each. They are difficult of access, and far from villages and other places of employment. In general the labourer never leaves his kongsi except after pay day. Then he goes to the nearest town and enjoys himself for two or three days, returning to the kongsi when his money is spent.

86. There is a slowly increasing tendency for the labourer to bring his family from China after he has saved a little money, and this is resulting in his living a more normal life.

87. In November about 200 Hylam Chinese attempted to march to Muar from Pogoh. Their declared intentions were to endeavour to secure a rise in tapping rates but there is no doubt that it was really a political demonstration engineered by agitators. There was no trouble. After a night in Gaol the rank and file were glad to go back to work. The ringleaders only were punished. There were no other disturbances.

88. 768 Chinese who landed unlawfully in the State were prosecuted under section 10 of the Aliens Enactment, convicted and fined. They were later repatriated under section 13. Two vessels which had conveyed some of these aliens to the East Coast were seized and sold for recovery of part of the fines. These Chinese were in all cases Hylams. They came from Hainan, blown down by the North-East Monsoon, during the first quarter of the year and travelled in considerable discomfort in small junks. 36 Chinese of whom 31 were sailors on the captured vessels were repatriated under section 24 of the Aliens Enactment.

89. *Mui-Tsai.*—Of 145 mui-tsai on the register at the end of 1934, 121 remained at the end of 1935. The difference is largely accounted for by the marriage of the older girls.

During the year there were 5 prosecutions of employers of mui-tsai for minor breaches of the rules.

Two complete inspections were made during the year by the Protector of Chinese and Assistant Protector of Chinese, Muar of registered mui-tsai at their dwelling-places. The general standard of treatment was found to be good. Only in one case was any action necessary—a suspected case of ill-treatment where the mui-tsai was sent to the Po Leung Kuk at Singapore.

IX.—EDUCATION.

90. *Organisation.*—Since March 1928 the Education Department has been under a European Superintendent, seconded from the large joint Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Johore defraying his salary and its due proportion of his leave, pay and pension. In 1934 other officers seconded on the same terms from the same department were 6 European Masters. There is a Malay Committee which is responsible for the syllabus and teaching in religious (Kuranic) schools.

91. *Government Schools.*—In the 55 Muslim Religious schools for boys and the 7 similar schools for girls there were 100 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 6,231.

In the 111 Malay Vernacular Boys' schools there were 416 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 10,849 pupils.

In the 15 Malay Vernacular Girls' schools there were 59 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 1,305 pupils.

In the 6 English Boys' schools there were 10 European and 82 local teachers and an average enrolment of 1,697 pupils.

92. *Aided Schools.*—There are two English Schools for Girls in Johore, the Convents at Johore Bahru and Muar, the former receiving a grant-in-aid and the latter a block grant. Enrolments were 302 and 92 respectively. Five girls from the Johore Bahru Convent took the Junior Cambridge. Of four candidates for the Trinity College of Music Examination three passed.

In the 41 Aided Tamil schools, there was an average enrolment of 1,231.

Private Schools.—In the 16 private English schools drawing no grant-in-aid there was an enrolment of 955. There were 184 registered Chinese schools with 289 teachers and an average daily attendance of 7,126 boys and 932 girls.

93. *Elementary Education.*—This is provided in vernacular schools, Malay, Tamil and Chinese. The aim is to provide for children from the age of 5 to 14 years. Special attention is paid to local crafts and industries and in rural areas to gardening. Girls study as special subjects needlework, cookery, domestic economy, nursing, hygiene, handwork and art.

Pupils at the Malay Government and Tamil Aided elementary schools enjoy free education including free books.

94. Eight new permanent Malay schools were completed, and work was in progress on two more at the end of the year. In addition 13 schools were enlarged, but considerable expansion will be necessary before vernacular education is available for all Malays. A fourth batch of teachers trained at the Sultan Idris College strengthened the quality of the staff.

95. The Tamil schools with 4 exceptions are Estate schools. They nearly all have separate and satisfactory buildings and there is a steady improvement in furniture and equipment. With experience the staffs are fairly satisfactory for the lower classes, but upper classes suffer from an absence of trained teachers.

96. Registration of Chinese vernacular schools is undertaken by the Protector of Chinese. None of these schools are maintained or supported by the Government. All but three of the schools were primary. In a few gardening and fretwork were taught. The monthly fees varied between 30 cents and $3.

Thirty-eight new schools were registered during the year and 2 ceased to function, the total being 184.

97. *Secondary Education.*—All English education is in effect secondary as the curriculum, though starting with primary classes, extends to the Cambridge School Certificate.

1,218 of the 1,668 boys in the Johore English schools were Malays selected by the Superintendent of Education at an interview, consideration being paid to age, school record and the teachers reports. Most of the boys have passed only Standard III at a Malay school and experience shows that unless a boy passes that standard with high marks, it is better for him to spend a fourth year at a Malay school.

In the 1934 Cambridge Local Examinations 32 out of 49 School Certificate candidates passed and 55 out of 98 Junior candidates. Of the 87 passes, 44 were Malays and 43 of other races.

Formerly many pupils were superannuated from English schools, owing to the bad old system of admitting over-age boys to the primary classes. Such admissions gave pupils fallacious hopes of scholastic advancement. In 1935 only 34 boys were superannuated throughout the State.

98. *Vocational Education and Manual Training.*—At the one State Trade School are taught carpentry and tailoring, trades formerly the monopoly of immigrants. The course is for three years. A syllabus for practical English is in use. All apprentices learn drawing. A comprehensive training in Carpentry is aimed at. Orders were received both from Government Departments and from private individuals. Of 15 apprentices who completed their course and were awarded certificates, nine are known to have found employment. The standard of tailoring improved. Thirteen obtained certificates, and of these one was appointed Tailoring Instructor at the Trade School, Kuala Lumpur, and three others have opened a shop in Johore Bahru. The profit on work, after deducting cost of material and overhead charges, was given to the apprentices, one quarter being paid in cash and three-quarters put to their credit to provide capital for them when they leave the school. No fees were charged.

Netmaking, basket-making or book-binding was taught in central classes. The usual handwork was taught in the English schools. All schools have flower gardens and 38 have vegetable gardens, inspected by officers of the Agricultural Department.

Nine Johore pupils were studying at the Agricultural School at Serdang, five Chinese and four Malays.

99. *Training of Teachers.*—33 teachers for the Malay Vernacular Boys' schools were in training at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, where teachers are trained for all the Malay States:—this large college with over 300 students can afford a specialised staff and adequate equipment, both of which it would be extravagant for Johore to provide for its few students. Locally there were special classes for pupil teachers and senior teachers for the Malay Boys' and Girls' schools.

There were special classes for normal and post-normal class students studying to become teachers at the English schools. The normal-class students sit for the examinations set by the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States and results were once again good. There were special classes in Oral English at all centres. The Post-normal Classes included courses in Art, Geography, Drama, Phonetics and Physical Training.

100. There were 7 Johore students at the King Edward VII College of Medicine, five Malay and two Chinese holding Toh Ah Boon Scholarships. There were five Johore students at Raffles College, one destined to be a teacher and four for the Johore Civil Service. In addition there were 2 students at the P. W. D. Technical School, Kuala Lumpur and 2 at the Post and Telegraph Technical School.

101. *Games, Music, Art and Drama.*—Nearly all schools have recreation grounds. Football is everywhere popular. The standard reached in team games and physical drill remained very high. In the English Boys' schools football, cricket, hockey, badminton, volley-ball and in four schools tennis are played. There is still a prejudice against games for Malay girls; though some badminton was played.

The number of scouts rose from 508 in 1934 to 665. There were 81 First Class Scouts, 31 from English and 50 from Malay schools.

The Girl Guides Association is independent of the Education Department and hitherto has received no Government grant, though one is promised for 1936. The guides and the Brownies are all school girls. The Association is doing excellent work and is much indebted to the kind interest shown by H. H. the Sultanah and H. H. the Tunku Ampuan Besar of Pahang.

Singing was taught in all of the English schools.

Elementary art is taught in all schools.

All the English Schools had literary and debating societies, one had a Camera Club and two published magazines.

102. In town schools all pupils were medically and ophthalmically examined. General health conditions were reported very satisfactory.

There is a school dental clinic under a qualified European Dental Surgeon. All pupils enjoy dental inspection, pupils in the lowest classes complete dental treatment and others emergency treatment. Tooth Brush drill is the rule and both boys and girls show great improvement.

The usual clerical examinations were held during the year. There were evening classes for clerks, with instruction in typewriting.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

103. On the west coast Johore is served by Muar, Batu Pahat and several smaller ports,—Kukup, Pontian, Benut, Senggarang. The only ocean-going steamers that call are Japanese which visit Batu Pahat for the transport of iron-ore. Local steamers from Singapore visit all the smaller ports but like the railway have suffered from the competiton of road transport.

On the east coast the north-east monsoon has created bars that make the estuaries accessible only to small steamers and Mersing is the only port at which even these call.

There are steamships running from Singapore to Pengerang, Tanjong Surat and Kota Tinggi on the Johore River and also to Sungai Papan. Motor-boats ply for hire on most of the navigable rivers.

104. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all the ports was as follows:—

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Ocean-going Steamers -	83	296,754	83	296,754
Coasting ,, -	2,886	103,651	2,886	103,651
Sailing vessels -	9,775	240,549	10,493	248,078

These figures show an increase of 21,484 tons entered and 29,360 cleared as compared with 1934. The number of passengers arriving and departing from the ports in the State was 24,544 and 23,487 respectively against 26,016 and 23,581 in 1934.

The total tonnage of the sea-borne trade for the last five years was—

Year	Ocean-going Vessels Tons	Sailing Vessels Tons	Coasting Steamers Tons	Total Tons
1931	314,003	164,511	147,444	625,958
1932	302,348	139,512	109,054	550,914
1933	236,790	224,093	100,050	560,933
1934	263,459	234,219	121,792	619,470
1935	296,754	240,549	103,651	640,954

105. The Johore State Railway is a corridor section of the main line that runs from Singapore to Bangkok. It was built at the expense of the Johore Government and runs from Johore Bahru in the south to Gemas in the north (120 miles 68 chains with 20 stations and 7 halts). It was leased to the Federated Malay States Government for 21 years from 1st January, 1912 to be run in conjunction with their railway system. The lease has since been extended for a further period of 21 years from 1st January, 1933. A Causeway built in 1923 links Johore with the island of Singapore by rail and road.

106. The state possesses 773 miles of metalled, 58 miles of gravelled and 13 miles of earth roads as well as 55 miles of approach roads and back lanes.

107. Mails are conveyed by train to 20 stations and halts, also by motor-car over 357 miles and to places on the Johore River by steamship. Mails for the Colony and Federated Malay States are conveyed by railway, and mails for countries overseas are sent to Singapore or Kuala Lumpur, whence they may be despatched by steamship or air mail.

108. There were 27 Post Offices and 6 postal agencies Every Post Office is also a Telegraph Office and in addition there are 10 railway telegraph offices. Telegraph communication with all parts of the world is available through Singapore and Kuala Lumpur. Johore has 42 government telephone exchanges and one telephone exchange in Johore Bahru owned and operated by a private Company. Trunk telephone communication is available between all Johore exchanges and all exchanges throughout Malaya and between Johore and the Netherlands Indies, Philiphine Islands and Siam through Kuala Lumpur.

109. A comparison of postal business for the last three years is as follows:—

	1933	*1934*	*1935*
Letters, papers and parcels handled	3,114,134	4,377,176	4,596,300
Value of Money Orders issued	$552,799	$814,893	$1,224,716
Value of Money Orders Paid	$254,382	$297,919	$341,544

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

110. The Currency and Weights and Measures, as in all Malay States, are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d. The principal local measures are:—

1 chupak = *1* quart, *1 gantang* = 1 gallon, *1 tahil* = 1⅓ ozs. *1 kati* (16 *tahils*) = ⅓ lbs., *1 pikul* (100 *katis*) = 133⅓ lbs. *1 koyan* (40 *pikuls*) = 533⅓ lbs., *1 bahara* = 400 lbs., *1 hoon* = .0133 ozs.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

111. The principal buildings completed and put in hand during the year were as follows:—

BUILDINGS COMPLETED.

Johore Bahru District:—

Customs Barracks, Kukup; Malay Schools and Teacher's Quarters, Johore Bahru, Ayer Baloi and Pontian Kechil; two sick wards, Leper Asylum; Hospital Ward with 20 beds, Pontian; Police Station and Barracks, 22nd mile, Pontian Road; Slaughter House and Detention Shed for cattle and goats, Johore Bahru; one Class V, two Class III, two Class VII and six Class VIII Quarters, Johore Bahru; four Class VIII Quarters, Pontian Kechil.

Muar District:—

Malay Schools and Teacher's Quarters at Parit Perupok and Kesang; extensions to existing Malay Schools at Dumpar, Rendah, Paya Kumpai, Panchor and Seri Menanti; Laboratory, Government Hospital, Muar; Quarters for Health Inspector at Muar, for Police at Sagil and Kesang, for Imam and for Dresser at Tangkak.

Batu Pahat District: -

Permanent Mosque, Batu Pahat; Malay Girls' School with Teacher's Quarters, Batu Pahat; Malay Boys' Schools with Teacher's Quarters at Parit Sulong and Punggor; extensions to English College, Batu Pahat, and to existing Malay Schools at Batu Puteh, Batu 13½, Kampong Bahru, Lubok and Sungei Tongkang; Headquarters Police Station, Batu Pahat; Post Office, Telephone Exchange, Quarters and Barracks, Benut.

Segamat District:—

Quarters for Assistant Surgeon and six Married Police officers.

Kluang and Endau Districts:—

Malay Schools with Teacher's Quarters at Kahang and Tenglu; two Class IV and six Class VIII Quarters, Kluang.

Kota Tinggi District:—

Malay Girls' School and Teacher's Quarters; Police Station and Barracks, Tanjong Surat.

112. The following buildings were under construction at the end of the year.

Johore Bahru District:—

Police Depot, Johore Bahru; Mental Hospital, Tampoi; Operating Theatre and Eye Room, General Hospital (to be air-conditioned).

Muar District:—

Extra Class Rooms, English School; Malay School and Teacher's Quarters, Rawang; Police Stations, Bukit Gambir and Pagoh.

Batu Pahat District:—

Hospital Barracks, Kitchens and Attendants Quarters; Police Barracks, Batu Pahat.

Kluang and Endau Districts:—

Malay School and Teacher's Quarters, Ayer Hitam; two 12 bed wards, Hospital, Mersing.

113. Twenty miles and 46 chains of new road were opened, in addition to 4 miles 8 chains approach road to Pontian Water Supply Headworks, 12 miles 43 chains of the Mawai-Jemaluang Road were completed and this road was opened to traffic on 1st July. 3 miles 19 chains of the new road from

Sungei Simpang Kanan to the Yong Peng Muar-Road were completed. Work was continued on the Mersing-Endau Road. A Roads Board was instituted, to consider proposals for new roads and improvement of existing communications. The Johore Planters' Association is represented on the Board. 49½ miles of road were strengthened, widened, straightened and generally improved.

114. *Waterworks*:—During the year a special Waterworks Branch of the Public Works Department was formed under the charge of a Senior Executive Engineer, whose duties consist of the financial and technical supervision of all waterworks schemes.

The following improvements and additions to the water supplies were made:—

Johore Bahru District.

A new 6 inch diameter main was laid from Jalan Tampoi to the New Mental Hospital. The new water supply for Pontian Besar and Pontian Ketchil was put in hand and three reservoirs, each 70,000 gallons capacity, were constructed. The approach road to the head works was completed and the rising main from the head works overhead tanks was laid. The three overhead tanks were completed and the construction of the filter house and the pumping and purification plant was well in hand at the end of the year.

Muar District.

The construction of the approach road to the break pressure tank at Mount Ophir, was nearly completed and the preliminary investigation for the site of the new impounding dam was carried out. The reticulation for the water supply to the villages on the north side of the Muar river was well advanced. Three reinforced concrete water towers were constructed, one at Tangkak and two at Bukit Kangkar and a fourth was started at Parit Bunga. A 7″ diameter main was laid along Jalan Arab, Jalan Adul Rahman, Jalan Mariam and Jalan Bakri. A start was also made on the extension to the reticulation to Muar Town and for part of the Parit Jawa supply.

Batu Pahat.

The reticulation was improved by extending the 7″ main from Jalan Kluang along Jalan Zabidah and 4″ main to Jalan Lim Poon, Jalan Soga and Jalan Ampuan.

Segamat.

A Chlorination Plant was installed and proposals for a new pumping station and improvements to the existing supply were investigated.

Kluang.

A Chlorination Plant was installed and a survey was made and plans prepared for the new water supply to the Town.

Mersing.

A new 4 inch pipe was laid to the Hospital, five hydrants were installed and the water service was extended to the Malay Boys' School.

Kota Tinggi.

A preliminary survey was made and plans prepared for the new water supply scheme for the Town. The construction of the road leading to the head works was put in hand.

The existing water supplies throughout the State were closely examined and records were started and kept of the population and average daily consumption in the towns, the bacteriological examination of the water, the revenue and total consumption of the year, the valuation of plant and all supplies, and the estimated cost of water supplied.

115. River clearing was accomplished over 95 miles of waterways.

MISCELLANEOUS.

116. The total units generated in the Johore Electrical Power Stations at Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat and Segamat during 1935 were 3,370,461 B.T.U. as compared with 2,696,662 B.T.U. in 1934.

Batu Pahat Power Station was completed and put into commission in March. Consumers at the end of the year numbered 629, and demands are steadily increasing. Buildings for Kluang Power Station were under construction at the end of the year.

117. The workshops under the Mechanical Engineer were fully engaged on repairs and overhaul of departmental vehicles and plant; 150 repair jobs were executed for other departments.

118. Of the total horse power of plant installed and registered under the Machinery Enactment at the end of the year, amounting to 18,478, H. P., 15,453 H. P. was in actual operation throughout the year.

119. The Batu Pahat Aerodrome was maintained in good condition. The whole of the landing area has now been passed as fit for all types of aircraft in all weathers, 54 successful landings were made by aircraft of the R.A.F. and the three flying clubs of Malaya.

FINANCIAL.

120. The total expenditure of the Department for the year was $5,511,343; Special Services cost $3,431,781 and Annually Recurrent expenditure amounted to $2,079,564.

Electrical Services showed a net surplus for the year of $49,484.

121. The Annually Recurrent expenditure on Works and Buildings was $207,144, on Roads, Streets and Bridges $821,831 and on Miscellaneous Services $401,735.

122. The average cost per mile of maintaining roads was further reduced from $932 to $891: for approach roads and back lanes the figure was $176.90 a mile.

123. $43,706 was spent on Anti-Malaria works and $24,702 on river-clearing. A Drainage and Irrigation Board was formed to advise Government on problems concerning flooding, silting of rivers, drainage and irrigation. The Planting and the Mining communities are represented on this Board.

124. The gross revenue collected from electrical installations was $390,383, compared with $279,323 in 1933 and $306,522 in 1934.

The cost of labour and materials continued to rise, prices at the end of the year being about 30% above those obtaining during the slump.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

CRIMES.

125. The total number of offences reported to the Police during the year numbered 27,019; the figures were 21,350 in 1933, 22,823 in 1932, 21,843 in 1931 and 24,170 in 1930. They comprised 2,041 seizable offences and 19,619 non-seizable offences. Of the seizable offences arrests were made in 1,089 cases and convictions obtained in 833 cases. The increase on the previous year reflects the heavy influx of Chinese labour following improved trade conditions.

126. The following table shows the main headings of serious crime for the past five years:—

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Murder and Homicide -	55	32	28	18	11
Rape -	4	7	7	5	4
Gang-robbery -	24	23	9	1	2
Robbery -	47	43	25	7	14
House-breaking -	230	373	328	258	293
Thefts (over $100) -	72	58	49	31	48
Thefts (under $100) -	1,118	1,196	1,118	809	950
Counterfeit Coin -	10	8	—	—	—
Counterfeit Notes -	5	8	—	1	—
Mischief by Fire -	27	36	28	11	22
Unlawful Societies -	12	2	—	4	1
Communism and Sedition -	114	38	27	15	11

127. 78 persons were banished from the State in 1935.

128. Admissions to the two State prisons totalled 2,341 against 1,957 in 1933 and 1,485 in 1934. Of these 1,971 were Chinese, 169 Indians, 70 Javanese and 114 Malays. 310 had previous convictions.

At the end of the year 413 prisoners remained.

There were 11 deaths in the prison hospitals.

There were 2 executions.

22 floggings were inflicted, 4 of them by order of the Court.

129. Convicted prisoners who passed through the six police lock-ups numbered 2,016. Of these 461 were short-sentence prisoners who served their sentences (not exceeding 7 days) in those lock-ups.

POLICE.

130. The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was 1,318 all ranks, against an approved establishment of 1,365.

95 Johore Malays were recruited from 227 applicants. Only Johore Malays were enlisted. No Sikhs or Mohamedan Indians were recruited during the year.

Discipline showed improvement and there was a gratifying decrease in absence without leave which formerly was the most frequent offence among Malays.

131. The approved establishment of the Police Force consists (*a*) of a British Commissioner and 6 British Assistant Commissioners—one in charge of each of the five police circles and the sixth, Officer-in-charge of the Depot and Adjutant to the Commissioner;

(*b*) of a Malay Deputy Commissioner (in charge of the detective personnel and criminal record office) and five Malay Assistant Commissioners;

(*c*) 36 Malay Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, the former appointed as Cadets, the latter ordinarily recruited from the ranks;

(*d*) 1,034 Malay N. C. Os and men;

(*e*) 204 Sikhs N. C. Os and men stationed at Johore Bahru, for guard and emergency duty;

(*f*) 1 Detective Inspector, 18 Detective Sub-Inspectors and 58 detectives; and

(*g*) armourers and clerical staff.

132. There is a Depot which is responsible for the recruitment and training of all recruits and the instruction of trained men at 'refresher' classes; a Headquarters Store and Armoury, a Pay Office and a Record Office, all at Johore Bahru. A new Depot with parade and recreation grounds is approaching completion.

133. The total cost of the force in 1933 was $872,880. The revenue collected, $73,729, was the highest on record. Hospital admissions increased, but there were no deaths, as compared with 6 in 1934.

134. Efforts made to free the Force from the incubus of debt have met with a degree of success that is encouraging and creditable to the officers concerned.

COURTS.

135. The *Courts Enactment*, 1920, provides for the following courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

(*a*) The Supreme Court, comprising the Court of Appeal and the Court of a Judge;

(*b*) Courts of Magistrates of the First Class;

(*c*) Courts of Magistrates of the Second Class;

(*d*) Courts of (Muslim) Kathis and Courts of Naib Kathis;

(*e*) Courts of Malay Headmen (Penghulus).

The Court of Appeal and the Courts of a Judge are courts of record, and possess the same power and authority to punish for contempt of court as are possessed by the Court of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice in England.

136. There were one (British) Judge, 16 first-class and 8 second class Magistrates. Magistrates are both British and Malay.

137. In the Supreme Court 56 criminal cases and 34 criminal appeals were registered. 193 civil suits, 31 civil appeals, 552 probate and administration petitions, and 286 miscellaneous applications, 95 land applications, 8 foreign judgments and 1,526 powers of attorney were registered. There were also 58 bankruptcy petitions.

138. The Court of Appeal sat on four occasions. There were 18 Criminal Appeals from Assizes and 7 Civil Appeals from the Court of the Judge.

139. The following is a return of cases and suits heard by Magistrates:—

	1934		1935	
	Criminal	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Civil*
Johore Bahru ..	3,902	713	3,873	896
Kota Tinggi ..	785	99	711	122
Pontian ..	878	94	962	64
Muar ..	5,153	1,499	4,148	1,283
Batu Pahat ..	2,701	595	3,173	524
Endau ..	444	126	242	49
Segamat ..	1,938	465	2,558	399
Kluang ..	1,361	146	2,016	146

PRISONS.

140. There are two State Prisons, one at Johore Bahru and the other at Bandar Maharani. The British Inspector of Prisons is stationed at Johore Bahru and there is a British District Superintendent stationed at Bandar Maharani. There are also two European Gaolers and 8 European Warders.

141. The Prison buildings at Johore Bahru consist of two large halls, one comprising 80 single cells and the other 36 association cells. There are 10 single punishment cells and the buildings include remand ward, female ward, sick ward, kitchens and washhouses.

142. The Muar Prison buildings consist of 2 main halls (48 cells each), one association ward (15 prisoners), 1 remand ward, 1 hospital ward and 1 female ward (4 prisoners) together with kitchens and washhouses. There are extramural quarters for European and native staff at both prisons.

143. The Johore Bahru prison was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

144. The Bandar Maharani gaol was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences of law not exceeding two years for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

145. At Johore Bahru an average of 73.46 prisoners were daily engaged by the Public Works Department on extramural labour: earth work, drainage, tree-felling, the preparation of building sites, reclamation of land and improvements to Sungei Chat. Prisoners were employed inside the prison on baking,

carpentry, chick-making, tailoring, husk-beating, basket-working, rattan and wood furniture-making, coir-matting, printing, motor-repairing, laundry work and cooking. The Laundry, Bakery and Workshops produce a revenue which showed an increase on the previous year. Small scavenging parties daily attend the Military and Police Barracks.

At Muar the average daily number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 30.

146. Juvenile offenders are segregated separately in both prisons and are engaged on separate prison labour apart from adult prisoners.

147. There is no time limit for fines and payment at any time before the completion of the sentence imposed as an alternative secures a prisoner's release. The amount of a fine is reduced in proportion to the period of imprisonment served.

148. Apart from the Police system of probation there is no system of probation in the State Prisons.

149. The prisons have Vagrant Wards. The daily average number of vagrants at Johore Bahru was 3.68 and at Muar .26, 84 per cent of the vagrants were Chinese.

150. The prisons were visited regularly by Visiting Justices throughout the year. No serious complaints were recorded. One case was tried by them. The general health of the prisoners was good.

151. The two prisons cost $151,127 to maintain.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

152. The following Enactments were passed in 1935:—

1. The Town Boards (Suspension) Enactment, 1935. It had been found impossible to get the necessary new assessment lists ready, so the relevant sections were temporarily suspended in favour of the old sections formerly in force.
2. The Roman Catholic Bishop (Amendment) Enactment, 1935. It provides against the temporary suspension of the exercise of the corporation's powers during a vacancy in the Bishopric.
3. The Carriage by Air Enactment, 1935. It is designed to give the provisions of the Warsaw Convention of 1929 the force of law when the accession thereto of Johore takes effect.
4. The Whaling (Prohibition) Enactment, 1935. Implements the International Convention for the control of whaling.

5. The Air Navigation (Amendment) Enactment, 1935. Follows similar legislation in the Colony and Federated Malay States.

6. The Artillery Practice Enactment, 1935. Provides for the safety of the public during artillery practice.

7. The Justices of the Peace Enactment, 1935. Provides for the appointment of Justices of the Peace.

8. The Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment, 1935. Follows similar amendments to the Federated Malay States Enactment.

9. The Registration of Aliens Enactment, 1935. Provides for the registration of aliens.

10. The Rubber Dealers (Amendment) Enactment, 1935. Provides for the expiry of licences on the 30th June each year instead of on the 31st December as heretofore.

11. The Muhammadan Marriage and Divorce Registration (Amendment) Enactment, 1935. Provides for the imposition of a fee for the issue of certified copies of entries in the register.

12. The Offences by Muhammadans (Amendment) Enactment, 1935. Provides for the revocation, if necessary, of permits to give public religious instruction.

13. The Distribution Enactment, 1935. Prior to this Enactment, Johore had no law for the distribution of the estate of a person not being a Muhammadan dying intestate and domiciled in the State; the Enactment remedies that position.

14. The Stamp Laws (International Convention) Enactment, 1935. Gives effect to the Geneva Conventions of 1930.

15. The Trade and Customs (Amendment) Enactment, 1935. Gives power to customs officers to search vessels within the territorial waters.

16. The Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Enactment, 1935. Provides for financial sanctions against Italy.

153. Rules under the following Enactments were made as follows:—

The Air Navigation Enactment, 1930. Amendment of the Schedules.

The Artillery Practice Enactment, 1935. Rules for ensuring the safety of the public.

The Bait-Ul-Mal Enactment, 1934. Rules of procedure.

The Courts Enactment, 1920. Amendment relating to the admission of advocates and solicitors.

The Extradition Enactment, 1915. The application of the Enactment to, and the terms of arrangement with, certain foreign countries.

The Forest Enactment, 1921. Minor alteration to rates of royalty.

The Labour Code, 1924. Rules made by the Indian Immigration Committee under section 134 (v) of the Code; Transport Expenses Rules; and minor amendments to existing rules.

The Land Enactment, 1910. Amendments of the rules relating to the premium, rent and survey fees on land held under approved application.

The Mineral Ores Enactment, 1929. Rules providing for the better checking of stock and account books kept by licensees.

The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1931. Rules relating to registered smokers.

The Pawnbrokers Enactment, 1917. Areas for licences fixed.

The Pensions Enactment, 1929. Various additional offices made pensionable.

The Pineapple Industry Enactment, 1934. Amendment of the Pineapple Factory Regulations.

The Police Force Enactment, 1916. Amendment of Police Force Pensions Rules.

The Post Office Enactment, 1924. Miscellaneous amendments to the Post Office Regulations.

The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Enactment, 1933. Certain diseases included within term "infectious disease".

The Registration of Aliens Enactment, 1935. Definition of the expression "alien".

The Registration of Schools Enactment, 1933. The use of certain text books prohibited in registered schools.

The Rubber Dealers Enactment, 1921. Form of books of account prescribed.

The Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1934.
Imposition of cess.
Amendments to the Assessment Rules.
Amendments to the Export Rules.
Additional clones.

The Stamp Enactment, 1934.
Remission of duty on bonds executed under the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Statistics Enactment, 1921.
Rubber Statistics (Estates) Rules, 1935.

The Telegraphs Enactment, 1923. The Telegraph Rules, 1935, and amendments thereto. The Wireless Telegraphy Regulations, 1935.

The Tin and Tin-Ore (Restriction) Enactment, 1931. Minor amendments of the Rules.

The Traction Engines and Motor Cars Enactment, 1914. Charges for hire cars. The Traction Engines and Motor Cars Rules, 1935, and amendments thereto. Fixing of speed limits in certain townships.

The Trade and Customs Enactment, 1924. Amendment of Schedules. Prohibition of exports and imports from and to Italy.

The Wild Animals and Birds Protection Enactment, 1923. Declaration of close seasons. Amendments to Schedules.

The Workmen's Compensation Enactment, 1934. Reciprocal arrangement with India. Transfer of Money Rules, 1935.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

REVENUE.

154. The State revenue was derived from interest on investments, deposits and current accounts and from sources which are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

155. **Land:** The Chief charges are a premium on alienation of land varying from $1 to $100 an acre for agricultural or mining purposes, and from 10 cents to 50 cents a square foot for residential or commercial purposes, (unless the land is auctioned) and an annual quit-rent varying from 60 cents to $4 an acre on all land other than freehold. In 1935, in common with other Malayan administrations, Johore granted a rebate of all rent on agricultural land in excess of $3 an acre. There was also a waiver of part of the rent on most lands planted with coconuts and arecanuts, the effect of which was to reduce rents from $2 to $1 an acre.

156. **Customs:**

Import duties are imposed at the following rates:—

Intoxicating Liquors	..	From $1.20 to $14 a proof gallon.
Tobacco	..	From 70 cents to $1.60 a lb.
Matches	..	$1 per 10,000 matches in boxes of 80.
Kerosene	..	10 cents a gallon.
Petrol	..	35 cents a gallon.

There are also import duties on cotton piece goods, motor tyres and several miscellaneous articles, though articles of these classes of British Empire origin are admitted free.

Export duties are imposed at the following rates:—

Oil palm products		Free.
Other agricultural produce	..	Chiefly at 5% *ad valorem* with exceptions at fixed rates. From 1st June, 1934 the export duty on copra was cancelled and from 1st March, 1934 that on arecanuts substantially reduced.
Tin	..	$10 a bahara when the market price of tin does not exceed $41 a pikul and an additional 50 cents for every $1 increase in the price of tin; tin being calculated as 72% of the ore.
Other metals (of which iron is the principal)	..	10% *ad valorem*

The export duty on rubber, ranging from 1% to 5% *ad valorem*, ceased after 31st May, 1934 and the equivalent of a 2½% *ad valorem* duty was allocated to revenue from a rubber cess of 1 cent a lb.—the balance of the cess being deposited as a Special Rubber Fund. This cess was reduced to .7 cent a lb with effect from 1st July, 1935.

Customs:—

The revenue from Customs amounted to $3,941,902 as compared with $4,591,688 in 1934. This amount did not include $985,055 apportioned from the rubber cess collected during the year. The total amount of cess collected was $1,636,007. The following table shows the main items of Customs revenue in 1933, 1934 and 1935.

		1933	*1934*	*1935*
		$	$	$
Areca Nuts	..	109,526	95,464	82,284
Copra and Coconuts	..	122,044	23,040	—
Pineapples	..	75,529	93,781	99,426
Rubber	..	225,991	238,176	981,143
Tin Ore	..	47,460	88,648	146,937
Iron Ore	..	195,378	283,735	302,536
Tobacco	..	882,710	1,343,763	1,422,290
Spirits	..	242,807	408,801	451,605
Petroleum	..	816,113	1,012,904	1,210,398
Matches	..	37,439	45,378	30,270

157. **Chandu:** or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon.

274,124 tahils were sold in 1935, as against 283,127 in 1934. Revenue brought in $2,943,689 which was over $50,000 less than in the previous year. 1,284 tahils of dross were recovered, as against 956 in 1934. The number of Retail shops remained at 39. Forty eight new smokers were registered during the year, all being certified by registered medical practitioners to require chandu for reasons of health. 4.8 tahils of illicit chandu and 1.93 tahils of chandu dross were seized. 131 convictions under the Opium and Chandu Enactment were obtained.

158. **Excise:** duties are collected on the manufacture of intoxicating liquors at 70% of the import duty on imported liquors of similar strength and on the manufacture of matches at 20 to 50 cents a standard gross of 10,000 matches according to the origin of the timber.

Annual fees are charged for licences to sell intoxicating liquors and medicated wines wholesale or retail or in public houses.

Excise Revenue for 1935 exceeded that for 1934 as follows:—

		1934	*1935*
		$	$
Excise Duty	..	87,268	85,651
Sales of Toddy	..	112,103	136,227
Licences	..	20,895	22,770
Miscellaneous	..	739	455
		221,005	245,103

Toddy was supplied to 41 Estates and sold to the public from Government shops. The excise duty under Liquor amounted to $62,796 as against $66,030 in 1934. Excise duty on matches locally manufactured amounted to $22,856 compared with $21,238 in 1934. The expenditure for maintaining toddy shops amounted to $63,165. 952 convictions under the Excise Enactment were obtained. 321 stills were seized as compared with 277 in 1934.

159. **Forests:** Royalty is collected on timber of all classes varying from $1 to $10 a ton on converted timber, and from 50 cents to $5 a ton on unconverted timber.

Duty is collected at various rates on firewood, charcoal, rattans, damar, wild rubber and miscellaneous forest produce.

160. **Posts and Telegraphs:** Revenue is derived from sale of stamps, telegrams, telephones, and wireless, commission on money orders and British postal orders, bearing letters and C. O. D. parcels.

161. **Municipal Revenue** consists mainly of the following items:—

House Assessment 6% to 12% on annual valuation based on rental.

Water Rate .. Metered supplies from 30 cents to $1 per 1,000 gallons to private houses, 50 cents if for trade purposes.

Taxes on motor vehicles and fees for sundry licences.

Electricity .. 25 cents a unit, or 6 cents a unit plus a flat rate, with special rates for trade purposes.

The following table gives the main heads of municipal revenue in 1933, 1934 and 1935:—

	1933	*1934*	*1935*
	$	$	$
Automobile Licences ..	162,445	222,772	276,148
Electric Lighting ..	282,860	308,480	377,167
General Assessment ..	226,194	191,811	203,365
Market Fees ..	72,507	78,733	83,943
Water Supply ..	95,973	116,894	137,003
Conservancy ..	104,842	103,593	117,600

162. **Stamp Duties.** Of numerous stamp duties the following are the more important:—

Death Duties: Graduated rates from 1% to 20%, according to the value of the estate, with total exemption for estates not exceeding $1,000.

Bills of exchange payable on demand or at sight, cheques and receipts for sums exceeding $20. 4 cents;

Promissory Notes, 10 cents for every $100 or part thereof.

Agreements or Contracts, 25 cents.

Conveyances or Transfers of property, $1.50 for every $250 or part thereof; of shares, 30 cents for every $100 or part thereof in the case of blank transfers; otherwise 10 cents.

Mortgages (charges). $1 for every $500 or part thereof.

Deeds, $5.

Powers or Letters of Attorney, $3.

Copies or duplicates of original documents, 50 cents.

163. There is no Hut Tax, Poll Tax, or Income Tax.

164. The total revenue of the State for 1935 amounted to $17,162,127. The estimated revenue for 1935 was $13,282,088 and the actual revenue for 1934 was $16,660,594.

165. The table in Appendix B shows the actual receipts in 1935, under the important heads of revenue, and a comparison with the receipts of 1933 and 1934.

166. Under the new Railway Lease, no railway revenue was earned in 1935.

EXPENDITURE.

167. The total expenditure of the State was $18,429,798. The estimated expenditure for 1935 was $16,292,402, and the actual expenditure for 1934 was $11,692,115. It is, however, to be noted that the disbursements of 1935 included payment of $4,285,710 being the equivalent of £500,000 paid as a gift to the British Government. The total expenditure of the year excluding this payment was thus $14,144,088 leaving a surplus of revenue of $3,018,039. Appendix C shows the expenditure under the main heads for the years 1933, 1934 and 1935.

168. The increase in expenditure on Personal Emoluments, compared with 1934, amounted to $232,972.

169. Pensions decreased from $597,911 in 1934 to $590,173.

INVESTMENTS.

170. The State balance-sheet (Appendix A) contains information concerning investments. Investments are entered in the balance-sheet at their cost price.

171. The market value of investments on 31st December, 1935 exceeded the cost price in the case of ordinary investments by $2,118,546 and in the case of the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund investments by $1,805,830.

172. The surplus funds are not earmarked for any purpose.

173. Johore has no public debt.

174. Loans stood at $246,667 at the end of the year. They were granted to Malays in Government service, for the purpose of erecting houses for their own occupation. The loans are free of interest.

175. Advances stood at $137,515. This sum includes Public Works Stores Account Advance and Post Office Money Order Advance. The balance covers small individual advances to Government Officers to enable them to buy means of transport, motor cars, cycles etc., repayable by monthly instalments deducted from salary.

176. Deposits, shown as a liability, stood at $984,249.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

LAND AND SURVEYS.

177. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown, in comparison with the years 1933 and 1934 in the following table:—

	1933	*1934*	*1935*
	—	—	—
Number of Grants registered ..	526	544	472
Number of Transfers registered ..	1,263	1,493	1,365
Number of Charges registered ..	646	623	703
Other transactions ..	1,007	1,711	1,581

MINING ENACTMENT.

	1933	*1934*	*1935*
	—	—	—
Mining Leases issued ..	2	25	9
Mining Certificates issued ..	3	—	3
Prospecting Licences ..	1	10	—
Other transactions ..	8	20	19

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

1933	*1934*	*1935*
$30,636	$121,422	$68,179

178. In connection with the Mukim Registers and Surat Sementara (a temporary document issued as evidence of alienation of land pending the issue of a title) the following are the transactions registered in the last three years:—

	1933	*1934*	*1935*
	—	—	—
Mukim Registers ..	4,874	7,368	7,217
Surat Sementara ..	3,541	5,765	4,877
Miscellaneous ..	1,001	1,997	1,269

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

1933	*1934*	*1935*
$17,525	$46,124	$27,901

179. At the end of the year about 5,100 lots remained to be demarcated by Settlement Officers.

180. The area of alienated land stood at 1,270,216 acres compared with 1,245,352 acres in 1934.

181. Land revenue, not including premia on alienation of land, decreased from $3,367,944 to $3,286,805.

182. Application books continued to be closed.

183. There was very satisfactory progress in survey and settlement work. 17,598 lots were surveyed. In the last five years 95,962 holdings have been surveyed. The number of lots awaiting survey was 12,983 against 19,557 in 1934, but requisitions for the survey of a further 3,000 lots are expected. Arrears of field work are now being overtaken but arrears of plan drawing will continue for some time.

184. The Survey Staff numbered 134. The expenditure of the Department rose from $314,817 to $347,527 and revenue increased from $78,681 to $142,042.

FOREIGN COMPANIES.

185. 193 Foreign Companies were on the register at the end of the year, 18 having been struck off and 21 added.

MILITARY.

Johore Military Forces.

186. The total strength of the Johore Military Forces at the end of the year was 875, an increase of 250 being sanctioned. An increasing number of recruits have attended English schools.

187. Health and discipline were good.

188. The Forces, as usual, took part in the King's Birthday parade in Singapore and also in the Parade in honour of the Silver Jubilee. A review took place in honour of the Birthday of His Highness the Sultan, and the 40th year of His Highness' reign.

189. The training is based on that of a British Infantry Battalion. A high standard of efficiency in arms drill and general turn-out was maintained. The results of the annual classification showed proficiency in signalling. There was a further large increase in First Class shots, and instruction was given in handling Lewis and Vickers Machine Guns as well as the rifle. The Band again maintained its high standard.

190. Lt.-Col. the Hon'ble Dato' Yahya, D.P.M.J. acted as Commandant until the return of His Highness the Sultan, Colonel Commandant on 22nd January, and again for a month during His Highness' absence in Ceylon in June.

Johore Volunteer Forces.

191. The Johore Volunteer Forces numbered 446. Members attended drills on Monday afternoons. Some of them were trained to use Vickers Machine Guns. There was a considerable improvement in Musketry. At Johore Bahru the Detachment took part in the Review held in honour of His Highness the Sultan's Birthday, and Detachments in Outstations took part in corresponding functions. His Highness presented Colours to the Volunteer Forces after 31 years of their establishment.

Johore Volunteer Engineers.

192. The total strength including auxiliaries rose from 153 to 187. Camps were held at Siglap and Malacca. Both were very well attended. The unit reached the high figure of 98% efficient and the keenness of all ranks was well maintained.

193. The camp programmes included construction of Trestle Bridging and Aerial Ropeway, wiring drill, revolver tests and lectures.

TOWN BOARDS.

194. The revenue from Town Boards was:—

	Johore Bahru	Kota Tinggi	Segamat	Endau	Muar	Batu Pahat	Kluang
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1931	442,944	23,180	111,712	18,773	341,972	178,196	
1932	407,560	21,670	104,311	16,987	290,346	161,969	41,717
1933	410,833	19,782	108,824	19,570	280,357	154,972	43,462
1934	444,235	20,432	131,243	22,619	292,842	159,996	46,365
1935	486,849	22,455	152,641	26,616	334,988	222,704	44,470

NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

195. 54 tigers and 7 leopards and panthers were destroyed during the year. 6 persons were killed by tigers, 2 by snakes and 9 by crocodiles. $2,171 were paid in rewards, almost entirely for the destruction of tigers. 9 persons were killed by tigers in 1934, 10 in 1933, 45 in 1932 and 85 in 1931.

GENERAL.

196. His Highness the Sultan returned from a world tour on 22nd January and resided in Johore for the rest of the year with the exception of a month in June when His Highness went to Ceylon to meet Her Highness the Sultanah. In His Highness' absence Tengku Mahkota Ismail, D.K., C.M.G., P.I.S., etc. acted as Regent.

197. The following were elected Members of Executive Council during the year:—

Ungku Abdul Hamid bin Abdul Majid (27th August)

Mr F. M. G. McConechy (27th August)

198. The following were elected Members of the Council of State during the year:—

Mr B. J. R. Barton (17th January)

Mr F. M. G. McConechy (27th August)

Mr D. M. Tibbs (27th August)

Ungku Suleiman bin Mohamed Khalid (9th October)

Dr N. Mootatamby (22nd October)

Dato Abdul Kadir bin Daud (27th October)

Capt. Sheikh Abdullah bin Yahya (27th October).

199. The following had his term of office prolonged for two years:—

Dato Sir David Galloway (19th February).

200. The Honourable Y. M. Ungku Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Majid, D.K., who had acted as Mentri Besar from 28th December, 1934, was confirmed in the appointment on 1st April, 1935.

201. On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the late King George V, His Highness the Sultan and the State of Johore presented half a million pounds to the Defences of Singapore.

202. On the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday on June 3rd, His Highness the Sultan was made an Honorary Knight Grand Gross of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Civil Division).

203. September the 17th was the 62nd Birthday of His Highness the Sultan and the Birthday Celebrations were on a larger scale than usual as simultaneously the State was commemorating the 40th year of His Highness' accession. Striking and spontaneous tributes were paid to the untiring work which His Highness has carried out throughout his reign for the welfare of the State and its people.

204. Dr R. O. Winstedt, C.M.G., D. Litt., left Johore on April 26th on leave prior to retirement, having held the appointment of General Adviser since October, 1931. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire in June. On his departure Mr M. C. Hay acted as General Adviser until 20th May, when I began to act, being subsequently confirmed in the appointment on 20th September.

205. Valuable work has been done, both within and without the State, on Boards and Committees by Members of the Unofficial community, and this opportunity is gladly taken of thanking those gentlemen for their services.

W. E. PEPYS,
General Adviser, Johore.

JOHORE BAHRU,
11th May, 1936.

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A.

Balance Sheet at 31st December, 1935.

Liabilities	$	Assets		$
Deposits	984,249	Cash in hand at Treasuries, Banks, Crown Agents and Customs Department ...		2,495,725
Rubber Fund	529,699	Cash-in-transit		84,203
SURPLUS:—		INVESTMENTS (at cost):—		
Opium Reserve Replacement Fund ...	15,348,419	Sterling Securities	$20,726,442	24,138,386
		Local Securities	1,411,944	
		Fixed Deposits	2,000,000	
General Surplus	25,850,922	OPIUM RESERVE REPLACEMENT FUND:—		
		Sterling Securities	$15,255,719	15,348,419
		Cash Securities	92,700	
		Due by other Governments .		133,149
		Stock of Chandu		25,873
		Advances		137,515
		Loans		246,667
		Suspense		103,352
Total ...	42,713,289	Total ...		42,713,289

APPENDIX B.

Revenue in the years 1933, 1934 and 1935.

Head of Revenue	1933	1934	1935
	$	$	$
Lands -	2,293,853	3,371,085	3,359,529
Forests -	204,129	218,580	289,747
Customs -	3,091,173	4,591,688	4,916,743
Licences etc. -	2,703,441	4,111,492	3,898,298
Fees of Courts -	231,357	296,348	319,584
Posts and Telegraphs -	235,271	299,022	329,379
Railway -	1	—	—
Port and Harbour dues -	33,919	36,261	34,872
Interest -	1,551,184	1,661,029	1,693,250
Miscellaneous Receipts -	98,104	146,640	161,082
Municipal -	1,031,108	1,107,524	1,287,240
Lands Sales -	332,612	820,925	872,403
Total -	11,806,152	16,660,594	17,162,127

APPENDIX C.

Expenditure in the years 1933, 1934 and 1935.

Head of Expenditure	1933	1934	1935
	$	$	$
Pensions -	533,283	597,911	590,173
Personal Emoluments -	5,309,062	5,480,750	5,713,722
Other Charges -	2,285,822	2,420,999	7,101,803 *
Transport -	57,398	—	—
Purchase of Land -	134,641	104,696	160,737
P. W. D., A. R. -	1,351,019	1,369,072	1,431,582
P. W. D., S. S. -	1,918,271	1,718,687	3,431,781
Total -	11,589,496	11,692,115	18,429,798 *

* Includes $4,285,710 (£500,000) paid as a gift to the British Government.

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL RETURN OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1912—1935.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	$	$
1912	4,348,642	3,231,406
1913	4,378,556	3,267,484
1914	4,352,897	3,899,698
1915	5,790,394	3,645,421
1916	7,976,863	4,602,433
1917	10,168,625	5,119,520
1918	9,125,694	5,858,591
1919	11,002,778	8,223,862
1920	11,838,976	13,070,284
1921	7,689,054	11,159,450
1922	8,625,223	8,785,873
1923	11,094,955	7,064,166
1924	10,947,960	8,095,276
1925	15,884,592	9,780,322
1926	18,781,565	18,099,232
1927	18,239,023	15,348,473
1928	20,698,077	16,445,473
1929	17,633,212	16,200,829
1930	14,634,966	16,671,946
1931	12,102,704	14,778,518
1932	11,518,363	11,383,156
1933	11,806,152	11,589,496
1934	16,660,594	11,692,115
1935	17,162,127	18,429,798

APPENDIX E.

HOUSING.

Town Board Areas	Total Population	Number of separate Dwelling Houses and of persons inhabiting them						Number of Barracks, Compounds, Tenement Houses, etc., and of persons inhabiting them		Number of Native Huts and of persons inhabiting them	
		Houses of one room	Inhabitants	Houses of two rooms	Inhabitants	Houses of three rooms and over	Inhabitants	Barracks, etc.	Inhabitants	Huts	Inhabitants
Johore Bahru ...	25,729	—	—	564	2,820	2,039	16,312	78	2,472	455	4,125
Kluang ...	8,782	54	304	59	379	228	2,260	333	1,902	584	3,937
Muar ...	28,451	647	3,250	480	2,803	854	7,484	1,452	10,510	994	4,348
Segamat ..	2,841	70	369	59	380	37	421	62	897	162	660
Kota Tinggi ...	2,690	35	113	29	145	166	1,506	163	662	50	264
Mersing ...	4,764	310	1,160	214	1,104	252	1,783	47	503	282	205
Batu Pahat ...	18,250	1,110	5,161	473	3,156	554	6,683	67	1,269	465	1,981
Total ...	91,507	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX F.

Return of Motor Vehicles licensed in 1935.

Place of Registration	Private Cars	Hire Cars	Bus	Lorry	Van	Motor Cycle
Johore Bahru -	1,142	333	5	540	22	142
Muar -	328	365	19	208	—	72
Batu Pahat -	343	152	47	122	5	97
Segamat -	255	117	65	147	—	50
Endau -	36	62	7	52	—	5

APPENDIX G.

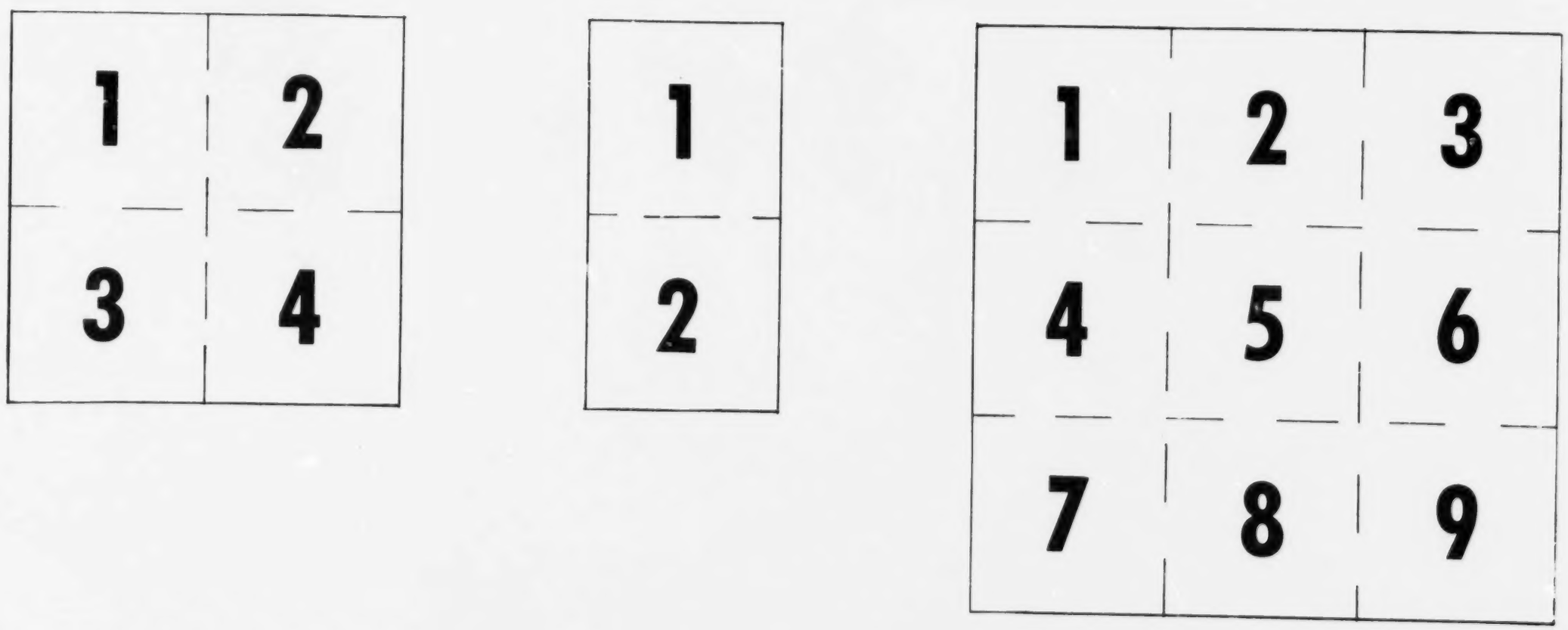
BIBLIOGRAPHY.

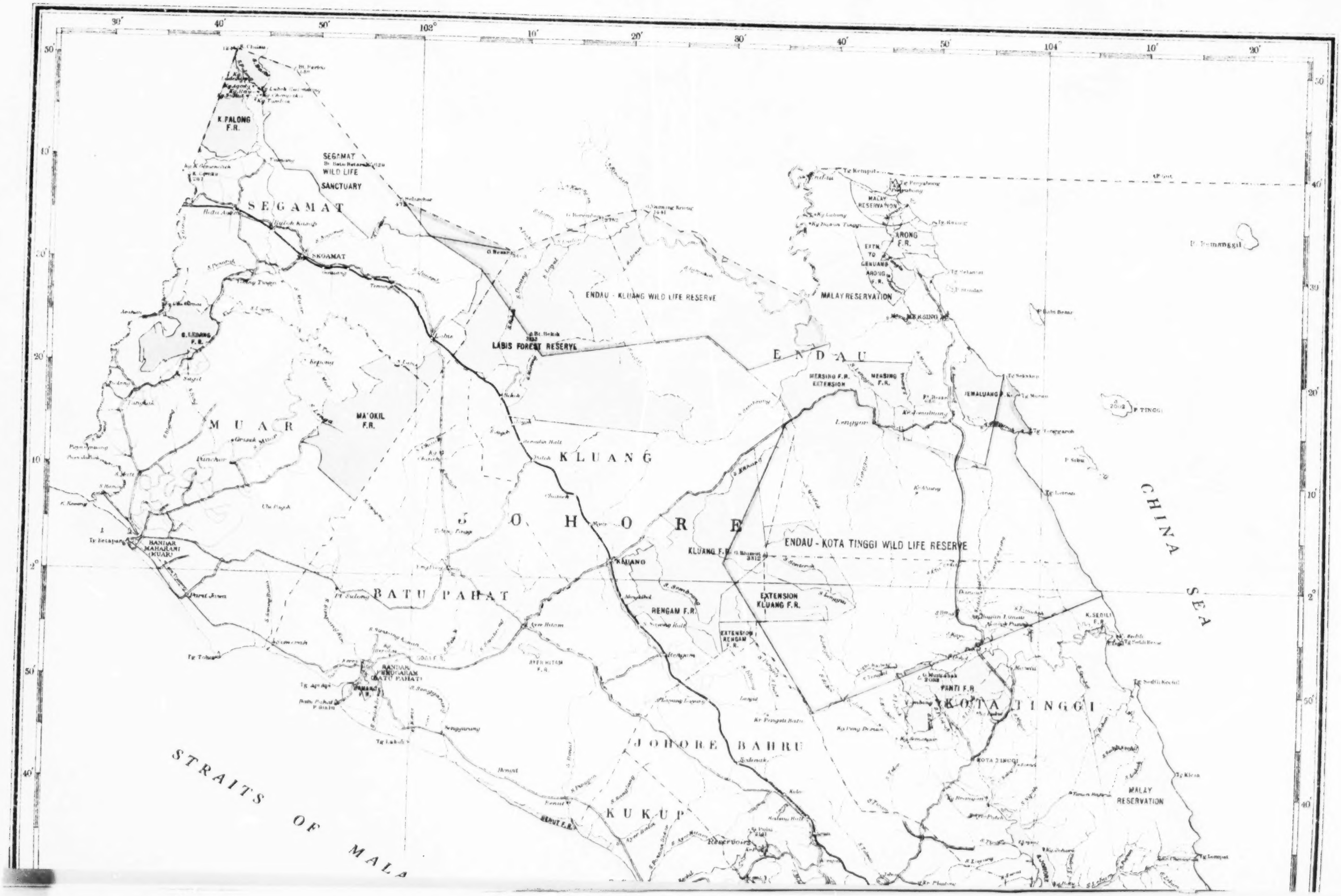
References to Johore will be found in most of the standard works on Malaya and in the publications of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. In 1933 there appeared as Vol. X Part III of the Journal of the said Branch

A History of Johore (1365-1895) by Dr (now Sir Richard) Winstedt, K.B.E., C.M.G., D. Litt. (Oxon).

The same author has devoted chapters to Johore in his *History of Malaya*.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.





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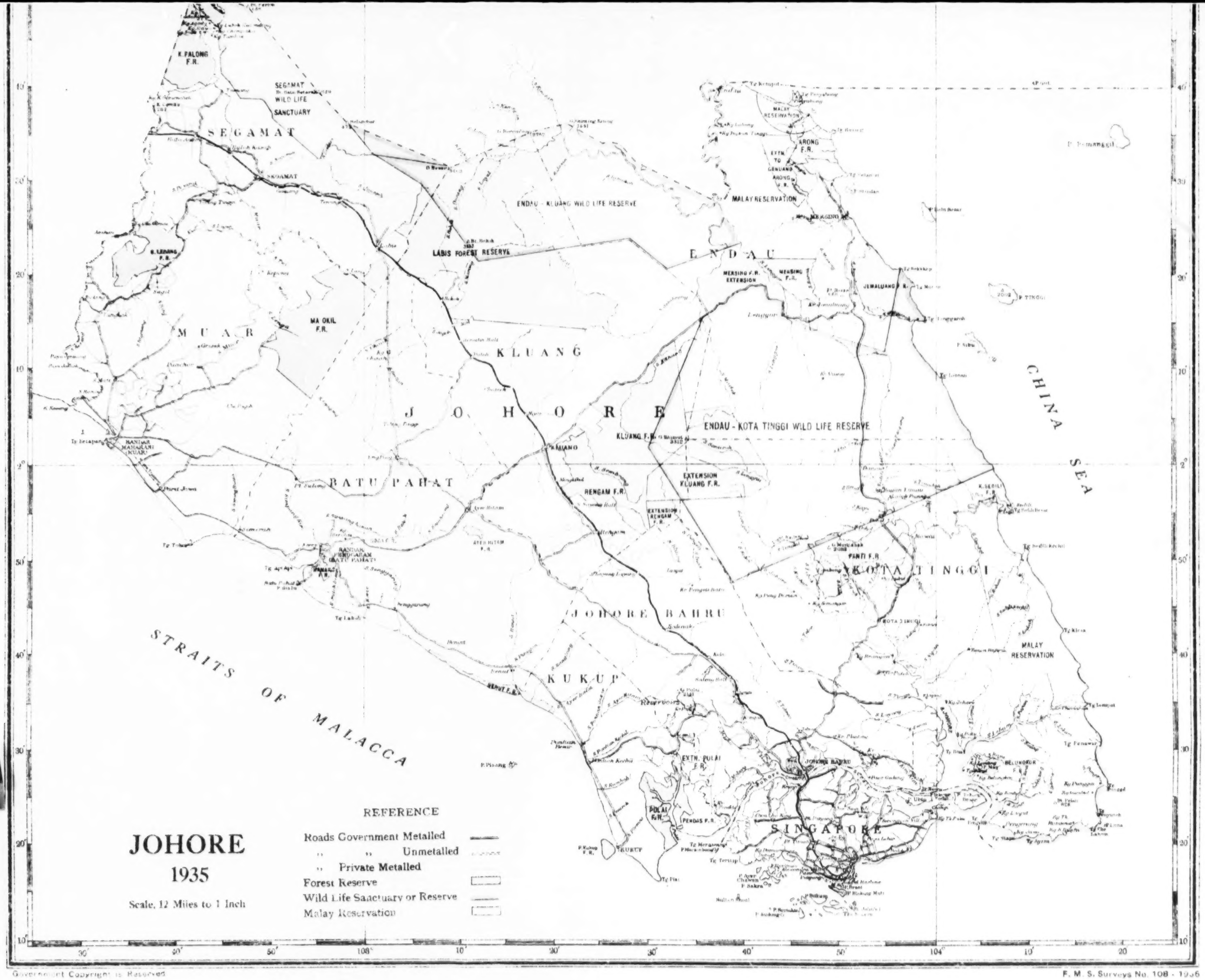

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF TRENGGANU FOR THE YEAR 1935

I.—Geography, Climate and History

1. Trĕngganu is a Malay State on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula lying between the parallels of 3° 53′ and 5° 51′ North latitude, and the meridians of 102° 23′ and 103° 30′ East longitude. It is bounded by Kĕlantan on the North and North-west, by Pahang on the South and South-west, and by the China Sea on the East. Its inland boundaries follow the watersheds of its biggest rivers—the Bĕsut, Trĕngganu, Dungun and Kĕmaman. The area of the State is computed to be about 5,050 square miles, its length being 133.5 miles and its greatest breadth 76.8 miles. The western and inland half of Trĕngganu is mountainous and almost uninhabited. The population is concentrated on the rivers and along the coast-line. The highest peak is Gunong Batil (4,978 feet).

The country is divided into sixteen river basins. All these rivers flow into the China Sea, and the Trĕngganu and Kĕmaman can be entered at favourable stages of the tide by coasting steamers. The other rivers, though some of them are of considerable size, are open to small craft only on account of the sand bar at the entrance.

The Pĕrhĕntian, Rĕdang, Kapas and Tĕnggul islands belong to the State. These islands are inhabited, though sparsely, and Kapas offers good anchorage in the North-east monsoon.

2. The North-east monsoon, lasting from November to March, makes a distinct meteorological change in respect of temperature, wind and rainfall. The rainfall chart shows a sharp rise in November and an abrupt fall early in the year. The highest recorded annual rainfall on the coast is 191.55 inches: the average is about 115 inches.

3. The following was the rainfall recorded in 1934 and 1935:—

	1934	*1935*
Kuala Trĕngganu ..	88.49″	117.55″
Kĕmaman	78.90″	121.47″
Bĕsut	114.83″	107.95″

The highest maximum temperature recorded was 92° Fahrenheit at Kuala Trĕngganu on several occasions and the lowest 75° Fahrenheit also at Kuala Trĕngganu on 2nd November.

The highest minimum temperature recorded was 72° Fahrenheit at Kuala Trĕngganu on 19th October, the lowest 66° Fahrenheit also at Kuala Trĕngganu on several occasions.

4. The early history of Trĕngganu is obscure. A Chinese Buddhist monk and traveller, CHAO JU KUA, mentions it among places subject to the old Kingdom of Palĕmbang. The *Nagarakretagama*, a Javanese work composed in 1365 A.D., speaks of both Trĕngganu and Dungun as tributary to Majapahit. The *Hikayat Hang Tuah*, tells how HANG JEBAT and HANG KASTURI slew a Trĕngganu prince, MĔGAT PANJI 'ALAM, on the steps of the palace of the Ruler of Indĕrapura (believed to be the present State of Pahang).

5. In 1923 a remarkable Malay inscription, dated 702 A.H. (1303 A.D.) was deciphered in Trĕngganu. The stone bearing it was found at Kuala Brang, a place some 20 miles up-stream from Kuala Trĕngganu.

The language of the inscription is Malay with an admixture of Sanskrit and Arabic, and the script Arabic, a combination for which there is no parallel before the year 1468 A.D. The subject of the inscription is the Islamic law of sexual offences. It is by far the earliest known record of Islam as a State religion in the Malay Peninsula, and it suggests the existence or a Muhammadan Kingdom in the upper Trĕngganu river a hundred years before the recorded date of the Islamic conversion of Malacca.

The stone is now in the Raffles Museum, Singapore.

6. The Ruling House is descended from the BĔNDAHARA ABDUL MAJID of Johore, father of the BĔNDAHARA ABDUL JALIL who became Sultan ABDUL RIAYAT SHAH of Johore in 1701. The present Ruler, Sultan SULAIMAN BADARU'L-'ALAM SHAH, who came to the throne in 1920 is twelfth of the line.

7. In the year 1776 Sultan MANSUR (1730–1792) sent the *bunga ĕmas* or golden flower to the King of Siam, and this practice was continued at first annually and later triennially, until by a Treaty in 1909 the Siamese Government transferred to Great Britain "all rights of suzerainty, protection, administration and control whatsoever which they possess over the States of Kĕlantan, Trĕngganu, Kedah, Perlis and adjacent islands". What exactly those rights were in respect of Trĕngganu is doubtful. The Trĕngganu tradition is that the sending of the *bunga ĕmas* was in no sense an admission of suzerainty, but was merely an expression of goodwill, which was reciprocated by the King of Siam who sent presents in return.

8. A Treaty was made in 1909 between Great Britain and Trĕngganu, whereof Article II provides that the Sultan of Trĕngganu shall receive "a British Officer to reside in Trĕngganu to be an Agent with functions similar to those of a Consular Officer". This Article was repealed by a subsequent Treaty made in 1919, whereunder the Sultan agreed to "receive.....a British Officer to be called the British Adviser who shall live within the State of Trĕngganu, and whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all matters affecting the general administration of the country and all questions other than those touching the Muhammadan Religion". Some account of the functions of the British Adviser is given in the succeeding chapter of this report.

II.—Government

9. Trĕngganu is governed by His Highness the Sultan in Council with the advice of a British Adviser. The State Council consists of 15 members, all of whom either hold some Government office or are pensioners of the Government. There is no unofficial representation. The President of the State Council is the Mentri Besar or Chief Minister, who is at the same time the principal executive officer of the State. Under him is the (Malay) State Secretary who is the Government's official spokesman. Four seconded officers of the Malayan Civil Service hold executive offices as Commissioner of Lands and Mines, and as Collectors of Land Revenue in the three districts into which the State is divided, *viz.* Kĕmaman (south), Kuala Trĕngganu (central), and Bĕsut (north) respectively. Similarly seconded officers from the Malayan Professional and Technical Services are in executive control of the Police, Public Works, Medical and Survey Departments respectively: and an officer of the Malayan Customs and Excise Service has been seconded for service as Preventive Officer, Customs. Otherwise the administration of the State is carried on by Malay officers, the principal of who are the State Commissioners, Kĕmaman and Bĕsut respectively, the Judge, the Superintendent of Marine and Customs, and the State Treasurer.

10. The British Adviser is a Judge of the Court of Appeal, but otherwise is purely an advisory officer. As stated in the preceding chapter, under the Treaty of 1919 his advice has to be asked and acted upon in all general administrative matters, and though the law of the Constitution which established the State Council was passed before that Treaty and he is, therefore, not statutorily a member of the Council, he attends all meetings when he is at headquarters and his advice is invariably asked before any resolution is passed. If a meeting is held in his absence, no business is brought before the Council on which his advice has not been previously obtained.

11. The Seconded officers of the Malayan Civil Service who officiate as Collectors of Land Revenue in Kĕmaman and Bĕsut respectively are also Assistant Advisers and are responsible for keeping the British Adviser informed of all matters of administration in those districts which call for his advice.

12. The State Council meets once a week for the consideration of all general administrative questions and there are additional sessions for legislation. It met altogether 44 times in 1935.

13. The official language of the State is Malay, and the official version of all Enactments, Rules and Proclamations is in the Malay (Jawi) script, though English and Romanised Malay versions are also published of Enactments and Regulations thereunder.

III.—Population

14. The population at the 1931 Census was 179,789, *viz.* 92,354 males and 87,435 females. The division by race was:—

Malay races	164,564
Chinese	13,254
Indians	1,371
Europeans	35
Eurasians	15
Other races	550

This represents an increase of 16.86 per cent. over the population at the 1921 Census. The following table shows the population of the State by race and sex:—

Districts	Malays		Chinese		Europeans		Eurasians		Indians		Other Malaysians		Others		Total of all races	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kuala Trĕngganu	36,045	40,775	1,746	905	14	3	4	4	354	28	53	31	70	40	38,286	41,786
Kĕmaman ..	5,313	4,906	3,552	971	7	1	4	2	388	22	244	98	91	34	9,599	6,034
Kĕmasek & Kretir	2,369	2,217	1,724	280	4	..	1	..	33	..	39	17	8	6	4,178	2,520
Paka ..	1,329	1,387	1,320	229	..	..	..	..	82	1	4	2	72	26	2,807	1,645
Dungun ..	3,549	3,410	738	181	..	..	..	..	292	7	18	3	69	31	4,666	3,632
Marang and Mĕr-chang ..	4,814	4,985	149	39	..	..	..	..	15	..	2	..	2	3	4,982	5,027
Ulu Trĕngganu ..	7,626	7,772	274	100	..	..	..	..	8	1	4	1	2	..	7,914	7,874
Batu Rakit ..	5,331	5,312	334	53	1	..	..	..	24	..	9	7	4	..	5,703	5,372
Bĕsut ..	13,486	13,329	525	134	5	..	..	..	105	11	51	26	47	45	14,219	13,545
Total ..	79,862	84,093	10,362	2,892	31	4	9	6	1,301	70	424	185	365	185	92,354	87,435

The estimated mid-year population for 1935 calculated by the geometrical method, was 192,142. This method of calculation is suitable for Trĕngganu as there is little change in the population from immigration and emigration.

15. The total number of births according to sex was 3,587 males and 3,468 females. The birth-rate was 36.72 per mille. There were 209 still-births reported.

The following table shows the births according to race:—

Malays	*Chinese*	*Indians*	*Europeans*	*Eurasians*	*Others*	*Total*
6,651	356	20	nil	nil	28	7,055

16. The number of deaths registered was 4,619 (2,515 males and 2,104 females), of which 1,465 (or 31.72%) were deaths under one year, *viz.* 803 males and 662 females. The greatest number of deaths registered in any one month was 420 (in October) and the smallest 362 (in April). The death rate was 24.04 per mille. The infantile mortality rate was 207.65 per mille. The following table shows the deaths according to race:—

Malays	*Chinese*	*Indians*	*Europeans*	*Eurasians*	*Others*	*Total*
4,263	313	31	1	nil	11	4,619

17. The following is a summary of the vital statistics for 1934 and 1935:—

	1934	*1935*
Births, males ..	3,212	3,587
Births, females ..	3,118	3,468
Birth-rate per mille ..	33.46	36.72
Deaths, males ..	2,463	2,515
Deaths, females ..	2,127	2,104
Death-rate per mille ..	24.27	24.04
Greatest number of deaths in any one month	466 (August)	420 (October)
Lowest number of deaths in any one month ..	328 (June)	362 (April)
Infantile mortality rate	221.33 per mille	207.65 per mille.

IV.—Health

18. *Medical Staff.*—The total Government staff at the end of the year consisted of 1 Medical Officer (seconded from the Malayan Medical Service), 1 Assistant Medical Officer, 2 Dressers Grade I, 4 Dressers Grade II, 9 Dressers Grade III, 7 Probationer Dressers, 3 Midwives, 4 Vaccinators and 29 menials.

There are only three private practitioners in the State; they are Asiatics employed solely by mining companies.

19. *Disease.*—Reliable information as to the incidence of disease in Trĕngganu can be obtained only from the statistics of patients treated by the Medical Department. The reports of deaths sent in by Deputy Registrars are trustworthy only as to the fact but not as to the cause, since the great majority of the deaths so reported have never been brought to the notice of any one qualified to make a

proper diagnosis, and in these reports malaria, typhoid and other diseases are generally described simply as demam panas (fever). An attempt has however been made to secure greater accuracy in describing causes of death by issuing to the Deputy Registrars a revised and enlarged list of diseases in the Malay language: and this attempt has met with some success.

The sub-joined table gives the figures for the last five years of cases treated by the Government staff:—

	1931	*1932*	*1933*	*1934*	*1935*
Malaria ..	5,408	6,180	10,718	12,965	16,931
Fever unspecified	862	574	1,695	1,019	658
Diseases of the respiratory system (excluding influenza) ..	1,357	1,676	3,109	4,608	3,407
Influenza ..	1,820	2,070	2,278	2,986	3,933
Yaws ..	2,601	3,434	4,789	4,400	4,334
Beri-beri ..	1,181	433	782	968	1,176
Intestinal parasites	3,539	4,940	8,561	11,080	15,484

(*a*) *Dangerous Infectious Diseases.*—No case of cerebrospinal fever, cholera or plague occurred in 1935.

There were two small outbreaks of smallpox in May in each of which there were four cases with one death. The first occurred at Chukai, Kĕmaman among the Tamil lighter coolies employed by the Ishihara Sangyo Koshi, an iron mining company; the infection had been introduced by a new arrival from Singapore where a small epidemic had broken out. The second outbreak was discovered shortly afterwards in a village near the main road to Kuala Brang about 16 miles from Kuala Trĕngganu; the source of the infection was not established. Fifteen thousand seven hundred and eleven vaccinations were performed during the year as compared with 9,146 in 1934.

(*b*) *Malaria.*—The incidence varies widely in different parts of Trĕngganu. The coast-line which is the most densely populated part of the State is fairly free from it. The spleen-rate of 1,111 children examined at Kuala Trĕngganu was only 0.72%; the rate elsewhere on the coast varies from nil at some of the Kampongs in the Sĕtiyu district to 19.35% at Krĕtay. The further one goes inland, however, the higher becomes the incidence of the disease until in the villages furthest up-river almost all the children and most of the adults have enlarged spleens. The larger islands are highly malarious.

(*c*) *Bowel Diseases.*—The low incidence of dysentery and enteric fever is remarkable in view of the low hygienic standard that obtains in regard to conservancy and water-supplies. Helminthic infections on the other hand are extremely prevalent.

(*d*) *Beri-beri.*—This disease is common on the coast where the population depends on fishing for a livelihood and buys the polished rice which it eats; but it is rare in the interior where the home grown unpolished rice is the staple diet.

(*e*) *Yaws.*—This disease is extremely prevalent, though an active curative compaign against it is being carried out.

(*f*) *Tropical Typhus.*—The existence of tropical typhus has now been confirmed. There were three cases last year, all coming from the Ulu Dungun district although in one case the infection might have been caught in Ulu Těmběling, Pahang.

20. *General Hospitals.*—There is only one general Government hospital in the State, *viz.* the hospital at Kuala Trěngganu, which has nine wards with accommodation for 156 patients.

In-patients.—The total number of in-patients admitted was 2,314 as against 1,775 in 1934, the numbers of Malay and female patients showing increases of 23 and 30 over the figures for preceding year. The percentage of deaths to total admissions was 3.28, or, if the deaths within 48 hours be omitted, 2.61.

Out-patients.—The number of new out-patients treated at the hospital was 7,557 as against 5,584 in 1934.

21. *Prison Hospitals.*—The only prison, in the true sense of the term, in the State is that at Kuala Trěngganu, where there is an eight-bed ward for male prisoners, with a dispensary attached. There is no hospital accommodation for women and if any of the few female prisoners fall seriously ill, they are sent to the General Hospital in Kuala Trěngganu for treatment.

In-patients.—There were 54 admissions and no deaths as against 41 admissions and 2 deaths in 1934.

Out-patients.—The number treated as out-patients was 542 as against 458 in 1934.

22. *Maternity and Infant Welfare Work.*—Fifty-nine confinements were conducted by the midwife in the Kuala Trěngganu hospital as against 44 in 1934. Eighty-nine labours were conducted outside by the midwife attached to the maternity and child-welfare clinic as against 112 in the previous year; in addition she attended to 5 cases of miscarriage and altogether paid 1,296 visits. The women are encouraged to come for antenatal treatment and 58 came.

A midwife was appointed to Kěmaman in September and 13 labours were conducted by her.

A women and children's clinic is maintained by the Government in Kuala Trěngganu. There were 3,626 new cases and the total number of attendances was 6,421.

23. *Mental Patients.*—There is no separate asylum for mentally deranged patients and they are confined in cells within the prison compound. An experienced attendant, who is also attached to the prison ward, looks after them while, apart from the visits of the Medical Officer and the Assistant Medical Officer, the Senior dresser in the Department visits them every day. They are allowed out into the prison compound at times during the day and they are given light work if they are fit and willing. Their health was good throughout the year and there were no deaths. The worst cases are sent to the Singapore Mental Hospital.

The following are the details of these patients:—

		Males	*Females*	*Total*
Remaining	..	22	6	28
Admitted	..	31	4	35
Total treated	..	53	10	63
Discharged	..	28	5	33
Transferred	..	4	2	6
Died ..	..	0	0	0
Remaining	..	21	3	24

The following table refers to the lunatics maintained by the Government of Trĕngganu at the Singapore Mental Hospital:—

		Males	*Females*	*Total*
Remaining	..	5	1	6
Admitted	..	3	2	5
Total treated	..	8	3	11
Discharged	..	2	0	2
Died ..	..	2	0	2
Remaining	..	4	3	7

24. *Lepers.*—There is no leper asylum in the State but there is an eight-bed ward in the hospital for male lepers. A register is being kept of all lepers that come to the notice of the Medical Department and this contained 58 names at the end of 1935.

25. *Dispensaries.*—There are permanent Government Dispensaries each under the charge of an experienced dresser at the following places:—

Kampong Raja, Bĕsut
Kampong Buloh
Kuala Trĕngganu Town
The Hospital, Kuala Trĕngganu
Kuala Brang
Kuala Dungun
Chukai, Kĕmaman

There are in addition small dispensaries at Sĕtiyu and Kĕmasĕk in the charge of travelling dressers while travelling dressers are also attached to the General Hospital, Kuala Trĕngganu and the dispensaries at Bĕsut, Kuala Dungun and Kĕmaman.

An attempt is thus being made to look after the health of the coast-dwelling population (which is the greater part of the total population) by a string of dispensaries from Bĕsut in the north to Kĕmaman in the south, the Kuala Trĕngganu Hospital being roughly in the centre. The Kuala Brang Dispensary supplies the needs of part of the population of the upper reaches of the Trengganu river, and the dresser at the dispensary makes frequent visits to the outlying villages. The travelling dressers visit the upper reaches of the other rivers.

The work of the dispensaries is supplemented by (*a*) tours of vaccinators (*b*) distribution of simple drugs (such as quinine, antiseptic lotions and ointments, vermifuges, etc.) by out-lying police and customs stations. The following table gives some idea of the work done by the dispensaries, travelling dressers, vaccinators and others in the State:—

Station	*New Cases*	*Total Attendances*
1. Bĕsut Dispensary ..	8,718	10,242
2. Sĕtiyu Dispensary ..	8,555	8,966
3. Kuala Trĕngganu Dispensary including Welfare Clinic	19,234	30,520
4. Kuala Trĕngganu Hospital Dispensary ..	7,557	9,458
5. Hospital Travelling Dresser	8,262	9,427
6. Kuala Brang	18,730	19,226
7. Kuala Dungun	11,063	13,454
8. Kĕmasĕk	3,666	4,352
9. Chukai, Kĕmaman Dispensary	12,307	16,684
10. P.W.D. Dresser, Kampong Buloh	4,063	4,526
11. Vaccinators	11,586	12,361
12. Police and Customs ..	945	945
	114,686	140,188

These figures do not include vaccinations. They show an increase over the 1934 figures of 21.71% for new cases and 19.40% for the total attendances.

26. *Veterinary.*—There is no Veterinary Department in Trĕngganu and work of this nature falls on the Medical Department. No epidemic of any importance occurred during the year.

27. *Buildings.*—Work on a new ward containing six single bed-rooms for officials and paying patients was commenced at the end of the year while a few minor works and repairs were completed.

28. *Legislation.*—No legislation of any importance was passed but the following concern the Medical Department:—

Regulation (Peratoran) No. 5 of A.H. 1353, dated 18th February, 1935, and Proclamation (Ishtihar) No. 68 of A.H. 1353, dated 22nd March, 1935, concern the registration of druggists: druggists have now to pay a registration fee of $5.00 every year.

Regulation No. 6 of A.H. 1353, dated 18th February, 1935, and Proclamation No. 8 of A.H. 1354 concern the registration of dentists who have now to pay a fee of $10.00 on registration.

Proclamation No. 14 of A.H. 1354, dated 2nd June, 1935, gave the Medical Department authority to vaccinate passengers coming from Singapore. This proclamation was later rescinded by proclamation No. 54 of A.H. 1354 dated 17th November, 1935.

Proclamation No. 18 of A.H. 1354, dated 6th June, 1935, is an amendment to the Extradition Enactment No. 4 of A.H. 1352, and makes a person who has attempted to commit an offence by dealing in dangerous drugs liable to banishment.

29. *Water Supplies.*—The State depends on wells or rivers for its water supplies, and under existing financial conditions the prospect of providing a piped supply even for the bigger centres of population is negligible. The comparatively small incidence of water-borne diseases is, in the circumstances a matter for congratulation.

MINES

30. *Labour Conditions.*—There are two iron and three tin mines which employ labour on a considerable scale, the average labour force employed monthly being 3,327. There were 53 deaths of which 6 were due to accidents. The average number of dependents was 1,024 and there were 14 deaths. All the mines employ either doctors or dressers, while three of them have small hospitals.

ESTATES

31. There is only one estate of any size in Trĕngganu, a large coconut and rubber estate at Krĕtir which employed a monthly average of 519 labourers, while there was a monthly average of 82 dependents. Six labourers and 6 dependents died. There was only one death due to malaria.

V.—Housing

32. The main town in Trĕngganu is the capital Kuala Trĕngganu with a population of approximately 14,000. Other towns are Chukai (Kĕmaman), Kuala Bĕsut and Dungun. For all these towns fairly wide municipal boundaries have been fixed within which the Town Board exercises its varied functions. The main activity in the past has been control of buildings, for within municipal limits no buildings can be erected nor can any repairs be effected until the plan has been passed by a sub-committee which includes the State Engineer and Medical Officer. During the year considerable progress was made with improving the general cleanliness of towns and conservancy. Chukai is fortunate in having been planned several years ago and during the year a new layout was approved for Dungun Town which was beginning to take shape on the ground towards the end of the year. As far as Kuala Trĕngganu town is concerned, though a Town plan has been approved for some time little progress has been made on account of the delay in completing the settlement of ownership of lands within Town limits. The State is fortunate that its main towns are situated on sandy belts of land near the coast reached by the strong breeze from the sea practically all the year round. There is less danger from over crowding than elsewhere. A beginning was made during the year with the extension of municipal control to other, and as yet smaller areas, which when communications improve will probably develop into considerable villages. It is fortunate that it was possible to make these steps early before owners had started building at their pleasure.

VI.—Production

MINERALS

33. The quantities and values of mineral exports for the last three years were:—

—	1933			1934		
	Quantity	Value	Duty paid	Quantity	Value	Duty paid
	pikuls	$	$	pikuls	$	$
Tin ore ..	5,877	403,596	38,197	8,148	653,309	61,023
Wolfram ..	408	9,159	408	386	7,727	401
	Tons			Tons		
Iron ore ..	357,833	1,510,866	151,086	557,468	2,102,124	239,828
Manganese ..	10,327	82,500	8,250	9,681	77,451	
Total ..		2,006,121	197,941		2,840,611	301,252

—	1935		
	Quantity	Value	Duty paid
	pikuls	$	$
Tin ore	8,882	674,579	65,836
Wolfram	1,564	70,662	6,770
	Tons		
Iron ore	816,745	2,991,623	369,197
Manganese	17,376	129,691	
Total ..		3,866,555	441,803

All Tin ore and wolfram were exported to Singapore and all iron ore and manganese to Japan.

34. The history of the iron mine in Dungun is of interest. The Chĕmuak Concession originally was granted by the late Sultan ZAINAL ABIDIN to TĔNGKU ABU BAKAR BIN ABDUL JALIL and on the advice of the late Honourable Mr. J. L. HUMPHREYS, C.M.G., C.B.E., was bought back at a price of $12,000 cash with an annuity to the Concessionaires under the Enactment. This has proved a most fortunate investment for the State. Within the limits of the Concession area two leases were issued covering 500 acres each for the purpose of working the iron ore deposits. The lessees failed to work these lands whereupon Government cancelled these mining rights in 1924 and issued a prospecting licence to the Kohara Mining Company subject to special conditions.

In 1926 the Company made selection under the rights granted by this licence and work was started in the following year. Since then the mine has been consistently developed, as a result of which the export in 1935 amounted to 693,190 tons. The Company intend to raise this figure to a million tons annually as soon as possible.

Such an expansion has necessitated considerable development in the communications to the mine which is situated about 20 miles inland from the mouth of the Dungun river. From the first, work was started on laying down a railway to bring the ore down from the mine to a point on the Dungun river where it could be loaded into lighters for transhipment to ships lying off the river mouth. The steamers exporting iron ore to Japan are prevented by a bar from entering the river mouth and during the North-east monsoon transhipment is impossible. These conditions add greatly to the difficulties experienced by the Company as export is restricted to 8 months of the year.

Exports of iron ore from the mine have been as follows:—

1930	28,989	tons
1931	189,568	„
1932	205,908	„
1933	364,928	„
1934	404,632	„
1935	693,190	„

35. Seven thousand one hundred and twenty-eight acres were held under Mining Leases and 2,332 acres under Mining Certificates. The latter will be exchanged for Mining Leases after final survey.

36. Four tin mines produced 91% of the total for the State. Two of these were worked by Chinese on tribute. They employed 471 Chinese, 85 Indians and 236 Malays. The daily rate of pay varied from 55 cents a day in the case of unskilled Malays and to $2.50 for skilled Chinese. A large majority were paid at least 80 cents a day.

The 27 other tin mining properties are partly Malay and partly Chinese owned. They were mainly worked by Chinese.

The 2 iron mines are Japanese owned. The average labour force employed was 3,016 and wages compared favourably with those paid on the tin mines.

37. The following revenue was derived from minerals:—

	1934		*1935*	
	$	c.	$	c.
Rents on Mining Lands ..	8,440	00	7,972	00
Premium on Mining Lands	2,000	00	1,820	00
Prospecting licences ..	1,280	00	2,041	00
Ore buyers licences ..	—		—	
Individual licences ..	171	00	331	00
	$11,891	00	$12,164	00
Export duty	301,851	00	441,803	00
	$313,742	00	$447,966	00

AGRICULTURE

38. There is no Department of Agriculture in the State. Such supervision and instruction as is given is done by the Collectors and District Officers. Agriculturally Trĕngganu has large possibilities as so far, with the few exceptions, only the sandy belt along the coast has been developed. The main exceptions are the Jabor valley and Ulu Kĕmasĕk, both planted with rubber, and the valleys of the Trĕngganu and Bĕsut rivers. These latter areas include large tracts of land suitable for padi cultivation awaiting the arrival of people to cultivate them, and some form of drainage and irrigation. The neighbouring State of Kĕlantan is famous for its padi cultivation and a comparison of conditions points to the possibility of similar expansion in this State. With the prohibition of planting rubber and the moderate price obtained for copra, agricultural development will be restricted largely to padi cultivation.

39. The principal crops in order of importance are rice, rubber, coconuts and arecanuts.

40. A great deal of rice is grown on land not yet even roughly surveyed. There is, therefore, a considerable margin of error in the computation of the areas planted, and, arising from that, of the corps harvested. It is estimated that in 1934–1935 there were 35,230 acres under wet rice and 23,310 acres under dry rice. The crop was about 7,091,000 gantangs of padi which would yield about four millions of rice. Approximately 300 gantangs of rice are equivalent to one ton. The rice harvest towards the end of 1935 gave promise of most exceptionally heavy yields. Weather conditions towards the end of the year were very favourable.

Renewed efforts were made during the year to raise the standard of rice cultivation. It is hoped that the statistics for 1935–1936 will show an increase in the area under wet rice and also in the total crop. Without a whole time officer to promote efficiency progress can never be better than slow.

41. Four thousand four hundred and seventy-one tons of rubber valued at $1,793,726 were exported and for all practical purposes the same figure can be accepted for production.

The price of rubber remained rarely constant owing to regulation, but the quality of rubber produced is very bad and the State is losing and will lose considerable wealth until this improves. A second visit by a Rubber Research Instructor was a great success and it is hoped to repeat these visits annually.

42. Extensive areas are planted with coconuts: the Kampongs are planted with this cultivation mixed with other forms of fruit trees. But as a commercial crop coconuts have little value. This is partly due to the low price ruling at present and partly to the inexperience of Malays in drying their nuts. Local copra has a bad name outside the State and as long as this continues little headway can be made. As, however, copra production is a useful source of additional revenue, investigations were continued during the year with a view to improve the quality and facilitate marketing the produce. At its present price the production of good copra, which is within the means of any Malay during the fine season, is just a paying proposition, but the limit is so small that any reduction in price, through poor quality

discourages the local producer. These investigations were handicapped by the calls of rubber regulation, and by the lack of staff. Twenty-four thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine piculs of copra valued at $82,547 were exported; the value of the crop actually produced cannot be estimated but would be considerably in excess of that figure.

43. Ten thousand eight hundred and twenty-four piculs of arecanuts valued at $75,929 were exported and in addition there was a certain amount of local consumption which cannot be estimated.

44. The figures for export of arecanuts and gambier in 1934 and 1935 are as follows:—

	1934		*1935*	
	Quantity, pikuls	*Value*	*Quantity, pikuls*	*Value*
Arecanuts ..	11,745	$55,268	10,824	$75,929
Gambier ..	1,237	$27,175	1,269	$28,078

Local consumption of both these crops is appreciable, and the exports do not represent the quantity produced.

45. Other comparatively important crops of which no statistics exist are vegetables and spices. Vegetables are grown by Chinese and Malays both for their own consumption and for sale in the local market. Spices form an essential part of the diet of Malays and Chinese. Some tobacco was grown by up-country Malays for their own consumption but was of little economic importance for these people are so poor that even without their own product they would not have been buyers of imported tobacco.

Two Agricultural Shows were held in Kuala Trĕngganu and Kĕmaman respectively.

LIVE STOCK

46. No machinery exists at present for an accurate census of live stock in the State, but it is estimated that there were in the State:—

Cattle	22,600
Pigs	4,500
Sheep	2,600
Goats	5,700
Poultry	228,000
Buffaloes	20,250

47. The export trade in the live stock is small. Malays rear cattle and buffaloes for draught work in the rice fields, and sheep and goats for their own consumption. Pigs are reared by Chinese, principally for sale in the local market.

48. Imports and exports in 1934 and 1935 were as follows:—

	Imports		*Exports*	
	1934	*1935*	*1934*	*1935*
Buffaloes ..	—	—	55	94
Cattle ..	—	—	540	408
Pigs ..	221	336	102	25
Sheep ..	5	5	—	—
Goats ..	1	18	2	2
Poultry ..	2,178	5,354	909	997

MARINE PRODUCE

49. There are fisheries throughout the length of the Trĕngganu coast line, and it can be said with little fear of contradiction that the Malays of this State excel those of any other part of the Peninsula as fishermen. The fishing is done entirely by Malays though the financing and marketing side of the industry is, as elsewhere, mainly in the hands of Chinese. It is probable that both parties share the risk of the profession nearly equally. Deep-sea fishing by draft-nets, off-shore fishing by drag-nets, and line fishing from small boats are all extensively practiced from April to October, but the North-east monsoon precludes the possibility of any continuous fishing from November to March. The quantity of fish caught is vastly in excess of the local needs and the export of fish is the principal industry of the State. No refrigerating system exists, and consequently the fish has to be exported in dried form, either sundried or cooked. The fish is packed for export in bamboo containers called *jak* or in wooden cases. There is also a fair quantity of shrimp paste, known as *belachan*, exported. Compared with 1934 there were fewer Japanese owned power boats operating in Trĕngganu waters from Singapore. The Japanese come up from Singapore in power boats carrying ice tanks. The fish is taken back to Singapore in cold storage and sold in the fresh fish market. Licences to fish are issued, and export duty on the catch is collected by the Straits Settlements Fisheries Department on behalf of the Trĕngganu Government.

The year was also notable as being the first year that stake fishing was tried in Trĕngganu waters. Although this type of fishing is common on the coast of Siam and in other parts of Malaya it does not seem to have found favour in Trĕngganu. This is due to the seasonal conditions and to the fact that few suitable areas exist in which this type of fishing can be exploited.

The *bilis* (anchovy) is the principal quarry of the fishermen who use the drag-nets worked close into the shore and known as *pukat tarek*. Remarkably heavy catches were made and over 30 per cent. of the total quantity or dried fish exported during year consisted of *bilis*.

50. Market prices during the year appeared to be fair and the apparent fall in the average price from about $8.20 a pikul in 1934 to $7.20 a pikul in 1935 may be attributed to duty during the past year being collected on a specific instead of an *ad valorem* basis, *i.e.* in previous years the price of fish for duty purposes was fixed by Government every three months which did not keep pace with the rapid fluctuations of the market where a glut will force the price down from $13 a pikul to $5 or less a pikul in a few hours: thus formerly the exporters were declaring values at the fixed rate while they were receiving considerably less. During 1935 the correct market value is given.

51. The exports of marine produce in 1934 and 1935 were as follows:—

	1934		*1935*	
	Quantity, pikuls	*Value*	*Quantity, pikuls*	*Value*
Dried fish ..	94,571	$791,223	128,271	$908,910
Belachan ..	2,348	$ 12,371	7,718	$ 75,587

FOREST

52. There was no organised Forest Department in the State but during the year arrangements were made and for sanction accorded to the proposal for the secondment of an officer of the Malayan Forest Service to organise and administer a department from the beginning of 1936. Up till this date Forest matters have been in charge of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines and the protection of forest produce was controlled by rules and proclamations promulgated by State Council with the force of law. For the first time in the history of Trĕngganu a Forest Officer contributes to this report.

53. There are no Forest reserves in the State. The major portion of the State is under Forest, the greater part of which is untouched. Reservation in the western half is not a matter of immediate concern. It is, and for some time will be, too isolated to attract timber workers or cultivators and is likely to remain intact for many years.

54. *Chengal (balanocarpus heimii)* and *merbau* (intsia spp) occur throughout the State, but the most plentiful hardwoods are those of the *rĕsak* (Vatica spp.) group, known locally as *tĕngkawan*. Measures are now taken to restrict the use of *chĕngal* to boat building and heavy constructional work for which *tĕngkawan* is unsuitable.

55. *Kapur (dryobalanops aromatica)*, a semi-hardwood, is from an economic point of view the most important of all Trĕngganu timbers. It is found only in the southern half of the State, where however, it is plentiful and comparatively accessible. There is a good export market for it.

56. For soft woods Trĕngganu forests are believed to compare favourably with any in the Peninsula. *Mĕranti* (shorea spp.) and *kĕruing (dipterocarpus spp.)* are found in equal abundance throughout the State. The supplies of *mĕranti* in particular will be a valuable asset when improvement in internal communications facilitates development.

57. Minor products include resin *(damar)*, chewing gum *(jĕlutong)*, gutta percha *(gĕtah taban)* and rattans. No permits were issued for the extraction of resin as there were no suitable applicants: Unskilled tapping has in the past caused considerable damage to the trees and as no staff is available for supervision, only applicants of proved skill and reliability can be licensed for this work.

58. Timber trade is illustrated by the following table of quantities and values of timber exported:—

	1934		*1935*	
	Tons	*Value*	*Tons*	*Value*
Round Timber ..	3,085	$65,000	1,894	$ 47,252
Converted Timber ..	1,543	$27,026	3,493	$ 89,531
	4,628	$92,026	5,387	$136,783

MANUFACTURERS

59. Of manufacturing, in the commonly accepted sense of the term, there is little, if any, in the State. At Kĕmaman there is a Chinese-owned saw-mill which exported 3,493 tons of converted timber (principally kapur) valued at $89,531.

But of articles made by hand there is a fairly considerable output. Sir HUGH CLIFFORD wrote of Trĕngganu in 1895 as "the Birmingham of the Peninsula" and the local craftsmen still produce an appreciable quantity of silks, cotton fabrics and metal work.

60. The following table shows a considerable increase in the output of silks and metal work, as there was no rise in prices:—

	Value of exports	
	1934	*1935*
	$	$
Pure silk sarongs	119,818	197,857
Half silk sarongs	1,910	916
Brass and "white brass" ware	32,019	38,537
	$153,747	$237,310

61. The local branch of the Arts and Crafts Society continued its activities throughout the year, and is becoming more widely known as a depot for the sale of articles of good quality. Enquiries and orders were received from all over the Malay Peninsula and Sarawak. There was a considerable increase in the use of better dyes which not only produce a better sarong but increase the range of colours available.

The State again had a stall in the village industry section at the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Show in Kuala Lumpur and sales were slightly higher than the year before. Several orders were taken at the show for sarongs and other articles of a particular pattern or weave which have been subsequently carried out.

In addition to the stall articles of fibre and tembaga puteh put in for competition were awarded several prizes, those for the mats being spent, at the request of the weavers, on improved dyes.

Total sales amounted to $5,500 the bulk of which represents sale of sarongs.

For these happy results the greatest credit is due to the Hon. Secretary, the wife of one of the seconded officers.

VII.—Commerce

62. The total trade (including re-export) amounted to $13,492,644 as compared with $10,041,799 in 1934 and $7,264,698 in 1933. The figures were as follows:—

	1933	*1934*	*1935*
	$	$	$
Imports ..	2,693,951	3,460,829	5,551,658
Exports ..	4,570,747	6,580,970	7,940,986
Total trade ..	7,264,698	10,041,799	13,492,644
Less re-exports ..	568,368	675,041	545,986
Total retained trade	6,696,330	9,366,758	12,946,658

63. The values of imports for 1934 and 1935 under the various main heads were:—

	1934	*1935*
Class I Food stuffs ..	1,749,819	2,324,992
Class II Raw Materials ..	210,181	386,117
Class III Manufactured goods	1,420,404	2,755,535
Class IV Parcel Post ..	62,275	69,404
Class V Coin and Bullion ..	18,150	15,610
	3,460,829	5,551,658

64. The following table shows, under the main heads, the quantity and values of exports for 1934 and 1935:—

Articles	How counted	Quantity 1934	Quantity 1935	Value 1934	Value 1935
				$	$
Agricultural					
Arecanuts	pikuls	11,745	10,824	55,268	75,929
Copra	,,	21,172	24,929	62,772	82,547
Gambier	,,	1,237	1,269	27,175	28,078
Rubber	,,	67,228	75,125	1,722,323	1,793,726
Total ..	..	..	..	1,867,538	1,980,280
Forest					
Timber	tons	4,628	5,387	92,026	136,783
Rattans	pikuls	2,409	689	6,538	1,926
Other	..	..	..	35,634	38,412
Total ..	..	..	..	134,198	177,121
Mineral					
Tin ore	pikuls	8,148	8,882	653,309	674,579
Iron ore	tons	557,468	816,744	2,102,124	2,991,623
Manganese	,,	9,681	17,376	77,451	129,691
Wolfram	pikuls	386	1,563	7,727	70,662
Total ..	..	..	..	2,840,611	3,866,555
Marine					
Dried fish	pikuls	94,571	128,271	791,223	908,910
Belachan	,,	2,348	7,718	12,371	75,587
Other	,,	2,269	5,008	14,844	35,511
Total ..	..	..	..	818,438	1,020,008
Livestock					
Cattle	head	595	502	14,779	15,999
Other	,,	..	..	1,911	2,165
Total ..	..	..	..	16,690	18,164
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	228,445	332,872
Total (exclusive of re-exports)	..	..	..	5,905,920	7,395,000

65. Exports (excluding re-exports) rose from $5,905,920 to $7,395,000, an increase of $1,489,080. The corresponding figure for 1933 was $3,885,683. The value of exports of agricultural products shewed an increase of $112,742 over the 1934 figure.

The average price of copra throughout the year was about $3.30 a pikul as compared with $2.50 in 1934.

The value of minerals exceeded that of 1934 by $1,025,944. There was slight increase in the quantity of tin ore, but heavy increases in respect of iron ore, manganese and wolfram, the quantities exported being 816,744, 17,376, and 93 tons respectively as against 557,468, 9,681, and 23 tons in 1934.

66. The price of tin ore was just over $113 a pikul at both the beginning and the end of the year. The highest price was just over $116 a pikul and the lowest $105 a pikul. For December, 1934 the average price was $113 a pikul. The Tin Restriction Scheme was in force in the State throughout the year. The quota allotted to Trĕngganu for the year amounted to 10,163 pikuls of tin ore, the actual export being 8,882 pikuls.

CUSTOMS

67. During the year the Department, which is a vital source of revenue to the State, was reorganised under an entirely new scheme. The measure not only improves the prospects of the service but makes possible a higher standard of efficiency in the Preventive Department. The land boundaries of the State, which is some 225 miles long, are of little practical importance. It is the Eastern or China Sea boundary which continually gives concern in Customs matters. Shortly it consists of a sandy beach some 150 miles long on which it is possible to land at practically any time and at any point except during the more boisterous period of the North-east monsoon. The inhabitants live in a chain of villages stretching along the whole coast and being 95 per cent. fishermen, their boats come and go at all hours of the day and night. This country's neighbours, Siam, Pahang, Johore and Singapore, all have lighter customs tariffs. There are actually 21 Preventive stations on the coast.

VIII.—Wages and Cost of Living

68. Trĕngganu as a whole is a State of small holdings. There is only one rubber estate comparable in size with the big plantations of the Federated Malay States and Johore, and with the exception of Bandi, Kajang and Sungei Ayam and the two Japanese-owned iron mines at Dungun and Machang Sa-tahun (Kĕmaman) there is little mining on any appreciable scale. There was some increase in the employment of foreign labour during the year as is shown by the table below:—

			1934	*1935*
Chinese	..	..	2,115	3,196
Indians	..	..	602	931

69. There is little direct recruitment of labour from China or India, and most of the natives of those countries, as are employed in Trĕngganu, are obtained from Singapore.

70. The majority of Indian labourers in the State are employed on the iron mines as lightermen or railwaymen and the Chinese are almost all employed as coolies on tin or iron mines. The following table shews the principal places of employment of foreign labourers, number employed and average wages paid:—

	Labour force		*Average wages paid*	
	Chinese	*Indians*	*Chinese*	*Indians*
			$ c.	$ c.
Nippon Mining Co., Ltd. Iron mine, Dungun ..	1,780	607	1 35	0 81
Ishihara Sangyo Koshi Iron mine, Kĕmaman ..	256	149	1 48	0 63
Bandi Mine and Freda Tin Mine	227	90	0 90	0 90
Kajang Kĕmaman (1925) Ltd.	153	1	0 80–$1	0 50
Kretay Plantations ..	342	80	0 60–80	0 45
Sungei Ayam Tin Mines	169	2	0 70–$1.20	0 60
Hin Leong Sawmill ..	235	2	1 10	0 85
Lim Choon Kiat Timber Felling Area ..	10	—	1 30	—
Yap Piow Timber Felling Area	24	—	0 70	—

71. Living is cheap in Trĕngganu. Rice which is the staple food of all but the very few Europeans residing in the State was obtainable at an average price of $3.70 a pikul, (133⅓ lbs.) during the year and fish is cheaper in this State than anywhere else in Malaya. The cost of living of an Asiatic of the labourer class who has to buy his food probably does not exceed $7 a month, and for Malays who grow their own rice it would be considerably less.

72. The sub-joined table of market prices in Trĕngganu and Singapore for principal articles of diet (cheapest qualities) will give some idea of the comparative cost of living so far as food is concerned:—

	Trĕngganu	*Singapore*
	cents	*cents*
Fish	8–15	20–30 a kati
Beef	18–22	30–40 „
Vegetables ..	6–12	10–15 „
Mutton ..	35–45	60–70 „
Rice ..	16–20	15–20 a gantang

Imported foodstuffs and clothing are dearer in Trĕngganu than in Singapore, but it can safely be said that as far as essentials go, the cost of living for all Asiatics in the State is lower than in the Straits Settlements.

IX.—Education

73. *Organisation.*—Education in Trĕngganu is supervised by an Education Committee consisting of five members, of which the State Treasurer is president. The Commissioner of Lands and Mines is one of the members of the Committee. The State Treasurer acts as Superintendent of Education in addition to his own duties. This Committee controls the organisation of all Government schools, whether English or Vernacular (Malay) and no private schools can be opened in the State without its permission.

74. *Government schools.*—There were at the end of 1935 one English school and 20 Vernacular (Malay) schools. In November the building which housed the English school had to be removed. It was very unsatisfactory and a new and up-to-date structure was planned for erection in the current year. There is also a school in which Arabic is taught. The sub-joined table shows the number of schools and of teachers employed, enrolment, average attendance and proportion of attendance to enrolment:—

School	*No. of Schools*	*No. of Teachers*	*Enrolment*	*Average attendance*	*Proportion of attendance to enrolment*
Malay ..	20	64	1,830	1,618	81%
Arabic ..	1	3	94	81	87%
English ..	1	3	115	102	88%

Instruction in the Kuran is given in the Malay schools. Fourteen special teachers were employed for this purpose, and the average attendance of pupils was 279. No fees are, at present, charged in any Government school.

75. There are no Aided Schools in the State.

76. *Private schools.*—There were, at the end of 1935, one private school teaching English and five private schools teaching Chinese. In the latter a little English is also taught, but their main object is to teach Chinese literature and the Mandarin dialect. The following table gives particulars of these schools:—

School	*No. of Teachers*	*Enrolment*	*Average attendance*
1. Crown Grammar School, Kuala Trĕngganu (English) ..	4	52	51
2. Wei Sin School (Chinese) Kuala Trĕngganu ..	7	210	189
3. Hua Keow School (Chinese) Kĕmaman	4	116	101
4. Kong Wah School (Chinese) Dungun	2	47	45
5. Chinese Pei Chik School, Bĕsut	2	11	10
6. Lim Ah Hon School, Bandi (English and Chinese) ..	4	67	64

The fees charged in these private schools range from $2.50 a month to $1 a month, but the pupils of poor parents are often admitted at a lower rate or free.

77. Throughout a period of five to six years financial considerations have prevented any expansion of facilities for education, and with the improved revenue returns education is one of the most important calls for increased expenditure.

The facilities for English education in the past were probably sufficient for current requirements but with improved trade conditions and general development the demand for this form of education has increased by leaps and bounds. The first necessity was to improve the standard of English education which has been low in the past and secondly to increase the size of the one Government school in which English is taught.

The need for increased facilities for vernacular education is still very urgent. At the present moment about 20% only of Malay boys of school going age can find accommodation in existing schools, which are for the most part situated at headquarters of districts. Equally important with this aspect is that of the teaching staff. The majority of teachers an untrained but it was possible to increase the pupils sent to the Training College at Tanjong Malim thus ensuring a larger supply in the future. As however the course at the College is a three year one, it will be some time before the effect of this improvement is felt. Meanwhile a start was made in enlarging existing schools so as to try and take all the boys of school going age in their neighbourhood. In addition the start made with school gardens and instruction in handicraft, noted in the previous report, was carefully fostered and very creditable improvement was made during the year.

At the end of the year a pupil from Tanjong Malim Training College, who had been undergoing the longer course to qualify as an assistant Inspector of Schools, reported for duty and another selected teacher was sent for instruction for this work. It will now be possible to supervise more closely the instruction in individual schools, a course which has been impossible in the past owing to lack of staff.

X.—Communications and Transport

78. Trĕngganu has the comparatively long coast line of 140 miles. The principal ports are Chukai (Kĕmaman) in the South, Kuala Trĕngganu in the centre and Kuala Bĕsut in the north. Local coasting steamers can enter the river at Chukai (Kĕmaman) and Kuala Trĕngganu at high tide all the year round, though during the North-east monsoon season (November to March) the entrance into the harbour over the sand bar at the mouth of the Trĕngganu river is often exceedingly difficult and silting has unfortunately decreased the depth of water over the Kĕmaman bar. At Kuala Bĕsut, and at the other lesser ports at which coasting steamers call, *viz.* Kijal, Kĕmasĕk, Krĕtir, Paka, Dungun, Batu Rakit and Stiu, there is no protected anchorage and during the North-east monsoon season the landing and loading of cargo by lighters are frequently impracticable.

79. The only ocean-going steamers that call are the Japanese vessels which visit Kĕmaman and Dungun for the transport to Japan of the iron ore which is brought down by river from the mines inland.

80. There is a road to the North from Kuala Trĕngganu which connects the State with the Federated Malay States Railway system at Kuala Krai in Kĕlantan. This road was completed in 1931, and since 1933 a programme of block metalling, with a gravel top-dressing, has been carried out as fast as funds permitted. To date 29½ miles have been so treated, and the remainder has so consolidated that in 1935 it was never necessary to close the road to traffic.

As funds became available a light road policy for improvement of communications has been steadily persued. In many cases this has taken the form of improving the existing paths and widening bridges. As a result hire cars within limits can now run over 30 miles of this type of road and a further 64 miles were in course of construction. These roads cost little to upkeep and are suitable for local conditions. These light roads have very materially reduced the time in transport down the coast especially during the four months when the North-east monsoon closes down other forms of access.

81. The State possesses 145 miles and 53 chains of roads in all of which 58 miles 54½ chains are metalled (13 miles 68 chains having a bituminous coating), 83 miles 70 chains are gravelled, and 3 miles 8½ chains are of earth formation. On all the public roads motor cars ply for hire, and on all but one section of 25 miles, lorries and motor buses (11 passenger capacity) are allowed.

82. The total number of tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all ports in 1935 was as follows:—

		Number	*Tonnage*
Ocean going vessels	..	118	793,968
Coasting vessels	..	150	97,942
Coasting motor boats	..	400	12,148
Sailing vessels	..	1,560	68,702
Total	..	2,228	972,760

83. Mails are conveyed within the State by coasting steamers, and by motor launches during the non-monsoon season, and during the latter period (April to October) there is a reasonably rapid regular service. Mails are sent outside the State to Singapore by coasting steamers, and there is a service twice a week by road between Bĕsut and Kĕlantan. There are five post offices and eight postal agencies in the State. There is telegraphic communication from Kuala Trĕngganu along the coast to Kĕmaman and thence south *viâ* Kuantan in Pahang to Singapore. There is also telegraphic communication northward from Kuala Trĕngganu to Kota Bharu, Kĕlantan.

84. Statistics of postal business in 1934 and 1935 are as follows:—

		1934	*1935*
Letters, papers and parcels handled		512,466	584,695
Value of Money Orders issued	..	167,756	486,775
Value of Money Orders paid	..	48,804	104,910
Telegrams forwarded and received		48,363	51,851

XI.—Banking, Currency, Weights and Measures

85. The Currency, Weights and Measures in Trĕngganu are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2*s*. 4*d*. The principal measures are:—

1 *chupak*	.. ..	1 quart
1 *gantang*	.. ..	1 gallon

(a *gantang* of padi weighs 5 lbs. a *gantang* of rice 8 lbs.)

1 *naleh*	.. ..	16 gantangs
1 *kuncha*	.. ..	10 naleh or 160 gantangs
1 *kati* (16 tahils)	..	1 1/3 lbs.
1 *pikul* (100 katis)	..	133 1/3 lbs.
1 *koyan* (40 pikuls)	..	5,333 1/3 lbs.
1 *bahara*	.. ..	400 lbs.
1 *hoon*	.. ..	.0133 oz.
1 *tahil*	.. ..	1 1/3 oz.

86. There are no banks in the State but negotiations were opened and concluded with the Manager of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Singapore with a view to opening a branch in 1936.

XII.—Public Works

BUILDINGS

87. The 1935 budget made provision for buildings to the approximate value of $79,471 but actually work to the extent of $27,879 only was completed. These included Customs Buildings at the Kĕlantan boundary, Dungun, Bukit Bĕsi, quarters for two school teachers at Kuala Trĕngganu Girls School, and barracks for Gaol Warders, but the most notable item was the new Rest House at Kĕmaman, made by conversion of and additions to the Public Works Department office and store.

Work on unfinished buildings amounted to $7,610 among which the Special ward at Kuala Trĕngganu Hospital, and the new Customs warehouses were the major items.

Construction of buildings was held up because of acute shortage of timber, difficulty in obtaining sites, absence of competent contractors, and shortage of Public Works Department staff to do work which is undertaken elsewhere by contractors. All these difficulties are a direct legacy from virtually complete stoppage of all public works during the years of financial stringency. It is hoped and expected that with the reorganisation of a Public works programme they will disappear.

The capital cost of all completed buildings at the end of 1935 was $1,124,039, including a house at Bĕsut for the State Commissioner, bought for $7,000. The cost of upkeep for the year was $17,393 or 1.55 per cent.

ROADS

88. No new roads, strictly speaking, were constructed, though a scheme for improving communication by means of making light roads and improving existing paths so that light cars might use them, was pushed on. The mileage of road, therefore, remains at 145 miles 53 chains, but the metalled portion has been increased from 42½ to

58¾ miles, and an additional ½ mile was bitumen coated in Chukai, Kĕmaman, making 13 miles 68 chains of waterproofed road. It was not found necessary to close any roads during the monsoon, except when flood water was too deep to permit passage.

89. The expenditure on maintenance of roads throughout the State was $402 a mile, as against $373 in 1934, $337 in 1933 and $448 in 1932. There now remains only 3 miles of earth road in the mileage upkept from this provision.

90. With the restoration of the provisions for maintance of paths, and a special provision for the light road scheme mentioned in paragraph 88, work was started on repairing the surfaces and bridges of existing paths, and on the construction of new ones. On old paths, bridge widening and repairs were done between Marang and Mĕrchang and between Kĕmasĕk and Payoh, and at Bĕsut. New construction was started between Kuala Bĕsut and Bukit Pĕtri on the Kĕlantan boundary, between Kampong Raja, Bĕsut and Sĕtiu, between Dungun and Paka, Paka and Krĕtay and from Payoh to Pĕngkalan Yahya. Several feeders were built to the Kuala Trĕngganu-Kuala Brang Road, by the enterprise of the land Office and Headmen, bridge work and culverts being met from the Public Works Department Vote. A trace was cleared over the sandy stretch between Dungun, Jambu Bongkok and Pĕnarĕk, and wire netting purchased for laying.

ELECTRICITY

91. The only Government installations are those of the Istana Maziah (the official residence of His Highness the Sultan), the Hospital, and the Residency. All worked satisfactorily during the year. Enquiries have been received regarding a concession to supply power to Kuala Trĕngganu, but nothing has so far transpired.

MISCELLANEOUS

92. The greater part of the work carried out by the Public Works Department continues to be done departmentally. All repairs to boats, lorries, rollers and machinery generally are done in the Public Works Department workshop in Kuala Trĕngganu. Even with the enlarged building programme the only method appears to be for the Department to supply all materials to contractors who carry out erection only. No local contractors seem to have capital or enterprise enough to take on a complete job, outsiders are from 20% to 40% above local costs, and the one outsider who was tried proved unequal to local conditions.

The Public Works Department sawmill was well occupied cutting timber to size for the various contractors, who have only to dress the timber on site.

93. The Annually Recurrent Expenditure on Works and Buildings amounted to $46,253 out of a provision of $47,365 and on Roads, Streets and Bridges to $64,562 against an estimate of $66,600.

XIII.—Justice and Police

CRIME

94. The total number of reports made to the Police was 5,796 of which 1,225 disclosed no criminal offences. Previous averages are 6,053 and 1,387.

95. The following table shows the main headings of serious crime during the past three years:—

	1933	*1934*	*1935*
Murder and Homicide ..	7	5	8
Attempted Murder ..	—	—	1
Death by rash act ..	—	2	1
Hurt and Grievous Hurt ..	—	9	74
Robbery	7	10	20
Housebreaking with theft ..	192	193	194
Currency	7	6	1

The owners' estimate of the value of property reported as lost in depredations including by fire, amounted to $38,114 of which $8,082 was recovered.

96. There were eight banishments during the year.

97. Admissions to the State prison totalled 194 as against 259 last year. Of these, 29 were Chinese, 15 Indians, 151 Malays, two Javanese, and one Japanese. Twenty-nine were females. At the end of the year 62 prisoners remained. There was one death in the Prison Hospital. There was no execution.

Convicted prisoners who passed through the 9 Police lock-ups numbered 259.

POLICE

98. The State is divided into five Police Districts, *i.e.* Bĕsut, Kuala Trĕngganu where the State Headquarters is situated, Dungun, Kĕmasĕk, and Kĕmaman. Each is in charge of a Malay Inspector.

99. The Force consisted of a Commissioner (a British officer seconded from the Malayan Police), one Assistant Commissioner, ten Inspectors, 288 rank and file, and three Chinese detectives. Of the Malays 70 per cent. are literate in Romanised Malay a fact that was taken advantage of in re-printing forms. There are 28 Stations, 13 situated on the coast, three at mining centres and the remainder inland on river banks.

100. Twenty-two men were recruited who were Trĕngganu Malays.

101. The breaches of discipline committed by members of the force averaged 2.4 offences per man, this shows a decrease on the average for 1934 which however was based on serious offences only.

Four offences triable by the Courts of the State were committed by peace officers.

102. The Revenue and Expenditure of the Police Department during the last three years was:—

	1933	*1934*	*1935*
	$	$	$
Revenue ..	22,974	28,082	27,422
Expenditure ..	136,942	130,349	129,862

103. The following Motor Vehicles were registered in 1935:—

Private Motor Cars	..	..	135
Motor Cycles	..	..	34
Motor Buses	..	..	1
Hire Motor Cars	..	..	113
Motor Lorries	..	..	33
Motor Rollers	..	..	12

showing an increase of 60 vehicles on the 1934 figures. A new system of registration and paper licence discs was introduced.

104. The following arms were licensed during the year:—

Rifles	..	..	69
Shot guns	..	..	710
Muzzle loading guns	..	..	342
Air guns	..	..	17
Pistols and Revolvers	..	..	48

showing a decrease of 84 arms over 1934 figures.

105. There are 24 registered and 4 exempted Societies in the State.

106. Two hundred and forty-two dogs were licensed and 192 destroyed as against 207 licensed and 132 destroyed in 1934.

COURTS

107. The Court Enactment, 1340 provides for the following courts for the administration of Civil and Criminal law:—

"(1) The Appeal Court, consisting of the British Adviser and "two persons of the rank of Minister or State officers of "high rank as may be appointed by His Highness the "Sultan";

(2) The Supreme Court.

(3) Courts of Magistrate of the First Class.

(4) Courts of Magistrate of the Second Class.

(5) Courts of Kathis (Muhammadan judges in matters affecting marriage, divorce, etc.).

(6) Courts of Penghulus.

The Supreme Court has three branches, *viz.* at Kuala Trĕngganu where it consist of a single Judge (Malay), and at Kĕmaman and Bĕsut respectively where it consists of the State Commissioner and the Assistant Adviser sitting jointly.

The Settlement Enactment, 1351, provides for the establishment of a Land Court consisting of the Commissioner of Lands sitting jointly with the Judge of the Supreme Court in Kuala Trĕngganu, the State Commissioner in Kĕmaman and the State Commissioner in Bĕsut respectively. This Court in its appellate jurisdiction hears and decides appeals from the decisions of Collectors of Land Revenue in disputes concerning land or interests in land other than land held by title under the Land Enactment, 1344, and in its original jurisdiction hears and decides such disputes when they are outside the Collector's prescribed scope. Its decisions are appealable to the Court of Appeal constituted under the Courts Enactment.

108. The Court of Appeal sat on 21 occasions, and heard 5 Criminal Appeals and 8 Civil Appeals from the Supreme Court, and 10 appeals from the Land Court.

109. In the Supreme Court 36 criminal cases and 42 criminal appeals were registered. Fifteen civil suits, 74 civil appeals and 39 probate and administration suits were registered. Fifty land cases were also registered.

110. The following is a return of cases and suits tried by the Courts:—

	1935	
	Criminal	*Civil*
Kuala Trĕngganu	1,056	220
Kĕmaman	441	77
Kĕmasĕk	159	14
Paka	28	12
Dungun	329	88
Marang	189	15
Ulu Trĕngganu	159	29
Batu Rakit	56	13
Bĕsut and Sĕtiyu	598	87

PRISONS

111. There is one State prison at Kuala Trĕngganu which is administered by a British Officer (the Commissioner of Police) as Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, 31 warders and sub-warders and 2 wardresses. All members of the staff are Malays except the Superintendent.

112. The Police Station lock-ups, under the control of the officer in Charge of Police Districts, at Kĕmaman and Bĕsut are prisons for sentences up to three months; and those at Marang, Dungun, Paka, Sĕtiu, Batu Rakit and Kuala Brang, under similar control, for sentences up to one month. Certified lunatics are transferred to Singapore as also some long sentence prisoners.

113. The Prison building at Kuala Trĕngganu consist of 30 communal and 16 single male cells and 4 communal female cells.

114. The greatest and smallest totals of prisoners were 95 on 25th January and 68 on 11th July respectively. No juvenile offenders were admitted during the year.

115. The State Prison was regularly visited by Visiting Justices throughout the year. No serious complaints were recorded nor was it necessary for them to try any offence against prison discipline.

116. New barracks were built for warders during the year.

117. The Revenue collected by and the Expenditure for the maintenance of the Prison during the past three years was:—

	1933	*1934*	*1935*
Revenue ..	874	1,509	543
Expenditure ..	16,921	16,560	17,671

XIV.—Legislation

118. The following Enactments were passed in 1935:—

Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment, 1353.
Administration of Estates (Amendment) Enactment, 1353.
The Indian Immigration Fund Enactment, 1354.
The Mui Tsai Enactment, 1354.

The Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment was passed with a view to bringing Trĕngganu legislation into line with that of other Malayan Administrations.

The Administration of Estates (Amendment) Enactment, 1353 repeals those sections of the principal Enactment, which provide for the presentation of accounts by the administrator, and lays down a more detailed and stricter procedure to enable the Courts to exercise more control over the conduct of Estates.

The Indian Immigration Fund Enactment follows the same lines as the Indian Immigration laws of other States. With the increase of Indian labour in the State, it has been deemed proper that Trĕngganu should now bear its share of the cost of recruitment.

The Mui Tsai Enactment is similar to legislation on the same subject passed in other Malayan Administrations. The purpose of this Enactment is to stop the creation of the status of Mui Tsai, which, at present, cannot be said to exist in the State.

XV.—Public Finance and Taxation

FINANCIAL

119. Revenue is derived mainly from the following sources of taxation:—

(i) *Land.*—(*a*) Premiums on alienation of State Land, varying from $1 to $25 an acre for land alienated for agriculture or for mining. Town land alienated for residential or commercial purposes is usually sold by auction, the prices varying from one cent to eight cents a square foot;

(*b*) Annual quit-rents on alienated land varying from 40 cents to $1 per acre for agricultural and mining land and from $2 to $4 an acre (or $2 for 2,000 square feet) for land inside villages or town limits;

(ii) *Customs.*—(*a*) Import duties on intoxicating liquors, at graduated rates from $1.20 to $14 a proof gallon; tobacco, at graduated rates from 70 cents to $1.60 a pound; matches, at gradated rates from 96 cents a tin of 120 packets according to stick content of boxes; petroleum, at 12½ cents a gallon of kerosine and 35 cents a gallon of petrol;

(*b*) Export duties on agricultural products generally at 5% *ad valorem;* 10% *ad valorem* on forest products, mineral, metals and metalliferous ores;

(iii) Chandu, or specially prepared opium, which is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of two hoon;

(iv) *Posts and Telegraphs.*—Sale of stamps, telegrams, telephones (and wireless), commission on money orders and C.O.D. parcels;

(v) *Municipal.*—House Assessment at the rate of 10% on annual valuation based on rental;

(vi) *Police.*—Taxes on motor vehicles and fees for sundry licences;

(vii) *Stamp Duties.*—Payable by adhesive stamps, cancelled in a Stamp office or otherwise as directed, on documents specified in a lengthy schedule of which the commoner are these:—

Bill of Exchange payable on demand or at sight, four cents;
Cheques, and receipts for sums exceeding $20, four cents;
Promissory Notes, ten cents for every $100 or part thereof;
Agreements or Contracts, 25 cents;
Conveyances or Transfers of property, $1.50 for every $250 or part thereof;
Mortgages (charges) $1 for every $500 or part thereof;
Power of Attorney, $3;
Copies or duplicates of original documents, 50 cents;

(viii) *Death Duties.*—Stamp duties payable on an affidavit for the Collector on delivery thereof or before the issue for probate of a will or letters of administration, leviable on the estate and effects in respect of which probate or letters of administration are sought, at graduated rates from 1% to 5% according to the value of the estate at the date of the delivery of the affidavit after deduction of reasonable funeral expenses and debts, with a total exemption of estate valued less than $500.

120. There is no Hut Tax, Poll Tax, or Income Tax.

121. The revenue for 1935 was $2,196,949 against an Estimate of $1,635,180 and against an actual revenue of $1,699,319 in 1934 and $1,165,578 in 1933.

122. The following comparative table shows the receipts in 1934 and 1935 under the more important heads of revenue:—

Head of revenue	1934	1935	Decrease – Increase +
	$	$	$
Land Revenue	186,355	208,078	+ 21,723
Land Sales	9,294	35,356	+ 26,062
Customs—			
Arecanuts	2,819	3,854	+ 1,035
Copra and coconuts	2,916	37	— 2,879
Rubber	44,891	51,042	+ 6,151
Tin ore	61,023	65,836	+ 4,813
Iron ore	239,828	369,197	+ 129,369
Tobacco	158,880	225,148	+ 66,268
Intoxicating Liquors	14,939	35,847	+ 20,908
Petroleum	68,780	93,969	+ 25,189
Matches	27,128	38,726	+ 11,598
Wolfram	401	6,770	6,369
Dried fish	42,909	71,596	+ 28,687
Licences—			
Posts and Telegraphs	29,575	35,603	+ 6,028
Chandu	201,423	262,539	+ 61,116
Excise	9,866	16,793	+ 6,927
Municipal	41,948	44,170	+ 2,222

123. Under Land Revenue, annually recurrent rents came to $133,113 against $126,224 in 1934 and rents from annual licences were $9,817 against $8,744 in 1934.

124. The improvement in trade generally throughout 1935 is reflected in the revenue figures shewn above. The rise in the price of rubber enabled small holders to pay arrears of quit rents on lands cultivated with rubber and was responsible accordingly for a considerable increase in land revenue. Large increases are also recorded under tin ore and iron ore. Dried fish shewed an improvement which is gratifying as this is the largest single industry in the State and provides a livelihood for many thousands of Malays.

125. The following Postal returns show an improvement over the 1934 figures:—

	1934	*1935*
	$	$
Telephones	344	477
Commission on Money Orders	1,198	2,439
Sale of stamps	25,125	31,629

126. The main heads of Municipal revenue are:—

	1934	*1935*
	$	$
General Assessment ..	20,490	20,435
Market Fees	8,579	8,646
Other items	12,879	15,089

127. The following table shows the percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue to the total revenue (exclusive of Land sales) for the past two years:—

	1934	*1935*
Lands and Forests ..	11.5	11.1
Customs	64.2	66.3
Licences, Excise ..	16.6	16.3
Other Revenue	7.7	6.3

EXPENDITURE

128. The expenditure was $2,038,841 against an estimate of $1,616,722 and actual expenditure of $1,405,157 in 1934. The 1935 expenditure includes payments to the amount of $577,090 for principal and interest on loans made by the Government of the Straits Settlements though the provision in the Estimates for this expenditure was $225,000 only. During the year it was found possible to place all officers back to their position on the time scale that they had lost at the time of suspension of increments. A sum of $12,000 had to be found to meet the cost of this in October. Expenditure on items for which provision was made did not exceed the Estimate.

129. Pensions (including Ruling House Allowance and Compassionate Allowances) amounted to $138,780 against an estimate of $132,272 and actual expenditure of $122,479 in 1934.

130. Personal Emoluments absorbed $705,428 or 34.6% of the total expenditure. In 1932 the expenditure on Personal Emoluments amounted to $772,612.

131. Other Charges, annually recurrent, amounted to $196,472 as against an estimate of $152,496. The actual expenditure in 1932 was $310,584.

132. Miscellaneous Services cost $127,395 against an estimate of $58,460 and an actual expenditure of $84,926 in 1934. There were several unforeseeable items of heavy expenditure which had to be met from this vote.

133. Public Works Annually Recurrent expenditure estimated at $110,440 actually amounted to $111,051 against $90,903 in 1934.

134. The expenditure in 1935 on Public Works Special Services amounted to $182,625.

135. Advances stood at $53,807 of which $29,769 represents Petty Cash advances to Government departments and $24,038 advances to Government officers for purchase of vehicles and loans to Government officers for purchase of land for dwelling houses, repairs to dwelling houses, etc. repayable by monthly instalments deducted from salary.

136. Deposits, shewn as a liability, stood at $146,604 at the end of the year.

137. The indebtedness of the State at the end of 1935 stood at $3,600,000. This sum represents the principal owed to the Government of the Straits Settlements. The State obtained a loan of $1,000,000 in 1923 for development purposes, and this was followed by further loans of $1,000,000 in 1925, $1,500,000 in 1928 and $100,000 in 1932. This money has been spent as follows:—

		$	$
I.	PUBLIC WORKS:		
	Personal Emoluments ..	312,568	
	Buildings	132,827	
	Furniture	54,912	
	Roads and Bridges ..	2,247,994	
	Telephones	15,871	
	Town Improvements ..	10,454	
			2,774,626
II.	SURVEYS		117,642
III.	RESUMPTION OF CONCESSION ..		449,943
VI.	MISCELLANEOUS		4,696
	Total loan a/c expenditure ..		3,346,907
	Revenue a/c (expenditure from loan)		251,791
	Balance cash ..		1,032
	Total of loans ..		3,600,000

XVI.—Miscellaneous

LAND AND SURVEYS

138. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shewn in the following table:—

AGRICULTURAL OR TOWN LAND

	1934	*1935*
Number of grants registered ..	339	289
Number of transfers registered ..	80	83
Number of charges registered ..	13	34
Certificates of title	489	535
Other Transactions	144	204

MINING LAND

	1934	*1935*
Mining Leases issued	—	—
Mining Certificates issued ..	1	3
Prospecting Licences	15	11
Other Transactions	13	8

139. The following transactions in respect of agricultural or town land were registered by Collectors:—

	1934	*1935*
Transfers	643	638
Other Transactions	572	592

140. The application books were closed for land for rubber cultivation throughout the State but applications for land for the cultivation of rice and foodstuffs were entertained.

141. At the end of the year the area of alienated land as shewn by the rent rolls was as follows:—

Agricultural land	167,061 acres
Mining land	9,461 „

Settlement of town lands was continued throughout the year and is now nearing completion.

142. The average effective strength of the Survey Staff was 31.39 as against 19.68 in the previous year, including the Surveyor in charge (seconded from the Survey Department of the Federated Malay States).

143. The revenue of the Survey Department was $34,269 as against $28,286 in 1934.

TOWN BOARDS

144. The revenue from the Town Boards was:—

—	Kuala Trengganu	Kemaman	Besut	Kemasek	Dungun
	$	$	$	$	$
1934	20,119	11,843	2,906	2,345	3,325
1935	20,137	13,132	2,582	2,036	4,133

145 During the year eight tigers were shot, and rewards amounting $40 were paid for their destruction.

Five persons were reported as killed by tigers.

XVII.—General

146. His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir THOMAS SHENTON WHITELEGGE THOMAS, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., paid his first official visit to the State on 3rd April, 1935.

147. The Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the KING was celebrated in May with due ceremony and much public rejoicing. The birthdays of His Majesty the King and His Highness the Sultan were also celebrated in June and September respectively.

148. His Highness the Sultan visited Singapore officially in April and for dental treatment in October. His second son, TENGKU ABDUL AZIZ embarked in April from Singapore for education in England at St. Edwards School, Oxford.

149. The marriage of His Highness the Sultan's eldest daughter to the Raja Muda of Kedah took place in November.

150. *King George V National Park.*—His Highness the Sultan, together with Their Highnesses the Rulers of State of Pahang and Kelantan, agreed to set aside an extensive area of virgin jungle round Gunong Tahan, the highest mountain in Malaya, to be reserved as a National Park and a Sanctuary for wild life.

Apart from the advantages which will be gained by the preservation of wild life under natural conditions, this Park will preserve some of the finest natural scenery of Malaya. It contains steep mountain slopes, rising out of the surrounding jungles, high plateaux areas, and the head-waters of a number of rivers, which flow down to the plain from the Gunong Tahan massif over a series of waterfalls and rapids.

151. The British Adviser, the Honourable Mr. C. C. BROWN, M.C.S., was transferred in April and was relieved by the Honourable Mr. J. E. KEMPE, M.C.S.

152. The Adviser, Public Works, Malay States, the Surveyor-General, F.M.S. and S.S., the Commissioner of Police, F.M.S., the Adviser, Medical Services, Malay States, and officers of Mines, Chinese Protectorate, and Immigration Office, visited the State during the year.

153. The monsoon up to the end of the year was very late.

154. The year under review showed a very astonishing recovery as the Revenue figures reveal. The State now has a cash reserve fund of $400,000 and it has been able to pay up all arrears of interest amounting to $577,090. The Reserve Fund, which it is proposed to maintain, is an assurance against shrinkave of revenue and the risk of inability to pay interest on the loan fund which proved so costly to this country. The recovery is due to three factors mainly:—improvement in Tin and Rubber, rapid development of the iron mines and, above all, much greater efficiency in the collection of revenue by Departments. None of these factors depend on any exceptional circumstances and no reason can be seen to anticipate much diminution of revenue during the next few years. Admittedly there is some weakness in the structure in that a considerable percentage of the revenue is produced by wasting assets. The percentage of Customs revenue continues high and in 1935 amounted to 67 per cent. of the total collection. Land Revenue, however, is becoming rapidly a major item.

155. Steady reduction of debts, as surplus funds become available, combined with a programme of development, creating liabilities as low as possible, is the policy of this Administration.

J. E. KEMPE,
British Adviser, Trĕngganu.

TRĔNGGANU, *6th May,* 1936.

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX *A*

Assets and Liabilities for the years 1934 and 1935

Liabilities	December 1934	December 1935	Assets	December 1934	December 1935
	$	$		$	$
Deposits in Treasuries	119,529	146,604	Cash in Treasuries and Bank ..	423,725	570,232
Cash in Transit ..	9,518	333	Cash in Transit ..	256	..
Assets over Liabilities	319,230	477,101	Advances to Departments ..	11,923	21,343
Rubber Fund ..	..	19,065	Loans to Government Officers ..	5,342	24,037
			Suspense Account	7,031	8,426
			Rubber Fund ..	..	19,065
Total ..	448,277	643,103	Total ..	448,277	643,103

APPENDIX *B*

Actual Revenue for 1933 and 1934

Head of Revenue	1934	1935	Increase or Decrease
	$	$	$
Farms	14,877	15,791	+ 914
Marine	29,993	36,999	+ 7,006
Chandu and Liquor	211,289	279,332	+ 68,043
Customs	1,090,807	1,455,201	+364,394
Lands	186,355	208,078	+ 21,723
Municipal	41,948	44,170	+ 2,222
Police	28,082	27,422	− 660
Courts	18,414	20,484	+ 2,070
Posts and Telegraphs ..	29,575	35,603	+ 6,028
Miscellaneous	38,685	38,513	− 172
Sale of State Lands	9,294	35,356	+ 26,062
Total ..	1,699,319	2,196,949	..

APPENDIX *C*

Actual Expenditure for 1934 and 1935

Head of Expenditure	1934	1935	Increase	Decrease
	$	$	$	$
Pensions	122,497	138,780	16,301	..
Personal Emoluments ..	636,248	705,428	69,180	..
Other Charges (B. I & II) ..	129,980	196,472	66,492	..
Public Works (Annually Recurrent)	90,903	111,051	20,148	..
Special Services	6,414	182,625	176,211	..
Loan Payments	329,553	577,090	247,537	..
Miscellaneous	89.580	127,395	37,815	..
Total ..	1,405,157	2,038,841	..	..

APPENDIX *D*

Statistical Return of Revenue and Expenditure 1911–1935

Year			Actual Revenue	Actual Expenditure
			$	$
A. H. 1330	1911	.. .. ..	191,418	188,044
,, 1331	1912	.. .. ..	182,011	196,717
,, 1332	1913	.. .. ..	166,380	178,424
,, 1333	1914	.. .. ..	183,723	183,470
,, 1334	1915	.. .. ..	236,798	234,687
,, 1335	1916	.. .. ..	392,791	288,646
,, 1336	1917	.. .. ..	545,857	399,337
,, 1337	1918	.. .. ..	647,563	642,085
,, 1338	1919	.. .. ..	874,674	661,778
,, 1339	1920	.. .. ..	547,619	759,054
,, 1340	1921	.. .. ..	669,763	858,303
,, 1341	1922	.. .. ..	642,679	788,902
,, 1342	1923	.. .. ..	779,032	766,534
,, 1343	1924	.. .. ..	1,007,283	899,476
,, 1344	1925	.. .. ..	1,302,008	1,067,956
,, 1345	1926	.. .. ..	1,364,105	1,341,410
,, 1346	1927	.. .. ..	1,402,151	1,542,404
,, 1347	1928	.. .. ..	1,361,026	1,520,149
,, 1348	1929	.. .. ..	1,391,471	1,524,706
,, 1349	1930	.. .. ..	1,235,230	1,445,709
,, 1350	1931 (Part) 8 months (only)	..	676,338	845,556
A. D.	1932	.. .. ..	986,901	1,095,584
	1933	.. .. ..	1,165,578	1,060,306
	1934	.. .. ..	1,699,319	1,405,157
	1935	.. .. ..	2,196,949	2,038,841

APPENDIX *E*

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE BY DEPARTMENTS FOR 1934 AND 1935

Departments	Revenue		Expenditure	
	1934	1935	1934	1935
	$	$	$	$
1. H.H. the Sultan ..	..	..	79,179	94,586
2. Interest	..	..	329,553	577,090
3. Pensions	..	..	122,480	138,780
4. Mentri	..	..	23,072	23,002
5. British Adviser ..	..	..	26,832	27,705
6. State Secretary ..	..	..	14,951	19,135
7. Audit	..	..	13,100	12,312
8. Treasury	..	..	14,245	14,953
9. Dept. of Religious Affairs	..	..	16,288	18,123
10. Education	..	..	37,062	46,179
11. Appeal Court	..	..	1,860	2,360
12. Supreme Court ..	..	..	9,571	11,421
13. Courts, Civil and Criminal	18,414	20,484	9,221	10,618
14. Kathi	..	..	3,525	4,385
15. Police	28,082	27,422	130,349	129,862
16. Prison	..	..	16,560	17,671
17. Medical	..	..	59,381	69,600
18. Printing	..	..	4,285	4,891
19. Customs	1,090,807	1,455,201	58,763	79,990
20. Chandu	211,289	279,332	3,333	2,454
21. Marine	29,993	36,999	6,946	..
22. Posts and Telegraphs ..	29,575	35,603	24,663	
23. Commissioner of Lands and Mines	195,649	243,434	16,063	27,133 22,136
24. Collector of Land Revenue	..	..	23,261	31,366
25. Survey	..	..	21,837	43,230
26. Municipal	41,948	44,170	18,805	25,089
27. Miscellaneous	38,685	38,513	84,926	127,395
28. State Commissioner, East	..	..	15,983	
29. Assistant Adviser, Kemaman	..	..	16,500	19,932 19,711
30. D. O. Kemasek	..	..	4,284	5,594
31. „ Paka	..	..	3,292	4,503
32. „ Dungun	..	..	9,783	13,446
33. „ Marang	..	..	5,635	7,243
34. „ Ulu Trengganu ..	..	..	7,967	8,076
35. „ Batu Rakit ..	..	..	3,318	3,769
36. State Commissioner, West	..	..	13,168	13,134
37. Assistant Adviser, Besut ..	..	..	15,293	20,243
38. P. W. D.	..	..	42,507	48,043
39. P. W. D. Annually Rec. ..	..	..	90,903	111,051
40. P. W. D. Special Services	..	..	6,414	182,625
41. Farms	14,877	15,791	..	..
TOTAL ..	1,699,319	2,196,949	1,405,157	2,038,841

APPENDIX *F*

HOUSING

Town Board areas	Total population	No. of houses in Town Board areas
Kuala Trengganu	13,972	3,002
Chukai (Kemaman)	5,468	951
Kuala Besut	3,961	592

These are the only statistics available for the State.

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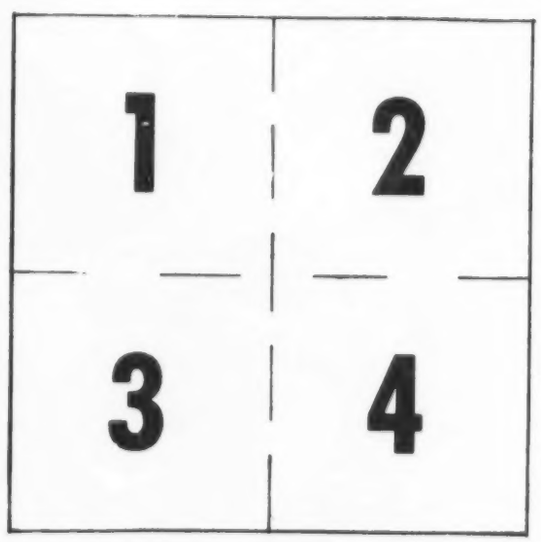

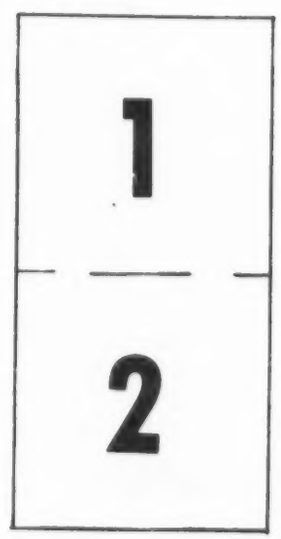

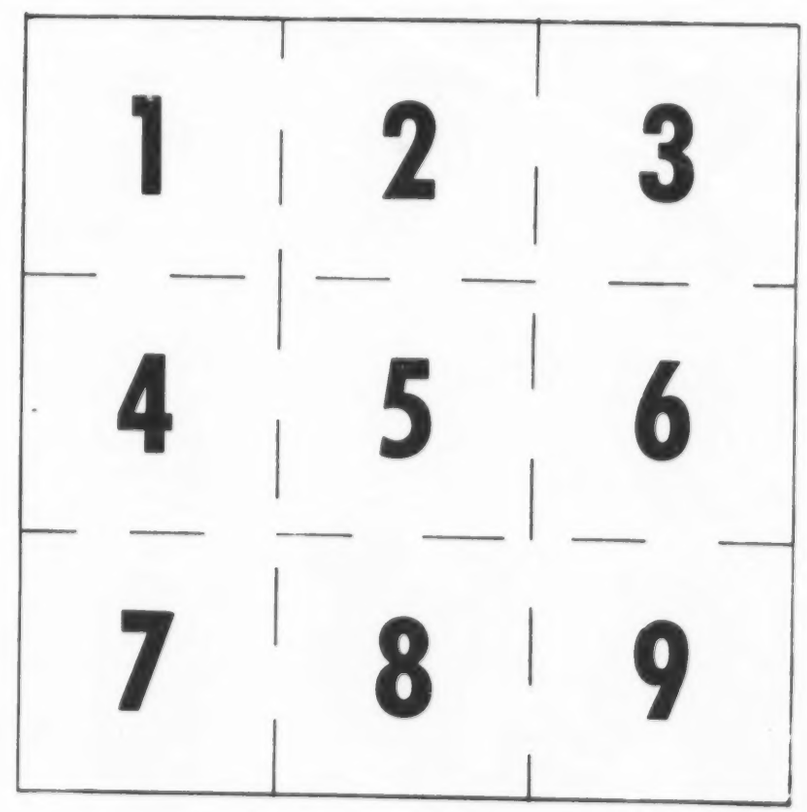

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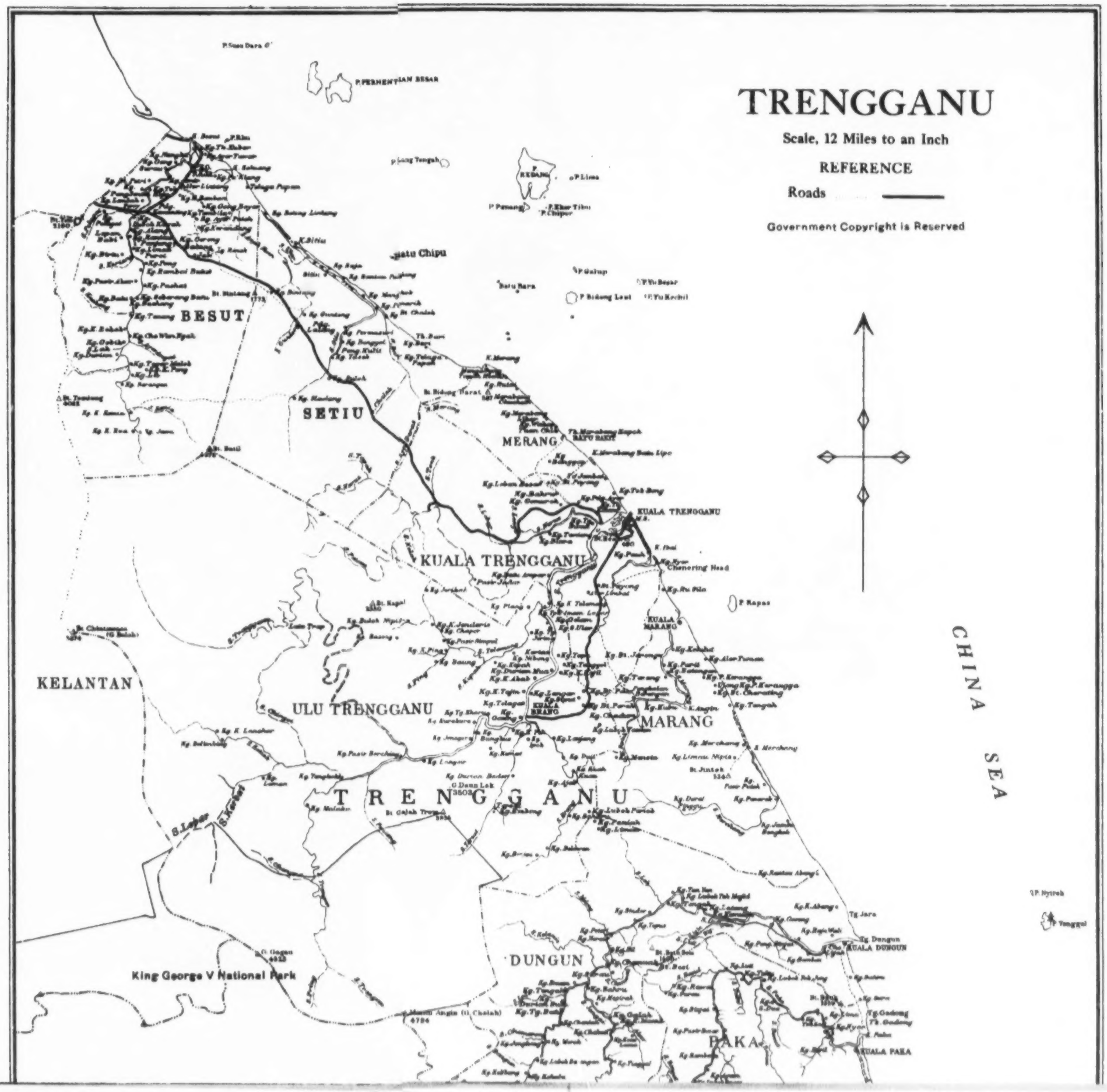
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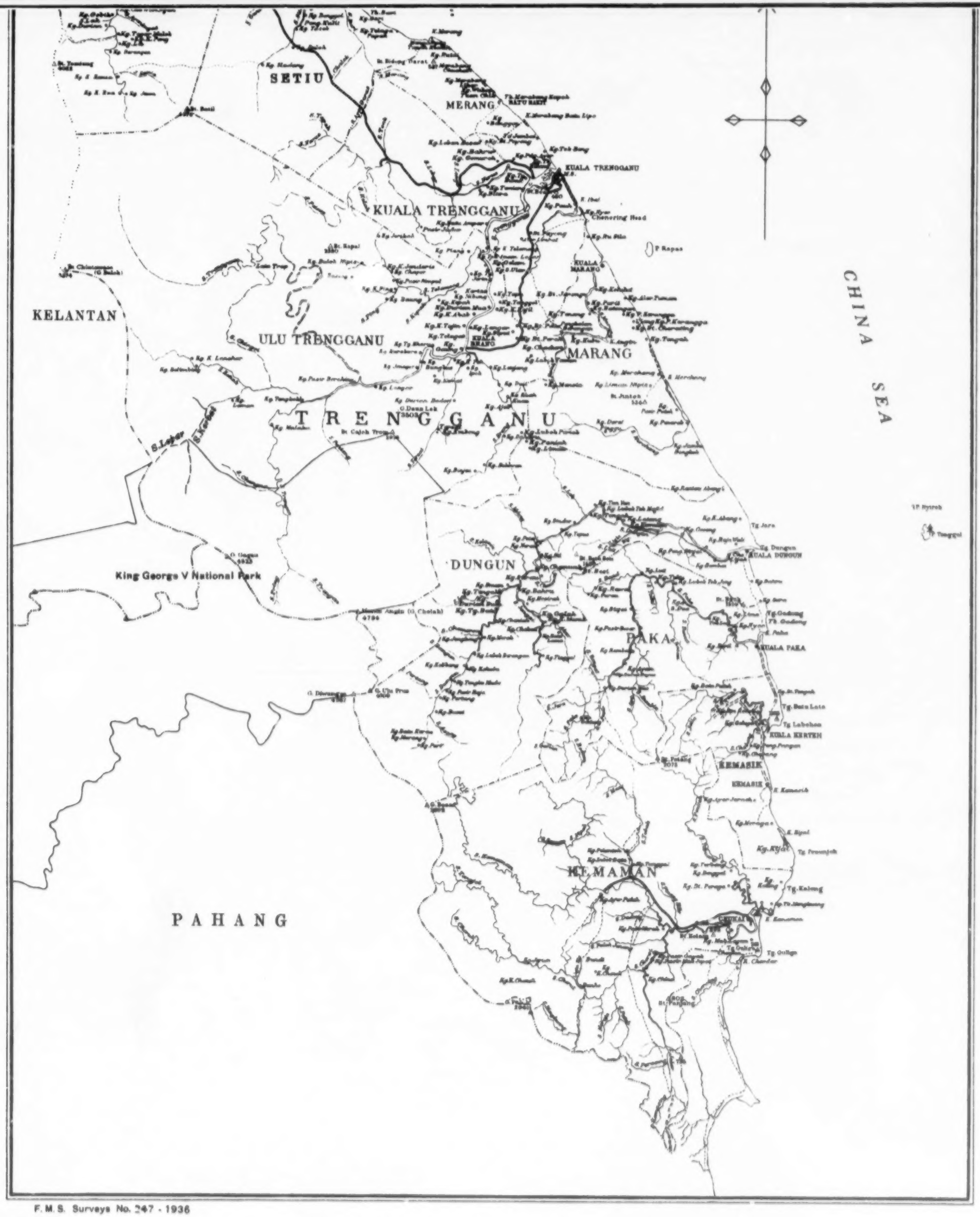

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STATE OF KEDAH.

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STATE OF KEDAH.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF KEDAH FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1354 (5TH APRIL, 1935 TO 23RD MARCH, 1936).

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Kedah is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula. It is bordered on the interior by the Siamese States of Singgora and Patani, and by the State of Perak (Federated Malay States); it extends northwards on the sea coast to the River Sanglang, its boundary with its northern neighbour, the State of Perlis (under British Protection); and southwards to the Muda River, its boundary with Province Wellesley in the South; thence the State extends East of Province Wellesley to the northern bank of the Krian River, which forms its boundary with Perak.

The State includes the Island of Langkawi and a number of adjoining islands, of which Pulau Dayang Bunting is the largest. The mainland of Kedah is about 105 miles in length, and at its widest part is about 65 miles in width. Its area, including the Langkawi group of islands, is about 3,648 square miles. It is situated between the parallels of 5.05 and 6.40 North Latitude and the meridians of 99.40 and 101.10 East Longitude. The two highest peaks of the mainland are Gunong Jerai—better known as Kedah Peak (3,986 feet)—and Bukit Perak (2,823 feet). Gunong Raya on Langkawi Island is 2,880 feet high.

The Southern and Central area of the State consists mainly of undulating land broken up by ranges of high hills. This area is principally occupied by large rubber plantations.

The Northern and coastal belt contains the finest rice growing area in Malaya: 244,000 acres were planted last year with wet rice. The Eastern area along the Patani

border is still largely undeveloped and contains reserves of well watered land in small valleys between ranges of limestone hills, suitable to small holdings.

The capital of the State is Alor Star.

CLIMATE.

The features characteristic of the climate of the West coast of the Malay Peninsula—uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall—are characteristic of the climate of Kedah also, except that in this State, especially in the North and in the Langkawi Islands, there is a well defined dry season lasting usually from about the middle of December to the middle of March. During the first half of this dry season the nights are exceptionally cool and refreshing. In normal years a plentiful supply of rain followed by a favourable drying season renders the climate in the North eminently well-suited to the growth and harvesting of padi cultivated in such a large portion of this area.

The average rainfall is smallest in the Alor Star District in the North, and largest in the Kulim District in the South.

The mean temperature during the year ranges from about 69° to 92°.

HISTORY.

There are references to a country which is identified as Kedah in the works of Arab voyagers of the 9th Century A.D., and in the Chinese chronicles of the T'ang Dynasty (618—916 A.D.), but little is known of its history before the 15th Century, except that it was famous for tin, that its people were Buddhists and that the predominant influence was Indian. At the end of the 15th Century the Ruler was converted to Islam, and there is a Kedah tradition that the "Nobat" or drums which are an insignia of royalty were obtained from Sultan Mahmud, the last Sultan of Malacca.

The Portuguese Barbosa, in a manuscript dated 1516, described Kedah as a place in the Kingdom of Siam to which "an infinite number of ships resort, trading in all kinds of merchandise"; but Siamese influence did not save the country from attacks by the Portuguese (in 1611 A.D.) and the Achinese (who carried the Ruler into captivity in 1619 A.D.). In 1641 A.D. the Dutch East India Company obtained a concession under which the Ruler allowed them half the tin production of the country at a fixed price, and agreed not to admit ships without permit. But the temptation of the profits from Kedah's trade with India on the one hand and, on the other, the difficulties of enforcing the concession, even after a series of blockades of the

rivers, owing to the distance from Malacca, were too great; and the monopoly supposed to have been given and acquired was little more than nominal.

There is ample evidence of 17th Century English trade with Kedah by private merchants as well as the East India Company, which for some years maintained a trading base in Patani, and this trade continued until the Dutch in 1683 forced the English Company to concentrate on India.

During the 18th Century Kedah came under the influence of the Bugis who held power in Selangor, and it was to secure assistance against them that the Sultan of Kedah, in 1771, approached Francis Light.

In 1786 A.D. Captain Light concluded an "Agreement with the King of Quedah for the cession of Prince of Wales Island ". Penang was occupied and the British Flag was hoisted there on the 12th August, 1786. The Agreement was modified by a Treaty in 1791, whereby the Kedah Government was to receive $6,000 every year from the Honourable East India Company " so long as the English continue in possession of Pulo Pinang ". In 1800 the strip of coast territory now known as Province Wellesley was ceded to the Honourable East India Company in return for a further $4,000 per annum. These annual payments are still made by the Straits Settlements Government.

In 1821 the Siamese invaded the State of Kedah and divided the State into four parts: Setul, Perlis, Kubang Pasu and Kedah, placing each under a separate Ruler. In 1843, the Sultan of Kedah (who, after his escape to Province Wellesley in 1821, had lived in retreat in Malacca) was allowed to return to Alor Star, and to reassume the rulership of Kedah. Setul, Perlis and Kubang Pasu, however, remained under their separate Rulers, who were made independent of the Sultan of Kedah.

Kubang Pasu is a sparsely populated district on the Northern border of Kedah, between Kota Star and the Singgora frontier. When Tunku Anum, the Raja of Kubang Pasu, died some years later the Siamese Government allowed the district again to become part of Kedah. It is now administered by a District Officer. The Raja of Perlis is independent of the Sultan of Kedah, and has an entirely separate Government. Setul is now a part of Siam.

His Highness Sir Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Sultan Ahmad Tajudin, the present Sultan, succeeded to the throne in the year A.D. 1881.

On the 23rd July, 1905, the Sultan issued an Edict appointing a Council of State to assist in the "Administration of all Public Affairs".

On the 10th March, 1909, the Anglo-Siamese Treaty was signed whereby the suzerainty of Kedah was transferred from Siam to Great Britain.

In 1913, in consequence of the indisposition of His Highness the Sultan, his eldest son, His Highness Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O., was proclaimed Regent.

On the 1st November, 1923, at Singapore, a Treaty was signed between the British and the Kedah Governments, by which the Kedah Government agreed to "continue to be under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who shall exercise the rights of suzerainty", and also to accept a British Adviser.

The brother of His Highness the Sultan, His Highness Tunku Mahmud, K.B.E., C.M.G., who had been officiating as Regent during the illness of His Highness Tunku Ibrahim which proved fatal on the 30th April, 1934, continued in that office throughout the year.

In May, 1934, the title of Raja Muda, which had been in abeyance for 25 years and which had formerly attached to the brother of the reigning Sultan, was revived, but was bestowed upon the Heir Apparent, the eldest surviving son of His Highness the Sultan, His Highness Tunku Mohamed. On the latter's demise in March, 1935, His Highness Tunku Badlishah succeeded to the title.

CHAPTER II

GOVERNMENT.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

The State of Kedah is governed by His Highness the Sultan with the assistance of a State Council consisting of His Highness the Sultan (in present circumstances His Highness the Regent) as President, and three other Malay members as well as the British Adviser. The three Malay members are selected by name or office by His Highness with the approval of His Excellency the High Commissioner. By mutual consent of His Excellency and His Highness additional members may be added to the Council for any specific period.

All legislation is passed by the State Council and all questions of any importance in the administration of the State are referred to the State Council, which sits at least two or three times every month.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For the purposes of local government, the State is divided into nine districts in each of which there is a Sanitary Board consisting of officials and of unofficials nominated by the President of the State Council. The unofficials are selected so as to represent the various races and interests in each district. The Sanitary Boards are the Sanitary Authority in the towns and larger villages. They are responsible for street lighting, scavenging, rating, and the administration of the sanitary and building bye-laws. A separate Committee, of which the Adviser Lands is Chairman, deals with major questions of town planning.

The State is divided into health areas under the control of a Central Health Board, which is responsible for health matters in the rural districts.

In order to ensure greater uniformity the District Licensing Boards have been re-constituted, and there is now one Central Licensing Board for the whole State with additional members for each district.

There is one Waters Board for the whole State which deals with questions of irrigation and drainage.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION.

The total population at the Census of the 1st April, 1931, was 429,691, an increase of 26.9 per cent over the figure of the 1921 Census. In the decade previous to 1921 the increase had been higher (37.7 per cent), but the demand for immigrant labour for large scale rubber cultivation in Southern Kedah began to slacken somewhat about 1921. In spite of the continued arrival of foreign labour, the racial composition of the population has remained less affected by such infiltration than that of Johore or any of the Federated States. The following table shows the distribution and percentage to total according to the Census Report 1931, together with the estimated population and distribution at mid-year, 1935:—

	Population April 1st, 1931	Percentage of Total	Estimated Population Midyear 1935
Malays and other Malaysians...	286,262	66·6	308,073
Europeans	411	0·1	435
Chinese	78,415	18·3	79,272
Indians (predominantly Tamils from Southern India)	50,824	11·8	51,016
Others	13,779	3·2	13,758
Totals ...	429,691	100 %	452,554

In previous years the figures of population have been estimated by the process of geometrical progression but this year the method of balancing equation has been used. The Malay section is now estimated to comprise 70%, the Chinese 17% and the Indians 11% of the total as compared with the respective percentages of 67, 18, 12 in the 1931 Census and 70, 18, 10 in the 1921 Census.

A study of the population figures for the various districts of the State shows all to be predominantly Malay except the Kulim, Bandar Bahru and Kuala Muda areas.

By far the largest part of the population is engaged in agriculture.

The urban population consists mainly of Chinese, Malays occupying the kampongs and the Indian population living on estates and in the towns. It is estimated that,

while over 50% of the Indian community is located on rubber estates, only some 6% of the Chinese and 4% of the Malays so reside.

Only three urban areas have a population of more than 5,000. Of these Alor Star, with its estimated population of 22,680, may be said to be a Malay town and Sungei Patani and Kulim Chinese centres of population.

CHAPTER IV

HEALTH.

The Annual Report of the Medical and Health Department has been based on the Gregorian Calendar since 1930.

Except for malaria, no epidemic or serious infectious diseases occurred during the year. Malaria was more widespread than usual but showed little general increase in virulence.

Birth Rate: The number of births registered during the year was 16,713, equal to a crude birth rate of 36.93. The birth rate has varied little over recent years. Of these births 8,620 were of males and 8,093 of females.

Death Rate: 10,299 deaths were registered, giving a crude death rate of 22.75, a rate equal to last year's. Although this rate shows a rise of some 4 per mille over that estimated for 1932, the most favourable recent figure, its exact significance is difficult to assess in view of the considerable movement of the Indian and Chinese labourers during the slump. The most stable section of the population, the Malays, shows but little variation but it is thought that they were far less affected than the rest of the population by the general economic depression. Perhaps this is reflected in the fact that the death rate among Malays is the least among the various races. The principal fatal diseases were, expressed in approximate percentages of crude deaths:—

Fever unspecified	42
Premature Birth	12
Convulsions	10
Old Age	9
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	7
Malaria	4

Infantile Mortality: The crude infantile mortality rate was 148, the same as in 1934. In 1932 it was 120 and in 1933 leapt to 141. The only satisfactory feature of this rise is that, in spite of the malarial wave in 1935, there was no increase above the 1934 rate. Almost 50% of the infantile deaths occurred during the first month of life. The principal causes of death, expressed as approximate percentages of the total infantile deaths, were:—

Premature Birth	48
Convulsions	30
Fever unspecified	10
Pneumonia	4
Diagnosed Malaria	2
Bowel disease	2

Early deaths and sickness in early life stand out prominently. Half the deaths apparently took place in the 0—20 year period, while 45% of the total deaths occurred in the first fifteen years of life.

The following table indicates the incidence of reported communicable diseases by nationality for 1935:—

Diseases	Malays Deaths	Chinese Deaths	Indians Deaths	Non-Asiatics Deaths	Others Deaths	Total	
						Cases	Deaths
Fever unspecified ...	3,327	671	213	...	108	...	4,319
Malaria ...	172	134	90	...	11	...	407
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...
Enteric ...	21	6	...	...	2	54	29
Dysentery and Diarrhœa ...	53	53	90	...	4	425	200
Influenza ...	25	3	2	...	1	625	31
Diphtheria ...	...	2	...	...	...	3	2
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	409	...
Whooping cough...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...
Leprosy ...	1	...	...	...	...	67	1
Pneumonia ...	24	52	158	...	...	598	234
Phthisis ...	46	104	46	...	7	218	203
Puerperal Fever...	151	37	27	...	5	...	220
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5
Tetanus ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Yaws ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...

Prevailing Diseases: It is to be regretted that such a considerable proportion of the deaths registered should be shown as "Fever unspecified"; this deprives the analysis of the causes of death of most of its value. But a return as "unspecified" is at any rate less misleading than a mistaken description by an unqualified person.

Malaria and unspecified fevers: 4,726 deaths or 46% of the total deaths in the State were reported as due to malaria and fevers of undefined origin during the year under review. If convulsions are added, and without doubt many malarial deaths are reported as due to convulsions, this percentage is increased to some 56%. Diagnosed malaria accounted for some 4% of deaths from all causes. There was a very considerable increase in the incidence of the disease, a fact of which there was further proof in the tendency to an increase of spleen rates. A study of breeding places in the controlled areas also revealed an increasing tendency towards breeding of dangerous species

of mosquitoes in places previously free. The death statistics show no appreciable increase, however, and while this may be ascribed partly to better and earlier treatment, the true conclusion seems to be that the disease has shown no increased virulence as yet, although far more widespread. The death rate from possible fever causes among Malays, Chinese and Indians gives the ratio of 13: 13: 8.

During 1935 18,200 cases of malaria were reported from estates as compared with 14,045 in 1934.

The European Estate figures show that the case incidence per mille increased to 473.6 representing an increase of almost 4,000 cases. (Population increase 7,000). The malaria death rate per mille rose from 1.9 to 3.2. The hospital admission rate for all fever cases was 47.6%. Only a few estates admit up to 95% of fever cases though this should be the aim of all.

The case fatality for hospital cases remained about 1% but lines fatality rose sharply from 0.076% to 0.27%. This is not a good sign and shows too many cases still treated in lines, a bad practice especially in bad malarial years. Malarial deaths as a whole formed 14% of the gross deaths, a rise from 9% in 1934. The total deaths from other causes rose also, as is common when a malarial wave is in progress.

The figures for Asiatic Holdings show 856 cases notified and 21 deaths, a malarial death rate of 1.6, but they must be read with great caution. Apart from a reduction in population of approximately 2,000, there was a considerable reduction in residential labour and much more kampong labour was employed.

The vital statistics of between 30—40% of the population recorded therefore do not appear in these figures, but are absorbed in the general figures for the State. Malay labour also prefers to die and have its children born in its own kampongs and many leave the estate for these events. These factors render the interpretation of the figures available extremely hazardous. It is obvious that the cases of malaria, the hospital admissions and deaths recorded arise from possibly even less than half the population returned. If these be accepted the malarial death rate would be in the neighbourhood of 3 per mille corresponding to that of the European Holdings, although a much smaller malarial incidence is returned. There would appear, however, to be a slight but encouraging increase in the use of the hospital, as over 100 more cases were admitted than in 1934 and there were fewer deaths, indicating earlier admission. Indeed the case fatality in hospital was 1.6% compared with 3% in the previous year.

Lines fatality rose sharply as on European Holdings from 1.6 to 3.05. For every 1,000 cases returned as occurring on European and Asiatic holdings approximately 3 and 30 die in the lines. There appears to be no reason, therefore, to alter the conclusion found in 1934 that:

(*a*) many cases of malaria from Asiatic holdings are not recorded;

(*b*) though the position is improving, many are still not admitted to hospital;

(*c*) many severe cases refuse to avail themselves of hospital treatment or are not sent to hospital.

Cholera: There were no cases of cholera.

Small-pox: No cases of small-pox were reported during the year.

Tropical Typhus: There were no cases.

Enteric: 54 cases with 29 deaths were reported during the year, 60% of the cases occurring in Alor Star and district. The high mortality suggests that a large number of milder cases escape notice.

Pneumonia: There were 234 deaths recorded from this cause during 1935 as compared with 179 last year. Thus over 2% of the total deaths reported were due to pneumonia. There was an approximate death rate of 0.5 per mille. It is interesting to compare these figures with those from the estate populations for the year where a hospital case mortality of 35% and a death rate of 1.2 per mille were reported. 67% of the deaths from the State as a whole occurred among the Indian community.

Phthisis: 203 deaths were reported as against 186 in the previous year.

Yaws: The small number of yaws cases notified makes it clear:

(*a*) that yaws is a disease apparently absent from estate population;

(*b*) that this disease is not one of those for which treatment is now sought in hospital. A large amount of treatment is carried out in Government out-door dispensaries and by the medical staff on their district visits.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

An anti-malarial department was organised during the year and considerable increase in anti-malarial work, both in extent and scope, can be recorded. The considerable malarial problems presented by the very large rice-growing areas around Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Langkawi received special attention. A detailed investigation was begun in Alor Star to ascertain the exact local carrier, its breeding conditions and the best and cheapest method of control. Elsewhere permanent schemes for subsoil drainage, brush oiling, experimentation with Paris Green were undertaken, Chemio-prophylaxis was continued at the quarantine station, Padang Besar and Bukit Kayu Hitam and an increasing number of estates, atebrin and plasmochin remaining the drugs of choice. A very important problem requiring considerably increased attention is the control of mosquitoes in residential areas.

Work in the State under this head may be divided into general sections for convenience as follows:—

A. Sanitary Board Areas.

There are nine such areas in the State namely:— Kota Star, Sungei Patani, Kulim, Jitra, Baling, Bandar Bahru, Yen, Kuala Nerang, and Langkawi. In addition certain areas around these and certain smaller places are gazetted as "Controlled Building Areas." In the former full sanitary control is possible: in the latter only building control.

Considerable attention was paid to the position in the Sanitary Board areas by the Health Department during the year in view of the proposed concentration on rural problems by the Health Survey in 1936. Thus, though the policy pursued in previous years was followed and minor improvements effected in many directions, the problem presented is now being considered in its broader aspects, by which procedure it is hoped to effect considerable advance in the near future.

(a) Sewage Disposal: Two large sewage disposal schemes were commenced in Alor Star and Sungei Patani. These, it is expected, will deal satisfactorily with the European quarters in these places. In addition, certain smaller schemes for Government buildings in Alor Star were approved. The main method of night soil disposal will still continue to be the dry pail, however, but it is hoped to substitute lorry removal for the present very unsatisfactory hand cartage systems now in use. The pail system was considerably extended in all the larger Sanitary Board areas.

The Boards also approved the supervision schemes recommended to render the existing methods as satisfactory as possible until lorries are available. Action was taken to standardise the night soil bucket in order to remove the anomalous position at present created by the several types in use.

(b) Refuse Disposal: A new type of incinerator was erected at Sungei Patani. This appears to be giving satisfaction. Smaller incinerators were also erected in several other Sanitary Board areas. "Controlled tipping" was practised as a temporary measure in Alor Star until it was seen how the new Sungei Patani type functioned. A new public dust bin was designed and approved during the year and it is hoped to introduce this to all the Sanitary Board areas in the near future.

(c) Water Supplies: Although all the Sanitary Board areas except one are supplied with piped water, the question of improving and extending present supplies was fully considered as:—

(i) only one main supply is chlorinated;

(ii) general analysis returns continue to give unsatisfactory results; and

(iii) only a limited portion of the population is at present dealt with.

The water supply problem will form one of the main objects of the Health Survey.

(d) Housing: The larger Sanitary Boards continued to reduce unsatisfactory conditions in the temporary and permanent slum districts in their areas and in one a definite policy was adopted of demolishing all unsatisfactory temporary houses on a demand for repairs and limiting their further construction to the extra Sanitary Board controlled building zone. It is hoped to extend this policy to the other Sanitary Boards and, in general, to accelerate the cleaning up of the large squatter areas at present in close proximity in all to the permanent house. A type plan for the non-permanent non-Malay house was adopted, while the temporary shop was prohibited.

Removal of the old and insanitary permanent shop house was slowly continued. It is hoped to accelerate action in this direction, to further reduce the number of cubicles without direct access of light and to further improve the "open space" in existing buildings where possible. By such means is the gross overcrowding and insanitary conditions prevalent in certain sections being slowly reduced and new building encouraged.

(e) Food Control: Action was taken to reduce the large numbers of street stalls in Sanitary Board areas, to enforce the bye-laws on those remaining and thus to prevent the existence of the considerable number of large and highly insanitary temporary shops (*i.e.* stalls) found spreading unchecked. The whole question of food control was carefully reviewed and all food manufacturing premises were visited. The question of some universal form of control by the licensing of these and the increasing number of hawkers is now under consideration. Dirty food production and sale is far too common and the menace to the public health entailed cannot be overstressed. The public markets were considerably improved and further progress by extension and improved supervision is impending. The rural market of weekly fairs continued to function popularly under the Agricultural Department and action was commenced to improve their sanitary circumstances.

(f) Trade Premises: The small workshop continued to be a health problem and a solution is now being sought by means of licensing control. Steps were taken to prevent the operation of several trades in one premises and to improve labour conditions where possible.

(g) Drainage: Lack of drainage in Alor Star is bound up with the Anti-Malarial problem. Recommendations will follow the special malarial investigation now under way. Drainage improvements have recently been considered by most of the Boards and estimates have been prepared. Necessary improvements will take a considerable time as drainage requirements have not followed building expansion in past years.

(h) Bye-laws: A revision of existing Sanitary Laws is under consideration in view of similar action in other parts of the country. Lack of precise and modern bye-laws is one of the main reasons for the slow improvement at present possible in all Sanitary Board areas.

(i) Town Plans: A zoning plan was gazetted for Sungei Patani during the year and it is hoped that similar action will be taken by the other large Sanitary Boards in the near future as it is realised that little real progress is to be expected unless a definite policy is laid down and followed in each area.

B. Government Departments.

Inspections of police stations, cooly lines and other Government quarters were carried out during the year. The majority of those visited showed a reasonable sanitary standard and a remarkably low spleen rate. The travelling dispensary is mainly responsible for the latter fact.

C. Kampong and Rural Areas.

No control and little knowledge of the extra Sanitary Board and Estate area exist at the moment although some 85% of the population is concerned.

Some small and modified rural investigations were carried out during the year. These tended to indicate:—

(*a*) that some 75% of the population still resort to the river, the stream and the shallow well for drinking water;

(*b*) that in the main such water supplies are open to serious contamination;

(*c*) that intestinal disease is common;

(*d*) that malaria is a main and vitally important factor in some districts but not in others;

(*e*) that such diseases as Beri-beri and Filariasis appear to be confined to specified areas.

D. Estates.

The improvement in general health reported last year was not maintained during 1935 owing principally to a wave of malaria as evidenced by an increase in fever cases of 30% over the previous year's figures. Apart from malaria, however, an improvement in general health may be considered to have occurred.

An observation on malaria deaths on estates worthy of note is that there has been a sharp rise in mortality of cases treated in the lines, the hospitals mortality rates remaining unchanged. The obvious remedy, namely insistence on hospital treatment of malaria to a much greater extent than has been indulged in heretofore, is being applied by the Health Department.

HEALTH ON ESTATES.

Estate health is reflected by the figures shown in the following table, which show a deterioration when compared with those of 1934:

No.	Class of holding	Population	Deaths in lines	Deaths in Hospitals		Total Deaths	Death rate	Total death rate
				Govt.	Group			
1	European owned	36,619	222	43	598	863	23·6	...
2	Native owned	12,901	51	4	32	87	6·7	...
	TOTAL ...	49,520	273	47	630	950	...	19·2
				677				

424 estates on the visiting list of 514 were inspected by the Health staff during the year. 86 estates are under European control and 428 under Asiatic management.

Recommendations on coolie lines, water supplies and other sanitary measures were made wherever necessary.

The population on European estates rose by 7,000 during the year while that of Asiatic holdings, owing to closure of several small ones, fell by 2,000.

Population figures on Asiatic holdings are not very reliable owing to the ease with which Malay and Chinese labourers leave the estate to return to their homes.

A report compiled by the Health Department in conjunction with the Health Board shows that:

(i) The estate population of Kedah is only some 10% of the total of the State.

(ii) Malaria is the most important cause of sickness.

(iii) Only about one-third of malaria cases go to hospital.

(iv) Both the death rate and the infantile mortality rate for estates are higher than those for the whole State.

School Inspection.

38 out of 86 Malay Vernacular Schools were visited and only two remain which have not been inspected in recent years. 27 non-Government schools were also visited. School inspection is only in its infancy in Kedah but the work is being increased year by year.

The following figures give the remediable, preventable diseases found during these inspections:—

(*a*) Total number of children on registers of Vernacular Schools 4,811
Total number of children inspected .. 4,148

(*b*) Total number of children on registers of non-Government Schools 589
Total number of children inspected .. 390

Diseases		Number of Cases in (a)	Percentage	Number of Cases in (b)	Percentage
Spleen	...	319	7·69	20	5·13
Anaemia	...	81	1·95	4	1·03
Not vaccinated	...	121	2·92	16	4·10
Eye diseases	...	11	·25	5	1·28
Ear diseases	...	17	·42	...	...
Scabies	...	274	6·61	22	5·64
Other skin diseases	...	16	·39	...	...
Yaws	...	13	·32	...	...
Caries (Class I)	...	491	11·84	29	7·44
" (" II)	...	457	11·02	39	10·00
" (" III)	...	593	14·30	86	22·05

Maternity and Child Welfare.

During the year there were 220 deaths recorded as due to affections connected with pregnancy and child birth or a percentage of 1.32 to total births—a slight increase over last year's figure.

The number of still births recorded was 888 or a percentage of 5.31 to total births.

542 cases under "Pregnancy and its diseases" were treated in the various Government hospitals and there were 30 deaths or 5.31 of total treated.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

A total of 18,401 patients were treated in all hospitals and prison sick wards. The deaths numbered 799, giving a percentage of 4.34. 218 deaths occurred within 48 hours of admission; excluding these, the death rate was 3.16%.

The following table gives the number treated, with deaths, for the past 6 years:—

Year	Number Treated	Deaths	Percentage of Deaths
1930 A.D. ...	17,800	1,155	6·48
1931 " ...	12,695	738	5·81
1932 " ...	12,473	596	4.77
1933 " ...	13,617	646	4·74
1934 " ...	14,367	739	5·14
1935 " ...	18,401	799	4·34

The following table gives the number of indoor sick treated during the year in the various hospitals and prison sick wards:—

Hospitals	Number Treated	Deaths	Percentage of Deaths
Alor Star	6,485	254	3·10
Sungei Patani ...	5,943	308	5·18
Kulim	4,860	202	4·15
Baling	351	14	3·10
Langkawi	602	21	3·45
Prison Sick Wards.			
Alor Star	125	...	...
Sungei Patani ...	35	...	...
Totals ...	18,401	799	4·34

Out-door and Travelling Dispensaries treated 115,737 cases, of which 83,516 were new.

The admissions of Kedah lunatics to the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, for the last 7 years were as follows:—

1347	A.H.	59
1930	A.D.	80
1931	„	73
1932	„	59
1933	„	71
1934	„	76
1935	„	93

LEPROSY.

67 cases with 1 death were reported as compared with 37 cases and 1 death in 1934.

The admissions to the Asylums during the last 7 years were:—

1347	A.H.	45
1930	A.D.	25
1931	„	42
1932	„	33
1933	„	23
1934	„	31
1935	„	61

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

There are in Kedah five Government Hospitals, at Alor Star, Sungei Patani, Baling, Kulim and Kuah (in the Langkawi Islands) with 300, 285, 28, 200 and 63 beds respectively.

A ward for the accommodation of Phthisis cases, 6 additional attendants' quarters, an Office for the Lady Medical Officer, 4 married dressers' quarters, and 1 General Ward were completed at the Alor Star Hospital; 2 Malay wards of a new type and 2 additional cells were built at the Hospital, Sungei Patani.

At each of these Hospitals there is an Out-door Dispensary as well as at Bakar Bata (for Malay women and children), Alor Star town, Kuala Nerang, Changloon, Jitra (opened in 1935), Yen, Sik, Bandar Bahru and Padang Ma'sirat (Langkawi).

The North, Central and South Districts are each provided with a Motor Travelling Dispensary, by which regular visits are made to villages, schools and police stations accessible by road. The Assistant Surgeon or Dresser at Kuah visits all villages in the Langkawi Islands monthly, by sea or road.

With the provision of the above facilities, to which must be added the whole of the Health Board organisation for dealing with Estate Labour, it is claimed that the great majority of the inhabitants of the State now have an opportunity of access to the benefits of modern medicine.

That fuller advantage of Medical services is being taken by the people is shown by such figures as: Government Hospitals treated 18,401 patients as against 14,367 in the previous year, Government Dispensaries attended to 115,737 cases as against 95,031 in the previous year, etc.

Two decisions of far-reaching importance to the general public health were taken during the year under review. It was decided to carry out a Health Survey of the State and to undertake a special malarial investigation of Alor Star during the year 1936. Preparations to this end were accordingly undertaken, a laboratory being equipped, personnel selected and trained and some preliminary investigations carried out.

The Health Survey is of special interest in that it is believed that this is the first State in the Malay Peninsula to undertake such a task. As some 85% of the population can be definitely classed as rural and as little is known of the health conditions among them, the value of such a work cannot be over-estimated.

CHAPTER V

HOUSING.

This question may conveniently be treated under four heads:

(A) Housing of the agricultural population in the rural area.

(B) Housing in the urban areas.

(C) Housing of labourers on estates.

(D) Housing of Government servants.

(A)—Housing of the Agricultural Population in the Rural Area.

In the case of Malays and Siamese the housing may be said to be entirely satisfactory. The house-holder almost invariably owns his own house and generally also the site on which it is built, though in some cases a small ground rent, seldom more than $1 a year, is paid to a land owner.

The house will usually follow the customary type which has become fixed by experience. It is built of materials easily obtained locally, raised from the ground on hard wood piles, roofed with attaps, with flooring and side walls made of planks in some of the more prosperous houses, or of split bamboo and woven bertam leaves in the poorer less permanent type. The usual plan provides for an open front verandah, two or three separate rooms, a raised platform at the back leading to a covered cooking place. This type of house is cool, airy, dry and healthy, and would be difficult to improve on. Latrines are either non-existent or unsatisfactory. On the higher land, pit latrines are possible, but till they can be properly built and supervised it is doubtful whether they are any real improvement on the present primitive customs. In the vast areas of permanently flooded rice areas a suitable type of latrine is even more difficult to devise. With slight modifications the Siamese type of rural house follows the Malay type, but is longer and narrower.

The Chinese small agriculturist and vegetable planter or small shopkeeper sticks somewhat obstinately to the type of house to which he has been accustomed, a very primitive hut raised from the ground, with a floor of beaten earth. He is more concerned with making money

rapidly than with satisfactory housing. On the other hand his better and more varied diet and the care which he takes to boil doubtful drinking water makes up for his more indifferent housing conditions.

(B)—Housing in the Urban Areas.

Kedah is an agricultural State, and the only towns are:—

Alor Star (estimated population 22,680).

Sungei Patani (estimated population 9,610).

Kulim (estimated population 7,153).

These small towns and a number of villages are controlled by Sanitary Boards. In addition, all areas where any considerable building expansion may reasonably be expected are included in Controlled Building Areas, to which a limited number of the sections of the Sanitary Board Enactment apply.

In the towns and villages the normal type of building is the two-story shophouse with a frontage of 20 feet and a depth of 80 feet. Twenty-five per cent of the area must be kept as an open space. The main difficulty experienced in Sanitary control is the erecting of unauthorised cubicles and the blocking up of open spaces and ventilation air wells. The more recently constructed town houses are well built, provided with back lanes and not overcrowded. In Alor Star an area of the old town near the river is definitely unsatisfactory, the buildings are insanitary and overcrowded. A layout has been prepared, and gradually the most unsatisfactory blocks of shophouses are being demolished.

(C)—Housing of Labourers on Estates.

The housing of labourers on estates is adequately supervised by the Protector of Labour and Health Officers, and the requirements of the Labour Code are fulfilled. The usual type is a long line of barrack quarters, with suitable provision for married labourers. Wells and latrines are adequate.

(D)—Housing of Government Servants.

The senior Government servants and senior subordinates are in most cases provided with very adequate and well-built quarters.

The labourers employed by Government and also the lowest grade subordinates are also adequately provided with well-built barrack quarters.

There is however a shortage of suitable quarters for the clerical and middle grade subordinate staffs. Large reserves of land in the principal centres have been put aside for that purpose, and a few quarters are built every year.

CHAPTER VI

PRODUCTION.

MINING.

The export of minerals in tons was as follows:—

	1354.	1353.	1352,	1351.	1350.
Tin-ore ..	295	196	164	168	185
Wolfram ..	163	98	36	95	139

Kedah continued a party to the International Agreement for the control of the production and export of tin. The assessment for Kedah remained 333 tons of metallic tin. The exportable quota was raised from 46% to 90% towards the end of the year.

The price of tin averaged $109.20 per pikul.

Government revenue from mines (including the export duty on ores) amounted to $48,598 as against $33,481 in 1353. Expenditure amounted to $4,603 (against $4,654).

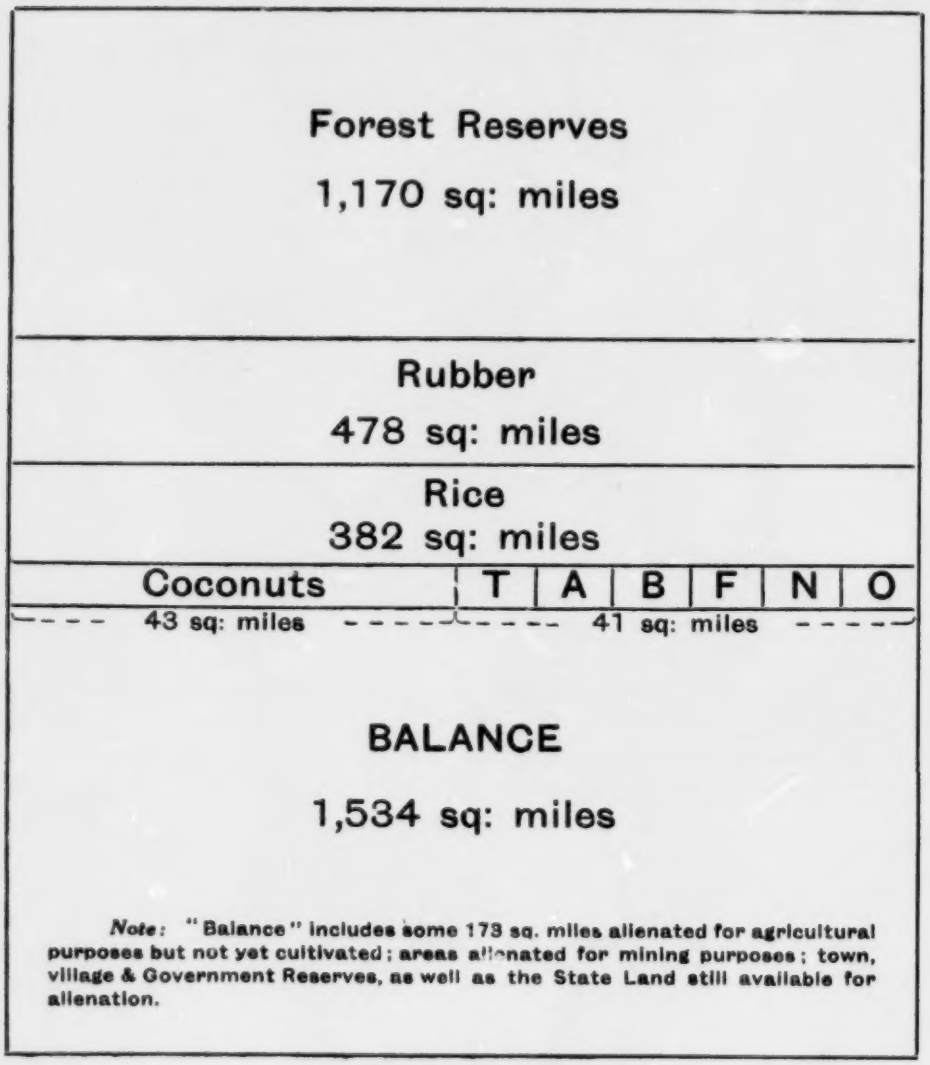
Fourteen general Prospecting Licences for wolfram and one Exclusive Prospecting Licence for tin were issued. Four applications for Mining leases were made and one of them approved, the remainder being still under consideration. Three Mining Leases were registered, two of them being new applications and one a renewal, comprising an area of 465 relongs (331 acres). Renewal of two leases due to expire in 1355 was approved. The total area of Mining Titles at the end of the year was 7,493 relongs (5,328 acres).

Mining on a restricted scale was carried on by 12 mining concerns: the principal methods employed were open-cast, shafting and hydraulicing. Lampan licences were issued to two mines. The only dredge in the State worked throughout the year. The number of labourers employed in mining fell from 443 to 408 of whom 150 were underground workers. Machinery aggregating 711 horse-power was in use.

CHART SHOWING AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION, FOREST RESERVES, ETC.

AREA OF STATE = 3,648 sq: Miles

AREA OF MALAY RESERVATIONS = 1,950 sq: Miles



Reference

T=Tapioca	6,797 acres	O=Others i. e.		
A=Areca-nut	2,172 ,,		Tobacco	691 acres
B=Banana	2,815 ,,		Pineapple	494 ,,
F=Fruit Trees	5,087 ,,		Sweet Potato	431 ,,
N=Nipah	4,562 ,,		Tea	700 ,,
			Coffee	285 ,,
			Sago Palm	387 ,,
			Ground Nut	297 ,,
			Chilli	466 ,,
			Kapok	137 ,,
			Ginger	191 ,,
			Sireh	252 ,,
			Vegetables	570 ,,

AGRICULTURE.

The chief agricultural products of the State are padi and rubber. The area under padi was 244,493 acres (approximately 382 square miles) and the area under rubber 315,714 acres (approximately 493 square miles). There were also 27,715 acres under coconuts, 6,797 under tapioca, 2,172 under areca-nuts, 2,815 under bananas and it is estimated that there were 5,087 acres planted with fruit. Tea, tobacco, pineapples, coffee, chillies, groundnuts, sago, sweet potatoes, sireh, ginger, kapok and vegetables were also planted extensively enough to be of considerable economic importance.

Padi: In spite of irregular rainfall the total crop of wet and dry padi was the highest ever obtained and exceeded the previous record crop of 1352 (1933—1934) by 2,339,980 gantangs. The total estimated yield was 96,360,344 gantangs.

The area planted with wet padi was 244,493 acres exceeding the largest area ever recorded by 6,035 acres, and was 9,884 acres greater than that of the previous season. The total yield was 96,036,998 gantangs and the calculated yield per acre, based on the actual area reaped, was 394 gantangs per acre.

There was a decrease of 3,398 acres in the area planted with dry padi, the total being 1,923 acres giving a total yield of 323,346 gantangs.

Compared with last season the damage done to the crop by flood was small, 1,123 acres being affected. The greatest damage in proportion to the area cultivated was 12% and occurred in the Bandar Bahru district. A wet harvest undoubtedly accounted for some loss of padi. The increase in yield was chiefly due to new "gelam" areas being opened up following the coast in the Kubang Pasu district, and to more extensive planting of high yielding selected strains.

The following table shows the area planted with wet and dry padi and the crop reaped during the 1344 and the last five seasons. As from the year 1349 yields are based on crop cutting tests and the estimates of Penghulus:—

Season	Relongs	Acres	Crop in 1,000 gantangs	Average yield per	
				Relong	Acre
* 1344	233,897	166,067	32,780	140	197
† 1350	296,406	210,408	72,218	244	344
† 1351	316,999	225,069	75,502	238	335
† 1352	343,350	243,778	94,020	274	386
† 1353	336,336	238,798	90,575	269	379
† 1354	347,064	246,416	96,360	278	391

* = Estimates based on Penghulus' returns.
† = Estimates based on crop cutting tests and Penghulus' returns.

The total crop of padi harvested converted into terms of rice was equivalent to roughly 144,000 tons. The requirements of the population of the State, allowing 1 lb. per head per day, would be 74,955 tons which gives a calculated surplus of 69,100 tons of rice for export.

Notwithstanding an increase in crop production average monthly prices were higher compared with the corresponding periods for the previous year.

At the beginning of the year (April 1935) the price stood at $9.50—$10.00 per kuncha (160 gantangs) but by Rabilakhir (July) had risen to $12.50 per kuncha. There was then a fall in price followed by a sudden rise in Shaaban (November) to $13.00 per kuncha. During the remaining four months the price gradually declined, and at the end of the period under review stood at $10.50 per kuncha.

The price of rice remained fairly steady throughout the year being 20—24 cents per gantang.

There were 15 power driven Rice Mills in operation during the year and another under construction which will be completed before the next harvest.

The damage done by pests in the main padi-growing areas was not serious. Attacks of stem-borers occurred but the damage done did not appear to be any more severe than usual. Rats were responsible for a certain amount of damage but were controlled by hunting, trapping and poisoning. The fresh water crab which destroys young seedlings in the early stages were kept in check by hand collecting and trapping. Pigs in Langkawi Island, which might have proved a serious menace to the padi crop, were very successfully kept away from the fields by communal fencing. Long stretches of padi land adjoining pig infested jungle were fenced by the people of the mukims and kept in repair throughout the season. Pig drives on a large scale were also organised.

The Department of Agriculture carried out selection, manurial and cultivation experiments with padi as well as trials of many other crops in the local experiment stations.

Large quantities of selected padi seed of high yielding strains of local and imported varieties were produced for distribution to growers, both in and out of the State.

Rubber: At the close of the year the following were the areas under rubber:—

Large Estates 232 with a total area of 205,003 acres (288,737 relongs);

Medium Estates 678 with a total area of 33,681 acres (47,438 relongs);

Small-holdings approximate area 67,030 acres (94,408 relongs).

Of the above there were 11,422 acres (16,087 relongs) of budded rubber and 4,178 acres (5,885 relongs) were interplanted with buddings, chiefly on large estates.

During the first four months of the year the average price of smoked sheet was $24.00 per pikul and unsmoked sheet $21.00 per pikul. In Jemadilakhir (September) there was a sudden fall in the price of smoked sheet to $22.00 per pikul but very little change in the price of unsmoked sheet. There followed a gradual rise in price of both classes of sheet and at the close of the year (March 1936) smoked and unsmoked sheet stood at $32.50 and $32.00 per pikul respectively. Throughout the latter period there was considerable demand for unsmoked sheet and the price, thereof, was never very much lower than that of smoked sheet.

Quarterly surveys of small-holdings out of tapping were taken along roads in the principal rubber growing areas of the State. The first survey was taken during Ramthan (December) and the second during Zulhejah (March 1936). From the first survey it was estimated that there were 37% of the holdings out of tapping and the survey taken at the end of the year showed that this had increased to 50%.

Some improvement was noted in the upkeep of small-holdings and more conservative systems of tapping were adopted.

The most prevalent disease was Mouldy-rot which occurred chiefly in the Kulim, Bandar Bahru and Kuala Muda districts. The control of the disease was successfully maintained.

Outbreaks of Leaf-mildew (Oidium Heveae) occurred in South and Central Kedah following wintering but no serious damage was observed.

Coconuts: The area under this crop decreased from 29,182 acres (41,102 relongs) to 27,715 acres (39,036 relongs) which was due mainly to the felling of a large number of unbearing palms in the Kulim district. This crop was chiefly grown interplanted on small-holdings and small estates, there being few cases where it was grown to any extent as a sole crop.

Owing to the low price of copra there was little improvement noted in the methods of manufacture which in a great majority of cases were crude. A very poor quality of copra was produced.

Two kilns of approved design were in operation in the Kuala Muda district, and turned out quite a good class of copra.

Prices ranged from $3.50—$6.50 per pikul, and at the close of the year stood at $5.75 per pikul.

No serious damage was done by pests.

Tapioca: There was a decrease of 3,409 acres (4,801 relongs) in the area under cultivation, a decline which was anticipated in view of the Rubber Regulation Enactment and restriction of rubber planting. In the past tapioca was chiefly grown as catch crop among young rubber.

Prices of sago and flour ranged from $5.80—$9.00 and $1.50—$6.00 per pikul respectively, while the average price for roots was 40 cents per pikul. Several tapioca mills complained of being unable to obtain a sufficient supply of roots for their normal working requirements.

Tobacco: The area under this crop estimated at the end of the year (March 1936) showed a decrease compared with the figures for the previous year, being 691 acres (973 relongs) as against 985 acres (1,388 relongs). This is accounted for to some extent by a large decrease in the area planted in the Kubang Pasu district. The most important tobacco growing area is the Baling district where one-third of the total crop was grown. The soil in this district is particularly suitable, being light loam, and supplies of bat guano, which is the principal manure applied, can be conveniently obtained from the local caves. For the most part the crop was cultivated by Chinese, and partially cured and green leaves were manufactured into a form of cheap cigarette tobacco of very poor quality. Cured leaves were used for the preparation of cheroots. Ground-nuts were the chief crop grown in rotation with tobacco.

The average price of first quality cured leaves was low ranging from $25.00 to $39.00 per pikul (Baling). In some of the small tobacco growing areas higher prices were, on occasions, recorded.

No very serious damage was done by pests.

No excise restrictions concerning the growth, manufacture and sale of local tobacco were in force.

School Gardens: Of the 82 vernacular schools 73 had school gardens, and three schools had small padi fields. Certain selected varieties of padi were provided to the latter for demonstration. Three new gardens were opened during the course of the year.

During the year the subordinate officers paid regular visits to all school gardens in their respective districts and advice and lectures were given. The majority of the gardens were satisfactorily maintained and a good variety of vegetables grown.

A school garden competition was held in the Kuala Muda district during Rabilawal (July) and the first prize awarded to Sungei Patani School, Pinang Tunggal and Rantau Panjang Schools being placed second and third respectively. The competition was keenly contested and much interest was displayed by the boys and teachers.

At Jitra a Vegetable Show was held at the weekly fair in November. The exhibits consisted of vegetables grown by school children in their school or home garden, and the standard of the exhibits was fair.

Weekly Fairs: As was stated in last year's report, these weekly fairs provide the peasant with " a market and a reasonable price for his spare produce, whether it be spices, fruit, fish, vegetables, flowers, tobacco, carpentry, pottery, preserves, basketry, padi-planting implements, poultry, beef or even Malay medicine ..... They are proving valuable centres for agricultural lectures and the dissemination of useful information and propaganda generally: they are becoming, too, the social clubs of the villagers, the natural meeting place for discussion of topics of interest and the exchange of gossip." The fairs in operation at the close of the year numbered 34. Twelve of the smaller fairs were compelled to close down owing to lack of local support, but those that were maintained have grown in size and importance.

The monthly turnover from all the fairs was estimated at $32,000.00.

The Wednesday fair at Alor Star was exceedingly popular and the detailed returns supplied by the clerk in charge show that the number of Malay sellers of both sexes was 8,372, and the total value of produce sold during the year amounted to $58,531.00. The value of the fruits and vegetables alone which were sold was $28,175.00 whilst sireh, salt-fish and hand-milled rice realised $4,417.00, $4,121.00 and $3,861.00 respectively.

Agriculture and Livestock Exhibition: Towards the end of the year arrangements were put in hand for the organisation of an Agricultural and Livestock Exhibition to take place during Rabilawal, 1355 (June 1936). The exhibition which will be primarily of an agricultural nature, will also include livestock, village and school handicrafts, departmental and commercial exhibits.

LIVESTOCK.

The annual livestock census showed a slight increase in the number of buffaloes from 62,249 in 1353 to 62,330 and a slight decrease in the number of oxen, from 69,943 to 66,834. No census of goats and pigs was taken. It is possible that the decrease in the number of oxen may be due to increased slaughter at weekly fairs for consumption within the State.

There was a substantial increase in the export of cattle and pigs during the year arising from the prohibition of importation into the Peninsula of animals from Siam owing to the rinderpest there. Kedah's exports rose from a monthly average of about 100 head of cattle to 325 head and there was a corresponding rise in price, which supplied the cattle-owners of the State with a good opportunity for disposing profitably of animals in excess of agricultural needs.

The first outbreak of rinderpest in the State for 14 years started in the Kuala Muda district at the beginning of Jemadilakhir (September). The origin of the outbreak could not be discovered but is suspected to be the smuggling-in of infected stock. Strict quarantine measures and the slaughter of all infected animals as soon as they were detected were successful in confining the infection to two mukims and in stamping it out two months after its commencement. The absence of any reliable immunising agents prevented the application of protective inoculation and compulsory slaughter for which compensation was paid was resorted to instead. $435.00 was thus paid in compensation at rates which proved acceptable to owners, who soon realised the advantage of reporting sickness early. Although there were 2,300 head of cattle in the two mukims, the total mortality was only 93, including the animals destroyed upon payment of compensation.

Rabies is still a menace to the State and sporadic cases to the number of nine continued to occur. A muzzling order was enforced throughout the State.

Four cases of trypanosomiasis and seven cases of piroplasmosis were discovered but it is thought that the incidence of these blood parasites, borne by ticks and

insects, may be more wide-spread than these figures indicate. A large percentage of the local cattle is mildly infected soon after birth and develops a resistance to them, which prevents serious trouble. But the existence of the parasites would be a serious obstacle to the introduction of highly-bred European cattle.

The cattle census reveals a proportion of adult females to males of about 2.2: 1, which is more than adequate to ensure a sufficiency of breeding males. Under the present system of range-farming, where cattle are turned loose on rice-fields and grazing reserves, no selective breeding is practised and there is no obstacle to propagation by bulls of inferior quality. To end this state of affairs the Selective Cattle-breeding Enactment, which provides for the sterilisation of all male calves considered unsuitable to breed, was passed and brought into operation during the year. While the penghulus were zealous in bringing for treatment animals in the possession of Indians or Chinese, many unsurmountable obstacles seemed to occur to prevent the production of calves belonging to their raayat and it is likely that years of instruction, persuasion and pressure may have to be spent before the measures are properly appreciated and pass into the technique of Kedah cattle-breeding. A policy for maintaining the numbers of breeding female cattle is embodied in an Enactment forbidding the export or slaughter of female cattle under the age of ten years except with the written permission of the State Veterinary Surgeon, granted on the ground of unsuitability for retention as breeding stock. Several new grazing grounds were gazetted during the year but, although 10,400 acres are thus reserved, many more are still required.

Estate Labour.

The majority of the labourers working on estates are Indians recruited from the Madras Presidency, the remainder being Malays and Chinese. The figures are as follows:—

	1353	1354
Indians	21,936	21,155
Malays	11,014	7,727
Chinese	4,605	3,486
Others	147	89
Totals ...	37,702	32,457

These figures represent a decrease during the year of 5,245 or 13.9%.

The decrease was due to a cessation of tapping by the proprietors of many small estates, who preferred to sell their rubber export rights, to the incidence of rubber regulation and to the completion of cultivation programmes on certain estates. There was, however, no difficulty in finding work for those who wanted it, and the employment of labourers was recorded on 671 estates exceeding 25 acres in area as compared with 438 last year, as well as on three mines.

During the year 537 adults, 143 minors and 116 infants received assisted passages from India.

There was no unemployment during the year.

All labour in Kedah is free. Immigrant labourers arrive in the State free of debt and are at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving a month's notice. Indian immigration is controlled by the Indian Immigration Committee, an organisation covering the whole of Malaya. Conditions of labour generally are supervised by the Department of Labour under a Protector of Labour seconded from the Malayan Civil Service.

During the year 270 visits and 23 special visits were made to estates by the Protector of Labour and the Labour Inspector.

There were no serious disturbances during the year. A few cases occurred where small gangs of labourers, considering they had a grievance, stopped work. These cases were inquired into by officers of the Labour Department and their advice accepted by the parties concerned. 605 complaints were registered, many of them trivial, and almost all were settled departmentally. 45 convictions were obtained by the Department for breaches of the labour laws. Health Board schemes are in operation for the provision of hospital accommodation and medical services for labourers employed on estates of over 70 relongs (50 acres). The provisions of these schemes are carried out by Group Associations of employers formed for that purpose. In the case of estates which have not yet joined associations the Health Board contracts for the necessary services with the associations and recovers the cost from such estates by means of cesses.

The death rate among all labourers was 6.96 per mille as compared with 5.89 in the previous year. The figures for Indian labourers alone were 9.93 and 7.57 respectively.

The ratio of adult male Indian labourers to adult female Indian labourers was 2.23 : 1, last year's ratio being 2.42 : 1.

There were 5 Government Toddy Shops, 10 Public Shops and 82 Estate Shops licensed during the year as compared with 5 Government Shops, 12 Public Shops and 75 Estate Shops licensed in 1353. The State Licensing Board, of which the Protector of Labour is a member, deals with licensing matters for the whole of Kedah.

FORESTS.

The forest reserves of the State comprise 749,057 acres, of which 571,287 acres have been finally constituted, 99,187 preliminarily notified and 78,593 approved by the State Council but not yet preliminarily notified. The great majority of the area thus reserved is of a purely protective nature, the necessity in a rice-growing State like Kedah of preventing erosion and floods and ensuring a supply of water demanding such precaution. Actually not more than 140,000 acres of the reserves constituted or contemplated will be exploitable with the present facilities or any projected, for the next fifteen years.

Natural reproduction was satisfactory but of commercial regeneration fellings there is little to report. Regeneration improvement felling went on and during the year 897 acres had received the first treatment, which consists of ringing unwanted trees combined with a clearing away of undesirable species in the undergrowth, and 551 acres the second treatment, which deals with trees previously ringed but not yet dead. In the Perak reserve the regeneration achieved is sufficient in the areas ready for final felling and in places may be said to be abundant, particularly where dense patches of meranti occur. There was a welcome emergence of young keruing and jelutong. In the Bongsu reserve, the regeneration is of the mixed type, kumus, balau, resak, chengal, mersawa and various sorts of meranti predominating and damar laut merah occurring in varying quantities. Operations for the improvement of the growing stock were confined to stick thinnings in mangrove forest, which allows the removal of any tree provided a tree of better species and greater girth is left within five feet of the stump. 2,296 acres were worked in this manner, of which 1,622 acres were finished. No new plantations were formed.

No timber was exported to the United Kingdom during the year and only very slightly more than last year was exported to other States in Malaya. Increased use of a mining dredge led to a greater output of firewood and, while the outturn of Class I timber did not differ from the previous year's, a small building " boom " during the year was responsible for a substantial increase in the production of Class II and Class IV timber and of poles. The price of

hardwoods, such as chengal, merbau and resak, rose considerably during the year. Three sawmills were at work but not to the full extent of their capacity. The output of timber from the reserves was negligible but this consorts with the policy of preserving seedbearers until operations for the improvement of the forest have been conducted. No commercial operations were being carried out at the close of the year and in mangrove reserves stick thinning only was done. The following statement provides a comparison with former years. There is reason to believe that some confusion between the outturn of charcoal from reserved and unreserved forests vitiated to some extent the 1353 records.

TIMBER CUBIC FEET.

	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350
Reserved forest ...	2,995	13,935	10,204	4,371	4,372
Unreserved forest	705,532	621,149	546,294	417,592	420,482
Total ...	708,527	635,084	556,498	421,963	424,854

FIREWOOD CUBIC FEET.

	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350
Reserved forest ...	496,940	563,370	280,209	112,916	134,416
Unreserved forest	1,110,512	502,268	276,286	219,044	336,524
Total ...	1,607,452	1,065,638	556,495	331,960	470,940

CHARCOAL CUBIC FEET.

	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350
Reserved forest ...	51,655	37,614	46,314	41,574	37,248
Unreserved forest	8,742	28,299	5,936	8,425	11,512
Total ...	60,397	65,913	52,250	49,999	48,760

The export of damar temak was maintained and the production of jelutong increased. There was a considerable falling off in rotans and a large increase in the output of mangrove bark and bamboos. As in the previous year, there was no export of keruing oil.

Both revenue and expenditure increased and the surplus rose to $20,000. The table below shows revenue and expenditure returns for the last five years:—

	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350
	$	$	$	$	$
Revenue ...	72,511	66,755	55,051	45,668	52,501
Expenditure ...	52,263	52,263	54,170	55,295	59,215

It is to be noted that $2,651 more than last year were spent on the improvement of forests, an investment from which a satisfactory return may be expected in the future.

CHAPTER VII

COMMERCE.

The aggregate value of external trade for the year 1354 was $35,631,866 as compared with $34,918,203 in 1353. It was not to be expected that the great increase of the figures for 1353 over those for 1352 would be repeated. Imports were valued at $10,147,327 and exports at $25,484,559. This was an increase in imports of $1,120,591 over last year but a decrease in exports of $406,908 which can be ascribed to the absence this year of anything similar to last year's rush to export rubber in anticipation of Restriction. The returns show a balance of visible exports against visible imports of $15,337,232, last year's figures being $16,865,731.

The following table shows under the main heads the values of imports and exports for the past five years:—

Classes		Imports	Exports
		$	$
Class I.			
Animals, food, drinks and tobacco	1350 A.H.	3,505,064	3,971,881
	1351 ,,	3,027,257	3,584,183
	1352 ,,	3,550,230	3,219,899
	1353 ,,	3,964,357	3,689,705
	1354 ,,	4,053,115	4,701,170
Class II.			
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	1350 A.H.	300,461	7,661,746
	1351 ,,	300,009	6,504,945
	1352 ,,	351,695	16,463,094
	1353 ,,	326,114	21 816,677
	1354 ,,	375,333	19,020,248
Class III.			
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	1350 A.H.	3,301,097	289,210
	1351 ,,	3,371,530	470,490
	1352 ,,	4,314,811	440,915
	1353 ,,	4,735,898	385,085
	1354 ,,	5,716,783	1,763,104

Classes		Imports	Exports
Class IV.		$	$
* Parcel Post ...	1350 A.H.	...	...
	1351 „	...	...
	1352 „	...	...
	1353 „	...	...
	1354 „	96	37
Class V.			
Bullion and Specie ...	1350 A.H.	...	...
	1351 „	...	...
	1352 „	126	...
	1353 „	367	...
	1354 „	2,000	...

* In respect of Siam only.

The principal exports in 1354 were:—

	$
Arecanuts (2,086 tons)	157,758
Bran (4,794 tons)	116,417
Cattle (3,069 head)	181,910
Copra (2,361 tons)	148,226
Eggs (12,863,377 in number) ..	247,335
Fish (1,665 tons)	117,716
Padi (20,027 tons	665,762
Rice (37,520 tons)	2,234,886
Rubber (39,337 tons)	18,255,456
Tapioca Pearl (4,803 tons)	367,893
Tapioca Flour (3,628 tons)	198,824
Tin-Ore (310 tons)	410,830

The principal imports were:—

Chandu (8,250 lbs.)	225,815
Cigarettes (648,720 lbs.)	1,026,244
Coconut Oil (920 tons)	145,816
Coffee (637 tons)	141,978
Gunnies (15,052 bales)	125,562
Kerosene (4,698 tons)	457,398
Liquors (81,300 gallons)	288,115
Matches (30,260,000 boxes)	46,669
Milk, Condensed (40,743 cases) ..	334,010
Motor Spirit (6,616 tons)	1,180,415

Piece Goods (3,425,615 yards) ..	572,275
Rice (2,054 tons)	130,826
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains (960,228 pieces)	334,066
Sugar (7,233 tons)	474,876
Tobacco (278,306 lbs.)	262,927
Wheat Flour (2,074 tons)	139,730

The corresponding figures for the year 1935 were—

Exports.	$
Arecanuts (2,094 tons)	148,322
Bran (5,190 tons)	120,344
Cattle (6,203 head)	130,948
Copra (2,358 tons)	141,425
Eggs (8,916,374 in number) ..	238,507
Fish (1,539 tons)	129,878
Padi (20,164 tons)	555,640
Rice (38,681 tons)	2,221,330
Rubber (39,930 tons)	17,811,393
Tapioca Pearl (5,956 tons)	466,394
Tapioca Flour (2,118 tons)	132,204
Tin-Ore (202 tons)	123,960
Imports.	
Chandu (9,167 lbs.)	244,935
Cigarettes (615,891 lbs.)	1,017,981
Coconut Oil (787 tons)	114,746
Coffee (624 tons)	148,520
Gunnies (19,313 bales)	120,978
Kerosene (4,554 tons)	467,146
Liquors (77,307 gallons)	292,599
Matches (55,070,000 boxes)	54,203
Milk, Condensed (34,945 cases) ..	330,446
Motor Spirit (6,494 tons)	1,191,862
Piece Goods (3,524,426 yards) ..	598,704
Rice (2,123 tons)	131,976
Sarongs, Slendangs & Kains (1,687,423 yards)	323,719
Sugar (6,925 tons)	450,454
Tobacco (220,174 lbs.)	209,251
Wheat Flour (2,115 tons)	140,385

A statement of imports and exports for the last three years is given in Appendices E1 and E2.

During the year the Statistics Office was completely re-organised on the lines of the Colony Department and made a branch of the Customs Department.

CHAPTER VIII

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

At the beginning of the year the wages for tapping only and for field work only averaged about 35—40 cents a day for men and 28—32 cents for women.

The wages paid to Malay tappers were either about the same as the above rates or a little lower. Owing to the general improvement in economic conditions labourers had no difficulty in finding employment.

The Malay inhabitants of the State are generally not dependent on their money earnings. They rely on their own holdings for the necessities of life and on their money earnings for minor luxuries. A steadily increasing number of Malays are employed by the Public Works Department, and some earth roads have been built entirely by Malay labour. With patience, persistency and sympathetic handling, it is hoped that the greater portion of the work of the Public Works Department in this State will ultimately be carried out by Malay labour.

The price of rice varied between 15 and 25 cents per gantang throughout the year. The price of foodstuffs generally remained low.

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATION.

During the year a start has been made, slowly and in a small way, to give substance to the aspirations towards post-vernacular education which were expressed in last year's report. Malay boys are now serving their apprenticeship at pottery, batik-printing, weaving, carpentry and as silversmiths. A scheme for developing vernacular education into Malay secondary education with a commercial bias at two or three selected centres has also been drawn up and discussed and is likely to be proceeded with in the near future. The determination that the educational policy of the state shall aim at enlarging the field of the raayat's agricultural and industrial productivity has not faded and, although as yet it is not possible to record more than small beginnings, the course has been set. In the successes it has produced, the year has been full of encouragement.

Government Vernacular Schools. The number of schools, 82, remained unchanged but 4 schools were extended and vernacular education provided for an average enrolment of 10,132 as compared with 9,728 last year. Aided village schools increased by three to a total of six schools with an average enrolment of 500.

Five new buildings to replace old schools were completed and a great many minor improvements made to old buildings.

The standard of teaching generally continued to improve but there is a dearth of promising young teachers to replace the many inefficient head teachers. A high standard of mental arithmetic has now been attained and a very fair standard of written arithmetic, letter writing shows much improvement and in composition there has been progress. 44 per cent passed the Standard IV annual examination as compared with 30 and 24 per cent in the two preceding years. Out of 77 candidates for the Standard V examination 45 were successful, ten of whom have been appointed student teacher. The maximum of ten scholarships, carrying free tuition, books, board and lodging at Government English schools as well as the sum of $2.50 a month, were awarded.

The average percentage of attendance, 86.5, though higher than in the two previous years, cannot be considered satisfactory. The majority of Kedah parents appreciate sufficiently well the benefits of education but there are a certain number who approve of schools so long as they

fulfil the function of creches but remove their children as soon as they are old enough to be useful in however small degree. But there are other factors in this question of irregular attendance, malaria, and floods cutting off access. Gardens were cultivated in 73 schools and padi planted by three. Soap-making was carried out with enthusiasm in 14 schools and verandah blinds made in 4 schools. 9 schools practised model boat-making and fishtraps, and book-binding was carried on at 7 schools. One school started lino-block printing and five others mengkuang weaving. Carpentry was done at 15 schools and two first prizes and one second prize were won at the Kuala Lumpur Agri-Horticultural Show, where, too, a first prize was won for handwork, which is practised by 50 schools. At that Show thirteen diplomas and five certificates were awarded to Kedah vernacular schools. In fact, the Kedah schools won more prizes than the schools of any other State or Settlement.

In games, 36 schools are now equipped with football grounds, 3 more than last year, and 14 new grounds are in course of preparation. Physical Drill competitions were held in this as in the preceding year.

School Tuck Shops: The large number of inter-school football matches, often between schools situated at a great distance from one another, could never have been arranged if the profits of the School Tuck Shops had not provided funds from which to defray the transport expenses of visiting teams.

Tuck Shops existed at all schools and made a total profit of $2,005.72 of which $906.06½ remained unspent at the end of 1354. The accounts are made up daily by the older boys in turn. They deduct 20% from the daily "takings" and allocate two thirds of the resulting sum to the school and one third to the boy in charge for that day. The cakes sold are made by the parents who receive 80% of the money obtained by sales. Hawkers have, with rare exceptions, been eliminated. As no cake costs more than one cent, it will thus be seen that no less than one million cents were handed across Tuck Shop Counters during the year.

Government Aided Vernacular Schools: Three new schools were built during the year and five were under construction. It has been found difficult to prevent the Committees from admitting boys who are much too old to begin a five years' course of education and from overcrowding the school at the start. Their views on the need for providing desks and benches have sometimes been an obstacle to success, too, but teachers seem to be well

satisfied with their appointment and to give satisfaction in their turn and the system has the appearance of working well.

English Schools: English Education is provided for boys at two schools, the Sultan Abdul Hamid College, Alor Star, and the Ibrahim School, Sungei Patani. The highest external examination for which boys are prepared is the Cambridge School Certificate at the College and the Junior Cambridge Certificate at the Ibrahim School.

Tuition Fees are $6 per mensem above Standard IV and $3 per mensem below that. Boarding Fees at the College are $8 per mensem for the first two years and thereafter $3.50 per mensem for boys above Standard IV whose parents are not resident in Alor Star.

The Sultan Abdul Hamid College (previously called the Government English School, Alor Star) is now divided into 18 classes, including two special tutorial classes and it would appear that the average enrolment is likely to become stabilised at approximately 450 boys. The staff consisted of 3 European Masters (including the Head Master) and 16 Asiatic Masters and three student teachers.

As in last year, work was done in the mornings and afternoons of five days in the week, instead of in the mornings only of six days. The average percentage of attendance was 96.5. Association football was played throughout the year and Rugby football, cricket and hockey in due season. Physical drill, gymnastics and boxing were regular school activities, there were three issues of the School magazine, inter-form and inter-House debates were held and a rifle club open to older boys was formed. Facilities for tennis were provided. Carpentry was practised out of school hours. In its contests with other schools, the College enjoyed a successful year.

The results of the Cambridge examinations were striking. 25 boys (20 of whom were Malays) passed the School Certificate Examination, a percentage of 75; 28 boys out of 31 passed the Cambridge Junior Examination, 21 of them being Malays. The results constituted a record for the College.

The number of boarders rose to 74 and the cricket pavilion had to house the overflow. A large extension of the Hostel was begun during the year.

The Ibrahim School, Sungei Patani is divided into 9 classes, the highest of which is the Junior Cambridge Class. The number of boys enrolled fell from 173 to 138. The

Head Master is assisted by seven Asiatic masters. The average attendance, 95.4%, was affected by ill-health in October and November arising from colds. Five boys out of twelve were successful in the Cambridge Junior Examination. Cricket, football, tennis and badminton were played regularly and athletic sports were held as usual.

Scouts: In the Malay Schools, there were 277 Scouts with 24 scouters, among 19 schools. A camp for the North Kedah schools was held at Jeniang. Improvement in signalling, tracking and pioneering can be recorded. In the English schools there were 119 Scouts, most of whom attended the camp at Jeniang. As ever, the Scouts gave great assistance on many public occasions.

Religious Instruction: The arrangements for religious instructions are in the hands of the Sheik-Ul-Islam. The Koran is taught in the buildings of the vernacular schools where all boys attend for 2½ hours on five afternoons a week from the time they enter the Primary Class until they leave the school.

Tamil Estate Schools: Nineteen schools, as compared with seventeen last year, were awarded grants after inspection by the Protector of Labour. The total enrolment of the schools presented for examination was 549 pupils, of whom less than 20% had advanced beyond the primary class.

GIRLS.

Government Vernacular Schools: These did not increase in number and five schools provided free education for an average enrolment of 449 pupils. The average percentage of attendance fell to 87.9 from 91.9. Three of the schools are housed in large buildings originally designed as houses after a European style. Two occupy buildings designed for the purpose. Net-ball, ring-tennis and badminton are played in four of the schools, and physical drill taught in all. 379 pupils were examined and the percentage of passes was 56.9, that of last year being 49. Although the Lady Supervisor's Teachers Classes for arithmetic and hygiene raised the standard of teaching in those subjects, the work done in the schools has not yet attained a good standard. Problems of staffing present a hindrance to progress. It is seldom that at least one teacher is not absent on confinement leave and of certain of the elder teachers efficiency cannot be expected. These are gradually being eliminated and the teachers classes conducted by the Lady Supervisor are improving the quality of the younger mistresses. The curriculum remained the same. The needlework was, on the whole, very satisfactory. At the Kuala Lumpur Show

entries were made in all possible classes (five) and in each of these five classes the first prize was gained. The Kedah Malay Girls Schools were second among the Girls Schools of Malaya.

English Education: One school for Malay girls was maintained at Alor Star, whereat the average enrolment fell during the year from 47 to 40, owing to circumstances over which the staff of the school had no control. The attendance of the older girls was very good, that of the younger girls disappointing. Recurring epidemics of chicken-pox and measles interfered with the attendance of the latter but the irresponsibility of some of the parents was a contributing factor. The curriculum now attempts to follow the recommendations of a Committee appointed in 1353. Malay is begun in the lowest form, in Jawi. In the other forms it is taught in both Jawi and Rumi. The teaching of English in the lower forms has been curtailed somewhat. Arithmetic, geometry, geography and hygiene are studied and considerable time is given to needlework with gratifying results. At the Kuala Lumpur Show entries were submitted in four classes and two first and two second prizes won, as well as four awards of "very highly commended". Hand-work, lino-cuts, mengkuang and clay-modelling were also practised and drawing was taught in all the classes. A dramatic performance was given by the pupils during the year. Drill was taught throughout the school and net-ball, badminton and deck-tennis regularly played. One pupil of the school has qualified for the Singapore School of Medicine and will take up her studies there in the next academic year. Outside observers have remarked upon the improvements of many kinds in the homes of the pupils of the school.

CHAPTER X

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES AND WIRELESS.

Posts: There are 15 Post Offices and 5 Postal Agencies in the State. These dealt with 3,083,678 postal articles (excluding parcels and registered articles) during the year, an increase of 115,245. Registered articles and parcels numbered 120,617 and 16,386 as against 120,175 and 15,299 respectively in 1353.

Cash-on-delivery business is transacted at all the Post Offices. The number of articles sent from Kedah was 69. Those received from outside the State for delivery numbered 1,916 as against 2,188 in 1353 with trade charges amounting to $23,221 and $30,170 respectively.

Air Mails: The Imperial Airways Air Mail Services maintained their weekly service up to 3rd September, 1935 (4th Jemadilakhir, 1354) and after that date an additional service was added, a regular twice-weekly service to and from Malaya thus becoming available. Their planes, however, ceased to call at Alor Star for the delivery and receipt of mails from 29th September, 1935 (1st Rejab, 1354).

The K.L.M. (Dutch) Air Service continued to call at Alor Star to land and receive mail throughout the year. An additional service was also added to this weekly service from 12th June, 1935 (10th Rabilawal, 1354). Air mail correspondence from Kedah to Europe and other countries to the West circulate by way of Penang; that to Australia and other countries to the East via Singapore.

Money Orders: The total Money Order business amounted to $1,156,344 (against $982,903 in 1353). This includes $11,771 derived from sale of British Postal Orders which can be purchased in Kedah. 167 telegraph money orders to the value of rupees 24,473 were remitted to India and Ceylon, an increase of rupees 1,547. 7 orders amounting to rupees 1,020 were paid in Kedah.

Savings Bank: The number of depositors increased by 845 to 6,862, and the average amount standing to the credit of each depositor increased from $111.00 in 1353 to $112.02. The amount standing to the credit of depositors rose from $363,299 to $407,303.

Telegraphs: The numbers of telegrams received, forwarded and transmitted were 42,566, 42,133 and 51,090 respectively as compared with the corresponding figures of 42,497, 41,080 and 41,483 for 1353.

Wireless: Radio equipment was installed at the Alor Star Aerodrome and gave satisfactory service for telegraphy but not for telephony. Upon a replacement of equipment, the wireless stations at Alor Star and Langkawi worked very satisfactorily. 105 temporary licences for the use of wireless receiving apparatus were issued during the year.

Telephones: The number of subscribers increased from 542 to 574. There was an increase of overhead route mileage of 40 miles and of overhead wire mileage of 97 miles. Exchanges now comprise 8 operated by trained operators and 16 operated by the Police.

SHIPPING.

The ports of Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Langkawi (Kuah) are visited by small vessels belonging to the Straits Steamship Company, Penang, and there is a considerable coasting trade of motor boats, junks, etc. Penang is the connecting port for ocean-going steamers.

RAILWAYS.

The Federated Malay States main line from Penang to Siam runs through Kedah from the South to the North and passes through both Sungei Patani and Alor Star. All stations are connected by road with the main road.

ROADS, ETC.

The total road mileage upkept during the year was 560 miles of which 400 miles consisted of metalled roads.

225 miles of canals were upkept. The canals are chiefly used for drainage, but many of them, in conjunction with the navigable rivers, also serve as valuable means of communication and transport.

CHAPTER XI

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BANKING.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have branches at Alor Star and Sungei Patani respectively.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks, but loans are granted to members by various Co-operative Societies under the control of the Co-operative Societies Department.

The Kedah Government Savings Bank, administered by the Posts and Telegraphs Department, guarantees interest at 3%. The Bank's business showed a further increase during the year. The amount standing to the credit of depositors increased from $175,583.01 in 1351 to $251,855.62 in 1352 and from $363,299.35 in 1353 to $407,303.47 in 1354.

CURRENCY.

The unit of currency is the Straits Dollar, with a par value of two shillings and four pence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The unit of weight is the picul (133 lbs.), which is divided into 100 katies. English and various Chinese weights are also used. The gantang (equivalent to a gallon) is the unit of measure, the kuncha and nalih being used for large quantities:—

1 Kuncha	...	...	= 160 Gantangs
1 Nalih	...	...	= 16 Gantangs
1 Gantang Padi		...	= 5 lbs. approximately
1 Gantang Rice (milled)			= 8 lbs approximately

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC WORKS.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure was $1,301,044 as compared with an estimated provision (including revotes and expenditure authorised during the year by special warrant) of $2,499,609 and an expenditure of $1,006,250 in 1353.

UPKEEP OF ROAD AND CANALS.

399.6 miles of metalled roads were upkept at an average cost of $772.73 per mile. 33.05 miles of road were asphalted at a total cost of $55,978.

160.32 miles of unmetalled roads were upkept at an average cost of $184.20 per mile.

225 miles of canals (excluding feeders) were maintained with local Malay labour at a total cost of $33,894. $7,918 was spent on clearing rivers.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

The total number of Government buildings at the end of the year amounted to 1,346, and their gross estimated value was $7,164,771.

46 buildings were added during the year, and 11 were demolished.

The total amount expended on upkeep of buildings from votes " Current Repairs " and " Painting Government Buildings " was $84,340, being 1.21% of the gross value.

In addition $90,864 was spent from minor works votes, special services and special warrants in additions and improvements to Government buildings. See Appendix D.

EXTRAORDINARY SERVICES.

Works completed included a bicycle path to Sungei Limau, the construction of bridges and gravelling of earth roads, Jalan Bahru, Alor Star, metalling the earth road at Pekan Lama, Kuala Ketil, the reconstruction of the main road between Alor Star and Bumbong Lima. Works under progress were the widening of the Langgar Road, the construction of a bridge at Kuah, Langkawi, and two new bridges on the Bedong—Gurun section of the main road.

Buildings to the number of 53 were completed, including a new fire station, two new hospital wards and an extension of the market at Alor Star, a new refuse destructor and additions to the hospital at Sungei Patani, new police barracks at Kuala Nerang and Kuah and new police stations at Merbok and Lunas, new Malay schools at Tanjong Dawai and Mahang and extensions of Malay schools at Jitra, Tandop and Bandar Bahru, several quarters all over the State, extension of certain Government offices and new Customs buildings at Tanjong Dawai and Relau, a drill hall at Kulim and three toddy shops. Sanitary installations at Alor Star and Sungei Patani were completed. The building of offices for the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments, Kedah House at Penang and Kedah House at Cameron Highlands, Government offices at Alor Star and an out-door dispensary there, an extension of the Sultan Abdul Hamid College Hostel and a Malay school at Sanglang, improvements to Kulim hospital and a new police station at Baling was under progress.

WATERWORKS.

The new steel main laid along the main road and Kuala Kedah road last year was found to have become badly pitted and the acidity of the supplies from Bukit Wang and Yen to be very high. Steps are being taken to supply a remedy. For the purpose of detecting waste, a Venturi meter was installed on the Yen main and another is being fixed on the Bukit Wang main. The 2″ main to Anak Bukit was replaced by 4″ cast iron pipes and other minor improvements effected.

In Central and South Kedah a continuous supply was maintained throughout the year and progress made with the installation of private water supplies.

LABOUR.

In North and South Kedah labour, chiefly Malay, was plentiful during the year, but in Central Kedah it remained much the same as last year. By process of elimination a more satisfactory Malay labour force is being built up but difficulty is still experienced in getting Malays to undertake very heavy work or to leave the immediate vicinity of their kampongs. Although the re-roofing of the Gunong Jerai bungalow with wooden shingles was done departmentally by Malay labour and done very satisfactorily and at a considerable saving, yet the venture was unsuccessful to this extent, that the weather conditions proved too severe for the labourers, who in consequence worked only for short periods. Certain of the bridle-paths are so

difficult of access that it is not easy to give them adequate supervision; an opportunity of surveying them from the air was gladly taken and profitably used. The ethics of the innovation have, however, excited the criticism of the overseers and labour force concerned.

The position of the labour force at the end of the year was as follows:—

Malays	1,116
Indians	435
Chinese	18
Siamese	9

Aerodrome, Alor Star.

The aerodrome was maintained throughout the year at a cost of $5,415. An artificial runway, consisting of a "filled" strip 1,020 x 120 yards of which the central 40 yards is surfaced in asphalt macadam, was all but completed.

428 landings were made during the year.

During the year Alor Star was omitted as a regular port of call from the schedule of Imperial Airways, Limited, and the Royal Dutch Airlines contemplate a similar step next year. The Royal Air Force used the aerodrome on several occasions and it was also used by squadrons on inter-command flights.

Emergency Landing Ground, Sungei Patani.

This was maintained in good condition, and improvements were made to the landing-marks. 16 landings were made during the year.

CHAPTER XIII

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

COURTS.

The Judicial System consists of a Court of Appeal, a High Court, Magistrates Courts and Sharaiah Courts.

The Court of Appeal, composed of Judges of the Straits Settlements or the Federated Malay States, sits twice yearly to hear appeals from the First Division of the High Court. Special sittings are arranged if required.

The Kedah Enactments follow closely the Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Evidence Code of the Straits Settlements. The Civil Procedure Code is based on the Federated Malay States Code, but is in a much simplified form with variations suited to local circumstances. In matters of tort and contract the principles of law and equity in force in the Straits Settlements are followed.

The High Court is in two Divisions, presided over respectively by a European Judge and Two Malay Judges. Proceedings are ordinarily conducted in the Malay language.

The powers of Magistrates are defined by the Courts Enactment.

Cases involving the Muhammadan religion are dealt with by the Sharaiah Courts, presided over by Kathis with jurisdiction under a special Sharaiah Courts Enactment.

Claims for injuries received by workmen in the course of their employment are dealt with under the terms of the Workmen's Compensation Enactment. The first Commissioner was appointed early in 1354.

POLICE.

At the end of 1354 the authorised establishment of the Kedah State Police was 702, and its actual strength was 679 consisting of 4 seconded European gazetted officers, 1 Malay gazetted officer, 600 Malays, 47 Northern Indians, 19 Chinese, 10 Southern Indians, 3 Siamese. Every recruit for the uniform branch was Kedah born. There was no lack of recruits possessing the qualifications of a height of 5 feet 5 inches and a Standard IV certificate in a vernacular school. For the detective branch, however, there was difficulty in obtaining recruits of the desired standard, most of the applicants being persons who had proved unsuccessful in other walks of life.

The general health remained good. There were 472 admissions to Hospital. The average length of service of the 50 men retired on pension as the result of Medical Boards was 16.4 years.

Discipline was satisfactory. 319 cases of offences against discipline were dealt with as compared with 448 in 1353. Absence from duty and neglect of duty accounted for 81 and 87 cases respectively.

Drill attained a high standard.

The Police received 16,346 reports during the year of which 14,164 disclosed offences. Of these 1,298 were seizable and 12,866 non-seizable. These offences entailed the completion of 1,599 investigations directed by the gazetted officers and supervised personally by the Commissioner of Police.

Over the last five years there has been a steady decrease in seizable offences and a steady rise in Police objective action with regard to traffic.

Serious crime fell from 34 offences to 20 consisting of 9 murders (1 accompanied by robbery), 8 robberies, 1 gang robbery and two attempted robberies. All the murders were solved.

House-breaking with theft accounted for 266 reports as compared with 288 and other thefts accounted for 658 as against 637 in 1353. Of these 129 were bicycle thefts.

The modern system of intensive investigation of all depredations irrespective of value is, it is thought, bearing fruit and tending increasingly to reduce the number of such crimes.

For a population of half a million the figures of crime are very small and indicate that the people of Kedah live happily and at peace with one another.

The total value of property reported lost in depredations (naturally an exaggerated figure) was $32,485 of which $5,794 were recovered.

Seditious political activity was fortunately non-existent.

The following comparative table gives the numbers of motor vehicles licensed:—

	1351	1352	1353	1354
Motor Cars, private ...	642	676	623	777
Motor Cars for hire ...	433	287	269	277
Motor Lorries ...	325	348	352	395
Motor Cycles ...	174	148	164	167
Buses	150	268	293	352
Total ...	1,724	1,727	1,701	1,968

6,833 dogs were registered as compared with 3,521 in 1353 and 9,644 unregistered dogs were destroyed.

3,723 firearms (of which 287 were pistols and revolvers) were licensed as against 3,769 in 1353.

During the year there were 30 lives lost through drowning. 19 persons committed suicide and a like number attempted to do so—a somewhat high figure for the State.

There were 58 reported fires in which 75 houses were destroyed and 12 other houses partially damaged. Of the houses destroyed none were substantial and only two were of wood and tiles. The value of property destroyed was $36,000, of which about $10,000 were covered by insurance.

The total number of accidents in which motor vehicles were involved was 230. Of these 89 accidents gave rise to death or injury—7 persons were killed and 152 injured.

Revenue shows a progressive increase, $167,092 in 1354, $157,558 in 1353 and $132,265 in 1352. Whilst expenditure shows a progressive decrease over these years, $434,376, $444,253, $446,254. The cost of the department thus works out at approximately $1 per head of the population per year.

Information regarding licensing fees etc. will be found in the chapter on Public Finance and Taxation.

Replacements of Police Stations were made at Lunas (an excellent modern concrete building) and in place of the Station at Semiling one was erected at Merbok which being half way between Bedong and Tanjong Dawai was more economically placed. A new set of barracks was finished at Kuala Nerang and Langkawi.

A new fire station at Alor Star was erected and finished by the end of the year in readiness for the new fire engine for which money, for use in 1355, was approved.

The Police Department continued to operate the Aliens Immigration Enactment. 689 Entry Permits and 453 Certificates of Admission were issued. Of the Certificates of Admission 134 were in exchange for Entry Permits.

The Immigration Fund had $6,142 to its credit at the end of the year.

PRISONS.

There are two prisons in the State, one at Alor Star and one at Sungei Patani. Prisoners committed for sentences of 6 months or more are confined in the former.

Alor Star: The average daily prison population was the same as that of the previous year, 132. Of the 355 prisoners admitted during the year 171 were Malays and 128 Chinese: 127 were short sentence prisoners and 180 were in the revenue grade. 109 had previous convictions. There was one execution.

Sungei Patani: The average daily prison population was 40 as against 34 in the previous year. Of the 381 prisoners admitted 160 were Chinese, 112 Indians and 105 Malays. 95 had previous convictions.

Discipline was satisfactory.

Every prisoner on admission to prison undergoes a thorough medical examination, is vaccinated, and receives treatment for hookworm and malaria as a routine. Serious cases are not treated in the prison hospital but are taken to the General Hospital. Two prisoners died in the Sungei Patani General Hospital. The health of the prisoners was good but two outbreaks of mumps seemed. in the circumstances, incongruous. The daily average of sick in Alor Star Prison was 4.76 as against 5.31 in 1353. The figure for Sungei Patani Prison was 1.75.

It is the policy of the Government to teach all long sentence prisoners a trade, any necessary unskilled labour being carried out by short sentence prisoners. Carpentry is the chief industry, and the prison workshops supply the bulk of the furniture, etc., required by Government departments. The following industries are also carried on on a small scale, viz: basket-making, book-binding, tailoring, laundry work, boot-repairing, chick-making, blacksmiths and tinsmith's work. A new wing to the workshop was brought into use during the year and the prisoners engaged in the various industries are now congregated in one place.

During the year a library was organised and it was found possible to set aside one ward for use as a mosque.

Juvenile offenders are not ordinarily sent to the Prisons. They are sent either to the Reformatory in Singapore or more generally are bound over and cautioned or subjected to light corporal punishment.

VAGRANTS CAMP.

Admissions to the Vagrants Camp which has now been maintained at Alor Star for nine years numbered 36 as against 24 in the previous year. The average daily number of inmates was 20.7 as compared with 23.6 in 1353.

The health was good and there was no outbreak of epidemic disease. There was one death. Every vagrant is medically examined on admission and treated for hook-worm.

The vagrants are employed on vegetable and fruit gardening, the Camp supplying vegetables not only for its own use but also for the Prison and outside customers.

CHAPTER XIV

LEGISLATION.

Thirty-three Enactments were passed during the year. Of these twenty-two were Amending Enactments aimed at making existing legislation conform with the developing needs of the State or at securing uniformity with legislation in force in other Malay Administrations. Among those may be mentioned:

The Courts (Amendment) Enactment;

The Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment;

The Mental Disorders (Amendment) Enactment;

The Penal Code (Amendment) Enactment;

The School Attendance (Amendment) Enactment;

The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Enactment;

The Stamp (Amendment) Enactment.

The main legislation of the year may be said to be:

The Selective Cattle Breeding Enactment;

The Carriage by Air Enactment;

The Christian Marriage Enactment;

The Children Enactment;

The Distribution Enactment;

The Justices of the Peace Enactment;

The Buffalo-fighting and Cock-fighting (Prohibition) Enactment;

The Maintenance Orders Enactment;

The Passport Enactment;

The Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Enactment.

A short account of these is given:

(i) *The Selective Cattle Breeding Enactment.* It is sought to improve the breed of cattle in Kedah by limiting propagation to specially selected bulls. To effect this it is made an offence by this Enactment to be in possession of an uncastrated bull of above the age of 15 months unless it is granted a certificate of exemption by the State Veterinary Surgeon. A register of exempted bulls is to be kept by him and their sale or transfer and death notified to him. Bulls not covered by a certificate of exemption

are to be slaughtered or castrated, and free castration is provided by the Veterinary Department. As a complement to this bulls may not be imported into the State without a licence from the State Veterinary Surgeon.

(ii) *The Carriage by Air Enactment.* This Enactment gives the provisions of the International Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12th October, 1929, the force of law in Kedah as from the date when the State of Kedah accedes thereto.

(iii) *The Christian Marriage Enactment.* This Enactment is based on the corresponding laws in the Colony of the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States and the State of Johore. Its inception is due to representations made by the Roman Catholic and Anglican Bishops in Malaya that whereas in most parts of Malaya marriages may be solemnised by the duly ordained ministers of certain recognised and specified Christian Churches without any licence from the Government, in Kedah a licence was required. The new law now conforms to the Colony and Federated Malay States laws and ensures that a marriage between two Christians solemnised otherwise than under its provisions is void; gives the option of the solemnisation under this law to the parties contracting a marriage when one of them only is a Christian and the other of some other non-Islamic religion, but excludes cases where one party is of the Islamic faith and the other a Christian entirely from the scope of this Enactment.

(iv) *The Children Enactment.* To bring the law of Kedah into conformity with that in other parts of Malaya in regard to the protection of children and the regulation of their employment for profit this Enactment, following closely the Children Enactment of the Federated Malay States, defines childhood as the state between birth and the age of 14 years. Cruelty, neglect, exposure, deprivation of adequate food, clothing, shelter and medical aid to a child is made a punishable offence. Using a child for purposes of begging whether under colour of singing, playing, performing or plying a trade or not is made an offence. Provision is made for the detention of children the subject of offences under this Enactment in a place of safety and also for that of destitute children, and for the permanent removal of children from the custody of persons guilty of an offence against them under this Enactment, and their transfer to other persons' care. Provision is also made as to the age at which a child may be employed in labour and to what forms of labour the employment is limited. The exhibition of children and the giving of performances by them is controlled by licence.

(v) *The Distribution Enactment* is in scope limited to the estates of non-Muhammadan intestates and is a reproduction mutatis mutandis of the provisions of the Federated Malay States Enactment of the same title.

(vi) *The Justices of the Peace Enactment.* This Enactment gives the President of the State Council power to appoint fit and proper persons to be Justices of the Peace of the State of Kedah or any part thereof. It is purely local Enactment.

(vii) *The Buffalo-fighting and Cock-fighting (Prohibition) Enactment.* This is another purely local Enactment. Prior to this legislation public exhibitions of these sports were controlled by the need for a licence but the private exhibition was under no control. This Enactment in conformity with the more humane outlook now prevalent in regard to such exhibitions prohibits them in public or private and lays down penalties for any infringement thereof.

(viii) *The Maintenance Orders Enactment.* This Enactment provides for the enforcement in the State of Kedah of Maintenance Orders made in the United Kingdom reciprocal treatment being accorded by the Courts of the United Kingdom to similar orders made in the Kedah Courts: provision is also made for the extension, when reciprocity is assured, of the privileges of this Enactment to other parts of the British Empire. The machinery for enforcement is similar to that devised in the Federated Malay States Enactment No. 4 of 1935.

(ix) *The Passport Enactment.* This Enactment is based on similar legislation in the Federated Malay States and the State of Johore. It is an enabling Enactment giving the President of the State Council power to make rules refusing admission into the State of aliens without a passport or document of identification from the Government of which he is a subject.

(x) *The Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Enactment* was necessitated by the application of sanctions by the League of Nations to Italy in connection with Abyssinia. It prohibits the lending of money or giving of financial aid in any way to the Italian Government or to Italian nationals.

In addition the usual drafting of rules and amendment to rules went on during the year under review to meet the needs of the administration of Enactments concerned.

CHAPTER XV

PUBLIC FINANCE, TAXATION.

The State has no public debt.

At the end of the year, in addition to an Opium Revenue Replacement Fund, the value of which was $6,379,523, the assets exceeded liabilities by $6,381,544 as shown in the following statements:—

Liabilities	$	Assets	$
Deposits ...	891,788	Cash ...	445,943
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	6,379,523	Cash-in-Transit ..	26,136
Rubber Fund ...	348,844	Advances ...	20,002
Surplus ...	6,381,544	Imprests ...	25,820
		Investments ...	5,248,652
		Loans ...	32,635
		Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	6,379,523
		Suspense ...	1,822,988
Total ...	14,001,699		14,001,699

Revenue and Expenditure: The Revenue for the year, $6,814,468, exceeded the amount estimated by $482,886 and the expenditure, $5,793,737, showed a saving of $1,179,258 on the estimated sum, so that the financial position improved by $1,662,144 as compared with the position forecasted in the printed estimates, and a budgeted deficit of $641,413 became an actual surplus of $1,020,731.

The revenue and expenditure figures exceeded those of last year by $103,196 and $478,881 respectively.

Detailed statements of revenue and expenditure are given in Appendices "A" and "B".

The following table shows the percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue:—

Customs	44.01
Land Revenue (including Land Sales) ..	14.81
Opium Monopoly	15.12
Interest	6.77
Sanitary Boards	5.52
Farms and Licences	6.17
Other Heads	7.60
	100%

The revenue from Customs amounted to $2,999,211. The following table shows the main items of Customs revenue in 1352, 1353 and 1354:—

	1352	1353	1354
EXPORT DUTIES	$	$	$
Fish	21,780	19,386	29,345
Rice and Padi	79,498	109,702	106,855
Rubber	137,564	510,048	471,616
Tapioca	20,574	23,012	20,171
Tin	23,165	29,554	44,838
IMPORT DUTIES.			
Coffee	31,929	40,257	43,475
Cotton Piece Goods ...	185,656	245,634	204,410
Liquors	106,758	166,839	167,199
Petroleum	451,330	523,336	548,249
Sugar	393,444	461,235	470,870
Tobacco	567,383	714,356	736,842
LICENCES.			
Liquor Licences ...	184,870	223,744	236,969

The export duty on rubber was approximately $29,000 less than the estimate. This is mainly due to the incidence of the Rubber Regulation Scheme which was in operation throughout the whole fiscal year, the quarterly releases being 65%, 65%, 65% and 60%. The total exports of rubber were 3,411 tons less than in 1353.

The price of tin-ore rose during the year, and this combined with an increase in the percentage of release from 45% in the first quarter to 90% in the fourth quarter was responsible for the excess of approximately $15,000 on the estimate.

One attempt at evasion of export duty has achieved fame. Nine Chinese women packed tin-ore into canvas bags which they donned under their baju in the manner of corsets. The weight of this attire was prodigious, to be lifted by average masculine strength of arm only with considerable effort, and the effect upon the wearers' carriage, differing from that which corsets are advertised to produce, betrayed them.

Under Import Duties there was a small increase on most items with the notable exception of cotton piece goods, which were $41,220 less than in 1353 and $36,600 less than estimated for the year. This was due to the combination of preferential duty rates for Empire goods and the quota for foreign goods. In actual figures there was an increase, on 1353 totals, of approximately $16,000 duties collected on Empire products and a reduction of $57,000 on foreign produts.

Chandu, or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon. The net revenue therefrom, $1,030,121, exceeded the 1353 total by $35,938.

Taxation: The following is a summary of the Customs tariff as at the end of the year:—

IMPORT DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Full Duty	Preferential Duty
Ale, Beer, Stout, Porter, Cider and Perry	$1.30 per gallon	$1.20 per gallon
Other intoxicating liquors ...	Graduated from $1.50 to $14 per gallon or proof gallon	90c. to $10.50 per gallon or proof gallon
Tobacco	Graduated from 70c. to $1.60 per lb	$1 per lb. for cigarettes and manufactured tobacco if imported for sale to the public in air-tight tins or containers
Kerosene	10c. per gallon	
Petrol	35c. ,,	
Methylated Spirit	5c. ,,	
Sugar, Sugar Candy and Sugar mixed with water	3c. per lb	
Tea	8c. per lb	6c. per lb
Coffee	4c. per kati	3c. per kati
Cartridges	$11 per 1,000	$10 per 1,000
Motor and Motor Cycle Tyres and Inner Tubes	20% ad valorem	Free
Rubber Boots and Shoes, Rubber Soles, Boots and Shoes (other than leather shoes) with Rubber Soles ...	50c. per pair	10c. per pair
Milk (including Cream) condensed, desiccated or preserved	$5 per 100 lbs. net weight	$1 per 100 lbs. net weight
Fruit and Vegetables preserved in tins, jars, bottles, including jams ...	20% ad valorem	5% ad valorem
Tanned Hides and Skins	15% ,,	5% ,,
Brassware, Bronze and Bronzeware, Copper and Copperware ...	15% ,,	5% ,,
Perfumery	50% ,,	25% ,,
Groundnuts	2c. per lb	1c. per lb

IMPORT DUTIES.—(*Contd.*)

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Full Duty	Preferential Duty
Piece Goods	20% ad valorem, or 5c. per yard, whichever is higher	10% ad valorem, or 2½c. per yard, whichever is higher
Silk, Cotton, Linen, Jute, Artificial Silk, Felt, Flannel, Woolen and all textile goods made from plant fibres, whether finished goods or not, other than gunnies, waste, yarn, thread and piece goods as above, to the value of the materials only	20% ad valorem	10% ad valorem
Fishmaws and Sharkfins	15% "	5% "
Groundnut Oil, Kachang and Gingelly Oil	4c. per lb	2c. per lb
Paraffin Wax	15% ad valorem	5% ad valorem
Paddy and Rice	25c. per picul	15c. per picul

EXPORT DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Duty
Arecanuts, Coconuts, Copra and Pepper ...	2½% ad valorem
Rice, Padi and Broken Rice	10c. per picul
Bran	5% ad valorem
Tapioca	3% ad valorem
Forest Produce included in Classes I and II of Schedule I of the Forest Rules, 1345 ...	10% "
Pigs	$1 each
Goats and Sheep	25c. each
Fowls, ducks, geese and chickens ...	5c. each
Tin	10% ad valorem
Tin-ore	72% of the duty on tin
Sheelite	$2 per picul
Wolfram	$2 "
All other metals and metalliferous ores ...	10% ad valorem
Fresh sea fish	20% ad valorem
Sea fish dried and salted and sharkfins ...	20% ad valorem
Blachan	20% ad valorem
Oysters, Mother of Pearl shell	20% ad valorem

EXPORT DUTIES—(*Contd.*)

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Duty
Fresh river and pond fish	10% ad valorem
River fish, dried and salted, beche-de-mer and fishmaws	10% ad valorem
Exception:	
(*a*) Fresh fish may be exported by sea from Kuala Kuala Muda free of duty.	
(*b*) The duty payable on fish exported from Kuah, Langkawi, is as follows:	
Class I	$1.20 per pikul
„ II	$1.00 „
„ III	50c. per pikul
Elephant	20% ad valorem
Bones, horns, hides, tusks and tallow ...	10% „
Brick	5% „
Tiles	5% „
Duck's, goose's and hen's eggs	50c. per picul
Stone	10c. per cubic yard
Marble	10% ad valorem

EXCISE: Duty at the rate of $7.00 per proof gallon is collected on samsu distilled in licensed distilleries. Annual fees are charged for licences to sell intoxicating liquors and medicated wines wholesale or retail or in public houses.

LAND: State land is alienated at a premium varying from $1 to $25 a relong for agricultural or mining purposes, and from 4 cents to $1.50 a square foot for building purposes within Sanitary Board areas. Annual quit rent varies from 30 cents to $2.50 a relong. The revenue for the year, including land sales, amounted to $1,009,052.

MUNICIPAL: Revenue consists mainly of assessment on houses (5% to 10% on the annual valuation based on rental) taxes on vehicles, water rates and general conservancy.

The following table gives the municipal revenue in 1352, 1353 and 1354 under its main heads:—

	1352	1353	1354
	$	$	$
House Assessment ...	87,574	88,513	87,465
Market Dues	16,704	17,543	18,331
Miscellaneous	8,666	8,722	8,393
Rest House Fees	1,792	1,947	2,504
Sanitation	47,481	54,029	54,716
Slaughter Fees	12,375	13,165	12,688
Registration of Vehicles ...	107,076	130,549	140,448
Water Rates	41,282	45,779	51,234
Bath House Fees	670	690	656

All vehicles using public roads and all drivers or conductors of motor vehicles must be licensed.

The licence fees for private motor cars vary from $12 to $60 a year according to Horse Power.

Motor cars used for passenger hire are required to pay in addition $3 for 3 months for every passenger authorised to be carried.

Licence fees for motor lorries, based on unloaded tonnage, range from $100 to $300 a year.

In addition to the above licence fees, a fee equal to 20% of the value of the motor vehicle is payable when such vehicle is first licensed in the State unless the vehicle has been manufactured within the British Empire or a similar fee has been paid on the registration of the vehicle in the Colony or in any other Malay State.

Stamp Duties.

Stamp duties are collected by means of adhesive stamps affixed, in accordance with a Schedule to the Stamp Enactment, on certain specified documents, of which the more common are given below:—

Description of Documents	Duty
Death duties	Graduated scale from 1% to 20% according to the value of the estate, with total exemption in the case of estates not exceeding $500 in value
Agreement or Memorandum of Agreement ...	25c.
Promissory Note including an I. O. U. ...	25c. for every $100 or fraction thereof

STAMP DUTIES.—(*Contd.*)

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENTS	Duty
Bill of Exchange payable on demand or at sight	4c.
Bill of Exchange of any other kind whatever (except a cheque)	5c. for every $100 of the amount or value of the money for which the bill is drawn
Charge, Agreement for a Charge, Bond, Debenture :—	
(*a*) Being the only principal or primary security	½c. on every dollar with a minimum of 50c.
(*b*) Being a collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security ...	⅛th of the duty on the principal security
(*c*) Conveyance, Assignment or Transfer of any such security as aforesaid ...	⅛th of the duty on the principal security
Re-conveyance, Re-assignment, Release, Discharge, Surrender or Renunciation of any such security as aforesaid or of the benefit thereof or of the money thereby secured :—	
(i) If the total amount of value of the money at any time secured does not exceed $500 ...	50c.
(ii) In any other case ...	$1
Cheque	4c.
Conveyance, Assignment or Transfer:-	
(*a*) on sale or by way of gift of any property (except shares in a company)	
(i) If the sale price does not exceed $500	1% with a minimum of $1
(ii) If the sale price exceeds $500 ...	1% for the first $500 and 7½c. for every additional $10
(*b*) shares in a company	
(i) name of transferee filled in ...	5c. for every $100
(ii) blank transfer	30c. for every $100
Lease or Agreement for a Lease of any immovable property granted or made ...	At rates varying according to rent and period
Lease executed in pursuance of a fully stamped agreement	50c
Lease of any kind whatsoever not otherwise specially charged with duty	$5
Power or Letter of Attorney	$2
Receipt for any money or property exceeding $20	4c.

There is no poll or hut tax.

EXPENDITURE: The expenditure, $5,793,737, as already stated, exceeded that of the previous year by $478,881 but was less by $1,179,258 than the amount estimated.

Personal Emoluments, excluding Ruling House Allowances, State Pensions, Retired Pensions and Gratuities, amounted to $2,929,267 as compared with $2,898,158 in the previous year. They absorbed 42.99% of the revenue and represented 50.56% of the expenditure for the year.

Investments: No contribution was made during the year to the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund, and the interest earned on the Fund's investments was credited to revenue. The securities of the Fund depreciated in value during the year to the extent of $4,400.

The Surplus Funds Investments amounting to $6,807,432 consist as to $2,897,672 of Fixed Deposits in London, and $2,304,311 in Federated Malay States Government, Singapore and Penang Municipal Loans, $42,857 in Ceylon Government Stock, and $1,562,592 in the hands of the Crown Agents for the Colonies for investments. The funds are not earmarked for any specific purpose.

CHAPTER XVI

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS.

The total area of the State is 3,648 square miles, of which 1,117 square miles are alienated for agricultural purposes.

The area alienated is held under 144,830 titles, and during the year steady progress was made with the conversion of incomplete titles to Surat Putus (Final Title). The actual issue of such titles to land owners, however, continues to be disappointingly slow. The main obstacle is doubtless a financial one, but there is also the undisputed fact that the Kedah peasant, rarely wishing to transfer his land, and even more rarely wishing to charge it, is normally quite content with his old document evidencing ownership, despite its restrictions in interest.

In addition considerable areas are held under Temporary Annual Licence for the cultivation of foodstuff catch crops.

Land revenue for the year, including cost of boundary marks, amounted to $1,014,907 as against $962,479 in 1353 and $923,279 in 1352. Of these totals Land Rents accounted for $755,763, $739,709 and $736,135 respectively.

The concession of payment of rent by instalments was continued to estates of over 100 relongs (70 acres) in area on proof of financial stringency.

The number of applications received decreased slightly. The area alienated increased from 6,805 acres in 1353 to 7,045 acres.

Malay Reservations: In consequence of the passing of a Malay Reservations Enactment in 1349 A.H. an area of approximately 1,950 square miles, excluding Forest Reserves, has been included in Malay Reservations, within which the alienation of State land is restricted to Malays or to locally domiciled Siamese, and, subject to certain limited exceptions, the interest of a Malay or Siamese may not be transferred or disposed of to persons of any other race.

RUBBER REGULATION.

The Rubber Regulation Scheme was in full operation during the year. The assessment allocated to Kedah was 58,000 tons and with the quota averaging 67½% the total exportable allowance was 39,150 tons. The actual

exports were 39,830 tons, comprising 27,824 tons from large estates, 11,686 from medium and small holdings, and the balance from stocks carried forward from 1934.

232 large holdings with a total area of 205,003 acres were assessed by the Assessment Committee during the year. There were 678 medium holdings on the registers, with a total acreage of 33,661. These were all inspected by officers of the Survey Department and assessed by the Assistant Controller of Rubber. Very considerable difficulty was experienced in the inspection of small holdings owing to the large number of unsurveyed titles in Kedah, and the aid of the Survey Department field staff was obtained for this purpose. The approximate area of small holdings was 67,030 acres.

There were 41 prosecutions for various offences under the Enactment, mostly of a minor character. The one case of importance was the illegal planting with rubber of a large area of land under tapioca in a Chinese owned estate. A conviction was obtained in respect of approximately 67 acres. A fine of $300 was imposed and upheld on appeal to the higher Courts.

SURVEY.

The total expenditure of the Survey Department was $174,857 as against an estimated expenditure of $228,581 and an actual expenditure of $170,110 in 1353. It is not possible to give any useful figures of revenue collected in regard to work done by the Department, as, in the bulk of cases dealt with, survey fees are included in the premium. Fees at schedule rates, on portions for which settlement tracings were forwarded to the Land Offices, amounted to $360,885. The progress of surveys with reference to requisitions at the end of each year for the past three years is given below:

Year	Number of Lots for which Requisitions have been received						
	Unsatisfied on 29th Zulhijjah				Total unsatisfied	Satisfied to date	Cancelled
	Received during the year	Awaiting survey	Under action in office	With L. O. for settlement			
1354	5,968	24,724	10,600	11,546	46,873	113,971	28
1353	4,370	24,805	15,241	7,973	48,019	106,857	76
1352	6,128	29,094	17,685	6,100	52,879	97,627	90

The large increase in the number of lots awaiting settlement in Land Offices is mostly due to the pre-occupation of Land Office staffs with rubber regulation.

The cost and output of the Field Staff during the past three years are given below:—

Year	Cost Ex-Supervision	Output of Work			Average effective strength
		Lots	Acres	Chains	
	$	Surveys			
1354	27,300	7,182	17,128	65,886	13·4
1353	24,335	6,964	19,657	70,156	10·9
1352	46,672	10,727	31,989	126,577	19·6

The Field staffs were again engaged for part of their time in rubber regulation work.

The cost and output of the Computing and Drafting Branches in regard to lots for the past three years are given in the following table:—

Year	Cost Ex-supervision	Number of Lots on 29th Zulhijjah							Average effective strength	
		Computed	Plans drawn	Titles prepared	Settled	Awaiting Computation	Awaiting Plan	Awaiting settlement	Computers	Others
	$									
1354	50,603	10,484	10,687	3,763	7,114	2,752	7,848	11,546	10	54
1353	51,648	15,475	11,103	5,650	9,230	7,190	8,051	7,973	16	55
1352	45,985	10,375	9,917	6,970	8,742	14,006	3,679	6,100	15	53

Titles Forwarded.

	1354	1353	1352
Grants in duplicate	4,101	5,273	6,700
Reserve Certificates	53	75	62
Mining Leases	3	13	1
Single Copies	30	16	13
Total ...	4,187	5,377	6,776

Arrears of computing are now very small. There has been a considerable reduction in the number of titles prepared for the reason that the Land Offices already have more than they can cope with, but titles can be prepared very speedily when required.

A number of plans of control traverses which had been awaiting action for a long time were completed. Fourteen tracings of 8 chain Standard Sheets were prepared for lithographing and the drawing of a new and corrected set of one mile sheets were begun. Surveys in the Langkawi Islands have been started and tidal operations there on behalf of the Admiralty completed.

Elephants are still used for transport in certain remote places and the theodolite can still open a casement to unexpected things. One of the staff came into contact with a colony of Negritos who scampered to meet him jumping from felled tree to tree, running along the branches, swinging from limb to limb. The women-folk entertained him with dancing for which the music was supplied by an ancient, stamping two lengths of bamboo open at one end on the ground. Squirrels, shot by blowpipes, jungle roots, tubers and bananas seemed to constitute their diet. Only one baby was observed, apparently fending for itself.

CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

The Protector of Chinese, who is stationed at Sungei Patani but visits all Districts as occasion demands, is the Registrar of Societies, Deputy Registrar of Schools, a Deputy Controller of Labour, a Deputy Immigration Officer and the Superintendent of Pawnshops.

During the year no occasion arose for prosecution under the Women and Girls Enactment and the usual inspection of mui tsai revealed no cases of hardship. At the beginning of the year there were 93 mui tsai on the register and at the end 83. Two girls were in the Home at the beginning of the year, eleven were admitted during its course and one remained at the end of the year.

The registration of non-Chinese schools was transferred to the Superintendent of Education during the year. Visits of inspection were made to most of the registered Chinese schools and 17 schools and 84 teachers were registered. At the end of the year there were 76 Chinese schools on the register.

20 societies were registered and an equal number were found to exist no longer and struck off the list. 3 societies were exempted from registration. No secret society was discovered during the year.

In addition to 177 inquiries of a miscellaneous nature, 45 inquiries into disputes between employers and Chinese labourers, involving in all claims by 159 labourers, were made.

8 decrepits, the same number as in the previous year, were repatriated to China during the year.

The expenditure of the Department amounted to $17,199.

CO-OPERATION.

The co-operative movement continues to show satisfactory progress. The following tables show the development in Urban Thrift and Loan Societies and in Rural Credit Societies as compared with the last two years:—

Urban Thrift and Loan Societies.

	1354	1353	1352
Number Registered ...	14	13	9
Membership	1,176	1,078	754
Capital	$152,130	$118,848	$89,726
Loans	$161,297	$119,266	$108,340
Repayments	$127,170	$105,156	$94,356

Rural Credit Societies.

	1354	1353	1352
Number Registered ...	30	26	25
Membership	1,536	1,300	1,279
Capital	$70,864	$63,236	$51,511
Loans	Nil	Nil	$1,100
Repayments	$4,132	$4,945	$4,554

Six General Purpose Societies were on the register on the 29th Jemadilakhir, 1354, with a membership of 2,588. During the year there were 46 deaths of members, and 180 of their relatives, and the amount collected from the members towards funeral expenses was $1,680.08. Contributions were also made towards repairing of mosques and bridges in some societies.

There are two Agents for Co-operative Societies in Kedah, one at Alor Star and one at Sungei Patani.

A new development during the year, which will be watched with interest, is the formation of a Co-operative Rice Mill Society, with an authorised capital of $50,000. The society has erected the mill and will start working in 1355.

The Co-operative Department worked in close liaison with the Agricultural Department in organising the Weekly Fair movement, to which reference is made in the section on Agriculture in Chapter VI of this report.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

All Government printing work in Malay and English is carried out by the Department, including Gazettes, Enactments, various reports (this Annual Report amongst others), Estimates, religious works for the Sheikh-ul-Islam, etc. During the year an edition of the revised laws of Kedah in Jawi and English in six volumes was printed.

Staff at the end of the year amounted to 65, composed of 51 Malays, 13 Indians and 1 Chinese.

Revenue for the year was $2,666 and expenditure $59,004 as against $2,420 and $66,235 respectively in the previous year.

REGISTRY OF FOREIGN COMPANIES.

Five foreign companies were registered during the year. One was struck off the register, and one changed its name. Fees amounting to $446 were collected.

KEDAH VOLUNTEER FORCE.

By the end of the year the strength of the force had grown to be 212 all ranks, composed of 5 European Officers and 79 European Other Ranks and 3 Malay Officers and 125 Other Ranks in addition to the Adjutant and two Company Sergeant-Majors and Instructors. Keenness and enthusiasm were well maintained and there were very few absentees from parades.

The European Platoon and two Malay Platoons completed training in the Lewis light automatic gun and in tactical work advanced up to and including company training, while the two recruit Malay platoons made satisfactory progress. Most gratifying results followed upon an intensive course for Officers and Non-commissioned Officers in Lewis light automatic gun training.

A team was again entered for the Platoon Team Rifle Match on 30 yards ranges and was first in order of merit of all Volunteer units in Malaya.

The annual inspection by His Excellency the General Officer Commanding was held in August, 95% of the force being on parade. The annual training in camp was carried out in September. Two guards of honour were provided by the force and ceremonial parades were carried out on the occasions of His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee and the birthday of His Highness the Sultan.

GENERAL.

His Highness the Sultan, although unable to take an active part in the affairs of the State, enjoyed good health throughout the year. His Highness' 74th Birthday fell on the 22nd March, 1936.

The occasion of His late Majesty King George V's Silver Jubilee was celebrated throughout the State with much spontaneity and enthusiasm. The main celebrations took place at Alor Star on the 6th May. They commenced with a combined parade of the Kedah Volunteer Force, Police and Boy Scouts in the morning, at the conclusion of which the Address which had been submitted to His late Majesty by His Highness the Regent on behalf of himself and all races and communities in the State was read both in its original Malay and in English. Thanksgiving Services followed later in the morning. The Government were the hosts at a luncheon given to 300 guests who included all the leading officials and unofficials with their wives, together with representatives of all the communities in the State. Sports were held in the afternoon and the celebrations concluded with the presentation in the evening of a River Pageant by flood-light. The Pageant represented an imaginary incident in the history of Kedah about the time of the founding of the Settlement of Penang, and enacted an attack by pirates upon the Sultan, surprised on his processional way down river, but received by a hair-breadth of safety into his fort, the defeat of a sally by the defenders, followed by the pirates' onslaught upon the fort and then the dramatic appearance of a British frigate, the scattering and wholesale destruction of pirate craft and the rescue of the Sultan. About 450 actors took part, of whom over 400 were Malays, mostly fishermen, and thousands watched it from the river-banks.

It was genuine and profound grief and no mere compliance with the proprieties which inspired the simple demonstration of sorrow in this State in connection with the demise of His late Majesty.

His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir Shenton Thomas, visited the State in July for the purpose of presenting to His Highness the Regent (Tunku Mahmud, C.M.G.) the Insignia of the rank of Honorary Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Later in the year His Excellency paid a second visit to Kedah territory by proceeding to the beautiful Langkawi Islands.

An event of considerable political interest was the marriage of His Highness the Raja Muda to the eldest daughter of His Highness the Sultan of Trengganu which took place at Kuala Trengganu on the 31st October, 1935. His Highness had an enthusiastic reception when he arrived back in Alor Star with his Bride a few days later.

The thanks of Government are due to the Unofficials who assisted the State as members of the various Boards and Committees.

Mr. J. D. Hall, M.C.S., proceeded on leave on the 3rd August and Mr. S. W. Jones, M.C.S., by whom almost the whole of this report was written, acted as British Adviser for the rest of the year.

J. D. HALL,
British Adviser, Kedah.

Alor Star, 1st August, 1936.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Revenue for each year from A.H. 1350 to 1354 (A.D. 1932 to 1936).

Heads of Revenue.	A. H. 1350 (A.D.1931-32)	A. H. 1351 (A.D.1932-33)	A. H. 1352 (A.D.1933-34)	A. H. 1353 (A.D.1934-35)	A. H. 1354 (A.D.1935-36)
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Marine	27,643	22,100	24,114	24,912	24,215
2. Customs	1,666,212	1,644,641	2,154,612	3,008,387	2,999,211
3. Opium Monopoly	888,026	758,789	895,352	994,183	1,030,121
4. Farms and Licences	276,133	266,038	294,942	341,843	420,204
5. Stamp Duties	22,326	12,111	19,517	63,373	55,899
6. Court Fees etc....	88,452	71,755	70,035	77,265	69,408
7. Police	32,689	31,909	29,220	31,260	30,752
8. Education	16,182	16,256	15,475	18,003	28,191
9. Veterinary	6,778	7,251	8,882	10,432	4,301
10. Reimbursements	51,910	46,632	48,325	47,342	56,202
11. Posts and Telegraphs	123,425	130,141	134,469	152,074	130,609
12. Lands	851,875	866,500	868,175	896,402	926,392
13. Forests	42,268	36,331	48,464	59,531	65,171
14. Mines	4,312	3,813	3,819	3,775	5,407
15. Interest	555,750	393,609	412,876	462,494	461,248
16. Sanitary Boards	320,845	308,868	323,619	360,938	376,435
17. Miscellaneous	121,943	295,262	197,248	98,209	48,042
18. Land Sales	83,475	71,339	52,617	60,849	82,660
Total ...	5,180,244	4,983,345	5,601,761	6,711,272	6,814,468

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Expenditure for each year from A.H. 1350 to 1354 (A.D. 1932 to 1936).

Heads of Service.	A.H. 1350 (A.D. 1931-32)	A.H. 1351 (A.D. 1932-33)	A.H. 1352 (A.D. 1933-34)	A.H. 1353 (A.D. 1934-35)	A.H. 1354 (A.D. 1935-36)
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Ruling House Allowances	156,229	152,703	154,215	146,985	146,693
2. Pensions, etc.	314,723	273,983	278,453	289,509	317,300
3. H. H. The Sultan's Office	136,002	134,931	136,352	137,805	137,405
4. State Council	82,951	80,310	83,710	68,958	70,817
5. Kedah Civil Service	244,376	238,645	248,833	242,244	259,027
6. Agricultural	40,030	34,638	42,342	44,004	44,070
7. Audit	15,686	12,921	12,774	8,969	3,520
8 Chinese Protectorate	16,976	15,889	15,531	14,437	15,474
9. Clerical Service	494,509	479,509	472,712	471,164	459,484
10. Co-Operative Societies Department	5,523	5,156	6,607	7,861	7,753
11. Courts	98,814	89,173	90,564	93,211	80,315
12. District Offices	84,856	77,753	76,273	77,607	75,885
13. Education	414,363	415,925	424,664	436,500	435,333
14. Forests	50,667	47,658	50,245	47,144	47,908
15. Labour	13,775	12,754	14,362	14,957	15,111
16. Lands	130,605	125,922	124,735	123,294	123,835
17. Marine	22,499	22,982	24,499	23,916	21,748
18. Medical and Health	421,067	407,466	393,455	401,483	441,060
19. Mines	5,933	5,067	4,466	4,654	4,603
20. Miscellaneous	415,599	319,554	306,912	332,120	437,208
21. Monopolies and Customs	121,506	125,558	127,311	135,758	137,416
22. Mosques	9,089	9,006	9,232	9,410	9,588
23. Police	455,182	431,934	426,178	424,979	417,928
24. Posts and Telegraphs	222,155	204,068	204,354	217,073	230,744
25. Printing	53,387	51,085	57,562	61,140	53,709
26. Prisons and Vagrants' Camp	78,677	77,395	72,970	67,193	70,959
27. Sanitary Boards	149,164	146,044	146,747	155,712	154,394
28. Surveys	293,584	239,698	208,140	170,110	174,857
29. Treasury	11,825	9,509	12,441	12,820	13,290
30. Veterinary	29,839	34,422	31,064	34,075	34,646
31. Volunteer Force	...	10,019	37,887	33,513	50,781
32. Public Works Department	244,995	194,372	181,514	201,999	246,974
33. Public Works Recurrent	612,275	464,741	479,217	522,463	533,664
34. Public Works Extraordinary	275,896	118,611	170,835	281,789	520,238
Total ...	5,722,757	5,069,401	5,127,156	5,314,856	5,793,737

APPENDIX C.

Statistics of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Year.		Approximate number of articles passing through the post (Registers and Parcels excluded)	Number of Registered Articles.		Number of Parcels.		Number of Insured Articles (Parcels and Letters.)			
			Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Value.	Despatched.	Value.
A. H.	A. D.							$ c.		$ c.
1349	1931	2,937,350	66,764	65,858	15,122	5,003	683	43,068 23	593	49,514 00
1350	1932	2,678,455	60,044	61,053	12,772	4,370	492	28,863 71	512	40,850 17
1351	1933	2,421,848	57,342	59,623	10,860	3,483	462	28,590 55	419	38,752 29
1352	1934	2,498,548	57,300	58,636	11,095	3,032	457	32,388 81	372	29,413 33
1353	1935	2,968,433	60,373	59,802	11,881	3,418	575	65,487 85	489	43,465 09
1354	...	3,083,678	61,109	59,508	12,126	4,260	517	52,803 51	470	43,801 38

Year.		Amount of Money Order and Postal Order Transactions.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Approximate Number of Telegrams.			Telegraph and Telephone Wires.		
				Personal Emoluments.	Annually Recurrent.	Special Expenditure.	Received.	Despatched.	Transmitted.	Line Mileage	Wire Mileage.	Number of Telephones.
A. H.	A. D.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.						
1349	1931	841,181 62	121,155 62	81,898 55	33,797 48	139,966 34	53,547	51,064	34,619	...	...	539
1350	1932	724,078 93	123,424 60	146,316 42	42,841 17	32,998 82	52,546	50,674	31,980	...	...	521
1351	1933	602,256 94	130,140 78	148,766 35	39,997 75	15,303 39	46,891	46,709	24,609	...	...	491
1352	1934	706,700 42	134,469 52	152,281 04	41,328 03	10,745 00	42,016	41,808	37,830	...	...	510
1353	1935	982,903 17	152,074 28	157,397 40	42,782 70	16,892 44	42,497	41,080	41,483	...	...	542
1354	...	1,156,343 59	+ 130,609 29	*164,462 91	50,290 35	× 15,990 60	42,566	42,133	51,090	...	...	574

+ Excludes revenue debit of $127,882.70 being revenue collections of other Departments and $36,600.10 not included being free Telephone Service to other Departments.

* Does not include Civil Service Personal Emoluments $11,010.

× The Engineering Branch alone spent $15,821.70 out of this Expenditure.

APPENDIX D.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, KEDAH.

Capital Account.

DISTRICT.	No. of Bldgs. on 1-1-54.	Estimated Value as on 1-1-54.		Additions in New Buildings 1354.			Additions to existing Buildings 1354.		Deductions in 1354.			Total No. & Value of Bldgs. as on 30-12-54.		
				No.	Value.				No.	Value.		No.	Value.	
		$	c.		$	c.	$	c.		$	c.		$	c.
North Kedah ...	593	3,986,865	21	14	72,632	35	66,323	65	7	29,000	00	600	4,096,821	21
Central Kedah ...	301	1,451,356	37	12	27,518	63	23,820	79	1	2,142	18	312	1,500,553	61
South Kedah ...	417	1,536,495	40	20	38,845	93	720	00	3	8,665	00	434	1,567,396	33
TOTALS ...	1,311	6,974,716	98	46	138,996	91	90,864	44	11	39,807	18	1,346	7,164,771	15

Maintenance Account.

DISTRICT.	Value of Buildings.		Current Repairs.		Painting.		Total.		Percentage.
	$	c.	$	c.	$	c.	$	c.	
North Kedah ...	3,986,865	21	27,941	68	14,988	26	42,929	94	1·08%
Central Kedah ...	1,451,356	37	13,589	21	7,390	03	20,979	24	1·44%
South Kedah ...	1,536,495	40	12,780	74	7,650	49	20,431	23	1·33%
TOTALS ...	6,974,716	98	54,311	63		78	84,340	41	*1·21%

* Whole State Average.

APPENDIX E 1.

Principal Exports and Imports for the years 1352, 1353 and 1354.

Articles	1352		1353		1354	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
EXPORTS.		$		$		$
Arecanuts ...	1,712 tons	86,038	1,614 tons	101,398	2,086 tons	157,758
Bran ...	3,923 ,,	89,185	4,495 ,,	98,000	4,794 ,,	116,417
Cattle ...	1,635 head	62,672	864 head	35,262	3,069 head	181,910
Copra ...	1,492 tons	80,950	1,531 tons	76,861	2,361 tons	148,226
Eggs ...	12,045,833 in number	202,738	12,069,400 in number	235,505	12,863,377 in number	247,335
Fish ...	1,183 tons	132,375	848 tons	105,123	1,665 tons	117,716
Padi ...	17,788 ,,	421,210	22,296 ,,	507,431	20,027 ,,	665,762
Rice ...	26,650 ,,	1,274,619	35,394 ,,	1,678,356	37,520 ,,	2,234,886
Rubber ...	64,426 ,,	15,429,518	42,747 ,,	21,343,275	39,337 ,,	18,255,456
Tapioca Pearl ...	8,919 ,,	607,841	7,421 ,,	551,702	4,803 ,,	367,893
Tapioca Flour ...	56 ,,	2,244	146 ,,	7,688	3,628 ,,	198,824
Tin-Ore ...	167 ,,	243,853	184 ,,	260,005	310 ,,	410,830
IMPORTS.						
Chandu ...	6,916 lbs.	200,400	8,150 lbs.	249,120	8,250 lbs.	225,815
Cigarettes ...	526,435 ,,	899,148	508,390 ,,	970,929	648,720 ,,	1,026,244
Coconut Oil ...	1,123 tons	146,561	862 tons	98,416	920 tons	145,816
Coffee ...	486 ,,	143,623	555 ,,	153,519	637 ,,	141,978
Gunnies ...	21,315 bales	117,969	18,805 bales	104,184	15,052 bales	125,562
Kerosene ...	3,478 tons	428,334	3,120 tons	339,647	4,698 tons	457,398
Liquors ...	28,804 gallons	169,151	46,164 gallons	249,804	81,300 gallons	288,115
Matches ...	29,450,000 boxes	75,642	29,700,000 boxes	58,320	30,260,000 boxes	46,669
Milk, Condensed ...	27,640 cases	270,477	30,932 cases	315,091	40,743 cases	334,010
Motor Spirit ...	2,536 tons	1,000,372	5,590 tons	1,012,033	6,616 tons	1,180,415
Piece Goods ...	2,923,913 yards	343,553	3,220,362 yards	522,787	3,425,615 yards	572,275
Rice ...	2,738 tons	148,554	2,017 tons	111,132	2,054 tons	130,826
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains ...	490,291 pieces	312,471	364,421 pieces	303,220	960,228 pieces	334,066
Sugar ...	6,151 tons	461,871	6,349 tons	437,851	7,233 tons	474,876
Tobacco ...	151,387 lbs.	152,643	736,429 lbs.	1,188,123	278,306 lbs	262,927
Wheat Flour ...	2,043 tons	144,975	1,957 tons	137,775	2,074 tons	139,730

APPENDIX E 2.

Principal Exports and Imports for the years 1933, 1934 and 1935 A.D.

Articles	1933		1934		1935	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
EXPORTS.		$		$		
Arecanuts ...	1,612 tons	102,557	1,692 tons	82,362	2,094 tons	148,322
Bran ...	3,745 „	95,848	4,443 „	94,749	5,190 „	120,344
Cattle ...	5,839 head	79,163	8,097 head	99,396	6,203 head	130,948
Copra ...	1,969 tons	119,716	1,378 tons	62,141	2,358 tons	141,425
Eggs ...	10,609,002 in number	173,492	12,746,243 in number	236,102	8,916,374 in number	238,507
Fish, dried and salted	782 tons	123,459	1,152 tons	128,696	1,539 tons	129,878
Padi ...	20,998 „	558,537	23,858 „	534,475	20,164 „	555,640
Rice ...	26,553 „	1,378,030	37,486 „	1,683,302	38,681 „	2,221,330
Rubber ...	46,668 „	9,730,034	52,264 „	22,244,820	39,930 „	17,811,393
Tapioca Pearl ...	3,629 „	234,284	8,393 „	601,587	5,956 „	446,394
Tapioca Flour ...	379 „	19,248	99 „	4,853	2,118 „	132,204
Tin Ore ...	158 „	192,186	209 „	302,481	202 „	123,960
IMPORTS.						
Chandu ...	6,165 lbs.	165,300	9,500 lbs.	270,720	9,167 lbs.	244,935
Cigarettes ...	400,579 „	807,930	581,705 „	965,976	615,891 „	1,017,981
Coconut Oil ...	989 tons	146,526	1,094 tons	123,909	787 tons	114,746
Coffee ...	472 „	155,787	538 „	150,407	624 „	148,520
Gunnies ...	22,723 bales	113,983	18,466 bales	111,540	19,313 bales	120,978
Kerosene ...	2,720 tons	371,882	3,622 tons	395,556	4,554 tons	467,146
Liquors ...	23,538 gallons	137,309	41,911 gallons	234,958	77,307 gallons	292,599
Matches ...	28,932,720 boxes	66,687	30,747,940 boxes	61,260	55,070,000 boxes	54,203
Milk, Condensed ...	27,155 cases	240,258	33,351 cases	339,352	34,944 cases	330,446
Motor Spirit ...	4,589 tons	896,387	6,205 tons	1,071,258	6,494 tons	1,191,862
Piece Goods ...	2,737,677 yards	336,720	3,623,780 yards	551,897	3,524,426 yards	598,704
Rice ...	9,038 tons	163,356	2,080 tons	110,995	2,123 tons	131,976
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains ...	428,557 pieces	272,351	500,036 pieces	340,936	1,687,423 yards	323,719
Sugar ...	5,795 tons	408,900	6,909 tons	487,936	6,925 tons	450,454
Tobacco ...	165,574 lbs.	174,476	176,784 lbs.	177,523	220,174 lbs.	209,251
Wheat Flour ...	1,871 tons	138,213	2,043 tons	142,136	2,115 tons	140,385

APPENDIX F.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE STATE OF KEDAH.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Annual Report of the British Adviser on the State of Kedah since 1911.

The Kedah Government Gazette.

UNOFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

There are no publications dealing exclusively with the State of Kedah, but there are references to Kedah in most of the standard works dealing with Malaya.

Journal of the Indian Archipelago (Logans Journal) Singapore 1847—62.

Journal of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1873—1955, Singapore.

Newbold, T. Y., Political and Statistical Account of the British Settlements in the Straits of Malacca, two Vols., London, 1839.

Census Report, 1921, by J. E. Nathan.

Census Report, 1931, by C. A. Vlieland.

The Blockade of Quedah, Stuart Osborne, 1833, London.

Swettenham, Sir Frank, G.C.M.G., B. Malaya, London, 1907.

Treaties and Engagements affecting the Native States of the Peninsula, Singapore, 1889.

Wilkinson, R. J., A History of the Peninsula Malays, Singapore, 1920.

Winstedt, R. O., C.M.G., M.A., D. LITT., OXON. Malaya, London, 1923.

A History of Malaya, published in Vol. XIII, Part I of the Journal of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1935.

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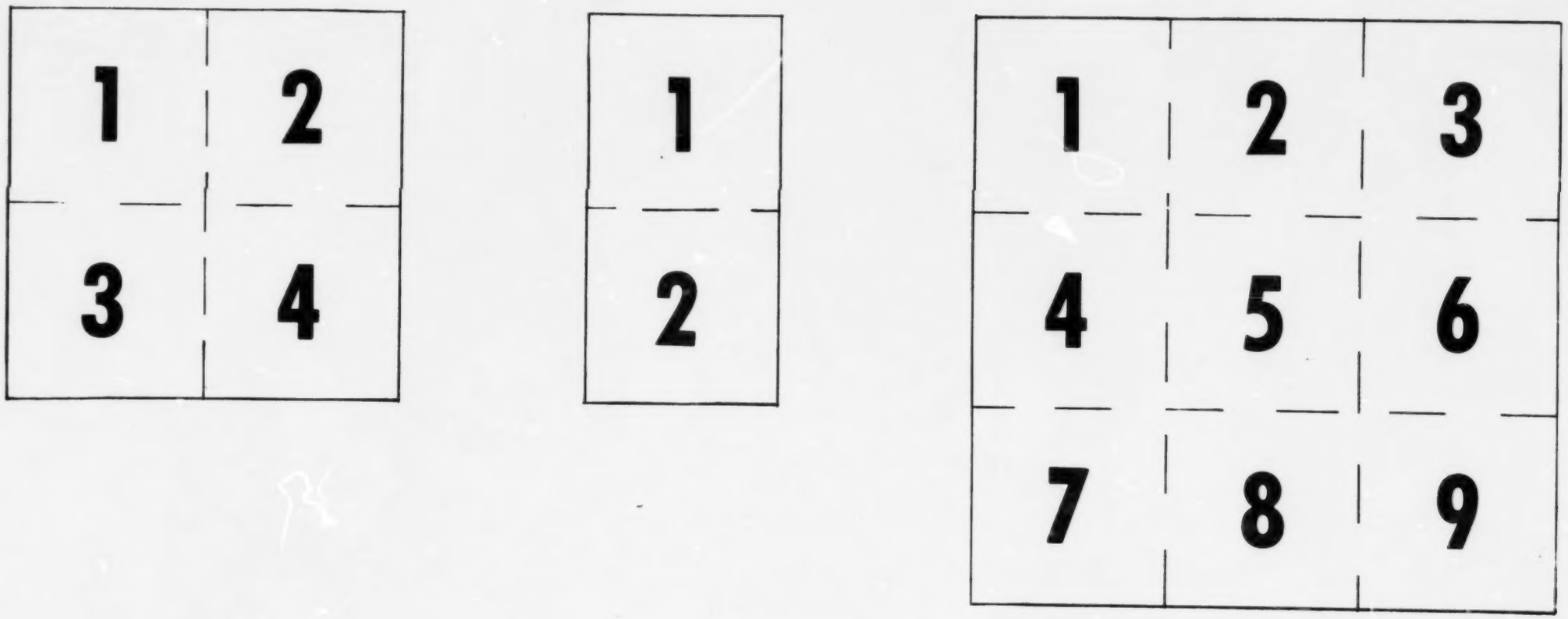

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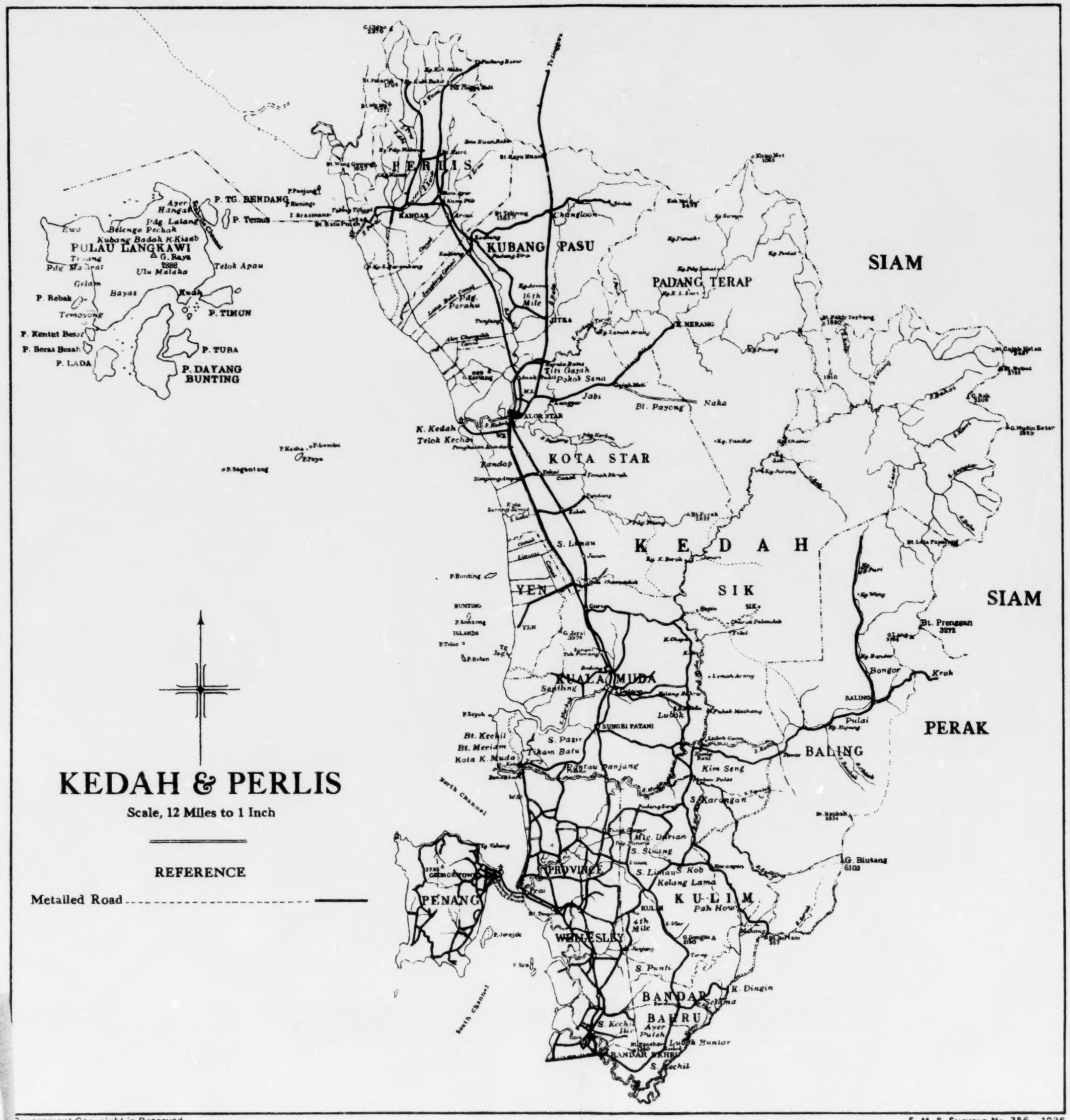

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KENYA: NATIVE AFFAIRS
Report of the Kenya Native Affairs Department for the year 1934 [Non-Parliamentary Publication] 3s. (3s. 4d.)

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STATE OF PERLIS.

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STATE OF PERLIS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF PERLIS FOR THE YEAR A. H. 1354.

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

1. Perlis is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula, lying between the 6th and 7th parallels of North Latitude. It is bordered on the west by the sea and by a range of mountains running north and south and separating it from the Siamese Province of Setul; on the east by the Siamese Province of Nakon Sridhammaraj and the Malay State of Kedah; and on the south by Kedah. Padang Besar on the main railway trunk line to Bangkok is the frontier station between Malaya and Siam.

The area of the State is about 310 square miles and the coast line which runs north-west and south-west is approximately 13 miles in length.

The rich alluvial plain, which is suitable for rice growing, extends inland for a distance of about 14 miles. Striking features of the landscape are the isolated limestone hills rising abruptly from the plain, and in one of these at Chuping there is a remarkable large cave which is much visited.

The Perlis River is the only river of any size in the State and is navigable by small craft as far as the town of Kangar.

CLIMATE.

2. The State is subject to the influence of the North-East Monsoon from November to March, and of the South-West Monsoon between July and September.

The average annual rainfall at Kangar is about 83 inches. The highest recorded annual rainfall was 106.3 inches in 1918 and the lowest 65.6 in 1926. The rainfall during 1935 was 67.33 inches, the lowest recorded during the past nine years.

The normal wet season is from August to November. September is the wettest month of the year, but May is usually a wet month also. There is a definite dry period from about the middle of December to the end of February.

The shade temperature at Kangar varies between a mean maximum of about 89° and a minimum of 73°. It occasionally rises to 96° and has been known to fall to 64°. During 1935 the highest maximum temperature in the shade was 98°.

At the end of December and in January the climate is delightfully cool and pleasant. From February to April however dry weather is usually experienced, accompanied by an acute shortage of water.

The wet and dry seasons are much more clearly marked than elsewhere on the west coast of the Peninsula.

HISTORY.

3. Until 1821 Perlis was subject to Kedah but when, in 1841, the Siamese allowed the Sultan of Kedah to re-assume the Government, Perlis was made a separate and independent State under an Arab named Syed Hussein, whose father, Syed Harun, had previously acquired the status of local chief. Syed Hussein was given the title of Raja.

4. The present Raja, Syed Alwi bin Almarhom Syed Safi, C.M.G., C.B.E., succeeded his father on 22nd Shawal, 1322 (20th December, 1905) and is the fourth who held that position under the suzerainty of Siam. In 1905, at the request of the Raja, a European Adviser was appointed from Bangkok to advise the Raja in the general management of the country and more particularly in its finances. He remained until 15th July, 1909, when, in consequence of a treaty concluded between Great Britain and Siam, his duties were handed over to a British Adviser of the Malayan Civil Service.

5. On 28th April, 1930, a treaty was signed which defined the friendly relations between His Britannic Majesty and His Highness the Raja of Perlis. By this Treaty the Perlis Government agreed to continue under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who exercises the right of suzerainty, and to accept a British Adviser.

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CHAPTER II

GOVERNMENT.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

6. The State of Perlis is governed by His Highness the Raja with the assistance of a State Council consisting of His Highness as President, three other Malay members selected by name or office by His Highness with the approval of His Excellency the High Commissioner, and the British Adviser. By mutual consent of His Excellency and His Highness, additional members may be added to the Council for any specific period.

All legislation is enacted by the State Council and all matters of importance regarding the administration of the State are considered by the Council, which ordinarily meets once a week.

Under the 1930 Treaty, the officers of the Government of Perlis shall be Perlis Malays, but in special circumstances, with the approval of the State Council, others may be employed.

Malay, with Jawi character in the case of the written language, is the official language in all departments except where it is provided in the law of Perlis or by special authority of Government that another language may be used.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

7. Kangar, the administrative headquarters of the State, Arau, the residence of His Highness the Raja, and other chief villages are administered by a Sanitary Board consisting of an official Chairman and other official and unofficial members appointed by the State Council. The Board is responsible for the control of the several areas, for street lighting, scavenging, rating and the administration of the sanitary and building by-laws.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION.

8. The total population at the 1931 Census was 49,296 including 39,716 Malays, 6,500 Chinese, 966 Indians and 2,114 others. Of the "others" 1,616 were Siamese. The population then showed an increase of 23% over the 1921 figures. The estimated population in the middle of

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1935 (determined by the balancing equation method) was 51,101 being comprised of 42,023 Malays, 6,137 Chinese, 961 Indians and 1,980 others. Perlis is thickly populated for its size. The Malay and Siamese population is more or less static and there is practically little migration among them. The great bulk of them are Perlis born and are engaged in padi planting. There is a certain amount of change in the mining section of the Chinese community but no figures are available.

The greatest proportion of the urban population is Chinese.

CHAPTER IV

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

9. The Annual Medical and Sanitary Report of the State has been prepared according to the Gregorian Calendar since 1930.

There were 850 deaths in the State during 1935, a death rate of 16.63 per mille; the corresponding figure for 1934 was 885 or 16.79 per mille.

Births during the year showed a slight decrease, totalling 1,640 as against 1,730; the birth rate of 32.09 per mille being about the same as last year—32.81.

The following table gives the principal causes of deaths for 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935:—

Deaths from preventable diseases:—

	1932	1933	1934	1935
Fever unspecified	288	285	323	336
Malaria	17	25	38	19
Tuberculosis	29	45	32	26
Dysentery	1	1	4	2
Ankylostomiasis	...	5	4	3
Lobar Pneumonia	20	19	43	40
Hydrophobia	...	1	2	...
Other infections diseases ...	31	27	19	17
TOTAL ...	386	408	465	443

***Deaths from General Diseases*:—**

	1932	1933	1934	1935
Digestive System	24	36	21	34
Respiratory System	93	121	90	87
Nervous System	2	5	2	1
Circulatory System	9	6	8	3
Urinary System	1	5	4	...
Affections connected with pregnancy and Parturition	23	32	17	13
Tumours	1	2	2	2
Premature births	1	...	1	2
Infantile convulsions	106	119	116	88
General, accident, old age, ill-defined conditions, etc.	97	121	159	177
TOTAL ...	743	855	885	850

PREVAILING DISEASES.

10. 336 deaths occurred from "fever unspecified" against 323 in 1934.

Malaria: 19 deaths occurred against 38 in 1934.

Infantile convulsions: 88 deaths occurred against 116 in 1934.

The deaths from malaria, unspecified fever and infantile convulsions, which can be regarded as a fairly correct index of the total mortality from malaria in the State, were 443 against 477 in 1934.

Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers: 15 deaths were recorded of which one occurred in the hospital. 9 cases of enteric fever (with one death) were admitted into hospital in 1935.

Dysentery: 2 deaths were recorded. 20 cases were treated at the hospital with one death.

Pulmonary tuberculosis: 25 deaths were recorded. 29 cases were treated at the hospital with 7 deaths.

Pneumonia: 67 cases with 40 deaths were admitted into hospital.

Ankylostomiasis: 61 cases were treated at the hospital. There were 3 deaths.

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Yaws: 987 cases of yaws were treated during the year, but only a few returned for the subsequent treatment.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

11. There were 122 deaths among infants under one year old, the rate being 79.07 per mille (corrected rate). The figure for 1934 was 139 or 83.43 per mille.

The infantile death rate per thousand births among the principal nationalities for the past 4 years was:—

Year	Malays	Chinese	*Indians	*Siamese
1932	99.12	126.58	55.56	186.05
1933	82.06	181.08	142.86	185.19
1934	76.47	121.74	133.33	65.22
1935	65.23	165.94	58.82	25.00

MATERNITY.

12. 13 deaths were recorded as due to affections connected with pregnancy and child-birth, a percentage of 0.794 of total births. The figure for 1934 was 17 deaths or a percentage of 0.98. The number of still-births notified was 97 as compared with 64 in 1934.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

13. The Larvae Collector's appointment (hitherto half-time clerk and half-time collector) was made into a full time post and larval surveys were made in the Sanitary Board areas of Kangar and Arau. An auxiliary water filtration plant was installed at Repoh to remedy the acute shortage of water which takes place every year during periods of drought. Installation of public latrines in all the Sanitary Board areas, construction of suitable concrete drains in Arau and Kangar, improvement in the lighting of the Sanitary Board areas of Kangar and Arau, provision of satisfactory concrete latrines and a suitable water supply to most of the schools and other necessary sanitary measures were carried out during 1935.

Septic tanks were installed at the Residency and at the Quarters of the Assistant Engineer.

VISITS TO ESTATES.

Four Estates were visited by the Health Officer.

Note:—*These Statistics relate to small and scattered sections of the population and are of little statistical value. No conclusions can be drawn from them as to the health of these nationalities.

Visits to Schools.

Regular fortnightly visits were made to 16 schools by the travelling dispensary. Of the Malay vernacular schools in Perlis (4 Girls' schools and 20 boys' schools), 12 boys' schools were visited by the Assistant Surgeon and 962 children inspected out of a total of 1,164 on the Registers.

The following are statistics of the diseases prevalent:—

	No. of cases	Percentage
Splenic enlargement	277	28·79
Cardiovascular disease	2	0·21
Not vaccinated		
Never vaccinated	41	4·26
Vaccinated, but not taken ...	23	2·39
Ear disease	9	0·94
Scabies	20	2·08
Yaws	26	2·70
Other skin diseases	61	6·34
Eye diseases	5	0·52
Caries dental	517	53·74
Bronchitis	36	3·74

85 school children had neosalversan injections for yaws.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

14. A General Hospital with ward accommodation for 66 patients is maintained by the Government at Kangar and is in charge of an Assistant Surgeon. A second class ward with 6 beds was completed and occupied during the year.

15. The travelling dispensary made fortnightly visits into the country and attended 1,221 cases, excluding those attended at schools, police stations and cooly lines. The work of this dispensary is attended with great difficulty owing to the lack of access roads to many localities and a tribute is to be paid to the medical staff for the successful way in which they have combated transport difficulties to reach the centres now served by this dispensary. The limited revenues of the State do not permit of a system of permanent hospitals in the larger villages of Arau, Kaki Bukit and Kuala Perlis and it is proposed in the near future to establish small outdoor dispensaries where these are needed. Work on such a dispensary in Kaki Bukit is now in hand.

16. The number of indoor cases treated during the year was 1,495. There were 81 deaths, a percentage of 5.42 of total treated. Excluding 28 deaths which occurred within 48 hours of admission, the death rate was 3.61%.

The daily average number of inpatients was 52.05.

There was an increase in the number of cases admitted for malaria, dysentery amoebic, other lung complaints, injuries and other diseases; the number admitted for pulmonary tuberculosis and ulcers was about the same; and there was a fall in the number of cases admitted for venereal diseases, pneumonia and ankylostomiasis.

7,096 were treated at the hospital as out-patients; 1,841 vaccinations were performed, and 1,471 neosalversan injections were given, mostly for yaws.

Of the 114 labourers admitted into hospital from estates and mines, 5 died during 1935.

Four mental cases (two males and two females) were transferred to the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, during the year; one was discharged cured during the period under review; there were 17 Perlis patients (9 males and 8 females) in the institution at the end of 1935.

There was one Perlis leper at Pulau Jerejak at the end of 1935.

RABIES.

17. Ten cases of dog bite were reported during 1935. Ten dogs were concerned in all; four were unknown stray dogs; five were declared not rabid after being kept under observation for ten days; one was killed on the spot. The brains of two dogs were sent for examination and were both reported to be positive for rabies. Stringent measures were adopted to combat this disease.

18. The State Surgeon, Kedah, continued to visit the State on inspection duty and the Adviser, Medical and Health Services, Malay States, visited the State on the 20th and 21st October, 1935. The Adviser made recommendations with regard to the malaria infested area of Kaki Bukit; he advised the provision of an Outdoor Dispensary to enable patients, who now seek admission to Kangar Hospital, to be treated on the spot; and recommended the appointment of an Infant Welfare Nurse to open a clinic on a modest scale. Steps have been taken to give effect to these recommendations so far as finances permit.

CHAPTER V

HOUSING.

19. There is no housing problem in Perlis. The bulk of the population are Malay peasant proprietors engaged in rice cultivation. They live on their own land in houses of the usual Malay type common throughout the Peninsula. Their houses are usually sanitary and well ventilated.

The houses of the Chinese agriculturists and small shopkeepers in the rural districts are usually primitive huts, not raised from the ground, having plank walls and attap (palm) of corrugated iron roofs with earth floors.

On estates the Indian labourer is housed in lines which are subject to inspection and approval by the Protector of Labour, Kedah, who assists this Government in labour matters.

The Government provides lines or houses rent free for its own coolies.

The Chinese coolies employed on mines live either in Kaki Bukit (a village controlled by the Sanitary Board) or, where the mines are more accessible, in lines provided by the management. These are generally overcrowded but some which are now, or have been, under European supervision are substantial and airy buildings and adequately serve their purpose.

In the villages administered by the Sanitary Board, buildings are subject to control. Plans are required to be submitted for approval before any new building is erected or any structural alteration to existing buildings made.

In the majority of cases, however, existing buildings do not conform with the required standard and are both insufficiently ventilated and overcrowded. The only remedy is the preparation of a layout for each village and strict adherence to building lines and building laws. This will effect an ultimate improvement but progress in this direction is necessarily slow.

In Kangar a layout of the village has been approved. The mining village of Kaki Bukit is receiving attention and a tentative layout has been made. Kuala Perlis will be more easily dealt with when the new road to this village is completed.

Government builds houses for its officials as funds permit.

Each village and every school has its play ground or open space so that there is ample scope for recreation.

CHAPTER VI

PRODUCTION.

MINING.

20. Tin-ore is mined in a series of limestone hills forming the north-west boundary between Perlis and Siam.

It is said that the type of mining carried out in this State is unique. It is certainly unique in Malaya. The limestone hills form a range of mountains of varying height, the highest peak being Bukit China, 2,670 feet and are themselves an interesting geological feature of the country. They contain numerous hollows, locally named " Wangs " which vary in size from a few hundred yards to a mile or two in diameter. Hill and Wang were wooded in the past and the former retain their timber to this day owing to their inaccessibility and to the precipitous sides of the cliffs (unrevealed until an attempt is made to scale them); while the larger of the Wangs have lost their jungle growth owing to the richness of the alluvium and to the needs of settlers.

The approach to the main tin-bearing country is from Kaki Bukit, a village 15 miles from Kangar, and through a Subway, (built in 1352) into one of the larger Wangs, named Tangga, so named as the speediest access to it was by steps over the hill under which the Subway now runs. Open cast mining took place in the past in Wang Tangga but there is little evidence of its effect now and former activities have created none of the disfigurements which usually attend this type of mining. From Wang Tangga it is possible to ascend to varying heights in the hills to reach other Wangs, some of whose delightful names* are a permanent memorial to the attempts made by former Malays and Chinese to win fortunes from tin. The Wangs themselves resemble inverted cones and have been compared with the mountain tarns of Cumberland and Westmorland but differing from them in that the limestone is honeycombed with innumerable fissures through which the rain water, falling into the Wangs has found its way through many thousands of years, widening them out here and there into caverns above and below ground level and ultimately joining, after a tortuous journey through the mass of limestone, the rivers which flow into the plain and serve the alluvial inland region and coastal area.

Tin-ore is in the beds of the water channels and in the caverns so formed.

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* Wang Mu, Wang Pisang Lagi, Wang Kechil Panjang, Wang Nasib Wang Untong (expressive of the hazards of mining in Perlis), Wang Puteri, Wang Kemiang and Wang Bunga are a few of these names.

The origin of it is obscure. It is thought that it originated in Bukit China (so named from the fact that tin was worked by Chinese in that hill some 200 years ago), but in the absence of data on which to base a correct theory, it can be assumed that its position in the locality is due to volcanic and water action.

It is possible to vizualize the limestone formation with its countless caverns, channels and fissures leading to the granite with its veins of tin below the surface of the earth. During volcanic action the granite with its tin content would naturally be forced to the surface through these fissures to be distributed in concentrated mass over the surface of the Wangs. There would follow in time, by means of constant water action and other phenomena, the gradual subsidence of the deposit through the channels in the limestone, to the caverns and river beds beneath. Such a distribution will account for the frequent discovery of rich tin deposits in various caves at varying heights and the complete absence of them in others.

It will be appreciated that the task of locating tin-ore is not an easy one. The rain waters, having drained into the Wangs, have no ordered channels to the underground rivers which abound beneath the hills, and nothing could be more elusive than the courses in which they generally flow. At times they form streams themselves, at others they escape through outlets the openings to which are covered by large masses of fallen boulders; and a miner is fortunate indeed if he discovers on ground level a natural opening which provides access into caverns. In most cases the pockets and caverns containing the ore can only be gained by blasting through the rocks and following the cracks and fissures. This is a hazardous undertaking and mining under such conditions is always attended with grave risks from falls of rock, rushes of mud and water and sudden flooding. When caverns are found to be filled with water, machinery must be installed to empty them by pumping or a tunnel blasted to drain the water away. In many cases, unless properly drained by artificial means, the caverns present a danger to the unwary as the water rises with such rapidity that workers are unable to reach the surface before a flood overtakes them.

Where a "pocket" has been found, the winning of the tin-ore itself is not a simple process. In some cases, access to the pocket consists of a passage blasted along the creeks for hundreds of feet, in places less than two feet wide, through which the miner crawls or elbows his way on his back. In others, where work in caverns necessitates the use of ladders (and in some mines the efficient network

of these ladders creates astonishment and admiration), ore to a weight of about 30 katis is packed in bags and slung over the shoulder like a bandolier to be carried up to the surface. Only the most stout hearted can bear for long the arduous work of excavating the ore and removing it to the Kongsi for treatment.

It will be seen therefore that Perlis mining as it is practised is nothing more than a blind speculation. Prospecting and mining are synonymous terms and there is no such luxury as proved ground. It is a game of blind man's buff in which the miner must face his opponents with more than usual boldness. A fortune can be made in a short time by striking a rich find only to be lost by assuming that the further reaches of the same stream will contain equally rich deposits. An error of judgment in attempting to reach a cavern in which tin has been located or the collapse of the cavern when access has been gained to the tin can equally rob the miner of the fruits of months of strenuous labour involving the expenditure of thousands of dollars. Generally speaking it can be said that more fortunes have been lost than made in the mines of Perlis.

It must be accepted that any attempt to estimate the life of the mines in these hills or their values in ore would be idle but there are indications that the supply of tin-ore from the subterranean pockets and caverns is becoming exhausted and it seems inevitable that before long a change will take place in the character of tin mining in the State. Alluvial tin is stated to exist in paying quantities in places on the plains, and the time may soon come when it will be necessary for this Government to give serious consideration to the question of permitting other forms of mining where adequate measures for the control and retention of tailings can be assured.

21. Perlis remained a party to the International Agreement for the control of the production and the State was allotted a fixed quota of 78.64 tons a quarter, plus an additional 200 tons a year, the latter amount being subject to the prevailing International Export Quota. Towards the latter end of 1935 due to abnormal rains and to the temporary closing of one mine it became clear that the State was under producing and 2,300 pikuls of Perlis Quota were allotted to the Federated Malay States. This was recovered at the beginning of the new year.

The revenue from mining land was $6,548 and from export duty $57,333, the latter figure being less than in the previous year.

The area of mining land held at the close of the year was 4,591 relongs as against 5,235 relongs at the end of 1353.

In nearly all cases mining lands are held on short term leases of 5 years. So far only mining certificates pending survey have been issued, but it has not been found possible to undertake proper survey of mining land owing to the hilly nature of the ground and the resulting prohibitive cost of such survey.

Owing to restriction, the policy has been adopted of not giving out land for mining except in exchange for a corresponding area of alienated land, or in order to permit of the following up of existing underground working which has extended or is about to extend into State land. For a similar reason the Government has abstained from giving out Prospecting Licences.

According to returns compiled towards the end of the year, the total number of persons employed in the industry was 1,514. Machinery with a total horse power of 422 was also employed.

AGRICULTURE.

22. Apart from the small area devoted to mining, Perlis is essentially an agricultural country, and the great bulk of its settled population consists of small agriculturists engaged in wet padi cultivation. The higher grounds, not reached by irrigation for bendangs, are utilised for kampongs and rubber or coconut cultivation.

23. *Padi*: For this cultivation, the State may be divided into two regions, namely, (i) the inland region and (ii) the coastal plain. In the former, the soil is poor and the padi fields require to be manured once every two or three years. For this purpose bat guano is used. It is obtainable locally but has greatly diminished in quantity and quality. Irrigation schemes exist but these are not adequate to serve all the padi area.

In the coastal region the soil is good but the fields are even less served by irrigation. In some localities the cultivators depend solely on rain water for the supply to their bendangs and are thus extirely at the mercy of unreliable weather.

In preparing fields for the planting, ploughs are used extensively with bullocks and buffaloes to drag them. This method enables the planter to cultivate larger areas than they would be able to do if they were to use the "changkol" and "tajak" only and compensates them for

the lower yields in Perlis due to the poverty of the soil. Ordinarily the cultivators do not use seeds from selected high yielding strains of padi, but efforts have been made during the last few years to introduce these strains and two Government Experimental Plots are maintained in the State. Propaganda was started through the medium of the Penghulus and headmen. Like all farmers, however, the local people are very conservative and it takes a long time to convince them of the superiority of the new methods and new materials over those to which they have been accustomed for generations. In spite of these drawbacks, however, the padi grown in this State is enough to supply all the local needs and to leave a fair surplus for export.

The area of padi planted in 1354 was 58,888 relongs with a total yield of 12,130,279 gantangs as against 57,195 relongs in 1353 with a total yield of 9,482,336 gantangs. The crops in 1354 suffered from drought at the time of planting, from pests after transplanting and from excessive rain at harvest. The crop results, however, can be considered to be satisfactory.

The price of grain was slightly higher in 1354 than in 1353.

24. *Rubber*: Next in importance to padi comes rubber. A complete register of this cultivation is not kept in the State and no Rubber Supervision Enactment exists. Estimates of areas under cultivation are based on a census obtained with the aid of Penghulus in connection with the introduction of Rubber Regulation. According to these estimates the area under cultivation at the end of 1354 was as follows:—

Holdings of less than 25 acres ..	4,909	acres.
Holdings of 25 acres and over but less than 100 acres	281	„
Holdings of 100 acres and over ..	1,676	„
Total ..	6,866	„

It is stated that the rubber in Perlis is by no means inferior in yielding capacity to that of the neighbouring State of Kedah. The small holders, however, have not yet learnt how to produce high grade rubber sheets for the market and in the majority of cases, small holding rubber is sold locally as unsmoked sheet.

A Small Holders' Competition was held in July of last year in connection with the annual Malayan Agricultural Exhibition held in Kuala Lumpur. It was the first of such competitions to take place for many years. The entries consisted of smoked and unsmoked sheet and the exhibits were the product of holdings not exceeding 25 acres, maintained and supervised by the owner or a member of his family, and if of smoked sheet, prepared in a kampong smoke house. At the conclusion of the local show, certain of the prize winning exhibits were forwarded to Kuala Lumpur, but did not succeed in obtaining any awards.

With regard to the local show, it was disappointing to note that not a single small holder accompanied his exhibits to the show and it was left to the Penghulus to collect the rubber and bring it to Kangar.

Rubber control continued to be exercised and the State was allowed a quota of 575 tons, subject to export percentage. Standard productions were fixed for large estates which amounted to 3,306 pikuls and the amount available for small holdings was 6,354 pikuls. Rubber exported amounted to 6,035 pikuls.

The figure for 1934 was 7,540 pikuls. The price of rubber averaged $26.13 a pikul throughout the year as against $27.98 a pikul in 1934.

The figures given in this connection refer to the Gregorian year.

25. *Coconuts*: Coconuts come third on the list of cultivation. There are no large estates in Perlis and the total area under coconut cultivation is approximately 3,830 acres. This consists of trees planted in kampongs either as a sole or mixed cultivation. The nuts were mostly for local consumption but a small copra industry exists amongst the kampong people and copra is exported to Penang.

Other forms of cultivation are Nipah Palms, Arecanuts, Bananas, Fruits, Vegetables and Sireh Leaves which are common to the rest of Malays. The Sireh is exported to Alor Star.

26. *Live Stock*: Closely associated with agriculture is stock breeding. Eggs and poultry are exported from the State and the bulk of the export is by Chinese Padi planters, a colony of whom have established themselves in the mukims of Kuala Perlis, Kayang and Sanglang in the coastal region. They are generally more enterprising than the local Malay. 4,971,528 hen and duck eggs, 30,684 chickens and 15,289 ducks were exported during the year.

Cattle breeding is undertaken on a small scale as a side line to padi planting. The State is ill provided with suitable grazing grounds and in the great majority of cases animals graze on the " batas " of bendangs, on pieces of waste land held under titles for grazing and even on the side tables of the public roads. Steps were taken to improve the breed of cattle and for this purpose a piece of land was set aside and fenced at Government expense. A number of cows are kept in this enclosure, but unfortunately the bullocks selected some 2 years ago were no longer available and a new supply has not yet been found.

The prohibition of export of cattle from Siamese territory through cattle disease diverted the attention of cattle dealers in Penang and elsewhere to Perlis. This resulted in a sharp rise in the price of animals and a decrease in the animal population.

Local slaughter of bullocks showed a marked increase. This is due to the growth of weekly fairs in kampongs where the sale of beef is unrestricted. In view of the limited facilities for grazing, a beginning was made to introduce fodder grass into the State. A small supply of seedings of Guinea grass was obtained from the Government Experimental Plantation at Serdang and this was distributed to Penghulus and to Malay schools for planting.

Under an arrangement with the Government of Kedah, the Principal Agricultural Officer of Kedah assists this State in agricultural matters. The State Veterinary Surgeon, Kedah, has on all occasions been ready to give this Government the benefit of his advice and help.

27. *Forests*: There is no organised forest department in the State and the issue of passes for the extraction of timber and minor forest produce was in the hands of the Police Department.

The total revenue obtained from this source was $800 as against $610 in 1353. The amount of export duty collected was negligible.

The forest in the State has always been regarded as having little economic value. There is an area of 39 square miles on the East of the Railway line which was declared to be a Reserve eight years ago. The boundary of this has not been cleared since it was cut and surveyed.

On the coastal plain there are about 10 square miles of Glam (a species of Malaleuca) which is used for firewood and piling and which yields a bark which the peasant uses for roofing. Owing to encroachment by settlers it is

doubtful whether the whole 10 square miles of Glam still exists but the area will continue to be reserved to safeguard the supply of firewood and house posts for the agricultural population. There is practically no mangrove.

28. *Fisheries*: The State has a coast line of about 13 miles, the 5 fathoms line being on an average five miles out to sea. During the year 3,682 pikuls of salt water fish were exported as against 592 pikuls in 1353, a substantial increase. The bulk of this went to Penang in a dried state. 4,129 pikuls of fresh water fish were also exported to Penang as against 3,424 in the previous year. Exports of dried prawns and prawn refuse amounted to 99 pikuls and 64 pikuls respectively.

At present there is no road to Kuala Perlis, the centre of the fishing industry, and all fresh fish is sold in Kangar market only. It is anticipated, however, that the new road which has been commenced will be completed by 1357 and it will then be possible to distribute the fish in greater quantities at higher speed.

CHAPTER VII

COMMERCE.

29. Figures are available regarding the Import and Export of dutiable goods only.

Comparative figures for 1353 and 1354 in respect of principal imports are as follows:—

Articles.	1353	1354
Beer, Cider etc. (gallons)	1,721	2,810
Chinese Spirits (gallons)	771	824
European Spirits (gallons)	636	857
Cigarettes (lbs.)	47,180	56,656
Coffee (pikuls)	1,343	1,509
Kerosene oil (gallons)	78,374	84,136
Petrol (gallons)	46,996	58,098
Piece goods (yards)	376,553	300,249
Sugar (lbs.)	1,480,526	1,626,678
Tobacco (lbs.)	27,727	33,411

Figures of the principal exports are as follows:—

Articles.	1353	1354
Arecanuts (pikuls)	665	703
Buffaloes and cattle (head)	57	726
Copra (pikuls)	1,224	4,468
Fish (pikuls)	4,165	7,997
Goats (head)	459	788
Hides and Horns (pikuls)	211	203
Padi (pikuls)	130,686	135,455
Phosphates (tons)	280	525
Poultry (head)	55,561	45,973
Rice (pikuls)	97,380	119,595
Rubber (pikuls)	7,540	6,203
Tapioca (pikuls)	3,375	7,135
Tin-ore (pikuls)	8,640	7,291

It will be seen that there was a general increase in both imports (excepting piece goods) and exports. The most notable increases in imports were in petroleum, liquors, sugar and tobacco, while in exports there was a sharp rise in copra, fish, padi and rice but a decrease in rubber and tin-ore. The increase were mainly due to increased prosperity generally. Export duty amounting to $104,319 was collected as against $112,297 in 1353, while the duty paid on imports rose from $185,351 in 1353 to $209,977 in 1354, a substantial increase.

Apart from those quoted above, other exports are timber and forest produce on a small scale. Perlis is, however, mainly an agricultural country and there is no question of seeking markets outside her own boundaries in this respect.

The bulk of the trade in Perlis is with Penang, partly by rail and partly by sea (in junks). There are no direct imports from or exports to other countries. Lorry transport through Kedah has become more common, but the river and sea routes still prove more popular in the case of heavy goods.

The importation of cotton and artificial piece goods manufactured in foreign countries was still regulated by quota throughout the year, and control of Tin export maintained in common with other States.

CHAPTER VIII

LABOUR.

Wages and Cost of Living.

30. The average population of labour throughout the year was as follows:—

	Malays.	*Indians.*	*Chinese.*	*Others.*
Males ..	117	294	5	7
Females ..	16	109	..	..

This labour is distributed amongst the Public Works Department, the Federated Malay States Railways and the principal rubber estates in the State. There is also a fairly large number of Chinese labourers (estimated in the region of 1,500) employed on the mines with headquarters at Kaki Bukit, but it is not practical to obtain returns of this labour.

The Labour Law is similar to that obtaining in other Malay States.

No labourers were recruited from India during the year.

No prosecutions were instituted and only two complaints were received by the Deputy Controller of Labour, Perlis, (The Protector of Labour in Kedah) which were both settled departmentally.

31. The rate of pay on the estates continued to improve. Tappers and weeders were paid from 30 to 40 cents a day (women generally receiving a little less). Chinese miners receive on an average $1 a day. The cost of living remained low and there cannot be said to have been any unemployment in the strict sense of the word. There is a lack of skilled labour in the State but unskilled labour is always plentiful. Indians are to be found in greater proportion on the estates, but it is the policy of the Government to employ local Malays on all works where possible. The majority of Malays are peasant proprietors engaged in the cultivation of their rice fields. During the padi season it is naturally not easy to obtain their services, but during the rest of the year they are anxious and ready to obtain daily employment to supplement their small resources. Malay labour was used entirely in the construction of the earth work for the first part of the new road to Kuala Perlis with the exception of one portion. The Government pays the standard wages to its labour force. The conditions under which Chinese labourer works in the tin industry (described elsewhere in this Report) justify the higher wage received by them.

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATION.

32. A Standing Committee appointed by the State Council acts in an advisory capacity in all matters connected with education in the schools and with the welfare of the pupils.

33. Malay vernacular education up to Standard V is obtainable in the schools and this education is free. Under Enactment No. 2 of 1335 (School Attendance) attendance at the vernacular schools is compulsory for male children provided that a school exists within two miles from their homes. There is, however, ample scope for expansion before vernacular education is open to all.

34. There are no English schools in the State but promising boys are assisted in furthering their education abroad either by grants to the parents or by payment of fees. Selected boys who are to become teachers are sent to the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, or, if it is desired that they should qualify for admistrative or clerical posts, to the Malay College at Kuala Kangsar or to the Sultan Abdul Hamid College in Alor Star. This policy is in accordance with the 1930 Treaty and the provision for such education was very necessary. There is not only a serious lack of educated officers capable of succeeding to the higher appointments in the Administrative Service of the State but there is also an acute shortage of educated boys capable of filling the junior posts in the Clerical Service. This has undoubtedly hampered progress in the past and even yet it will be some years before the benefit of the policy can be felt. The way has been opened however for keen pupils in all walks of life to be given an opportunity of an education abroad for which no facilities exist in the State.

During the year 12 boys were undergoing training at the Sultan Idris Training College. Four students were sent abroad for English education at Government expense, two to Kuala Kangsar and two to Alor Star, under an arrangement with the authorities concerned. The Government also paid the expenses of educating four other students in English Schools in Penang.

35. The Staff of the Department consisted of one Inspector of Schools, one Visiting Teacher and 97 teachers including 24 Koran teachers. Of these 83 were males and 14 females. Of the male teachers 12 were trained. Two trained teachers left the Department because of ill health. There is much scope for improvement in the standard of teaching and this can only be effected by having as many trained teachers as possible. At present the number is inadequate.

36. The number of vernacular schools in the State remained as it was in the previous year, namely 20 boys' and 4 girls' schools. The total enrolment was 2,411—(2,052 boys and 359 girls)—as against 2,257—(1,978 boys and 279 girls)—in the previous year, an increase of about 6%. The average attendance was 91%.

Many of the schools are still overcrowded and have inadequate staffs, but there is a general all round eagerness and desire to seek education and in view of the difficulties which attend the carrying out of a progressive policy, the results can be considered to be satisfactory.

The number of boys who sat for the Standard V Examination at the end of the year was 222. 151 passed, a percentage of 68 as against a percentage of 46 in the previous year. 20 girls sat for the same examination and 85% passed.

The results were encouraging and are attributable to the influence and careful supervision exercised by the Inspector of Schools and the Visiting Teacher. The latter returned to the State during the year after special training at Tanjong Malim.

School Buildings.

37. Special attention was given to school buildings during the year. One new school was erected in place of the old one at Padang Siding; four new teachers' quarters were built at Padang Siding, Oran, Chuping and Beseri; schools at Chuping and Beseri which previously had earth floors were provided with plank floors. The programme of work will be continued in 1355 and will include the erection of new schools and teachers' quarters at Abi and Padang Besar and a new school at Oran. The schools tend to be overcrowded and few provide the minimum space of 15 square feet for each child which is the standard required for Perlis schools. They are however very open and as the health of the children is reported to be satisfactory, the policy followed is to replace temporary buildings by new schools, rather than to enlarge existing premises. Generally speaking however it can be said that the buildings are inadequate for the present number of pupils.

Furniture.

38. An order for school furniture to meet the requirements of all schools was dealt with by the Public Works Department.

Weights and measures such as Dachings, Gantangs, Chupaks and Kepuls were also distributed to all the schools throughout the year.

GAMES.

39. Physical Training forms a part of the curriculum of all schools. Pupils meet once or twice a year at Kangar or Arau during annual celebrations and without having enjoyed the advantage of combined practice achieve a high standard of excellence in drill.

Almost all schools play football but it is regrettable that the yearly inter-school league football matches were not organised. Badminton has been started and Sepak Raga is popular. Attention is being given to the enlargement of school grounds in places where adequate space was not previously provided.

GARDENS.

40. Eleven schools possess gardens. There was a definite improvement in the standard of gardening in the year. Flowers, vegetables and fruit trees are grown under the supervision of the teachers. In the yearly competition for the best upkept gardens, Oran, Arau and Paya took the first three places and were suitably rewarded.

GIRLS SCHOOLS.

41. There are four Girls' Schools in the State with 6 Teachers (including Assistant Teachers) and 7 Pupil Teachers. Owing to the absence of trained women teachers, these schools have naturally been left very much to themselves. They receive the benefit of the Inspector's and Visiting Teacher's experience and have adopted more or less the same curriculum as that of the boys' schools with a slightly lower standard. In places where there are no girls schools the experiment was tried of admitting girls under the age of 10 years into boys' schools. The movement was purely a voluntary one and proved successful, 147 girls being admitted during the year. Others sought admission but lack of space prevented them being taken in. There exists in some localities a prejudice against the mixing of boys and girls, but this feeling will tend to diminish in the course of time. Financial considerations are important in Perlis and it is obvious that the school building programme will be lightened in future years if mixed schools become general.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

42. The Koran schools were separated from the Malay vernacular schools in 1353. Religious teaching is carried on in the afternoons in the buildings of the vernacular schools, the teachers' salaries being paid by Government. There are 24 Koran teachers under the control of the Visiting Teacher, Koran.

GENERAL.

43. Che Abdul Wahab bin Abdullah acted as Inspector of Schools throughout the year. Che' Hashim bin Abdul Rahman returned to Perlis after undergoing a six months' course at Tanjong Malim and assumed duties as Visiting Teacher on June 3rd, 1935.

44. Steps were taken during the year to give effect to the valuable recommendations made by Mr. O. T. Dussek, Principal of the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, who visited the State in 1934 for the purpose of reporting on the boys' schools, and it can be said that where circumstances permitted effect was given generally to his recommendations. With the assistance of two of the members of the staff of the Tanjong Malim College (Che' Yazid and Che' Abdul Rahman) a census of school books was taken, out of date stock was burnt, unsuitable books withdrawn and a new stock issued in accordance with a new scheme of allocation recommended by Mr. Dussek for adoption in Perlis schools. In the carrying out of the reorganisation (which lasted 11 days) the majority of the schools were visited by them and special advice given to each Head Teacher. The thanks of this Government are due to these officers for the business-like manner in which the "change-over" was conducted.

The curriculum of the schools were revised, text books provided for each teacher and an impetus was given to handicrafts by the purchase of adequate materials.

The improvements due to this reorganised curriculum will necessary be achieved slowly. Many of Perlis schools are inaccessible by road and some reached only after tedious hours of walking or hazardous bicycling. It is therefore encouraging to record that an all-round improvement has set in and that a higher standard of education may be expected in future.

Last but not least, arrangements were made for regular visits to be paid to schools by the travelling dispensary. Yaws and skin diseases were regularly treated throughout the year.

The total cost of the Department during the year, including the non secular education, was $39,819.

CHAPTER X

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

45. A Post and Telegraph Department is maintained in the State by the Kedah Government. There is a Post Office at Kangar, and the following is a comparative statement of the business transacted in that office during the last 3 years:—

	1352	1353	1354
Letters	76,128	96,564	104,260
Registered Articles	4,233	4,143	4,081
Parcels (ordinary, insured and C.O.D.)	1,016	1,131	1,005
Telegrams	2,617	3,016	2,711
Money Orders and Postal Orders ...	$45,358	$48,937	$59,704

The end of the year the savings bank included 181 accounts with a total of $23,006, as against 170 accounts with a total of $15,731 in 1353.

There is also a Post Office at Padang Besar Railway Station on the frontier in which the Station Master acts as Post Master. This office deals only with urgent business direct with Kedah and during the year the following business was transacted:—

	1352	1353	1354
Letters	31,642	35,243	28,665
Registered Articles	1,799	2,179	1,977
Parcels (ordinary)	40	54	46

The revenue collected by the Department was $3,796 and the expenditure $3,234.

SEA COMMUNICATION.

46. The chief ports are Kangar, about 5 miles up the Perlis River, and Sanglang on the sea coast on the border between Kedah and Perlis. Customs stations are at Kangar, Arau, Kuala Perlis, Kuala Sungei Bharu and Kuala Sanglang. During high tides the Perlis River is navigable for junks as far as Kangar and it is surprising how much merchandise is delivered from the holds of these vessels. During 1934 the number of junks entering Perlis ports was 299 with a tonnage of 19,019 as against 323 in 1353 with a tonnage of 10,764. Small motor boats run fairly frequently to the Kedah River and to Setul in Siam. 158 motor boats entered the ports during the year.

In a moderately fast launch the journey to Pulau Langkawi can be made in 2 hours from Kuala Perlis.

RAILWAYS.

47. The main line of the Federated Malay States Railways from Penang to Siam runs through the State from North to South. Padang Besar at the frontier is operated jointly by the Federated Malay States Railways and the Siamese State Railways. The International Express passes through the State to and from Bangkok twice a week. All stations on the line are connected with the main roads. The railway does not touch Kangar, but passes through Arau, the residence of His Highness the Raja.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

48. For a State of its size Perlis is well served with roads of which there are 37½ miles metalled. 22¼ miles of these are asphalted, either grouted or painted. There are 10 miles of unmetalled road and 23 miles of bridle paths. There is however no direct route by road through to Siam other than through Kedah territory. A road of 7½ miles in length is being built from Kangar to Kuala Perlis. This will provide the first road access over the coastal plain to the sea.

36 miles of canals and rivers were maintained during the year. The canals (built during the time of the late Raja) still provide a means of transport between many places on the coastal plain.

CHAPTER XI

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BANKING.

49. There are no banks in the State except the Kedah Posts and Telegraphs Savings Bank at Kangar, which had a sum of $23,006 to the credit of 181 depositors at the end of the year, almost twice the amount held at the end of the previous year.

CURRENCY.

50. The unit of currency is the Straits Settlements Dollar which has a par value of two shillings and four pence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

51. The unit of weight is the pikul (or 133 1/3 lbs.) which is divided into 100 katis. English and Chinese weights are also used.

The unit of measurement of capacity is the Gantang, of which the kuncha (160 gantangs) and the naleh (16 gantangs) are multiples.

The unit of land measure is the relong (0.71 of an acre).

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC WORKS.

52. The total expenditure of the Department for the year was $133,622 made up as follows:—

Personal Emoluments	.. ..	$ 13,436
Other Charges ..	.. ..	2,472
Annually Recurrent	.. ..	51,546
Special Services	.. ..	66,168
Total	..	$133,622

The expenditure in 1353 was $112,702.

ANNUALLY RECURRENT.

WATER SUPPLIES.

53. The water supply from the Headworks to Arau and Kangar continued to be satisfactory in quality, though rather hard, the analysis being satisfactory for a filtered, but otherwise untreated, supply. The capital cost of this supply was $249,800. A sum of $3,517 was spent on maintenance. The amount of water supplied was 43,009,200 gallons which is equal to an average daily consumption per head of 34 gallons.

The water tanks at Arau and Kangar were in urgent need of repair and were cleaned, recaulked and painted during the year. The Repoh Auxiliary Supply, which is run only when the Headworks supply proves insufficient, was completed by the end of the year at a total cost of $19,914. The bacteriological and chemical analyses of the treated water were satisfactory.

IRRIGATION.

54. There is no proper system of canals in the State and the irrigation work of the Department consists mainly of clearing rivers and minor irrigation works, such as the construction and repairing of small dams when such work is beyond the capabilities of the rayat. During the year 24 miles of river were cleared and regular stream gaugings taken at three points.

BUILDINGS.

55. The number of buildings under the charge of the Department increased from 197 to 205. Fourteen new buildings were erected. Painting and oiling works were carried out as usual.

ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES.

56. The total mileage of metalled roads in the State was 37½ of which 22¼ were asphalted at the beginning of the year. During the year 3½ miles of road were remetalled and grouted and where necessary raised and super-elevated. The all-in cost of this work was 39½ cents per square yard.

$1,773 were spent on repairs or replacements of bridges and culverts.

DRAINS.

57. A large programme of improvements to the Drainage of Kangar and Arau towns was carried out during the year by the laying of properly graded concreted drains.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

58. A new incinerator, situated between Arau and Kangar, was put in hand, but was not completed by the end of the year. It is proposed that this destructor will serve both villages, a lorry being used for transport of refuse. If the project is uneconomical, the incinerator (a Horsfall model) can be removed and re-erected at little cost on a more convenient site.

A new school was erected at Padang Siding and teachers' quarters built at Beseri, Oran and Chuping.

The Guest House at Arau, a house for the guests of His Highness the Raja and the Government, was completed and a set of Class II quarters was commenced.

The P.W.D. Store was removed from its old site in the town at Kangar to the Pengkalan Asam Road at a cost of $1,060. This allowed sufficient room for the various activities of the workshop and for the direct landing of goods from the river into the store.

The erection of a Fish Market at Kangar was commenced but was not completed at the end of the year.

The acquisition of land for the first section of the Kuala Perlis Road (from Kangar to Kayang School) was practically completed at the end of the year. Earthwork for this section was commenced towards the end of the year and plans for the second section were put in hand.

The expenditure on this road during the year (including land acquisition) was $18,317 bringing the total expenditure to date up to $20,030 out of a revised estimated cost of $75,000. This latter figure is the estimate for the completion of the earthwork, bridges, culverts etc. for the whole road, but is exclusive of metalling and asphalting which is estimated to cost about $93,000.

An experiment was tried in order to ascertain whether a "Bitumuls" surfacing would be suitable for this new road, it being claimed that this particular brand of oil earth road could compete favourably with a metalled road and would be cheaper. It was decided however that a metalled road would be built.

Workshop and Trade School.

59. During the year, in an endeavour to improve the standard of craftsmanship amongst local labour, a Trade School was opened. Two Malay apprentices were appointed to work under a carpenter, and as the system appeared to work satisfactorily, two others were appointed at the end of the year. It is proposed to enlarge the school during 1355.

General.

60. Unskilled labour was plentiful and showed no tendency to increase in cost. Prices remained stable generally throughout the year, with the exception of the price of sand which showed an all round increase.

The health of the labour force remained reasonably good. At the end of the year the force was as follows:

Malays	67
Indians	44
Others	3
Total ..	114

Mr. A. L. McClure took over the duties of Assistant Engineer in Charge from Mr. G. J. O'Grady on the 10th Zulkaedah, 1354 (3rd February, 1936).

The State Engineer, Kedah, continued to pay visits of inspection during the year.

CHAPTER XIII

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

COURTS.

61. The Courts Enactment of 1330 provides for the following Courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

The Court of the Raja in Council.

The Senior Court.

The Junior Court.

The Sheriah Court.

The Court of the Raja in Council consists of the State Council. It hears appeals from the Senior Court and decides cases referred to it by the Senior Court when the two members of this latter Court are unable to agree. No such reference was necessary during the year.

The Senior Court consists of a Judge appointed by the State Council sitting together with the Adviser or such other European Officer as the State Council may appoint in substitution for the Adviser in any particular proceeding. This Court has no original but has appellate civil jurisdiction. It has original and appellate criminal jurisdiction and deals with administration suits in which the value of the estate amounts to more than $1,000.

The Junior Court consists of a single Malay Judge appointed by the State Council. In its criminal jurisdiction its powers extend to fines of $250 and to imprisonment for a maximum period of one year. Its civil jurisdiction is unlimited. Appeals lie to the Senior Court.

The Sheriah Court consists of the Kathi or the Assistant Kathi and has jurisdiction over Muhammadans only in matters relating to marriage and divorce, control of children and the maintenance and due observance of the Muhammadan Faith. This Court can inflict fines not exceeding $15 or sentences of imprisonment not exceeding 14 days and can decide civil claims arising out of matters connected with the Muhammadan Religion where the amount in dispute does not exceed $100.

Sentences of death and sentences of imprisonment for periods exceeding five years require to be confirmed by the State Council.

There are three judges in the State who sit regularly. The Legal Adviser of Kedah acts as Legal Adviser to the Government.

62. The following is a record of the cases dealt with by the Courts in 1354.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

	Remaining over from 1353	Instituted in 1354	Disposed of in 1354	Pending at end of 1354
Court of the Raja in Council (Appeals) ...	1	3	4	...
Senior Court (Appeals)	...	14	12	2
Senior Court ...	...	12	11	1
Junior Court ...	5	477	458	24
Sheriah Court ...	1	41	41	1

CIVIL COURTS.

	Remaining over from 1353	Instituted in 1354	Disposed of in 1354	Pending at end of 1354
Court of the Raja in Council (Appeals) ...	...	3	3	...
Senior Court (Appeals)	1	34	33	2
Senior & Junior Courts (Administration Suits)	46	134	106	74
Junior Court ...	9	664	545	128
Sheriah Court ...	2	67	62	7

Of the criminal appeals to the Court of the Raja 3 were dismissed and 1 sentence was varied. The civil appeals were dismissed.

In the Senior Court 7 criminal appeals were dismissed 2 upheld and 3 sentences were varied. In civil cases 5 appeals were upheld, 24 dismissed and 4 sentences were varied.

REORGANISATION OF THE COURTS.

63. Steps were taken towards the end of the year to secure the services of a Malay Officer of the Malayan Civil Service with a view to the reorganisation of the Courts and of the Procedure Codes. The Codes, framed 25 years ago, are lacking in essentials and require revision (as do most of the Perlis Laws) and as a result it was natural

that the Court administration should be affected. It is hoped that in the approaching year an improvement will have been made by the introduction of method and system into Court practice, by the remedying of certain defects in the administration to provide for more expeditious despatch of Court business, and by amendments in the law.

POLICE.

64. The total strength of the Police Force at the end of 1354 was 72 all ranks. The approved strength is 73.

65. The Force is in charge of a Malay Officer styled the Chief of Police and consists of the following personnel:

Chief of Police	1
Inspector	1
Sub-Inspector	1
Sergeants	2
Corporals	2
Lance Corporals	5
Constables	59

A Veterinary Policeman is also attached to the force which is mostly composed of Malays. A Chinese detective was employed during the year. Six men joined the service during the year, two were dismissed and one resigned. There were no desertions or deaths. The health of the force was fairly good but malaria was the cause of much sickness in Kaki Bukit. The health at Padang Besar Station is improving.

It is to be regretted that the force possesses no competent drill instructor and no rifle range. There is no doubt that the lack of these essentials militates against efficiency in a service of this nature. It was found impossible to fill the vacancies of one sergeant and two corporals through lack of suitable men and this can only be attributed to the lack of sustained training throughout the service of the Police in Perlis. There has been no musketry instruction for the last eight years owing to the cost of bringing men in from outstations.

The force is distributed among 7 stations, all (with the exception of Padang Besar) being in telephonic communication with Headquarters at Kangar. The Police Station at Kangar was demolished during the year as it was unsafe. Temporary accommodation was found in the present Government buildings. It is proposed to erect a new station on the site of the existing Government Offices when the latter are rebuilt on a new site.

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66. 569 reports of cases were received as against 474 in 1353. 429 cases involving 856 persons were brought before the Courts in Kangar and of these 675 were convicted and 178 discharged. Three cases were pending at the end of the year.

One report of murder was received during the year. This was a Malay case and the murderer fled over the border to Siam. He has not yet been arrested.

The Chinese Khek, Mah On, who was wanted in 1353 for a double murder was arrested and tried. The necessary evidence however (after a lapse of more than 18 months) was not available for both charges when required and it was possible only to try him of murder on one charge. A conviction of murder was eventually reduced by the Court of the Raja to one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

There were five reports of robbery in one of which only a charge was sustained.

There were 17 reports of cattle stealing but no convictions. It has been ascertained since the end of 1354 that an organised gang existed which killed and stole cattle. Two of the ringleaders have been arrested and are to be banished.

There were 2 reports of house breaking and theft.

Other offences were of a minor nature.

Mui Tsai.

67. The Police Department administers the legislation in respect of Mui Tsai. This legislation was enacted in 1934 but it was not until the 3rd of September, 1935, that the period prescribed by the law for the registration of Mui tsai ended. It can therefore be said that the law became operative on that date.

There was a certain reluctance on the part of the Chinese to report the existence of Mui tsai, possibly owing to lack of appreciation of the meaning of the legislation, and after an endeavour to educate the people, children who were not Mui tsai were registered as such by their adoption parents. Each person so registered was inspected by a Lady Inspector lent for the purpose by the Straits Settlements, and, after a further examination by the Protector of Chinese, Kedah, the number was finally settled at 19. The Mui tsais are inspected frequently and there is every indication to show that they are happy and well cared for.

No prosecutions have taken place under the Enactment. Since September, 1935, two girls, both Siamese, have returned to their parents, one to Senggora in Siam and one remaining in Perlis. One girl was transferred to Penang.

Alien Immigration.

68. Control of Alien immigration is exercised at Kangar, Padang Besar, Kuala Perlis and Kuala Sanglang.

During the year 1935, 956 entry permits were issued and 63 refused. 83 certificates of admission were issued and 2 refused. Only 2 certificates of residence were granted. There were 11 repatriations to Siam as a result of illegal entry into the State.

By an arrangement with the Government of Kedah the International Express which passes through Perlis from Bangkok on Thursdays and Sundays is inspected by Kedah Immigration Officials who issue the necessary permits or collect the required deposits.

General.

69. The Police Department also undertakes the work of Registration of Births and Deaths and throughout the year was responsible for the Forest and Veterinary work of the State, for the issue of licences for firearms, the registration of vehicles, the supervision of weights and measures and the licensing of dogs.

The revenue collected from the issue of wood cutting passes and the licensing of extraction of jungle produce amounted to $799 and from cattle inspection and licensing $1,735, an increase in both cases on the previous year.

77 deaths were reported amongst cattle but from non-contagious diseases. There was no cattle epidemic in the State during the year, but owing to an outbreak of rinderpest among cattle at Senggora, importation of cattle from Siam was prohibited. The export of cattle to the South increased throughout the year owing to the general restrictions throughout Malaya against Siam. The Veterinary Constable was sent to Sungei Patani, in Kedah, for a course of training.

The disease of Rabies was prevalent in the State throughout the year and the whole State was declared an infected area. Two dogs shooters were employed and a total of 1,365 dogs destroyed. Owing to the menace of rabies in the State, shot guns have been specially ordered for each police station.

442 firearms were licensed during the year as against 472 in 1353.

The following motor vehicles were registered during the year in comparison with 1353.

	1353.	*1354.*
Motor cars	105	125
,, lorries	16	21
,, cycles	5	11

Fees collected amounted to $6,525 as against $5,679 in 1353. The total expenditure of the Department was $39,645 and Revenue collected amounted to $10,568.

PRISON.

70. There is one prison in the State situated at Kangar. The British Adviser is the Superintendent and is assisted by a Gaoler and a staff of 3 N.C.O.'s, 11 Malay warders and one Sikh warder.

71. There was a daily average of 26 prisoners throughout the year, as against 29 in 1353. 76 prisoners were admitted during the year which made a total of 129 throughout the year. Of these 105 were released leaving a balance of 24 in gaol at the end of the year. Of these, 16 were long sentence prisoners.

The health of the prisoners continued to be satisfactory. 39 were admitted into the convict ward at the hospital and the most prevalent diseases were diseases of the respiratory system, influenza and malaria.

72. Prisoners are employed within the Gaol on rice milling, basketry, chick making, book binding and carpentry. A special feature of the administration however is the extra-mural work. This is eagerly sought after by all inmates of the gaol and the compounds of Government officers, the Padang and various parts of the town of Kangar are maintained in turn by prison labour. Prisoners also assist in the preparations for celebrating such occasions as the birthday of His Highness the Raja, the King's birthday and Armistice Day and are thus given employment which will be of benefit to them on their release. The healthy condition of the prisoners was remarked upon by the Adviser, Medical Services, on his visit to the State.

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73. Padi is purchased and milled in the gaol. 3,280 gantangs of padi were milled into 1,609 gantangs of rice during the year and sold for $324. Surplus vegetables from the prison garden (adjoining the Residency) were also sold.

74. Government Departments are also supplied with the manufactures made within the gaol and the sale of these realised $337. This side of prison activities is not so flourishing as in previous years, partly because of the decrease in the number of prisoners and partly because of the ever increasing need to obtain requirements more speedily. This, however, allows for increased extra-mural work which is more suitable to the type of offenders usually inhabiting the gaol.

75. There is no separate accommodation for juvenile prisoners. Such offenders are sent to the Reformatory School in Singapore if the necessity arises. Female prisoners are lodged in a separate building adjacent to the main gaol. There were neither juvenile nor female offenders during the year.

76. The total expenditure of the gaol was $9,827 as against $10,168 in 1353.

CHAPTER XIV

LEGISLATION.

77. All legislation is drafted in English and then translated into Malay. During the year 15 Enactments were passed as follows:—

Enactment No. 1.	The Fire-arms (Amendment) Enactment.
Enactment No. 2.	The Land Tenure (Amendment) Enactment.
Enactment No. 3.	The Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment.
Enactment No. 4.	The Registration of Vessels (Amendment) Enactment.
Enactment No. 5.	The Railways Enactment.
Enactment No. 6.	The Land Revenue (Amendment) Act.
Enactment No. 7.	The Carriage by Air Enactment.
Enactment No. 8.	The Land Revenue (Amendment No. 2) Act.
Enactment No. 9.	The Rubber Regulation (Amendment No. 2) Enactment.

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Enactment No. 10.	The Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Enactment.
Enactment No. 11.	The Reservation (Amendment) Enactment.
Enactment No. 12.	The Administration of Estates (Amendment) Enactment.
Enactment No. 13.	The Penal Code and Evidence Enactment.
Enactment No. 14.	The Padi Planting Enactment.
Enactment No. 15.	The Petition Writers Enactment.

78. The most important of the Enactments were the following:—

No. 2. The Land Tenure (Amendment) Enactment, 1354.

This provided for the attestion of instruments of dealings in land. Provision was also made for the execution and attestion of instruments of dealings made outside the State.

No. 3. The Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment, 1354.

In accordance with the action taken by other Malayan Administrations, this legislation provided for the cancelling of credits not made use of by owners of Rubber holdings by the end of any quarter or prescribed period.

No. 7. The Carriage by Air Enactment, 1354.

By this legislation the State of Perlis acceded to the Convention for the Unification of certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Moscow in 1929.

No. 8. The Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1354.

This made legal provision for the recovery of forms of land revenue other than land rents.

No. 10. The Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Enactment, 1354.

This Enactment prohibited the making of loans to the Government of Italy or to persons in Italian territory, thereby following the action taken by the United Kingdom and other countries for the bringing into effect the decision adopted by the Co-Ordinating Committee of the League of Nations under Article 16 of the Covenant.

No. 12. The Administration of Estates (Amendment) Enactment, 1354.

This Enactment was framed in accordance with the accepted policy of providing uniformity throughout the British Empire in the matter of Re-Sealing and Recognition of Probates and Letters of Administration obtained in any part of the Empire.

No. 13. The Penal Code and Evidence Enactment, 1354.

The Perlis Penal Code of 1341 was neither promulgated nor printed and in practice the Kedah Penal Code was used in the Courts. It was decided to adopt the Kedah Penal Code in this State until such time as the State can frame its own Code.

There was no Evidence Enactment in force in Perlis and the opportunity was taken to adopt the Kedah Evidence Enactment and this was included in the present Enactment.

No. 14. The Padi Planting Enactment, 1354.

The Padi Planting Enactment of 1336 was found to have certain unsatisfactory features and as the amendments necessary were extensive it was considered advisable to repeal the existing Enactment and to re-enact the law. The amendments generally were to ensure proper care of growing padi crops and to simplify the procedure for enforcing the contribution of communal labour towards certain classes of essential works.

No. 15. The Petition Writers Enactment, 1354.

Petition writing is carried on a large scale in the State and it was considered desirable to control the activities of petition writers who hitherto had been licensed by the State Council but were subject to no law.

It is considered that the time has arrived when the Laws of Perlis require to be revised. In many instances the Malay version (which is the official version according to the Treaty) differs from the English version due to errors in drafting and in proof correcting. The Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes (framed in 1329) are primitive and incomplete and do not meet with the requirements of present day conditions or of present day litigation. Action is being taken to prepare a revised edition of the laws.

CHAPTER XV

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

79. The Revenue of the State is derived from the following main sources:—

(*a*) *Land*: State land is alienated for small agricultural holdings at a premium varying from $3 to $15 a relong and at a rent of 50 cents a relong a year. In cases where the approved applicants are unable to pay the premia (which include fees for survey) a sum equal to 5% of the total premium is added to the annual rent until the full premium is paid.

In the case of mining land, no premium is charged in view of the policy of the Government to issue certificates for short term leases (5 years only). A fee of $3 a relong is charged, however, to cover cost of demarcation. Rent is charged at the rate of $1 a relong. In the case of renewal of certificates $1 a relong is charged.

(*b*) *Customs*: The following is a summary of the Customs Tariff in force during the year:—

TABLE A.

IMPORT DUTIES.

DESCRIPITON OF ARTICLES	Unit	RATES OF DUTY	
		Full Duty	Preferential Duty
I. INTOXICATING LIQUORS.		$ c.	$ c.
(*a*) Rectified Spirit ...	per proof gallon	14 00	
(*b*) Brandy and any other intoxicating liquor not hereinafter provided for	"	14 00	10 50
(*c*) Brandy in bottle and accepted by the Collector as not exceeding 81% of proof spirit	per gallon	10 50	8 00
(*d*) Whisky, rum and gin ...	per proof gallon	13 00	
(*e*) Whisky, rum and gin in bottle and accepted by the Collector as not exceeding 81% of proof spirit ...	per gallon	9 50	

TABLE A.—(*contd.*)

Description of Articles	Unit	Rates of Duty	
		Full Duty	Preferential Duty
		$ c.	$ c.
(*f*) Toddy, arrack, saki and samsu including medicated samsu	per proof gallon	12 00	
(*g*) Bitters and liqueurs not exceeding 100% of proof spirit	per gallon	13 00	
(*h*) Sparkling wines not exceeding 42% of proof spirit ...	,,	6 00	5 00
(*i*) Still wines exceeding 26% but not exceeding 42% of proof spirit	,,	4 50	3 90
(*j*) Still wines not exceeding 26% of proof spirit ...	,,	1 50	90
(*k*) Ale, beer, stout, porter, cider and perry	,,	1 30	1 20
II. Tobacco.			
(*a*) Cigars and snuff ...	per lb.	1 60	
(*b*) Cigarettes	,,	1 10	1 00
(*c*) Unmanufactured tobacco ...	,,	70	
(*d*) Manufactured tobacco excluding cigars, cigarettes and snuff :—			
(i) Imported for sale in air tight tins or containers ...	,,	1 10	1 00
(ii) not otherwise provided for	,,	80	

TABLE A.—(*contd.*)

Description of Articles	Unit	Rates of Duty	
		Full Duty	Preferential Duty
		$ c.	$ c.
III. Miscellaneous.			
Brassware, bronze and bronze copper, and copper wares ...	ad valorem	15%	5%
Cartridges	per 1,000	11 00	10 00
Coffee	per ktai	04	03
Piece goods other than pure silk ...	ad valorem and per yard	10% or 2½ cts. per yard whichever is higher	Free
Cotton, linen, jute, artificial silk, felt, flannel and all textile goods made from plant fibres whether finished goods or not, other than gunnies, waste and piece goods as above, to the value of materials only	ad valorem	10%	Free
Fishmaws and sharksfins ...	,,	15%	5%
Groundnuts	per lb.	02	01
Groundnut oil, kachang and gingelly oil	,,	04	02
Matches	per 10,000 sticks	1 00	
Methylated spirit	per gallon	05	
Milk condensed and powdered ...	per lb.	05	01
Motor tyres and inner tubes ...	ad valorem	20%	Free
Paraffin wax	,,	15%	5%
Perfumery	,,	50%	25%
Petrol	per gallon	35	
Petroleum other than Petrol ...	,,	10	

TABLE A.—(*contd.*)

Description of Articles	Unit	Rates of Duty	
		Full Duty	Preferential Duty
		$ c.	$ c.
Rubber boots and shoes, and canvas boots and shoes, shoes with rubber soles	per pair	50	10
Sugar and sugar mixed with water	per lb.	03	
Tanned hides and skins ...	ad valorem	15%	5%
Tea	per lb.	08	06
Tinned fruits and vegetables ...	ad valoerm	20%	15%
Padi	per pikul	25	15
Rice	"	25	15

TABLE B.

I. Export Duties.

Articles	Duty
	$ cts.
Arecanuts	2½% advalorem
Coconut.	2½% "
Copra	2½% "
Pepper	2½% "
Tobacco	2½% "
Rice—	
(*a*) Rice	10 per pikul
(*b*) Padi	10 "
(*c*) Broken rice	5 "
(*d*) Bran	3 "
Tapioca	3% ad valorem
Rubber	.07 per pound

TABLE B.—(*contd.*)

II. Forest Produce.

Articles	Duty	
	$ *cts.*	
Attap (Nipah and Rembia)	5%	ad valorem
Leaves (Nipah and Rembia)	5%	"
Bamboos	5%	"
Damar	5%	"
Rattans	5%	"
Beeswax	5%	"
Honey	5%	"
Timber	10%	"
Getah Jelutong (Jelutong rubber) ...	5%	"
Getah Rambong (India rubber) ...	5%	"
Nipah Juice	5%	"

III. Live Stock.

	$	*cts.*	
Buffaloes	1		per head
Bullocks	1		"
Pigs	1		"
Sheep and goats		25	per head
Fowls, geese and chickens		5	each
Pigeons		1	"

IV. Minerals, Metals and Metalliferous Ores.

	$	*cts.*	
Coal	2		per pikul
Tin		10%	ad valorem
Tin-ore		72%	of the duty on tin
All other metals and metalliferous ores ...		10%	ad valorem
Galena	1		per ton

TABLE B.—(*contd.*)

V. Marine Produce.

Articles	Duty $ *cts.*	
Sea fish, crabs, prawns and shell fish (fresh)	20%	ad valorem
Sea fish, crabs, prawns and shell fish (dried or salted)	20%	,,
Sharksfins	20%	,,
Blachan	20%	,,
Fish refuse	20%	,,
Fresh river and pond fish	10%	,,
Fresh river and pond fish (dried and salted)	10%	,,
Beche-de'mer and Fish maws ...	10%	,,

VI. Miscellaneous.

	$ *cts.*	
Elephant	20%	ad valorem
Tusks	10%	,,
Bones, hides and horns	2	per pikul
Bricks and tiles	5%	ad valorem
Fat and tallow	2	per pikul
Phosphates (Baja Bukit)	10%	ad valorem
Eggs	10	per hundred
Kambing Gurun (dead or alive) ...	20	per head or portion

The duty on rubber is collected by means of a cess which was at the rate of 1 cent a pound up to July 1st, 1935, and thereafter at the rate of .07 of a cent a pound. From the cess the equivalent of 2½% ad valorem duty was allocated to revenue, the balance being deposited as a special rubber fund for the administration of Rubber Regulation.

The revenue from Customs amounted to $314,296 in 1354 as compared with $297,648 in 1353. This amount included the rubber cess collected during the year. The following table shows the main items of Customs revenue collected in 1352, 1353 and 1354.

	1352	1353	1354
	$	$	$
Tin	57,560	70,822	57,333
Padi and rice	20,228	21,409	23,745
Fish	6,727	6,616	8,962
Tobacco	63,715	69,326	83,284
Sugar	41,268	44,415	48,800
Petrol	19,077	16,448	20,334
Spirits	15,529	13,902	16,736
Piece goods	10,574	11,734	10,302

80. Chandu, or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoons. 11,357 tahils were sold in 1935, as against 11,444 in 1934. 65 tahils of dross were recovered at the end of February, 1935, from 1934 stock. The number of retail shops remained at 6. No new smokers were registered during the year, the figure remaining at 515

81. *Excise*: Annual fees are charged for licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

Excise revenue in 1354 was approximately the same as in 1353.

Toddy is not sold to the public.

82. *Forests*: Revenue is collected by means of monthly permits varying from $2 to $10 a month issued for the extraction of all classes of timber. Fees are also collected on other jungle produce.

83. *Municipal*: This revenue is derived mainly from the following items:—

House Assessment: 10% on annual valuation based on rental.

Water Rate: A flat rate is charged based on a supply of 8,000 gallons a month, which varies from $12 a year to $24 a year according to the annual value of the property fixed by the Sanitary Board.

Taxes on motor vehicles, fees for licences and general conservancy are further sources of revenue.

The following table gives the main heads of municipal revenue collected in 1353 and 1354.

	1353.	*1354.*
House assessment	5,000	5,493
Market fees	3,104	3,184
Conservancy	3,816	3,909
Slaughter fees	3,589	2,947
Water supply	1,035	1,344

The total revenue throughout the year was $18,674 as compared with $18,676 in the previous year.

84. *Assets*: At the end of the year the assets of the State exceeded liabilities by $448,306 (compared with $362,863 in the previous year), as shown in the following statement:—

LIABILITIES	At end of 1354 (5-4-35–23-3-36)	ASSETS	At end of 1354 (5-4-35–23-3-36)
	$		$
		Cash in Treasury	13,688
		Cash at Banks ...	84,889
		Cash with Crown Agents ...	230,730
		Investments ...	331,728
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund	230,730	Suspense Accounts	10,331
Deposits ...	38,072	Advances ...	10,129
Excess of Assets ...	448,306	Loans ...	35,613
TOTAL ...	717,108	TOTAL ...	717,108

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

85. *Revenue*: A statement of annual revenue and expenditure from A.H. 1330 (since Perlis came under British Protection) is in Appendix A.

The revenue for 1354 was $604,162, exceeding the amount estimated by $73,142. Details under each main head are given in Appendix B which also contains a comparison with 1353 revenue.

The largest sources of revenue were duties from Customs and Chandu Monopoly. Apart from a substantial increase under Customs, which can be attributed to the increased prosperity generally, and a small increase under Courts and Lands and Mines, the revenue remained fairly consistent.

The total revenue collected in export duties during the year was $104,319 as against $112,297 in 1353. The import duties totalled $209,977 as against $185,351 in the previous year.

The gross opium revenue was $142,978, approximately the same as in 1353. The cost of Chandu was $25,345.

86. *Expenditure*: The expenditure for 1354 was $518,719. This did not reach the original estimated figure of $529,901 but exceeded the revised figure of $513,608. Details are given in Appendix C. Personal Emoluments, excluding Ruling House Allowances, State Pensions, Retired Pensions and Gratuities amounting to $28,991, totalled $236,530. Expenditure under Other Charges was $165,391 and under a Special Expenditure (all Departments), $87,806. The excess over the 1353 figure of $487,130 was not due in any way to abnormal increases in Personal Emoluments but can be attributed to the building of the Kuala Perlis Road, with a consequent increase in Special Service Expenditure. Other expenditure remained normal. There was a surplus of revenue over expenditure of $85,443 at the end of the year.

87. *Investments*: The Opium Revenue Replacement Fund is in the hands of the Crown Agents for the Colonies and a yearly sum of $12,000 is paid to this account, the interest being credited to the Fund. A sum of $230,730 stood to the credit of the Fund at the close of the year. Other investments are:

Singapore Municipal Debentures 5% ..	$113,975
Penang Municipal Debentures 4¾% ..	76,750
Federated Malay States 4½% Loan ..	49,000
Singapore Municipal Debentures 3% (1935)	92,003

The interest from investments totalled $12,329.

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88. The State has no public debt.

89. The position can be regarded as satisfactory, but future caution is still necessary. The aim of the Government is to establish a Reserve of $750,000 and it is therefore essential that no other than the most urgent and necessary Public Works should be undertaken, while any wastage of surplus is to be avoided.

CHAPTER XVI

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS.

90. The total area of the State is 310 square miles of which 89.7 square miles are alienated for agricultural purposes. The State has an area of 39 square miles of Reserved Forest and 181.3 square miles are still unalienated though portions of it are occupied unlawfully or, if not actually occupied, are claimed owing to the existence of fruit trees.

91. Agricultural lands alienated prior to 1355 are held under Old Grants and those subsequent to this date under "Register Milek", a form of approved application. Both are incomplete titles, which after demarcation are replaced by permanent titles known as Small Grants. There are in existence a number of grants issued during the period of the Siamese Suzerainty but in these the boundaries are not accurately defined and the titles are being replaced as opportunity occurs.

In the case of holdings over 100 relongs in area "Large Grants" are issued after survey. So far, however, no Large Grants have been issued, though some of the holdings have been surveyed. No separate form of titles has been prescribed for town and village lands.

There are in addition over 5,000 holdings held under Temporary Occupation Licences. These have been issued indiscriminately in the past for town, village and agricultural purposes. In all cases the licencees have come to regard them as something more than mere permission to occupy land, renewable annually, and transfers of such holdings were permitted without restraint.

Another form of semi-permanent title to land is the Permit for Fish Tanks. The construction and maintenance of Fish Tanks (actually fish ponds) on alienated land and the taking of fish from ponds on State land are regulated by the Fish Tanks Enactment of 1333. Investigation into the working of this Enactment has revealed the

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fact that its enforcement was not only uneconomic but disastrous to a policy of alienation of land for agricultural purposes. Steps are being taken to repeal the Enactment and substitute other means of control. This is one of the many problems of reorganisation of the Land Office.

92. In 1344 the minimum rates of premium on alienation of State land for agricultural purposes were fixed as follows:—

A. For rubber cultivation.

(i) For areas up to 15 relongs.. $10 a relong.

(ii) For areas from 15 to 100 relongs .. .. $15 ,,

(iii) For areas over 100 relongs $25 ,,

B. For Bendang land (any area) .. $ 3 ,,

C. For Kampong and other cultivation.

(i) For areas up to 50 relongs $ 5 ,,

(ii) For areas over 50 relongs .. $10 ,,

In alienation the minimum rate is usually charged.

D. Town lots are alienated at varying prices up to 10 cents a square foot.

The rents on Agricultural land are as follows:—

(i) For rubber cultivation $1 a relong a year.

(ii) For bendang and other cultivation .. 50 cts. a relong a year.

The rent on mining land is $1 a relong a year.

Town lots are charged a rental of $2 a year for a lot of 2,400 square feet or less.

The area of land alienated for agricultural purposes at the end of the year was approximately 90,000 relongs.

MINES.

93. Land for mining purposes is usually given out on short term leases of 5 years. No premium is charged but a rent of $1 is levied.

Land held under mining titles amounted to 4,590 relongs.

94. The total land revenue collected was $75,633 as against $73,362 in 1353.

95. The application books for agricultural lands remained closed except in cases in which the land had been occupied by the applicants without authority for many years. 162 applications for a total area of 903 relongs were approved. These were all in small holdings for the cultivation of wet padi or for Kampong purposes. No land was alienated for rubber cultivation during the year. A certain number of applications were outstanding at the close of the year but these were mostly for land in localities where it is considered desirable to lay-out suitable lots for alienation, and will take some time to deal with.

In mining lands 43 applications comprising 894 relongs were dealt with. These were for renewal of mining certificates which were about to expire or had expired.

Re-organisation of the Land Office.

96. Special mention must be made of the re-organisation of the Land Administration of this State which is proceeding now. The work is necessarily slow but the result of a year's work indicates that the secondment of an officer from the Federated Malay States for this purpose fully justifies the step taken to obtain him and will produce benefits which have never hitherto been enjoyed by the State. This officer arrived in Perlis towards the end of 1353 and attention was immediately given to examining the results of past operations of the Department. Owing to insufficient staff, sickness of existing staff and lack of officers knowledgeable in land matters, the Commissioner has been able to deal only with the most glaring defects in the past administration, but it is felt that at this stage of the re-organisation a record should be made of the most important and urgent matters which required attention and of the steps taken to deal with them. These are as follows:—

To train the staff and re-arrange their duties;

To rescue and arrange in proper files, as far as possible, the existing records and documents of which no proper care had been taken in the past;

To re-organise the system of collecting land revenue and of keeping proper accounts;

To recover arrears of land revenue outstanding for many years;

To provide a more up-to-date and advanced form of records, registers and documents of title to land;

To wipe off arrears of old applications for land for agriculture and mining;

To correct mistakes in records and in land settlement;

To clear off arrears in registration of dealings in land;

To deal with large numbers of cases of State land occupied without authority;

To proceed with registration of small holdings, demarcation of which had been completed;

To provide machinery to deal with large numbers of cases of alienated land, the titles to which were still in the names of deceased persons;

To draw up a simple and comprehensive Land Code for the State, embodying all the essential points in the existing Enactments and Regulations affecting land and to introduce a number of desirable features, the absence of which constituted serious defects in the local system of land administration;

To establish a firm and durable contact between the Land Office and the peasant small holder.

Five admending Enactments affecting land administration were passed to give sanction to new procedure and practice; re-arrangements in staff were made and suitable officers chosen; the office was re-organised and a new accounting system introduced; the greater part of the arrears of land rents were collected; records were arranged under a proper system; registration of past dealings in land was effected; occupiers of State land without authority have been persuaded to apply for land they occupy; materials have been collected in preparation for the drafting of a new Land Enactment; and last but not least the establishment of contact between the Land Office the peasant has been carried out with marked success. Lack of an adequate field staff causes delay in field work; further legislation is required to deal with the innumerable cases of titles in the names of deceased persons and to arrange for the distribution of small estates more expeditiously (at present this latter is in hands of the Courts); but it is gratifying to record that the efforts made towards re-organisation, which have necessitated long hours of toil on the part of the Land Office staff in order to wipe off arrears and to promote a higher state of efficiency, are achieving their purpose. Carried to a successful conclusion they will mark a period in the land administration of Perlis which will be of lasting benefit to the whole community.

SURVEYS.

97. The Survey Department is under the supervision of the Superintendent of Surveys, Kedah, and all office work is done in the Kedah Survey Office.

98. Small holdings are demarcated in small groups of contiguous lots, each group being named a "Lengkongan". These lengkongan are numbered serially in each mukim and at the end of the year there were 26,503 lots demarcated in the 22 mukims of the State. In addition there were 76 surveyed portions. The latter consist of large holdings of over 100 relongs in area and shop lots in the town of Kangar.

It has been the long standing practice to demarcate small holdings following occupation even though the occupants held no title for them. This brought into existence a large number of lots on State land, many of which are occupied without authority. It has also led to the existence of lots of fantastic shapes and sizes. Resettlement will be necessary in many cases to correct this.

The Survey Office is far ahead of the Land Office in demarcation of small holdings. This is due to the existence in the Land Office of a very large number of "Small Grants" which are still unregistered. The small grant is an inconvenient form of title and steps are being taken to introduce Mukim Registers based on those used in the Federated Malay States.

99. The laying-out of a framework of Kangar Town, a survey of 40 shop-houses according to design, and a Mining dispute survey were carried out at a cost of $323. 87 lots were demarcated and other mining surveys carried out at a cost of $1,287.

During the year it was decided that it was unnecessary to prepare preliminary 2 chain sheets for the whole demarcated area of Perlis. The preparation of 4 chain sheets was started and 8 of such sheets were completed, taking the place of 32 two chain sheets.

There were several mining disputes to be settled, involving considerable underground work. One of these contorted subterranean passages was half a mile long and not less than 170 stations were necessary: in places the "sights" from station to station were as short as 3 or 4 links. It will be appreciated therefore that survey of mining land is attended with great difficulty.

100. The total expenditure of the Department amounted to $8,094.

FORESTS.

101. In view of the fact that the demand for timber is purely domestic and in order to ascertain the extent and value of the forests in the State, arrangements were made with the Government of the Federated Malay States for a visit of inspection to be paid to the State by Mr. J. G. Watson, Deputy Adviser on Forestry, Malay States. Mr. Watson visited Perlis from the 14th to the 19th January, 1936, and the following information is derived from his Report.

102. The main part of the Rimba Mas-mas Reserve appears to be abandoned grazing ground that is gradually recovering, probably helped in recent years by the incidence of rinderpest amongst cattle and by the protection afforded by reservation. The outstanding tree is *temak* (Shorea cochinchinensis) which is sometimes associated with *tembusu* (Fragraea fragrans) and is regenerating.

On the West of the railway line there is some useful forest on the rising ground between Bukit Bintang and the Siamese frontier. The main trees were *Sanai* (which bears no resemblance to the F.M.S. *Sanai*); *Bintong; Changal Batu,* (considered to be probably the best hardwood in the State); *Atoi,* used for planks; many fine specimens of *Chengal tiga banir,* the outstanding tree of the forest and used for planks, but viewed with some suspicion because its name encourages attempts to pass it off as hardwood; *Arang; Mersawa* called *Meranti; Putat Kedun;* and *Simpoh.*

The country traversed during the tour was suggestive of abandoned ladangs with a good deal of bamboo in the undergrowth, a small stemmed species that might possibly be used for paper making but is probably not sufficiently plentiful. In general it might be said that in the few islands of moderately stocked " rimba " the conditions of the soil seemed to suit *temak* which appears to have colonised denuded areas in much the same way as *tembusu* normally does elsewhere.

103. Mr. Watson recommended that reservation of the Rimba Mas-mas Reserve should continue and that the Eastern portion of the State should be examined to confirm or otherwise the general belief that the forest growth in the more distant areas is similar to that in the areas visited by him.

It was also suggested that it desirable to establish a reserve at Bukit Bintang.

It was strongly recommended that the control of the Forests should be placed under the Land Office and that all permits should be obtained from Kangar and that the fees charged (which were not based on the value of the produce) should be raised.

104. Steps are being taken to give effect to the recommendations of the Deputy Adviser on Forestry. Control of the forests has been placed in the hands of the Land Office and the State has now under consideration a scheme for the control of the areas reserved. This matter is rendered more difficult by the lack of information regarding the main reserve and local Malays can hardly be said to be well versed in jungle matters. The present organisation does not admit of raising fees for felling permits at the present time as it is feared that an enhanced scale would result in evasion of the regulations governing extract of jungle produce, which cannot be adequately enforced owing to lack of supervisory staff, with a consequent loss of revenue.

There can however be no question of Perlis attempting to seek timber markets outside her own boundaries and the policy of the State should be to be self supporting and to preserve a sufficiency of forest for protection purposes.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

105. The Co-operative Societies Department since its inception in 1345 has been under the charge of an officer who received training in the Co-operative Societies Department of the Federated Malay States. The records and transactions of the societies are kept according to the Malay Calendar since the Malay Year is the official year followed in the State.

106. The following figures give a summary of the activities of the societies during the last five years.

All Societies	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354
Number of Societies ...	14	14	16	19	18
Membership ...	658	565	526	560	491
Total working Capital	$58,937	57,557	52,113	55,958	53,078

107. The societies in 1354 were composed of two urban societies, namely the Perlis Government Servants' Co-operative Thrift and Loan Society, Ltd. and the Public Works Department Labourers' Society, and 16 rural societies.

One rural society was liquidated during the course of the year, mainly on account of the illiteracy of its members who were quite ignorant of the aims and objects of the society and who looked upon it more as a debt shop than as an institution to assist them to save their incomes and promote their own welfare.

108. The Perlis Government Servants' Co-operative Thrift and Loan Society, Ltd. was established in 1345 and its progress has been slow but steady. It commenced with 32 members and a monthly subscription of $292 in 1345. At the end of 1354, the membership had increased to 120 and the monthly subscription to $459; its total paid-up subscription amounted to $23,977 and the Reserve Fund stood at $4,172. It has a fixed deposit of $10,000 at the Mercantile Bank, Penang, and a cash balance of $8,013 in current account and Post Office Government Savings Bank. It will therefore be seen that financially the society is in a position to realise the aims and objects with which it was started, viz, to enable members to build up their capital by regular thrift, to free them from outside debts, to assist them in acquiring useful property and to make suitable provision for their old age. Many members discontinued their membership during the year and their withdrawals, amounting altogether to a sum of $9,930, appreciably decreased the working capital of the society.

109. The Public Works Department Labourers' Society was formed in 1353. At the end of last year it had a membership of 81 with a paid-up subscription amounting to $1,870. It is gratifying to record that the members were keen and loyal, and looked upon their society for guidance and assistance not only in matters financial but in those affecting their welfare and progress.

110. There were 16 rural credit societies on the register at the end of the year having a share capital of $13,288 and a Reserve Fund of $9,163. Their progress has been very slow as there are many difficulties to overcome. The majority of the members are poor and illiterate. Patience and perseverance are indispensable to instil into them the habits of providence and thrift, to inculcate feelings of mutual help and common action, and to train them to regulate their mode of living and to appreciate the value of money. In the case of these societies, it is feared that it will be a long time before the principles of Co-operation and the elements of thrift take deep root in their members.

111. *Weekly fairs*: Two weekly fairs were erected at Abi and Padang Pauh; but the one at Abi was closed down during the course of the year, as the site was not satisfactory. There were 12 weekly fairs in the State at the end of the year, 9 of which were run by members of the rural credit societies and 3 by private individuals. The primary object of these fairs is to provide a convenient method for the disposal of kampong produce at fair and reasonable prices, to dispense with the Chinese shopkeeper and middleman, to teach the rayat to barter their goods amongst themselves and business-like methods in doing so. In addition they form a convenient centre where the people can meet each other and discuss amongst themselves their local problems. The average daily sale per head at these fairs varies from a minimum of 30 cents to a maximum of $15.

As stated in the last year's report, these fairs have not proved a great success in Perlis, but there can be no doubt that they form suitable training grounds where the conservative Malays are learning their first lessons in commercial enterprise. Since their establishment it has been observed that more and more kampong folk of both sexes have gradually shaken off their innate shyness and have come forward to do business, even though in a small way, and to sell their locally grown tobacco, vegetables and fruit and their home-made earthenware; while the more enterprising among them have begun business as cloth merchants, crockery vendors and dealers in spices. In the past these trades were entirely in the hands of other communities.

Although the "big scale" business in fairs is being carried on by other nationals it is not to be supposed that the Kampong people have not the mind and desire to do better than at present. These fairs are a great source of inducement to them to emulate foreign traders in taking up business on a larger scale and to compete with them on equal terms; only lack of experience and want of sufficient capital have so far prevented them from outstripping and defeating their more astute and wealthier rivals.

ZAKAT AND FITRAH.

112. The collection of Zakat and Fitrah in the State first commenced in 1345 and owes its origin to the desire by the community to erect a new Mosque in Kangar. A meeting of the Muslim Government Servants was called and ultimately with the approval of the State Council it was decided that each officer should contribute, within

three years, one month's salary to the Mosque Fund. The funds which could be collected in this manner were insufficient for the desired purpose and, with the permission of the Council, a collection was made from the community. With these funds and a Government contribution of $20,000 the Alwi Mosque was built at Kangar.

113. Subsequently it was considered that a useful purpose might be served if the control and management of Mosques, religious schools and buildings connected with the Islamic Faith, and the general promotion of works of a religious, educational and charitable nature could be undertaken by a Zakat and Fitrah Committee. Accordingly, in 1351, the State Council passed the Zakat and Fitrah Rules, which now form the basis of the organisation, and appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of the Vice-President of the State Council, including as members certain Heads of Departments.

114. As a result of the introduction of this system, the Government was freed from all responsibility in regard to the maintenance of the 50 Mosques in the State. There is one exception to this, the Arau Mosque, which, being at the Kota, still receives an annual sum from the Government for maintenance and the salaries of its officials are still provided in the State Estimates. Apart from its contribution, the Government was not responsible for the erection of the magnificent Kangar Mosque nor is it involved in expenditure on the new Arabic School now being built in Arau at a cost of $25,000. The Committee upkeeps and repairs all the Mosques throughout the State, dispenses alms to the poor and to destitute immigrants; and is assisting from its funds students who leave the country for religious education abroad. In this latter connection, since the formation of the society, one student has received help in his religious studies in Egypt, three boys are now studying Arabic in Penang while two more are in Mecca. An admirable feature of the organisation is the establishment at the commencement of this year of a special fund in order to assist the people in the event of a failure of crops and $3,000 will be reserved annually for this purpose. In addition, $7,500 has been set aside for the erection in the near future of a Home for Decrepits and Incurables.

115. It must be appreciated that the collection of Zakat by the present Committee is no new imposition. Prior to the organised collection of these religious dues the people paid their Zakat and Fitrah contribution to Hajis and Lebais some of whom might not have been eligible to receive it.

116. The society publishes a balance sheet at the end of each year and according to the Report for 1354, the surplus of the society at the end of the year was $24,906.

GENERAL.

117. The death of His Majesty King George V on January 20th, 1936, which occurred less than a year after the celebration of His Silver Jubilee, was deeply mourned throughout the State.

118. His Highness the Raja enjoyed good health throughout the year and celebrated his 53rd birthday on the 11th Jemadilawal, 1354 (August 11th, 1935) with the usual ceremonies and entertainments.

119. The State suffered a great loss in the death of Tuan Syed Hassan, Bakal Raja, which occurred on the 20th Rejab, 1354 (18th October, 1935). The Raja Muda occupied the post of Third Judge in the State.

A further loss sustained during the year was the death of the Penghulu of Abi (Dato' Setia Bakti). This officer had been a Penghulu for 40 years.

120. With effect from September 2nd, 1935, the standard office hours of the Government were changed. Prior to this Perlis had enjoyed two whole holidays in each week on Fridays and Sundays. This arrangement possessed certain disadvantages and the change to Thursday afternoon and Friday holidays provided for more normal working.

121. During the year a preliminary reconnaisance was made by an officer of the Raffles Museum to find a suitable limestone cave which it is desired to excavate for the purpose of discovering traces of prehistoric industries.

The reconnaisance resulted in the discovery of a culture using bone implements which is stated to be new in the Malay Peninsula although similar cultures are found in French Indo-China and in Java. It is proposed to undertake further excavations in undisturbed caves which should prove profitable.

122. The financial situation continued to improve and with the surplus now in hand it is possible for the State to consider carrying out certain essential public works and social services with a view to general improvement.

The present Government Offices were originally erected for residential purposes and are quite unsuitable for modern or even normal office requirements; improvements in the health and sanitary conditions of Sanitary Board areas are essential and in many places there is an

urgent need for immediate anti-malarial measures; the construction of new and the improvements of existing irrigation works are items of vital importance in a State which is essentially an agricultural one; more schools are required in the outlying districts. The successful completion of a programme of public works on these lines should be the aim of the State.

123. The peasant small holders are mostly illiterate and are very poor in the sense that in Perlis there is a great scarcity of cash amongst them. Their standard of living is low and health conditions in the kampong leave much to be desired. Although an improvement is gradually being made (and much is being done under difficult conditions through the medium of schools), modern ideas of sanitation and modern treatment for diseases are not yet appreciated by the bulk of the peasants.

In industry, however, the local rayat compares very favourably with that of other States, but one of the most deplorable features of their existence is the fact that a large proportion of them have borrowed money above their means from professional money lenders and, being unable to redeem their loans, have become dispossessed of their holdings. In some cases, not only have they lost their lands but also continue to be burdened with the unpaid balance of their debts which will literally shadow them to their graves. Those dispossessed are unable to take up new land as it would be liable to seizure. The result is that they have to be content to remain as their creditors' tenants on lands which once were their proud possession. The enforcement of the Reservations Enactment, 1353, operates as a check against further dispossession of Malays by aliens, but Malay holdings subject to encumbrances created prior to the coming into force of that legislation are not fully protected by the Enactment.

124. Mr. O. E. Venables officiated as British Adviser until the 27th April, 1935 (23rd Muharram, 1354) when he was relieved by the writer who desires to express his appreciation and thanks to members of all branches of the Government Service and to members of the unofficial community on Government Boards for their co-operation in the work of achieving a higher standard of efficiency in the administration and of furthering the development of the State.

C. R. HOWITT,
British Adviser, Perlis.

KANGAR,
18th August, 1936.
30th Jemadilawal, 1355.

APPENDIX A.

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure from A. H. 1330.

A.H.				Revenue $	Expenditure $
1330	..	..	..	145,026	146,267
1331	..	..	..	154,985	153,312
1332	..	..	..	172,970	185,552
1333	..	..	..	182,296	175,924
1334	..	..	..	224,774	178,598
1335	..	..	..	264,976	193,776
1336	..	..	..	306,924	269,027
1337	..	..	..	294,044	243,885
1338	..	..	..	443,442	277,993
1339	..	..	..	341,420	337,331
1340	..	..	..	369,187	362,196
1341	..	..	..	297,187	392,698
1342	..	..	..	453,452	441,155
1343	..	..	..	470,616	441,825
1344	..	..	..	594,098	565,071
1345	..	..	..	614,665	630,768
1346	..	..	..	645,114	622,928
1347	..	..	..	583,329	584,085
1348	..	..	..	487,436	573,738
1349	..	..	..	349,189	471,011
1350	..	..	..	407,145	421,764
1351	..	..	..	513,874	416,574
1352	..	..	..	530,709	464,457
1353	..	..	..	582,382	487,130
1354	..	..	..	604,162	518,719

APPENDIX B.

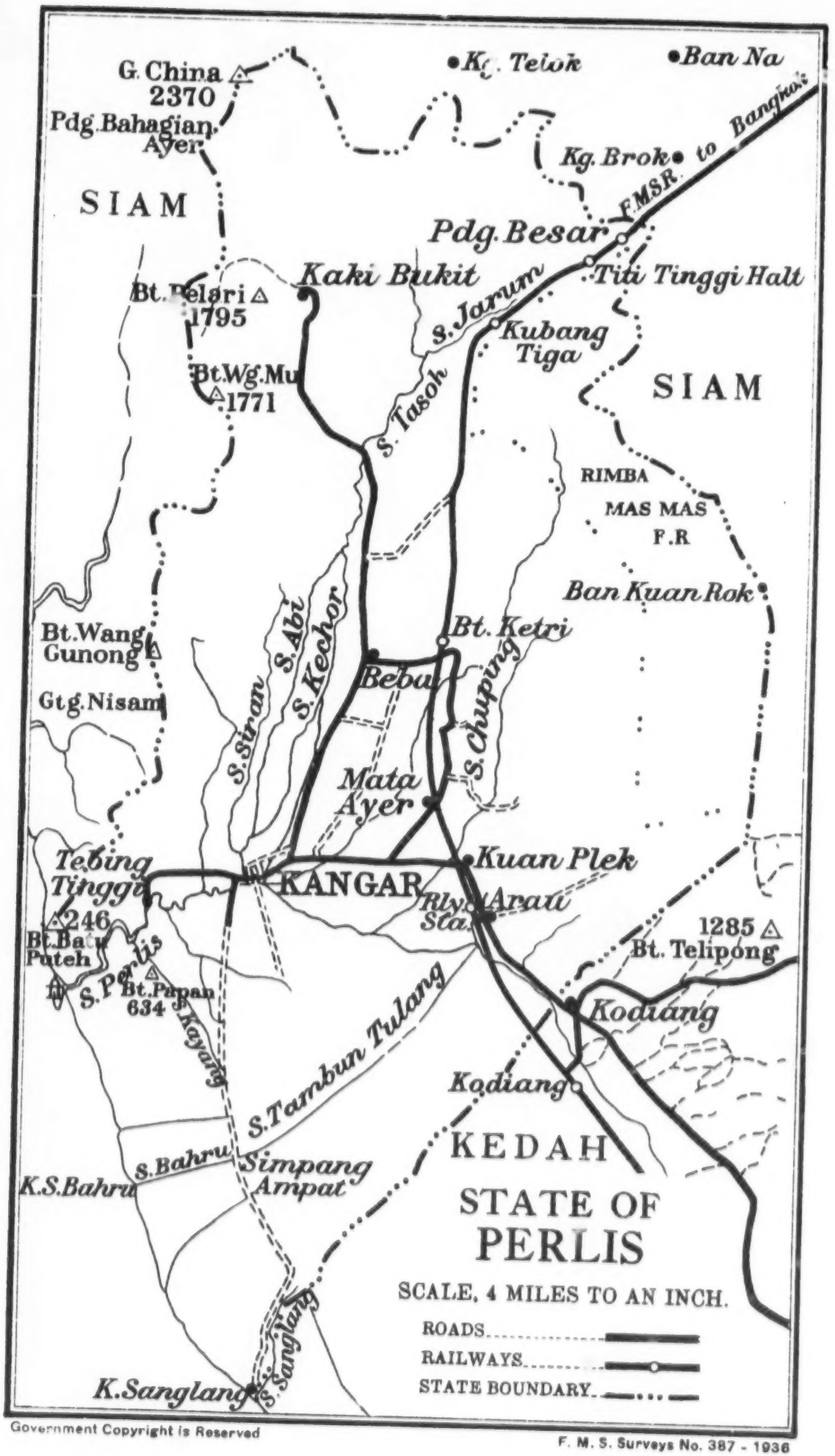
Statement of Revenue collected in the years A.H. 1353 and 1354.

No.	Headings	1353	1354
		$	$
1	Chandu	142,509	142,979
2	Courts	9,944	11,933
3	Customs	297,853	314,496
4	Excise	387	305
5	Forests	611	799
6	Harbours	3,230	2,934
7	Lands and Mines	73,262	75,634
8	Medical	1,198	1,479
9	Municipal	18,676	18,674
10	Police	7,250	8,034
11	Prisons	1,317	687
12	Sheriah Court	1,513	1,822
13	Treasury	23,719	22,650
14	Veterinary	913	1,736
	TOTAL ...	582,382	604,162

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Expenditure incurred in the years A.H. 1353 and 1354.

No.	Headings	1353	1354
		$	$
1	Ruling House Allowances, Pensions, etc.	28,616	25,682
2	His Highness the Raja ...	40.757	44,424
3	Office Raja and Adviser ...	15,611	16,116
4	Audit Office	4,495	5,114
5	Co-Operative Societies ...	8,201	8,376
6	Courts	16,942	17,535
7	Customs and Monopolies ...	44,389	43,344
8	Education	37,747	39,815
9	Lands and Mines	20,770	29,161
10	Medical	21,493	25,218
11	Miscellaneous Services ...	46,537	34,621
12	Mosques	3,428	3,402
13	Municipal	9,974	13,639
14	Penghulus	6,700	7,011
15	Police	37,068	39,645
16	Prisons	10,168	9,800
17	Sheriah Court	8,231	8,235
18	Surveys	8,002	8,094
19	Treasury	5,308	5,855
20	Public Works Department ...	13,816	15,918
21	Public Works, Annually Recurrent	53,979	51,546
22	Public Works, Special Services	44,898	66,168
	TOTAL ...	487,130	518,719



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STATE OF JOHORE

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1936.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

1. Johore lies at the extreme south of the Malay Peninsula. It is bounded on the north by Pahang, on the north-west by Negri Sembilan and Malacca, on the west by the Straits of Malacca, on the south by the Straits of Tebrau, and on the east by the China Sea. Its area like that of Wales is approximately 7,500 square miles. The interior is in great part covered with jungle. The country is less mountainous than any other part of the Peninsula.

2. The following was the rainfall recorded in 1935 and 1936:—

		1935	*1936*
		Inches.	Inches.
Johore Bahru (South)	..	97.68	112.92
Kota Tinggi (South-east)	..	108.28	119.56
Pontian (South-west)	..	100.92	105.27
Kluang (Central)	..	84.98	95.86
Batu Pahat (west)	..	103.58	120.10
Mersing (East)	..	116.03	147.31
Segamat (North)	..	70.89	73.19
Muar (North-west)	..	111.27	128.10

The highest rainfall was recorded at Sungei Burong Estate, Kukup, *viz*, 163.17 inches; the lowest at Consolidated Eastern Plantations, Layang Layang, *viz*. 68.90 inches. The highest average maximum temperature recorded was 91.10° F. at Segamat in April, the lowest 81.8° F. at Mersing in January. The highest average minimum temperature recorded was 75.7° F. at Johore Bahru in May, the lowest 70.4° F. at Kluang in September. The highest maximum temperature recorded was 97° F at Muar on the 31st May; the lowest 73° F at Kluang on the 12th January. The highest minimum temperature recorded was 79° F at Mersing on the 9th March; the lowest 62° F at Kota Tinggi on the 4th January.

During the past five years the temperature has been as follows:—

Year	Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum
1932	96°F.	63°F.
1933	97°F.	64°F.
1934	98°F.	65°F.
1935	99°F.	64°F.
1936	97°F.	62°F.

*3. In the days of Buddhist Singapore there must have been traffic up the great Johore river of the hinterland, whose upper reaches offered tin, camphor and aboriginal slaves. At Ganggayu, which is identified with the still existing tributary of the Johore river called Lenggiu, one of the 11th century Chola kings is said by the *Malay Annals* to have built a fort of black stone but it has never been traced. Perhaps, too, the Ji-lo-t'ing, of which Chao Ju-Kua wrote in 1225 A.D., was the modern Jelutong at the south-east corner of Johore.

In a Javanese work the *Nagarakretagama* composed in 1365 A.D. we reach historical fact. It speaks of Ujong Medini, that is, Ujong Tanah or Land's End (as Johore was often called) as one of the countries subdued by Majapahit just before that date along with Pahang and Tumasik or Old Singapore.

4. Malacca then grew to be the first trading centre of the East. After its conquest by the Portuguese in 1511, the son of the last ruler of Malacca settled in Johore and continued the historic Sultanate. The history of the next 300 years is an almost uninterrupted record of wars. Hostilities with the Portuguese persisted nearly until the arrival of the Dutch in 1602. Johore bears no small part in Dutch colonial history; relations were friendly, despite a diplomatic struggle for commercial privileges. But the conquest of Batu Sawar (near Kota Tinggi) by the Achinese in 1615 closed one chapter of Johore history as the conquest of Johore Lama by the Portuguese in 1587 had closed another, and it appeared then to the Dutch that the renowned kingdom of Johore had come to an end. In return

* The following historical paragraphs were compiled by Sir Richard Winstedt, K.B.E., C.M.G., D. LITT., late General Adviser.

for assistance at the attack on Malacca in 1641, the Dutch tried to restore Johore to its position as premier Malay State. But the capital was burnt by Jambi in 1673: in 1699 the Sultan was assassinated, and in 1717 the throne was seized by a Sumatran adventurer, Raja Kechil. Then the Bugis appeared and the capital of the old empire was transferred to the Riau Archipelago.

5. After continuous intrigues between the Malay and Bugis chiefs, the Dutch in 1784 recognized the Sultan of Lingga as ruler of the Johore empire, drove the Bugis from Riau and stationed there a Resident with a garrison: the Malay Sultan and Bugis Viceroy accepted the position of dependent princes but the old empire was in a state of dissolution, the Bendahara and Temenggong being virtually territorial chiefs in Pahang and Johore respectively.

This was the position when the British, by virtue of treaties made in 1819 and 1824, obtained a complete cession of the island of Singapore. Visitors emphasize the then deserted character of Johore: in 1847 Johore Lama consisted of 25 huts, and not till 1855 was the capital moved to its present situation at Johore Bahru.

6. The extension of the Pax Britannica " helped Johore to grow populous again ". Moreover since 1855 the country has been governed by enlightened and progressive rulers, Sultan Abubakar who died in 1895 and Sultan Ibrahim the present ruler. In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British agent having the functions of a Consular officer; in 1910, having had an unofficial adviser for some years, the Sultan reorganized his Government with the assistance of the Governor of the Straits Settlements; in 1914 a General Adviser with enlarged powers was appointed. The recent history of the State has been a record of continued prosperity. Since 1924 the completion of a causeway across the Straits of Tebrau has permitted uninterrupted traffic by rail and road between Johore and Singapore and by railway between Singapore and Bangkok.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

7. In 1895 the late Sultan Abubakar gave Johore a written constitution. It provided for the election of the Sovereign and the State allowance of His Highness and his family and for the descent or succession. It provided also for the constitution and duties of:

(*a*) a Council of 8 to 12 Johore Malay " assistants and Ministers and coadjutors to the Sovereign "—it corresponds broadly to a Privy Council—

(*b*) a State Council of 16 or more members presided over by the Mentri or Prime Minister, with functions similar to those of the Legislative Council of a British Colony, its enactments requiring the consent of the Sultan which under certain conditions must be given. "If there shall be any enactment or regulation or matter or thing not approved or sanctioned by the Sovereign, it may be introduced again at the next meeting of the Council of State, and if for three times successively it shall not have been approved, the said matter may not again be introduced until one year has elapsed from the time it was last considered. Should the matter be again decided in the same manner by the Council of State for the fourth time, it shall be expedient on the part of the Sovereign to approve and sanction the same, because the moral responsibility of the Sovereign then entirely ceases". Members are appointed by the Sultan with the advice or concurrence of the Council of Ministers. Under a supplementary ordinance of 1914 they need not all be Malays and actually include Europeans official and unofficial, Chinese and Indian.

In 1912 Sultan Ibrahim added:

(*c*) an Executive Council, to be presided over by the Sultan, which has functions similar to those of the Executive Council in a British Colony. To it are referred all applications for agricultural and mining lands, all P. W. D. contracts and tenders, questions of promotion as well as the initiation of legislation and any other matters of importance.

8. By an agreement signed in 1914 Johore agreed to receive and provide a residence for a British General Adviser, "whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all matters affecting the general administration of the country and on all questions other than those touching Malay Religion and Custom..... The collection and control of all revenues of the country shall be regulated under the advice of the General Adviser".

If there is a difference of opinion between the Sultan and the General Adviser, it was agreed that the opinion of the State Council should be taken and communicated to the High Commissioner along with the views of the General Adviser.

Johore then also agreed to have European Judges, and to appoint European official members on its Executive Council; Malay and European officers were to be treated on terms of equality. European officers are seconded to the State from the Malayan Civil Service and the big joint departments of Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Both Malay and English are official languages for use in the Courts.

9. Under the aforesaid constitution with its several Councils administration is carried on by the Malay Mentri or Prime Minister with the Malay State Secretary as the Government's official spokesman and a number of other Malay officials; policy and executive action being subject to the scrutiny and approval of the General Adviser who is assisted by various British officers, namely Legal and Financial Advisers, Commissioners of Lands and Mines, Trade and Customs and Police, a Principal Medical Officer, a State Engineer, a Controller of Labour, a Protector of Chinese, a Principal Agricultural Officer, a Superintendent of Education, a Conservator of Forests, a Controller of Posts and Telegraphs, and a Superintendent of Surveys. All these heads of departments have, in turn, their assistants European and Malay. There are a Malay Treasurer and a Malay Auditor, both with the Financial Commissioner to advise them. There are Malay State Commissioners in outlying districts, Malay District officers. Collectors of Land Revenue Custom officers, Inspectors of Police and so on.

10. The power of revising death sentences lies with the Sultan advised by his Executive Council. Land is held from the Sultan.

III.—POPULATION.

11. It was pointed out in last year's report that the estimates of population for intercensal years hitherto adopted have been unsatisfactory in that, apart from their inherent unreliability, changes of system renderd comparison of the statistics of different years meaningless. For the purposes of this report the system designed by the Superintendent of 1931 Census of British Malaya for the special case of a largely migrant population has been adopted This system has now been developed and tested over a period of five years and has finally come well out of the acid test of comparison with the results of a quinquennial census conducted in Singapore Municipality.

The mean population of Johore in 1936 is thus estimated at 631,200 made up as follows:—

		Males	Females	Persons
Malaysians	..	151,900	134,200	286,100
Chinese	..	191,000	83,400	274,400
Indians	..	45,000	20,000	65,000
Other Races	..	3,500	2,200	5,700
Total	..	391,400	239,800	631,200

The course of population change since 1930, when the great slump exodus began, is indicated by the following table:—

Year	Mean Population	Females per 1,000 Males	Birth Rate	Death Rate
1930	569,400	529	35.84	24.89
1931	488,400	583	39.41	22.20
1932	452,600	633	40.61	21.00
1933	454,900	698	44.36	21.41
1934	473,500	660	43.42	27.14
1935	564,700	618	40.77	23.42
1936	631,200	613	40.87	20.01

The rise in the sex-ratio and the concomitant rise in the birth rate in the middle of the period reflects the oxodus of surplus males during the depression; the subsequent fall reflects the entry of a disproportionate number of unattached males with returning prosperity.

The number of births registered in 1936 was 25,800 as compared with 23,020 in 1935, the ratio of male to female births being 51.77. There were 692 still-births. The crude birth rate was 40.87 per mille as compared with 40.77 in 1935, the highest racial rate being the Malaysian at 43.70 and the next the Chinese at 41.33. These figures must not however be taken indicative of relative fertility owing to the abnormality of the sex-ratio. The rates based on female population alone were Chinese 136, Malaysians 93.

The total number of deaths registered was 12,632, male deaths numbering 7,748 and female 4,884. The crude death rate was thus 20.01 which is the lowest figure yet recorded, the next lowest being 21.00 in 1932. This favourable result must be attributed in part to the change in the age-distribution of the population brought about by the change in the direction of the migrational flow. The disproportionate increase in the "middle-aged" section of the population due to the influx of adults of labouring age cannot but have this effect.

The infantile mortality rate was 181 as compared with 182 in 1935 and 228 in 1934.

IV.—HEALTH.

12. The following figures throw some light upon the incidence of disease.

The principal groups of diseases leading to death are as follows:—

Fever not specified	4,301
Convulsions	2,141
Premature birth and diseases of infancy ..	1,199
Pneumonia	767
Malaria	334
Old age	572
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	552
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	422
Beri Beri	374
Heart disease	258
Diseases of pregnancy, child birth and puerperal state	203
Dysentery	113

The following are the statistics for communicable diseases, treated in Government Hospitals during the last two years:—

	Malaria (positive)	Malaria (unspecified)	Beri Beri	Tuberculosis Pulmonary	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Pneumonia	Ankylostomiasis	Influenza	Venereal Diseases	Yaws	Other diseases	Total
1935 Cases -	10,726	3,505	550	668	896	423	902	1,164	1,472	735	72	24,708	45,821
Deaths	359	75	62	251	136	53	323	15	1	9	—	1,261	2,545
1936 Cases -	5,923	1,838	685	813	606	573	923	1,236	1,666	929	51	25,773	41,016
Deaths	189	37	67	217	92	88	366	13	—	17	—	1,231	2,317

The following are the statistics for dangerous and infectious diseases:—

	Small-pox	Chicken-pox	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Measles	Tropical Typhus	Encephalitis lethargica	Acute poliomyelitis	Total
1935 Cases -	49	177	11	132	30	57	429	4	—	—	889
Deaths -	7	—	10	39	4	23	—	1	—	—	84
1936 Cases -	4	182	6	331	22	34	55	5	—	7	646
Deaths -	2	—	6	67	1	17	—	—	—	—	93

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

13. *In-patients.*—The admission were 38,805 against 44.034 in 1935, the total number treated being 41,005 as compared with 45,821 during 1935. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 5.66 as compared with 5.55 in 1935.

Out-patients.—The number of new cases treated was 174,075 compared with 164,694 in 1935. 93,893 were attended by four motor travelling dispensaries in Muar, Batu Pahat, Segamat and Johore Bahru districts. The number of attendances during the year was 265,894 as against 256,641 in 1935.

Maternity Work.—2,743 cases were admitted to Government hospitals as against 2,254 in 1935. 159 confinements were attended at patients' houses. 63 ante-natal and 404 post-natal cases visits were made to patients' homes. During the year 131 certified midwives were practising in the State and 23 probationer midwives were in training.

Women and Children's Clinics (Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat).

25,418 infants and children under twelve years old were seen at the above centres. The number of healthy infants under one year old seen were 3,954. All other cases over twelve years old seen were 27,594. The total attendances were 56,966. 7,172 ante-natal cases were seen. 3,563 dressings, 9,643 weighings of 3,699 new babies and 2,352 vaccinations were done. 36,585 domiciliary visits, 18,958 visits to women and 101,179 visits to infants and children were paid. 710 maternity cases and 92 abnormal labours were conducted.

Mental Hospital.—The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1935, was 459. There were 189 new admissions, making a total of 648. Of these 90 were discharged, 3 transferred, and 49 died. 506 patients remained at the end of the year. The total number of criminal lunatics treated was 21 including 4 vagrants. There were no escapes, suicides or fatalities during the year. Meetings were held monthly by the Board of Visitors to the Mental Hospital.

The Leper Asylum contained 223 lepers at the end 1935. During the year 126 new cases were admitted. The total number of lepers treated was 349. From the Asylum 82 lepers absconded, 3 were discharged, 1 transferred to State Prison and 18 died. 197 males and 48 females remained in the Leper Asylum at the end of the year. The attendance in the primary school was 18 of which 2 were girls. Sick wards to accommodate 20 males and 12 females respectively, were occupied during the year. A permanent club house for the use of lepers was being erected by the inmates at the end of the year.

Prison Hospitals—

(*a*) *Johore Bahru.*—298 cases were treated as in-patients during the year, with no deaths. There were three cases of judicial executions. The total number of attendances as out-patients during the year was 23,942.

(*b*) *Muar.*—92 cases with no deaths were treated as in-patients. The total number of new out-patients treated during the year was 1,427, and the total number of attendances as out-patients was 4,803.

14. *Johore Police Force.*—Out of a total strength of 66 officers and 1,269 other ranks in the Johore Police Force, 575 were admitted to hospitals in the State during the year. The total number of in-patients treated was 589 including 14 cases remaining from 1935. 68 cases of Malaria fever and 18 cases of eye diseases were admitted. There was two deaths in hospitals. The number of cases treated as out-patients was 3,319.

15. *Johore Military Forces.*—Out of a total strength of 38 officers and 862 other ranks in the Johore Military Forces, 806 were admitted to hospitals. The total number of in-patients treated was 820. There were 3 deaths. The total number of cases treated as out-patients during the year was 17,870.

LEGISLATION.

16. In February an amendment to Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Enactment was passed.

An Enactment to amend the Deleterious Drugs was passed in April.

V.—HOUSING.

17. The house accommodation may be divided into two broad classes, (*a*) houses in the country and (*b*) houses in towns.

(*a*) In the country the housing position is satisfactory. The Malay lives on his own land in a house built by himself or a building contractor. The poorer the house the better ventilated: the humble house is built of palm-thatch or bark, the wealthier of sawn planks with windows that superstition and fear of thieves keep closed at night. On estates the Indian labourer is housed in lines approved by the Health Department. To the cheap and readily accessible materials of the country the industrious Chinese quickly respond and the longer they live in the Malay Peninsula the bigger and more hygienic their dwellings. All that is really required is a roof to keep off the rain: otherwise the more open a house in the tropical climate the healthier and more comfortable.

(*b*) In towns the chief difficulties are insufficient ventilation and the illegal construction of cubicles. But no house can be built until its plan has been approved by a Town Board Committee, whose members include a Government Health Officer and a Government Engineer. A site-plan also has to be furnished so that town-planning requirements may be satisfied. Before the slump, in spite of close Government inspection, there was some degree of overcrowding owing to the high rents consequent on the rapid immigration of boom times. The desire to save rent by dividing its burden among many is still a source of overcrowding. There are no building societies. Government builds lines for its day-labourers and houses for its other employees. The coolies live rent-free. Other Government servants generally pay a low rental. The Chinese capitalist builds nearly all shop-houses, and in most of them above and behind the shop is a dwelling-house. A return of houses in town-board areas is included in Appendix E.

All villages and schools now have football and recreation grounds.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

MINERALS.

18. The quantities and values of Mineral exports for the last three years were:—

	1934			1935			1936		
	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
		$	$		$	$		$	$
Tin-ore	521	721,276	96,919	801	1,467,118	137,505	999	1,730,735	161,249
Irone-ore	578,180	2,890,900	289,090	594,891	2,974,453	297,443	590,288	2,951,445	324,286
China Clay (Kaolin)	143	2,860	143	5	100	60	—	—	—
Gold	76 oz.	3,779	94	7.81 oz.	420	9	33 50oz.	1,895	47
Bauxite	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	219	17
Sand Clay & Stone	—	not recorded	—	—	not recorded	—	28,700	46,590	4,757
	—	3,618,815	386,246	—	4,442,091*	435,017	—	4,730,884	490,356

(* Corrected figure).

19. The following revenue was derived from mining and minerals during the last three years:—

	1934	1935	1936
	$	$	$
Rent on leases ...	8,940	9,517	10,433
Premia on leases ...	2,425	6,650	8,973
Prospecting licences ...	378	125	70
Ore buyers' ,, ...	400	500	400
Dulang passes ...	500	482	440
	12,643	17,274	20,316
Export duty ...	386,340	435,017	490,356
Total ...	398,983*	452,291*	510,672

(* Corrected figure).

In addition $3,846 was collected from fees for removing minerals under Land Rule 21. These figures have not been previously recorded. The grand total of revenue collected for 1936 therefore amounts to $514,518.

The expenditure on the Mines Department was only $20,746.

20. The yearly census shewed a mining labour force of 4,304 against 2,531 in 1935. These are classified as follows:—

By minerals worked

	Iron	Tin	Gold	Bauxite	China Clay	Total
1936	2,143	2,072	32	55	2	4,304
1935	1,022	1,491	18	—	—	2,531
1934	1,063	953	7	—	—	2,023

By Method of Payment

	Contract	Wages	Tribute	Total
1936 -	1,975	1,513	816	4,304
1935 -	1,115	662	754	2,531
1934 -	812	735	476	2,023
1933 -	719	292	655	1,666

By Method of Mining

	1936	1935	1934	1933
Open cast -	3,016	1,791	1,412	1,403
Underground -	70	68	94	27
HYDRAULIC:—				
(*a*) Gravel Pump -	590	284	93	—
(*b*) Lampan -	325	120	249	236
Bucket Dredging -	303	268	175	—
Total -	4,304	2,531	2,023	1,666

By Nationality

	1936	1935	1934	1933
European -	6	6	6	No record
Malays -	341	203	38	do.
Chinese -	3,434	2,243	1,540	do.
Japanese -	72	34	29	do.
Indians -	450	45	317	do.
Others -	1	—	93	do.
Total -	4,304	2,531	2,023	1,666

The labour force is rated as:—

Staff and skilled labour	649
Unskilled labour	3,655.

Average rates of pay were:—

Skilled labour	..	$1.00 to $4.00 per day
Unskilled „	..	60-80 cents per day with food 80-90 „ „ without food.

The increase in Japanese, Indians and Malays was almost entirely in the iron mines.

In addition a force of 82 persons were engaged in prospecting at the end of the year.

21. The total horse power of prime movers employed in mines was 4,044 as against 2,436 in 1935. The increase was due to the replacement of hand labour by machinery and the general modernisation of the mines.

22. The total area alienated for mining at the end of the year amounted to 9,366 acres, 3 roods, 20 poles, of which 7,664 acres, 0 rood, 12 poles were for tin, 1,462 acres, 1 rood, 05 poles for iron, 89 acres, 0 rood, 15 poles for gold, 128 acres, 3 roods, 06 poles for bauxite, 18 acres, 3 roods, 03 poles for wolfram and 3 acres, 3 roods 19 poles for China Clay. A total of 160 acres was alienated during the year.

23. *Details of Mining.*

(*a*) *Tin.*—The output was subject to the Tin Control Scheme and the quota percentage release to producers was:—

January-March	..	..	..	62.87
April-June	..	..	..	74.25
July-September	..	..	..	65.42
October-December	..	..	..	82.79

The principal producers were one bucket dredge and six gravel pump mines employing eight gravel pumps. Several other mines were in process of being equipped for gravel pump working at the end of the year which has only been made possible by the amalgamation of the quotas of a number of small mines in each case.

There has been active Prospecting for tin and considerable areas have been bored. The most important discovery has been at Pelepah Kanan near Kota Tinggi where a large deposit of iron ore has proved to contain workable tin values and richer values have been found in the enclosing rock. While prospecting is not yet complete, it is already evident that an extremely important discovery has been made which is likely to be developed into a producer of the first magnitude.

(*b*) *Iron.*—A new iron ore mine was opened by a Japanese company in the Endau district. Only two vessels could be loaded before the onset of the North East Monsoon. It is estimated that future export during the shipping seasons of about 8 months in the year will amount to some 100,000 tons.

(*c*) *Gold.*—A gravel pump mine was worked for gold for 3 months but without a great deal of success. It was closed and put up for sale in December.

(*d*) *Bauxite.*—The exports of bauxite were entirely bulk samples sent for analysis and investigation to Japan. Two mines are being equipped for production, one near Batu Pahat and the other near the Sungei Kim Kim on the Johore Straits. The scale of production aimed at is 3,000 tons and 1,000 tons per month. It is expected that export on a minor scale will start early in 1937 and will increase to full production by August, 1937.

AGRICULTURE.

24. Agricultural industries occupy the position of chief importance in the economy of the State. A considerable improvement in the market for all the important export staples was recorded during the year, the total value of all agricultural exports amounting to $70,312,416. This figure shows an increase of approximately $27,000,000 over that for 1935. In accordance with custom, crops are classified under three heads:—

(A) those grown on estates and small holdings (B) those grown on estates only and (C) those grown exclusively on small holdings. (A small holding for this purpose means an area of 25 acres or less).

25. (*A*) *Crops grown on estates and small holdings.*

Rubber.—This crop remains of primary importance both in area under cultivation and in value of exports. The total planted area at the end of 1936 was estimated at 875,183 acres, of which 359,007 acres were cultivated on estates and small holdings of less than 100 acres in extent. The total production of rubber during the year amounted to 1,495,527 pikuls, of which 843,158 were produced on estates of 100 acres or over and 606,346 on estates of under 100 acres. The total value of exports for 1936 was $59,348,483.

Comparative figures of exports and value for the past five years are as follows:—

(Including dry weight equivalent of latex).

		Quantity in Piculs.	*Value* $
1932	..	1,456,312	13,902,311
1933	..	1,642,996	22,622,970
1934	..	1,747,099	47,563,787
1935	..	1,400,422	32,963,598
1936	..	1,495,527	59,348,483

26. The area of budgrafted rubber at the end of 1936 was 69,761 acres, as against 65,230 for 1935.

During the year some 6,139 acres of rubber were replanted.

27. The economic position of small holding producers continued to improve throughout the year. Early in the year the production of uncouponed rubber was unprofitable, prices per picul ranging between $3.50 and $6.00. Later, with an improvement in the market generally, prices appreciated to $13.00 -$18.00 per picul.

Coupons without rubber were always negotiable and changed hands at prices ranging from $23.00-$31.00 per picul. As a result of the rise in the price of the commodity an increased tendency was shown by small holders to tap their own rubber trees instead of employing a coolie to do so, and share the proceeds. An examination of census figures of small-holdings out of tapping collected quarterly showed that the number of holdings in tapping increased progressively throughout the year. While prices are low, small-holders generally seek other work to augment their income and during periods of high prices are satisfied with the income from their rubber holding.

In many areas no material change has occurred in the percentage output of smoked sheet, unsmoked sheet, and scrap. In small-holding areas proper where Malays predominate, unsmoked sheet is the type of product generally produced and sold, any smoked sheet available being produced by Chinese.

28. Mouldy Rot (Ceratostomella fimbriata) continued to be the most serious and most prevalent disease of rubber, reinfections being common during periods of wet weather. Improved economic conditions among small-holders have led to greater advantage being taken of the sale by the Department of Agriculture, of approved fungicides at cost price. Over 100 gallons of concentrated solution were sold during 1936. The incidence of Oidium Heveae leaf nildew, was not so severe or widespread as during 1935, outbreaks being localised and of a somewhat mild nature, infected trees speedily recovering. Pink Disease, Corticium salmonicolor occurred in small-holdings in Central Circle, and on two European estates in the Northern Circle. Prompt treatment and control prevented the spread of the disease. Root diseases, particularly Fomes lignosus and Ganoderma pseudoferreum have been found on rubber holdings and estates throughout the State and the mortality in some areas has been appreciably high. Isolation of infected areas has been resorted to by some owners but effective control, being a matter of considerable expense, little improvement can be looked for.

The Small Holders Advisory Service continued to function during the year with marked success. Maintained by the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, this service fills a long felt want among small-holders. Its officers who work under the supervision

of the European Officers of the Department of Agriculture, now number three, one Chinese and two Malays. Their activities have taken the form of instructional work in relation to the economic management of rubber small-holdings, more particularly in connection with the production and smoking of good quality sheet rubber, improved tapping systems and bark conservation, and the control of pests and diseases. The improvement in the economic position of small-holders during the year has tended to assist the Rubber Instructors in their work. In areas where they have been stationed an improvement is noticeable in the type of produce prepared by small-holders, and the use of approved coagulants is now general. Considerable success was achieved by the Asiatic Rubber Instructors and subordinates of the Department in encouraging small-holders to smoke their sheet rubber instead of selling it in a wet or unsmoked state. In all 69 smoke cabinets were erected throughout the State during the year.

29. *Coconuts.*—The area under Coconuts was estimated at 171,266 acres as against 169,367 acres in 1935. All but 2,130 acres are cultivated by small-holders, situated principally along the alluvial belt flanking the west coast of the State. During January the average Singapore price for Sundried copra was $6.08 per picul, but prices steadily declined until May when a price of $4.77 was recorded. From then on until the close of the year prices gradually appreciated to $8.86 per picul, with further advancement expected, owing, it was held, to the activities of speculators in Europe. Exports totalled 682,294 piculs valued at $2,881,710 compared with 658,079 piculs valued at $2,669,837 for 1935. The copra industry in Johore is almost entirely a small-holders industry, but not all owners of coconut holdings are producers of copra. In several areas in the State, coconut cultivators are content to sell their nuts or lease their holdings to Chinese, who are the principal copra producers. The biggest trade in nuts is carried on at Benut, in Batu Pahat District, where prices are high, and competition among the Chinese copra producers keen. Nut prices have followed the general trend of the copra market, the lowest price paid being $10.00 per 1,000 nuts in June, and a maximum price of $34.00 per 1,000 at Benut in December.

Towards the close of the year, when the price of copra was rising, a marked tendency was shown among small-holders to undertake the production of copra from their nuts in preference to selling them to the Chinese. Further efforts were made to effect an improvement in the quality of copra exported from producing areas during the year, and the system of subsidising the erection of kilns of improved design, continued. New types of rapid drying kilns, were erected in all the more important coconut growing areas of the State, including the Islands off the East Coast of Johore. At the close of the year 44 such kilns had been erected. Advantage was also taken of Agricultural Shows to further popularise the erection of improved type kilns, a full

sized model being erected and worked during the period of the shows. Producers of copra, on the improved type of kiln, marketing their produce in Singapore have obtained a price only 5-10 cents per picul below the day's sundried price.

The general standard of maintenance of holdings has been satisfactory, and the crop has been singularly free from attacks of pests and diseases. Rat and Squirrel damage has occasioned some anxiety on the East Coast Islands, but this has been controlled to some extent during the year by Government lending assistance in the form of poison and cartridges. Periodical inundation of holdings by salt water has seriously impaired the productivity of palms in some areas, and large numbers have died or been rendered unproductive. The measures adopted during 1934 on the recommendation of the Vegetable Oil Committee, to grant relief to the Coconut Industry by waiving export duties and reducing rents, remained in force until the 1st of June, when a flat rate export duty of 15 cents was imposed on copra, as and when the day's price for Sundried Copra as declared by the Singapore Chamber of Commerce exceeded $5.00 per picul.

30. *Pineapples.*—Prices for canned pineapples fluctuated within lower limits than those recorded during 1935, and during the last quarter of the year the export market was decidedly weak. The average monthly prices per case of 48 tins fluctuated between $3.05 and $3.50 for Cubes, $2.85 and $3.30 for Sliced Flat, $3.15 and $3.49 for Sliced Tall. Fruit prices showed the usual seasonal fluctuations, while marked differences in prices were recorded at the various cultivation centres. The range of prices for the various qualities of fruit per 100 was as follows:—

No. 1 $1.50-$4.20, No. 2 $1.10-$3.80, No. 3 $0.60-$2.00.

Exports and value for the past 5 years are as under:—

	No. of fresh fruit.	No. of cases of preserved pines.	Total Value. $
1932 ..	35,767,339	1,117,258	4,414,796
1933 ..	26,430,800	946,680	3,858,319
1934 ..	33,556,637	1,155,309	4,838,962
1935 ..	41,231,874	1,096,045	4,938,505
1936 ..	27,983,507	1,494,266	5,941,823

The area under Pineapples at the end of 1936 was estimated at 56,289 acres, of which 41,867 acres were planted as a sole crop. This compares with a total of 40,122 acres, of which 15,696 acres were planted as a sole crop for 1935. Considerable strides were made during the year by cultivators in effecting the transition from catch crop to sole crop cultivation, as will be noted from the figures quoted above.

The difficulty of obtaining land for the more popular crops has resulted in land offices in the Southern Circle being overwhelmed with applications for land for pineapple cultivation. Many of these applications are no doubt from speculators, who are not genuinely interested in pineapple cultivation.

The number of registered factories in the State remained at 10 throughout the year. The number of factories working varied at different periods of the year, the largest number working at any one time being 8. Only 6 factories were working at the close of the year. The operation of the Pineapple Enactment has resulted in very marked improvement in canning conditions in all factories in the State. No material change has taken place in the general organisation of the industry, the collection and delivery of fruit to factories being still performed by dealers. Where factory owners draw on their own plantations for fruit supplies, the quality and condition of the fruit delivered for canning is consistently high.

31. *Tapioca.*—The area under Tapioca at the end of the year was estimated to be 4,502 acres, of which 741 acres were cultivated as a sole crop. Corresponding figures for 1935 were 4,706 and 489 acres.

Exports of Tapioca produce amounted to 58,783 piculs, valued at $213,406, which compares with 76,109 piculs, valued at $223,874 in 1935, and 163,535 piculs, valued at $552,747, in 1934. The Singapore market prices for the various grades of Tapioca produce were fairly steady throughout the year. Tapioca is gradually losing its importance as a crop in the State, owing largely to the prohibition against planting on virgin jungle land as a sole crop. At the close of the year there remained but one large area of sole crop tapioca cultivation, and production will probably cease with the harvesting of the crop early in the coming year, the land having been sold. Six factories were in operation during the year, but owing to the limited supplies of root available, were compelled to work at irregular intervals. One factory continued to augment its short supplies of root with sago palm stems. The grades commonly manufactured and exported are Flour, Flake, and Seed Pearl.

32. *Coffee.*—The area under Coffee shows a slight increase over that recorded in 1935. The total area planted is 5,620 acres, of which 1,156 acres are planted as a sole crop. This compares with 5,153 acres in 1935, of which 1,020 acres were planted as a sole crop. The two types of Coffee most commonly cultivated are Liberian and Robusta, the former being more popular among Asiatic consumers. The local trade in coffee is considerable. The export trade is small and amounted during the year to 1,356 piculs, valued at $18,984.

33. *Gambier.*—As in the case of Tapioca the area under this crop tends to decrease. At the close of the year the acreage cultivated with Gambier was 1,720 of which 778 acres are grown as a sole crop. This compares with a total acreage of 2,179, of which 735 acres were planted as a sole crop in 1935. Twenty factories worked during the year at irregular intervals, owing to a scarcity of raw material. Exports totalled 10,451 piculs, valued at $52,157, which compares with 8,292 piculs, valued at $43,333 in 1933.

34. *Tuba.*—The cultivation of this crop continued to attract the attention of all types of cultivators during the year, the area under cultivation at the close being estimated at 6,333 acres, of which 637 were grown as a sole crop. The increase in acreage is large, corresponding figures for 1935 being 3,918 acres. The prices paid for dried root remained at a remunerative level throughout the year. Dried root sold on Rotenone content opened at $45.00 per picul, and advanced to $53.00 in May, closing at $48.00. Root sold on an Ether extract basis, opened at $32.50 per picul, and rose to $42.00 in May, closing at $30.00. Prices of wet root, the product of the kampong, have ranged from $13.00-$17.00 per picul. The most important producing centre is Central Johore, but elsewhere increased interest in the cultivation of Derris is being manifested, as new lands are opened up. A considerable export trade in cuttings to all parts of the Peninsula has been carried on from producing areas, prices per 1,000 varying from $6.00-$9.00 F. O. R.

The tendency on the part of the small cultivator to harvest his root prematurely, in order to obtain a quick return, has been apparent in most areas, and efforts are being made to discourage this practice.

35. *Arecanuts.*—The area under this crop at the end of the year was estimated at 34,793 acres, practically the whole of which is grown in mixed cultivation with other kampong products. The chief centres of production are Batu Pahat and Kukup Districts. The chief product exported is splits which are produced in all arecanut areas. Sliced and whole are products of the Benut area of Batu Pahat District, and parts of the Kukup District. The production of boiled arecanuts, which has been carried on in the Benut area for some time to serve an export market in China, was discontinued in mid year, as the trade had become unprofitable. Arecanut holdings are owned chiefly by Malays, but the production and export of the various types of produce is almost wholly in the hands of the Chinese, the Malays contenting themselves with selling the nuts to the Chinese or leasing their holdings to them, and then finding employment in splitting the nuts for the dealer. Splits are mostly sundried but one or two of the bigger dealers dry the nuts on brick kilns of the Copra type during periods of wet weather. The preparation of crude Arecanut coir made by soaking the husk in water, was started in the Batu Pahat District during the year, in response to a demand from China. Some 3,750 piculs of this product were exported. The manufacture of pounded Arecanut was also started in the same district, and realised $4.00-$5.00 per picul. The demand being limited, production is irregular.

(B) *Crops grown on large estates.*

36. *Oil Palm.*—The area under this crop at the end of the year was 31,261 acres of which 11,817 are immature. Five estates are engaged in this form of cultivation, all of which are producing. The price of Palm Oil, in common with other vegetable oils, has fluctuated somewhat during the year. Opening in January at £21 per ton the price gradually fell until June when quotations were £15.15.0. per ton. From July onwards, the price improved steadily and closed in December at £28. The price of kernels followed the same trend, opening in January at £10.17.6. per ton, and closing in December at £16.10.0. Exports of Palm Oil amounted to 8,620 tons valued at $1,406,860 and kernels 1,262 tons valued at $109,813. A shortage of fruit was experienced in January following a period of wet weather. Rats continued to be a serious pest on most estates. A caterpillar pest (Mahasena corbetti) was responsible for considerable damage on one Oil Palm estate in the Central Circle. Handpicking and spraying were carried out with fair success, but the intervention of parasites and fungi later in the attack, greatly assisted the management in the control of this pest. It is probable that the damage done will seriously effect the yields from this estate until the palms have recovered from the attack.

(C) *Crops grown exclusively on small holdings.*

37. *Padi.*—As was foreshadowed in the 1935 report, a decrease was again recorded in the areas planted both with wet and dry padi. The decrease in the case of wet padi is small, and it is probable that the decline in padi planting has been arrested, and that only lands which are suitable for such cultivation are now being cultivated. The area under dry padi continues to decrease, and except in the Muar District its cultivation does not find favour. In the Northern Circle, yields were better than the previous year in the Muar District, but poorer in Segamat District. Padi in the latter district suffered a severe set back through a prolonged drought just after transplanting, and never fully recovered. Harvesting in consequence was carried out under unfavourable weather conditions and much grain was lost. In the Central Circle, the ravages of pests, coupled with unfavourable weather conditions led to the abandonment of most padi areas long before harvest. Although padi is of little importance in the Southern Circle, fair yields were obtained from Kampong Lukut Sawah Kota Tinggi, and from one or two areas in the Kukup District. During the season 1,422 gantangs of selected padi seed were distributed to cultivators in the Muar, Kluang, Endau, and Kukup districts. Rats and birds continue to be the major pests of padi throughout the State. Traps and poison have been used to cope with the former, but the nature of the land adjoining sawahs often renders all efforts at control abortive. Damage by birds on the other hand could be lessened if the spirit of co-operation or communal interest pervaded the sawah owners to a greater degree that it does.

Among insect pests Kutu Bruang (Scotinophora coarctata) did severe damage to padi in the Tenglu Mukim of Endau District, control measures being rendered difficult on account of the nature of the padi lands. Stem borers were found in most padi areas but little damage is attributed to these pests. A peculiar dying off of padi occurred at Tenglu during the season, the cause of which has not yet been ascertained. Another type of dying off occurred among 3 selected varieties of padi at the Test Station, Tangkak, the cause being attributed to an unidentified oligochaete worm, although this has not as yet been confirmed.

The Annual Sawah Competition was held in Segamat District during the month of November, and attracted 237 entries. Judges' reports showed that considerable improvement has taken place in the general maintenance of sawahs. A similar competition was held in the Endau District but was confined to the mukim of Tenglu, where it is hoped to extend the area under cultivation in the coming season. 29 entries were received and the general standard of maintenance was considered fair for a first competition. The desirability of providing adequate water control in all padi growing areas of the State is as pressing as ever. Crop failures in the Central Circle, and to a lesser extent in the Northern Circle, are attributed chiefly to the lack of such facilities.

38. *Tobacco.*—The area under this crop at the close of the year was 1,318 acres which compares with 1,107 acres in 1935. Prices of dry leaf have fluctuated considerably during the year, ranging from $16.00 to $40.00 per picul. Large supplies of dry leaf were available in the Kluang district in mid year, and prices fell in consequence. The market for the produce is a purely local one, but the turnover is considerable. The chief products of the factories are cigars, cheroots, and shag. Leaf eating caterpillars and the stem borer (phthorimaea helipa) have been troublesome in some areas, but the damage done has been slight.

39. *Miscellaneous Fruit.*—The estimated area under fruit at the close of the year was 9,915 acres, cultivated almost entirely as a mixed crop. In addition 6,015 acres are estimated as being under banana cultivation, Muar, Batu Pahat, and Segamat, are the chief centres of production of mixed fruit, and Kukup, Batu Pahat, and Kluang, the chief centres of banana production. Fruit cultivation is largely a peasant industry, the most popular varieties of fruit being Rambutans, Durians, Mangosteens, Nangka, Duku, Langsat, Chiku, and Mata Kuching. Substantial imports of budded Citrus (Lime and Orange) were made by one Chinese Agriculturist, and an area of 45 acres put under this crop in the Kluang District. Steps have been taken to foster fruit growing in the Endau District where supplies are limited, and the area planted with fruit trees, small. An area of suitable land has been earmarked for fruit cultivation and small-holders will be encouraged to open it up and plant selected varieties of fruit trees. The mid year harvest of fruit was very late and

crops of all fruits were meagre. Taken all over the year must be recorded as an exceptionally poor one for all types of fruit. The proximity of the Singapore market offers opportunities for the expansion of fruit production in the State, and with the opening of departmental Agricultural Stations in various parts of the State, attention will be devoted to ways and means of encouraging the extension of the areas under cultivation, and the supplying of selected planting material.

40. *School Gardens.*—The number of school gardens in the State at the close of the year totalled 44 as against 42 in 1935. The majority of gardens affect a high standard of maintenance, and great keenness is displayed by teachers and pupils alike. The usual competition was held during the year. Sections for vegetables grown in School Gardens were provided at all Agricultural Shows, and were well supported. During October, a show of School Garden Produce was staged at Muar, and well patronised, 29 classes were provided, and the number of entries was 635. The quality of exhibits reached a high standard and adjudication was a matter of difficulty. In addition to the competitive section for School Gardens, 100 exhibits grown in Home Gardens were displayed and favourably commented on.

41. *Home Gardens.*—The establishment of Home Gardens in the Northern Circle made considerable progress during the year and over 200 have now been created.

42. *Agricultural Shows.*—Four Agricultural Shows and Arts and Crafts Exhibitions were held in the State during the year.

43. *Segamat District Show.*—This show was held on the 16th and 17th February and provided the usual Sections, but included in addition a section for livestock. Entries were not up to expectations but as a first effort the Show can be regarded as a success. The attendance over the two days approximated 16,000.

Central Johore Show.—Like the Segamat District Show this was a first effort and was an unqualified success. It was held on the 25th and 26th June at Batu Pahat, and over 27,000 people paid for admission. The usual sections were provided and were well supported. The Departmental Exhibit was a comprehensive one, including all crops of economic importance. In addition instructional and propaganda work was a feature of the Show, four Smoke Cabinets, suitable for the preparation of smoked sheet by small-holders were erected and demonstrated working, while a type 7 copra kiln was also erected and the method of working and the preparation of copra demonstrated. The Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Governments placed the Rural Lecture Caravan at the disposal of the Show Committee, and films of agricultural interest, explained by the aid of a loud speaker, were shown.

Endau District Show.—The Fourth Annual Show was held at Mersing on July, 17th. All sections were well supported with the exception of Padi and Preserves. A Departmental exhibit was staged and working models of a Copra kiln and Smoke Cabinets erected. Over 3,000 people attended the Show.

State Agricltural Show Muar.—A two day State Show was again held at Muar on the 23rd and 24th July and a new attendance record was set up, some 31,000 people attending during the two days. The usual classes were provided, and the Educational and Agricultural Instructional side, followed that staged at Batu Pahat earlier in the year. Over 4,000 exhibits competed in the various classes the show being one of the most successful ever held.

All shows were formally opened by His Highness the Regent, who stressed the educational value of such exhibitions to the small-holder. The Districts of Batu Pahat and Kluang again exhibited on a large scale at the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Association, held at Kuala Lumpur in August, and secured numerous prizes for Coconut and Arecanut products, Tobacco, and Fruits.

44. *Agricultural Stations and Padi Test Plots.*—Considerable progress was made during the year to implement the recommendations made by the Adviser on Agriculture in his report on agriculture in Johore. The establishment of one Agricultural Station and three Padi Test Plots was practically completed, while the development of the Central Agricultural Station proceeded according to a two year plan. Preliminary work in the establishment of the Pineapple Experiment Station conjoined with an Agricultural Station was also begun Experimental work was carried out at all padi Test Plots, but in some cases results will be vitiated by pest damage.

LIVE-STOCK.

45. There were approximately 3,255 dairy cattle, mostly of Indian breed whose owners held milk-sellers' licences. The number of animals slaughtered in Government slaughter-houses in Johore for local consumption were: cattle (including buffaloes) 2,559, sheep and goats 5,728 and pigs 46,075. The import and export return shows a small Peninsular trade:—

	Horses		Cattle (including buffaloes)		Sheep & Goats		Swine	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
Imports -	6	13	3,378	2,833	3,559	2,722	968	2,578
Exports -	10	10	21	93	31	196	2,738	4,701

46. There was an out-break of Rinderpest in Johore Bahru District causing 11 deaths out of 25 reported cases. Segregation and quarantine suppressed the disease quickly.

A census of live-stock in the State revealed the following figures:—

Buffaloes.	*Cattle.*	*Swine.*	*Goats.*	*Sheep.*
9,375	15,157	210,610	48,975	7,860

47. All the pig-farms are owned by Chinese; Indian and other cattle are mostly kept by Indians and there are a number of private dairies; Chinese and Malays breed buffaloes, and Malay small-holders breed goats and poultry.

MARINE PRODUCE.

48. There are fisheries round all the coasts. Japanese fishermen work off the East Coast using the method known as "moro ami" in which highly skilled divers are employed to locate the fish nets then being set over the area and the fish driven into them. Deep sea fishing is carried on by Malays with drift nets operating chiefly from Mersing and Sedili, the catches being sent to Singapore by lorry. There are also Chinese fishermen on all the coasts. Seine or drag nets are used off shore by Chinese and Malays, and in sheltered bays and estuaries fishing stakes with ground or lifting nets are employed. Illegal fishing by means of explosives, which has been prevalent in the past, has decreased. Fish caught by this means is easily recognised owing to its mutilated appearance and the quickness with which decomposition sets in, rendering it unfit for consumption. Regular examinations of the markets and the prohibition of sale of any such fish, has proved to be the most successful way of dealing with the evil, the offenders finding themselves unable to dispose of their catches. River fish are caught in many places by nets, traps and rod and line. Fishing for the purpose of sale is carried out under licence, fishing on a small scale, for personal consumption only being exempt.

In 1935 the Revenue derived from fishing licences amounted to $9,687, an increase of $1,097 over the previous year. Any valuation of the total quantity of fish taken from Johore waters is impossible, as the greater part goes in the fishing boats direct to the Singapore markets, only that passing through the Customs at Ports, mostly in dried form, being recorded.

FOREST PRODUCE.

49. The forests produce timber, firewood, charcoal and such minor products as rattans, resins used for varnishes and the wild rubber used for the manufacture of chewing gum.

50. In common with all other tropical rain forests the forests of Johore are composed of a large variety of species of which only a limited number produce timber of commercial importance. There is a great difference between the types of forest found in the western and eastern parts of the State. The most important timbers produced on the East are the semi-hard *Dryobalanops aromatica* (*kapur*) and the hard *Shorea materialis* (*balau*) the distribution of which in the rest of the Peninsula is very limited. Second in importance are the semi-hard *Dipterocarpus spp* (*keruing*) and the useful soft timber of a number of species of *Shorea* (*meranti*). The forests on the west of the State approximate more closely to those found in the northern parts of the Peninsula and produce *meranti* and *keruing*, also the hard *Balanocarpus Heimii* (*chengal*) and a hard timber known locally as *resak* which is obtained from various trees of the genus *Shorea*. In addition to the timbers mentioned above increasing use is being made of miscellaneous timbers classified for revenue purposes as class 2 which, by reason of their lack of durability, were previously neglected. These have been found to be suitable for temporary construction and are now being cut in large quantities. The mangrove forests in the southern part of the State produce firewood of good quality which commands a ready market in Singapore.

51. Most of the timber produce in the State is exported in the form of logs to Singapore where it is sawn by machinery for use locally and for export to China, Mauritius, Netherlands India, British India, the United Kingdom and Arabia. Singapore also derives large quantities of timber from Netherlands India but this timber is, generally speaking, inferior to that produced in Johore. Large quantities of timber from Netherlands India are imported to Johore where most of it is used for packing cases for tinned pineapples. The following table shows the amount of timber produced, exported and imported during the last 5 years:—

Year	Timber produced tons	Timber exported tons	Per-centage exported	Timber imported tons	Excess of Exports over Imports tons
1932	36,663	24,286	66.0	13,357	11,929
1933	52,231	32,915	63.0	7,055	25,860
1934	58,357	35,069	60.1	18,030	17,039
1935	63,145	50,741	80.4	21,634	29,107
1936	58,907	35,856	60.8	25,927	9,929

52. The total outturn of timber decreased by 6.7%. The outturn of Class A timbers such as *chengal* and *balau* increased slightly as did that of Class II (material for pineapple boxes etc.) and of poles (used in the mines and on construction work in Singapore): There was a large decrease in the outturn of Class I B *kapur* and of Class C *meranti*.

53. Most of the timber produced in Johore is exported in the form of logs to the Singapore saw-mills. In 1936 these exports amounted to 1,792,800 cubic feet or, 60.8% of the total output showing a decrease of 29.5% by comparison with the amount exported in 1935.

54. The export of sawn timber to the United Kingdom continued during the year. The Forest Officer, Singapore, who grades the material for export, gives as exported from Johore in 1936, 7,798 cubic feet compared with 4,986 in 1935; an increase of 52%.

55. At present practically all the timber produced in Johore is cut on State Land but these forests are by no means inexhaustible. In preparation for the time when this source of supply shall have been exhausted, forest reserves have been constituted over an area of 1,129.4 square miles or 15.4% of the area of the State. Further reserves amounting in area to 33,706 acres have been notified pending final constitution. Reserved forests are now being treated with regeneration fellings with a view to establishing young growth of commercial species to replace timber which will be felled when the exploitation of the reserved forests is undertaken.

56. The total output of firewood in 1936 was 3,139,825 cubic feet, an increase of 7% over the figures for 1935. There was a decrease of the production of mangrove firewood: the forests on State Lands are almost exhausted and the reserves are worked to full capacity. The following table shows the outturn and export of firewood during the last 5 years:—

Year	Firewood produced tons	Firewood exported tons	Percentage of export to outturn
1932	134,503	69,816	51.9%
1933	129,213	74,877	61.3%
1934	166,196	72,918	63%
1935	116,988	74,862	63.5%
1936	125,593	73,416	58.4%

These mangrove forests also produce charcoal. The outturn of charcoal amounted to 12,173 tons, an increase of 24.6% as compared with 1934. 9,762 tons were exported and 3,521 tons imported.

57. The principal minor products of the State's forests are *getah jelutong*, used in the manufacture of chewing gum, *rotans* or canes, *damar* or resin and *atap* or palm thatch. At one time these products yielded a very substantial revenue which represented a very considerable proportion of the total forest revenue, but this fell off heavily in the years 1933-1935. In 1936 there was a rcovery and it amounted to $30,909 about 11%, and although this was considerably less than it was four years ago, there was a marked increase as compared with 1935, when the figures were only $19,736 or 9%. The increase is in almost all commodities principally *Damar* and *Jelutong*, as shown by the following table:—

			1935	*1936*
Damar, pikuls	..	..	2,333	5,621
Revenue	..	..	$1,704	$4,369
Jelutong, pikuls	..	..	1,051	2,381
Revenue	..	..	$1,675	$6,553

The market for *Jelutong* was a rising one, and there was a great demand for tapping areas in forest reserves, but a number of the applicants had no idea how to handle the business.

58. There are 3 sawmills in the State which are financed and operated by Chinese and a fourth (in a favourable position on a tributary of the River Sedili) started work.

59. A Malay Officer of the Johore Forest Department was selected to go for a year's course at the Forestry Institute, Oxford. He will leave for England early in 1937, and his is the first nomination under the Sultan Ibrahim Studentship Fund.

MANUFACTURES.

60. Such processes of manufacture as are performed in Johore relate almost entirely to the treatment of the raw materials the production of which is the State's main industry. Thus there are factories on rubber, tapioca and oil-palm estates, which are engaged in the preparation of those commodities for export. A large proportion of the pineapples grown in Johore are preserved and packed in tins and those processes are carried out in factories.

In addition to these there were the usual little ice-works, aerated water plants, engineering work-shops and printing-works and two *jelutong* factories.

VII.—COMMERCE.

61. The total trade amounted to $111,650,968 as compared with $79,692,239 in 1935.

The figures were as follows:—

		1935	*1936*
		$	$
Imports	..	34,458,315	38,908,158
Exports	..	50,861,133	76,897,361
		85,319,448	115,805,519
Less Re-exports	..	5,627,209	4,154,551
		79,692,239	111,650,968

The values of imports for 1935 and 1936 under the various main heads were:—

		1935	*1936*
		$	$
Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco	..	14,857,016	17,679,345
Raw Materials and articles mainly manufactured	..	1,285,455	1,960,226
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	..	18,307,888	19,143,399
Parcel Post	..	7,956	122,173
Coin and Bullion	..	—	3,015
		34,458,315	38,908,158

The total value of Imports was $4,449,843 greater than last year. The higher figure shown under parcel post is due to the fact that examination at Post Offices was put on an organised basis, whereas previously examination was hap-hazard.

EXPORTS.

62. The following table shows, under the main heads, the quantity and value of exports for 1935 and 1936:—

Articles	How counted	1935 Quantity	1936 Quantity	1935 Value	1936 Value
				$	$
Arecanuts ...	Pikuls	246,717	261,046	1,572,801	1,554,124
Copra ...	do.	658,079	682,294	2,669,837	2,881,710
Pepper ...	do.	—	288	—	2,612
Gambier ...	do.	8,292	10,451	43,333	52,157
Coffee ...	do.	1,134	1,356	15,876	18,984
Rubber ..	do.	1,400,422	1,495,527	32,963,598	59,348,483
Sweet Potatoes ..	do.	2,754	1,677	8,262	4,971
Tapioca ..	do.	76,109	58,783	223,874	213,406
Pineapples ...	Nos.	41,231,874	27,983,507	1,838,013	712,082
Preserved Pineapples	Cases	1,096,045	1,494,266	3,100,492	5,229,741
Other Agricultural Produce ..	—	—	—	484,464	294,146
Total Agricultural Produce ...	—	—	—	42,920,550	70,312,416
Timber ...	Tons	50,741	35,856	654,648	559,954
Other Forest Produce	—	—	—	375,948	499,115
Total Forest Produce ...	—	—	—	1,030,596	1,059,069
Tin-ore ..	Pikuls	13,450	16,790	1,467,119	1,730,735
Iron-ore ...	Tons	594,888	590,288	2,974,453	2,951,445
Bauxite ...	do.	—	36	—	219
China Clay ...	do.	5	—	100	—
Gold Dust ...	Tahils	6.4.7	2.7.0	420	202
Total Minerals ...	—	—	—	4,442,092	4,682,601
Marine Produce ...	—	—	—	783,126	264,732
Swine ...	Nos.	4,428	5,326	96,340	97,396
Cattle ..	do.	9	30	475	1,060
Poultry ...	do.	18,026	4,916	27,231	28,666
Goats and Sheep ...	do.	13	231	91	2,874
Eggs ..	do.	14,791,138	17,439,541	191,072	218,250
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	1,369,560	230,297
				50,861,133	76,897,361

63. Exports rose from $50,861,133 to $76,897,361, an increase of $26,036,228. The increase was more than accounted for by the steady rise in the value of rubber. The quantity of rubber exported was 95,105 pikuls more than in 1935, and the value increased by $26,384,885. The average price of rubber for the year was 26.82 cents per pound. The lowest price of rubber was 23.41 cents per pound in January and the highest was 32.25 cents per pound in December.

The price of tine averaged $102.64 a pikul in January, $115.24 in December, The lowest price was $86 on 26th June and 3rd July, and the highest $121.25 on the 10th of November. There was an increase of 3340 pikuls in the amount of tin exported and an increase of $263,616 in the value.

There was a considerable decrease in the amount and value of fresh pineapples exported, but preserved pineapples show a great increase both in quantity and value. This is due entirely to the much improved condition of the canning factories, which are now on more modern lines and are compelled to conform to improved standards of sanitation, enforced by the Health Department. Arecanuts increased in quantity, but decreased in value. Copra, gambier and coffee increased both in quantity and value. There was a sharp rise in the price of copra, in the latter half of the year, which followed the imposition of a flat-rate tax on the produce, which, owing to low prices, had been exempt from export duty for some years. This flat-rate tax, in contradistinction from the previous *ad valorem* duty, stimulated, as was expected, the production of the better type of copra and for several months the difference in price of the high and the low grade article was very marked. Sweet potatoes and tapioca decreased both in quantity and value. Other agricultural produce fell off considerably.

Iron ore is carried direct to Japan by ocean-going steamers from both West and East Coasts, otherwise exports from Johore are mainly to Singapore in the first instance. The former exports are from a mine of long standing, which maintained its standard of productivity—the latter from a new mine, which began exports just before the North East monsoon and which can only export during fair weather: the probable extent of its productivity cannot, at present, be stated with any degree of precision, but it is far from negligible.

Certain articles of foodstuffs, *e.g.* sweet potatoes, fruits, eggs and poultry are sold in the Singapore market for local consumption, but most of the exports are shipped to other countries, which are indicated in Singapore statistics. A great amount of Johore rubber is shipped direct to other countries through Singapore shipping agents.

VIII.—LABOUR.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION FUND.

64. The cost of importing Indian immigrant labour is met by the Indian Immigration Fund, which was constituted in 1907 under the management of the Indian Immigration Committee. All employers of Indian labour working on estates, mines, public works, and other specified forms of employment contribute to this Fund in the form of assessment on the number of days' work

done by Indian labourers, a quarterly rate for every 72 days' work being fixed by the Indian Immigration Committee. The quarterly rates fixed during 1936, for men and women respectively, were as follows:—

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Men	72 cents	54 cents	72 cents	72 cents
Women	36 ,,	Nil	Nil	Nil

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

65. Assisted immigration from India was in operation in a restricted form throughout the year, and the assisted immigrants included (*a*) labourers recruited on kangani licence for work on oil-palm estates and (*b*) non-recruited labourers who were assisted to emigrate on a guarantee of employment on a particular estate. The majority of the latter emigrants were either labourers or relatives of labourers that had previously worked in the country or on the estate. The word " emigrant ", it should be noted, is used in the loose popular sense and includes persons that have been five years or more in Malaya, who are not " emigrants " within the meaning of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922.

The total number of assisted immigrants destined for Johore that arrived in Malaya during the year was 715.

NON-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

66. In addition to the assisted immigrants there is a considerable yearly flow of non-assisted immigrants, that is, labourers and others who pay their own passages to Malaya. It is not known how many of the total number of such immigrants entering Malaya were destined for Johore.

REPATRIATION.

67. The total number of Indian labourers repatriated through the Labour Office in Johore Bahru during the year was 1,321.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN LABOURERS IN NEED OF RELIEF.

68. There was little unemployment during the year and labourers that applied to the Labour Office for assistance to find work were generally placed in employment without difficulty. The majority of applicants for relief were those who desired to be repatriated, and these included (*a*) Labourers either temporarily or permanently unfit for further work in Malaya,

(*b*) labourers with sick dependents or young children without a female relative to look after them, (*c*) widows who wished to return to India.

A small number of sick or decrepit labourers who had no relatives to look after them and did not wish to return to India were admitted to the Home for Decrepit Indians at Kuala Lumpur.

Depot.—Since March, 1936 a building in Johore Bahru has been rented and converted for use as a shelter for Indian labourers, in which labourers waiting for repatriation, unemployed, and others requiring relief, are housed and fed. The total number of daily admissions, classified as repatriates and others, and the total number of meals supplied during the 10 months the shelter was in use, were as follows:—

	Admissions		Meals supplied
	Adults	**Minors**	
Repatriates ..	3,592	885	7,333
Others ..	580	148	942
Total ..	4,172	1,033	8,275

INDIAN POPULATION.

69. The Indian population of Johore as ascertained in the 1931 Census was 48,667, classified as 38,534 Tamils, 2,136 Telugus, and 7,197 Malayalis. Northern Indians numbered 2,371.

The average Indian Population for 1936 was estimated to be 50,865.

RETURNS AND VITAL STATISTICS.

(*a*) Employers of labour are required to furnish quarterly returns of labour population in a form prescribed under the Labour Code. Small employers do not usually furnish these returns and it is considered that in general no useful purpose would be served by attempting to collect returns from such employers.

The following table is a summary from these returns showing the number of returns received and the total number of labourers in private employment, including working minors but excluding dependents, at the end of each of the last five years.

LABOURERS IN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT.

Year	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
No. of Returns	330	303	329	488	484
Indians ...	14,732	16,682	24,465	27,404	28,483
Chinese ...	17,775	17,802	25,740	24,976	26,223
Javanese ...	5,376	6,517	7,650	6,392	7,702
Others ...	1,391	1,198	1,497	1,254	832
Total ...	39,274	42,199	59,352	60,026	63,240

It will be seen from the above figures that while the total labour population has increased by over half in the past five years the Indian labour population has almost doubled, but that Chinese and Javanese labour has nevertheless held its own. Figures of Malay labour remained inconsiderable and are therefore included under " Others ".

(*b*) The following are similar figures for labourers employed by Town Boards and Government Departments:—

LABOURERS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT.

Year	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
No. of Returns	30	31	32	33	35
Indians ...	3,381	3,539	3,537	4,086	4,913
Chinese ...	454	554	403	787	1,066
Javanese ...	557	447	686	749	1,173
Others ...	374	534	561	898	1,028
Total ...	4,766	5,074	5,187	6,520	8,180

It will be seen from these figures that while the Indian labour population has increased by less than half in the past five years, labour of other nationalities has more than doubled, the greatest increase being among the " Others ", of which the majority are Malays.

(*c*) The average Indian labour population and the death rate per mille, for the working population only, as computed from the returns for the year 1936, are as follows:—

	Average population	Death rate per mille
Private employment ..	27,355	11.36
Government employment	4,450	4.94

WORK AND WAGES.

INDIAN LABOUR.

(*a*) Indian labourers are mainly employed on tapping, field, and factory work on estates, road-construction and maintenance under the Public Works Department, scavenging and grass-cutting under the Town Boards and work on the permanent way under the Federated Malay States Railways. They are also employed on line work in the Posts and Telegraphs, anti-malarial oiling and maintenance under the Anti-malarial Board, in the Drainage and Irrigation Department and in the Johore Water Works. Skilled or semi-skilled Indian labourers are mainly employed by Government Departments but a number are also employed as engine-drivers and in other works on mines.

Average minimum rates of pay for the year excluding higher paid labourers, mandors, and skilled or semi-skilled workers, are given in tabular form below:—

Place of employment		Average rates of wages	
		Men	Women
Estates ...	Weeders ...	40 —	32 —
	Tappers ...	40 — 45	32 — 35
	Factory ...	45 — 50	40 — 45
P. W. D. ...		40 — 56	32 — 38
F. M. S. Railways ...		40 — 52	—
P. & T. Department ...		45 — 70	—
Anti-malarial Board ...		40 — 56	—
Drainage & Irrigation Dept. ...		60 —	—
Waterworks ...		54 — 86	—

It may be noted that both on oil-palm estates and on many rubber estates a bonus or payment by results system is in force which enabled tappers on rubber estates and harvesters on oil-palm estates to earn higher rates than those quoted above.

Hours of work averaged on estates roughly 6-7 hours for tappers, 7-8 hours for weeders, and 8-9 hours for factory workers. In Government Departments hours of work averaged 8 a day, labourers employed by the Town Boards generally working a part day of 5 hours on Fridays.

Overtime work is payable under the Labour Code at double rates for work over 9 hours in any one day.

CHINESE LABOUR.

(*b*) Chinese labourers are employed mainly on tapping and the heavier field works on estates, and on earth works under Government Departments, and comprise the main working population of mines and pineapple factories. A number of skilled and semi-skilled Chinese labourers are employed by Government Departments and other employers. Except for a minority employed by European estates on daily pay, Chinese labourers generally work on a payment by results system, either through a contractor or on direct contract with the employer. It is in consequence difficult to ascertain their average earnings particularly where Chinese employers are concerned, more especially as the labourers themselves are often unwilling to give anything away. The following figures show the average rates paid to Chinese labourers on estates, for each quarter of the year:—

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Tappers ..	40-45	40-45	60-70	70-80
Weeders ..	40-45	40-45	45-50	55-60

These figures reflect the increase in the price of rubber which from an average price of 23.41 cents in January had reached an average of 26.92 cents in July and rose to an average of 32.25 cents in December.

Daily rates of pay for Chinese labourers on estates varied from 50-60 cents, with an upward tendency towards the latter part of the year.

The average rates of pay for unskilled Chinese labourers working on mines were 60-80 cents a day with food, or 80-90 cents a day without food, and earthworkers averaged $1.10-$1.20 a day at the beginning of the year and $1.50-$1.60 at the end of the year.

Rates of pay for labourers working in pineapple factories vary considerably in accordance with the nature of the work, of which the greater part is specialised, and it is not possible to state an average. There is moreover no reliable information available as to actual earnings.

JAVANESE LABOUR.

(*c*) Javanese labourers are employed mainly on tapping and heavier field works on estates, grass-cutting under the Town Boards, and river-cleaning under the Drainage and Irrigation Department. They are generally employed in conjunction with Indian labourers, both on estates and in Government Departments, are paid, when on daily pay, at the same rates and work the same hours. When working on contract rates at estate work other than tapping, their earnings probably approximate to those of Chinese labourers engaged on similar work.

A small number of Javanese labourers are employed on mines.

OTHER LABOUR.

(*d*) Other labour comprises mainly Malays and Northern Indians. Malay labourers are employed mainly in grass-cutting under the Town Boards and the Public Works Department, a small number being employed as tappers on estates where they generally supplement rather than form part of the regular labour force. They are paid at the same rates as Javanese and work the same hours. A small number of Malay labourers are employed in conjunction with Javanese on Mines.

Northern Indians are employed mainly on carting and earthwork on which latter their earnings are believed to approximate to those of Chinese labourers.

COST OF LIVING.

70. The index of the labourer's cost of living is the price of rice, which remained fairly stable at 23 cents a gantang (Rangoon rice) during most of the year but rose together with other commodity prices, to 25 cents towards the close of the year. The cost of the Indian labourer's standard budget showed little variation during the year.

No detailed figures are available of the cost of living for labourers of other races.

The Chinese labourer feeds better than the Indian and his cost of living is naturally higher. This however is offset to some extent by the saving effected by the communal messing system.

LABOURERS' WELFARE.

(*a*) *Housing.*—The housing of labourers on the larger estates was generally satisfactory and with improving financial conditions fair progress was made with necessary renovations and replacements, although there was still room for improvement on a number of estates.

A notable development in the last few years has been the growing tendency of employers to provide detached or semi-detached cottages for family occupation in place of the old type of barrack lines and the cottage line is now generally favoured.

Another notable development has been the improvement of housing accommodation on the smaller Asiatic-owned estates, which was maintained throughout the year, although here too there was still room for further improvement. It may be noted here, as what, it is to be hoped, is an indication of an increasing appreciation by the smaller employers of their obligations to their labourers in this respect, that in the great majority of cases improvement was effected by means of recommendations by the Health and Labour Departments, and that in only two cases was the issue of an order under the Labour Code necessary.

The housing of labourers employed under Government Departments was generally satisfactory and the standard of accomodation provided continued to show improvement.

(*b*) *Water Supply.*—Larger estates often have their own piped water supply conducted to stand-pipes at each set of lines, although a decreasing number still rely on a well supply. Smaller estates generally obtained their water supply from wells, and improvement in such supplied was continued throughout the year on recommendations from the Health Department. No orders under the Labour Code for the improvement of estate water supplies were issued during the year.

Government lines in the towns are generally served by the public water supply, other lines being provided with protected wells.

(*c*) *Sanitary Arrangements.*—Sanitary arrangements on estates are regulated by the Health Officers in accordance with Rules under the Labour Code. Latrines of bore-hole, pit, or bucket type are generally provided, although septic tanks have been installed on a small number of estates.

(*d*) *Prevention of Malaria.*—Regular anti-malarial work is maintained on almost all estates of any size under the directions of the resident or visiting medical practioners, special anti-malarial inspectors, or dressers whose sole duty it is to supervise anti-malarial work, sometimes being employed.

Anti-malarial work in the towns and villages is controlled by the Anti-malarial Board, and on the Railways by the Health Officer, F. M. S. Railways.

(*e*) *Hospital Accommodation and Medical Attendance.*—There were 44 Estate Hospitals, including one detention ward and one sick line, and 7 Group Hospitals maintained on estates during the year. 2 of the Group Hospitals and 5 of the Estate Hospitals were in charge of resident medical practitioners, the remainder

being in charge of visiting medical practitioners. Estates that do not maintain their own hospital or contribute to a Group Hospital make use of the Government Hospitals in each District. There are nine such Government Hospitals in Johore.

All estates of any size employ a visiting medical practitioner who visits the estate regularly, generally at weekly, fortnightly, or monthly intervals. The majority of such estates employ qualified resident dresser, although some few smaller estates employ a visiting dresser from a neighbouring estate. The number of unqualified men employed as dressers is being gradually decreased.

All larger estates maintain their own dispensaries, while smaller estates keep a stock of medicines as required by the Health Department.

Orders under the Labour Code were issued on the owner of one estate, which was subsequently taken over by a European Company, for the engagement of a visiting medical practitioner, the employment of a qualified dresser, and the equipment and maintenance of a dispensary.

(*f*) *Maternity and Infant Welfare.*—All female Asiatic labourers are entitled under the Labour Code to abstain from work for a period of one month before and one month after confinement, and to receive from the employer a maternity allowance in respect of these periods, calculated on the average monthly wage earned prior to their so stopping work.

Maternity cases are treated free in Government Hospitals, and Indian women labourers and dependents from estates are almost without exception admitted to Government Hospital for confinement, their prejudice against, or fear of, going to hospital having apparently been almost entirely overcome. This however unfortunately is not the case with Javanese labourers, who can rarely and with difficulty be persuaded to send their wives to hospital for confinement. This, aggrevated by Javanese theories of suitable feeding for infants, is reflected in the high infant mortality rate that appears to be general among Javanese labourers.

Specially to be noted is the practice on certain estates of sending maternity cases to hospital some months before confinement for routine pre-natal examination and any medical treatment that may be found necessary.

(*g*) *Nurseries.*—The construction and maintenance of properly equipped nurseries for infants under the age of three can be required under the Labour Code on any place of employment where more than fifty female labourers are employed. Such nurseries are provided on almost all estates where any considerable number of women, whether fifty or less, are employed, with one or more ayahs in charge, and free milk or kanji are supplied to the infants or children accommodated in them.

On estates where a small number of women only are employed and there is no proper nursery, a temple, drama-shed, or enclosure under raised lines often serves the same purpose satisfactorily.

A special attention to children's health and welfare that deserves note is the provision on a number of estates of a regular supply of free milk, kanji, or other food to school-children or to all children on the estate.

EDUCATION.

71. There were 60 registered Indian Vernacular schools in Johore at the end of the year, an increase of 10 from the previous year, and of these 56 were estate schools.

In addition to the registered schools there were about 18 unregistered schools on estates at the end of the year. The reason for non-registration generally was that the number of children attending the school fell short of the 15 pupils required to constitute a school within the meaning of the Registration of Schools Enactment.

55 of the registered schools qualified for the Government Grant in 1936, the total amount of grant-in-aid earned being $9,355.75.

The construction and maintenance of a school can be required. under the Labour Code on any place of employment where there are ten or more labourers' children of any one race between the ages of seven and fourteen.

LABOURERS' ALLOTMENTS.

72. A provision under the Labour Code (Amendment) Enactment, 1936, requires the employer to set aside land (1/16 of an acre for each labourer who has dependents) suitable for use as allotments or grazing land.

On the majority of estates adequate land is available for this purpose and unplanted ravine areas can be made available for allotments subject to necessary anti-malarial control. Progress made with extending the allotment area and cultivation of existing allotments was in general fairly satisfactory, particularly on estates with an older and more settled labour force, but in a number of cases it was noted that labourers, for a variety of reasons, made little use of the land available.

Deserving of note is a large-scale settlement of Chinese labourers which has been effected on Sedenak Estate, where some hundreds of acres of ravine have been cleared and planted with vegetable by Chinese labourers working on the estate, a block of five acres being allotted to each family. This experiment appears to have been instrumental not only in settling a contented Chinese labour force on the estate but also in improving health by facilitating the control of malaria.

TRUCK.

(*a*) *Rice.*—Rice is supplied under permit from the Controller on all estates that employ any considerable number of Indian or Javanese labourers. There were some 116 such permits in force at the end of the year.

(*b*) *Estate shops.*—Almost all estates that are not immediately adjoining a town or village run one or more shops for the sale of provisions to their labourers. All such shops are required to be authorised by the Controller, and are under the control of the manager, who regulates the prices charged.

On two or three estates what are known as Co-operative Shops are run in the form of a Company in which the labourers and the other staff of the estate hold the shares, the running of the shop being under the supervision of the manager. Shops of this kind have been run successfully on some Estates, but on others the attempt has failed, from one cause or another.

On some Estates a bonus is given on purchases; goods are sold for cash only and a coupon is given to each purchaser of $1 worth of goods, dividends in goods being drawn by the coupon-holders up to the full value of the coupons (usually 8 cents), and a further coupon issued for each $1 worth of coupons traded in.

On the majority of estates the shops are either rented out for a nominal rent or allowed free to private shop-keepers.

OFFENCES AND PROCEEDINGS.

No prosecutions for offences under the Labour Code were instituted during the year. 18 civil suits were instituted in the Magistrate Courts by labourers against employers during the year. No suits were instituted by employers against labourers.

STRIKES AND DISTURBANCES.

Indian labour.—There were no serious strikes, labour disputes, or distrurbances affecting Indian labourers during the year, but a few minor stoppages of work, affecting a small number of labourers on an estate, were reported. In the majority of cases these stoppages affected only the labourers employed by one particular mandor or kangany, and there was more than one case where a kangany on being paid off from an estate took with him the labourers employed in his gang. The system of paying " Head-money " to a kangany on the work of labourers employed in his gang prevails generally in Johore, and the Kangany is apt therefore to consider that the labourers belong to him and that he cannot be paid off without them.

There was a minor strike among the Town Board labourers at Kulai on December, 30th and their grievance, ill-treatment by a mandor, was found to be justified, and the mandor dismissed, the labourers returning to work the next day.

There were no strikes regarding wage rates or general conditions of employment among Indian labourers in Johore.

Chinese labour.—There were minor strikes among labourers employed in two pineapple factories at the end of July and the beginning of August, and on the 9th September the cutters in all the pineapple factories in Johore struck work, in conjunction with the cutters in Singapore. In Johore about 850 cutters were affected. Their demands included a 30% increase in wages and a number of reforms in the conditions of their work. Negotiations for settlement of the strike took place in Singapore and there were no disturbances in Johore. The factories gradually reopened after the strike and new cutters were employed. Many of the old cutters drifted back and after October 15th when the Employers Association issued a new scale of wages the situation became normal.

There were lightning strikes, as quickly settled, among the building labourers employed at the New Mental Hospital, Johore Bahru on September 11th and September 17th, and there were also stoppages of work among the building labourers employed in the erection of the new Government Quarters at Batu Pahat and Johore Bahru. These latter were attributed to the practice of sub-contracting and sub-sub-contracting, the labourers being owed wages when their immediate employer lost his contract. About 100 labourers were involved at Batu Pahat and about 90 in Johore Bahru. After enquiry new contracts were arranged and the men returned to work.

CHINESE LABOUR.

Labour Cases.—There were 172 enquiries under section 98 of the Labour Code as compared with 163 in the previous year, and claims made by 1,109 labourers as against 743 totalled $19,788.94 as against $16,594.46. The average claim was therefore for a sum of about $17.84 as compared with $22.33. Orders were made totalling $10,332.25 as against $9,834.28 and the sums recovered through this office amounted to $5,095.06 as against $3,707.76. Orders for execution in Court were issued in respect of unpaid balances.

Repatriation of Destitute Chinese.—Sixty one Chinese were repatriated by the Protectorate during the year. Of these, 38 came from the Vagrant Ward, 12 from the General Hospital and 11 were direct applicants at the Protectorate.

Immigration Quota.—The Immigration Quota into Malaya remained at 4,000 per month throughout the year.

Ninety Hainanese who landed unlawfully in the State were prosecuted under section 10 of the Aliens Enactment, convicted and fined. They were later repatriated under section 13. One vessel which had conveyed some of these aliens to the East Coast was captured at Pasir Panjang, Negri Sembilan.

Mui-Tsai.—Of 121 Mui-tsai on the register at the end of 1935, 106 remained at the end of 1936, the difference being largely accounted for by the marriage of the older girls.

During the year there were 2 prosecutions of employers of mui-tsai, one being a case of ill-treatment.

The usual halfyearly inspections of all registered mui-tsai at their dwelling-places were carried out by the Protector of Chinese and the Assistant Protector, Muar; and in addition the Lady Inspector of Mui-tsai, Singapore, inspected almost all the mui-tsai at the request of the Johore Government.

The Mui-tsai Commission visited Johore in July.

IX.—EDUCATION.

73. *Organisation.*—Since March 1928 the Education Department has been under a European Superintendent, seconded from the large joint Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Johore defraying his salary and its due proportion of his leave, pay and pension. In 1936 other officers seconded on the same terms from the same department were 6 European Masters. There is a Malay Committee which is responsible for the syllabus and teaching in religious (Quranic) schools.

74. *Government Schools.*—In the 64 Muslim Religious schools for boys and the 9 similar schools for girls there were 115 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 7,759.

In the 119 Malay Vernacular Boys' schools there were 447 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 12,544 pupils.

In the 17 Malay Vernacular Girls' schools there were 63 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 1,570 pupils.

In the 6 English Boys' schools there were 10 European and 83 local teachers and an average enrolment of 1,792 pupils.

75. *Aided Schools.*—There are two English Schools for Girls in Johore, the Convents at Johore Bahru and Muar, the former receiving a grant-in-aid and the latter a block grant. Enrolments were 295 and 94 respectively. 3 girls from the Johore Bahru Convent took the Junior Cambridge and 2 candidates went up for the Trinity College of Music Examination, and all passed.

In May a Special Class for Malay girls was instituted at the Johore Bahru Convent. Twenty girls were enrolled. The Convent at Muar moved in June into a much more suitable building. Both Convents are doing excellent work.

In the 59 Aided Tamil schools, there was an average enrolment of 1,627.

Private Schools.—In the 20 private English schools drawing no grant-in-aid there was an enrolment of 1,228. There were 206 registered Chinese schools with 438 teachers and an average daily attendance of 8,192 boys and 1,079 girls.

76. *Elementary Education.*—This is provided in vernacular schools, Malay, Tamil and Chinese. The aim is to provide for children from the age of 5 to 14 years. Special attention is paid to local crafts and industries and in rural areas to gardening. Girls study as special subjects needlework, cookery, domestic economy, nursing, hygiene, handwork and art.

Pupils at the Malay Government and Tamil Aided elementary schools enjoy free education including free books.

77. Thirteen new permanent Malay schools were completed, and work was in progress on two more at the end of the year. In addition 13 schools were enlarged, but considerable expansion will be necessary before vernacular education is available for all Malays. A 5th batch of teachers trained at the Sultan Idris College strengthened the quality of the staff.

78. The Tamil schools with 4 exceptions are Estate schools. They nearly all have separate and satisfactory buildings and there is a steady improvement in furniture and equipment. With experience the staffs are fairly satisfactory for the lower classes, but upper classes suffer from an absence of trained teachers.

79. Registration of Chinese vernacular schools is undertaken by the Protector of Chinese. None of these schools are maintained or supported by the Government All but three of the schools were primary. In a few gardening and fretwork were taught. The monthly fees varied between 30 cents and $3.

Thirty-eight new schools were registered during the year and 16 ceased to function, the total being 206.

80. *Secondary Education.*—All English education is in effect secondary as the curriculum, though starting with primary classes, extends to the Cambridge School Certificate.

1,264 of the 1,786 boys in the Johore English schools were Malays selected by the Superintendent of Education at an interview, consideration being paid to age, school record and the teachers reports.

In the 1935 Cambridge Local Examinations 39 out of 59 School Certificate candidates passed and 63 out of 96 Junior candidates. Of the 102 passes, 61 were Malays and 41 of other races. The number of Passes in the last five years have been 30, 60, 88, 87 and 102.

New Buildings for English schools included a Prep. school at Muar, an Assembly Hall at Batu Pahat, and three new class rooms at Nge Heng.

Formerly many pupils were superannuated from English schools, owing to the bad old system of admitting over-age boys to the primary classes. Such admissions gave pupils fallacious hopes of scholastic advancement. In 1936 only 30 boys were superannuated throughout the State, four less than in 1935.

81. *Vocational Education and Manual Training.*—At the State Trade School are taught carpentry and tailoring, trades formerly the monopoly of immigrants. The course is for three years. A syllabus for practical English is in use. All apprentices learn drawing. A comprehensive training in Carpentry is aimed at. Orders were received both from Government Departments and from private individuals. Of 5 apprentices who completed their course and were awarded certificates, two are known to have found employment. The standard of tailoring improved. Seven obtained certificates, and of these two are known to have obtained employment. The profit on work, after deducting cost of material and overhead charges, was given to the apprentices, one quarter being paid in cash and three-quarters put to their credit to provide capital for them when they leave the school. No fees were charged. The Head Master of the Trade School was sent to England for 6 months and it is confidently expected that the experience so gained will be of great benefit to the development of the school.

Netmaking, basket-making or book-binding was taught in central classes. The usual handwork was taught in the English schools. All schools have flower gardens and 44 have vegetable gardens, inspected by officers of the Agricultural Department. For the first time, a show of School Garden Produce was held, at Muar, and proved a great success. The Standard of cleanliness of the schools and of their surroundings is high and in many cases provide an example to the neighbouring villagers, who take a great interest in the schools, especially the Sports.

Seven Malay Jonore pupils were studying at the Agricultural School at Serdang.

82. *Training of Teachers.*—33 teachers for the Malay Vernacular Boys' schools were in training at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, where teachers are trained for all the Malay States:—this large college with over 300 students can afford a specialised staff and adequate equipment, both of which it would be extravagant for Johore to provide for its few students. Locally there were special classes for pupil teachers and senior teachers for the Malay Boys' and Girls' schools.

83. At the beginning of the year there were eight Johore Students at the College of Medicine, Singapore. Of these five were taking the dentistry course, and two were holders of Toh Ah Boon Scholarships. During the year one of the latter finished his course, while two new students were admitted, so

that there were nine students at the end of the year. At Raffles College at the beginning of the year there were five Johore students, one training for the teaching profession, and four being probationers under the Malay Officers' Scheme. The former completed his course during the year, and so did one of the latter. Two new Probationers were sent, so that at the end of the year there were still five students. There were six students at the Technical School, Kuala Lumpur, being trained in P. W. D. and Post and Telegraph work, and five more were sent making eleven in all.

The annual contribution of $12,000 was paid to Raffles College, and the Superintendent of Education represented Johore on the College Council and attended all meetings.

84. *Games, Music, Art and Drama.*—Nearly all schools have recreation grounds. Football is everywhere popular. The standard reached in team games and physical drill remained very high. In the English Boys' schools football, cricket, hockey, badminton, volley-ball and in four schools tennis are played. They all held Athletic Sports for Inter-House Championship and competition was very keen. There is still a prejudice against games for Malay girls; though some badminton was played.

The number of scouts rose from 665 in 1935 to 793. There were 200 First Class Scouts. New Malay School troops were formed at Kluang, Senggarang and Kota Tinggi. The Assistant District Commissioner (Syed Esa bin Alwee) was sent at Government expenses to Gilwell Park in England where he passed in Camp Craft. The knowledge and experience which he gained should be of great benefit to Scouting in Johore, which has been stimulated by the presentation of an Efficiency Shield and of a Troop Flag for competition.

The Girl Guides Association is independent of the Education Department. It received a Government grant for the first time. The guides and the Brownies are all school girls. The Association is doing excellent work and is much indebted to the kind interest shown by H. H. the Sultanah and H. H. the Tunku Ampuan Besar of Pahang.

Singing was taught in all of the English schools.

Elementary art is taught in all schools.

All the English Schools had literary and debating societies, and two published magazines. The Camera Club at the English College Johore Bahru is flourishing and reaches a high standard.

85. In town schools all pupils were medically and ophthalmically examined. General health conditions were reported very satisfactory. Where there is a tuck shop, it is inspected by medical authorities, who give advice regarding cleanliness and cooking. All persons who cook or handle the food are examined to see that they are free from skin affections and non-typhoid carriers. Teachers in all school are examined for signs of tuberculosis.

There is a school dental clinic under a qualified European Dental Surgeon and a new appointment of an Assistant Dental Surgeon was made at Muar. All pupils enjoy dental inspection, pupils in the lowest classes complete dental treatment and others emergency treatment. Tooth Brush drill is the rule and both boys and girls show great improvement.

The usual clerical examinations were held during the year. There were evening classes for clerks, with instruction in typewriting.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

86. On the west coast Johore is served by Muar, Batu Pahat and several smaller ports,—Kukup, Pontian, Benut, Senggarang. The only ocean-going steamers that call are Japanese which visit Batu Pahat for the transport of iron-ore. Local steamers from Singapore visit all the smaller ports but like the railway have suffered from the competiton of road transport.

On the east coast the north-east monsoon has created bars that make the estuaries accessible only to small steamers and Mersing is the only port at which even these call.

There are steamships running from Singapore to Pengerang, Tanjong Surat and Kota Tinggi on the Johore River and also to Sungai Papan. Motor-boats ply for hire on most of the navigable rivers.

87. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all the ports was as follows:—

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Ocean-going Steamers -	84	277,700	84	277,700
Coasting ,, -	2,662	103,547	2,662	103,547
Sailing vessels -	9,885	249,307	10,197	253,097

These figures show a decrease of 10,400 tons entered and 14,139 cleared as compared with 1935. The number of passengers arriving and departing from the ports in the State was 20,866 and 15,985 respectively against 24,544 and 23,487 in 1935.

The total tonnage of the sea-borne trade for the last five years was—

Year	Ocean-going Vessels Tons	Sailing Vessels Tons	Coasting Steamers Tons	Total Tons
1932	302,348	139,512	109,054	550,914
1933	236,790	224,093	100,050	560,933
1934	263,459	234,219	121,792	619,470
1935	296,754	240,549	103,651	640,954
1935	277,700	249,307	103,547	630,554

88. The Johore State Railway is a corridor section of the main line that runs from Singapore to Bangkok. It was built at the expense of the Johore Government and runs from Johore Bahru in the south to Gemas in the north (120 miles 68 chains with 20 stations and 7 halts). It was leased to the Federated Malay States Government for 21 years from 1st January, 1912 to be run in conjunction with their railway system. The lease has since been extended for a further period of 21 years from 1st January, 1933. A causeway built in 1923 links Johore with the island of Singapore by rail and road.

89. The state possesses 787 miles of metalled, 57 miles of gravelled and 7 miles of earth roads as well as 59 miles of approach roads and back lanes.

90. Mails are conveyed by trains to stations and halts, also by motor cars and to places on the Johore River by steamship. Mails for the Colony and Federated Malay States are conveyed by railway, and mails for countries overseas are sent to Singapore or Kuala Lumpur, whence they may be despatched by steamship or air mail.

91. On the 31st December there were 25 post offices conducting all kind of postal and telegraph business, and 18 postal agencies affording a limited postal service as compared with 27 and 6 in 1935. Telegraph communication with all parts of the world is available through Singapore and Kuala Lumpur. Trunk telephone communication is available between all Johore exchanges and all exchanges throughout Malaya and between Johore and Netherlands Indies, Philiphine Islands and Siam through Kuala Lumpur.

92. A comparison of postal business for the last three years is as follows:—

	1934	*1935*	*1936*
	$	$	$
Letters, papers and parcels handed	4,377,176	4,596,300	4,716,700
Value of Money Orders issued	814,893	1,224,716	1,420,093
Value of Money Orders Paid	297,919	341,544	310,093

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

93. The Currency and Weights and Measures, as in all Malay States, are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d. The principal local measures are:—

1 chupak = 1 quart, *1 gantang* = 1 gallon, *1 tahil* = 1⅓ ozs.
1 kati (16 *tahils*) = 1⅓ lbs., *1 pikul* (100 *katis*) = 133⅓ lbs
1 koyan (40 *pikuls*) = 533⅓ lbs., *1 bahara* = 400 lbs.
1 hoon = .0133 ozs.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

94. The principal buildings completed and put in hand during the year were as follows:—

BUILDINGS COMPLETED.

Johore Bahru District:—

New Operating Theatre Eye Room, General Hospital, Johore Bahru; three Assistant Surgeons Quarters, General Hospital, Johore Bahru; additions and alterations to Central Medical Bureau; New Malay School for 80 boys with Class VIII Quarters and playing field at Pulai Sa-batang; New Malay School for 75 boys with Quarters for Head Teacher, Latrine and play ground, Tanjong Kupang; three 8 bed wards at Leper Camp, Johore Bahru; five Cattle Detention Sheds, Johore Bahru; Arch and Gates, Istana Gardens, Johore Bahru.

Muar District:—

Extra Class Rooms, Government English School, Muar; New Malay School for 60 Boys at Rawang; New Malay School for 100 boys at Parit Bunga; New Malay School for 120 boys at Temiang; one Class III Quarters for Medical Officer, Muar; Second Class Female Ward; one set of married quarters with 6 rooms, Johore Military Forces; Permanent Police Stations, at Pagoh and Bukit Gambir; cattle Slaughter House, Bandar Maharani; three cattle detention sheds, Muar.

Batu Pahat District:—

Assembly Hall, Government English School; Malay School with Teacher's Quarters, Bagan; women and children's Clinic; New Headquarters,, Johore Volunteer Forces, Batu Pahat; two storeyed barracks for 48 bachelors, Police.

Segamat Dictrict:—

New Malay School, Jementah, for 100 boys with Class VIII Quarters, well, latrines and playground; Junior Officers Rest House, Segamat.

Kluang District:—

Quarters for Agricultural Officer, Kluang; Malay School for 80 boys, Ayer Hitam, one single storey barracks, Kluang; Police Station, Ayer Hitam; one cattle Slaughter House and 5 detention sheds, Kluang.

Endau District:—

Barracks for two married O. D. Os. with Bathrooms, latrines, Mersing; New Mosque at Endau; New Malay School for 100 boys, North side of River, Mersing, with Class VIII Quarters, latrines, well and playground; two permanent 12 bed wards, Hospital, Mersing; two Quarters Class VIII for Sanitary Inspector and Town Board Clerk, Mersing; one Class VI quarters for D. O.'s Clerk, Mersing.

Kota Tinggi District:—

Extension to Government Offices (Kathi's Office), Kota Tinggi; Quarters for C. P. O., Kota Tinggi; one quarters Class VI, Kota Tinggi.

BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Johore Bahru District:—

Customs Office, Tanjong Kupang; New Malay School for 150 boys with Class VIII Quarters etc. and playground at Tambatan, Johore Bahru; Dispensary and Clinic with Class VI Quarters and Attendant quarters attached, Kulai; Quarters for Chief Dispenser, Johore Bahru; Class II and Class IV quarters, Bukit Jepon; Subordinate Officers' Quarters at Jalan Water Works; New Police Depot; Post Office and Quarters at Masai; one Class VI Dressers' Quarters with Dispensary and Attendants' Quarters, Pengerang.

Muar District:—

Quarters for Assistant Dental Surgeon Class V; Single barracks and Canteen for Malays, Muar; Erection of permanent Landing Stages at Lenga, Kundang and Bukit Kepong.

Batu Pahat District:—

Malay School for 250 boys with Class VIII Quarters, Benut; two Class VI Quarters for Dressers, Batu Pahat; New Mosque, J. M. F. Barracks; New Fire Station and Quarters, Bandar Penggaram.

Segamat District:—

Barracks for 5 Outdoor Officers; New Customs Station, Segamat; Women and Children's Clinic; Class V Quarters for Asst. Lady Medical Officer; three Quarters for Midwives; New Police Office and Station, Segamat.

Kluang Dictrict:—

New Female Ward, Kluang; New Police Station, Yong Peng; four Class VII Flats.

In addition, plans were under preparation for Permanent Government Offices and new J. M. F. Barracks Johore Bahru; a Permanent Mosque, Pontian Kechil; extension to General Hospital; removal of P. W. D. Workshops, Johore Bahru; and new Government Offices, Mersing.

The new Mental Hospital at Tampoi was nearly completed by the end of the year. It is designed to accommodate 1000 patients and the enclosed area covered by the Hospital apart from Attendants' Quarters, amounts to 75 acres. The total cost is estimated to amount to $1,632,000.

The following improvements and additions to the water supply were made:—

Johore Bahru District.

A reinforced concrete Water Tower was constructed at the New Mental Hospital. New mains were laid at the new Mental Hospital, on Rifle Range Hill, at the new Police Depot, and at Lot 1774 Jalan Waterworks.

Muar District.

The extensions of the water supply from Mount Ophir were continued throughout the year and the following works were carried out:—

A reinforced concrete tank at Parit Bunga was begun and practically completed. Similar tanks were begun at Jalan Bakri, Parit Bakar, and Parit Jawa and were well advanced by the end of the year.

The extension of the Mount Ophir main in 10″ and 9″ cast iron pipes was completed to Parit Bakar, and its further extension in 8″ pipes to Parit Jawa was laid for one mile. The 6″ and 7″ reticulation from Muar to Parit Java was completed along the old railway track. The remainder of this reticulation in 6″ and 7″ pipes, along the main road was put in hand. The duplication of the 12″ service main from Bukit Treh reservoir to Muar town was nearly completed. The 8″ to 4″ service main from Bukit Kangkar tanks to Sungei Mati was completed, also the 7″ main to Serom. The 6″ and 4″ extension to Tangkah reticulation was completed.

Investigations for a site for an impounding dam on Mount Ophir were completed. A satisfactory site was found at about 1,000 feet elevation, and a contract was let for a new dam. A contract was let for a new filtration plant on Mount Ophir.

The approach road to the site for the filtration plant on Mount Ophir was completed, and was extended during the year to the site for the dam, near the present intake. The total length of the hill part of the road is 2¼ miles. Permanent cooly lines on Mount Ophir were constructed.

Batu Pahat District.

The reticulation in Batu Pahat town was improved and extended. A chlorination plant was installed at Bukit Banang service reservoir.

Investigations were made for increasing the town supply, and weir gaugings were taken throughout the year on a stream at Minyak Beku.

Investigations were made for a water supply to Senggarang, Benut and other coastal villages and possible source was found on the Sungei Koris. Improvements and extensions to the reticulation in Segamat, Batu Anam and Kluang towns were made.

A new pressure filter was installed and practically completed at Batu Anam and a chlorinating plant was installed at Mersing.

Weir gaugings were taken throughout the year, on three streams round Bukit Sawah, Mersing, with a view to finding a suitable source for a new water supply.

Kota Tinggi District.

The construction of works for a new water supply was put in hand and progress was made as follows:—

A reinforced concrete service reservoir of 140,000 gallons capacity was completed. The head works consisting of an intake dam and sand trap were nearly completed. A 7″ diameter steel main from the headworks was laid for 70% of its total length.

Pontian District.

Work on the new water supply for Pontian Besar and Pontian Kechil progressed throughout the year and was brought in action in August. The following works were completed:—

Three service tanks of 60,000 gallons capacity each. 35,000 lin. ft. of 12″ steel rising main. The 3″ and 6″ reticulation in town area. Inspectors' quarters, cooly lines and store. The pumping station, settling tanks, filtration plant and clear water tanks were completed.

The existing water supplies throughout the State were closely examined and records were started and kept of the population and average daily consumption in the towns, the bacteriological examination of the water, the revenue and total consumption of the year, the valuation of plant and all supplies, and the estimated cost of water supplied.

95. 25 miles 36 chains of new road were opened. Work was started on the new Bye Pass Road, Johore Bahru. On the Johore Bahru—Pontian Road, which is to a large extent founded on coastal mud and peat, a reinforced concrete road surface 20 feet wide was laid down between the 29th and 30th miles. Construction of the Mersing—Endau Road continued, 7¾ miles of jungle being cleared to a width of 100 feet and 9½ miles of earth work being completed. 132 chains of block metalling and 82 chains of top metalling were also done. A total of 857 miles 10 chains of metalled and earth roads were maintained at a cost of $490 per mile. The policy of improving roads and of substituting permanent structures for temporary bridges and culverts, to meet the demands of modern motor traffic, was continued during the year.

96. River clearing was accomplished over 127 miles of waterways.

MISCELLANEOUS.

97. The total energy generated by the Johore Electrical Power Stations at Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat, Segamat and Kluang during 1936 were 3,858,774 kelvins compared with 3,370,461 B.T.U. in 1935.

Kluang Power Station was completed during the year and supply to the town was commenced in November. Consumers rose from 3,065 to 3,748.

98. The workshops under the Mechanical Engineer were fully engaged on repairs and overhaul of departmental vehicles and plant. 681 general repair jobs were completed including those done for other Departments.

99. The total horse power of plants installed and registered under the Machinery Enactment at the end of the year was 19,923 H. P. of which 17,020 H. P. was in actual operation throughout the year.

100. The Batu Pahat Aerodrome was maintained in good condition. The whole of the landing area has now been passed as fit for all types of aircraft in all weathers, 85 successful landings were made by aircraft of the R.A.F. and the three flying clubs of Malaya.

FINANCIAL.

101. The total expenditure of the Department for the year was $8,158,104, Special Services cost $5,822,833 and Annually Recurrent expenditure amounted to $1,548,235. The Special Service Programme was a very large one and it was a very heavy year for the Department.

Electrical Services showed a net surplus for the year at $93,143.

102. The Annually Recurrent expenditure on Works and Buildings was $255,163, on Roads, Streets and Bridges $862,934 and on Miscellaneous Services $430,139.

103. The average cost per mile of maintaining roads was $950: for approach roads and back lanes the figure was $166 a mile. The corresponding costs for 1935 were $891 and $176.90 per mile respectively.

104. $148,802 was spent on Anti-Malaria works and $49,857 on river-clearing. The Drainage and Irrigation Board, formed to advise Government on problems concerning flooding, silting of rivers, drainage and irrigation, held two meetings. The Planting and Mining communities are represented on this Board. The personnel of the Drainage and Irrigation Branch was engaged almost entirely throughout the year on survey and investigation. Tide and river gauges were established at various places, and data collected. These essential preliminaries will bear fruit in years to come.

105. The gross revenue collected from elertrical installations was $453,100, compared with $306,522 in 1934 and $390,383 in 1935.

The increases in the cost of labour and materials were 15% and 20% above those obtaining during 1935.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

CRIMES.

106. The total number of offences reported to the Police during the year numbered 30,823; the figures were 27,019 in 1935, 23,019 in 1934, 21,350 in 1933 and 22,823 in 1932. They comprised 2,216 seizable offences and 23,635 non-seizable offences. Of the seizable offences arrests were made in 1,186 cases and convictions obtained in 881 cases.

The following table shows the main headings of serious crime for the past five years:—

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Murder and Homicide -	32	28	18	11	17
Rape -	7	7	5	4	4
Gang-robbery -	23	9	1	2	2
Robbery -	43	25	7	14	19
House-breaking -	373	328	201	293	301
Thefts (over $100) -	58	49	31	48	34
Thefts (under $100) -	1,196	1,167	840	998	1,051
Counterfeit Coin -	8	2	3	1	—
Counterfeit Notes -	8	—	1	—	—
Mischief by Fire -	36	28	11	22	24
Unlawful Societies -	2	—	4	1	—
Communism and Sedition -	80	27	15	11	8

107. 167 persons were banished from the State in 1935.

108. Admissions to the two State prisons totalled 3,133 against 1,485 in 1934 and 2,341 in 1935. Of these 74.89 per cent were Chinese, 10.96 Indians, 13.78 Malays and .37 other nationalities . 421 had previous convictions.

At the end of the year 324 prisoners remained.

There were 9 deaths in the prison hospitals.

There were 3 executions.

16 floggings were inflicted, 7 of them by order of the Court.

109. Convicted prisoners who passed through the six police lock-ups numbered 3,286. Of these 1,820 were short-sentence prisoners who served their sentences (not exceeding 10 days) in those lock-ups.

POLICE.

110. The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was 1,335, all ranks, against an approved establishment of 1,365.

111. As in the past only Johore born Malays were recruited. 91 out of a total of 202 applicants were accepted. 16 Sikhs were also enlisted during the year.

Discipline was again very satisfactory and it is gratifying to record a considerable reduction in the total of offences for absence from duty and leave breaking.

112. The approved establishment of the Police Force consists:—

(*a*) of a British Commissioner and 6 British Assistant Commissioners—one in charge of each of the five police circles and the sixth, Officer-in-charge of the Depot and Adjutant to the Commissioner;

(*b*) of a Malay Deputy Commissioner (in charge of the detective personnel and criminal record office) and five Malay Assistant Commissioners;

(*c*) 36 Malay Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, the former appointed as Cadets, the latter ordinarily recruited from the ranks;

(*d*) 1,034 Malay N.C.Os. and men;

(*e*) 204 Sikh N.C.Os. and men stationed at Johore Bahru, for guard and emergency duty;

(*f*) 1 Detective Inspector, 18 Detective Sub-Inspectors and 58 detectives; and

(*g*) armourers and clerical staff.

113. There is a Depot which is responsible for the recruitment and training of all recruits and the instruction of trained men at 'refresher' classes; a Headquarters Store and Armoury, a Pay Office and a Record Office, all at Johore Bahru. A new Depot with parade and recreation grounds is approaching completion.

114. The total cost of the Force (excluding of cost of new buildings) was $985,995. Revenue collected amounted to $431,482. The difference of $335,871 being the increase over the previous highest annual revenue is almost entirely on account of registration of motor vehicles which duty was taken over by the Police at the beginning of the year.

115. Efforts made to free the force from the incubus of debt have met with a degree of success that is encouraging and creditable to the officers concerned.

COURTS.

116. The *Courts Enactment*, 1920, provides for the following courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

(*a*) The Supreme Court, comprising the Court of Appeal and the Court of a Judge;

(*b*) Courts of Magistrates of the First Class;

(*c*) Courts of Magistrates of the Second Class;

(*d*) Courts of (Muslim) Kathis and Courts of Naib Kathis;

(*e*) Courts of Malay Headmen (Penghulus).

The Court of Appeal and the Courts of a Judge are courts of record, and possess the same power and authority to punish for contempt of court as are possessed by the Court of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice in England.

117. There were one (British) Judge, 16 first-class and 8 second class Magistrates. Magistrates are both British and Malay.

118. In the Court of the Judge 67 Criminal Cases and 39 Criminal Appeals were registered. 111 civil suits, 24 civil appeals from Magistrates' Courts, 231 probate and administration petitions, 369 applications by way of originating summons, motion or petition and 79 bankruptcy petitions were registered. There were also 5 Land Acquisition References to Court.

119. The Court of Appeal sat on five occasions. There were 12 Criminal Appeals from Assizes and 5 Civil Appeals from the Court of the Judge.

120. The following is a return of cases and suits heard by Magistrates:—

	1935		*1936*	
	Criminal	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Civil*
Johore Bahru ..	3,873	896	5,364	630
Kota Tinggi ..	711	122	836	118
Pontian ..	962	64	1,166	83
Muar ..	4,148	1,283	4,854	765
Batu Pahat ..	3,173	524	6,282	400
Endau ..	242	49	431	73
Segamat ..	2,558	399	2,749	466
Kluang ..	,2016	146	1,926	130

PRISONS.

121. There are two State Prisons, one at Johore Bahru and the other at Bandar Maharani. The British Inspector of Prisons is stationed at Johore Bahru and there is a British District Superintendent stationed at Bandar Maharani. There are ten seconded European Warders.

122. The Prison buildings at Johore Bahru consist of two large halls, one comprising 80 single cells and the other 36 association cells. There are 10 single punishment cells and the buildings include remand ward, female ward, sick ward, kitchens and washhouses.

123. The Muar Prison buildings consist of 2 main halls (48 cells each), one association ward (15 prisoners), 1 remand ward, 1 hospital ward and 1 female ward (4 prisoners) together with kitchens and washhouses. There are extramural quarters for European and native staff at both prisons.

124. The Johore Bahru prison was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

125. The Bandar Maharani gaol was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences of law not exceeding two years for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

126. At Johore Bahru an average of 73.8 prisoners were daily engaged by the Public Works Department on extramural labour: earth work, drainage, tree-felling, the preparation of building sites and reclamation of land. Prisoners were employed inside the prison on baking, carpentry, chick-making, tailoring, husk-beating, basket-working, rattan and wood furniture-making, coir-matting, printing, motor-repairing, laundry work and cooking. The Laundry, Bakery and Workshops produce a revenue which showed an increase on the previous year. Small scavenging parties daily attend the Military and Police Barracks.

At Muar the average daily number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 30.21.

127. Juvenile offenders are segregated separately in both prisons and are engaged on separate prison labour apart from adult prisoners.

128. There is no time limit for fines and payment at any time before the completion of the sentence imposed as an alternative secures a prisoner's release. The amount of a fine is reduced in proportion to the period of imprisonment served.

129. Apart from the Police system of probation there is no system of probation in the State Prisons.

130. The prisons have Vagrant Wards. The daily average number of vagrants at Johore Bahru was 7.10 and at Muar .77, 87.65 per cent of the vagrants were Chinese.

131. The prisons were visited regularly by Visiting Justices throughout the year. No serious complaints were recorded. One case was tried by them. The general health of the prisoners was good.

132. The two prisons cost $147,284 to maintain.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

133. Thirty-three Enactments were passed during 1936; they were as follows:—

1. The Malay Reservations Enactment, 1936. It is designed to prevent interests in land from passing out of the hands of the Malay race.
2. The Bankruptcy (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It follows similar legislation in the Colony.
3. The Gold Buyers Enactment, 1936. It regulates the purchase of raw gold.
4. The Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Enactment, 1936. It is designed to facilitate the enforcement in the State of maintenance orders made in England or Northern Ireland and *vice versa*.
5. The Probate and Administration (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It removes the uncertainty as to the precise date on which a grant of representation is to be deemed to be granted and provides for the re-sealing of Probate and Letters of Administration granted in the British Empire.
6. The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It deals with preventive measures on which action usually requires to be taken as quickly as possible.

7. The Railways (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It provides for the Railway Administration making use of road and air services in conjunction with rail service.

8. The Small Estates Enactment, 1936. It facilitates succession to the land and other property of persons dying intestate and lessens the cost of the same.

9. The Small Offences (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It provides that bicycles be fitted with reflectors; and also against overloading of and inadequate system of brakeage for bicycles.

10. The Boarding House Enactment, 1936. This provides for the licensing and control of places where persons are lodged for hire.

11. The Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Enactment, 1936. This makes provision for the enforcement in the State of judgments given in other countries which accord reciprocal treatment to judgments given in the State, for facilitating the enforcement in such countries of judgments given in the State, and for other purposes in connection therewith.

12. The Women and Girls Protection (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It brings the law into line with the corresponding law of the Colony.

13. The Naval Base Waters (Johore) (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It makes compulsory the notification, to the officer in-charge, of a wreck or obstruction in the Naval Base Waters, Johore, or the approaches thereto.

14. The Vagrancy (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It provides for the removal of a vagrant in a proper case to a hospital, lunatic or leper asylum.

15. The Deleterious Drugs (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It gives effect to the International Opium Convention of 1931 and follows closely the Colony law.

16. The Land Acquisition Enactment, 1936. It amends the law as to the acquisition of land and the assessment of the compensation to be made on account of such acquisition.

17. The Prisons Enactment, 1936. It amends and consolidates the law relating to Prisons.

18. The Abolition of Old Titles Enactment, 1936. It provides for the compulsory exchange of old land titles for new titles issuable under the Land Enactment.

19. The Legitimacy Enactment, 1936. It provides for the legitimation of children born out of wedlock.

20. The children (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It gives the Protector power to refuse to issue a licence for a child to take part in a public entertainment.

21. The Labour Code (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. This follows similar legislation in the Colony and the Federated Malay States.

22. The Trade and Customs (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It brings the law into line with the Federated Malay States' law on the subject of trials for offences.

23. The Traction Engines and Motor Cars (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It provides for the taxation of heavy-oil engined vehicles; also for the licensing of conductors.

24. The Revised Edition of the Laws (Annual Supplements) Enactment, 1936. It provides for the preparation and publication of Annual Supplements to the Revised Edition of the Laws of Johore.

25. The Opium and Chandu (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It gives effect to the Agreement signed at Bangkok on 27th November, 1931, pursuant to the conference on the suppression of opium-smoking convened under Article XII of the Geneva Opium Agreement.

26. The Wild Animals and Birds Protection (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It gives statutory recognition to the offices of Assistant Game Warden and Game Ranger and prescribes their powers.

27. The Women and Girls Protection (Amendment No. 2) Enactment, 1936. It amends the law by making it an offence to have carnal connection with any girl, except by way of marriage, under 16 years of age.

28. The Treasure-trove Enactment, 1936. It is designed to regulate the law relating to Treasure-trove.

29. The Registration of Aliens (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It provides a new definition of "alien".

30. The Sultan Ibrahim Studentship Fund Enactment, 1936. It establishes a Fund for the foundation of travelling studentships.

31. The Town Board (Suspension) (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It extends the provisions of the 1935 Enactment for a further period.

32. The Air Navigation (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It effects uniformity between the air navigation law of Johore and that in force in Malaya generally.

33. The Tea Control Enactment, 1936. It is designed to provide for the regulation and control of the planting of tea and the export of tea seed.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

REVENUE.

134. The State revenue was derived from interest on investments, deposits and current accounts and from sources which are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

135. **Land:** The Chief charges are a premium on alienation of land varying from $1 to $100 an acre for agricultural or mining purposes, and from 10 cents to 50 cents a square foot for residential or commercial purposes, (unless the land is auctioned) and an annual quit-rent varying from 60 cents to $4 an acre on all land other than freehold. In 1935, in common with other Malayan administrations, Johore granted a rebate of all rent on agricultural land in excess of $3 an acre. There was also a waiver of part of the rent on most lands planted with coconuts and arecanuts, the effect of which was to reduce rents from $2 to $1 an acre.

136. **Customs:**

Import duties are imposed at the following rates:—

Intoxicating Liquors	..	From $1.20 to $14 a proof gallon.
Tobacco	..	From 70 cents to $1.60 a lb.

Matches	..	$1 per 10,000 matches in boxes of 80.
Kerosene	..	5 cents a gallon.
Petrol	..	35 cents a gallon.

There are also import duties on cotton piece goods, motor tyres and several miscellaneous articles, though articles of these classes of British Empire origin are admitted free.

Export duties are imposed at the following rates:—

Oil palm products		Free.
Other agricultural produce not specified	..	Chiefly at 5% *ad valorem*

Tin (smelted or manufactured) when the price of tin:—

(*a*) does not exceed $41 per pikul	..	$10.00 per bhara
(*b*) exceeds $41, but does not exceed $42, per pikul	..	$10.50 per bhara

and so on, the duty per bhara being increased by 50 cents for every dollar by which the price of tin exceeds $41 per pikul.

Other metals (of which iron is the principal)	..	10% *ad valorem*

RUBBER.

An *ad valorem* export duty on rubber was re-imposed from 1st October. It is on a sliding scale rising from a minimum of 1% *ad valorem* when the local price is under 20 cents a pound to 3¼% when it is over 35 cents.

Customs:—

The total Customs revenue collected during the year amounted to $5,296,443, as compared with $3,941,902 in 1935, an increase of $1,354,541 or 34.36 per cent. This amount includes $913,667, apportioned from the rubber cess collected from January to September.

From 1st October, duty was assessed on rubber exported from the State, besides the usual cess which was reduced from .7 cent a pound to .05 cent a pound, with a minimum charge of 2 cents. The duty on rubber collected during the three months amounted to $304,104. Duty was also charged on copra exported from Johore commencing from April, 1936, and $57,126 was collected therefrom.

The duty on Arecanuts, pineapples and tapioca decreased slightly, and other agricultural produce fell off by more than half of that in 1935, owing to a poor fruit season. There is practically no change in the import duties collected on alcoholic liquors. The import duties on tobacco, petroleum and matches increased by $51,819, $23,946 and $4,719 respectively.

The chief item of revenue derived from Miscellaneous import duties were $59,833 on cotton piece-goods, $36,832 on ground nuts and $11,564 on milk.

The duty on Kachang, groundnut oil and gingelly oil, and on motor and motor cycle tyres and tubes fell slightly: in the former case, the preferential rates of duties were responsible for this. As a whole, the revenue for the last year was highest Collected during the last five years. The following table shows the main items of Customs revenue in 1934, 1935 and 1936.

Articles	1934	1935	1936
	$	$	$
Arecanuts -	95,137	81,943	78,656
Copra -	22,987	—	57,126
Pineapples -	93,783	99,185	98,288
Rubber -	238,350	—	1,217,771
Minerals -	372,619	449,490	454,796
Alcoholic Liquor -	411,092	454,025	454,048
Tobacco -	1,346,081	1,424,582	1,476,401
Petroleum -	1,012,906	1,210,410	1,234,356
Matches -	45,378	30,269	34,988
Cotton piece-goods -	119,289	43,908	59,833
Miscellaneous Import Duties -	29,321	24,902	30,368

137. Chandu or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon.

205,416 tahils were sold in 1936, as against 274,124 in 1935. This decrease was inevitable, as on February 1st new rules regarding the maximum purchasable quantity and a new system of individual rationing were introduced. Revenue brought in $2,123,444, as compared with $2,943,689 in 1935. The large decrease was due to the new system quoted above. The total quantity of Dross recovered was 801 tahils as compared with 1,284 tahils in 1935. The number of Retail Shops has been reduced from 39 to 38 during the year. 43.15 tahils of illicit chandu and 1.51 tahils of chandu dross were seized. 350 convictions under the Opium and Chandu Enactment were obtained.

138. **Excise:** duties are collected on the manufacture of intoxicating liquors at 70% of the import duty on imported liquors of similar strength and on the manufacture of matches at 20 to 50 cents a standard gross of 10,000 matches according to the origin of the timber.

Annual fees are charged for licences to sell intoxicating liquors and medicated wines wholesale or retail or in public houses.

Excise Revenue for 1936 exceeded that for 1935 as follows:—

		1935	*1936*
		$	$
Excise Duty	..	85,651	92,179
Sales of Toddy	..	136,227	132,625
Licences	..	22,770	23,591
Miscellaneous	..	455	410
		245,103	248,805

Toddy was supplied to 43 Estates and sold to the public from Government shops. The excise duty under Liquor amounted to $65,464 as against $62,795 in 1935. Excise duty on matches locally manufactured amounted to $26,715 compared with $22,856 in 1935. The expenditure for maintaining toddy shops amounted to $59,965. 1,021 convictions under the Excise Enactment were obtained. 290 stills were seized as compared with 321 in 1935.

139. **Forests:** Royalty is collected on timber of all classes varying from $1 to $10 a ton on converted timber, and from 50 cents to $5 a ton on unconverted timber.

Duty is collected at various rates on firewood, charcoal, rattans, damar, wild rubber and miscellaneous forest produce.

140. **Posts and Telegraphs:** Revenue is derived from sale of stamps, telegrams, telephones, and wireless, commission on money orders and British postal orders, bearing letters and C. O. D. parcels.

141. **Municipal Revenue** consists mainly of the following items:—

House Assessment		6% to 12% on annual valuation based on rental.
Water Rate	..	Metered supplies from 30 cents to $1 per 1,000 gallons to private houses, 50 cents if for trade purposes.

Taxes on motor vehicles and fees for sundry licences.

Electricity .. 25 cents a unit, or 6 cents a unit plus a flat rate, with special rates for trade purposes.

The following table gives the main heads of municipal revenue in 1934, 1935 and 1936:—

	1934	*1935*	*1936*
	$	$	$
Electric Lighting ..	308,480	377,167	443,739
General Assessment ..	191,811	203,365	212,640
Market Fees ..	78,733	83,943	86,167
Water Supply ..	116,894	137,003	154,888
Conservancy ..	103,593	117,600	124,799

142. **Stamp Duties.** Of numerous stamp duties the following are the more important:—

Death Duties: Graduated rates from 1% to 20%, according to the value of the estate, with total exemption for estates not exceeding $1,000.

Bills of exchange payable on demand or at sight, cheques and receipts for sums exceeding $20, 4 cents;

Promissory Notes, 10 cents for every $100 or part thereof.

Agreements or Contracts, 25 cents.

Conveyances or Transfers of property, $1.50 for every $250 or part thereof; of shares, 30 cents for every $100 or part thereof in the case of blank transfers; otherwise 10 cents.

Mortgages (charges), $1 for every $500 or part thereof.

Deeds, $5.

Powers or Letters of Attorney, $3.

Copies or duplicates of original documents, 50 cents.

143. There is no Hut Tax, Poll Tax, or Income Tax.

144. The total revenue of the State for 1936 amounted to $17,388,691. The estimated revenue for 1936 was $16,292,970 and the actual revenue for 1935 was $17,162,127.

145. The table in Appendix B shows the actual receipts in 1936, under the important heads of revenue, and a comparison with the receipts of 1934 and 1935.

146. Under the new Railway Lease, no railway revenue was earned 1936.

EXPENDITURE.

147. The total expenditure of the State was $17,911,794 and so there was a deficit on the year's working of $523,103. The estimated expenditure for 1936 was $20,601,022, and the actual expenditure for 1935 was $18,429,798, which included a disbursement of $4,285,710, the equivalent of £500,000, paid as a gift to the British Government. Appendix C shows the expenditure under the main heads for the years 1934, 1935 and 1936.

148. The increase in expenditure on Personal Emoluments, compared with 1935, amounted to $399,639.

149. Pensions increased from $590,173 in 1935 to $628,588.

INVESTMENTS.

150. The State balance-sheet (Appendix A) contains information concerning investments. Investments are entered in the balance-sheet at their cost price. The surplus of assets over liabilities amounted to $40,595,720 including the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund of $15,267,901.

151. The market value of investments on 31st December, 1936 exceeded the cost price in the case of ordinary investments by $2,011,886 and in the case of the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund investments by $1,834,545.

152. The surplus funds are not earmarked for any purpose.

153. Johore has no public debt.

154. Loans stood at $157,765 at the end of the year. They are now temporarily closed.

155. Advances stood at $192,261. This sum includes Public Works Stores Account Advance and Post Office Money Order Advance. The balance covers small individual advances to Government Officers to enable them to buy means of transport, motor cars, cycles etc., repayable by monthly instalments deducted from salary.

156. Deposits, shown as a liability, stood at $919,476.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

LAND AND SURVEYS.

157. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown, in comparison with the years 1934 and 1935 in the following table:—

		1934	*1935*	*1936*
Number of Grants registered	..	544	472	440
Number of Transfers registered	..	1,493	1,365	1,520
Number of Charges registered	..	623	703	697
Other transactions	..	1,711	1,581	1,649

MINING ENACTMENT.

		1934	*1935*	*1936*
Mining Leases issued	..	25	9	15
Mining Certificates issued	..	—	3	5
Prospecting Licences	..	10	—	1
Prospecting Permits	..	—	11	27
Other transactions	..	20	19	38

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

1934	*1935*	*1936*
$121,422	$68,179	$61,673

158. In connection with the Mukim Registers and Surat Sementara (a temporary document issued as evidence of alienation of land pending the issue of a title) the following are the transactions registered in the last three years:—

		1934	*1935*	*1936*
Mukim Registers	..	7,368	7,217	9,122
Surat Sementara	..	5,765	4,877	5,128
Miscellaneous	..	1,997	1,269	1,318

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

1934	*1935*	*1936*
$46,124	$27,901	$43,737

159. At the end of the year about 4,500 lots remained to be demarcated by Settlement Officers.

160. After several years' consideration it was at length decided to introduce legislation on the lines of the F.M.S. Reservations Enactment, and an Enactment was passed early in the year which enables areas to be reserved for permanent occupation by Malays and prevents Malay holdings within such areas from passing into the hands of other races. Three such Reserves were declared during the year and others are under consideration.

161. The area of alienated land stood at 1,316,690 acres compared with 1,269,504 acres in 1935.

162. Land Revenue, not including premia on alienation of land, increased from $3,351,083 to $3,917,396. Land Rents recurrent brought in $3,658,262—$575,797 more than in 1935. No less than $1,082,118 was collected in Batu Pahat District alone. In several Districts the collections (on top of other work) imposed a severe strain on the staff employed, and it was to their credit that over 50% of the total rents were collected before the end of April.

163. **Survey and Settlement**—Considerable progress with arrears have been made in the last three years, the number of lots in respect of which final survey and settlement has been completed each year being as follows:—

1934	9,779 lots
1935	17,003 lots
1936	17,036 lots.

But there still remains a balance of over 50,000 occupied holdings for which the Survey Office is not yet in a position to prepare titles or Extracts.

Good progress was made with the detail and contour surveys of the towns of Johore Bahru and Batu Pahat.

164. The Survey Staff numbered 119 against 134 in 1935. The expenditure of the Department decreased from $347,527 to $297,492 and revenue decreased from $142,042 to $109,230.

FOREIGN COMPANIES.

165. 193 Foreign Companies remained on the register at the end of the year.

MILITARY.

Johore Military Forces.

The actual strength of the Johore Military Forces at the end of the year was 900 against an authorised strength of 944.

Health and discipline were good.

The Forces as usual, took part in the King's Birthday parade in Singapore, and also a contingent of 100 strong, officers and ranks, were present at the ceremony of Proclamation of His Majesty King George VI.

The services of two British N. C. O.'s were obtained on loan as Drill and Machine Gun Instructors. Training in theory of Wireless and in practical operating was carried out under the supervision and guidance of Captain E. J. A. Moppett, Royal Corps of Signallers. A workshop was started in which all the Wireless apparatus in use was constructed.

The Machine Gun Company won the Machine Gun Competition in the Malaya Command Meeting. Musketry returns showed a satisfactory increase in efficiency, the number of Marksmen and First Class Shots being more than doubled. The Band again maintained its high standard.

166. During the absence of H. H. the Sultan Colonel Commandant from 28th May, Lt.-Col. the Hon'ble Dato' Yahya, D.P.M.J. acted as Commandant until 15th December.

Johore Volunteer Forces.

The strength of the Johore Volunteer Forces on 31st December was 653 against an authorised strength of 713. Members attended drills on Monday afternoons. Some of them were trained to use Lewis and Vicker guns. Discipline and attendance were satisfactory.

Johore Volunteer Engineers.

167. The total strength including auxiliaries rose from 187 to 203. Camps were held at Changi and Malacca. Unfortunately owing to considerable sickness in North and Central Johore many Volunteers who usually attend Malacca Camp were not able to do so. Changi Camp was very well attended.

The Camp programmes included in addition to Engineering tasks, Gas drill, wiring drill, revolver tests and lectures.

A new training centre has been established at Batu Pahat and two new medical sections have been formed.

The unit reached the high figure of 100% efficient and the keenness of all ranks was well maintained.

TOWN BOARDS.

168. The revenue from Town Board was:—

	Johore Bahru	Kota Tinggi	Segamat	Endau	Muar	Batu Pahat	Kluang
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1932	407,560	21,670	104,311	16,987	290,346	161,969	41,717
1933	410,833	19,782	108,824	19,570	280,357	154,972	43,462
1934	444,235	20,432	131,243	22,619	292,842	159,996	46,365
1935	486,849	22,455	152,641	26,616	334,988	222,704	44,470
1936	539,027	22,703	158,831	29,048	284,978	285,114	54,770

NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

169. 57 tigers and 6 leopards and panthers were destroyed during the year. 5 persons were killed by tigers and 5 by crocodiles. $1,945 were paid in rewards for the destruction of tigers. 6 persons were killed by tigers in 1935, 9 in 1934, 10 in 1933, 45 in 1932 and 85 in 1931.

GENERAL.

170. His Highness the Sultan was absent from the State from 28th May to 15th December. In His Highness' absence Tengku Mahkota Ismail, D.K., C.M.G., P.I.S., etc. acted as Regent.

171. The following were elected Members of the executive Council during the year:—

Dato R. St. J. Braddell (7th April)

Mr L. A. Allen (9th April)

Mr T. G. Husband (5th July)

172. The following were elected Members of the Council of State during the year:—

Dr G. H. Garlick (1st January)

Inche Onn bin Jaafar (13th January)

H. H. Tunku Abu Bakar (19th February)

Mr L. A. Allen (9th April)

Major C. H. F. Pierrepont (1st June)

Mr T. G. Husband (5th July)

Dato R. St. J. Braddell (1st August)

The following had his term of office prolonged for two years:—

Dato S. Q. Wong (1st March)

The following ceased to be Members of the Council of State:—

Mr W. Miller Mackay (10th May)

Dato Sir David Galloway (16th March)

173. His Highness the Sultan and the State of Johore contributed £5,000 to King George's Memorial Fund.

174. The (63rd) birthday of His Highness the Sultan on 17th September was celebrated more quietly than usual, owing to His Highness' absence from the State.

175. Ungku Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Majid, D.K., Mentri Besar, was awarded the C.M.G. (Honorary) in the New Year Honours. Under medical advice, he went on leave for treatment in Europe on 8th June, and Dato Mohamed Salleh bin Ali, State Secretary, acted for him for the rest of the year.

176. One of the most important Enactments passed was the Sultan Ibrahim Studentship Fund Enactment, whereunder $45,000 will be appropriated annually out of the general revenues of the State and paid to "The Sultan Ibrahim Studentship Fund". This fund will be vested in and managed by a Board of Trustees, its object being to promote, by the granting from time to time, of travelling studentships, the general service, administration and progress of the State. One of the principal cares and duties of the Board will be to make suitable arrangements for the home life and guardianship of the Students. One Studentship has already been awarded—a Malay Officer of the Forest Department left early in 1937 for a year's course at the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford.

177. An innovation which, it is hoped, will be of great benefit to Kampong Malays, was the formation of a "Kampong Life Committee", the purpose of which is to attempt to ameliorate conditions of life in Kampongs and to spread suitable propaganda in matters of sanitation, agriculture etc. by means of lectures delivered at Penghulu's meetings under the auspices of State Commissioners and District Officers.

178. Following a visit by Mr Noone, Field Ethnographer, Perak Museum, interest revived in the Jakun (who are generally but erroneously described as "Sakai") near Kampong Lenga in the Muar District. There are three settlements of about 40 persons each in the jungle close to Lenga Village, each under a headman known as a Batin. Their chief industry is collection and sale of rotans, but vegetables, tapioca, fruit trees and a certain amount of rubber and tobacco are also planted. An old durian orchard has been excised from the Gunong Ma'okil Forest Reserve for their use. The health of these Jakun is fairly good; they receive periodical visits from the Government Travelling Dispensary, and all of them have been vaccinated.

Living near civilisation, they have lost many tribal peculiarities, though they still speak their own language among themselves.

Help and advice have been given to the Batins for the cultivation of rice. These people have lived on their present sites for three years and they seem to have no inclination to move. At present the question of creating a reserve for them is under consideration.

Mr Noone visited also other Jakun groups at Sungei Paloh, Sungei Sembrong and Sungei Kahang near Kluang, and at Ulu Benut, and a group of " Orang Kanak " near Kota Tinggi. Only the latter retain the loincloth and have not adopted Malay dress. This group has retained its original mode of life in a remarkable way.

179. Inche Ahmad bin Andak, for several years Personal Assistant to the General Adviser, died suddenly of heart failure on 25th May.

180. Valuable work has been done, both within and without the State, on Boards and Committees by Members of the Unofficial community, and this opportunity is gladly taken of thanking those gentlemen for their services.

W. E. PEPYS,
General Adviser, Johore.

JOHORE BAHRU,
15th April, 1937.

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A.

Balance Sheet at 31st December, 1936.

Liabilities	$	Assets	$
Deposits	919,476	Cash in hand at Treasuries, Banks, Crown Agents and Customs Department ...	2,882,996
Rubber Fund	304,898	Cash-in-transit	79,624
		INVESTMENTS (at cost):—	
SURPLUS:—			
Opium Reserve Replacement Fund ...	15,267,901	Sterling Securities $20,792,665 Local Securities 1,411,944 Fixed Deposits 800,000	23,004,609
General Surplus	25,327,819		
		OPIUM RESERVE REPLACEMENT FUND:—	
		Sterling Securities	15,267,901
		Due by other Governments	166,329
		Stock of Chandu	17,012
		Advances	192,261
		Loans	157,765
		Suspense	51,597
Total ...	41,820,094	Total ...	41,820,094

APPENDIX B.

Revenue in the years 1934, 1935 and 1936.

Head of Revenue	1934	1935	1936
	$	$	$
Lands -	3,371,085	3,359,529	3,923,125
Forests -	218,580	289,747	292,615
Customs -	4,591,688	4,916,743	5,300,310
Licences etc. -	4,111,492	3,898,298	3,391,644
Fees of Courts -	296,348	319,584	341,499
Posts and Telegraphs -	299,022	329,379	354,125
Railway -	—	—	—
Port and Harbour dues -	36,261	34,872	34,866
Interest -	1,661,029	1,693,250	1,630,216
Miscellaneous Receipts -	146,640	161,082	153,919
Municipal -	1,107,524	1,287,240	1,118,964
Lands Sales -	820,925	872,403	847,408
Total -	16,660,594	17,162,127	17,388,691

APPENDIX C.

Expenditure in the years 1934, 1935 and 1936.

Head of Expenditure	1934	1935	1936
	$	$	$
Pensions -	597,911	590,173	628,588
Personal Emoluments -	5,480,750	5,713,722	6,113,361
Other Charges -	2,420,999	7,101,803	3,577,041
Purchase of Land -	104,696	160,737	217,905
P.W.D., A. R. -	1,369,072	1,431,582	1,548,235
P.W.D., S. S. -	1,718,687	3,431,781	5,826,664
Total -	11,692,115	18,429,798 *	17,911,794

* Includes $4,285,710 (=£500,000) paid as gift to the British Government.

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL RETURN OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1912—1936.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	$	$
1912	4,348,642	3,231,406
1913	4,378,556	3,267,484
1914	4,352,897	3,899,698
1915	5,790,394	3,645,421
1916	7,976,863	4,602,433
1917	10,168,625	5,119,520
1918	9,125,694	5,858,591
1919	11,002,778	8,223,682
1920	11,838,976	13,070,284
1921	7,680,054	11,159,450
1922	8,625,223	8,785,873
1923	11,094,955	7,064,166
1924	10,947,960	8,095,276
1925	15,884,592	9,780,322
1926	18,781,565	18,099,232
1927	18,239,023	15,348,473
1928	20,698,077	16,445,473
1929	17,633,212	16,200,829
1930	14,634,966	16,671,946
1931	12,102,704	14,778,518
1932	11,518,363	11,383,156
1933	11,806,152	11,589,496
1934	16,660,594	11,692,115
1935	17,162,127	18,429,798
1936	17,388,691	17,911,794

APPENDIX E.

HOUSING.

Town Board Areas	Total Population	Number of separate Dwelling Houses and of persons inhabiting them						Number Barracks, Compounds, Tenement Houses, etc , and of persons inhabiting them		Number of Native Huts and of persons inhabiting them	
		Houses of one room	Inhabitants	Houses of two rooms	Inhabitants	Houses of three rooms and over	Inhabitants	Barracks, etc.	Inhabitants	Huts	Inhabitants
Johore Bahru ...	22,944	—	—	577	3,644	2,068	13,564	90	2,700	416	3,036
Kluang ...	8,837	28	153	23	127	153	1,999	500	3,222	484	3,336
Muar ...	29,277	635	3,071	482	3,357	841	7,737	1,434	10,555	1,005	4,557
Segamat ...	3,124	85	446	72	443	47	469	74	964	131	802
Kota Tinggi ...	3,385	19	119	18	187	90	1,646	181	844	111	589
Mersing ...	3,882	182	835	137	683	185	1,564	110	736	24	64
Batu Pahat ...	20,430	1,102	5,661	479	3,356	544	7,283	69	1,349	471	1,981
Pontian Kechil ...	3,160	1	3	—	—	371	2,301	10	190	133	666
Total ...	95,039	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX F.

Return of Motor Vehicles licensed in 1936.

Place of Registration	Private Cars	Hire Cars	Bus	Lorry	Motor Cycle
Johore Bahru -	1,008	351	19	642	138
Muar -	430	349	11	213	47
Batu Pahat -	361	171	111	154	61
Segamat -	243	65	36	120	49
Endau -	31	41	—	27	1
Total -	2,073	977	177	1,156	296

APPENDIX G.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

References to Johore will be found in most of the standard works on Malaya and in the publications of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. In 1933 there appeared as Vol. X Part III of the Journal of the said Branch.

A History of Johore (1365-1895) by Dr (now Sir Richard) Windstedt, K.B.E., C.M.G., D. Litt. (Oxon).

The same author has devoted chapters to Johore in his *History of Malaya.*

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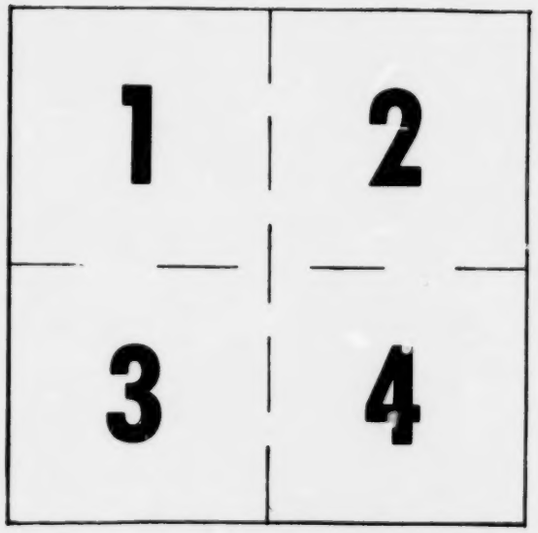

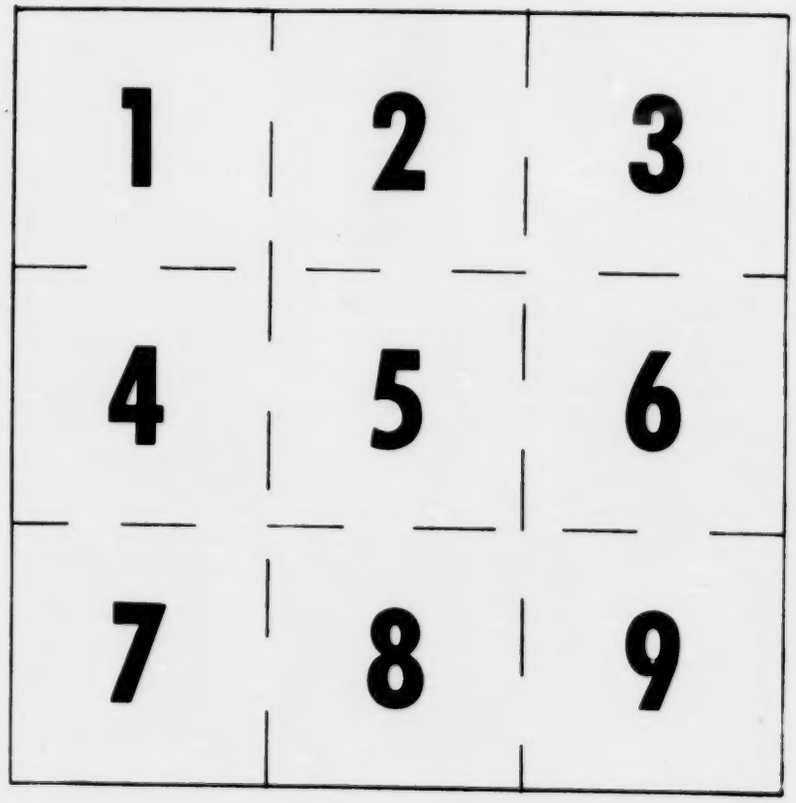

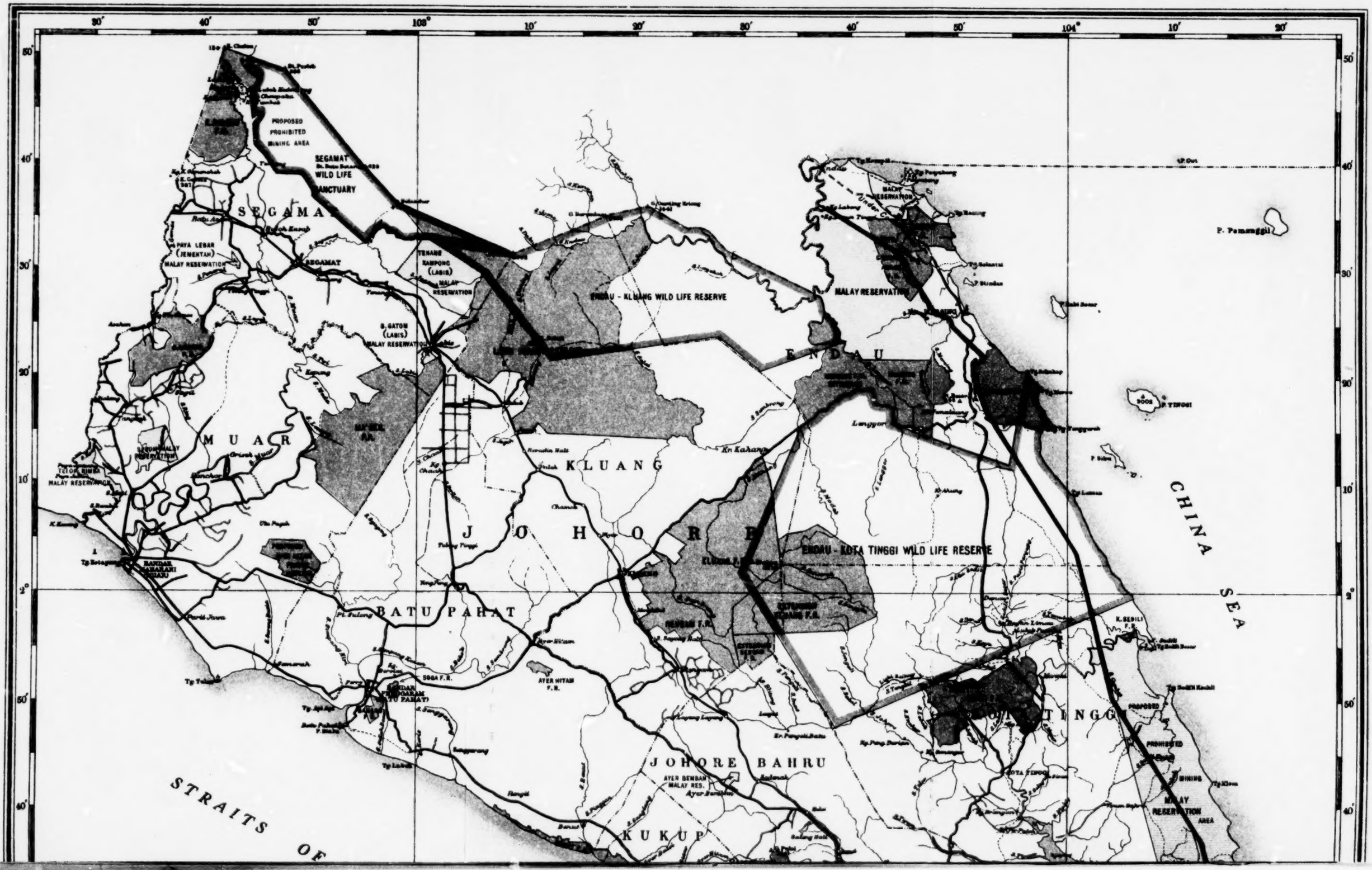
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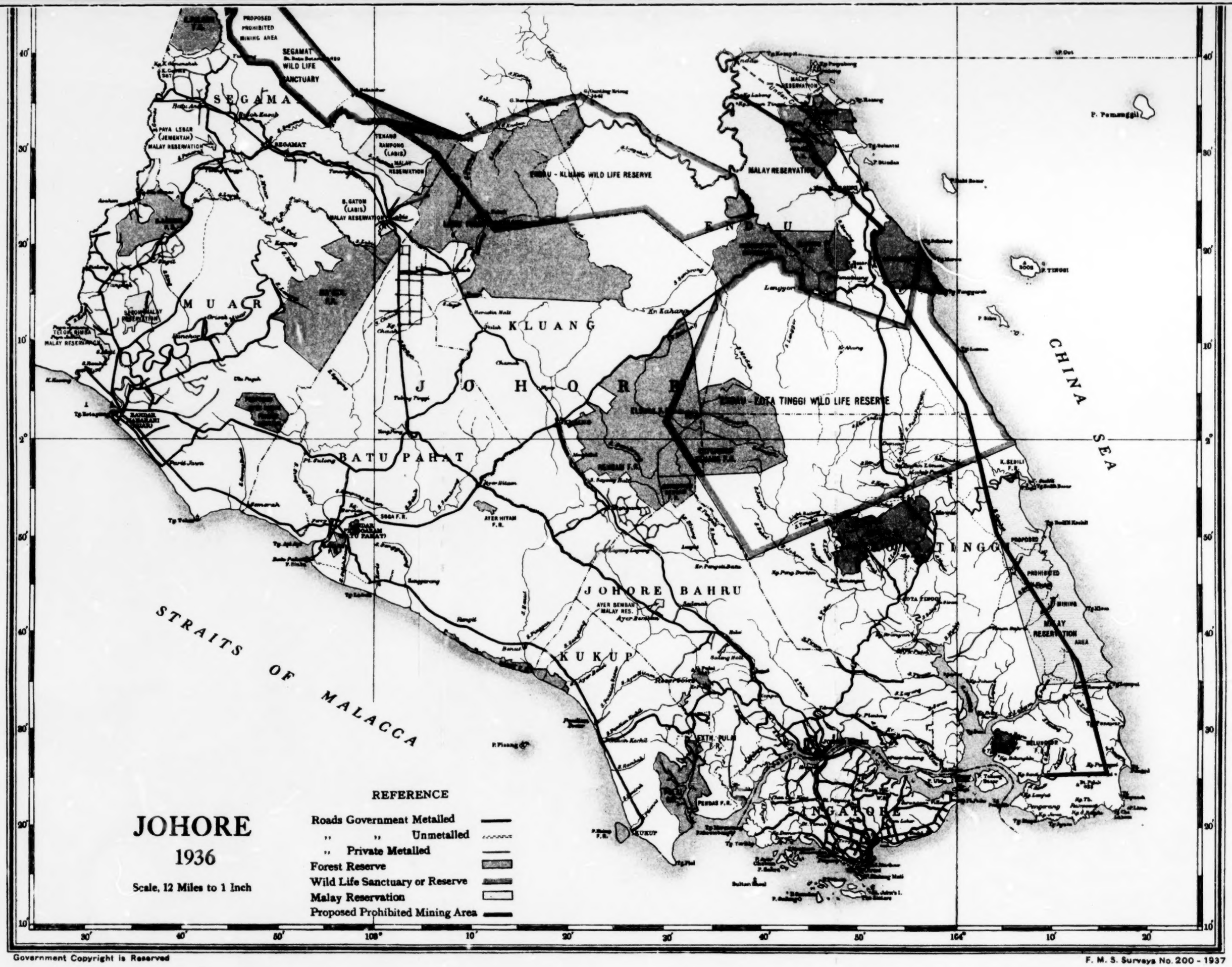
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF TRENGGANU FOR THE YEAR, 1936.

1.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Trengganu is a Malay State on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula lying between latitudes 3° 53′ and 5° 51′ North and longitudes 102° 23′ and 103° 30′ East. It is bounded by Kelantan on the North and North West, by Pahang on the South and South West and by the China Sea on the East. The area of the State is about 5,050 square miles, its length being 133.5 miles and its greatest breadth 76.8 miles. The capital of the State is Kuala Trengganu which is also the headquarters of one of the three administrative divisions into which the country is divided. Kemaman and Kampong Raja are the headquarters of the other two divisions (Kemaman & Besut). The only other place of importance is Dungun which has rapidly developed in recent years owing to the proximity of a large iron mine.

2. The State, as the map annexed shows, is long and comparatively narrow with, in comparison with its depth, an exceptionally long coast line. It is intersected by a series of sixteen rivers which flow in an easterly or north easterly direction into the China sea. Of these the Trengganu, the Kemaman, the Dungun, and the Besut are rivers of considerable size and the first two can be entered at favourable states of the tide by coasting steamers but the sand bar which runs along the whole of this coast at all times makes navigation difficult for craft big or small.

3. Generally the State may be divided into three main belts. The first belt consists of long sandy beaches fringed with coconuts and casuarina trees and broken here and there by reddish cliff and rocky promontories: along these beaches are many thickly populated Malay villages the life of whose inhabitants is wrapped up in the sea and whose livelihood depends upon what the China sea will yield them in the fishing season. Behind these beautiful beaches there run, parallel to the sea, long stretches of sandy scrub alternating with strips of swamp. The general appearance of this country is said to be not unlike the bush country of Kenya Colony. The trees, mostly 'glam,' (a sea-shore tree) are stunted and scattered and for the purposes of cultivation these areas are of little value. They are ideal for cross country work in a car and, with little preparation, provide useful tracks for subsidiary communications.

4. The second belt consists of broad flat plains in the valleys of the rivers broken by undulating country and 'gong' i.e. long stretches of higher ground on which the agricultural population live and plant fruit trees and rubber, leaving the plains as a whole for the cultivation of rice.

5. In the third belt the valleys narrow and there are rapids in the clear rivers and, as the last kampongs are left behind, the country rises into uninhabited steep mountain land still under jungle. The mountains rise to nearly 5,000 feet, Gunong Batil (4,978 ft.) being the highest peak. In this country also lies Gunong Padang, a flattish-topped mountain, which contains a plateau of approximately 5,000 acres at an elevation of about 4,000 feet and which in years to come might perhaps be developed into a Hill station. It is at present difficult of access.

6. Out to sea are a large number of Islands, the most important of which are the Perhentian group, Redang, Tenggul and Kapas. A few of these are inhabited and almost all are of exceptional beauty. They are surrounded by coral reef of many colours, the water is deep and crystal clear and the quiet beaches are the haunt of turtles. The remarkable fecundity of the female turtle, whose eggs are much appreciated by Asiatic epicures, provides a livelihood for many Malays. Kapas Island and the Perhentians are also a safe refuge in the Monsoon from the North East wind and coasting steamers often anchor there for days at a time.

Climate.

7. While the characteristic features of the climate are uniformity of temperature and a heavy annual rainfall, the North-East monsoon, which usually breaks about the end of October and may last into March, makes a distinct change in temperature, wind and rainfall. This season is marked by prolonged periods of dark days and heavy rain and later by strong winds and rough seas. Fishing is brought to a standstill and trade of a necessity declines. Land communications become more difficult and travelling is reduced to a minimum. In the middle of the year the weather is usually hot and dry but during the day time there is usually a steady, and sometimes strong, breeze from the South East (the Tenggara).

8. The average annual rainfall is about 115 inches, the highest recorded having been 191.55 inches: a large part of this falls during the North East Monsoon. The following are the rainfall figures for 1934, 1935 and 1936:—

	1934	1935	1936
Kuala Trengganu ..	88.49″	117.55″	170.30″
Kemaman	78.90″	121.47″	113.87″
Besut	114.83″	107.95″	159.89″
Kuala Brang	—	146.74″	191.15″

The highest maximum temperature during the year was 91.5° Fahrenheit, and the lowest minimum 67.6° The monsoon was early and heavy and led to serious floods in October and November.

History.

9. The early history of Trengganu is obscure. A Chinese Buddhist monk and traveller, CHAO JU KUA, mentions it among places subject to the old Kingdom of Palembang. The *Nagarakretagama*, a Javanese work composed in 1365 A.D., speaks of both Trengganu and Dungun as tributary to Majapahit. The *Hikayat Hang Tuah*, tells how HANG JEBAT and HANG KASTURI slew a Trengganu prince, MEGAT PANJI 'ALAM, on the steps of the palace of the Ruler of Inderapura (believed to be the present State of Pahang).

10. That there existed a Mohammedan Kingdom in the upper Trengganu river over a hundred years before the recorded conversion of Malacca to Islam is suggested by the discovery of a remarkable Malay inscription dated 702 A.H. (1303 A.D.) on a stone found near Kuala Brang, a place some 20 miles up river from Kuala Trengganu. The language of the inscription is Malay, with an admixture of Sanskrit and Arabic, and the script is Arabic, a combination for which there is no parallel before the year 1468 A.D. The subject of the inscription, which was deciphered in 1923, is the Islamic law of sexual offences. The stone is now in Raffles Museum, Singapore.

11. The throne of Trengganu has been occupied by members of the same Ruling House for the last 240 years. The first Sultan was a son of BENDAHARA ABDUL MAJID of Johore, another of whose sons became Sultan of Johore. There was, therefore, a Sultanate in Trengganu when some of the Western States, which have now outstripped her in development, were still in their infancy and when their dynasties were yet to be founded. The present Ruler is Sultan SULAIMAN BADARU'L-'ALAM SHAH, K.C.M.G. who came to the throne in 1920; he is the fourteenth of the line.

12. In the year 1776 Sultan MANSUR (1730—1792) sent the *bunga emas* or golden flower to the King of Siam, and this practice was continued at first annually and later triennially until by a Treaty in 1909 the Siamese Government transferred to Great Britain "all rights of suzerainty, protection, administration and control whatsoever which they possess over the States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis and adjacent islands." What exactly those rights were in respect of Trengganu is doubtful. The Trengganu tradition is that the sending of the *bunga emas* was in no sense an admission of suzerainty, but was merely an expression of goodwill, which was reciprocated by the King of Siam who sent presents in return.

13. During the year 1909 the Sultan agreed to receive a British officer who would reside in Trengganu and exercise functions similar to those of a Consular officer. A few months later, in April 1910, a Treaty between Great Britain and Trengganu was signed in Singapore, which put Trengganu under the protection of Great Britain and provided for the appointment of a British Agent. A further Treaty was executed in 1919 under which the Sultan agreed that for the post of British Agent there should be substituted "a British Officer, to be called the British Adviser, who shall live within the State of Trengganu, and whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all matters affecting the general administration of the country and all questions other than those touching the Muhammedan Religion." Some account of the British Advisers functions is given in the following chapter.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

14. Trengganu is governed by His Highness the Sultan in Council with the advice of a British Adviser. The State Council consists of 17 members, all of whom either hold some Government office or are pensioners of the Government. There is no unofficial representation. The President of the State Council is the Mentri Besar or Chief Minister, who is at the same time the principal executive officer of the State. Immediately under him is the State Secretariat, officered entirely by Malays and in charge of the State Secretary who is the Government's official spokesman. The chief offices of the State, such as the Treasury, the Supreme Court, the Customs Department, and the Audit Department, are held by Malay officers of the Trengganu Service, and the two State Commissioners at Kemaman & Besut and the District Officers are similarly Malays of the local service. There are at present 13 seconded British officers in the State: 6 of these are officers of the Malayan Civil Service, (the British Adviser, the Legal Adviser, the Commissioner of Lands & Mines, the Assistant Advisers at Kemaman and Besut and the Collector of Land Revenue, Kuala Trengganu). Seconded officers from the Malayan professional and technical services are in executive charge of the Police, Public Works, Medical, Forests, and Survey Departments.

15. The Treaty of 1919 is strictly observed by both parties to it and the advisory system pertains, therefore, in Trengganu in a very pure form. Except that he is a Judge of the Court of Appeal, the British Adviser is otherwise an advisory officer only and his advice is in fact asked on (and consequently acted upon in) all matters dealing with the general administration of the State, whether they be great or small. He is not a member of the State Council but on the other hand he attends all meetings and no resolution is passed without his advice being asked. Should a meeting he held in his absence, no business is brought before the Council on which his advice has not previously been obtained.

16. The Commissioner of Lands & Mines is regarded as the British Adviser's second-in-command. The Assistant Adviser, Kemaman and Besut are responsible for keeping the British Adviser informed of all matters of administration in the State Commissioners' divisions which call for his advice. These officers all have executive authority but only in the Land department.

17. The State Council meets once a week for the consideration of all general administrative questions and there are additional sessions for legislation. It met altogether 52 times in 1936.

18. The official language of the State is Malay, and the official version of all Enactments, Rules and Proclamations is in the Malay (Jawi) script, though English and Romanised versions are also published of Enactments and Regulations thereunder. Both the Muhammedan and the English calendar are in use.

III.—POPULATION.

19. The population at the 1931 Census was 179,789 viz. 92,354 males and 87,435 females. The division by race was:—

Malay races	164,564
Chinese	13,254
Indians	1,371
Europeans	35
Eurasians	15
Other races	550

20. The estimated mid-year population for 1936 calculated by the geometrical method was 195,170. This method of calculation is suitable for Trengganu as there is little change in the population from immigration and emigration and in any case the available statistics for these are not reliable.

21. The number of live births was 7,105 of which 3,725 were males and 3,380 were females. The live birthrate was 36.51 per mille. The number of still births recorded was 250 giving a rate of 35.19 still births per 1,000 live births. The following table shows the births according to race:—

Malays	Chinese	Indians	Europeans	Eurasians	Others	Total
6,586	448	30	—	—	41	7,105

22. The number of deaths registered was 4,683 giving a rate of 23.99 per mile; of these, 2,554 were males and 2,129 were females. The highest number of deaths in any one month was 500 (in January) and the smallest 332 (in February). The following table shows the deaths according to race:—

Malays	Chinese	Indians	Europeans	Eurasians	Others	Total
4,273	341	47	—	—	22	4,683

The number of deaths of children under the age of one year was 1,514, or 32.33% of the total number of deaths. The infantile mortality rate was 213.09 per mille. Deaths of children under five years of age numbered 2,039 or 43.54% of the total deaths.

23. Sixty-four women were reported to have died as a result of childbirth giving a maternal mortality rate of 9.01 per thousand live births.

24. The following is a summary of the vital statistics for 1935 and 1936:—

	1935	1936
Births, males	3,587	3,725
Births, females	3,468	3,380
Birth-rate, per mille	36.72	36.51
Number of still births	209	250
Deaths, males	2,515	2,554
Deaths, females	2,104	2,129
Death-rate, per mille	24.04	23.99
Greatest number of deaths in any one month	420 October	500 January
Lowest number of deaths in any one month	362 April	332 February
Infantile mortality rate, per mille	207.65	213.09

IV.—HEALTH.

25. The Medical and Health department is under the charge of a Medical Officer seconded from the Malayan Medical Service. The staff during 1936 was increased by two assistant medical officers, five male dressers, one female nurse, two midwives and four menials, while two qualified sanitary inspectors took the place of one unqualified Sanitary Inspector. There are three private medical practitioners in the State: they are Asiatics doctors employed solely by mining companies.

26. Reliable information as to the incidence of disease can be obtained only from the statistics of patients treated by the Medical Department. The reports of deaths sent in by Deputy Registrars are trustworthy only as to the fact and not as to the cause since the great majority of deaths so reported have never been brought to the notice of anyone qualified to make a proper diagnosis. The percentage of deaths certified by qualified medical practitioners was just under 3%. In these reports malaria and other diseases are generally described as " demam panas " (hot fever) and this diagnosis accounts for rather more than half the deaths but by no means does the term always imply malaria. Another favourite diagnosis is " badi " which are the ghostly influences haunting the scene of the

slaughter of human beings, of animals such as tiger and elephant, and of certain birds while apparently even trees may have this power of retaliation. Convulsion is another favourite diagnosis in the case of children and accounted for 1095 of them. Sometimes the most obvious symptom is given as the cause of death such as "senak perut" (abdominal colic). On the other hand, the returns from diseases such as beri-beri and deaths from child-birth may be taken as fairly reliable.

27. The subjoined table gives the figures for the last five years of cases treated by the medical staff:—

Disease	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Malaria	6.180	10,718	12,965	16,931	17,990
Fever unspecified ..	574	1,695	1,019	658	695
Diseases of respiratory system (excluding influenza)	1,676	3,109	4,608	3,407	4,763
Influenza	2,070	2.278	2,986	3,933	4,403
Yaws	3,434	4,789	4,400	4,334	3,110
Beri-beri	433	782	968	1,176	1,412
Intestinal parasites ..	4,940	8,561	11,080	15,484	18,437

28. There was no case of cerebro-spinal fever, plague, cholera, small-pox or other dangerous infectious disease. In view of the out-break of cholera in Siam a close watch was kept at Kuala Trengganu on the junks trading between this port and Siam and these boats have to be inspected before the passengers and crew are allowed to land. Six hundred and forty boats were examined during the year.

29. Eleven thousand six hundred and twenty vaccinations and one thousand one hundred and fifty four re-vaccinations were performed.

30. The incidence of malaria varies widely in different parts of Trengganu. The coast-line, where about two-thirds of the population resides, is fairly free from it as is shown by the spleen rates ascertained by inspecting school children. It is fortunate that the two largest towns, Kuala Trengganu and Chukai, Kemaman are situated on or near the coast; the spleen rates here were 0.31% and 0.36% respectively. There are some malarious villages on the coast, however, such as Kretay where the spleen rate is usually found to be about 20%; in such places the flat, sandy plain is broken up by hills. The further one goes inland the higher becomes the incidence of the disease. In the upper reaches of the various rivers in the North of Trengganu malaria is extremely prevalent and in the most distant villages practically all the children with the exception of some very young babies have enlarged spleens; on the other hand, the incidence in the corresponding districts of the South of Trengganu

appears to be lower and in the kampongs on a number of rivers visited by the Medical Officer the average was about 50%. Fortunately the population in these districts is very sparse as the inhabitants live mainly by shifting cultivation which is prohibitive of large kampongs. The islands lying off the coast of Trengganu are highly malarious especially Pulau Perhentian where a spleen-rate of 93.75% was noted and here anopheline mosquitos were found in seepages on the hill-side. The population of these islands is small and probably does not amount to 800 people.

31. The low incidence of dysentery and enteric fever is remarkable in view of the poor hygienic standard that obtains in regard to conservancy and water-supplies. Doubtless the filtering action of the sandy soil on the coast plays a great part. Helminthic infections are extremely prevalent.

32. Although the late manifestations of yaws are still very prevalent it may be asserted with confidence that the early stages are disappearing. Out of 2,309 school children examined, signs of yaws were noted in 226 of which all but 11 were tertiary (late) affections of the hands and feet; no case in the primary stage was encountered and only 4 cases in the secondary stage ("puru"). It is now unusual to see any of the young kampong children suffering from the early stages although these cases were very common a few years ago. The number of injections given for this disease was 3,345 of which 1,684 were second and subsequent injections.

33. There were four cases of tropical typhus as compared with three in the year 1935; all the cases so far reported have come from the Dungun district.

Hospitals.

34. There is only one general Government hospital in the State, viz, the hospital at Kuala Trengganu, which has nine wards with accommodation for one hundred and fifty six patients. The total number of inpatients admitted was 2,414 of which 336 were females, while the number of Malays admitted was 1,082 of which 236 were females. The percentage of deaths to total admissions was 3.35 or, if the deaths occuring within 48 hours be omitted, 2.97. The daily average number of patients was 127. The number of operations performed was 219 of which 19 were of a major nature as against 149 in 1935 while the number of persons treated by dental extraction was 230 as against 176 in 1935. The number of new out-patients treated at the hospital was 7,575 as against 7,557 in 1935.

35. There is an eight-bed ward in the State Prison for male prisoners. Women prisoners are sent to the General Hospital if they fall ill.

Maternity and Infant Welfare Work.

36. There are now five qualified midwives in the service of the Department as against three in 1935 while the new nurse is also a qualified midwife. The only other qualified midwife in the State is employed by the Nippon Mining Company, Dungun.

Hospital.—Sixty three confinements were conducted as against 59 in 1935. There were no maternal deaths. Nine of the women were Malays.

Kuala Trengganu Town.—The midwife attached to the women and Children's clinic conducted 92 confinements (42 Malays) as against 89 in 1935. There were no maternal deaths.

Kemaman.—The midwife conducted 48 cases as against 13 in the last three months of 1935. Although the midwife is Chinese, it is to be regretted that all but one of the women delivered were Chinese. One case of difficult labour was referred to a private doctor and both mother and child died.

Besut.—A Malay midwife was sent to Besut during the last seven months of the year; the result was very disappointing as only 14 cases were treated, including 13 Malay women. There were no maternal deaths.

Kuala Dungun.—A Chinese midwife was sent here for two months and she delivered 5 Chinese women with success.

37. A women and children's clinic is maintained by the Government at Kuala Trengganu. There were 2,663 new cases while the total number of attendances was 4,694.

Mental and Leper Patients.

38. There is no separate asylum for mentally deranged patients and they are confined in cells within the prison compound. An experienced attendant, who is also attached to the prison ward, looks after them while the Hospital Assistant visits every day and the Assistant Medical Officer once a week while the visits paid by the Medical Officer average once a fortnight. They are allowed out into the prison compound at times during the day and they are given light work if they are fit and willing. Cases that do not improve within a few months are sent to the Mental Hospital at Singapore. The number treated during the year was 67 including 6 females as against 63 including 10 females in 1935. Many of these cases were under observation only. The average daily number of mental patients was 14 as against 23 in 1935.

39. There is no leper asylum in the State but there is an eight-bed ward in the general hospital for male lepers. The register which is kept of all lepers coming to the notice of the Medical Department was revised during the year and now contains 48 names.

Dispensaries.

40. There are permanent Government Dispensaries each under the charge of an experienced dresser at the following places:—

Kampong Raja, Besut.
Kampong Buloh.
Kuala Trengganu Town.
General Hospital, Kuala Trengganu.
Kuala Brang.
Kuala Dungun.
Chukai, Kemaman.

41. There are in addition small dispensaries at Setiu and Kemasek each in charge of a travelling dresser while travelling dressers are also attached to the General Hospital, Kuala Trengganu and to the dispensaries at Kampong Raja, Kuala Dungun and Chukai, Kemaman.

42. There is thus a chain of dispensaries along the coast while the travelling dressers and the dispensaries at Kuala Brang and Kampong Buloh supply the needs of the population on the rivers in the interior. Visits up one of these rivers entail journeys by *perahu* often lasting a week or more. A great deal depends upon the weather and travelling is greatly restricted during the period of the north-east monsoon which lasts approximately from November to March. The work of the dispensaries is supplemented by (*a*) tours of vaccinators (*b*) distribution of simple drugs by out-lying Police and Customs stations. The number of patients treated by the dispensaries, travelling dressers and vaccinators during the year was as follows:—

New cases	131,098
Total attendances	160,885

The figures, which do not include vaccination, show increases of 14.30% and 14.76% over the totals for 1935. The number is increasing every year—in 1926 the number of new cases treated was 18,965.

Public Health and Sanitation.

43. Sanitation is not highly organised in Trengganu but a certain amount of progress is being made. There are Town Boards consisting of five or more members at Kuala Trengganu, Kuala Dungun and at Chukai, Kemaman; the Medical officer is a member of the Kuala Trengganu Town Board while an Assistant Medical Officer serves on each of the other Boards. The unqualified sanitary inspector at Kuala Trengganu was replaced by a qualified one while a qualified sanitary inspector was also recruited for Kuala Dungun. Elsewhere, sanitation is controlled by the District Officers with the exception of Besut where the State Commissioner is in charge.

44. A limited system of conservancy is in operation at Kuala Trengganu, Kuala Dungun and Chukai, Kemaman. Disposal of refuse in these towns is by dumping and is fairly efficient. The drainage systems are poor and consist mostly of earth drains but any nuisance is minimized by the sandy nature of the soil. A number of new markets and slaughter houses have been built during the last two years but further extension of the markets at Kuala Trengganu is desirable.

45. A great improvement was noted during the year at Kuala Dungun; this was formerly a fishing village but it is rapidly springing into prominence owing to its connection with the prosperous Nippon Mining Company.

46. The State depends on wells and rivers for its water supplies and under existing financial conditions the prospects of providing a piped supply even for the bigger centres of population are negligible.

47. There are two iron and three tin mines which employed an average labour force of 3,435. The average number of dependents was 1,297 and there were 7 deaths. There were 14 deaths from malaria. All these mines employ doctors or dressers while four of them have small hospitals or have accommodation for the treatment of emergency cases. The Nippon Mining Company, Bukit Besi Dungun also employs a Sanitary Inspector. Increased accommodation for coolies was provided during the year, notably the Nippon Mining Company and the Kajang Mining Company, Kemaman. The Medical Officer pays regular visits to these concerns.

48. There are only two estates of any size in Trengganu, Kretay Plantations with a labour force of 572 and Jabor Valley Estate with an average population of 1,069. There were 5 deaths from malaria on the former. Health conditions on the latter, which is reached from Kuantan in Pahang, were poor but considerable improvement was made during the year.

Miscellaneous.

49. There is no Veterinary Department and any work of this nature falls on the Medical Department. No epidemic of any importance occurred during the year. A few minor operations were performed while a number of pigs and cattle were examined for import and export. The Veterinary officer, Negri Sembilan, paid a visit during the year and reported on veterinary conditions.

50. Work on the new ward for male paying patients and officials was nearly completed during the year. Two houses for senior dressers at Kuala Trengganu Hospital were built. The construction of small hospitals at Kemaman and Kuala Dungun was begun.

51. A new Town Board Enactment has been prepared but has not yet come into force. A Deleterious Drugs Enactment has been prepared and is being translated into Malay. Regulation (Peraturan) No. 7 of 1354, Rules under the Labour Enactment No. 8 of 1352, came into force on the 1st of September. It prescribed the rates to be paid by employers for the treatment of their employees in Government Hospitals and requires that certain health returns be sent to the Medical Officer. Proclamation (Ishtihar) No. 23 of A.H. 1355 laid down that cases of yaws must be sent to the dispensaries for treatment.

V.—HOUSING.

52. The bulk of the people are peasants and fishermen and are housed in buildings of split bamboo or bark walls and thatched roofs. The local standard of living does not enable the average household to indulge in plank walls and corrugated iron roofs and the houses, which are raised off the ground, are airy and cool. Sometimes these houses are set at a distance from others but it is common to see a cluster of them, perhaps on a river bank or under the coconuts on the sea shore, built close together in no particular order and unsupplied with either drainage or latrines.

53. The only places of any size besides Kuala Trengganu are Chukai (Kemaman), Dungun and Besut. In all these towns wide municipal limits were set some years ago and the Bye-laws do not allow the erection of buildings in these areas unless plans have been previously passed by the Town Board. This Board includes the State Engineer, and the Medical officer, seconded British officers, amongst its members. This prevents the erection of unsuitable new buildings or their over-crowding due to the unauthorised construction of cubicles. Many of the buildings in the shop area of Kuala Trengganu are old and cramped but they get the benefit of a good sea breeze which blows most of the year round.

54. In the few places of employment in the State where large resident labour forces are employed care is taken that suitable housing accommodation, approved by the Medical Officer, is provided.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Minerals.

55. Trengganu is rich in mineral ores of various kinds, the chief of which are tin-ore, wolfram, iron ore and manganese. Other metals have been found but not so far in sufficient quantities to make them paying propositions. The possibilities of development and of discovering new areas is an unknown factor, but from indications which exist at present there are good grounds for hoping that Trengganu will retain its present position as an ore exporting country. The main mineral bearing areas are confined to Kemaman and Dungun with very small outcrops in the main range in Besut.

56. The quantities of the chief minerals exported during the last three years are:—

	1934	1935	1936
Iron ore ..	557,468 tons	816,745 tons	1,064,259 tons
Manganese ..	9,681 „	17,376 „	26,731 „
Tin ore ..	8,148 pkls	8,882 pkls	10,677 pkls
Wolfram ..	386 „	1,564 „	1,881 „

57. Tin ore at present is partly alluvial and partly lode, but most of the alluvial areas have either been worked out or are approaching that state. Lode mining which up to the present has been rather neglected holds the most promise for the future but under Tin Restriction development has been somewhat held up. The main lode mines are at Freda (on Bundi Concession), Sungei Ayam (on the Sungei Ayam Concession) and Sungei Kajang, but from a geological survey it would appear that these three mines are on a definite belt, which is a continuation of the Sungei Lembing lode in Pahang, and that other lodes may be found in this area.

58. Prospecting for wolfram continued to be pursued very actively throughout the year. Nineteen applications for licences were approved of which 5 have resulted in selection of areas for mining. The success of these new ventures depends largely on the present price being maintained. So far 4 mines are in operation.

59. There are two iron mines in the State, one at Bukit Besi, Dungun, the other at Machang Stahun, Kemaman. The former is by far the larger concern. Its export of ore again showed a large increase—910,936 tons as against 693,190 tons in 1935 and 404,632 tons in 1934. It is confidently expected that its export will exceed the million ton mark in 1937. The Bukit Besi Mine is situated about 20 miles due west of Kuala Dungun, access between the mine and the coast being by railway. The life of the mine is considerable and subject to the demand for the ore being maintained should provide the State with a good revenue for years to come. The older mine at Machang Stahun on the other hand has a prospective life of only about 5 years more and is on a much smaller scale, its export being 153,321 tons of ore in 1936. There are reported to be other areas in the State bearing iron ore but they have as yet not been prospected, so nothing can be said as to their possibilities.

60. Iron mining is in the hands of the Japanese who work the deposits at Dungun and Kemaman. In both cases the deposits are inland and transport is by no means easy. The ore, which is easily won, has to be carried by light railways for distances of 19 miles and 4 miles respectively after which it is loaded into lighters which have to be towed 4 miles and 14 miles respectively. Owing to the depth of the rivers and the sand bars, lighterage work has to be confined to a few hours before and after high water. Transport is still further handicapped by the ore ships having to work in open

anchorages where they feel the full force of any bad weather. Frequently work has to be suspended for hours, and on occasions for days, at a time owing to rough weather. During the North East monsoon from mid-November to mid-March all exportation is suspended and maintenance work only is done on the mine. The ore is shipped direct to Japan in vessels of nearly all nationalities of which Japanese, Chinese, Norwegian and British ships predominate.

Agriculture.

61. Agriculturally Trengganu has large possibilities as, so far, with few exceptions, only the coastal belt has been developed agriculturally. The main exceptions are the Jabor valley and Ulu Kemasek both planted with rubber and the valleys of the Trengganu and Besut rivers where most of the rice grown in the State is produced. These latter areas also include large tracks of vacant land suitable for padi cultivation awaiting the arrival of people to cultivate them, and some form of drainage and irrigation. The neighbouring State of Kelantan is famous for its padi cultivation and a comparison of conditions points to the possibility of similar expansion in this State. With the present prohibition of planting of rubber and the moderate price obtained for copra, agricultural development in the near future will be restricted largely to padi cultivation.

62. The principal crops in order of importance are rice, rubber, coconuts and arecanuts.

63. A great deal of rice is grown on land not yet even roughly surveyed. There is therefore a considerable margin of error in the computation of the areas planted, and, arising from that, of the crops harvested. It is estimated that in 1935-1936 there were 31,592 acres under wet rice and 9,877 acres under dry rice.

64. Arrangements are being made to make check measurements of crops in certain areas during the approaching harvest. This should result in some improvement in the accuracy of the crop returns.

65. Efforts to raise the standard of rice cultivation are being continued, but until the State is able to obtain more technical advice progress in this direction is likely to be disappointing.

66. Three thousand nine hundred and seventy three tons of rubber valued at $2,236,273 were exported. The price rose considerably towards the end of the year, but the quality of the rubber produced by the average small-holder is still poor. An application from a Chinese firm in Kelantan for permission to start a rubber milling factory in the State was received in December. It is to be hoped that this project will go through.

67. Extensive areas are planted with coconuts, often mixed with other kinds of fruit trees. As a commercial crop, however, coconuts are rather disappointing. This is partly due to the moderate prices ruling at present and partly to the inexperience of Trengganu Malays in the art of drying their nuts. Local copra has a bad name outside the State and as long as this continues little headway can be made. As, however, copra production is a useful source of additional revenue, investigations were continued during the year with a view to improving the quality and facilitating marketing the produce, and these efforts have met with some success. At its present price the production of good copra, which is within the means of any Malay during the open season, is just a paying proposition, but the margin is so small that any reduction in price owing to the rather poor quality of the local product discourages production.

68. Forty one thousand two hundred and seventy nine pikuls of copra valued at $183,929 were exported, as against 24,929 pikuls valued at $82,547 in 1935 but the value of the total production of the State is very considerably in excess of the figure.

69. Fifteen thousand one hundred pikuls of arecanuts valued at $69,016 were exported but here again there is considerable production for local consumption regarding which there are no statistics.

70. Other comparatively important crops, of which as yet no statistics whatsoever exist, are vegetables and spices. Vegetables are grown by Malays and Chinese for their own consumption and for sale in the local market. Spices form an essential part of the diet of both races.

71. The production of tobacco is on the increase and the inhabitants of the up-river districts, who however, owing to their poverty, have never been great consumers of imported tobacco, are going in more and more for growing their own.

72. The existing staff consists of two Malay Agricultural Assistants and two Malay Agricultural Subordinates who are stationed as follows:—

Kuala Trengganu District.

1 Malay Agricultural Assistant and
1 Malay Agricultural Subordinate.

Besut District.

1 Malay Agricultural Assistant and
1 Malay Agricultural Subordinate.

73. At the present time 1 Malay Agricultural Assistant and 2 Malay Agricultural Subordinates are under training at the Agricultural School at Serdang in the Federated Malay States and it is proposed to send 2 more boys there for training as Malay Agricultural Subordinates in 1937.

74. Agricultural activities however suffer from lack of direction as it is impossible for Collectors, who are still and are likely for many years to be wrestling with their main task of land settlement, to give agricultural work the supervision it so urgently needs.

75. At the request of the Government the acting Agricultural Adviser, Malay States (Mr. F. W. South) visited Trengganu in September, and submitted an interesting report on his visit.

Live Stock.

76. The natural pasturage of the State is of fine quality owing to the system employed by the raayat of allowing a given area of padi land to lie fallow for 2 or 3 years after having been under padi for one, two or three seasons. The local cattle in consequences, though small, are plentiful and of a high average quality. The Veterinary Surgeon, Negri Sembilan, paid an official visit during the year and reported in very appreciative terms on the quality and numbers of local cattle. He estimates that at the present time the total reaches 40-50,000 cattle and 30-35,000 buffaloes. The goats are of a good type, and plentiful; there is a fair number of sheep, but the stock, probably owing to inbreeding, is poor.

77. There is no Veterinary Department and local owners know little about conservation or sterilization. When expert supervision and control can be afforded, there are very real possibilities of an export trade to the rest of Malaya being developed. The natural resources exist and the Trengganu cattle owner is " stock-minded."

Fisheries.

78. It is estimated that not less than 15,000 Malays in Trengganu are fishermen and practically all boys living on the coast on reaching the age of 16 or 17 are absorbed into the fishing industry which gives employment indirectly to a considerable number of other men, women and children. Children of both sexes help their mothers to gut and hand-pick fish; the elder boys help their fathers and when they come to manhood settle down to fishing, boat building or coolie work. Trengganu Malays will undertake to build any type of boat from a 70 ton motor boat, through a range of schooners and smaller sailing craft, to a minute dug-out,

79. In 1936 owing to unusually bad weather at the end of October and beginning of November fishermen had only a fairly successful year, export figures of dried fish being only 75% of the 1935 figures.

80. Methods of fishing can be divided roughly into three groups —deep sea fishing with drift nets practised anywhere from ½ mile to 10 miles from the shore, off shore fishing with drag nets, and line fishing. The first method is the most popular and is practised with at least 5 different kinds of nets which cost anything up to $600 each. The prahus carrying these nets put to sea usually between the hours of 4 and 6 in the morning and return between 2 and 5 in the afternoon but the times vary according to the type of net used. For instance *pukat dalam* and *pukat hanyut* are used throughout the night; the prahus returning at about 7 a.m. The number of men working on each net also varies according to the type of net in use—for instance as many as 22 to 25 men may work a *tangkol* while only 3 are required to work a *jaring*.

81. All catches are sold either to Malays for home consumption or to Chinese for curing and export. The proceeds of the sale are divided by two: the owner of the net who is either the owner or lessee of the prahu takes one part while the crew divide the other half between them. The average earnings of a member of a crew is about 30 cents a day while that of a fish hawker may be as much as 50 cents. The *Unjam*—an arrangement of atap anchored and buoyed in the sea to provide shelter—is frequently used in Trengganu to attract fish. Provided the owner of the *unjam* is not fishing in that particular locality any other person may make use of it but the user is required by custom to pay 10% of the catch to the owner.

82. Often it is possible to see shoals of fish especially if they are being hunted by sharks or porpoise and the presence of the latter fish always attracts the fishermen when trying to locate shoals. The fishermen, however, mainly rely on the diver (*juru selam*) to locate shoals. A good *juru selam* is much sought after and by diving he can locate by sound a shoal of fish and recognise the species up to a distance of about a mile. His share of the proceeds is equal to that of two of the crew.

83. In spite of professing the Mohamedan religion fishermen still practise certain pagan rites, the most interesting of which is called *semah Kuala*, but this ceremony is gradually being forgotten and is now only practised in the smaller places. For three days the fishing community gives itself up to feasting and play during which time no boats are allowed to land or leave. On the third day a white buffalo is slaughtered and after the usual feast the head is floated out to sea accompanied by the incantations of a *pawang* as an offering to the spirits of the sea. In Kuala Kemaman where *Semah Kuala* is still practised there is an exceptionally large goat which is given

bananas and other tasty morsels by the fishermen both as a thank offering after a successful day's fishing and also to obtain good fishing on future occasions.

84. During the North East Monsoon fishing can only be carried on during brief periods when the weather permits. Persons living on the Islands, however, in addition to fishing cultivate bananas, cocoanuts, vegetables and hill paddy and are consequently relatively better off than those on the main land. They also collect birds nests, turtles eggs, beche-de-mer, sea slugs, etc. A custom which is extremely old is that all white nests collected have to be sent to the Sultan whereas the black nests are the property of the *Batin* (head man).

85. The earnings of an average household on the coast are approximately 50 cents a day and the cost of food is probably less than 30 cents a day so that in terms of cash a fisherman's life is not unduly hard. The calling is, however extremely arduous and by no means safe. It is a common saying amongst the coastal Malays that the Kuala will not open (the monsoon end) until the spirits have taken their toll of lives and there are in fact few river mouths where at least one life is not lost during the year.

Forests.

86. The beginnings of an organised and separate Forest Department took effect on the 1st January with the secondment of an officer of the Malayan Forest Service to the State. Previously some elementary forest conservation had been undertaken and a skeletal forest subordinate staff was in existence.

87. Apart from areas situated towards the extreme western boundary most of the State forests were explored during the year. Exploration was generally extensive rather than intensive, the purpose being to obtain, in the first instance, a wide knowledge of the State's forest resources, rather than detailed information of a few areas. The results of the exploration show that Trengganu possesses extremely rich forest well distributed throughout the State. The upper reaches of all the larger rivers tap areas well stocked with commercial timber trees and it is along these waterways that timber in transit is moved from felling site to utilisation point. Throughout most of the southern half of the State *kapor* is very well represented and it is associated with *chengal* in a number of areas. *Meranti* and *keruing* are invariably found in admixture with *kapor*, and it is usually the case that various forms of hardwooded *resak* grow in the *kapor* forests. North of the Trengganu River *meranti* and *keruing* occur as dominant forms but without association with *kapor*; however some of the State's richest *chengal* forest is found in the north where this species is more dominant than in the south.

88. No forest reserve has as yet been constituted in the State. The Forest Rules that were passed in the early part of the year were

concerned essentially with forest conservation and the institution of a more correct assessment of royalty on forest produce and did not provide for the legal constitution of reserves. It is hoped, however, that provision for this will be made in 1937. Meantime extensive exploration was begun and some areas tentatively chosen as probable reserves.

89. The out-turn of timber and fuel from April to December was 753,831 cubic feet and of firewood 194,466. The sawmill at Kemaman turned out nearly 300,000 cubic feet, two-thirds of which was exported. This mill cuts selected material for the overseas market. Three more mills were in course of erection at the end of the year.

90. Some fair-sized lumber camps are found in the south of the State. All these abut on river frontages. The method of large scale production is as follows. On the allotment of a felling licence for a specific area a main extraction track is constructed commencing from the river bank and traversing the principal area to be exploited. This may, and frequently does, extend for a number of miles until the cost of haulage over a long distance becomes financially unsound or until the limit of commercially exploitable timber has been reached. From the main track to the felling sites subsidiary lines are laid and these are usually sled-ways, constructed of closely-sleepered crossties laid on two wooden rails, over which logs lying on cushioned sledges are drawn by man-power. The sled tracks are kept greased to lessen friction and may be built up on extensive cribwork to maintain an even gradient. These feeder lines are not normally of any great length and are in use during the short-time exploitation of each small division of the felling area; they are lifted when work is completed in any one portion and relaid in another contiguous site. The main labour force is Chinese who carry on the work of felling, dragging, track lying and most, if not all, of the heavier duties. Malays are employed on the pushing of trolleys and the rafting of logs down-river. At the end of the year the Hin Leong Kongsi, the largest single timber concern in the State, was employing 250 coolies, of whom four fifths were Chinese and one-fifth Malay, on timber exploitation in their lumber areas in Ulu Chukai. This labour force was in addition to that employed in sawmilling.

91. The total revenue for the year was $57,880, minor forest produce yielding $6,190. Much of the latter was collected from rattans and *nipah*. The collection of nipah shoots for manufacture into cigarette wrappers is an industry of some small significance in a number of the villages situated near the mouths of the tidal rivers. The harvesting of the nipah shoot in the riverine swamps is carried out by both the male and female populace but the preparation of the wrappers for *daun rokok* is done in the villages by the women. The shoots are opened and the young leaves removed and cleaned until only a fine membrane remains, and this, after drying in the

sun, forms the wrapper. Much of the product is used locally but there is also a fair export trade of which a certain amount is shipped to Siam.

Manufactures.

92. Trengganu people are good craftsmen and boat builders but the two most important local industries are weaving and the manufacture of all kinds of household articles of the alloy known as *Tembaga Puteh* (white brass).

93. Trengganu-made silk cloth, particular in the form of the *sarong*, has been famous for generations and its popularity at the present time, due largely to the working of the Textile Quota system, is possibly greater than at any other time. Hand looms worked by the women can be seen in large numbers of the kampong houses in and around Kuala Trengganu. Chinese silk yarn is bought by the pound, and the Local Arts and Crafts Society has done a good deal to encourage the use of really fast dyes. The price of the finished product in Trengganu is remarkably low and naturally the margin of profit is low too. But the extent of the industry can be gauged by the fact that locally woven silk sarongs and cloth to the value of no less than $300,000 was exported alone in 1936. No figures are available of local demand but it must be very considerable. The more elaborate products are in demand by Malay Royalty and notables in other States and the best work is of very fine quality indeed.

94. The exact composition of *Tembaga Puteh* is a trade secret but the alloy is a mixture of brass, zinc and nickel. Owing to the high price of nickel in recent years old cartridge cases bought in Sigapore have taken the place of the pure metal. It is said by the older people that the manufacture of articles of brass, and bronze (such as cannons) was introduced in the old days into Trengganu by Patani Malays and that at a later date some mythical European suggested the mixture of the other metals which was eventually stabilised into the white alloy still used. This has the general appearance of polished chromium. The method of manufacture is primitive. A mould is first made with 6 layers, of which 5 are of fine clay and sand and one, in the middle, of wax, this latter being imposed with the greatest care; a hole is left in the mould. A hole 2½ feet deep is dug in the ground for the furnace and this is connected by an underground flue about 8 feet long with another hole which is fitted up with wooden bellows. The alloy in a melting pot is placed in the furnace hole and smelted with the help of the draught from the bellows for about an hour till the molten metal is clear The clay mould is then burned until the wax melts and runs out and it is itself brick red, after which the molten metal is poured into the mould, filling the space left by the wax layer. The mould is cooled and broken and the tembaga puteh article is then turned and polished on really remarkable home-made lathes. The finished article has a very high polish. There are some 200 craftsmen

engaged in this trade and their products are in heavy local demand. Over $60,000 of this ware was also exported, chiefly to Siam, during 1936.

95. The local branch of the Arts & Crafts Society continued its activities. The Honorary Secretary, the wife of one of the seconded officers, went on leave in August, after completing nearly 3 years of very valuable work for the Society. Owing to her absence the State shared a stall with Kelantan in the Village Industry Section of the Malay Agri Horticultural Show in Kuala Lumpur instead of running its own as in the previous two years.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Trade.

96. The total value of all trade for the year was $14,380,417. The striking expanse in the trade of the State during the last 6 years will be seen by reference to Appendix D. Appendix E gives details of the quantity and value of exports during 1935 and 1936.

97. The total import trade was slightly less than in the previous year, whose figures were swollen by a large expansion programme of the larger iron mine. There were notable increases, however, under a number of heads, in particular, tobacco and cigarettes, white rice, silk yarn, petroleum, liquors and tinned milk, showing that individuals had more money to spend.

98. The increase in exports was due partly to the increased output of iron ore and partly to the better prices prevailing for tin, copra and rubber. It was a moderate year for the important dried fish industry whose exports were 75% less than in 1935. Hand woven silk textiles (mostly sarongs) to the value of approximately $300,000 were exported for sale in other parts of Malaya.

99. Most of Trengganu trade flows through Singapore. Direct foreign trade is confined to exports of iron to Japan, imports of supplies for Japanese mines carried in iron-ore ships, and exports of brassware to Siam by sailing vessels which return carrying salt and rice. Foreign trade figures which show Japan at the top of the list with $4,118,000 (exports $3,712,000 and imports $406,000) are, therefore, not a true index of the volume of trade with foreign countries: this approximates more nearly to Singapore ratios.

100. The excess of exports over imports of $3,860,000 is satisfactory though iron ore again is largely responsible for this favourable balance. It is not anticipated that trade will expand very much further in the near future.

Customs.

101. Trengganu has land boundary of 225 miles of which 200 miles runs through largely mountainous jungle. The only stretches which it is required to guard are 10 miles on the Kelantan and 15 miles on the Pahang borders. Fortunately in most respects the Kelantan and Trengganu customs tariff are identical though the manufacture of matches in Kelantan necessitates 2 or 3 small customs posts to protect the Trengganu match revenue. On the Pahang border the Jabor district of Trengganu draws all its supplies through Pahang and the difficulty of double customs duties has been overcome by the consideration of the F.M.S. in allowing dutiable goods ex-bond to enter Trengganu in locked vans.

102. The control of the sea boundary of 150 miles is a difficult problem and inspite of a chain of 20 stations on the coast, smuggling, though it has considerably diminished, still exists. The coastal Malays being fishermen must be allowed to leave their villages and return by sea at any time without hindrance and the open sandy beaches all along the coast intensify the difficulty of preventive work.

103. The total Customs revenue $1,546,900 showed an increase of 6% over the 1935 figures. It is probable that the revenue will not greatly exceed $1,500,000 under present conditions of trade.

104. Import revenue increases were mostly confined to luxury items such as tobacco and liquors. The only important decrease was in "cloth and wearing apparel" indicating the effect of the textile quotas policy, and the impetus it has given to the local industry.

105. Most items of export, except fish, show an increase, the largest of course being iron ore. The newly formed Forest Department took over the collection of revenue on forest produce. Cess under the Rubber Regulation Enactment was made direct to the Rubber Fund instead of through revenue as in 1935.

Excise.

106. The excise revenue increased from $16,700 to $27,500. Most of the increase was due to the opening of a distillery which replaced the previous system of farming the rights to manufacture samsu. It was necessary to reduce duty from $9 per proof gallon to $7 to prevent illicit distillation. The number of Tamils is so few that the revenue from toddy was very small.

Chandu.

107. Chandu is purchased from the Opium Packing Plant, Singapore and sold to registered smokers through 11 Government retail shops and customs stations and three licensed retailers (the managers of three distant mines and Estates). The approximate profit from chandu after making allowance for salaries, etc., was $234,638.

108. The registration of chandu smokers was tightened up and resulted in the deletion from the register of 750 registered smokers who had ceased to be active. There are 1,139 smokers on the register. About 1,000 of these average a consumption of 1 chee or less per day: the average per registered smoker was ½ a chee a day. One chee costs $1.30.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

109. Trengganu as a whole is a State of small holdings. There are only two large rubber estates comparable in size with the big plantations in the Western States. There are two Japanese iron mines in one of which mining is undertaken on a very large scale, three tin mines of appreciable size, one wolfram mine, and one saw mill. On these concerns the following numbers of Chinese, Indian and Malay skilled and unskilled labourers were employed:—

	Chinese	Indians	Malays
Nippon Mining Co. (iron mine) ..	1,348	370	116
Ishihara Sangyo Koshi (iron mine) ..	146	12	79
Bandi and Freda (tin mine) ..	381	73	285
Kajang Kemaman (tin mine) ..	64	—	101
Sungei Ayam (tin mine) ..	146	1	46
Bukit Mertajam Rubber Co. ..	342	638	—
Kretay Plantations (mainly rubber).	292	304	25
Chenderong Mine (wolfram) ..	49	—	9
Hin Leong Saw Mill, Kemaman ..	283	1	69

110. Government Departments employ solely local Trengganu Malay labour. Five hundred and fifty nine Malays are employed in unskilled labour by the Public Works Department on road work, a further 44 in the same Department's factory and 25 by the Posts and Telegraphs Department. A number of Malay skilled labourers are also employed. Apart from the big undertakings mentioned above, foreign (Chinese and Indian) labour is practically unknown in most parts of Trengganu.

111. On the two rubber estates Indian labour is paid at the rate of 47 cents for men and 37 cents for women. The rates paid on the mines are considerably higher. Chinese on the big iron mine at Dungun receive approximately $1 a day while Indians receive about 75 cents and Malays between 60 and 70 cents. The Government Departments pay from 40 cents a day upward for unskilled Malay labour.

112. The cost of living in Trengganu for Asiatics is relatively low. Except in the monsoon fish is plentiful and cheap and rice was obtainable during the year at an average price of 20 cents per gantang. Imported foodstuffs and clothing are dearer in this State than elsewhere but this only affects to any extent Europeans and the well-to-do classes amongst the Asiatics in the towns.

IX.—EDUCATION.

113. Education is still in its infancy in Trengganu. The Department is in charge of the State Treasurer assisted by two Malay Inspectors of schools. Only one of these officers speaks English. There is also an Education Committee, whose functions are advisory, of which the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is a member.

114. **Vernacular Education.**—There is still a considerable shortage of Malay Vernacular schools. The existing twenty schools which educate 1890 boys are almost entirely concentrated in the larger centres and it is estimated that they are not able to deal with more than 20% of Malay boys in the State of school age. The opening of new schools is, however, largely dependent on the supply of trained teachers and for some years past therefore a number of teachers have been sent each year to Tanjong Malim Training College. The position now is that of 67 teachers 25 are trained and 42 untrained while a further 10 are under training at the College. The policy is to train as many teachers as possible and to regulate the building of new schools by the numbers of new teachers passing out of the college. It is hoped to build and open at least 4 more schools in the coming year.

115. **English education.**—The Government has its own English school in Kuala Trengganu. The headmaster is an Indian and there are two other masters, one a Malay and one a Chinese. The enrolment is about 120 and the school is divided into three standards, the highest standard taught at any time being Standard VII. This school cannot be said to be very satisfactory. A new building is being built in 1937 and a reorganisation will at the same time probably become necessary. The defect of the school, as at present organised, is that neither the English taught nor the standard reached is good enough to make the school a reservoir from which the State can draw its future officers and its products have of necessity neither the grounding nor the educational standard to fit them for posts either in Government service or elsewhere where a sound knowledge of English is necessary. The present state of the development of this State does not require a large output of boys with an English education but it is certainly most desirable that the output necessary should be of a much higher standard than is at present possible. Education at this school is entirely free and the entries are regulated by the Superintendent of Education.

116. A number of boys have been educated at Government expense at schools in the F.M.S. particularly at the Malay college, K. Kangsar and at King Edward VII School, Taiping. Two or three were being educated in this way in 1936. Most boys so educated have been absorbed into the Government service in Trengganu.

117. There are a few private schools which provide English education of a sort at fees ranging from $2.50 to $1 per month.

The most important of these are the Wei Sin (Chinese) School and the Crown Grammar school at Kuala Trengganu. The standard here again is not high.

118. A number of boys have been trained in the School of Agriculture at Serdang, Selangor and on their return, have been given posts in the embryonic Agricultural Department. In 1936 there were 2 of these students. Another local boy is being trained in the Technical school, Kuala Lumpur.

119. The Islamic bias in Trengganu has for many years shown itself in a predilection for Arabic and the older generation at least considers a good knowledge of Arabic to be an essential to a complete education in Malay as well as to religious knowledge. This partly accounts for the Arabic school in Kuala Trengganu which has an enrolment of 85. Boys enter this for a 7 years religious course in Arabic after passing Standard III or IV in a Malay school. There are similarly 14 Koraan schools in the State. The Malay school buildings are used after school hours and attendance is voluntary: about 25% of Vernacular school boys attend these classes.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Sea.

120. Trengganu has a long coast line and in addition to the ports of Chukai (Kemaman) and Dungun in the South, Kuala Trengganu in the centre, and Kuala Besut in the North, there are numerous villages at which coasting steamers call to collect and set down cargo. Except at Kuala Trengganu and Kemaman, where it is usually possible though difficult to get over the bar, steamers work at anchor off the shore or at the river mouths. At the end of the year there was considerable additional silting on Kuala Trengganu bar, inspite of a heavy monsoon, and steamers were finding greater difficulty than ever in entering the river.

121. The only ocean going steamers are vessels visiting Dungun and Kemaman for the transport to Japan of iron-ore which is brought down by river and private railway from the mines inland.

122. The total gross tonnage entered and cleared for the year was 1,089,700 tons an increase of 115,000 tons on the previous years' figures. This included 72 ocean going ships (mostly ore-carrying) and 8 coasting steamers.

123. There is a regular service of motor boats between villages along the coast and also up the Trengganu river. Communication with the villages which lie in the upper reaches of the rivers is almost entirely by river in local boats which are poled or paddled according to size and design.

Roads.

124. The State possesses 146 miles 41 chains of roads of which 16 miles 32 chains have a bituminous surface, 8 chains a metalled surface with block metal foundation, 50 miles 47½ chains a gravelled surface with block metal foundation, 76 miles 76 chains a gravelled surface with earth foundation and 2 miles 37½ chains earth formation only.

125. The principal road is that to the north from Kuala Trengganu which connects with the Kelantan road system and so with the railway in that State. This road was improved during the year by providing a further 6 miles of block metal foundation under the gravelled surface and the replacing of narrow wooden bridges by wider ones or by culverts. Other important roads are that from Kuala Trengganu to Kuala Brang (Ulu Trengganu) and that from Chukai (Kemaman) to Ayer Puteh 19 miles westward.

126. The only other Government (P.W.D.) roads of importance are those connecting Kuala Besut with the main road, Kuala Trengganu with Kuala Brang, Kemaman with Ayer Puteh, and Dungun with Paka. There are, however, a considerable number of subsidiary roads and tracks which have in the many cases been made for small sums by seconded administrative officers. These provide useful means of communication for the *raayat* and can often be used by cars. There is no complete communication along the coast between Kuala Trengganu and the South, the difficulty of the country and the many rivers having made it prohibitive, but most of the sandy stretches between rivers have now been made passable or else have been farmed out and in recent years communications have been much speeded up thereby.

Posts & Telegraphs.

127. There are 5 Post offices and 9 postal agencies in the State. There are 4 small telephone exchanges and 67 telephone subscribers. The telegraph line is used for telephone communications from Kuala Trengganu to Besut (63 miles) Dungun and Kemaman.

128. Most of the usual postal services, except Savings Bank, were available and revenue rose from $35,600 to $46,500 The cost of the department was $39,700. The revenue has been rising steadily for the last five years and if free services to other Government departments were added the true earnings of the Department would be 20% more.

129. During the year an overland mail was instituted and worked successfully. Incoming mails were made up in Singapore and Kuala Lipis 5 days in the week and despatched to Kota Bharu (Kelantan) by train from where they were carried to Besut and Kuala Trengganu by road. This considerably cut down the mail times

between Singapore and Kuala Trengganu particularly in the North East Monsoon. Mails to Kemaman from Singapore continued to be carried by sea.

130 For the internal mail greater use was made of old motor cars, mostly of a pre-1925 vintage, which ply along the tracks between coastal villages. At the end of the year the Department was despatching mails by 11 such hired car owners the condition of whose contracts, which binds them to run to schedule, being very loosely observed.

131. Some description of the Kuala Trengganu-Kemaman mail which operated during the North East monsoon may be of interest. Between the two post offices this mail was carried by 2 sets of runners (1 police patrol) and 5 hired car drivers. It changed hands nine times in transit and was ferried across six rivers in its journey of 60 miles. It is hardly surprising that it did not always arrive up to time.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

132. The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., opened a Branch in Kuala Trengganu in April. This is the only Bank in the State. Its usefulness to the Government, which previously had to keep large sums in cash in the State Treasury, can be well understood and it is hoped that their enterprise may eventually prove profitable to the Bank also.

133. The Currency, weights and measures in use in Trengganu are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d. The principal measures are:

1 chupak	1 quart.
1 gantang	1 gallon.
(a gantang of padi weighs 5 lbs. a gantang of rice 8 lbs.).	
1 naleh	16 gantangs.
1 kuncha	10 naleh or 160 gantangs.
1 kati (16 tahils)	1 1/3 lbs.
1 pikul (100 katis)	133 1/3 lbs.
1 koyan (40 pikuls)	5,333 1/3 lbs.
1 bahara	400 lbs.
1 hoon	.0133 oz.
1 tahil	1 1/3 oz.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

134. Out of provision of $545,455.00, $442,610.19 was spent on public works. Sixty one special services were completed and a further 29 were unfinished.

135. Buildings of a total value of $1,218,425 were maintained at a cost of $17,778. Forty one new buildings and additions to 34

existing buildings were completed while work on 44 new buildings and 5 additions was in progress at the end of the year. This work cost $76,102.

136. The most notable building completed was the Customs warehouse in Kuala Trengganu at a cost of $8,803.09. The building was formally opened by His Highness the Sultan on the 30th May. A housing scheme for subordinate officers was begun with the erection of 22 quarters in various parts of the State at an estimated cost of $25,000. Fourteen of these were still unfinished at the end of the year, $20,052 having been spent.

137. The cost of maintaining the 146 miles 41 chains of roads in the State was $61,762, an average of $421 a mile. The increase in the volume of traffic on the roads is indicated by the increase of 25% over the 1935 takings on the two ferries on the Kuala Trengganu —Bukit Yong (Kelantan) road. During the monsoon at the end of the year this heavier traffic proved too much for parts of the road with earth foundation; on these and on places where springs appeared "cordurov" had to be laid to a total length of 28¼ chains. In one place sub-soil water caused the subsidence of an embankment.

138. Sixty three chains of new streets were metalled in Kuala Dungun and Kuala Trengganu in addition to 13 chains of existing streets. Improvements to roads costing $49,883.83 were made. The principal improvements were the metalling and bitumen painting of 2 miles 6 chains, the laying of block metal foundation with gravel surface for 6 miles 61 chains, the rebuilding of 5 bridges—a total length of 190 feet—and the replacing of 6 wooden bridges by reinforced concrete pipe culverts.

139. The expenditure on maintaining the 103 miles of secondary roads was $5,848 an average of $56 a mile. Forty thousand five hundred and sixty six dollars and seventy nine cents was spent in completing the secondary roads begun in 1935.

140. Electricity supplies and sewerage do not exist except for three small electric generating sets in Kuala Trengganu—at the Residency, the Hospital and the Istana Maziah—and three sanitary installations with septic tanks at the Residency, the Mercantile Bank premises in Kuala Trengganu and the Rest House, Chukai (Kemaman). Water supplies everywhere are obtained from wells.

141. In the Public Works Department's mechanical shops all repairs to boats, lorries, rollers and other plant were carried out. The carpenters shops were fully occupied with repairs and minor works to buildings as well as the preparation of materials for seven buildings which were transported to their sites ready to erect. The masons shops produced all cement mortar tiles, reinforced concrete pipes and other precast concrete articles required for buildings, culverts and other works.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

Crime.

142. The total number of reports made to the Police was 5,793, the average for the last five years being 5,945. These disclosed 1,057 seizable offences in which 496 arrests were made.

143. The more serious offences were as follows:

	1936	1935	1934
Murder and Homicide ..	11	9	5
Robbery	27	17	8
Housebreaking and theft ..	173	194	193
Serious theft	16	15	12
Mischief by fire	6	—	12

144. Of the eleven murders 8 were committed during a serious riot between Northern and Southern Chinese coolies at the Iron mine at Bukit Besi in January.

145. There were 8 banishments during the year. There was no proper system of registration and unobtrusive surveillance of known bad characters and the machinery for supervising persons sentenced to police supervision was found to be defective. It is hoped to introduce better methods in 1937. In November a system of coastal patrols was started which appreciably decreased the number of housebreaking and thefts which is usual during the North East monsoon.

Police.

146. The strength of the force at the end of the year was 1 seconded British officer (Commissioner of Police) 11 Malay officers, 288 Malay N.C.Os and men, 4 detectives and an armourer. The State is divided into five police districts excluding Headquarters and Depot at Kuala Trengganu. Recruits offered themselves from all parts of Malaya but an effort is made to fill all vacancies from local men and to obtain officers by promotion from the ranks. The standard of education and physique of applicants was very low.

147. An average rate of just over 2 offences against disciplines per man was recorded. Health was fair but malingering existed. The average N.C.O., and man at the present time has a poor knowledge of the law or of his duties and requires considerable training in drill and the care of arms.

148. The cost of the department in 1936 was $134,800 against totals of $129,800 and $130,300 in the two previous years. Revenue collected amounted to $31,956.

149. The Commissioner of Police performs the duties of Registrar of motor vehicles and drivers. There were 169 private cars, 137 hire cars, 41 motor cycles, 13 passenger buses and 42 lorries

on the register at the end of the year. The standard of roadworthiness of hire cars was poor.

150. The following arms were registered during the year.

Rifles	51
Shot guns	654
Revolvers and pistols	45
Muzzle loading guns	186
Air guns	17

151. The Commissioner of Police, in addition to his other duties, officiated as Registrar of Societies, Protector of Chinese, Immigration officer, Superintendent of Prisons and Public Prosecutor.

Courts.

152. The Courts Enactment 1340 at present provides for the following courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

(1) **The Appeal Court,** consisting of the British Adviser and two persons of the rank of Minister or State officers of high rank as may be appointed by His Highness the Sultan.

(2) **The Supreme Court** which has three branches and consists of a single Malay judge at Kuala Trengganu and of a joint court of the State Commissioner and Assistant Adviser sitting together at Kemaman and Besut.

(3) **Courts of Magistrates** of the first class and the second class.

(4) **Courts of Kathis** (Mohammedan Judges) in matters affecting marriage, divorce, etc.

(5) **Courts of Penghulus.**

153. **The Land Court** is provided for under the Settlement Enactment 1351 and consists of the Commissioner of Lands sitting jointly with the Judge in Kuala Trengganu and with the State Commissioners Kemaman and Besut respectively. This court in its appellate jurisdiction hears appeals from decisions of Collectors of Land Revenue in disputes about land (other than land held under the Land Enactment 1344) and in its original jurisdiction hears cases which are outside the jurisdiction of Collectors. Appeals from this court lie to the Appeal Court.

154. The Appeal Court sat on 38 occasions and heard 11 criminal and 11 civil appeals from the Supreme Court and 10 appeals from the Land Court.

155. The Supreme Court in its original jurisdiction heard 58 criminal cases 36 civil suits and 39 probate suits. It registered 58 criminal appeals and 114 civil appeals.

156. The following is a return of cases in the Magistrate's Courts:

	Criminal	Civil
Kuala Trengganu	1,163	193
Kemaman	370	71
Kemasek	181	36
Paka	44	1
Dungun	423	78
Marang	152	18
Ulu Trengganu	142	26
Batu Rakit	86	21
Besut and Setiu	471	74

Prisons.

157. Trengganu has one State prison at Kuala Trengganu. It is a combined local and convict prison, and is also used for the detention of mentally defective persons who are under the observation of the Medical officer. There is no vagrant ward. The staff consists of a Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, 31 warders and 2 wardresses.

158. The daily average in the prison was 70 criminals and 12 mentally defectives. Malays comprised 60% of the admissions. There were no escapes and no executions took place.

159. Cutting firewood and basket work was the only work performed in the State prison. Prisoners also performed extra-mural labour such as filling in swamps on Government land, clearing and draining Government land and pumping water for Government buildings.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

160. The close of 1936 saw the appointment, for the first time in Trengganu, of a Legal Adviser. Hitherto by far the greater part of the legislation of the State has been carried out by means of Proclamations, which have appeared under various designations. Work has now commenced on the revision of this mass of legislation, and its codification in the form of Enactments with the necessary Rules, Regulations and other subsidiary forms made thereunder. This will at the same time be amplified by the introduction of new legislation necessitated by the considerable development of the State during recent years, while the Courts, which at present have no adequate constitution, no codes of civil or criminal procedure, and no codified rules of evidence, will be brought into line with those of other Malayan countries.

161. Ten Enactments were passed in 1936. Of these, by far the most important was a new Land Enactment (No. 7 of 1355). Written land law is of comparatively recent introduction, and the latest Enactment provides fuller treatment of the subject. It is based in general on the principle of title by registration adopted in other Malayan States. Although the Enactment has been passed, it will not be brought into force immediately, as the Land officers require time for the study of its details before undertaking its enforcement.

162. Other Enactments of some importance were:

(1) The Waters Enactment (No. 3 of 1354). This provides for control over rivers, and is necessitated by mining developments in the State.

(2) The Burials Enactment (No. 3 of 1355). This is based on the similar Enactment in force in Kedah and its scope is sufficiently conveyed by its title.

(3) The Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment (No. 4 of 1355). This provides for a levy on exported rubber to defray the expenses of administering the Rubber Restriction Scheme, and also includes a few minor amendments of the principal Enactment.

(4) The Registration of Aliens Enactment (No. 5 of 1355). This provides for the registration and control of aliens on lines similar to those followed in the other Malayan States.

(5) The Probates (Re-Sealing) Enactment (No. 6 of 1355). This implements mutual arrangements between various parts of the Empire for the recognition and re-sealing of probates and letters of administration.

(6) The Maintenance of Wives and Children Enactment (No. 8 of 1355). This provides powers for the making of maintenance orders against persons within the local jurisdiction other than persons professing the Mohammedan religion.

163. The other three Enactments, namely the Marine (Amendment) Enactment (No. 1 of 1355), the Ferries (Amendment) Enactment (No. 4 of 1354) the Printing Presses and Seditious Publications (Amendment) Enactment (No. 2 of 1355) were amending Enactments of minor importance.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue.

164. Revenue is derived mainly from the following sources of taxation:—

(*i*) **Customs.**—At present the revenue from this source contributes rather more than 3/5th of the total revenue and is produced from (*a*) import duties (*b*) export duties and (*c*) chandu.

(*a*) Import duties are collected on a wide variety of articles and preference is given to articles of British manufacture or origin in the case of all classes of goods subject to the Ottawa Agreement. Generally speaking the tariff is not dissimilar from that of the F.M.S. or other Malay States but it embraces a slightly wider field and there is an import duty on rice.

(*b*) Export duties are collected on rubber and certain other agricultural products at 5% ad valorem. The export duty on iron-ore, tin-ore and other metalliferous ores is 10%. There is also a duty on fish and livestock exported.

(*c*) Chandu is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of two hoon. The revenue from this source represents the balance of profit on sales.

(*ii*) **Land.**—The annual rent on alienated land varies from 40 cents per acre in the case of wet padi land to $1 per acre for other agricultural land. The rent on mining land is $1 per acre and on land inside villages or towns from $2 to $4 per acre (or $2 for 2,000 square feet). Rents in Trengganu are generally lower than in other Malayan administrations but much of the country being still unsurveyed and not yet settled, the revenue from this source is increasing and is likely to show further increases as accurate survey and settlement proceeds.

(*iii*) **Forests.**—This is a new department and in its first year of working produced $58,000. It is likely to produce considerably more in future years. Royalties follow generally those in force in the Federated Malay States.

(*iv*) **Municipal.**—House assessment at the rate of 10% of the annual valuation based on rentals:

(*v* **Marine** (harbour dues, registration of boats)—**Police** (licensing of motor vehicles and fees for sundry licenses) *Court* fees and fines, **Posts & Telegraphs,** and stamp duties of various kinds.

165. There is no Income tax, poll tax or hut tax.

166. The total revenue collected $2,431,519 was easily the highest figure ever recorded, exceeding the previous high record of 1935 by $234,500. The following comparative table shows the actual receipts in round figures for the past three years under some of the important heads of revenue.

	1934	1935	1936
Customs ..	$1,090,000	$1,455,000	$1,546,000
Lands ..	186,000	208,000	249,000
Forests ..	Collected under Customs and Lands.		58,000
Municipal ..	42,000	44,000	53,000
Posts & Telegraphs ..	29,000	35,000	46,000
Land sales ..	9,300	35,000	44,000

167. These satisfactory figures are largely due to generally improved trade conditions. While the area under rubber is small the increased price of the commodity led to the payment of considerable arrears of rents on rubber lands. The duty on iron-ore from the Japanese mines produced no less a sum than $471,000, equivalent to over 19% of the total revenue. 1937 is likely to see a still more handsome windfall from the same source.

Expenditure.

168. The expenditure for the year amounted to $1,911,000 and the excess of revenue over expenditure therefore amounted to no less than half a million dollars. The expenditure in 1935 had been as much as $2,038,800 and the lower figure for the past year was due partly to the fact that it was not found possible to complete the public works programme provided for and also because loan payments to the Straits Settlements were smaller than in the previous year.

169. The following is a statement of expenditure under the main heads for the last three years:—

	1934	1935	1936
Pensions ..	$122,479	$138,780	$153,088
H.H. the Sultan ..	79,179	94,586	95,731
Loan payments to S.S.	329,553	577,090	233,146
Personal Emoluments.	566,127	628,156	755,333
Other charges A.R. ..	122,341	135,205	203,549
Other Charges Spec. Exp.	3,235	43,953	10,940
Miscellaneous ..	84,926	127,395	84,249
Public Works A.R. ..	90,903	111,051	116,680
Public Works Special Service ..	6,414	182,625	259,015
	$1,405,157	$2,038,841	$1,911,731

170. The increase in Pensions Charges is beginning to cause concern. A Pensions Enactment is in course of being prepared and when it has been passed it will be necessary to define more closely what offices should carry pensions and the terms of service necessary to enter various classes of offices to draw pensions.

171. The cost of education has risen from $46,000 to $55,500. This figure will certainly be exceeded in the present year and subsequent increases are inevitable.

172. The Medical Department spent $93,000 as compared with $82,500 in the previous year and medical services are now much more adequate than they were.

173. A sum of $54,700 was expended on surveys against $43,200 in 1935. This is an expenditure which is directly revenue producing and it will probably become necessary to spend larger sums annually to expedite the settlement of the country.

174. The annually recurrent costs of the Public Works Department (Personal Emoluments and Other Charges) at $66,900 showed an increase of $18,000 on the previous year. This was largely due to the appointment of an Assistant Engineer and to necessity of strengthening the subordinate personnel.

175. The annual recurrent costs ($116,700) of the upkeep of Roads, Streets and Bridges and of Works and buildings were slightly more than in 1935. No less than $350,000 was provided for special expenditure on new buildings and on roads and bridges but of this only $259,000 was spent. However, this figure exceeded the expenditure of the previous year by $76,500. Development has been retarded by the years of depression and of small revenues and by the magnitude of the public debt. Now that better times have come, there is much lee way to make up.

Financial Position.

176. **General.**—The general financial position of Trengganu has improved very greatly in the last 3 or 4 years. In 1932 the State was unable even to pay interest on its loans from the Straits Settlements, extensive retrenchment was in force, all officers were subject to cuts in salary and all increments of salary were stopped. To-day not only have all cuts and increments been restored but it is now possible to make regular payments of interest and principal to the Straits Settlements, to embark on a modest public works programme, and to provide for some at least of the many services which are so badly required. A Reserve Fund has also been established.

177. **Investments and Reserve Fund.**—The Reserve Fund now accumulated consists of the following:—

Straits Settlements 3% loan 1936 ..	$400,000
F.M.S. 3% loan 1936	131,400
Cash reserve with the Mercantile Bank..	300,000
	$831,400

178. By an arrangement with the Mercantile Bank of India, the State has agreed to maintain for a period of at least 3 years with the new Bank a minimum cash balance of at least $300,000. This bears interest at 1%.

179. **Public debt.**—At the end of 1936 the indebtedness of the State amounted to $3,500,000. This represents the balance due on a series of loans made by the Straits Settlements for development purposes, between the years 1923 and 1932, the greater part of the money lent having been spent on the construction of the States only land outlet, the road into Kelantan, and on the resumption of Concessions granted by Sultan Zainalabidin in the days prior to British protection. The following is a statement showing totals lent and repaid:—

Principal sum lent	$3,634,000.00
Unpaid interest at 4½%	567,894.99
Added to principal	$4,201,894.99
Repayments of principal made to 31/12/36	701,894.99
Total principal still due	$3,500,000.00

180. In addition to capital repayments, $833,172.15 has been paid on account of interest of which $133,145 was paid in 1936. The rate of interest was reduced to 3¾% in 1935. Details of interest already paid are as follows:—

at 5%	$ 78,894.86
4½%	504,041.29
3¾%	250,236.00

There is every reason to hope that in addition to making interest payments, it will be possible to make substantial capital repayments in the present year.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

181. No reliable estimate has yet been made of the total area of land in the State which has been alienated under the Land Enactment and which is effectively occupied under customary tenure. The survey and settlement of the latter lands, which of course form by

far the largest bulk of the area in private occupation, was commenced, in the vicinity of Kuala Trengganu, about 15 years ago. In 1928 a census of all such lands was undertaken throughout the whole State, and a considerable amount of demarcation and preliminary settlement work was done. Owing to the slump of 1930-1932 however it became necessary for reasons of economy to suspend all field work. In 1934 field work was restarted and since then has been proceeding systematically, although still somewhat slowly.

182. Although the alienation of land for the planting of rubber is prohibited, the demand for land for other purposes continued. In all 2,198 applications covering an area of 5,874 acres were received of which 951 for 2,082 acres were approved. The policy of settling people on new rice lands under temporary occupation licence with a promise of title was continued and a large number of such licences, particularly in the Besut District, were issued.

183. The land revenue for the year amounted to $249,115 as against $208,078 in 1935 and $186,314 in 1934. Of these totals, land rents accounted for $185,065, $133,112 and $126,223 respectively. The totals of the land rent collections for 1935 and 1936 include considerable sums collected on account of arrears due on rubber lands whose recovery has been made possible by the increased prices obtainable for the commodity consequent on the success of the working of the International Regulation Scheme. There remain, however, as a legacy of the 1930/1932 slump, very considerable arrears of rent due in respect of lands planted with crops other than rubber and special measures for dealing with this situation were under consideration at the end of the year.

Surveys.

184. Very large arrears of survey work still exist in this State which has had to content itself with a numerically weak staff. In 1936 it included only one European officer and 35 technical assistants. The policy was continued of concentrating the greater part of the staff on the final survey of native holdings which have been roughly demarcated in the past, thus leaving 2 or 3 field parties only for new approved applications. Large numbers of fresh applications for survey are being received and, with the present staff, more rapid progress is not possible. A herculean task lies ahead.

185. The survey of Kuala Trengganu town was nearly completed by the end of the year. Three thousand seven hundred and fifty five agricultural lots were surveyed on the group survey system and the office work kept pace with the work in the field. A hydrographic survey of Kuala Trengganu harbour and seaward approach was made in April after the monsoon.

186. The Department cost $54,700. The greater part of the revenue which amounted to $30,000 was derived from group surveys under which the average fee per lot is slightly more than $6/- only.

Town Boards.

187. The revenue from the Town Boards was:—

	Kuala Trengganu	Kemaman	Besut	Kemasek	Dungun
1935 ..	$20,137	$13,132	$2,582	$2,036	$4,133
1936 ..	25,875	14,660	2,929	3,405	4,764

XVII.—GENERAL.

188. The news of the death of King George V was received with feelings of deep and genuine sorrow intensified by the fact that it occurred so soon after the Silver Jubilee which had been celebrated with so much rejoicing. The abdication of King Edward VIII at the end of the year caused very deep regret. The Coronation of King George VI in 1937 is eagerly looked forward to by His Highness the Sultan who will be going to England as an official guest.

189. His Highness enjoyed good health and made two visits to Singapore and one to Kedah. His eldest son Tengku Ali, who was educated in England, is a cadet in the Trengganu Civil Service. Another son Tengku Abdul Aziz is at St. Edwards School, Oxford. A brother of His Highness, Tengku Mahmood, is also being educated in England.

190. The Chief Minister (Dato Sri Amar di-Raja, C.B.E.) and the Judge (Dato Biji Sura) continued in office. Their service dates back to pre-Treaty days early in the century. There are some competent officers of the younger generation and youth is knocking at the door.

191. The Mufti (Haji Wan Suleiman bin Wan Daud) died in September. His death is a real loss to the State. An ardent Moslem, he was the embodiment of courtesy and a good friend of a series of Advisers.

192. The people at large may be said to have had on the whole a good year. The fishermen and peasants of this State are singularly little affected by events in the outside world of which it can be said that the average man knows little or nothing and cares even less. He has little education and he is preoccupied with his boats and his nets if he lives by the sea and with his cattle and his padi if he lives inland. Indeed in the upper reaches of the rivers money is scarce and barter is still to a large extent the method of doing business. In the towns and villages it is the women who do the marketing and they walk many miles to market with their wares on their heads while their husbands go to sea or work in the fields.

193. The life of the average Malay is therefore a regular and uneventful one which is largely moulded by the seasons. There are no amusement parks in Trengganu and the cinema is practically unknown. The main passion of the raayat, particularly in Besut district, is the "*bergayong*," sometimes spoken of as Malay boxing, which is much more in the nature of a ritual dance-fight full of postures. There is the beating of drums which are of many kinds varying from the decorative "*gerbana besar*" which it takes two or three men to carry, to the little tambourine drum which is struck and jingled at the "*Rodat*" performances, where a line of boys sing Arabic chants as they sway their arms and bodies in rhythmical accompaniment. The *Rodat* of which there are several troupes in the State, appears to be peculiar to Trengganu though it is believed to have originated in Borneo. *Main gasing*, the spinning of large heavy flat tops, is another passion and top spinning contests arouse the keenest interest leading often to the neglect of the padi fields. For theatrical amusements the raayat turns mostly to the *wayang kulit*,—the shadow play, probably the most ancient form of theatre which the world knows. The fantastic figures and the interminably long stories of a skilled operator will keep a Malay crowd absorbed for hours. Troupes of *mak yong* players pay visits from further north. Mak yong is a Siamese version of the Classical Javanese 'Wayang Wong' and, as locally presented, is coarse and amusing, difficult to follow and full of topical allusions. *Sepak Raga* is as common a game here as it is in other parts of Malaya or in Burma but in the larger villages football is beginning to be played.

194. The scout movement, started some years ago, is now firmly on its feet and in December a properly constituted local Association was formed under the Presidency of the State Secretary. The District Commissioner is Mr. S. N. Soul of the Mercantile Bank of India, Kuala Trengganu. The Assistant Advisers at Besut and Kemaman are Assistant District Commissioners. There are four troops of scouts in the State and one Rover crew. A joint camp for scouts was held on 27th and 28th August which was attended by 132 scouts and rovers; regular practices and instructions were held throughout the year. This movement is of inestimable value to a State such as this and the large amount of time and energy devoted to it by the officials of the local Association and by Scout and Assistant Scout masters is warmly appreciated.

195. Agricultural Shows were held at Kuala Trengganu, Kemaman, Besut and a small experimental show organised at Kuala Jengal, 2 days journey up the Dungun river, proved a decided success.

196. H.M.S. Grimsby visited Kuala Trengganu, Kemaman, Dungun and Besut in September and gave many of the inhabitants their first opportunity of seeing a warship at close quarters. H.M.S. Herald was working in Trengganu waters from 22nd August to 12th September continuing a hydrographical survey of the coast.

197. S. S. Asdang after many years service first with the Siam Steamship Company and later with the Straits Steamship Company ran on the rocks 2 miles north of Kemaman at the end of October and became a total loss. A week later s.s. Mahidol also belonging to the Straits Steamship Company struck the bar at the entrance of the Kemaman river and drifted on to a submerged wreck. The cargo became to all intents and purposes a total loss and the ship was abandoned to the underwriters. No lives were lost but passengers and crew, particularly of S. S. Asdang, were not rescued without difficulty. A heavy toll was also taken of Malay schooners and *prahus* during the monsoon and 2 lives were lost when 8 lighters loading iron ore broke adrift in Dungun roads; 6 of the lighters and a tug were sunk.

198. The British Adviser (Mr. J. E. Kempe) went on leave in November and was relieved by Mr. N. R. Jarrett after a brief hiatus during which the Commissioner of Lands & Mines (Mr. A. T. Newboult) was in charge.

N. R. JARRETT.

Ag. British Adviser, Trengganu.

Trengganu,

24th February, 1937.

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APPENDIX "A"

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as on 31/12/36

LIABILITIES.

Deposits—		
Kuala Trengganu Treasury ..	$101,217 31	
Kemaman sub-Treasury ..	30,138 31	
Kemasek " ..	3,768 09	
Paka " ..	717 39	
Dungun " ..	32,323 12	
Marang " ..	1,402 63	
Ulu Trengganu	2,726 83	
Batu Rakit	489 87	
Besut	13,385 89	
		$186,170 04
Rubber Fund, Kuala Trengganu.		625 88
Excess of Assets over Liabilities		996,890 02
		$1,183,685 94

ASSETS.

Petty Cash Advances—		
Posts & Telegraphs ..	$500 00	
Public Works Dept.	1,870 66	
Public Works Dept. store ..	14,000 00	
Police	850 00	
Other Dept. K. Trengganu ..	530 80	
		$17,751 46
Districts		163 68
Temporary Advances—		
Kuala Trengganu Depts. ..	9,367 54	
Officers on leave	271 54	
Districts	194 00	
		9,833 08
Loans—		
Tengku Paduka	1,800 00	
Haji Busu	800 00	
Loans to build houses & purchase of lands for Govt. officers ..	9,955 50	
Loans to purchase Motor cars..	19,114 34	
Loan to Yu Ann	1,206 55	
Loan to Govt. club K. Trengganu	500 00	
Tengku Biji Wangsa ..	150 00	
The Govt. officers club, Kemaman	362 00	
Tengku Seri Setia Raja ..	400 00	
		34,288 89
Cash in Transit		21,708 62
Fixed Deposit—Mercantile Bank		100,000 00
Current account "		627,914 33
Trengganu Rubber Fund ..		625 88
The F.M.S. 3% Loan Bonds ..		131,400 00
The S.S. 3% Loan Bonds ..		240,000 00
		$1,183,685 94

Straits Settlements Consolidated Loans 1923—1932 .. (@ 3¾%)	$3,500,000 00
	$3,500,000 00

Excess of Assets over Liabilities	$996,890 02
Balance to the debit of the Govt.	2,503,109 98
	$3,500,000 00

APPENDIX B

Statistical Return of Revenue and Expenditure 1911–1936

Year		Actual Revenue	Actual Expenditure
		$	$
A. H. 1330	1911	191,413	188,044
„ 1331	1912	182,011	196,717
„ 1332	1913	166,380	178,424
„ 1333	1914	183,723	183,470
„ 1334	1915	236,798	234,687
„ 1335	1916	392,791	288,646
„ 1336	1917	545,857	399,357
„ 1337	1918	647,563	642,085
„ 1338	1919	874,674	661,778
„ 1339	1920	547,619	759,054
„ 1340	1921	669,763	858,303
„ 1341	1922	642,679	788,902
„ 1342	1923	779,032	766,534
„ 1343	1924	1,007,283	899,476
„ 1344	1925	1,302,008	1,067,956
„ 1345	1926	1,364,105	1,341,410
„ 1346	1927	1,402,151	1,542,404
„ 1347	1928	1,361,026	1,520,149
„ 1348	1929	1,391,471	1,524,706
„ 1349	1930	1,235,230	1,445,709
„ 1350	1931 (Part) 8 months (only)	676,338	845,556
A. D.	1932	986,901	1,095,584
	1933	1,165,578	1,060,306
	1934	1,699,319	1,405,157
	1935	2,196,949	2,038,841
	1936	2,431,520	1,911,731

APPENDIX C

Revenue and Expenditure by Departments for 1935 and 1936

Departments.	Revenue		Expenditure.	
	1935	1936	1935	1936
	$	$	$	$
1. Pensions	..	..	138,780	153,088
2. H.H. the Sultan	..	..	94,586	95,731
3. Interest	..	..	577,090	233,146
4. Mentri	..	..	23,002	23,919
5. British Adviser	..	..	27,705	28,808
6. State Secretary	..	..	19,135	24,176
7. Treasury	..	..	14,953	16,536
8. Audit	..	..	12,312	15,697
9. Dept. of Religious Affairs ..	..	..	18,123	20,449
10. Education	..	..	46,179	55,497
11. Appeal Court	..	..	2,360	2,710
12. Supreme Court	..	..	11,421	13,863
13. Courts, Civil and Criminal ..	20,484	21,416	10,618	11,843
14. Kathi	..	..	4,385	5,113
15. Police	27,422	31,956	129,862	134,844
16. Prison	..	..	17,671	19,762
17. Medical	..	..	69,600	92,929
18. Printing	..	..	4,891	5,061
19. Customs	1,455,201	1,546,942	79,990	97,021
20. Chandu	279,332	270,859	2,454	
21. Marine	36,999	40,601	..	..
22. Posts and Telegraphs ..	35,603	46,512	27,138	39,698
23. Commissioner of Lands and Mines	243,434	293,641	22,136	26,351
24. Collector of Land Revenue..	..	..	31,366	32,773
25. Forest	..	57,880	..	20,384
26. Survey	..	..	43,230	54,677
27. Municipal ..	44,170	53,728	25,089	25,309
28. Miscellaneous	38,513	52,793	127,395	86,533
29. State Commissioner, East ..	..	..	19,932	21,245
30. Assistant Adviser, Kemamar	..	..	19,711	21,969
31. D. O. Kemasek	..	..	5,594	6,812
32. ,, Paka	..	..	4,503	5,324
33. ,, Dungun	..	..	13,446	16,539
34. ,, Marang	..	..	7,243	7,841
35. ,, Ulu Trengganu .	..	..	8,076	8,880
36. ,, Batu Rakit ..	..	..	3,769	4,413
37. State Commissioner West .	..	..	13,134	15,654
38. Assistant Adviser, Besut ..	..	..	20,243	24,526
39. P. W. D.	..	..	48,043	66,915
40. P. W. D. Annually Rec. ..	..	..	111,051	116,680
41. P.W.D Special Services ..	..	..	182,625	259,015
42. Farms	15,791	15,192	..	..
Total ..	$2,196,949	$2,431,520	$2,038,841	$1,911,731

APPENDIX D

Comparative return of the values of Imports and Exports 1925—1936.

Year	Imports	Exports	Total Trade
	$	$	$
1925	4,556,366	8,072,696	12,629,062
1926	5,915,560	8,052,391	13,967,951
1927	6,064,748	8,244,479	14,309,227
1928	5,744,463	6,895,220	12,639,683
1929	5,528,194	7,269,240	12,797,434
1930	4,799,763	5,227,489	10,027,252
1931	3,028,906	3,689,970	6,718,876
1932	3,128,765	3,965,825	7,094,590
1933	2,693,951	4,570,747	7,264,698
1934	3,460,829	6,580,970	10,041,799
1935	5,551,658	7,940,986	13,492,644
1936	5,258,496	9,121,921	14,380,417

APPENDIX E.

The following table shows under the main heads, the quantity and values of exports for 1935 and 1936.

ARTICLES.	How counted	Quantity 1935	Quantity 1936	Value 1935	Value 1936
				$	$
Arecanuts	piculs	10,824	15,100	75,929	69,016
Copra	"	24,929	41,279	82,547	183,927
Gambier	"	1,269	1,367	28,078	32,176
Rubber	"	75,125	66,747	1,793,726	2,236,273
Total agricultural produce value ..	..	..	..	1,980,280	2,521,392
Timber	tons	5,387	4,084	136,783	105,476
Rattans	piculs	689	1,367	1,926	8,908
Other Forest Produce	..	..	..	38,412	39,860
Total Forest Produce	..	..	..	177,121	154,244
Tin ore	piculs	8,882	10,677	674,579	755,779
Iron ore	tons	816,744	1,064,259	2,991,623	3,496,955
Manganese	"	17,367	26,771	129,691	214,097
Wolfram	piculs	1,563	1,881	70,662	87,948
Total Minerals ..	..	..	..	3,866,555	4,554,779
Dried Fish	piculs	128,271	90,848	908,910	647,597
Belachan	"	7,718	13,640	75,587	131,799
Other Marine Produce	"	5,008	12,690	35,511	78,994
Total Marine Produce	..	..	..	1,020,008	858,390
Cattle	heads	408	445	10,511	12,557
Buffaloes	"	94	69	5,488	4,682
Poultry	"	997	358	293	201
Goat and Sheep ..	"	2	36	7	150
Eggs fresh and salted and Turtle eggs ..	100's	2,132	2,606	1,865	2,963
Total Animals	..	..	..	18,164	20,526
Miscellaneous .. .	..	..	..	332,872	345,482
Total (exclusive of re-exports)	..	..	..	$7,395,000	$8,454,813

APPENDIX F

Meteorological Summary 1936

Kuala Trengganu.

Month	Rainfall			Bright Sunshine	Air Temperatures	
	Maximum for one day	Number of rainfall days.	Total	Total	Range of maximum temperatures.	Range of minimum temperatures.
	ins.		ins.	hrs.	°F	°F
January	8.75	22	18.94	116.80	77—88	70—75
February	0.24	10	0.69	245.05	84—89	68—74
March	3.43	27	12.27	206.50	76—89	68—76
April	3.85	16	12.78	259.30	84—91	72—76
May	3.98	14	8.83	216.65	83—91	72—77
June	1.30	12	5.00	217.85	79—90	69—76
July	1.04	12	2.91	212.90	85—90	69—76
August	1.64	19	10.09	199.80	84—90	70—74
September	1.13	12	4.95	197.90	85—91	71—75
October	7.95	25	30.12	135.90	77—90	71—74
November	7.39	23	34.34	144.50	77—87	71—76
December	5.86	29	29.38	146.00	76—86	68—77

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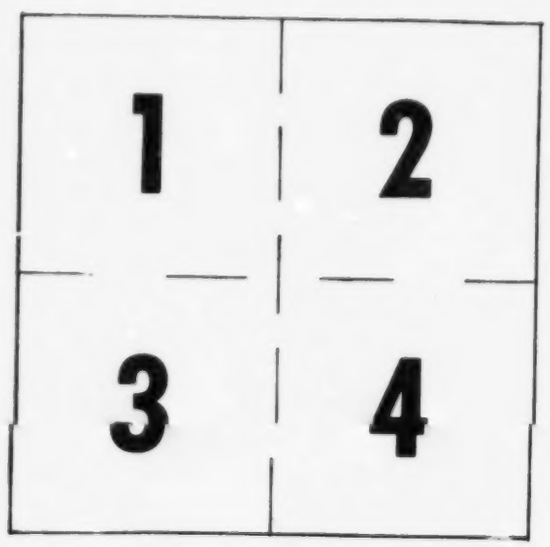

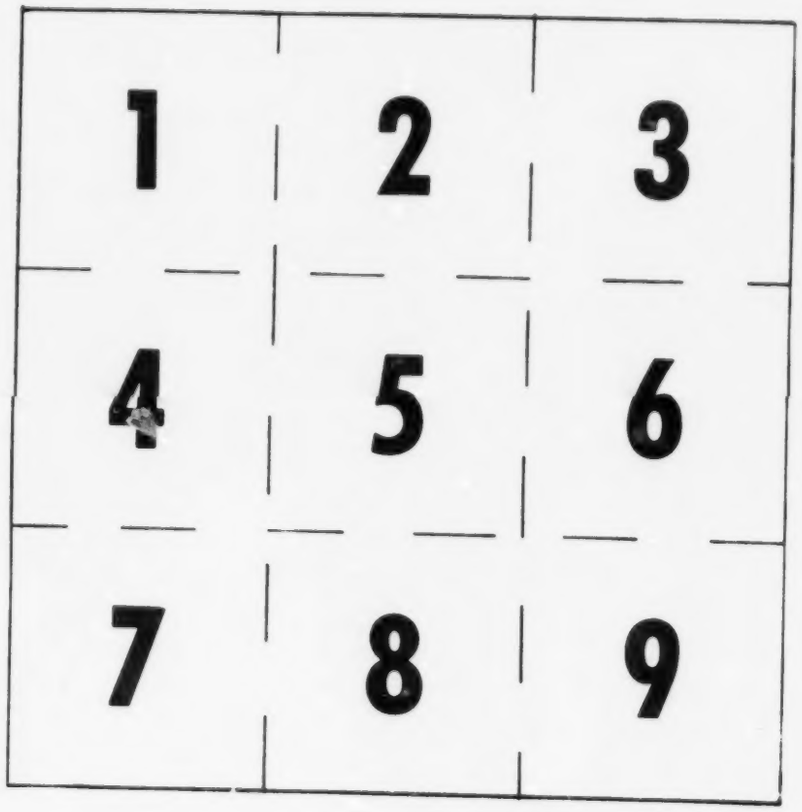

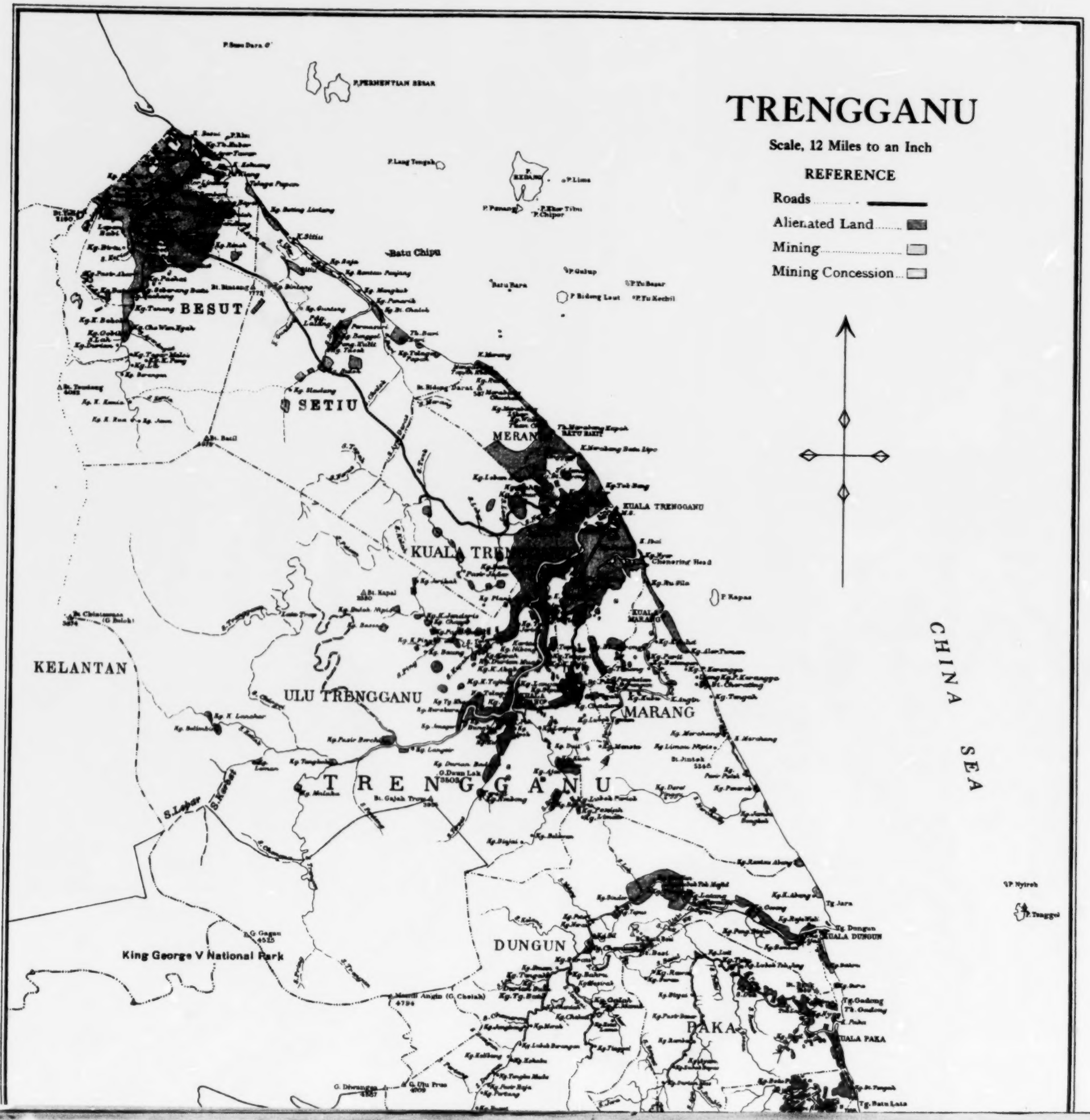

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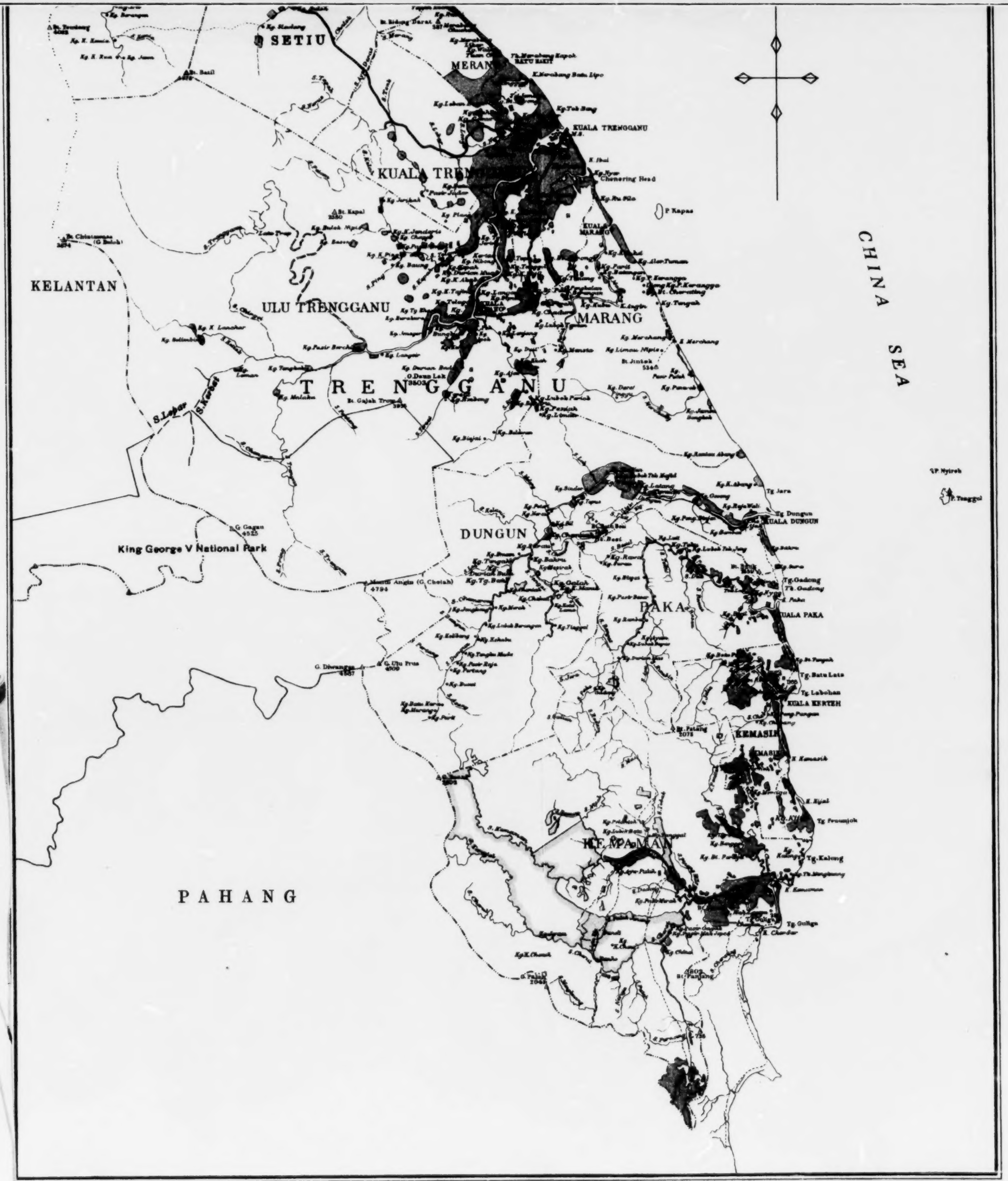

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C. Table of Annual Revenue and Expenditure since Kelantan came under British Protection.

D. Comparative Statement of the Principal Articles of Local Production and Exports for five years.

E. Comparative Statement ot the Principal Articles of Imports for five years.

F. Map of the State of Kelantan.

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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

The State of Kelantan (of which a map is annexed) lies on the Eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula between latitudes 4°32′ and 6°15′ North and longitudes 101°19′ and 102°37′ East, and is bounded on the North by the China Sea, on the East by the China Sea and the State of Trengganu, on the South by the State of Pahang, and on the West by the State of Perak and the Patani district of Southern Siam. It has a greatest length from North to South of 118 miles and a greatest breadth from East to West of 88 miles, the total area being 5,750 square miles. The State Capital is Kota Bharu, situated about 6 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, containing 14,843 inhabitants according to the 1931 Census. Kuala Krai is the headquarters of the Southern, and Pasir Puteh of the Eastern, Administrative District. The part of Kelantan plain lying between the Kelantan River and the Siamese frontier has been formed into a new administrative district, Pasir Mas.

Behind a low sandy coast line of some 60 miles in length lies a fertile plain of about 1,000 square miles in area, densely populated, and closely cultivated with rice, coconut and fruit trees. South of this plain the country is hilly and broken, the highest hills being those of the main range of the Peninsula, which forms the boundary with Perak, and of the Tahan range on the Pahang border, many peaks exceeding 6,000 feet in height. This part of the State is thinly populated, but contains the bulk of the foreign-owned rubber estates, and also the whole of the aboriginal population.

Climate.

The characteristic features of the climate are uniform temperature, high humidity, and copious rainfall, arising mainly from the situation of the State in the equatorial zone of constant precipitation. Actually the State is just far enough north and distant from the Straits of Malacca, for its climate to be appreciably affected by the Central Asian mountain mass. Most of the rest of the peninsula shares with Kelantan the heavy rainfall in November, December and January, during the North East Monsoon, but only Trengganu and Kedah have anything approaching the Kelantan continuous dry period from February to September, most other regions having only a short dry spell in February with a second wet season reaching its maximum in April. This climatic rhythm is however far less marked than it is in countries bordering on the Indian Ocean. In 1936 the mean monthly maxima varied only between 84.1° (January) and 89.9° (July) and the mean minima between 71.3° (February) and 74.9° (May). Monthly rainfall near the coast varied between 5.15 inches (September), 5.19 inches (March) and 30.21 inches (December). March is the period of the "wet" padi harvest, the harvest of padi grown on dry ground occurring earlier. The average rainfall on the coast is some 130 inches (157 in 1936), and on the plains further inland 115 inches. In the mountains yet further inland the rainfall is much higher.

History.

Little is known of the early history of Kelantan. Folk-lore derives the name from *glam hutan (Melaleuca Leucadendron)* a swamp tree that once covered much of the coast. As fantastic is Gerini's derivation from *Koli*, a north Indian loan-word from a town near the Buddha's birth-place, plus *tanah* 'land'. Unsubstantiated, too, is his identification of Kota with Kolo of the Chinese annals, which was more probably Kra. Actually 'Kelantan' is one of those *krama* or alternative forms, like the sakai *asu* and *anjing* 'dog', the Malay *kuala* and *kuantan* 'estuary', the Javanese *segara* and *seganten* 'ocean' or *kali* and *kanten* 'river', forms that probably antedate the

splitting of Javanese, Malay and Sundanese into separate languages.

A Chinese Buddhist traveller, Chau Ju Kua mentions Kelantan as subject at the end of the 12th century A. D. to the great Buddhist empire of Sri Vijaya or Palembang, whose kings built Borobudor and Chandi Kalasan in Java and erected at Jaiya on the Bay of Bandon in southern Siam Buddhist buildings of the same type as Chandi Kalasan.

Composed in 1365, a Javanese poem *Nagarakretagama*, mentions Kelantan as subject then to the Javanese empire of Majapahit. In 1411 it was ruled by a Maharaja K'umar who sent tribute to China, so that in 1412 he received a present of silks and an imperial letter praising his conduct.

Mahmud, last Sultan of Malacca, who ruled from 1488 to 1511 A. D. conquered Kelantan, which according to the *Malay Annals* was then larger than Patani and had a king Sultan Mansur Shah of the race of Raja 'Chulan', possibly reminiscent of Chula conquest in Malaya in the twelfth century A. D. One of this ruler's captive daughters, Onang Kening, married Sultan Mahmud and became the mother of the first Sultan of Perak. A Pahang Raja, Ali Jalla 'Abdul'l-Jalil Riayat Shah, who was Sultan of Johore from 1580 to 1597, had a son Raja Hussin who became ruler of Kelantan.

The Capital of Kelantan appears on Portuguese and Dutch maps of the 16th century and then disappears until the last half of the 18th century. In 1603 A.D. Siam is said to have conquered Patani, after which Kelantan fell under the sway of Patani and is not mentioned in Dutch records of the seventeenth century. One account makes the present dynasty trace its descent to an 18th century Bugis prince who married a Johore lady and came to Kelantan from Patani. In the middle of that century Kelantan was overrun by Trengganu. At the beginning of 19th century Siamese imperialism led to a tightening of control from Bangkok. In 1903 Siam stationed an Adviser at Kota Bharu. In 1909 the the Siamese Government transferred to Great Britain "all rights to suzerainty,

protection, administration and control whatsoever which they possessed over the States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis and adjacent islands". A Treaty was made in 1910 between Great Britain and the Raja of Kelantan whereof Article 11 provides that the Sultan of Kelantan shall receive a British Adviser, "whose advice he undertakes to follow in all matters of administration other than those touching the Muhammedan religion and local Malay custom".

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The present ruler is His Highness the Sultan, Sir Ismail ibni al-Marhum Sultan Mohamed, IV., K.C.M.G., who succeeded his father in 1920. The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan who exercises it subject to the advice and consent of the British Adviser who is responsible to the High Commissioner for the Malay States residing in Singapore.

The Agreement between Great Britain and Kelantan dated 22nd October, 1910, gives recognition to the fact that the State is under the protection of Great Britain and defines the general principles on which the Government of the State shall be conducted.

In carrying on the general administration of the country the Sultan is assisted by a State Council consisting of 15 members including the British Adviser, the Assistant Adviser and the Legal Adviser, the Sultan himself being President. The Council met once a week for the transaction of general business till the end of 1936, when it was decided to reduce the meetings to twice a month. All laws are passed by the State Council.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The population of Kelantan at the 1931 Census was 369,411: namely, 188,057 males and 181,354 females. The table on page 5 shows the distribution of the population by race and sex.

POPULATION OF KELANTAN ACCORDING TO CENSUS 1931.

	Malays		Chinese		Europeans		Eurasians		Others		Total all Races		Births	Deaths
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Kota Bharu	109,110	112,090	5,720	3,777	32	18	10	7	4,387	3,243	119,259	119,135	8,504	4,274
Pasir Puteh	36,966	38,282	779	624	2	---	---	---	581	441	38,328	39,347	2,856	1,450
Ulu Kelantan	20,165	19,588	5,928	1,563	50	22	11	4	4,316	1,695	30,470	22,872	1,471	900
Total Kelantan	166,241	169,960	12,427	5,964	84	40	21	11	9,284	5,379	188,057	181,354	12,831	6,624

Under Malays are included all persons of the Malayan Race classed in the 1931 Census as Malaysians.
The total number of births registered in 1936 was 11,652, the ratio of male to female births being 1,063 to 1,000.
The highest birth rate according to race was 30.14 per mille among Malays, the lowest 12.62 per mille among Indians.
The general birth rate was 29.44% as against 26.58% in 1935.
The infantile mortality was 130.07% as against 132.43% in 1935.
The general death rate was 21.36% as compared with 18.21% in 1935.
The Chief Medical Officer stresses that as registration of births and deaths, introduced in 1930, is still very unreliable, vital statistics give no true index of the health of the State.
The total population is now estimated at 395,817 as compared with 389,187 in 1935, an increase of 6,630.

Aborigines. It is improbable that more than a small proportion of the aborigines were enumerated in the 1931 Census. There are two very distinct races of aborigines in the mountainous part of Kelantan, Negritos and Indonesians (or Nesiots). The first volume of a very interesting report on the latter, the fruit of four years' work by the Government Ethnographer, Perak, was published at the end of the year. They are of a racially high type, both physically and culturally. They differ from other Malayan aborigines in having weapons of offence and appear throughout their history to have remained quite independent of the Malays. One of their more marked characteristics is the large part played by co-operative endeavour in their daily life. In their planting of annual crops in forest clearings largely by a rotation of crops and a limited period of fallow they stand at a higher level than any other Malayan race. Their destruction of forest is not wholesale: each family group restricts its clearings to a definite area which is surrounded on all sides by virgin jungle. It is estimated that there are more than 4,000 of these "Temiar" in Kelantan.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

The State provides at Kota Bharu a General Hospital (222 beds). It contains first class and second class wards, and a special ward for sick prisoners, a small European Hospital, a non-Malay Ward, a Hospital for mental diseases, two Malay Wards, one Female Ward, and an Isolation Hospital. At Kuala Krai there is a district Hospital (56 beds); at Tumpat an out-door Dispensary with an Emergency Ward and a Quarantine Camp; at Pasir Puteh an out-door Dispensary; and at Pasir Mas, in addition to the Dispensary, an Emergency Ward of 8 beds.

New Buildings.

New Hospital, Kota Bharu. One new ward of 30 beds was completed in December, 1936. Two wards of similar size were under construction and will be completed early in 1937. In addition new quarters for the Assistant Medical and Health officer were constructed and ready for occupation by the end of November. Plans for the construction of

(*a*) New Administration block.
(*b*) Operating theatre.
(*c*) Laboratory and X-ray building.

were approved. Work starts on these in January, 1937.

Staff. The Medical Staff at present consists of a Chief Medical Officer with headquarters at Kota Bharu, an Assistant Medical and Health Officer also at Kota Bharu, a part-time Medical Officer at Kuala Krai, a Lady Medical Officer in charge of infant welfare work in Kota Bharu, a European Matron, two staff Nurses, and a number of Asiatic Assistants, including Indians, Chinese and Malays. The new appointments made during the year include the Assistant Medical and Health Officer and the Lady Medical Officer mentioned above, four hospital dressers and a Health Inspector.

Finance. The total expenditure of the Medical

Department was $181,207.97 as compared with $167,546.17 in 1935. The total revenue collected during the year was $11,223.45 as compared with $10,155.38 in 1935. The expenditure on Medical and Health Services accounts for 7.31% of the revenue of the State.

Legislation. A new Labour Code was passed and became law during the year. In addition several minor amendments were made to existing ordinances. Of these, Notification No. 63 of 1936 gave powers to a District Officer to prohibit absolutely cattle grazing in recreation grounds inside notified areas.

New Developments.

Out-door Dispensaries. The most interesting and hopeful feature of the Health and Medical Services in this State is the continued and successful development of the system of Out-door Dispensaries and Travelling Dispensaries.

The very limited revenues of the State do not admit of any great extension to the permanent hospitals. In any case, a system of large permanent hospitals is more suited to States in which the population is concentrated in towns. In Kelantan, a population of nearly 400,000 is scattered over a vast area in kampongs which are often remote from any motor road or railway. The result is that serious cases may not be able to get to hospital, and that patients who are not seriously ill are reluctant to face a long and difficult journey.

The natural reluctance of a sick man to leave his home and his relations, and to face the unknown dangers of living in hospital, must also be considered.

The only remedy is to take the hospital to the patient, and this is what is done by a system which includes

(*a*) Small fixed Dispensaries at convenient centres;
(*b*) Motor Travelling Dispensaries which can be used in emergencies as ambulances;
(*c*) Pack Dispensaries with carriers;
(*d*) Out-board Motor-boat Dispensaries.

The fixed and motor dispensaries were sufficiently described in the last annual report.

Pack Dispensary units were increased during 1936, each district being subdivided into sections which take five days to cover, so that each unit has two days each week at headquarters, where a fresh supply of drugs is obtained. A pack unit consists of one dresser and three coolies. They travel on foot using bridle paths and take a month to cover the area allotted to them.

Out-board Motor-boat Dispensary. There is one such dispensary functioning in Ulu Kelantan, a district almost devoid of roads, and possessed of only a few short bridle paths. In 1935 it had operated only on the Pergau River. In 1936 its operations were extended to the upper and lower Galas Rivers and to the Sungei Lebir, a river noted for its many and difficult rapids. Provision has been made in the 1937 estimates for purchasing and equipping a second out-board motor-boat for serving the riverine population on the main Kelantan River.

There was a large total increase in attendances at travelling dispensaries, from 198,008 in 1935 to 319,710 in 1936, an increase of 61.4%

Hygiene and Sanitation.

MALARIA.

There was a marked increase in the number of cases admitted to hospitals suffering from malaria during the year; 1,390 with 61 deaths compared with 641 cases and 64 deaths in 1935. This is not due to an increased incidence but is largely accounted for by the opening of a new iron mine by a Japanese Mining Company, and their introduction of unacclimatised Chinese labour chiefly from North China. The area opened up is in foot hills in Ulu Kelantan, which is an ideal country for the formation of breeding places for *anopheles maculatus.*

Total admissions to Government Hospitals of cases diagnosed as malaria were:—

Year	Admissions	Deaths
1930	1,453	61
1931	1,017	34
1932	821	27
1933	955	34
1934	739	37
1935	641	64
1936	1,390	61

The proportion of cases diagnosed as malaria admitted to Government Hospitals to total admissions from all causes for seven years is as follows:—

Year	Govt. Hospitals	Estate Hospitals.
1930	25.3%	46.2%
1931	17.44%	31.37%
1932	15.65%	21.3%
1933	17.24%	18.29%
1934	15.18%	30.18%
1935	12.41%	38.71%
1936	25.91%	30.26%

Plague. No case of plague occurred.

Cholera. No case of cholera occurred.

In view of the proximity of Siam, cholera must always be considered to be a menace. Special precautions are taken; all trains from Siam are met at Sungei Golok and boats at Tumpat. Passengers are examined and undertakings given. Police, Penggawas and Penghulus are warned to be on the look out and to report suspected cases. During the dry months of April, May, June and July the usual practice of pinking wells at regular intervals was carried out. One thousand two hundred and six anti-cholera injections were given to pilgrims to Mecca.

Small-pox. No case of small-pox occurred. Vaccinations were carried out as in previous years. This is done at Government Hospitals, out-door dispensaries and by travelling dressers and vaccinators who tour the State district by district. This year 12,451 vaccinations were done compared with 12,746 in 1935.

Enteric Fever. A total of 17 cases with 1 death occurred. Of these 4 were prisoners, 5 from Kuala Krai and 12 from Kota Bharu. It was found impossible to trace the source of infection in any of these cases. The whole of the jail staff and prisoners were given T.A.B. vaccine and new arrivals in the jail are treated in Similar manner.

Dysentery and Diarrhoea. There were in all 144 cases admitted to hospitals compared with 115 in 1935, representing 2.69% of total admissions compared with 2.25% in 1935. Of these 144 cases, 74 showed the presence of E. Histolytica on stool examination. The Chief Medical Officer expresses his surprise that bacillary dysentery should not be more prevalent. I would suggest that this may be partly due to the concrete-lined wells on which I comment later under "Water Supply". There were only five outbreaks of bacillary dysentery reported from kampongs during the year, none of which was serious.

Leprosy. Fourteen cases were diagnosed during the year, of whom 6 were Malays, the others being Chinese and Indians. This disease has shown a gradual increase during the past few years and is in Kelantan not uncommon amongst Malays. The numbers recorded are no true indication of the incidence, as it is the custom for relatives to conceal victims of this disease, and in a country like Kelantan, where kampongs are scattered, this is easy. It has been found that on search being made for reported suspects in kampongs that it is common practice for them to slip over the border into Siam.

Tuberculosis. One hundred and ninety two cases were treated in Government Hospitals this year with 45 deaths compared with 125 and 20 deaths in 1935. This disease is much more prevalent than these figures indicate. Cases are rarely seen except in the advanced stages. Bad housing, over-crowding, chronic malaria and ankylostomiasis are all predisposing causes. The North-East monsoon with continued rain, high humidity and floods, results in a scarcity of fresh vegetables and fresh fish and reduces resistence. Housing conditions in notified areas are being gradually improved and as fast as new

buildings are completed houses of the old slum type are demolished. Beds for tubercular patients are available in all hospitals and in Kota Bharu the male patients are housed in special wards with accommodation for 20 beds.

A Government Notification came into force at the end of the year authorising the yearly examination of all Government servants for pulmonary tuberculosis, thus bringing Kelantan into line with the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. This was long overdue and supplied a much needed want as the numbers of Government servants boarded out from pulmonary tuberculosis each year has steadily increased. Attempts were made to introduce this order several years ago, but were sidetracked. Now fortunately the Malays have come to realise that medical examination and early diagnosis does not mean the loss of employment.

General Measures of Sanitation.

ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES.

The health staff was increased by the appointment of a fully qualified Sanitary Inspector. They are chiefly engaged in anti-malarial measures. A sum of $6,700/- was provided for this work during the year. Oiling is carried out and Anti-malarial drains are maintained in seven notified areas. A dequate and effective drainage is difficult to obtain in the coast district as it is very low lyling and in Kota Bharu numerous old river channels constitute a serious anti-malarial problem.

In Ulu Kelantan the country is hilly and breeding of A. maculatus is widely distributed making the control of malaria more difficulty. The difficult in the headquarters town of Kuala Krai has until this yeas been the formation of pools in the Krai river during the dry season. Owing to heavy jungle on its banks these have been inaccessible to oiling gangs. Anopheles barbirstoris was found breeding in large numbers and caused a small outbreak of malaria during the month of May. Purely as an anti-malarial measure the Irrigation and Drainage Department have cleared this stream of snags, canalised its

channel and cleared its edges over a distance of two miles from its outfall into the Kelantan river. Small rubber holdings outside the Sanitary Board where *Anopheles maculatus* were found to be breeding have been brought under control.

Regular mosquito surveys were made in houses outside oiling areas with a view to controlling the breeding of *Culex* and *Stegomyia.* In rural areas travelling dispensaries distribute *free quinine,* and in two selected Police Stations prophylaxis by drugs is practiced. Atebrin and quinine is given to the staff regularly. The numbers are small, the personnel is disciplined and the results have been satisfactory. Particularly has this been so at Bukit Yong Police Station where the absence from duty, as a result of malaria, has dropped from 90% to nil. The cost where small numbers are involved is not high.

Sewage Disposal.

In kampongs and rural villages sanitation is still very primitive. Where latrines exist they are generally of the shallow pit type and more often than not situated immediately adjacent to the source of water supply (generally a shallow unprotected well). The majority of the people, however, prefer to use the nearest jungle edge, or patch of long grass for this purpose. The river population is better situated and uses the river. On the coast the foreshore is the place of choice. In notified areas steady progress, if slow, towards obtaining satisfactory conservancy is being made.

Water Supply.

In rural districts water supply is obtained chiefly from rivers or small streams or shallow unprotected wells. But, in the fortnight which has elapsed between my entry into the state and my writing of this report, in various parts of the Kelantan plain, I have seen extensive signs of villagers putting in concrete linings to wells, usually extending about two feet above ground level, with an ornamental top. I have seen no comment on this

phenomenon though I have met nothing of this sort in my previous experience of the East. I have seen men making the concrete pipes in their kampong. From enquiries I made it seems likely that this skill has spread from men employed by the Public Works Department, and has been one of the unexpected advantages resulting from this department using native labour instead of, as in most other administrations in Malaya, immigrant labour. *

In the bigger villages and towns, shallow wells, the majority of which fortunately have concrete lining and cement apron constitue the chief source of water supply. It is only in Kota Bharu, the State capital, that a laid on water supply is to be found and this has only been available since December 1935. The installation is described in Chapter XII. This water is entirely untreated, yet repeated analysis both chemical and bacteriological has given most satisfactory results.

One of the conditions of the renewal of licences to licensed premises in Kota Bharu was that they must take Municipal water supply. No new house or shop house is permitted to have a well if it is sited within a reasonable distance from a water main.

Schemes with a view to providing Pasir Mas and Kuala Krai with a laid on water supply were under consideration during the year. The only feasible source was

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Note.

* I must make it clear that the majority of the existing concrete wells leave considerable room for improvement. It is only a small proportion of those which I have seen which either have the constituent lengths of piping cemented together so as to make the upper part of the well waterproof, or possess a concrete apron so as to keep contaminated surface water well away from the well. Discussing this matter with the Sultan I have been interested to learn (*a*) that the brick-lined wells (without any rendering) which one occasionally sees in kampongs have existed in Kelantan for at least 50 years, and (*b*) that the spread of the concrete wells was directly due to propaganda by Mr. A. R. Crawford, who was Director of Works and Surveys for the long period July 1910 till July 1922.

found to be the Kelantan river and as this will entail a very heavy capital cost in providing pumds, tanks and treatment plant, it was decided to keep the question open until such time as the State finances permit of the undertaking.

Estate Visiting.

All estates employing a sufficient number of Indian labourers to come under the labour enactment were visited monthly by the Visiting Medical Practitioner, and bi-annually by the Chief Medical Officer. The Visiting Medical Practitioner spends one full day on each estate and carries out a detailed inspection of anti-malarial measures and examines each labourer and dependent. The standard of anti-malarial work is high and the majority of the managers co-operate loyally in this work. Housing is generally satisfactory. A new type of semi-detached cooly line has been built on a considerable number of estates and is a decided improvement on the older type of barrack lines. On the majority of estates bored-hole latrines are used and are most satisfactory.

The death rate amongst Indians was 27.45 per mille compared with 35.82 in 1935, 37.06 in 1934 and 31.28 in 1933. Births for this nationality numbered 66 with 11 deaths under one year, compared with 40 and 22 deaths in 1935, and 44 births with 21 deaths in 1934.

The proportion of cases diagnosed as malaria to total admissions was 30.26 compared with 35.71 in 1935 and 30.31 in 1934. Health on estates showed considerable improvement during the year under review. The reduction in the infantile mortality rate is most gratifying and is due largely to the fact that managers are sending pregnant women to the Female Hospital in Kota Bharu for pre-natal treatment and for confinment.

School Hygiene.

There are 60 Malay Vernacular Schools in the State. Many of these are situated in outlying districts too

inaccessible for routine inspection. During the year 47 schools with 4,879 children were inspected and details recorded on special cards kept for the purpose. In the course of examining these children under-nutrition was found to be practically non-existent. Intestinal worm infection is, however, universal, and, coupled with malaria, results in the anaemia and under-development which are so often attributed to under-nourishment by laymen. The teachers are supplied with quinine capsules, ointments and antiseptics for treatment of common ailments among the boys. After examination a list of pupils with their required treatment is given to the teacher. He presents this to the travelling dresser who visits the school once per week. Over 80% of the schools are covered by the travelling dispensaries. Acute cases are advised, and every help given to them, to come to hospital where treatment is given free to students.

Labour Conditions.

Labour in Kelantan is composed of Malays, Tamils and Chinese. All government departments and several estates and industrial concerns employ local Malays exclusively. They now form about 59% of the total daily paid labour in the State. Only on one estate is the Malay labour force housed entirely, in the remainder their kampongs adjoin the estates and they come and go daily. To a great extent they have outgrown the tendency to work two or three days, and thereafter retire for a week, and estate managers have not now the same amount of trouble in keeping a stable labour force. Accepted health standards will be somewhat difficult to attain, as little if any control is possible in their kampongs. With the new Labour Code it is now possible to bring pressure to bear on owners and managers employing Malay labour to improve housing and sanitary conditions up to the standard of those estates which have been controlled under the old Indian Labour Enactment for many years. On estates employing Indians, health showed a marked improvement.

The total number of Chinese employed on estates in 1936 was 980 and their standard of health compared favourably with that of the Indians. Housing conditions, however, are not all that they should be and efforts are now being make to bring them up to accepted standards.

On the Japanese Iron Mine at Temangan where 545 Chinese are employed health conditions were deplorable during the year under review. This was due partly to the fact that this land was being newly opened up from jungle, but in the main to the delay in getting active anti-malarial measures started, for malaria is highly prevalent in this area. Great pressure has been brought to bear on the management and it is hoped that this will have the desired effect.

Government labourers are all local Malays who live in their own kampongs. The health amongst them has been good. In common with the rest of the Malay community free treatment is provided by Government Hospitals, Dispensaries and Travelling Dispensaries.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

The population of Kelantan outside the towns being almost exclusively Malay peasantry, the houses are of the simplest Malay type, constructed of palm thatch, bark or bamboo, and raised a few feet off the ground on piles. These houses are better ventilated, drier, and generally more healthy than the type of house built level with the ground used by the poorer classes of Chinese; in fact, if the ground under the house were kept clean and well drained, the type would be an excellent one, but too often dirt and rubbish is allowed to accumulate and, in some cases goats and chickens are reared under the house. The wealthier house-owner may construct his dwelling of sawn planks, and thin tiles often imported from Siam. The housing of Indian, Malay and Chinese estate labourers is conditioned by the Indian Labour and non-Indian Labour Enactments, under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer. The types of building compare well with those found elsewhere in the Peninsula. Houses in the towns are, for the most part, either two storeyed wooden or brick shop-houses with living accommodation on the upper storey, constructed and occupied by Chinese and Indian merchants, or of the Malay dwelling-house type. This latter may be as elementary as the country peasant's dwelling, or a substantial two-storeyed wooden building standing in its own grounds.

The Municipal Department now operates a few simple rules to enforce the improvement of insanitary buildings, and a Town Advisory Board including the Chief Medical Officer, the District Officer, the Government Engineer, the Government Surveyor and four unofficials is engaged in devising a progressive layout of the capital, Kota Bharu. Very considerable progress was made in this sphere during the year, and several layouts were designed, involving the demolition of the more unsightly and insanitary buildings facing main roads. Several new roads have been opened up and one-way narrow roads widened so as to provide two-way traffic. No house may be built in a Municipal area, and no constructive alterations to existing buildings may be carried out till the plan has been approved by the Municipal Department. There are still too many derelict kampong type Malay houses in the town board area, but these are being gradually eliminated, or brought up to a reasonable standard. The commercial area of tbe town around the new market, which was formerly included in a Malay Reservation and was excised from that reservation in 1935 has been subject to a building boom, 18 brick shophouses having been practically completed by the end of the year, and plans for 8 more houses of this type having been approved. This is a record and taxed the capacity of local brick makers severely, with the result that the quality of the bricks used, never good, steadily declined. The best bricks were those made by the boys at a vernacular school, a few miles down river, an enterprise organised three years ago by a remarkably enterprising group teacher.

Government servants are mainly recruited from the Malay inhabitants of the State, and in the towns, in most cases, possess their own houses. A limited number of Government Quarters are provided in the outstations, and now that the revenue position has improved, these quarters are being repaired and extended. Quarters are provided rent free for European Officers. There are no Building Societies.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

Mining. The quantities and values of minerals exported during the last three years have been as follows :--

	Year.	Tons.	Value.
Manganese ore	1934	8,968.00	$105,338
	1935	10,678.15	132,260
	1936	10,005.84	124,571
Tin ore	1934	4.23	5,927
	1935	7.49	9,865
	1936	27.16	33,067
		Tahils.	
Gold ore	1934	1,726	85,913
	1935	591	29,752
	1936	545	12,590

The Japanese iron mine mentioned in last year's report is to start export in May, 1937.

The only district in which applications for Prospecting Licences were received was Ulu Kelantan. 30 applications were received and 20 licences issued during the year. 4 extensions were granted. The total area covered by these licences was 31,524 acres as compared with 18,610 acres in 1935. 17 individual prospecting permits were issued.

As a result of the discovery of manganese ore in the neighbourhood of Gunong Tahan, a Prospecting Licence over an area of 12,640 acres was issued with selection rights up to 5,250 acres to a substantially capitalised Japanese Company. The Company's engineer is now engaged in prospecting the area.

The large increase in the production of tin was due to the taking over from Trengganu of a large additional quota.

As regards gold, as in previous years, the only steady revenue came from pan washers who numbered 1,506 as against 1,499 in 1935 mostly Chinese. They produced 443 tahils, over 80% of the total output of 545 tahils for the State. A London Company, Gold Alluvial Ltd., made enquiries at the end of the year regarding the possibility of dredging certain portions of the bed of the Galas and Kelantan Rivers. Negotiations are, however, only in the primary stage, and it seems doubtful whether any definite application will eventuate.

Agriculture.

The people of Kelantan are mainly dependent on agriculture. The agricultural products of the State may be divided into two classes—those primarily intended for home consumption, and those intended for export. Of the first class, rice is the most important crop, and an area of nearly 150,000 acres is planted with rice. Sweet potatoes, yams, tapioca, ground nuts, sugarcane, ginger, bananas, and other fruit trees are extensively grown by small holders, both for their own consumption and for sale at the local markets. These markets, which are held in every fair-sized village, are in their developed form a special feature of Kelantan. Speaking subject to correction, owing to my short experience of this State, they have a double origin (i) as the site of a weekly fair visited by pedlars of piece goods and sundry goods, where the local small-holder can sell his miscellaneous agricultural produce and (ii) as the meeting place of the fish and agricultural trades, limited originally as to distance inland by the distance a runner could carry the day's catch sometimes along very primitive paths, a distance now extended by better paths, and the bicycle, and roads and the motor car.

Rubber is by far the most important of the exported products, but there are also substantial exports of copra and arecanuts. The steady rise in price throughout the year has maintained interest in this commodity, but methods of production leave much to be desired. The rubber manufactured on the large estates is similar in quality to that produced in the rest of Malaya, but in the case of small holdings typically the latex is passed once through a sieve consisting of a perforated half coconut shell and a handful of grass, and coagulation takes place in a rusty half kerosene tin after addition

andronicus pub

of alum. The evil smelling produce may be partially sun-dried or induced to gain weight by the adherence of earth before sale to the local dealer, who forwards it for milling out into blanket crepe.

Some degree of success has been achieved by the advice and assistance given to smallholders by the Asiatic Rubber Instructor and other officers to produce a higher grade commodity under more cleanly conditions. The first step is usually to build a small shed for accomodating the rollers which may be purchased by instalments from the Department, with tables for the coagulating pans, and if the owner be a man of substance a smoke cabinet is put up at one end of the building. Most of the success seems to have been in Ulu Kelantan. There are two factories in the coastal district which buy wet or block rubber for milling, and if anything the production of this type of rubber anywhere within moderately easy reach of these factories has deteriorated further in quality. Legislation by Malacca and Johore during the year has resulted in the complete stoppage of the export trade in this wet rubber.

Diseases. - Mouldy Rot is widespread but seasonal in incidence, and like *Loranthus* which is a major pest, does not seem to be recognised as being deleterious to the tree. Supplies of approved fungicide are kept in stock by the Department and by some penggawas.

Pink disease and root diseases occur occasionally, but no case of defoliation from *Oidium* was observed.

Padi Hopes have been expressed in past annual reports that Kelantan would become the "granary of Malaya". There is as yet an absence of statistical material on which to base such a hope. What requires to be ascertained is not so much the total padi crop (and the possibilities of obtaining bigger yields) as the extent to which individual peasants' crops exceed the needs of the family for the ensuing year. A survey is in fact required of individual holdings of rice lands, and the yields of these holdings as compared with the annual consumption of rice by the owners of these holdings - the latter depending on the size of the individual families. A start on such an investigation is now being made in a few scattered sample localities. But it will probably be some time before the fact can be ascertained whether padi can be treated as an extensive money crop.

ishing company, inc.

The general condition of the rice industry in Kelantan must be described as somewhat obscure. A tradition has grown up that up till 1923 it was a rice-importing country and that in 1924 the balance changed and it began to import more than it exported. The change is attributed to the greater profits to be made out of rubber. Information before 1925 gets sketchier and sketchier as one goes back. But fortunately there are figures of exports and imports of rice going back as far as 1921 (in the following figures I have reduced weights of padi to the equivalent weights of rice). It is true that in that particular year, 1923, there was an appreciable net export. The import was 1,758 pikuls, the export 9,433 pikuls, but this excess, converted into tons is very small: only 457 tons. (Compare the net import in 1936 5,346 tons, and in 1930 13,584 tons). The year before, 1922, there was a minute net export of 6 tons. The year before that, 1921, the balance was on the side of imports. In the previous years (during the general rice shortage) export was prohibited. Going back to 1917 there is the evidence that the value of the imports of rice exceeded that of the previous year by $44,000! The evidence seems to shew therefore that in recent times Kelantan has never done much more than supply its own needs. Tabulation of figures shews that the imports diminished very much during the slump years, reaching the lowest point in 1933, with a sharp rice in 1934, and that the population of South Indian estate labourers fell and rose again in the same way. But consumption by immigrant labour does not explain the variation in imports, for the two curves are by no means similar, and, moreover, the total consumption by this immigrant labour has all along been much smaller than the amount imported.

The area cultivated with rice has fluctuated from year to year, but on the whole there seems to have been a steady rise. It was 104,000 acres in the 1916-1917 season. It reached its maximum in 1933-1934—148,000 acres, and last year was 139,000 acres. The total production of rice has fluctuated rather more violently than the area planted, and sometimes in an opposite direction. Thus in the 1933-1934 season the 148,000 acres yielded only 55,359 tons, whereas last year the 139,000 acres yielded 74,008 tons (in both cases gantangs of padi have been converted into their equivalent weight of rice).

CORRIGENDA

Page 22, 3rd and 4th lines—

For " rice-importing " *read* " rice-exporting ".

Page 57, Table of serious crime, Last column—

For " 1836 " *read* " 1936 ".

This variability of yield has been connected chiefly with rainfall and floods. As one reads back through annual reports one constantly comes across reports of disastrous droughts. At other times it is an early flood which has drowned the padi before it has become sufficiently established. The trouble is that control of water over the wide Kelantan plain is too huge an undertaking to be attempted. In the chapter on Public Works it will be seen that Drainage and Irrigation works are in progress. But they are only being attempted in a few specially favourable areas which form a small part of the whole area under padi. In general both "wet" and "dry" padi crops depend directly on rainfall. The wet padi is grown where water can be impounded on the fields by small bunds. Dry padi is grown where there is no such hope. The Kelantan method of growing dry padi, the *tugalan* method, is to the best of my knowledge unique. The land is ploughed and then padi seed dibbled in with some baked cattle manure (on the top of the padi in the dibble holes). Ten years ago the present Commissioner of Lands, Trengganu, Mr. McKerron, then Assistant Adviser Besut, found that Kelantanese had introduced it into the Besut plain. He brought it to my notice and I myself, then Commissioner of Lands, Trengganu, tried to spread it in Trengganu generally, to replace the inferior method of broadcasting seed on ploughed land without manuring.

Information concerning the milling of padi will be found under "Manufactures".

Season 1935-36. The promise of a good dry padi crop, which represents nearly a quarter of the acreage of padi land in Kelantan, was fully fulfilled when a crop of over 5 million gantangs was harvested—the best for several years, although too much reliance cannot be placed upon the estimates of yield.

The wet padi crop which had had a bad start through shortage of water at and after the time of transplanting, made an excellant recovery and produced one of the heaviest crops in recent years. Very little damage was done by pests.

Season 1936-37. A late start was made with the ploughing of the land for the dry padi, and when operations were commenced a spell of damp weather prevented weeds from being killed out by the heat of the sun.

Planting did not generally take place until a dry spell in the middle of September, which in turn was followed by heavy rain in October, so preventing weeding of fields that had never been really clean. Early planted padi went in under good conditions for field cultivation, was properly weeded later, and should give a good crop, but the large areas of late planted padi have shown poor tillering and growth through being over-run with weeds, and the crop is likely to be rather light.

A late start was made with long term wet padi and although work was pushed forward with great energy it was not until the middle of November that it could be said that the majority of the land had been planted, and small areas were still being done in late December. Growth was good at the beginning of the season but at the end of the year it was showing signs of failing to maintain it.

Following the successful results obtained from experiments over a period of several years on the use of bat guano from local deposits for the manuring of wet padi, three small trials were laid down for the season 1936—7 on smallholders' land, so that results could be judged by the cultivators themselves on land with which they are familiar.

Irrigation and Drainage. The valuable work done on the improvement of the drainage of the coastal plain by the clearing, and in places the widening, of waterways was continued along the same lines as in 1935, and it is in part due to these undertakings that there were no cases of flood damage to any but very late planted padi.

Certain areas along the coast have been guarded against the inundation of sea water by building bunds and water control gates.

The existing irrigation systems were improved, and work was started on new schemes.

While some improvement has resulted from attempts made to get the *ràyat* to make better use of water for padi cultivation, it has only been after prolonged work in certain localities that any good has been done, and it will be a long time before conditions can be described as satisfactory throughout the State.

Sales of padi to Messrs. Boustead's rice mill at Tumpat were very much less than in the preceding year, possibly due to the improved prices for rubber and copra satisfying the ready cash requirements of the *ràyats* so that surplus padi need not be sold but may be kept as a food reserve in the event of hard times to come.

Coconuts and Copra. Copra production in the State tends to be seasonal, not only because of seasonal variation in nut production but also because of climatic conditions. During the dry spell of hot sunny weather which lasts for about eight months, a very good grade of sun-dried copra can be made, particularly along the coast. During the North East monsoon the heavy rain and transport difficulties bring production down, and the copra marketed is imperfectly dried on a roughly constructed platform over an exposed and smoky fire. Kiln drying by these means involves a lot of time tending the fire and guarding against the not infrequent total loss of copra through an over fierce fire scorching it and setting it alight.

Since recommendations and advice on the use of kilns were no more fruitful this year than in the past, a new line was taken up by building demonstration kilns in five localities in the hope that smallholders living nearby would use them, get accustomed to the idea of producing a good grade of copra with an over-all drying period of about one day, and in time they and their friends copy them for themselves. The kilns aroused definite interest though it was mingled with scepticism as to their reputed performance. A nut shortage during the later part of the year prevented as much use being made of them as was wished, and a certain reluctance to break away from traditional methods of manufacture was also noticed.

Quite a large proportion of the nut harvesting in the State is done with the help of the pig-tailed monkey *shd: be* who is a familiar sight on the roadsides loping along with his master. A well trained adult animal is worth up to $40.00, training being given locally to youngsters obtained at a cost of $15.00 to $20.00 from not only Kelantan, but also Trengganu, Pahang and Johore.

Pests. Squirrels continued to be an important pest of coconuts in many localities, their control being a matter requiring constant vigilance. Smallholders were encouraged to shoot them by the distribution of powder, shot and caps from departmental stocks in exchange for tails. The scheme worked satisfactorily, and a large number of squirrels was destroyed. At one time steel cartridge cases were loaned to shooters, but it was found that better results were obtained with old paper cases which could be reloaded about ten times. Percussion caps were reloaded three times before the end of their useful life.

Fruit. The fruit season was a poor one this year, and only limited supplies of fruit of indifferent quality were on the market. Some rambutans of Penang origin were imported and planted, and planting material was also brought in from Trengganu.

Tobacco. Tobacco is a fairly common off season crop grown on dry padi land in small areas, which do little more than supply the growers own requirements. The price on the market is high, and ranged between $80.00 and, in May, $120.00 per picul of first quality prepared leaf. Cultivation is quite well done, with either a dust mulch or coconut leaves on the *rong* to conserve moisture. The plants however are rarely topped and produce a small sized leaf. Curing consists of finely cutting the green leaf and drying in the sun.

Other Crops. A considerable area of perennial and short term crops exists, the latter being frequently on dry padi land as for tobacco, but there is no means of estimating these areas. Maize and groundnuts are commonly grown on the fertile alluvial soil along the banks and on islands of the Kelantan river during the dry weather, and miscellaneous vegetables in the neighbourhood of the larger towns.

Poultry. Poultry rearing showed a decline throughout the whole year, a diminution in the export trade with Singapore being coupled with a marked rise in price locally. Outbreaks of disease occured in a number of localities, but they cannot be held to be entirely responsible

for this reduction. Rhode Island Red stock distributed thrived on the whole satisfactorily under conditions that are not always of the best, and were a source of interest to many. Their half bred progeny are of promising appearance.

Cattle and Buffaloes. Going back through Annual Reports and other records one is struck by two aspects of the livestock problem. On the one hand hope is expressed that the Kelantan plain should eventually be able to supply to the rest of the country the oxen and buffaloes now imported from Siam. On the other hand it is very clear that both oxen and buffaloes have been for the Kelantanese almost exclusively a means of ploughing their land. At times the export of cattle has been prohibited on account of shortage of draught cattle. Twenty years ago when there were about 30,000 acres less land under padi than there now is, the problem seemed to be as acute as it is now to find sufficient grazing for them in the padi season.

It may be as well to emphasize the absolute necessity of draught cattle for the Kelantan padi planter. Comparing Kelantan with Perak for instance; all settled rice lands in Perak are irrigable. At the start of the cultivation season it is possible to flood the whole extent of rice land, and the soil so softened can be cultivated by means of a flail *(tajak)*.

It is a question for argument in Perak whether the buffalo by its consumption of organic matter, which might otherwise be dug into the soil, does not do more harm than good. In Kelantan it has been possible to irrigate only very small areas. Land has to be cultivated in a dry, hard condition and draught cattle and the plough are the only solution.

If an export trade is to be built up it will have to be treated as something outside the ordinary run of ideas of the Kelantan Malay. Much propaganda and careful nursing will be necessary.

With regard to 1936 the State Agricultural Officer reports as follows:—

"The heavy stocking of the State with cattle and buffaloes leads to serious difficulties in finding fodder during the padi season and a great falling off in condition of the animals at this period. Where cattle cannot graze, such as on *batas* and in the vicinity of private houses, there old men and boys collect together and meticulously shave off the grass with small sickles and placing it in a *chagak rumput* carry it off to feed their stock. With the intention of relieving this acute shortage of fodder, a total of 12,459 acres of land has been reserved for cattle grazing, an increase of 5,627 acres during the year. A large proportion of this land is very poor and unfit for ordinary cultivation, but should be capable of producing moderate quantities of fodder at least during the critical time of year.

The annual stock census showed that there were 38,026 buffaloes (an increase of 3,197) and 109,214 cattle (a decrease of 825),

The experimental reserve, upon which work was started in 1935 was enlarged further, and trial plantings made with various varieties of grazing grasses after the heavy *blukar* had been felled and burnt. Plantings from seed were not a success this year, as the seedlings were eaten off by *kechirit* (crickets) as quickly as they sprouted up, and the area had to be replanted with carpet grass cuttings from an earlier established nursery.

A little progress was made with clearing reserves in other parts of the State by the *ràyats* themselves felling and burning about 175 acres, but owing to the seasonal nature of the work rapid jungle regeneration has a chance to assert itself, natural establishment of local grasses is slow, and the types of grass which do appear often leave much to be desired in the way of quality."

Experimental Work.

The assistance which an Agricultural department can give to the agricultural industry depends only indirectly on general agricultural theory: with the help of this theory the problems presented by any particular country have to be worked out by experiment. By means of experiment the best local varieties of various crops

have to be selected, already known varieties from elsewhere deemed likely to be suited to local soil and climate have to be tested, cultivation and manurial methods have to be tried with these crop varieties on different local soils. The situation which has just been reached in Kelantan is that the first definite results have been obtained from among a rather large series of these fundamental experiments. Particularly in the matter of rice cultivation the department is at last in the position to recommend with confidence certain strains of padi seed for certain soils, and certain cultivation and manurial methods for certain specific conditions. Further experimental work is being directed towards similar concrete results.

Central Experiment Station.

Area about 29 acres.

Season 1935-36. The season was a good one for the dry padi crop, but, as it ripened considerably earlier than other padi in the neighbourhood, a lot of bird damage was experienced. Because of this, no results were obtained from the dry padi manurial and seed per hole experiments. In a small cultivation experiment, deep changkolling of the land in July, a fortnight before sowing, gave an increase in yield of 50%.

Eleven experiments were carried out on wet padi. In the manurial trials bat guano again showed significant and economic increases in yield, and in a complex manurial experiment it was demonstrated that the soil required nitrogen in addition to phosphate, with a further increase in yield if the nitrogen is applied in two dressings.

Season 1936-37. Dry padi experiments of the previous season were continued, the only alteration being the enlargement of the cultivation experiment which has been designed to run for a period of 3 years.

The new manurial experiments on wet padi were started, both of them being of the standard types which are being run at Experiment Stations in other parts of Malaya to investigate phosphates and insoluble nitrogenous manures.

School Gardens

Thirty two school gardens were under cultivation during the year, of which twenty five were regularly visited with occasional visits to the least accessible. The standard of cultivation was good generally, but particularly on the light sandy soils manuring was deficient. Planting in beds and the construction of drains are both not fully understood.

The School Gardens Cup and Bachok District Shield were won by Sering, whilst Kota Bharu, Pasir Puteh and Pasir Mas District Shields were awarded to Mulong, Kampong Danan and Wakaf Bharu respectively.

Agricultural Show.

The fourth State Agricultural Show was held at Peringat on June 9th, with total of 50 classes in the 6 sections. Good entries were received for cereals, coconut products and vegetables. A rubber factory and copra kiln for smallholders were put up for demonstration in addition to the Departmental exhibit showing the increased yield from padi manured with bat guano, fodder and grazing grasses, and copra samples.

Fisheries.

The coastal population lives mainly by fishing except when high seas are running during the North-East monsoon period, and it is too rough for them to put out. Even during this monsoon a small quantity of fish is, however, caught by means of casting-nets. In the fair weather the fishermen, who are all Malays, put out to sea either for the whole day or the whole night and catch their fish chiefly by means of seine nets, each net usually handled by a small fleet of 5 boats. Fish are also caught on hook and line.

Most of the fish caught is sold fresh at the different markets and consumed locally, but some is also exported in the form of dried fish. The export of dried fish in 1936 was 460· tons valued at $48,885/- as against 437.50 tons valued at $46,775/- in the previous year.

A peculiar point is that the import of dried fish went up from a value of $9,814/- in 1935 to $29,264/- in 1936. It is not too clear what interpretation is to be placed on this increase in imports. It is, however, significant that Malay capitalists seem to have realised before the end of of 1936 that an extension of the fishing industry was possible. An entirely new departure, so far as Kelantan is concerned, was made in the construction before the end of the year of two large fish traps of the variety known as *kelong* constructed in three fathoms of water, four miles off the shore. The cost of constructing such a *kelong* is roughly $1,000/-. Construction of three more such *kelong* started early in 1937. It had usually been considered that the seas on the East Coast were too rough for such structures to be able to stand up to a North-East monsoon.

Manufactures.

The Kelantan Match Factory is reported to have had a successful year and the quality of the matches produced was further improved. *Terentang* was the sole wood employed in manufacture and no difficulty was experienced with regard to supplies.

The proprietor of the Factory had under consideration the erection of a factory for the manufacture of plywood and was busy at the end of the year collecting information upon the many points involved. It is hoped the proposal will take practical shape and thereby assist appreciably in the more thorough exploitation of the forest, besides making a welcome addition to revenue.

Messrs. Boustead & Co. opened a Rice Mill at Tumpat in time for the harvest early in 1935. Their purchases in 1935 amounted to 57,533 piculs and in 1936 to 9,482 piculs. The equivalents in tons of rice are 2,549 and 410 tons. The amount now being offered for sale in 1937 shows signs of a further falling off. The manager tells me that he thinks there has been about the same surplus of padi available in the three seasons in question but that with rubber heavily restricted in 1935, and both rubber and copra at a low price, padi was then used as the major money crop, and that with rubber and copra increasing in price these are now being used as the money crops, padi being hoarded against possible eventualities.

He assures me that last year he bought some hoarded padi, hoarded in extreme cases for as long as 20 years. This interpretation of the situation may well be correct.

Most of the rice consumed by the peasants is husked by themselves. As far as I can make out those who have small stocks of padi husk it by the extremely tedious method of pestle and mortar, those who have larger stocks use a diminutive hand mill named *'kisar'*, in which an upper circular stone revolves over a circular lower stone, both stones being in fact composed of a variety of hard and brittle wood enclosed in a basket-work frame. Pestle and mortar are invariably handled by women, the hand-mill usually by men. The latter is the much more efficient instrument. I am informed however, that a third kind of instrument is also used, the *lesong-hindek*, a pestle worked by foot, intermediate between the other two in efficiency.

The Lian Tong Rubber Factory, which opened last year has been converting low grade wet slab rubber into blanket crepe. Propaganda by the Asiatic Rubber Instructor has, however, led to a great increase in the production of sheet which can be exported as such without milling. Wet slab rubber is now only being produced within easy reach of this factory, and it seems likely that supplies will in time become short.

Cottage Industries.

Kelantan is one of the few Malay States in which cottage industries have remained alive. These have been chiefly weaving, mat-making, silver and other metal work, and carpentry. I am not in a position to give any estimate of the quantities produced nor, with any confidence, of the health of these industries. Weaving and silver work are assisted by a branch of the Malayan Arts and Crafts Society which receives an annual grant from Government. Some of the silver work has surprised me by its fineness, but the weaving industry in general strikes me as in unhealthy condition as compared with that in the neighbouring State of Trengganu. Customs figures show that whereas there is little export from Kelantan, there are appreciable imports into Kelantan from Trengganu.

Weaving in Trengganu is generally associated with the fishing population, yet I am assured that in the entire coastal district of Bachok for instance there is now no weaving. From personal enquiries made by myself in a fishing village near Kota Bharu it would appear that weaving has ceased so recently that looms are still stored under some of the houses. I was informed that the reason why weaving had stopped was that the competition of cheap imported cloth was too great. I am informed that the most successful line of Kelantan sarong is a mixture of artificial silk and mercerised cotton. Trengganu, however, appears to have reverted successfully to pure silk. There is no weaving of material for silk suits such as is still produced in Trengganu. *

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

The total value of imports and exports including re-exports bullion and parcel post, for the last seven years is as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports and Re-Exports.		Trade Balance.
1930	$6,276,226	$4,189,374	-	$2,086,852
1931	2,977,158	2,854,079	-	123,079
1932	3,161,326	2,428,196	-	733,130
1933	4,057,602	3,454,098	-	603,504
1934	5,571,181	5,576,086	+	4,905
1935	5,453,893	5,018,208	-	435,685
1936	6,562,911	7,107,503	+	544,592

Note.

* Since writing the above I have been informed that there are only three centres in which weaving is carried on actively in Kelantan, all in, or in close proximity to Kota Bharu, (i) a cottage industry in a neighbouring Kampong producing a cheap line in woven sarongs (ii) *one* elderly woman producing a high quality silk sarong incorporating gold thread for sale to the palace, and (iii) a successful small factory in the town in which "Batek" sarongs are made by printing English piece-goods with dyes dissolved in wax.

That there has been a general decline in sarong weaving in the last quarter of a century is evidenced by the following passage in Mr. J.S. Mason's second annual report, signed in April 1911: " ..... in Kota Bharu . . . almost every house possesses a loom at which the daughters of the house work for long hours daily".

It will be seen that the total value of the trade of the State for 1936 was $13,670,414 as against $10,472,101 in 1935, an increase of $3,198,313, or 30.5% of the 1935 figure.

Exports. The bigger increases and decreases were as follows:—

	Increase. $	Decrease. $
Rice	-	25,372
Cattle	-	56,566
Arecanuts	22,517	-
Tin Ore	23,202	-
Gold Ore	-	17,162
Copra	435,041	-
Rubber	1,693,949	-
Cinematographic films	42,931	-
Silver coins	-	22,600

The drop in the exports of rice was from 428 tons to 10 tons. The drop may seem large, but the quantities, in themselves, are very small.

The increases in the value of exports of arecanuts, tin ore, copra and rubber paid for the increases in imports which enabled the standard of living to be generally raised.

The continued drop in the export trade in cattle seems unfortunate. Interpretation of this would be pure guess-work. The explanation may possibly be that there has been a greater internal trade, with a higher consumption of meat per head of population. The returns of cattle slaughtered supplied by District Officers shew that there was actually an increase of 651 in the number of cattle slaughtered during the year, equivalent to about 5% of the 1935 figure, but this would hardly account for the whole drop in the value of the exports. Incidentally the latter returns indicate that the average consumption of red meat is very low.

Imports. The more important variations in the value of imports are follows:—

	1935.	1936.		Increases and Decreases.
	$	$		$
Rice	101,263	300,583	+	199,320
Wheat flour	64,488	90,168	+	25,680
Biscuits	32,967	58,341	+	25,374
Confectionery	11,767	24,669	+	12,902
Dried Fish	9,814	29,264	+	19,450
Sardines (canned)	6,314	18,076	+	11,762
Fresh fruits	51,626	142,945	+	91,319
Condensed Milk	92,772	112,046	+	19,274
Salt	34,108	19,678	-	14,430
Sugar	124,305	165,906	+	41,601
Onions and Garlic	138,467	179,954	+	41,487
Other provisions not elsewhere specified	22,236	34,694	+	12,458
Cigarettes	429,866	533,060	+	103,194
Crockery & Procelain	63,943	81,297	+	17,354
Cement	29,685	43,131	+	13,446
Iron galvanised (corrugated and sheet)	33,998	54,934	+	20,936
Wrought iron & steel	23,702	11,386	-	12,316
Cinematographic Films	62,396	107,199	+	44,803
Cotton manufactures	934,004	1,071,470	+	137,466
Silk piece goods	64,774	45,065	-	19,709
Artificial Silk piece goods	597,854	512,860	-	84,994
Boots and Shoes (leather)	25,736	46,092	+	20,356
Formic Acid	16,848	28,066	+	11,218
Other Raw Drugs and Medicine	78,728	61,400	-	17,328
Kerosene	185,771	196,929	+	11,158
Motor spirit	281,945	333,929	+	51,984
Bicycles	44,765	65,132	+	20,367
Part for Motor Cars and trucks	43,021	54,214	+	11,193
Part for Bicycles	30,672	41,852	+	11,180
Motor Vessels	—	19,150	+	19,150
Books and printed matter	38,246	48,898	+	10,652
Jewellery and Goldsmith ware	17,000	36,089	+	19,089
Gold	15,612	42,691	+	27,079

The very large percentage increases, particularly of luxury articles, indicate a considerable rise in the standard of living. Attention is particularly invited to confectionery, fresh fruits, cigarettes, leather boots and shoes, bicycles, books and printed matter, jewellery and gold.

The increase in the imports of formic acid is an indication of the success of the Agricultural Department in its propaganda for the production of higher quality rubber sheet, and, in particular, for the use of formic acid as a coagulant instead of alum. An increase in the import duty on alum no doubt helped.

The large increase in the import of *rice* gives a false picture of conditions; for in 1935 there had been a temporary and severe drop.

Year.	Rice Imports in Tons	Rice Exports in Tons	Purchase of padi by Boustead converted into tons of rice.	Total production of padi in the State in terms of tons of rice.[3]
1934	5,915	10	Nil	55,362
1935	1,681	428	2,549	68,837
1936	5,356	10	410	74,008

It will be seen that the drop in 1935 imports was largely accounted for by the production of rice within the country by Messrs. Boustead & Co. The increase in 1936 was similarly partly to be accounted for by the smaller production of rice by Messrs. Boustead & Co. Why, with a continued increase in the amount of padi produced in Kelantan, the mill was able to buy so little in 1936 is another problem. The explanations must be more lavish consumption and hoarding.

There was a decrease in both quantity and value of silk piece goods imported, but a decrease only in the value of artificial silk piece goods, imports being in general of lower quality than formerly. There are no data on which to form an opinion whether there was any corresponding increase in the weaving of Sarongs locally.

Increases and decreases in the amount of customs duty collected for the more important articles are as follows:—

	Estimates 1936	Actual 1936	Actual 1935	Actual 1934
	$	$	$	$
Export Duty—				
Betelnuts	10,000	10,773	9,545	5,981
Coconuts & Copra and coconut oil	5,000	15,573	2,738	10,428
Rubber	100,000	145,648	109,778	116,955
Cattle	7,000	3,973	7,180	7,521
Poultry	8,000	2,581	6,356	7,726
Dried fish	2,500	1,958	1,877	3,501
Tin Ore	8,000	3,181	986	-
Manganese Ore	7,000	8,004	6,407	5,393
Import Duty—				
Kerosene & Bezine	179,000	202,141	180,651	134,284
Spirits	34,000	60,353	42,558	31,377
Sugar	110,000	158,224	111,896	86,120
Tobacco	200,000	272,592	197,111	177,619
Miscellaneous Goods	267,500	337,185	296,637	286,750
Excise—				
Matches	11,000	12,720	10,560	13,103
Marine—				
Boat licences	13,600	12,877	11,533	13,411
Light dues and shipping fees	6,500	6,850	6,899	6,893

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

The essential fact to realise is that the vast majority of the population of Kelantan consists of yeoman peasants and fishermen. Only about 1.7% of the population can be classed as a proletariat, and probably half of these, being local Malays, possess land of their own and give up only part of their time to occupations in which they earn daily wages.

A new Labour Enactment was passed early in the year. Except for such modifications as are required to adapt it to the administrative system of the State, it is uniform with those in force in other parts of Malaya.

Under this Enactment the standard wage for Indians throughout the year was 47 cents for men and 37 cents for women. With 25 days a month work $11.75 and $9.25 would be earned at these rates.

The price of foodstuffs remained very low indeed throughout the year and the full monthly living budget averaged $6.33 per head as against $6.42 in 1935. For those Indians who eat Kelantan rice the monthly budget worked out at $5.86.

By law maternity benefits have to be paid to all female labourers, the amount being based on the average monthly wage earned prior to the date of confinement.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

HISTORICAL.

Kelantan came under a Siamese Adviser in the person of Mr. W. A. Graham (an Englishman) in 1903. The first Malay School in Kota Bharu was opened the same year. Mohamed Ghazaly is mentioned by name as headmaster in the 1907 Annual Report. "The prosperity of the school is entirely due to the energy and enthusiasm of the Headmaster, Mohamed Ghazaly, who has done all that is possible to create a demand for education and to make his school attractive". The report continues: "The number of those receiving instruction in Mohammedan Law and in Arabic at the Mosque school has increased from 50 to 92 during the year under report. The Guru would seem to be acquiring a wide reputation as an exponent of the Law, for included amongst those who resort to him for instruction are youths from Patani, Tringganu, Kedah, Pahang, Perak and Pontianak".

This reputation of Kota Bharu as the centre of Mohammedan learning has been well known to me as far south as Negri Sembilan when I was serving there 10 and 15 years ago.

For 25 years Mohamed Ghazaly appears to have been responsible for the organizatian of education in Kelantan though he retired with the title merely of Visiting Teacher. There was certainly no Education Department in existence and the presumption is that there was very little organization.

In 1928 there were 41 schools with an average enrolment of 2,539. The condition of these schools was most unsatisfactory. Books were inadequate. The benches meant for three boys invariably seated five or six. There was no proper equipment and most of the teachers were not fit to be schoolmasters. Moreover there was a general atmosphere of distrust of secular education, and of apathy towards education in general, and parents grudged the loss of their children from domestic tasks.

It was under these conditions that an education department was formed, presided over by Inche Abdul Hadi bin Haji Hassan, seconded from an assistant mastership at the Sultan Idris Training College (in Perak). The schools were reorganised and the standards of Malayan vernacular education elsewhere adopted.

The next year a training school was established under two qualified teachers seconded from the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Services. At the end of a two years' course 46 students qualified and formed the nucleus of an efficient teaching staff for the vernacular schools.

In that year, 1931, a European, Mr. H. R. Carey, was seconded from the Straits Settlements Education Department as Superintendent of Education Kelantan. Most unfortunately the rigours of the slump necessitated the retrenchment of this post a year later, in March 1932, and Inche Abdul Hadi had to resume responsibility. Though this was clearly beyond his capacity he has left his mark on the department and fired some of the personel with his enthusiasm.

In June 1933 a severe setback occurred with the forced retirement of Inche Abdul Hadi owing to ill health. The finances of the State were such as to prohibit the appointment of an experienced man as his

successor. There were at that time 65 Malay Schools with 3,706 pupils. The teaching staff consisted of 12 teachers trained at the Sultan Idris Training College, 46 teachers trained locally, and 67 untrained teachers. There existed also 11 private schools in which English was taught, 11 Chinese Schools and one Tamil School. Among the English Schools was the Majlis Ugama Islam, a body somewhat similar to the Queen Anne's bounty, which deals with matters relating to the faith of Islam, and provides classes for instruction in elementary English and in the Malay language, as well as in religious subjects. This institution is the only one which has held classes in English since 1916 without a break, and it is from among its pupils that Government has hitherto selected most of the boys whom it has sent to Malayan institutions elsewhere, such as ths Malay College at Kuala Kangsar and the Penang Free School, for the staffing of its administrative departments.

In June 1933 Tengku Mahmood Mahyiddeen, who had had no previous educational experience, was sent to Johore for one month's training under the Superintendent of Education Johore. In July he assumed responsibility for Kelantan education with the title "Inspector of Malay Schools". I can probably give the most accurate picture of the progress which has occurred under his leadership by quotations from the report of the Inspector of Schools Singapore and Labuan who inspected the Kelantan schools in April 1936.

"In general, the conclusion I have formed from my inspection regarding the work of the Kelantan schools is that as good work as is possible under existing conditions is being done. The Kelantan Government is undoubtedly obtaining full value for its expenditure on education. It would be fallacious to institute comparisons with other parts of the Peninsula where the ages of the pupils are lower, and where a larger proportion of the staff is qualified. But the teachers are on the whole working to the very best of their ability and in some subjects, particularly in gardening, the development of local industries, and in composition and writing, the standard bears comparison with the work done anywhere".

"The organisation of the Malay schools in Kelantan is worthy of the highest praise. The groups are well arranged and the duties of group teachers, head teachers and assistants clearly defined. There is, too, special attention to out-of school organisations such as games and Scouts".

"Tengku Mahmood Mahyiddeen has shown unusual initiative and a grasp of essentials, unusual in one who has not received special training in teaching. I was greatly struck with some of his improvements on the records and forms used elsewhere. I constantly came across, not merely indications of his special interest in his work but also innovations due to an alert and fertile mind".

Under "quality of staff" improvement must depend upon (a) more college trained men, (b) more local training. The more college trained men the State can afford to provide, the more successful will be the local training. The Saturday Normal Classes in the various districts for local training, that is, classes to improve the scholastic qualifications of the untrained teachers and the pupil teachers are doing excellent work. Progress may seem to be slow, but this is the kind of work that exercises an influence greater than can be shown by the examination results. With the older men, consideration has to be given to past service and a high standard cannot reasonably be expected. But with younger men a rigid standard can be demanded and is being demanded. The schools are producing a steady supply of youngsters from whom, with careful selection and pruning, a better type of pupil teacher and college recruit can be obtained. In addition to the excellent Saturday classes for teachers, another innovation of great potential value is the *Darjah Khas* in the Padang Garong school. This is a training ground for pupil teachers. I found the standard of work in this class comparable with that of similar pupil teachers' classes anywhere. It is the happiest augury for the future of the schools".

"In the past two or three years Kelantan has certainly joined the main stream of educational progress as far as its Malay Schools are concerned. The Inspector of Schools is familiar with all the more recent develop-

ments in the Malay Schools throughout the Peninsula, and has obviously gone to much trouble to keep abreast of the times. Moreover he has modified what he has learnt to suit local conditions".

The attitude of the rural population towards schools has changed entirely from the apathy described as existing in 1928. In many cases the villagers themselves have given school sites and have helped with work and materials in building, at small cost to the State, temporary schools which will ultimately be replaced by permanent buildings. In one village which I have visited a mosque and a school, each costing about $3,000/-, have been donated by a rich villager. Another school, that most closely connected with Inche Abdul Hadi mentioned above, and which would normally have cost about $4,000/- to erect, was constructed with the assistance of a contribution of $1,500/- from the State. The scholars themselves made and baked bricks for the foundations and flooring of the school, the Sea Scout troupe assisted in floating and hauling timber and in thatching the roof. Subscriptions were given by successful old boys, and the people of the village gave labour free, or at favourable rates, for carpentry in the erection of the building. Incidentally brick-making has remained as a co-operative enterprise in the School.

New Developments.

At the beginning of the year a Government English School named after His Highness the Sultan "The Ismail English School" was opened with a to view giving education to boys up to the Junior Cambridge Standard and to providing a basis for the selection of promising scholarship students and also for the filling of vacancies in the junior grades of the Clerical Service. A maximum of 40 pupils is admitted each year, 20 of whom are selected from successful candidates in Standards IV and V of the Malay Vernacular Schools who can comply with the school age limits. These boys are exempted from paying fees. The other 20, who are selected by a Committee consisting of members appointed by Government, are required to pay school fees at the rate of $1/- per month. Ten of them have to be Malays and ten to be drawn from other nationalities. Early in the year there were 42 boys on the

roll, but during the course of the year 9 pupils left the school: thus at the end of the year the school had an enrolment of 33. The average enrolment was 37, the average attendance 33, and the percentage of attendance 88.3%.

A Malay Girls' Vernacular School was also opened early in the year. The average enrolment throughout the year was 95 and percentage attendance 94.5%. The staff comprised three women teachers. Sewing and crochet work were taught, and it is hoped that, when facilities are available, cookery will be included in the school curriculum. The results of examinations in this School were very encouraging and, as soon as the women teachers who have been sent to the Womens Training Centre at Malacca, return to the State, it is hoped fo run the school on the same lines as the Girls' Schools of the larger Administrations of Malaya.

Though this is the first girls' school in the country it is not to be understood that no girls have received any education. Most of the Malay schools contain quite a large number of girls who are being educated with their brothers.

During the year it was decided to open a Malay girls' English School at Kota Bharu, and a qualified Headmistress from the Straits Settlements will be seconded for a period of three years to organize this school as well as girls' education in general. Admission into this School will be on the same lines as that into the "Ismail English School" referred to above.

General.

Promising youths of good parentage who are destined for particular technical departments are maintained at the higher Institutions of Malaya such as the Serdang School of Agriculture, Technical Schools of the Survey and Posts and Telegraphs Department, Forest Department and the F.M.S. Customs Department.

During the year a number of students returned from schools outside the State after completion of their

School Certificate Examinations and were taken on as probationary Malay Officers. These probationers have shown aptitude, energy and capacity for their particular work as a result of their training and association with other races whilst in school.

Satisfactory reports continued to be received from England on the progress made by Tengku Abdullah, Tengku Indra Petra and Tengku Yahya, nephews of His Highness the Sultan. Tengku Abdullah is working hard for the L.L.B. degree and it has been decided that as soon as he has passed the examination he shall return to the State for entry into Government Service.

The Education Department was in charge of Tengku Mahmood Mahyiddeen, Inspector of Malay Schools.

The number of Vernacular Schools in the State was 59 as against 58 at the end of the previous year. These are divided into seven groups each with a Group Teacher to supervise the work of the pupil teachers.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

The State possesses three ports, viz: Tumpat, Bachok and Semerak, at which coasting steamers, plying between Singapore and Bangkok, call regularly both for passengers and goods, except during the north-east monsoon (November to January) when sea transport becomes difficult and uncertain owing to heavy gales. Down to quite recent times, this was the only means of communication with the outside world, and trade was in those days dependent entirely upon the use of steamers and sailing vessels. The gross tonnage of steamers calling at these ports during 1936 was 214,000 as against 213,000 in the previous year; and the gross capacity of sailing vessels was 124,000 piculs as against 86,000 piculs in 1935.

By rail the State has been for some years connected with Bangkok, and also with Penang, through lower Siam and Kedah. Since the opening in 1931 of the East Coast Railway, there has been direct communication with

Singapore through Pahang. Beside the daily slower trains, a fast through Mail Train with sleeping berths runs once a week in each direction and does the journey in less than 24 hours.

Internal communication is by means of rivers, roads, bridle paths and railways. The rivers are still widely used as a highway between places not connected by rail or road. The total mileage of roads maintained by the Public works Department at the end of the year was 233. These roads are distributed over the North Eastern area of the State, where road communications are adequate. The road system connects through Pasir Puteh with that of the adjoining State of Trengganu at Besut. There is no road connection with the Federated Malay States. The road which goes southward from Kota Bharu, the the capital, ends 43 miles away at Kuala Krai, the headquarters of the Ulu Kelantan district. The East Coast line of the Federated Malay States Railways traverses the whole State and runs from Gua Musang near the Pahang boundary through Kuala Krai—a road, rail and river junction,—Pasir Mas—a rail junction from which a branch line links up with the Siamese Railways at Sungei Golok,—to the East Coast terminus at the small open port of Tumpat.

Hire cars, omnibuses and lorries are available on all roads in Kelantan for the conveyance of passengers as well as goods at moderate rates.

In addition to these roads there are some private estate roads, mostly branching off the public road.

There is also a growing extension of a system of earth or sand roads constructed by the peasants themselves under the organising impetus ot the District officer or the Penggawa—with very small or no contribution from Government, except for bridge building. I think I am right in saying that the first bit of work of this sort in Malaya was accomplished by the late Mr. R. G. B. Farrer in Pasir Puteh in 1927 and 1928, starting with a road from Pasir Puteh to the sea at Semerak and along the coast to the Trengganu boundary. I myself drove into Kelantan from Trengganu by this road in 1928 shortly after Mr. Farrer's lamented death. His example is still

followed by energetic district officers and penggawas. In the flat Kelantan plain it offers no engineering problem to lay down a line along property boundaries. The frontagers give up their land free, cut their own trees without compensation, dig drains along the side and level the surface. As soon as bridges can be put in bicycles with side cars can circulate, bullock carts, or even light motor cars.

Bridle Paths. The construction and maintenance of paths which can hardly be graced by the name "bridle path" has been organised by local headmen from a time apparently before British Protection. They are very narrow, without drains, and the bridges are usually trestles supporting planks laid lengthways. In recent years the system has been considerably extended in Ulu Kelantan, Owing to the size of the rivers and the severity of the floods the bigger bridges are of the suspension type slung between trees by means of long lengths of rattan.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

Post Offices were maintained at Kota Bharu, Kuala Krai, Temangan, Pasir Mas, Tumpat and Pasir Puteh, together with 14 Postal Agencies in the smaller villages. All Post Offices, besides ordinary postal work, do telegraphy, Cash-On Delivery, Money Order and Savings Bank work, while Kota Bharu and Kuala Krai in addition transact postal insurance business. The approximate number of ordinary postal articles received was 326,000 and despatched 193,000 compared with 276,000 and 166,000 respectively in 1935.

12,200 registered articles were received from other Administrations and 13,800 despatched, compared with 10,200 and 10,300 respectively in 1935. The corresponding figures for parcels were 8,100 and 1,700, compared with 7,200 and 1,700. There was also a small increase in postal order and a large increase in money order business. The gross sale of stamps for fiscal and postal purposes was $83,100 compared with $66,000 in 1935 —a considerable increase.

Communications were well maintained and during the year there were no serious interruptions to record. The north-east monsoon did no serious damage to communications.

Whenever the main telegraph circuit with Kuala Lumpur was interrupted, the Kuala Krai wireless station was used instead, with our operator working the wireless set. The number of telegrams, received from and despatched to places outside the State was 15,000 and 18,000 respectively, showing a total increase of 3,000 telegrams handled, compared with the corresponding figure for 1935. This increase is thought to be due to fluctuating markets.

There are three wireless transmitting and receiving sets in Kelantan, one at Kota Bharu, belonging to the Royal Air Force, one at Kemubu and one at Kuala Krai, both belonging to the Federated Malay States Railways. 22 wireless receiving sets were registered during the year as opposed to 21 in 1935.

The number of telephone exchanges remained the same, viz: 4 operated by Post Offices and 2 operated by Police Stations. Trunk Calls recorded and fees collected were 37,126 and $4,198/- respectively, compared with 29,065 and $3,453/-, being the corresponding figures for 1935, and the total number of subscribers was 119 compared with 104.

Tele-communications have been much improved by the secondment of the Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs, Kuala Lipis, to Kelantan on a part-time basis and by the secondment from the Federated Malay States to Kelantan of a trained Technical Assistant under his supervision.

The Savings Bank transactions during 1936 were as follows:—

	1935		1936	
		$		$
Deposits	1,511	68,275	1,823	83,015.66
Withdrawals	898	40,561	880	57,438.35

At the beginning of the year there were 753 depositors and at the end 1066. 313 accounts were opened during the year and 125 closed, a net increase of 45 accounts compared with a net increase of 162 accounts in 1935.

The year under review has again been a prosperous one and all heads of revenue show further increases. Though no substantial extensions of postal facilities has been found necessary, the public has continued to make more use of the existing facilities. Money Order business especially shows a further striking increase, the total transactions amounting to over a million dollars.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Banks doing business in Kelantan are the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., and the Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation, Ltd. Both have branches at Kota Bharu. There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

The currency and weights and measures in use are the same as those in use in the Colony of the Straits Settlements.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The annual report on the activities of the Public Works Department, Kelantan, for the year 1936 is a record of trying to carry on the public works of the State in a reasonable state of efficiency with inadequate staff to carry out investigations, prepare plans and estimates, and supervise the programme of works.

The total expenditure under all headings including supplements was $405,856.75 out of a total provision of $458,438.72, thus 88 per cent of the provision made was expended.

The total expenditure in 1935 was $266,427.74. The figure for 1936, therefore, shows an increase of $139,429.01 over that for 1935, an increase of 52 per cent.

Revenue.

The revenue collected by and for the department during the year was $10,620.12. $2,494.52 of this is profit on the working of the Public Works Department Store and Factory, $5,372.26 from water supply charges and $2,753.34 from private water supply installations.

The only items in the Estimates for Public Works Department Special Services Works and Buildings costing over $10,000/- were three additional wards for the Kota Bharu Hospital, the New Residency and the Padang Garong Malay School. The last item, a Malay School for 300 boys, was constructed by departmental Malay labour, and if sufficient trained supervision was available the construction of large buildings could be carried out economically by using direct labour. This will be extended next year when several Special Service Items including a Semi-Permanent Court House will be constructed by departmental Malay labour.

Roads, Streets and Bridges.

Annually Recurrent. The total mileage of roads in Kelantan maintained by the Public Works Department in 1936 was 233 miles. Of this mileage 46 miles or 20 per cent of the total are metalled and asphalted, 10 miles or 4 per cent of the total are metalled, but not asphalted, and the balance of 177 miles or 76 per cent of the total are unmetalled or lightly gravelled. This last figure is a matter of concern, and the very heavy rainfall during the last two months of the year caused many lengths of earth roads to be almost impassable mud. Fortunately they soon dry out again, and except when flood water was too deep for vehicles to get through, the roads were left open to all traffc which usually managed to struggle through the mud. The total expenditure on maintenance of roads was $79,951.50 which represents $343/- per mile. It is hoped that it will be possible to make increased funds available for maintenance soon for the road system including the metalled and asphalted portion is shewing signs of rapid deterioration due to the increase in traffic.

The increasing number of new and wider buses and lorries which are now appearing on the roads, and the tendency for traffic to cut away the grass verge make it imperative that the metalled and asphalted roads in this State should be widened from the existing 12 feet to a minimum of 16 feet on the open road, and 18 feet through villages. A start has been made on widening, but the funds available will only allow for very slow progress.

The funds available were only sufficient to re-metal and asphalt short lengths of the worst portions of the roads, and the remaining asphalted surfaces were maintained in fair condition by continuous patching.

There are 215 timber bridges in the State of over 10 feet span, and the majority of them are constructed of timbers which are too small in section. Many of these bridges are relics of the early days when certain roads and bridges were constructed by District Officers, or by the local Penggawas. It is an excellent method of opening out a country rapidly, but before the roads were used by heavy traffic the bridges should have been re-constructed. The cost of maintaining these timber bridges is high, and although there is a limit weight of 3 tons for loaded vehicles the new high speed buses and lorries are rapidly shaking these bridges to pieces.

Special Services. The total expenditure under this heading was $59,164/- out of a total provision of $59,700/-.

Approximately 3 miles of the new earth road from Kampong Berangan towards Pasir Mas were completed, and it is anticipated that this road will reach Pasir Mas during 1937. The replacement of an old and dangerous timber bridge at Pasir Tumboh was put in hand, and the new bridge was opened to traffic at the end of the year. The new bridge has a timber superstructure resting on reinforced concrete piles and is 258 feet in length with a 20 feet roadway. The bridge was constructed departmentally with local Malay labour; and cost $11,972.55.

Other items under this heading were "Extension of Metalled and Treated Road Surface" ($15,000/-) and

"Bituminous Treatment of Roads" ($15,000/-) 2½ miles of earth road were metalled and asphalted and 4,400 square yards of town roads were metalled and asphalted from this vote.

Waterworks.

The Kota Bharu Water Supply which had been completed and the supply from which had been turned on from 1st December, 1935, continued to operate satisfactorily, and the number of private supply connections increased from 18 to 221. This number will be increased in 1937, when funds will be provided to extend the reticulation.

The Kota Bharu supply is derived from 3 wells about 30 feet apart, each of a total depth of 39 feet. For the upper 15 feet the wells are 5 feet diameter and below this (24 feet)— 1′ 4″ internal diameter. Three sets of pumping plant, one for each well, are installed. The pumps are Gwynne's Centrifugal 3″ "K" type pumps arranged for a vertical drive. Each pump is at the bottom of the 5 feet diameter well, and is actuated by a 2″ diameter vertical shaft from a 17.5 H.P. Lancashire motor, rated at a speed of 1420 r.p.m. situated above ground level. On test each pump will deliver 250 gallons per minute against a calculated head from all sources of about 90 feet. The water is pumped up to a steel storage tank 24′ x 24′ x 12′ with a capacity of about 40,000 gallons. This tank is erected on a structural steel tower 54 feet above ground level, and a balancing tank 8′ x 8′ is provided below the main tank.

Drainage and Irrigation.

The figures of expenditure were as follows:—

Supervision and Maintenance of Irrigation and Drainage Works.	$14,958.62
New Drainage & Irrigation Works.	$11,956.62
Special Vote: Anti - Malarial Works, Kuala Krai.	$ 584.82
Total	$27,500.06

A considerable amount of drainage work will have to be carried out in the Kelantan plain before it will be possible to control the irrigation of minor areas to the extent desirable. The clearing and rectification of rivers was carried out on the same lines as in the previous year. In some areas the peasants themselves assisted in this work, and much credit is due to them and to various Penggawas and Penghulus, who took a very keen interest in the further development of the areas in their charge.

A deviation of Sungei Seligi was done above the Kuang Seligi Dam in the Pasir Puteh District in order to protect the the dam during floods.

The Benchah Ketiar swamp in the Pasir Mas District, covering an area of approximately 1,000 acres, of which only about 700 acres were cultivated with padi, was drained by a new channel, 20 feet wide and 1¼ mile long, making the remaining 300 acres available for padi planting.

The educational work amongst the peasants on the improvement of bunds and supply channels was carried out by the staff on the lines hitherto followed, and assistance was given to the peasants in their smaller irrigation schemes. The extremely conservative padi planter of Kelantan is very slow in accepting new ideas, but in places where an improvement in conditions has been noted they gradually yield and join in the work, and the crops show an improvement in yields in such areas, especially in the Tratak Pulai area and in the Bukit Abal area, where an extension of the present area irrigated was carried out. Work on a new flume, 132 feet long, across Sungei Seligi was commenced.

A concrete dam was built at Benchah Ketiar in the Pasir Mas District, enabling the peasants to keep a sufficient amount of water on the fields until the heavy monsoon rains set in, when the dam is opened to allow a free discharge through the new drainage channel already mentioned.

At Bendang Raja in the Pasir Puteh District a concrete dam was completed for the irrigation of this area.

The work on the dykes and the flood relief gate at Jubaker in the Tumpat area was completed. The dykes protect an extensive area of low-lying land against inundation by seawater. A considerable part of this area was made impossible for padi cultivation by a species of crustacean, *Thalissina anomala*, which burrows to a great depth and discharges large quantities of mud as excreta to the surface, forming moulds 2—3 feet high all over the fields. This crustacean needs brackish water to live in. By the prevention of inundation by seawater the greater part of these pests has now been destroyed and new land made available for padi planting. Similar gates and bunds preventing inundation by seawater were erected at Baroh Tengku Panglima and Baroh Goring near Kuala Kemassin.

Aviation.

The clearing of a site for a landing ground at Pengkalan Chepa, about 5 miles north-east of Kota Bharu, was commenced, and an area sufficient for an emergency landing ground was completed by the end of the year. As this site is likely to develop into an Aerodrome to form a link in the chain of landing grounds between Penang and Hong Kong the whole of the available State land, within a radius of 400 yards is being cleared ready for the Director of Civil Aviation's inspection early next year. The ground is sandy, and even during the wet season water does not lie on the surface, and a heavy motor car can be driven across the ground after heavy rain without leaving deep ruts. It is anticipated that with reasonable expenditure on levelling the area, and a small acquisition of land a landing ground suitable for all types of aircraft will be available.

General

The use of Malay labour on roads was continued. Out of a total average labour force of 611 employed during the year all except 6 were Kelantan Malays. The local Malay road labour is in many respects superior to the imported labour employed in other States, and I wish to record my appreciation of the excellent work they carried out during the monsoon, and in making good the section of roads washed out by floods.

Most of the Malay contractors were caught by the sudden rise in the price of timber and other building materials, and a few failed to complete their building contracts which were completed departmentally.

The Majority of the local Malay contractors are hampered by lack of capital, and if they could only handle the financial side of contracting more successfully they could, with adequate supervision, carry out large building contracts.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

COURTS.

The Courts Enactment, 1925, as amended by Enactment No. 1 of 1930, provides for the following courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

(a) The High Court comprising the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.
(b) Courts of Magistrates of the 1st Class.
(c) Courts of Magistrates of the 2nd Class.
(d) The Court of the Chief Kathi.
(e) The Court of District Kathis.
(f) The Courts of Penggawas (heads of parishes).

The High Court has jurisdiction over all civil and criminal matters and is a Court of Appeal from the decisions of Magistrates' Courts, civil and criminal.

A First Class Magistrate has criminal jurisdiction to try all offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed three years or which is punishable by fine only, in his civil jurisdiction he has power to determine all suits in which the value of the property does not exceed $500/- but cannot ordinarily deal with suits connected with immovable property.

A Second Class Magistrate has criminal jurisdiction to try all offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed twelve months or which is punishable by fine only; in his civil jurisdiction he has power to determine suits (other than those connected with land) in which the value of the property does not exceed $250.

The Courts of the Chief Kathi and of District Kathis have jurisdiction in civil matters of Mohammedan Law and custom. The Court of the Chief Kathi has a certain limited criminal jurisdiction. An appeal lies to His Highness the Sultan.

The Court of a Penggawa has civil and criminal jurisdiction to deal with certain small matters and an appeal lies to the Court of a First Class Magistrate.

There is provision in the Civil Procedure Code for revision of Court decrees by His Higness the Sultan in consultation with the British Adviser. No such provision is made in regard to criminal cases tried by the High Court, but as a matter of practice, His Highness by virtue of his prerogative, with the advice of the British Adviser, examines any cases on petition of appeal, and makes an order thereon. Also, if it seems good to him, he may remit or commute any sentence under the provisions of sections 297 and 298 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The High Court is presided over by a Judicial Commissioner (a British Officer of the Malayan Civil Service) who also holds the post of Legal Adviser. There are in the State eight First Class and three Second Class Magistrates who hold Court regularly; of these one is a British Officer.

In the High Court 67 criminal cases were heard during the year: these comprised the following:—

Murder	....	2
Culpable Homicide	....	2
Causing Grievous Hurt	....	15

Only one criminal case was pending at the end of the year. 67 civil suits were heard during the year and eleven were pending at the end of the year.

In its appellate jurisdiction the High Court heard

34 criminal and 80 civil appeals, and it also heard 24 Miscellaneous Applications and 7 Administration suits. Judging from the results of appeals to the High Court the lower Courts functioned satisfactorily.

There were 9 criminal appeals to His Highness the Sultan (of which 5 were dismissed and 2 were varied as regards sentence) and 13 civil appeals (of which 12 were dismissed and one was pending).

Police.

The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was 342 all ranks against an approved establishment of 342.

The Force consists of:—

(a) A British Commissioner, one Malay Chief Police Officer, one Malay Assistant Commissioner of Police, one Bandmaster and Quartermaster.
(b) A Malay Chief Inspector (in charge of Kota Bharu and Bachok districts).
(c) Three Malay Inspectors recruited from the ranks; two of them in charge of districts and one on other duties.
(d) Four Probationary Inspectors—two in charge of districts and two in training.
(e) 329 N. C. Os. and men—all Malays.
(f) One Armourer.
(g) One Detective Sergeant, four Detective Corporals and 26 Detectives.
(h) Clerical Staff and one fireman.

There was a plentiful supply of recruits possessed of the necessary physical and educational qualifications. The recruits school with special instructor in charge is very popular and the good effects of refresher courses etc. are noticeable.

Twenty eight men were recruited, eleven dismissed, one deserted, five resigned, one was pensioned and two were granted gratuities. Discipline was good, there being 219 breaches of police orders etc. as against 241 in 1935.

Musketry. Six musketry camps were held at Kuala Pa' Amat at which 172 men attended and fired.

Crime. The total number of offences reported to the Police was 3,042 as compared with 2,704 in 1935 and 2,797, in 1934. There were 2,238 cases of arrest and of these convictions were obtained in 1,798 and 88 were pending at the end of the year. 611 of the reports disclosed no criminal offence—civil disputes—and the parties were referred to Court.

The following table shows the main headings of of serious crime for the past five years:—

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1836.
Murder and Homicide	13	9	7	7	4
Gang Robbery & Robbery	14	11	19	6	6
Housebreaking & theft	10	37	58	45	44
Theft over $100/-	72	15	33	13	21
Counterfeit Coin, etc.	—	4	—	—	—
Cattle theft & petty theft	—	—	—	315	157

Hospital statistics of wounds examined, and due apparently to assault, show an interesting steady decline:—

Year	Admissions to Hospital.
1932	928
1933	852
1934	770
1935	492
1936	452

Health. The total number of admissions to Hospital of members of the police force were 182 as against 185 in 1935. The most prevalent diseases were malaria 33, veneral disease 12, fever unclassified 12, lung disease 4, skin 4, and diseases not classified 117. There was no recurrence of fever at Bukit Yong.

Buildings. New temporary Police Station and barracks were opened at Manek Urai on 21st August, 1936, and the semi-permanent Police Station and barracks at Gong Kedak were completed and occupied on 1st October,

1936. New kitchens for part of the Padang Garong barracks were nearing completion and new roof for the same barracks was well in hand. Considerable repairs were carried out at many temporary stations. Quarters for Inspectors and a headquarter block with offices, stores etc. are very badly needed.

Prison.

The principal Prison of the State is in Kota Bharu, with three subsidiary prisons at Bachok, Pasir Puteh and Kuala Krai, where only short sentence prisoners are kept. The main Prison consists of six association wards built of brick and concrete, those at Bachok and Kuala Krai are of the same type, whilst the one at Pasir Puteh contains three wards and is built of wood and attaps. A ward consisting of six separate individual cells was erected in the main prison grounds at Kota Bharu and electric light was installed in the prison, warders' barracks and lunatic asylum.

There were 724 prisoners admitted during the year as compared with 616 in 1935. Of these 562 were Malays, 114 Chinese, 12 Siamese, 27 Tamils, 1 Pathan and 8 Sikhs. Inspite of the greater number of admissions, however, the daily average was exactly the same as in 1935, namely 217. 104 of the sentences exceeded 6 months, 213 execeeded 3 months. 107 of the prisoners were recidivists.

Discipline among the staff improved appreciably. There was a reduction from 40 to 15 in the number of sub-warders defaulted. There was an even more marked improvement in the discipline among the prisoners. The numbers punished in the last three years have been:—

1934	....	44
1935	....	68
1936	....	7

A plentiful supply of good food and fairness by the staff have helped to make the prisoners more contented, cheerful and willing. It is hardly necessary to say that they like the extra-mural labour which is treated as a

reward for good conduct for all but the very shortest-sentence prisoners. There was one escape: a short-sentence prisoner engaged on extra-mural labo .

Health was good except for an epidemic of mumps (69 cases). Including this there were 330 admissions to hospital as against 257 in 1935. One prisoner died of pneumonia and another of phthisis. There was no disease due to nutritional deficiency.

CHAPTER XIV.

Legislation.

All legislation, including subsidiary legislation is drafted in English and then translated into Malay in the Legal Adviser's Office. This legislation is then published in Malay and English by printed notifications and, by agreement, the Malay is the authoritative version.

Legislation passed during the year was as follows:--

1. Agricultural Department Titles.
2. Labour Code.
3. Christian Marriage.
4. Rubber Regulation (Amendment)
5. Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement)
6. Opium and Chandu (Amendment)
7. Rivers and Drainage (do.)
8. Forest (do.)
9. Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) (Repeal)
10. Public Officers Guarantee Fund (Amendment)
11. Wireless Telegraphy (do.)
12. Rubber Regulation (do.)
13. Irrigation Areas (do.)
14. Administration (do.)
15. Vehicles (do.)
16. Boat Registration (do.)
17. High Commissioner (Incorporation and Title to property.)

Besides the above, certain subsidiary legislation was passed dealing with Opium, Rubber, Agricultural Pests, Christian Marriages, Health, Labour, Rivers, Electricity, Wireless, Telegraphy, Vehicles and Appeals.

The Labour Code which contains 205 sections was the longest of the Enactments passed and the Rules thereunder covered ten Notifications.

Legislation in Kelantan prior to 1928 was of primitive nature and is not readily ascertainable. Progress is being made with the provision of Enactments suited to modern conditions and with the consolidation of past legislation.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue is derived mainly from the following sources of taxation:—

(a) Land: Premium on all sales of land varying from $1/- to $25/- an acre for agricultural or mining purposes, and an annual quit rent varying from 40 cents to $2.40 an acre.

(b) Customs Import Duties on a number of commodities. The general principle adopted in fixing customs import duties is to keep the duty at the same rate as in the Federated Malay States in the case of all articles affected by the Ottawa Agreement or by the recent Agreement affecting the imports of textiles. In all other cases a rather complicated customs schedule is being gradualy simplified by discarding duties which are onerous or which bring in very little revenue, and by adopting rates similar to those in use in the Federated Malay States. All duties on tobacco, spirits, petrol, and kerosene, are collected at the same rates as in the Federated Malay States.

(c) Export duties on agricultural produce, the most important of which is the export duty on rubber. This duty is collected by means of a cess of 0.7 cent a pound, out of which the cost of the rubber control administration and the contribution to the Rubber Research Institutes also have to be provided.

(d) Export Duty on metals: 5% ad valorem on gold and 60 cents per ton on manganese-ore.

(e) Chandu or specially prepared opium which is retailed under regulations similar to those in force in the Federated Malay States.

(f) Forests: This is likely to be an increasing source of revenue in the future.

(g) Municipal: House and land assessment at rates varying from 5 to 10% of annual valuation.

Sale of electric current for lighting and power.

Sale of water in Kota Bharu only.

Market fees and licences on motor vehicles.

(h) A regular and substantial revenue is also derived from the Posts and Telegraphs Department and from stamp duties, death duties, and licences.

There is no Hut Tax, Poll Tax or Income Tax collected in the State.

The total revenue of the State for 1936 was a record and amounted to $2,759,522/- against an estimate of $2,268,727/- and a revised estimate of $2,646,731/-. The revenue for 1935 was $2,312,979/-. The details of revenue under each main head are as follows:—

Head of Revenue.	Estimates, 1936.	Actual, 1936.	Actual, 1935.	Actual, 1934.	Actual, 1933.
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Land Revenue	469,840	543,227	487,055	470,530	462,482
2. Customs, Excise & Marine ..	1,204,400	1,525,844	1,225,845	1,132,667	868,823
3. Licences, etc.	149,828	186,159	168,597	183,147	127,433
4. Fees of Office, etc.	85,275	108,492	93,298	88,340	81,716
5. Posts & Telegraphs	50,200	55,676	46,979	40,103	30,499
6. Municipal	123,494	137,632	172,296	157,369	149,435
7. Revenue on Undertakings of a Commercial Character	67,500	68,502			
8. Interest	41,190	44,442	42,679	36,501	30,227
9. Miscellaneous Receipts ..	12,000	17,597	11,753	66,362	10,521
10. Forests	65,000	71,951	64,477	45,750	40,282
	2,268,727	2,759,522	2,312,979	2,220,769	1,801,418

In 1936 the revenue from Electric Supply and from the new Water Supply Kota Bharu was separated from Municipal revenue and shown under a new heading "Revenue on Undertakings, etc.". The Municipality and District Office, Ulu Kelantan however continued to collect this revenue.

Land revenue exceeded the figure for 1935 by $56,172/-. The increases were fairly well distributed among sub-heads of revenue and were due largely to the rise in price of rubber and copra. The biggest increase was that of $14,328/- in premia on land sales.

Customs, Excise and Marine. The revenue for the year under this head was $1,525,844 as compared with $1,225,845/- for 1935 and a revised estimate of $1,481,287/-.

The details give a good idea of the nature of trade during the year.

	Estimates, 1936.	Actual, 1936.	Actual, 1935.	Actual, 1934.	Actual, 1933.
Export Duty—	$	$	$	$	$
Betel-nuts ..	10,000	10,743	9,561	5,981	11,715
Coconuts, Copra, etc.	5,000	15,605	2,719	10,428	12,143
Rubber ..	100,000	145,648	109,778	116,955	46,606

	Estimates, 1936.	Actual, 1936.	Actual, 1935.	Actual, 1934.	Actual, 1933.
Export Duty Contd.	$	$	$	$	$
Cattle ..	7,000	3,973	7,180	7,521	6,452
Poultry ..	8,500	2,581	6,356	7,726	7,494
Fish ..	2,500	1,944	1,877	3,501	4,175
Hides and Horns ..	2,000	2,173	2,041	2,769	3,596
Jungle Produce ..	---	---	---	---	3,360
Tin Ore ..	800	3,181	986	615	60
Manganese Ore ..	7,000	8,005	6,407	5,393	---
Miscellaneous Goods ..	1,000	135	656	4,069	18,724
Import Duty—					
Gambier ..	6,000	5,937	5,361	5,072	3,667
Rice ..	8,000	23,425	---	---	---
Kerosene & Benzine ..	179,000	202,039	180,651	134,284	113,243
Matches ..	1,000	72	72	---	3,584
Salt ..	---	---	702	13,000	15,086
Spirits ..	43,000	60,044	42,391	31,377	22,261
Sugar ..	110,000	158,224	111,896	86,120	59,175
Tobacco ..	200,000	272,592	197,167	177,619	155,243
Miscellaneous Goods ..	267,500	337,453	296,770	286,750	195,198
Miscellaneous ..	3,000	4,930	3,258	1,263	2,902
Excise—					
Manufactured liquors	2,000	---	159	3,866	---
Matches ..	11,000	12,720	10,560	13,103	10,920
Sale of Chandu ..	210,000	234,060	210,182	194,951	154,298
Marine—					
Boat Licences ..	13,600	13,536	12,209	13,411	12,551
Light Dues etc. ..	6,500	6,826	6,906	6,893	5,676
	1,204,400	1,525,844	1,225,845	1,132,667	868,823

The large increases under kerosene, tobacco, sugar, rubber and miscellaneous goods were to be expected. The price of sundried copra was about $5.90 in January and fell to $4.65 in April and thereafter rose to $9.50 at the close of the year. The revenue under this head, which is based on a sliding scale of duties, accordingly exceeded the estimate by over $10,000/-.

The considerable drop in revenue from the export of cattle and poultry is to be noted, as well as the very small recovery in the export of fish after the heavy drop in 1935. I am not aware of the reason for any of these drops. As will be seen in the section on agriculture the annual stock census showed a net increase of 2,372 head of cattle during the year.

The revenue from the sale of stamps for the year after allocation is as follows:—

	Estimates, 1936.	Actual, 1936.	Actual, 1935.	Actual, 1934.	Actual, 1933.
	$	$	$	$	$
Stamp Revenue ..	34,000	38,022	31,387	29,494	20,995
Stamp Duties (various)	10,500	18,125	11,857	10,543	9,143
Court Fees (Civil) ..	19,000	22,138	18,710	18,753	21,882
-do- (Criminal) .	4,000	3,895	4,094	3,782	4,647

The departmental revenue for the year was:—

	Estimates, 1936.	Actual, 1936.	Actual, 1935.	Actual, 1934.	Actual, 1933.
	$	$	$	$	$
Commission on Money Orders ..	1,600	2,556	1,891	1,136	997
Profit on bearing letters	600	565	596	364	257
Sale of stamps ..	34,000	38,022	31,387	29,494	20,995
Telephone receipts ..	12,500	13,672	12,136	8,049	7,587
Miscellaneous ..	1,500	861	969	1,061	663
	50,200	55,676	46,979	40,103	30,499

Experience has shown the revenue of this Department to be an "indicator" of the measure of general prosperity of a community, particularly the revenue under Sale of Stamps and the growth of Deposits in the Savings Bank. There has been a steady rise since 1933 and the revenue for 1937 is expected to reach $67,100/-, but a part of this latter increase is due to anticipated sales of the new issue of Kelantan Stamps.

Municipal. The revenue exceeded the estimate by $14,138/- and the receipts of 1935 by $14,801/-. Individual figures are as follows:—

	Estimates, 1936.	Actual, 1936.	Actual, 1935.	Actual, 1934.	Actual, 1933.
	$	$	$	$	$
General Assessment ..	34,300	32,082	31,051	33,130	37,449
Markets ..	29,200	33,639	30,825	28,488	27,580
Vehicles ..	29,240	36,485	29,539	22,841	20,036
Cattle & Pig Slaughter Licences ..	8,800	11,095	10,175	11,017	8,688
Licences for Special Trades ..	3,100	3,500	3,141	2,937	3,517
Notices ..	1,440	993	1,286	1,974	2,039
Conservancy ..	9,800	10,019	9,042	9,557	10,305
Miscellaneous ..	6,990	9,195	7,772	6,527	4,998
Commission on collection of Electric & Water revenue ..	624	624	---	---	---
	123,194	137,632	122,831	116,471	114,612

With the exception of Notices, there were increases under every head of which the more notable were the 23% increase under Vehicles, 9% increase under Markets, 10% under Cattle and Pig Slaughter Licences and 19% under Miscellaneous.

Revenue on Undertakings, etc.

This is a revenue head opened in 1936. It contains all revenue from commercial undertakings which, at present, are the Kota Bharu Water Supply and the Kota Bharu and Kuala Krai Electric Lighting and Power plants. Revenue from the Kota Bharu Electric Supply was formerly shown under Municipal but the two other undertakings were only opened in 1936.

	Estimates, 1936. $	Actual, 1936. $	Actual, 1935. $	Actual, 1934. $	Actual, 1933. $
Electric Supply—					
Kota Bharu	53,000	53,044	49,465	40,898	34,823
Kuala Krai	5,000	7,333	—	—	—
	58,000	60,377	49,465	40,898	34,823
Water Supply, Kota Bharu					
Charges for water ..	7,000	5,370	—	—	—
House installations ..	2,500	2,755	—	—	—
	9,500	8,125	—	—	—

The water Supply has made a very satisfactory start and the revenue should reach $10,000/- in 1937. The consumption of electricity has shown remarkable expansion and further capital expenditure will probably be necessary before the end of 1938 if this Department is to be kept well ahead of demand.

Interest. The revenue for the year was $44,442 allocated as follows:—

	Estimates, 1936. $	Actual, 1936. $	Actual, 1935. $	Actual, 1934. $	Actual, 1933. $
Interest on Bank Balance ..	2,290	2,824	6,968	8,599	3,240
Interest on Loans and Advances ..	8,600	9,008	8,599	14,539	21,371
Interest on Investments ..	30,300	32,610	27,112	13,363	5,616
	41,190	44,442	42,679	36,501	30,227

None of these items call for comment. $83,400 worth of the F. M. S. 3% 1956-66 Debenture issue was purchased and $120,000 paid on account of three calls on $200,000 of the S.S. 3% Loan 1962-72. Interest on Investments should reach $40,000 in 1937.

Forests. Once again the revenue of this department showed an increase and a figure of $71,951 was attained compared with $64,477 in 1935. There is no doubt that the figure can be exceeded in the current year as demand was, and is, considerably ahead of supply.

Surplus and Deficit Table. The position is as shown below:—

	Estimates, 1936	Actual, 1936	Surplus.	Deficit.
	$	$	$	$
Land Revenue ..	469,840	543,227	73,387	
Customs, etc. ..	1,204,400	1,525,844	321,444	
Licences, etc. ..	149,828	186,159	36,331	
Fees of Office, etc. ..	85,275	108,492	23,217	
Posts & Telegraphs ..	50,200	55,676	5,476	
Municipal ..	123,494	137,632	14,138	
Commercial Undertakings ..	67,500	68,502	1,002	
Interest ..	41,190	44,442	3,252	
Miscellaneous Receipts ..	12,000	17,597	5,597	
Forests ..	65,000	71,951	6,951	
	2,268,727	2,759,522	490,795	

The final surplus was therefore $490,795 over the original estimate for the year and $112,791 in excess of the Heads of Departments revised revenue estimate for 1936.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure for 1936 was $2,476,533 as compared with an original estimate of $2,251,270 and a revised estimate of $2,510,464.

	Estimates, 1936.	Actual, 1936.	Actual, 1935.	Actual, 1934.	Actual, 1933.
	$	$	$	$	$
Personal Emoluments	844,333	830,978	783,574	723,791	716,377
Other Charges ..	526,922	533,316	488,025	382,273	362,436
Pensions, etc. ..	199,739	163,775	208,634	159,427	166,470
Interest ..	122,056	119,782	122,775	120,255	118,250
Miscellaneous Services	158,683	380,119	165,369	146,361	54,548
Public Works, A. R. ..	141,300	142,521	116,993	101,272	99,754
--do-- S. S. ..	202,237	240,246	98,364	28,076	---
Temporary Allowance	56,000	65,796	60,505	49,336	45,947
	2,251,270	2,476,533	2,044,239	1,710,790	1,563,782

Pensions, etc. Under this item there was a considerable fall in expenditure which amounted to $163,775 compared with $208,634 in 1935 and $159,427 in 1934. As pointed out in paragraph 15 of the 1935 Report the expenditure in 1935 was abnormal due to large gratuities to retiring Kelantan officers which absorbed $62,892 as compared with $22,558 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous Services. The very large expenditure under this head which represents an increase of $214,750 on 1935 is principally accounted for by the following additional expenditure:—

(i)	Additional repayments on Loan a/c	$177,900
(ii)	Purchase of Land & Quarters—two in Kota Bharu, one in Kuala Krai	15,655
(iii)	Purchase of two shophouses as a meat and poultry market	1,800
(iv)	Expenses of H.H. the Sultan's visit to Singapore	5,589
(v)	Defalcations made good — $4,374 / 1,500	5,874
(vi)	Cost of administration of Textile Quota and of Statistics Dept.	2,021

and an expenditure of $16,161 on Compensation for Lands and Crops in addition to the $5,000 in the printed Estimates. As in 1935 the policy of acquiring land for recreation grounds, sites for public buildings and schools, for road-widening in towns and as sites for Government officers and subordinates quarters was continued.

Public Works Special Services. Expenditure under this head showed a marked increase for 1936, being $240,246 as compared with $98,364 in 1935 and an estimate of $202,237 for 1936.

During the year provision was made for additional works of which the following are the most important:—

Installations of water supply in the Balai Besar	$ 1,196
Sanitary Installations—Istana Jahar	1,094
Installations of Water Supply -do-	1,184

Latrine accommodation to the association cells, Kota Bharu Gaol	$ 2,400	
Extension to Malay School at Kampong Pek	1,500	
Re-roofing one block of Police Barracks, Kota Bharu	2,000	(part)
Two additional wards, New Hospital	18,500	„
Padang Garong School	20,392	
Pasir Tumboh Bridge	11,973	

The expenditure under Public Works was allocated as follows:—

	1936	1935	1934	1933
	$	$	$	$
Public Works, Annually Recurrent—				
Works & Buildings ..	47,611	39,590	25,651	23,234
Roads, Streets & Bridges ..	79,951	77,403	75,621	76,520
Drainage & Irrigation ..	14,959	—	—	—
Public Works, Special Service—				
Works & Buildings ..	160,358	35,409	10,765	—
Roads, Streets & Bridges ..	59,164	56,155	17,311	—
Waterworks & Supplies ..	8,768	6,798	—	—
Drainage & Irrigation ..	11,957	—	—	—

In 1935 and preceding years expenditure on drainage and irrigation was paid out of loan funds.

Balance Sheet.

Public Debt. Turning to the Balance Sheet, the Public Debt at the beginning of 1936 stood at $5,543,022 and was reduced by capital repayments to a sum of $5,336,438 at the close of the year. All drawings for irrigation work previously done from the Colonial Development Fund ceased in 1936 and the amount due on this account stood at $30,754 at the close of the year.

Capital and interest repayments on the various loans were as follows:—

	Capital	Interest	Repayment period.
	$	$	
S. S. Loan 1931 4%	125,000	17,750	20 years
S. S. Loan 1934 4%	77,900	1,558	20 „
C. D. F. Loan 4%	3,684	860	10 „
S.S. Consolidated Loan 2%	No repayment before 1940	93,613	not settled
F. M. S. Duff Loan 2%		6,000	

Liquid Assets. These consisted at the close of 1936 of cash and bank balances of $183,769 and investments amounting to $1,250,324. During the year the following new investments were made :—

F.M.S. 3% Loan 1956-66	—	$ 83,400
S. S. 3% Loan 1962-72	—	120,000 (3 calls)

The fixed deposit of $2,500 made on behalf of the Majlis Ugama Islam ceased in February, 1936, when the bank overdraft was completely settled. The finances of this body continued to be very satisfactory.

Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund. The amount of the Fund which was set up on 1st January, 1935, was $309,729 - which included a profit of $4,995 as a result of appreciation of investments. The value of the investments in the Fund at the close of the year was:—

	Stock.	Value on 31.12.36
	£ s d	$
India 3½% Stock 1931 or after ..	6,439- 9-11	54,367.71
Jamaica 3½% Stock 1958-68 ..	9,000- 0- 0	82,542.86
Kenya 5% Stock 1948-58 ..	1,528- 6- 3	15,065.00
F.M.S. 3% Stock 1960-70 ..	2,584- 2-11	22,149.82
Jamaica 3% Stock 1956-61 ..	195-14- 9	1,677.75
New Zealand 5% Stock 1956-71 ..	10,791- 7-11	109,147.25
New Zealand 4½% Stock 1948-58 ..	2,640-14- 8	24,445.64
Victoria 5% Stock 1945-75 ..	35- 5- 7	332.64
		309,728.67

In 1936 a sum of $20,000 was remitted to the credit of the Fund.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities. 1936 closed with a local cash and bank balance of $183,769. The Opium Fund amounted to $309,729 and general investments to $1,250,324.

During the year the Treasury pressed for repayment of certain loans which had long been outstanding and as a result the principal of the loan to the late Dato' Kaya Muda was recovered in full and three-fourths of the sum due from the late Dato' Bentara Stia. A small amount of interest also remains to be paid off.

Loans to subordinates decreased from $14,090 to $10,926 and all loan repayments were satisfactorily maintained. The total amount due under the heading loans and special loans decreased from $232,086 to $221,024.

Arrangements have been made to increase the rate of repayment in 1937 in respect of the largest loan, that of the Majlis Ugama Islam and in the case of one other large loan, that of Tengku Sri Mara Raja the rate of interes thas been reduced to 4% from 1st October, 1936.

Turning to the liabilities side of the balance sheet there has been a decrease under deposits of $4,756, for which the Land Office Kota Bharu, Post Office Money Orders, and the District Office Pasis Mas are primarily responsible. On the other hand there were large increases of deposits in the Courts, Kota Bharu and under Customs Sundry.

The Public Officers Guarantee Fund was set up by Enactment 20/35 and came partially into effect in 1936. From 1st January, 1937, all staff of the Kelantan Government must join the Fund.

The Rubber fund ceased to exist on September 30th and the balance was transferred to a Malayan Rubber Fund.

The excess of the assets over liabilities amounted to $1,514,078 and the total indebtedness of the State decreased by $494,838 to $3,822,360 which is accounted for by the loan repayments and investments referred to above.

The net results of the year's financial working were the reduction of the public debt by $206,584 (from $5,543,022 to $5,336,458) and the increase of the State's investments by $203,400.

During the year certain improvements in Treasury procedure were adopted; the refund of petty cash advances at the close of the year ceased, revenue classification schedules were introduced, and a P. O. G. Fund was set up. Preperations were made for the introduction in 1937 of a new system for the deposit of keys and for the adjustment of inter-departmental payments by journal voucher entry in the Treasury books.

The four Sub-Treasuries worked satisfactorily throughout the year and visits of inspection were made by the Assistant Treasurer at intervals throughout the year. Surprise surveys were made on all Sub-Treasuries by the Treasurer once during the year. Mr. J. A. Harvey, M. C. S. held the appointment of State Treasurer throughout the year.

Che Hassan bin Sulaiman, Malay Officer Class II acted as Assistant Treasurer until his departure on leave on 1st June when he was replaced by Nik Hussin bin Nik Zainal who continued to act during the remainder of the year.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands, Mines and Forests.

The total revenue collected was $543,406, being over $73,000 more than the Estimates, and $56,000 more than the 1935 collections.

The principal increases were:—

	$
Land Rents (Recurrent)	13,367.64
Issue of Notices, etc	2,599.60
Search, Registration of Dealings	10,265.66
Survey fees	610.40
Premia on Grants and Mining Leases	14,359.99
Miscellaneous	11,810.55

The following are the figures for the past five years showing the percentage which the total land revenue bears to the total revenue of the State:—

Year.	Total revenue of the State.	Total land revenue.	Percentage.
1932	$1,677,984	$504,561	30%
1933	1,801,418	502,778	21%
1934	2,220,769	473,139	21%
1935	2,312,980	487,083	21%
1936	2,751,403	543,406	20%

The following return shows land rents and land sales as distinct from all other items of Land Revenue:—

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	$	$	$	$	$
Land Rents (Annually Recurrent)	327,030	351,239	374,299	377,102	390,470
All other items of land revenue excluding sales	145,254	134,705	80,021	85,675	114,270
	472,284	485,944	454,320	462,777	504,740
Land Sales	32,277	16,835	18,818	24,306	38,666
Total	504,561	502,779	473,138	487,083	543,406

This year has shown a considerable increase in Annually Recurrent Land Rents, but it should again be noted that the inclusion of 'arrears' in these figures reduces the value of comparison year by year. At the end of the year 'arrears' stood at $12,546 and it may be expected, therefore, that if general conditions remain favourable this return in future will tend more and more to indicate the true annual revenue under this head.

Among the districts Ulu Kelantan led the way with an increase of some $13,500, but all districts with the exception of Kota Bharu showed increases. In the latter district there was a decrease of some $4,800 due to reversion of lands to the State and a reduction in the number of conversions of tittle. In the district of Bachok the revenue collection was remarkably good, the insignificant sum of $1.80 being carried over to 1937 as arrears. The increase on premia on grants etc. is due mainly to realienation to former owners of rubber lands which had reverted to the State since January, 1932.

The increase in revenue from Notices follows action to recover arrears and indicates a return to more normal conditions in the Land Offices after the high pressure of work in the earlier years of Rubber Regulation had been overcome, and satisfactory arrangements made to carry on the routine work of Regulation.

There was only one item which showed a decrease on 1935 namely "sale of maps and plans" which was down by $227. The total area under rubber (i.e. planted area) was 85,586 acres and the area alienated for this crop in 1936 was 3,661 acres which represented land approved before 1931, but in respect of which fees were not finally settled till 1936 and also land which had since 1932 reverted to the State and was during the year re-alienated to the former owners. The total area of land alienated for the planting of rubber up to the end of the year was 133,133 acres.

The total area under coconuts was approximately 52,500 acres while the area under rice is approximately 140,000 acres. Miscellaneous crops account for an area of approximately 25,000 acres. The area under oil palms remained 700 acres. The total area of the State alienated for agricultural purposes amounted to a total of 456,395 acres.

During the year no important changes in or additions to the legislation affecting Land Offices were passed. It is hoped that the new Land Enactment foreshadowed in previous yours' reports will come into force in 1937.

The cattle census gave a return over 38,000 buffaloes (an increase of some 2,500 on 1935) and over 109,000 cattle in the State. In addition 14,000 sheep and 21,000 goats were recorded.

Information concerning mining is given in Chapter VI. under "Production".

Forests.

The establishment at the end of the year consisted of the State Forest Officer, one Forest Ranger, four Foresters, twelve Forest Guards, three clerks, one Peon and one Boatman. In addition there were five Apprentice Forest Guards permanently employed and paid from Open Vote by arrangement similar to the Federated Malay States Forest Labourer's Scheme.

The total revenue collected amounted to $71,951/- as against the sum of $64,477 for 1935, the main sources of

revenue being duty on timber which accounted for $59,204 as against $53,158 in 1935 and jelutong $2,913 which showed an increase of $603 over that of the previous year.

Among miscellaneous activities which should be mentioned were the following:—

(i) Exploration in the Ulu Aring (a tributary of the Lebir), and in the upper Nenggiri basin.

(ii) Bringing the formal declaration of forest reserves a step further.

(iii) Improvement fellings in 140 acres of the Kemahang North Forest "Reserve".

(iv) Destructive criticism of a very primitive saw-mill erected at Kota Bharu.

(v) Assistance in planning what it is hoped will be a successful saw-mill at Tumpat.

The State Forest Officer draws attention to the shrinkage of the outturn of firewood and charcoal. It was not very much more than half the 1935 figures. It is explained, in some measure, by the absence of forest over a large part of the coastal plain and the necessity for land holders to rely for fuel on kampong fruit trees. The firewood sold at Kota Bharu is largely derived from this source though it is not uncommon for it to be mixed with timber from jungle trees surviving on alienated land.

Extraction of timber from the upper parts of all valleys is very difficult owing to the low state of the rivers during the latter part of the year and owing to rapids. Exploration of the rapids in the Lebir will be undertaken in 1937 with a view to blasting channels through them.

Suryey.

The general security of a yeoman peasantry depends in no small measure on the certainty with which they can continue to enjoy their rights in the land they cultivate. And one of

the first acts of the British Administration in each of the Malay States has been to set about the determination of boundaries, fixing them by survey, and an enquiry into rights in these lands, fixing these by means of some sort of title, backed by legislation following in its broad lines the Torrens system.

This matter is such a fundamental constituent of the welfare of the peasantry that I hope I shall not be accused of unduly lengthening this report by the inclusion of the following interesting history of the Kelantan survey and settlement which has been prepared by the Superintendent of Surveys from the meagre materials available.

In considering the known history of land measurement and survey in this State it will be convenient to separate it into four periods:—

1881—1909.	Under the Siamese regime.
1910—1915.	"Precise" plane table survey of small holdings for the issue of indefeasible titles.
1916—1926.	"Rapid" plane table survey of small holdings for the compilation of rent rolls for collection of rents based on areas.
1926 onwards	Theodolite and chain survey of all lots for issue of indefeasible titles based on a Torrens system of registration of title.

1881—1909. Under the Siamese regime the rule obtained that all land fundamentally belonged to the Ruler. The only form of land revenue collected was a tax on produce (rice, coconuts and durians). Assessment was made by inspection of the standing rice crop and estimating the yield, and by an annual count of trees for the fruit crop. Prior to 1881 no Land Registers were kept. The conditions of tenure varied in different districts and were known only to the Headmen, who disposed of waste lands on behalf of the Ruler. It was the custom for an applicant to apply to the local Headman and obtain from him permission to occupy on payment of a fee. Having paid the fee and taken possession the holder had

done all that was considered necessary. No indisputable right was conferred and he could never be certain that his land would not be taken from him and given to another.

In 1881 the Sultan, Mulut Merah, introduced a system of registration of all changes of interest in land conferring rights of ownership of inherited or purchased land on the registering party. Under a Government so primitive as was that of Kelantan at this time it is surprising to find such an advanced conception of a land registration system, but unfortunately no machinery was then introduced by the Government for developing this excellent idea. It was not until 1896, under Sultan Mansor, that a Land Office was inaugurated for keeping the registers and for the issue of title deeds called "grants". Three years later he appointed a Commission to enquire into the tenure of all land alienated by the State with a view to the compulsory issue of grants to all landholders. Although the Government's accepted system of Land Registration was excellent in theory the defects in its execution frustrated any satisfactory result. The grants, supposedly indisputable titles, were issued on insufficient evidence. Survey took the form of imperfect measurements of boundaries by unskilled "Land Measurers", usually from tree to tree as no boundary marks were emplaced. The unit of linear measure was the "depa", or Malay fathom, being the span of a man's body and outstretched arms measured from fingertips to fingertips. About 1891 this variable length was standardized by the adoption of the "pedepa adat" (customary or standard depa) and the standard length was marked on an old cannon standing outside His Highness the Sultan's "Balai". Land Measurers and anyone who so desired were free to come and tests the length of their measuring poles. (This cannon, probably of Dutch origin, is still there and in addition to the "Pededa adat" which actually measures 5 ft. 9¾ ins., it bears an inscription as follows:—

"REMYMEFECIT/AMSTELODAMI—A° 1686") The grants were written in copying ink in Jawi character, register copies being made by a copying press and kept in book form. The copies, faded and rapidly disintegrating, are still kept in the Land Office at Kota Bharu. Those decipherable show that the measurement of boundaries was usually done by two land measurers, assisted by the Imam and local Headman, in the

presence of the grantees and the owners of the adjoining lots who subscribed the document by allowing the positions of the joints of their index fingers to be measured and marked on it. A sketch showing very roughly the shape of the lot was drawn on the grant. No area, lot number or bearings appeared but the lengths of the boundaries in depas and the names of owners of adjoining lots were shown. Each sketch having a separate entity and no framework existing to control the measurements of boundaries, it was almost impossible to put the sketches together to form a map.

In 1903/4 the Public Works Department endeavoured to make an accurate survey of Kota Bharu Town but the absence of a trained staff proved an insuperable difficulty. The European Officer-in-charge commenting on this suggested "the formation of a small Survey School to provide for the State a supply of competent land surveyors.....". The suggestion was well received but not adopted.

At the beginning of 1907 the method of assessing the rice tax was changed from estimation of the yield to a rate on the area of the land cultivated. The land was divided into two classes, the yields carefully computed, and rates per penjuru were fixed (a penjuru is 400 square depas). In the same year it is recorded that grants "were left lying in the Land Office because landholders did not wish to pay the very small fees for taking possession of the grant". Difficulty was also encountered in persuading the public to apply to the Land Office for permission to occupy land instead of, as formerly, to the Headman.

It was customary when land was transferred, for a deed recording the transaction to be made in the Land Office and signed by the local Imam and by the parties to the sale. The courts usually accepted such a deed as absolute proof of ownership although there might be clear evidence to the contrary. Land Office officials saw no necessity to verify the rights of persons executing these deeds "the Imam being officially presumed to be incapable, by virtue of his holy office, of testifying to anything which might not be quite true". Unfortunately, cases came to light in which forged deeds had been used to cheat genuine owners of their property. A law was promulgated to overcome this difficulty.

In 1908 the issue of the old type of grant was stopped as it was found to be "so unreliable as to be practically useless". The old grants were called in, the land re-measured (in the same imperfect manner), and new grants issued on forms printed in Jawi character the wording of which followed closely a form already in use in Siam. This new grant form contained an abstract of the rules for registration of subsequent dealings, registration having been made compulsory at the beginning of the year. The sketches on the new grants were more pretentious. A north point was shown, areas were given in penjurus and the grantee and adjoining owners subscribed the document by thumbmark. The majority of lots were quadrilateral in shape although many irregular figures occurred, and a very peculiar formula was used to obtain the area. Regardless of the shape of the lot, half the sum of the measured distances of the sides running approximately say, north and south, was multiplied by half the sum of those running approximately east and west; a formula which naturally gave some very curious results.

On 15th July, 1909, the Siamese suzerainty ceased and the State came under the protection of Great Britain; Mr. J. S. Mason being appointed to act as British Adviser to the Kelantan Government. His first Annual Report revealed an increase in produce Taxes from $24,730 in 1905/6 (A. H. 1323) to $102,656 in 1909/10 (A. H. 1327) and he remarked "These figures show that increased knowledge of the country results in increased revenue; the past year's total would have been greatly exceeded had the country been surveyed..... There was no Survey Department and no accurate measurement of State Land has yet been undertaken."

1910—1915. Remedial action quickly followed. On the 11th July, 1910, Mr. R. A. Crawford of the Federated Malay States Survey Department was appointed as Director of Works and Surveys. He was fully occupied for the rest of the year in recruiting and training staff, and collecting materials and information about the country for which no maps existed. The Trigonometrical Branch of the Federated Malay States Survey Department already had a party at work fixing points on and determining the boundary with Siam. Arrangements were made for this Branch to carry out the Primary Triang-

ulation of Kelantan. There was also a party of the Federated Malay States Railway surveyors at work. They had made a trial survey for the railway in the valley of the Sungei Lebir as far as its mouth and were continuing exploration over the country to the west of Gunong Tahan and down the valley of the Sungei Galas.

The policy decided by Government was to bring all occupied land on to a fixed rent system and after survey to issue documents of title.

(a) for large areas—"Provisional documents of title good for 999 years but recallable if the State desires it when a comprehensive Land Enactment crystallizes the form of permanent title."

(b) for small holdings—"Kweng Extracts corresponding to Mukim Extracts of the Federated Malay States, and for similar lands brought under the fixed rent system before survey, "Permits" to be issued."

The problem facing the newly formed Survey Department was the survey of 1,250,000 holdings covering an area of 250,000 acres according to an estimate supplied by the Land Office. (These figures were subsequently found to be very much in error but it was on them that the method of survey was framed). It was decided to use the plane-table for small holdings and theodolite and chain for all holdings for which provisional documents of title were to issue.

Although the Federated Malay States trigonometrical surveyors had been able to supply the approximate latitude of Bukit Panau—a primary station which it was decided to adopt as point of origin and for meridian of reference—it was realised that the final primary triangulation data would not be available for a considerable time. As reasonably accurate co-ordinates for the control points were an urgent necessity a base line was measured in 1913 by the Kelantan Survey Department from which was computed the secondary triangulation that had been carried out by Kelantan surveyors in co-operation with the Federated Malay States trigonometrical party. (In 1915 this base line was extended and measured by

the Federated Malay States trigonometrical surveyors and used as a control on the primary triangulation of Malaya as far as it had then developed).

With Bukit Panau trigonometrical station as origin a system of 16 chain sheets, 35" by 25", was designed to cover the whole State. These sheets were divided into 64 two chain sheets, 35" by 25", which were subdivided into four plane-table sheets measuring 17½" by 12½"[x]. Owing to the smallness of lots the 16 chain sheets were not actually drawn, the plane-table sheets being also used in office as standard sheets and all theodolite work for provisional title charted on them.

The methods employed for the survey of small holdings, suggested by the Surveyor General, Federated Malay States (Col. H. M. Jackson) and similar in many respects to those adopted for the revenue survey of Lower Egypt, were as follows:-

Theodolite and chain controls.

(a) First class traverses along main roads, rivers, coast line, State or Kweng boundaries cutting the area into circuits of from 50 to 100 square miles.

(b) Second class traverses running between first class traverses at intervals of about one mile and approximately East and West, but not usually exceeding three miles in length. When the distance exceeded three miles a controlling traverse was made about midway in a north and south direction.

(c) Sub-traverses running between the secondary traverses approximately north and south at intervals of about ten chains; thus providing one control point to about every ten acres. These sub-traverses followed lot boundaries as far as possible and stations were usually marks on corners of lots or on boundaries.

The limits of error allowed were 1 in 8,000 for first class traverses and 1 in 4,000 for second class traverses.

Plane-tabling. Boundaries of holdings were fixed by plane-table rays from the control points or from point on line

[x] The plane-table board was 25"x 20"

between them. All rays and lot boundaries were chained to the nearest tenth of a link and their lengths recorded in a field book. Fixation by intersection was only allowed when unavoidable and fixation by resection from three known points was forbidden. The position of topographical features was determined on, or in relation to, lot boundaries.

Settlement. Owners wre compelled to plant boundary marks (supplied by the Survey Department) under the supervision of a Settlement Officer. These marks were made of concrete, cylindrical, 6" in diameter an 18" long. Settlement and marking preceded survey. On completion, the plane-table sheets were carefully compared with the field books by the office staff, inked in, lot numbers given, and areas taken out by planimeter and adjusted to the total area of a plane-table sheet (87½ acres). Tracings of these sheets were then sent to the Land Office for re-settlement.

40-chain sheets. The topographical details (excluding heights, shown on the plane-table sheets were reduced by Eidograph and fitted together on a 40-chain to 1-inch sheet equivalent in area to four 16-chain sheets. In this way was formed what is virtually a topographical map of the large coastal plain, and it has proved very useful.

During 1911 the State's boundaries with Siam and Perak were surveyed and fixed by officers of the Federated Malay States Survey Department and a reconnaissance survey was made by a Kelantan surveyor of a disputed section of the boundary with Trengganu. The latter was finally settled and demarcated in 1914.

In 1915 the Kelantan Survey Department's first printed map, on a scale of 8 miles to one inch, was published.

By the end of 1915, 39,727 lots covering 22,742 acres had been surveyed and settled. During this year, after considerable discussion on the future policy of survey and settlement, it was decided that it was more important to get all land on to the fixed rent system than to survey for indefeasible title, and that the survey methods in force were therefore too precise and slow for the immediate needs of the country.

1916—1926. In 1916 the Director of Works and Surveys put forward suggestions for a modification of the existing system whereby controls would be reduced to a minimum and the measurement of boundaries abolished, the corners of lots being fixed by measured plane-table rays only. This modified system was considered sufficiently accurate to provide a "picture" of the land for the administrators and to form the basis for land registers and rent rolls. The Director of Works and Surveys was careful to state that unassailable title should not be issued on this survey as it had no replacement value. Settlement was to be carried out pari passu with the survey. These suggestions were adopted.

Ordinary land settlement was undertaken by the plane-tablers but four settlement officers were attached to the Survey Department to decide boundary disputes and to prepare the "Settlement Index" (a register giving the ownership, cultivation, and area of each lot) and the first rent rolls. As the land was surveyed and settled the putative owner was given a settlement slip to be exchanged for a rent receipt after the first rent collection. Completed field sheets were returned to office where they were inked in, lot numbers given, and areas computed and adjusted in the same manner as before. They were then passed, with the duplicates of the settlement slips issued, to the attached Land Office staff for compilation of the Settlement Index and the first rent roll. On the completion of the survey and settlement of a Mukim the Land Office was supplied with a tracing of the completed Mukim map showing all lot boundaries, lot numbers and areas, a settlement index giving ownership of each lot, and a rent roll.

Two important innovations also occurred in 1916. Firstly, the Kweng (or County) was abandoned as the administrative unit in favour of the Mukim (or Parish). The smaller unit accelerated the output of completed registers and rent rolls and consequently the collection of rent. Secondly, the "depa" was standardized at 10 links. This meant the adoption of the decimal system for expressing fractions of an acre (one square depa being equal to 1/1000th of an acre), thus simplifying calculation of areas and rents and substituting a unit of measure familiar to the small landholders for acres, roods, and perches which were always a mystery to them.

The Settlement Survey, as it came to be called, was pushed forward so rapidly that the manufacture and planting of permanent marks could not keep pace. Owners were then ordered to clear their boundaries and to mark corners by circular clearings and wooden pickets. These very soon disappeared and consequently much of the value of the work from a survey point of view was lost. Unfortunately also, many "Mukim Extracts", which are really titles, have been issued on this survey.

By the end of 1921 the densely populated northern plain was virtually completed when 317,528 lots covering 339,964 acres had been mapped. (This excludes large holdings surveyed by theodolite and chain).

From 1922 to 1926 efforts were concentrated on the settlement survey of Ulu Kelantan. At the end of 1925 it was estimated that 337,889 lots in the State had been demarcated or surveyed, and settled. The land revenue in that year had increased to $443,173 as compared with $102,656 in 1909/10 (A. H. 1327) derived from produce taxes.

Although at first there was some difficulty in collecting rents it became evident that the small landholders appreciated the change from a fluctuating tax on produce to a fixed rent system. However, one of the greatest obstacles to successful land administration was still the prevalence of verbal transactions in land, the economical peasant seeing no necessity to pay the small fees demanded for registering them at the Land Office.

1926 onwards. On 17th July, 1926, the State Council passed the long awaited Land Enactment placing land tenure on the basis of the Torrens registration system similar in most respects to that adopted in the Federated Malay States. Grants in perpetuity and Leases for a term not exceeding 100 years were authorised for the larger agricultural areas and Town lands while the small holder held by entry in the Mukim Register.

At the request of the Kelantan Government the Assistant Surveyor General, F.M.S. & S.S. (Mr. J. Dewar) made a report in 1926 on the working of the State Survey Department. He

agreed with the methods adopted for the survey of holdings for provisional documents of title but drew attention to the danger of considering the Settlement Survey as good enough for titles by entry in the Mukim Register.

He recommended that in future, all surveys for any kind of title should have an adequate replacement value and should be permanently marked; and that, as opportunity offered, those lots located during the Settlement Survey should be properly surveyed by theodolite and chain. His proposals were adopted by the Kelantan Government.

In August, 1926, all the plane-tablers were withdrawn from the field and most of them underwent a course of training in the use of the theodolite. In spite of their deficient education sufficient progress was made to enable them to become "observers" capable of carrying out second class surveys under supervision, although they could by no means be classed as "surveyors".

During 1928 the old, cylindrical, concrete mark was replaced by one measuring 4" in diameter and 24" long, proving lighter in weight and more secure in the ground.

The adoption of a more precise system of survey naturally retarded output, and the lack of a properly trained staff was severely felt. Arrears of survey work began to accumulate.[x] By the end of 1929 they amounted to 309 Town lots, 30,327 acres of small holdings and 71,200 acres of agricultural land, besides subdivisions and mining land. This did not mean that applicants were necessarily kept waiting as most of the land had been occupied under provisional title or permit.

Between 1928 and 1934 the staff was increased by two and sometimes three (1931/2) Assistant Superintendents (Europeans), and in 1930 a fully qualified technical subordinate from the Federated Malay States was seconded for duty as Head Computer.

With continued training the subordinate staff gradually adapted itself to the new system, and it may be taken that by 1930 the survey work in Kelantan did not differ materially in method from that accepted in other countries working on a Torrens system of registration.

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x Surveys requisitioned by Land Officers.

When a requisition for survey was received a suitable number of adjoining plane-tabled lots were included in the instructions to survey. In this way over 20,000 lots of the old Settlement Survey have now been properly surveyed.

New one, two, four and eight chain sheets have been commenced; those on the two and four chain scale conforming to the same size as the original plane-table sheets and all work accurately surveyed is charted on them.

By the end of 1936 about 34,100 lots had been surveyed to the required title standards, leaving about 343,150 lots still to be dealt with.

Schemes are now under consideration for speeding up the survey of small holdings for title by entry in the Mukim Register without seriously interfering with the required standard, but no definite system of survey has yet been decided on.

Electrical.

Government maintains two Power Stations: one at the capital, Kota Bharu, and the other, installed last year, at Kuala Krai—the headquarters of the up river district. The Kota Bharu installation supplies direct current. The demand for current, the increase in which was commented on in last year's report, has continued to increase. There are demands now in Kota Bharu for the whole available supply, and a demand has arisen in neighbouring townships.

As no extension of a direct current installation is desirable, Government is being faced with a very difficult problem of whether to change over to an alternating current.

In Kuala Krai it is alternating current which is produced and this current has already acquired a reputation in Kelantan among the Kelantan shopkeepers as being preferable for instance for working refrigerators (which have suddenly become popular) but the high speed semi-diesel engines which drive the alternators have unfortunately been giving constant trouble.

General.

News of the death of His Majesty King George V was received with sincere regret by His Highness the Sultan of Kelantan and all educated members of the community. A short and impressive memorial ceremony was held on January the 28th at the War Memorial in Kota Bharu, attended by the Sultan, the British Adviser, all Government officers and many of the public.

His Highness the Sultan's birthday was celebrated in July with the usual ceremony.

In October he paid a visit to Singapore for a change of air and holiday and was much interested in recent developments in the naval and air bases.

The staffing of the senior posts held by British officers was as follows:—

1. British Adviser to the Government of Kelantan (Capt. A. C. Baker, M.C., M.C.S. throughout the year)

2. Legal Adviser and Judicial Commissioner (Mr. J. D. M. Smith, M.C.S. till 13th August when he was succeeded by Capt. W. A. Gordon-Hall, M.C.S.)

3. Assistant Adviser (Mr. J. S. Macpherson, M.C.S. throughout the year). The duties actually performed by him were those of Superintendent of Lands, Kelantan, and Deputy Controller of Rubber.

4. State Treasurer and District Officer, Kota Bharu (Mr. J. A. Harvey, M.C.S. throughout the year).

5. District Officer Ulu Kelantan, and Controller of Labour (Mr. A. Gilmour, M.C.S. till 12th February when he was succeeded by Mr. J. McP. Brander, M.C.S., the latter being succeeded by Mr. H. G. Hammett, M.C.S. on the 10th of September).

6. Chief Medical Officer
(Dr. T. F. Strang througout the year).

7. State Engineer and Irrigation Engineer
(Mr. E. M. O'D. Burke-Gaffney until 15th July when he proceeded on leave, and was relieved by Mr. J. H. West, A.M.I.C.E. to the end of the year).

8. Irrigation Officer
(Mr. Anker Rentse througout the year).

9. Superintendent of Suryeys
(Mr. W. H. E. Neil throughout the year).

10. Assistant Superintendent of Surveys
(Mr. R. Wilson till the 26th December when he was transferred to Malacca. His successor did not arrive until 5th January, 1937.).

11. Commissioner of Police and Superintendent of Gaol
(Mr. D. Hillary throughout the year).

12. Superindendent of Marine & Customs
(Mr. F. G. Aplin throughout the year).

13. State Agricultural Officer
(Mr. H. K. Ashby throughout the year).

14. State Forest Officer
(Mr. E. J. Shrubshall till 7th October when he was succeeded by Mr. J. S. Addison to the end of the year).

15. Secretary to the British Adviser, Kelantan
(Mr. A. C. Boyd, M.C.S. from the 27th January to the end of the year). The duties performed by this Officer were actually those of Auditor, Superintendent of Posts & Telegraphs, and Public Prosecutor.

16. Electrical Engineer
(Mr. F. J. Larard till 21st October when he was succeeded by Mr. H. E. Doel to the end of the year).

I must conclude with the Malay formula, asking for pardon for anything I may have said wrong. I sign this report a month after assuming duty in a State in which I have never served before. I might have contented myself with a mere condensation of departmental reports. I have preferred to use the writing of this report as a means of exploring the problems presented by the Government of this State, a procedure fraught with the danger of coming to hasty conclusions. I shall no doubt have in time to modify the interpretations I have put forward of the facts as I have seen them, and many of these "facts" may turn out to be mere half truths.

Sgd. G. A. de C. de Moubray,
M.C.S.

Ag. British Adviser to the Government of Kelantan.

THE RESIDENCY,
Kota Bharu,
KELANTAN, 24th April, 1937

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO KELANTAN.

(Vide Colonial Office Circular Despatch dated 12-9-32.)
(K, 954/1932.)

(i) KELANTAN (James Maclehose & Sons, Glasgow) by W. A. Graham.

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STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND

LIABILITIES.		$ c.	
DEPOSITS:—			
District Officer, Ulu Kelantan	..	40,907.12	
-do- Pasir Puteh	..	5,594.77	
-do- Pasir Mas	..	6,174.70	
-do- Bachok	..	910.25	
Courts, Kota Bharu	..	29,037.70	
Police Sundry	..	12.00	
Customs Sundry	..	11,917.65	
Land Office, Kota Bharu Sundry	..	20,287.99	
-do- Survey	..	1,861.41	
Post Office Money Order	..	15,860.84	
Pawnbroking Farm	..	9,795.00	
Gold Buyers Licence	..	100.00	
Municipality	..	1,055.55	
Education	..	397.96	143,912.94
FINES & REWARDS FUND:—			
Clerks	..	403.81	
Police	..	96.38	
Prisons	..	61.09	566.28
CONTRIBUTIONS:—			
Public Officers Guarantee Fund	..	1,006.90	
W. & O. Pensions Fund	..	—	1,006.90
ALIENS IMMIGRATION FUND	..	5,471.60	5,471.60
OPIUM REVENUE REPLACEMENT RESERVE FUND	..	309,728.67	309,728.67
MALAYAN RUBBER FUND	..	12,386.37	12,386.37
SUSPENSE ACCOUNT	..	20,166.96	20,166.96
			493,239.72
EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES	..		1,514,077.96
			2,007,317.68
LOANS:—			
S. S. Consolidated Loan (@ 2%)	..	4,680,684.00	4,680,684.00
F. M. S. Duff Loan (@ 2%)	..	300,000.00	300,000.00
S. S. Loan 1931 (@ 4%)	..	325,000.00	325,000.00
Colonial Development Fund Loan	..	30,753.88	30,753.88
			5,336,438.00

B.

LIABILITIES AS ON 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

ASSETS.

		$ c.	$ c.
BALANCES:—			
Cash Sub-Treasury, Ulu Kelantan		30,261.53	
-do-	Pasir Puteh	1,370.38	
-do-	Pasir Mas	2,600.92	
-do-	Bachok	2,226.12	36,458.95
Bank:-State Treasury	(M. B.)	112,560.23	
-do-	(C. B.)	2,480.54	
Sub-Treasury Ulu Kelantan	(M. B.)	7,670.01	
-do-	Pasir Puteh („)	3,301.28	
-do-	Pasir Mas („)	13,179.49	
-do-	Bachok („)	8,119.87	147,311.42
Joint Colonial Fund Deposit		..	
Cash Balance with Crown Agents		..	
ADVANCES RECOVERABLE:—			
Malayan Arts & Crafts		5,000.00	
Petty Cash		5,770.00	
Post Office Postal Order Account		900.02	
P. & T. Stores and Suspense Account		5,000.00	
Principal Agricultural Officer		1,000.00	
P. W. D. Store & Factory Account		15,700.00	
Purchase of Motor Cars		5,792.94	
F. M. S. Government Pensioners		585.65	
Advance to Nik Mustapha		500.00	
S. S. Government Pensioners		21.96	
District Officer, Ulu Kelantan		1,450.00	41,720.57
LOANS:—			
Subordinates		10,925.70	
Dato' Kaya Pati		27,600.00	
Tengku Sri Mara Raja		22,210.99	
Majlis Ugama Islam		137,191.31	
Clubs		1,779.08	199,707.08
SPECIAL LOANS:—			
Tengku Sri Utama Raja		3,403.23	
Administrator to the Estate of the late Sultanah		1,800.00	
Minah binti Haji Yusoff		400.00	
Dato' Perdana Mentri		10,377.94	
Tengku Sri Ismara Raja		3,920.00	
Tengku Zabidah		156.24	
Haji Wan Ahmed		135.00	
Che Hassan bin Sulaiman		750.00	
Nik Mat bin Abdul Kadir		374.99	21,317.40
OPIUM REVENUE REPLACEMENT RESERVE FUND		309,728.67	309,728.67
PUBLIC OFFICERS' GUARANTEE FUND		750.00	750.00
INVESTMENTS:—			
Commonwealth of Australia	3¾% stock 1946-1949	44,571.43	
-do-	3¼% stock 1964-1974	28,077.25	
Conversion Loan	2½% stock 1944-49	130,178.57	
New Zealand	3% stock 1952-55	66,514.28	
India	3% stock 1949-52	70,634.00	
Wembly U. D. C.	3% stock 1951	60,600.00	
Victoria	3% stock 1929-49	2,482.96	
Funding Loan	2½% stock 1956-61	280,150.00	
S'pore Municipal Debenture	4½% stock 1930	255,000.00	
-do-	3% stock 1975-85	63,708.75	
F.M.S. Government	3% Loan 1956-66	84,234.00	
S.S. „ (3 calls)	3% Loan 1962-72	120,000.00	
Union of South Africa	3½% stock 1955-65	39,286.64	
Swansea	5% stock 1945-52	4,885.71	1,250,323.59
			2,007,317.68
Excess of Assets over Liabilities		1,514,077.96	1,514,077.96
BALANCE TO THE DEBIT OF THE STATE		3,822,359.92	3,822,359.92
			5,336,437.88

APPENDIX C.

Table of Annual Revenue and Expenditure since Kelantan came under British Protection:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$
1910	419,327	403,552
1911	487,467	574,850
1912	535,669	665,608
1913	676,020	672,137
1914	762,772	805,965
1915	692,556	807,714
1916	822,860	808,164
1917	910,291	757,946
1918	955,402	899,161
1919	1,141,444	1,065,012
1920	1,328,955	1,403,208
1921	1,160,262	1,678,432
1922	1,310,020	1,539,318
1923	1,396,855	1,271,887
1924	1,422,113	1,422,032
1925	1,804,180	1,401,961
1926	2,371,595	1,927,134
1927	2,448,090	2,949,438 *
1928	2,570,550	2,463,762
1929	2,481,139	2,215,771
1930	2,182,905	2,426,079
1931	1,524,139	1,961,124
1932	1,677,983	1,664,051
1933	1,801,418	1,563,782
1934	2,220,769	1,710,790
1935	2,312,979	2,044,239
1936	2,759,522	2,476,533 †

* Includes a sum of $320,000.00 devoted to reduction of the Public Debt.

† Includes a sum of $206,584.00 devoted to further reduction of the Public Debt.

APPENDIX D.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF LOCAL PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS.

Nos.	Articles	How Counted	1932 Quantity	1932 Value	1933 Quantity	1933 Value	1934 Quantity	1934 Value	1935 Quantity	1935 Value	1936 Quantity	1936 Value
				$		$		$		$		$
1	Rubber	Tons	5,146.02	731,223	9,213.04	1,906,021	11,574.41	4,533,829	9,257.15	3,751,628	10,125.92	5,445,577
2	Copra	-do-	4,012.56	306,658	6,773.98	290,472	5,873.29	185,256	6,127.77	403,527	9,130.27	838,568
3	Betelnuts:-											
	(a) Dried	-do-	1,393.39	167,392	2,266.45	151,582	2,260.63	125,042	2,257.14	182,757	2,164.62	205,274
	(b) Fresh	-do-	..	1,824	..	1,672	..	476	59.52	619	..	..
4	Rice & Padi	-do-	..	1,441	..	4,192	10.09	477	434.11	25,962	10.31	421
5	Timber & Planks	..	..	994	..	746	..	3,436	..	5,513	..	..
6	Cattle	Nos.	312	12,115	3,164	92,765	2,265	68,878	3,068	143,893	1,490	87,327
7	Jungle Produce	..	..	91,830	..	70,048	..	42,635	..	27,135	..	23,931
8	Fish	Tons	754.13	89,249	1,002.7	117,361	794.79	70,806	437.04	46,775	460.08	48,885
9	Poultry	Nos.	24,671	6,215	100,498	24,312	113.09*	20,643	119,366	24,442	46,663	16,006
10	Tin-Ore	Tons	..	..	.47	633	4.23	5,927	7.49	9,865	27.16	33,067
11	Manganese Ore	-do-	..	..	2,866.54	26,716	8,968.92	105,338	10,678.15	132,260	10,005.84	124,571
12	Gold and Gold-Ore	..	..	9,289	..	77,154	..	85,913	..	46,372	..	29,240
13	Textile:-											
	(a) Silk	..	..	9,823	..	10,641	..	6,588	..	5,139	..	3,028
	(b) Cotton	..	..	15,230	..	23,057	..	51,177	..	19,867	..	18,986

* Tons

APPENDIX E.

COMPARTIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT FOR FIVE YEARS.

Nos.	Articles.	How Counted	1932 Quantity	1932 Value	1933 Quantity	1933 Value	1934 Quantity	1934 Value	1935 Quantity	1935 Value	1936 Quantity	1936 Value
				$		$		$		$		$
1	Fish	Tons	198.74	15,926	111.25	7,857	137.53	9,622	113.74	21,103	491.43	55,498
2	Rice	-do-	3,936.95	228,145	1,821.39	97,247	5,149.64	215,090	1,680.6	101,469	5,355.93	300,451
3	Benzine	Gallons	206,520	158,073	223,343	141,244	269,072	221,532	358,256½	281,945	417,412	333,929
4	Petroleum	-do-	358,354	139,474	283,697	163,456	327,292	163,646	368,400	185,771	393,856	196,929
5	Textile (all kinds)	..	..	462,019	..	979,822	..	2,254,256	..	1,656,628	..	1,690,795
6	Machinery	..	..	23,257	..	25,641	..	37,826	..	48,324	(Nos.)1,019	37,915
7	Motor Vehicles	..	..	31,405	..	30,735	..	56,730	..	157,300	„ 139	141,825
8	Cement	Tons	1,289.	25,890	1,334.	26,767	1,350.	27,140	1,821.29	29,685	3,090.3	43,131
9	Timber & Planks	..	..	23,940	..	20,537	..	18,452	..	3,127	..	5,839
10	Drugs & Medicines	..	..	82,227	..	114,194	..	139,996	..	178,086	..	161,025
11	Bread & Biscuits	..	..	13,499	..	14,647	..	14,855	..	33,440	..	58,909
12	Curry Stuffs	..	..	15,820	..	17,436	..	16,870	..	15,534	(Cwts.)2,391½	19,273
13	Wheat Flour	Tons	655.6	59,620	709.6	64,114	720.04	67,210	847.84	64,488	1,006.93	90,168
14	Tinned Milk	Cases	15,117	148,898	12,422	128,360	16,161	155,694	12,039	95,044	15,201	116,390
15	Sugar	Tons	935.	64,820	910.83	67,124	1,281.55	93,361	1,597.12	125,241	2,349.78	167,019
16	Tobacco (all kinds)	Lbs	..	321,667	..	331,542	..	350,793	218,564.	433,935	270,498.73	539,289

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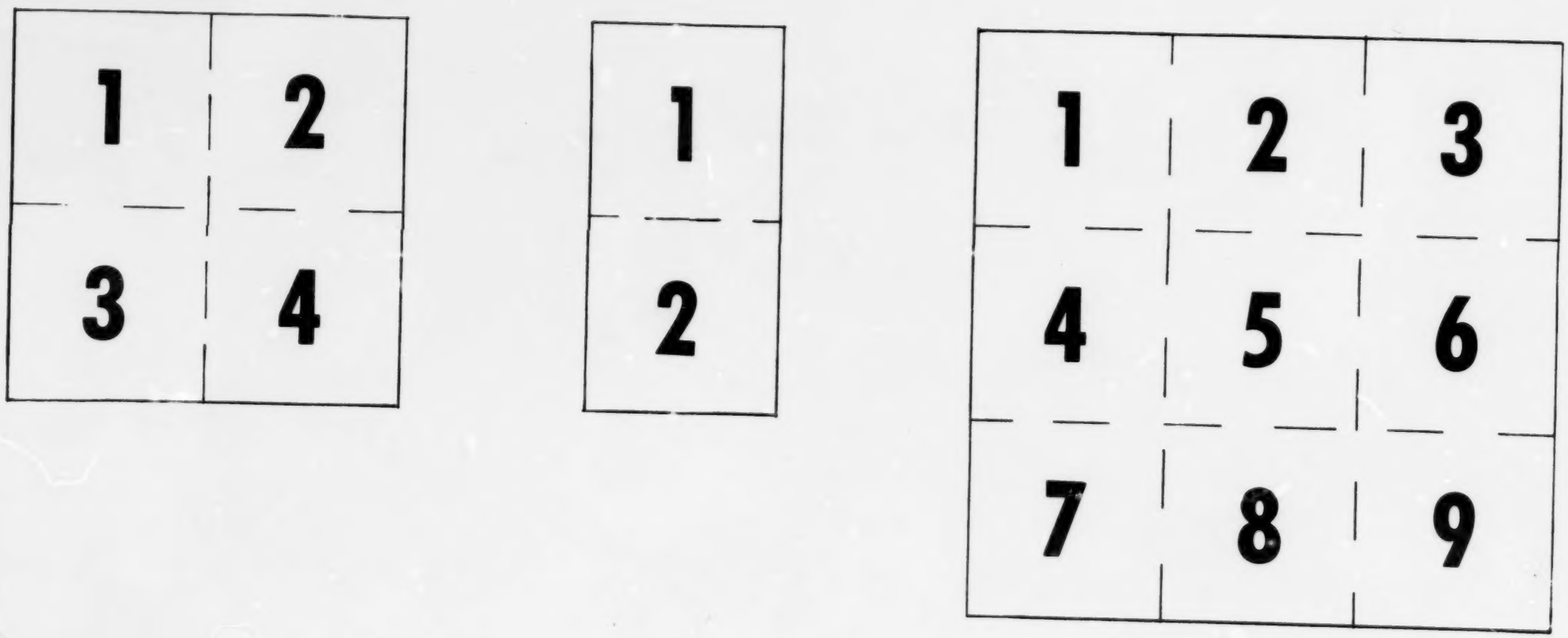

KELANTAN
1936

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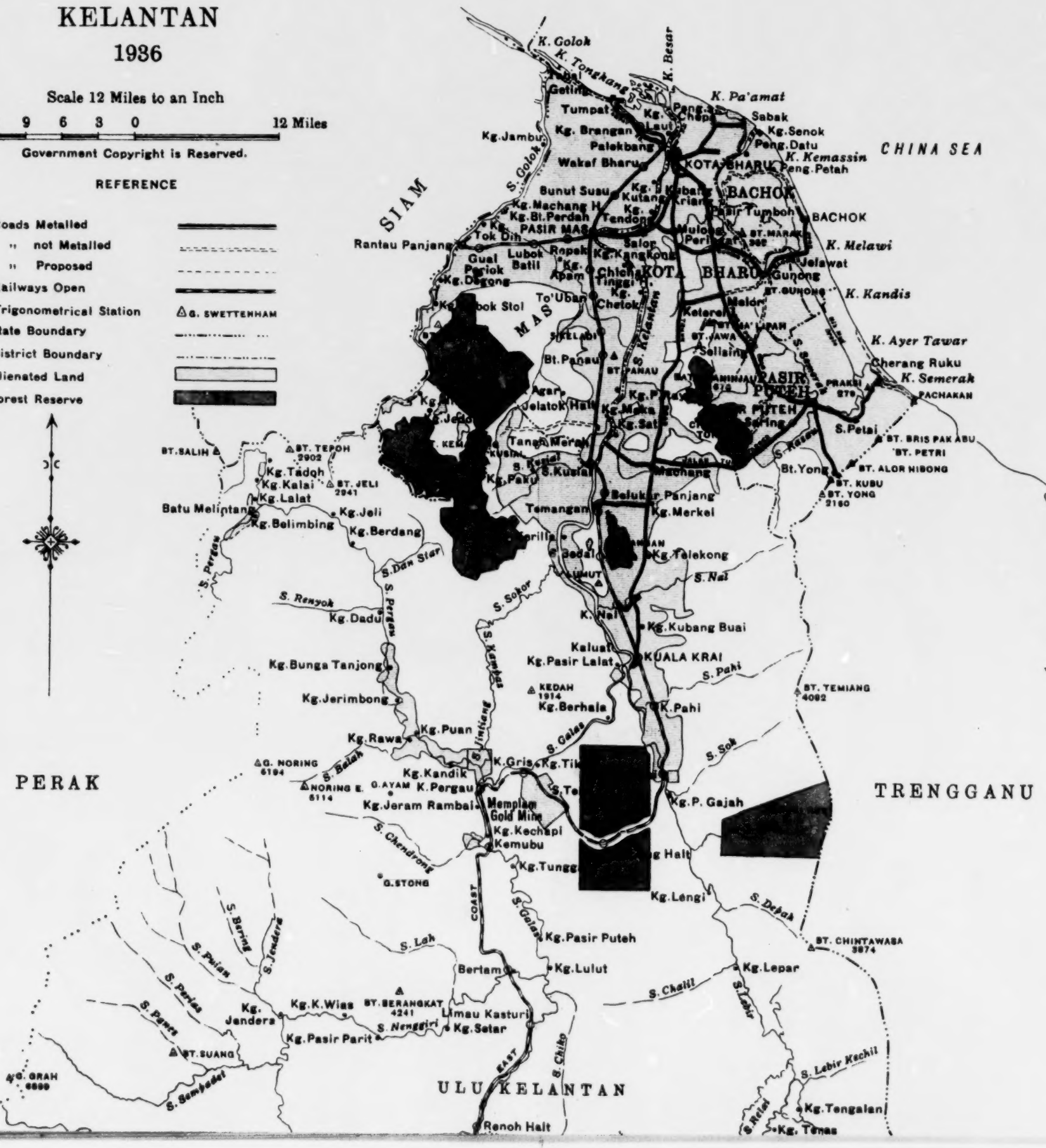

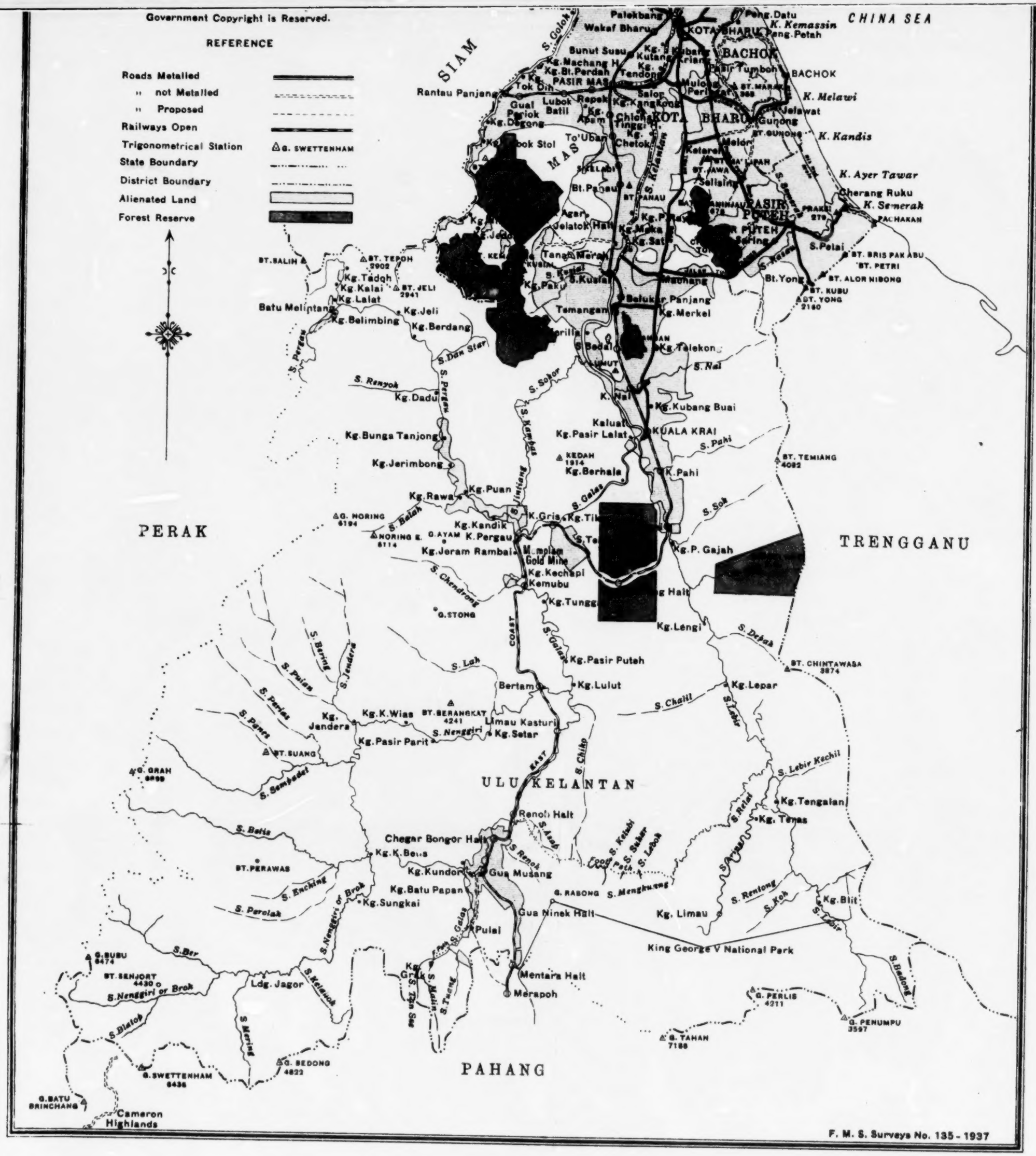

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STATE OF PERLIS.

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STATE OF PERLIS.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF PERLIS FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1355.

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

1. Perlis is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula and is the northernmost of the Malay States under the protection of Great Britain. It lies between the 6th and 7th parallels of North Latitude. The State is bordered on the west by the sea and by a range of mountains running north and south and separating it from the Siamese Province of Setul; on the east by the Siamese Province of Nakon Sridhammaraj and the Malay State of Kedah; and on the south by Kedah. Padang Besar on the main railway trunk line to Bangkok is the frontier station between Malaya and Siam.

The area of the State is about 310 square miles and the coast line which runs north-west and south-east is approximately 13 miles in length.

The rich alluvial plain, which is suitable for rice growing, extends inland for a distance of about 14 miles. Striking features of the landscape are the isolated limestone hills rising abruptly from the plain, and in one of these at Chuping there is a remarkable large cave which is much visited.

The Perlis River is the only river of any size in the State and is navigable by small craft as far as the town of Kangar.

CLIMATE.

2. The State is subject to the influence of the North-East Monsoon from November to March, and of the South-West Monsoon between July and September.

The average annual rainfall at Kangar is about 83 inches. The highest recorded annual rainfall was 106.3 inches in 1918 and the lowest 65.6 in 1926. The rainfall during 1936 was 76.8 inches.

The normal wet season is from August to November. September is the wettest month of the year, but May is usually a wet month also. There is a definite dry period from about the middle of December to the end of February.

The shade temperature at Kangar varies between a mean maximum of about 89° and a minimum of 73°. It occasionally rises to 96° and has been known to fall to 64°. The highest maximum and minimum temperatures in the shade during the year were 98° and 68° registered on March 3rd and on February 2nd respectively.

At the end of December and in January the climate is delightfully cool and pleasant. From February to April however dry weather is usually experienced, accompanied by an acute shortage of water.

The wet and dry seasons are much more clearly marked than elsewhere on the west coast of the Peninsula.

HISTORY.

3. Until 1821 Perlis was subject to Kedah but when, in 1841, the Siamese allowed the Sultan of Kedah to re-assume the Government, Perlis was made a separate and independent State under an Arab named Syed Hussein, whose father, Syed Harun, had previously acquired the status of local chief. Syed Hussein was given the title of Raja.

4. The present Raja, Syed Alwi bin Almarhom Syed Safi, C.M.G., C.B.E., succeeded his father on 22nd Shawal, 1322 (20th December, 1905) and is the fourth who held that position under the suzerainty of Siam. In 1905, at the request of the Raja, a European Adviser was appointed from Bangkok to advise the Raja in the general management of the country and more particularly in its finances. He remained until 15th July, 1909, when, in consequence of a treaty concluded between Great Britain and Siam, his duties were handed over to a British Adviser of the Malayan Civil Service.

5. On 28th April, 1930, a treaty was signed which defined the friendly relations between His Britannic Majesty and His Highness the Raja of Perlis. By this Treaty the Perlis Government agreed to continue under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who exercises the right of suzerainty, and to accept a British Adviser.

CHAPTER II

GOVERNMENT.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

6. The State of Perlis is governed by His Highness the Raja with the assistance of a State Council consisting of His Highness as President, three other Malay members selected by name or office by His Highness with the approval of His Excellency the High Commissioner, and the British Adviser. By mutual consent of His Excellency and His Highness, additional members may be added to the Council for any specific period.

All legislation is enacted by the State Council and all matters of importance regarding the administration of the State are considered by the Council, which ordinarily meets once a week.

Under the 1930 Treaty, the officers of the Government of Perlis shall be Perlis Malays, but in special circumstances, with the approval of the State Council, others may be employed.

Malay, with Jawi character in the case of the written language, is the official language in all departments except where it is provided in the law of Perlis or by special authority of Government that another language may be used.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

7. Kangar, the administrative headquarters of the State, Arau, the residence of His Highness the Raja, and other chief villages are administered by a Sanitary Board consisting of an official Chairman and other official and unofficial members appointed by the State Council. The Board is responsible for the control of the several areas, for street lighting, scavenging, rating and the administration of the sanitary and building by-laws.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION.

8. The total population according to 1931 census was 49,296 including 39,716 Malays, 6,500 Chinese, 966 Indians and 2,114 others. Of the others 1,616 were Siamese. This figure is an increase of 23% over the 1921 figure. About the middle of 1935 the population as determined by the balancing equation method was estimated at 51,101 being comprised of 42,023 Malays, 6,137 Chinese, 961 Indians and 1,980 others. By the same method the population in 1936 showed a further increase on the 1935 figure by 850. Perlis is thickly populated for its size.

The urban population is mainly Chinese.

CHAPTER IV

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.*

9. There were 1,019 deaths in the State during 1936—a death rate of 19.61 per mille; the corresponding figure for 1935 was 16.63 per mille.

Births during the year showed an increase, totalling 1,961 as against 1,640 in 1935.

The following table gives the chief causes of deaths for 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936:—

Deaths from preventable diseases:—

	1933	1934	1935	1936
Fever unspecified	285	323	336	406
Malaria	25	38	19	27
Tuberculosis	45	32	26	42
Dysentery	1	4	2	2
Ankylostomiasis	5	4	3	5
Lobar Pneumonia	19	43	40	29
Hydro-phobia	1	2	...	...
Other Infectious Diseases ...	27	19	17	16
TOTAL ...	408	465	443	527

Note :— * The Statistics relating to this Department are for the Gregorian Year of 1936.

Deaths from General Diseases:—

	1933	1934	1935	1936
Digestive System	36	21	34	39
Respiratory System	121	90	87	108
Nervous System	5	2	1	3
Circulatory System	6	8	3	16
Urinary System	5	4	...	1
Affections connected with pregnancy and parturition	32	17	13	22
Tumours	2	2	2	...
Premature births	...	1	2	3
Infantile convulsions	119	116	88	150
General, accident, old age, ill-defined conditions, etc.	121	159	177	150
TOTAL ...	447	420	407	492

PREVAILING DISEASES.

10. 406 deaths occurred from "fever unspecified", as against 336 in 1935.

Malaria: 27 deaths occurred during the year as against 19 in 1935. Most of the cases came from Kaki Bukit.

Infantile convulsions: 150 deaths occurred.

Typhoid and para-typhoid fever: 10 deaths were recorded during the year of which two occurred in the Hospital.

Dysentery: 2 deaths were recorded. 16 cases were treated successfully in the Hospital, as against 20 cases with 1 death in 1935. 14 out of these were amoebic.

Pulmonary tuberculosis: There were 42 deaths in the State as against 26 in 1935. 40 cases were treated in the Hospital with 12 deaths as against 32 cases with 8 deaths in 1935.

Pneumonia: 62 cases with 29 deaths were treated in the Hospital.

Yaws: 706 cases were treated of which only 162 came up for the second injection. For the fourth injection, strangely enough only 13 attended.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

11. There were 218 deaths among infants under one year old, the rate being 116.64 per mille (corrected rate). The corresponding figure for 1935 was 122, equivalent to 79.07 per mille.

The infantile death rate per thousand births relative to the principal nationalities during the past four years was:—

Year	Malays	Chinese	*Siamese	*Indians
1933	82.06	181.08	185.19	142.86
1934	76.47	121.74	65.22	133.33
1935	65.23	165.94	25.00	58.82
1936	105.92	155.30	254.55	66.67

MATERNITY.

12. Twenty-two deaths were recorded as due to affections connected with pregnancy and child-birth, a percentage of 1.12 of the total births. The figure for 1935 was 13 deaths or a percentage of 0.794. The number of still-births notified was 92 as against 97 in 1935.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

13. Larval surveys were carried out in the Sanitary Board areas of Kangar, Arau and Kaki Bukit and mosquitoes were sent to the Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur for identification and dissection. Anti-mosquito measures (mainly clearing, oiling and digging drains) were carried out in the Sanitary Board areas of Kangar and Kaki Bukit.

14. Refuse is disposed of in each Sanitary Board area either by incineration or by burial. A marked improvement has been effected in the disposal of refuse at Kangar and Arau by the construction during 1936 of a new Horsfall model incinerator midway between the two villages, to which the refuse of both villages is transported by lorry.

Note:—*These Statistics relate to small and scattered sections of the population and are of little statistical value. No conclusion can be drawn from them as to the health of these nationalities.

15. An investigation was carried out into burial grounds and certain undesirable ones were closed towards the end of the year. A site was chosen for a burial ground reserve for the Hospital and for nationalities other than Malays and preparation of this was in hand at the close of the year. The Chinese burial ground at Jejawi was cleared and fenced.

16. Measures were taken to improve conditions in the mining village of Kaki Bukit. An out-door dispensary was opened during the year and is visited four days a week by a Dresser. Arrangements are in hand to maintain a resident dresser there and it will be possible to do so in 1937. The Dispensary has proved very popular. A market has also been constructed in the village.

Kaki Bukit is a neighbourhood which can be said to be saturated with Malaria. In order to reduce the incidence of this disease in the locality, by an arrangement with the Straits Settlements Government, the State was visited by Mr. J. S. De Villiers, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Penang who made a careful and comprehensive examination of the whole village area. The recommendations contained in his report will receive consideration in 1937, but in order to ensure that improvement in the sanitary conditions of the locality may not be impeded or delayed by lack of funds, a Kaki Bukit Health Fund was created towards the end of the year by the levying of a cess of 40 cents a pikul on the tin-ore exported from the State. This fund (which is administered by a Committee of miners with the Adviser as Chairman) will be utilised solely for improving the medical and sanitary amenities of the village.

17. The question of the provision of a pure water supply to the village of Kuala Perlis has long been engaging the attention of the Government and during the year this was provided. The source of water is a spring in a stream rising in the hills at Wei—about 2 miles from Kuala Perlis. In order to ensure the purity of the supply the original stream has been diverted and the water from the spring is impounded in a well constructed round it and thence is conveyed through pipes to a cement well on the banks of the Sungei Perlis. The water is delivered to boats through a discharge pipe either by gravitation or by use of a hand pump, depending on the tide.

18. With the assistance of the Government of Kedah a scheme for the training of Kampong Midwives was inaugurated and the first pupil was sent for training in October. Candidates are selected from the kampongs where they will be stationed when qualified. They are engaged as " pupil midwives " and are trained in Kedah for

a year. Having passed the required examination the candidate is posted to a kampong having a high infantile mortality as a "Government Subsidised Midwife". This service is entirely independent of any other Government Midwifery Service.

19. By the appointment of an Assistant Health Officer in December 1936 the foundation stone of a Health Unit in Perlis has been laid. Only the limited revenues of the State have prevented this step being taken earlier.

VISITS TO ESTATES.

20. There are four estates in Perlis, 3 of which are Asiatic and one European owned. Regular visits have been made by the Health Officer to these Estates where the labour force is mainly Indian. The sanitary conditions in these estates are slowly but surely improving. During the year Madar Estate has made a remarkable transformation in its lines and general sanitary conditions. It is hoped that the other Estates will follow its example during 1937.

There were 7 deaths among the Estate population, 3 infants and 4 adults.

VISITS TO SCHOOLS.

21. Regular fortnightly visits were made to 16 schools by the Travelling Dispensary. Of the Malay Vernacular schools of Perlis (4 girls' and 20 boys') all the boys' schools were visited by the Assistant Medical Officer.

The following are statistics of health:—

(1) Total number of children on register .. 2,610
(2) Total number of children inspected .. 2,055

No.	Diseases	No. of cases	Percentage
1	Splenic enlargement ...	569	27·69
2	Cardio-vascular lesions ...	6	0·29
3	Not vaccinated		
	(Never vaccinated) ...	189	9·20
	(Vaccinated, but not taken) ...	57	2·77
4	Otitis	18	0·88
5	Scabies	182	8·86
6	Yaws	30	1·46
7	Other skin diseases ...	75	3·65
8	Ocular lesions	7	0·34
9	Dental Caries	1,192	58.00
10	Bronchitis	46	2·24

46 children had Neosalversan injection for Yaws.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

22. A General Hospital with ward accommodation for 66 third class patients and 6 second class patients is maintained by the Government at Kangar and is in charge of an Assistant Medical Officer. During the year a Phthisis Ward with accommodation for 12 patients was opened. To encourage those Malays who are still suspicious of Western Modern Medical treatment to come into Hospital two " Malay Huts " were built in the Hospital premises. A labour room newly built was opened during the year. The installation of a boiler for generating hot water for use in the Out-patient Department has proved a great asset and the introduction of Electric lighting has greatly added to the general amenities of the Hospital.

23. The number of indoor cases treated during the year was 1,667, a slight increase over the 1935 number. There were 109 deaths, a percentage of 6.54 to total treated. Excluding 38 deaths which occurred within 48 hours of admission, the death rate was 4.36%. The average duration of stay in hospital of fatal cases was 20.08 days. The average daily number of in-patients was 60.72 and the largest number of in-patients treated in one day (May 29th) was 95.

There was an increase in the number of cases admitted for Malaria, Venereal Diseases, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Ankylostomiasis, Injuries and other diseases while the number admitted for Dysentery, Pneumonia, other lung complaints and ulcers was about the same.

7,057 cases were treated in the out-patient department. 2,661 vaccinations were performed, and 1,164 Neosalversan injections were given, mostly for yaws.

Of the 108 Estate coolies admitted into hospital five died during the year.

24. The Travelling Dispensary made fortnightly visits into the country and attended 1,579 cases excluding those attended at schools, Police Stations and cooly lines. The lack of access roads to many small villages makes the work of this dispensary difficult. The introduction of small Out-door Dispensaries in Arau and Kuala Perlis villages in the future will be of practical assistance to this branch of medical work.

25. Five mental cases (all males) were transferred to the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, during the year. Three were discharged as cured during the period under review. There was a total of 19 Perlis patients (12 males and 7 females) in the institution at the end of 1936.

26. Three lepers were transferred to the Leper Settlement at Sungei Buloh. At the end of the year there were four Perlis lepers in leper institutions—one at Pulau Jerejak and three at Sungei Buloh.

RABIES.

27. 17 cases of dog bite were reported during the year. 20 dogs in all were concerned of which 3 were unknown stray dogs. 16 dogs were declared not rabid after the usual observation of ten days. One was killed on the spot. The brains of two dogs were sent to the Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, and both were reported to be positive. Out of the 4 persons bitten by dogs actually rabid or suspected to be rabid, one could not be traced, one refused treatment and the other two were sent to Alor Star for treatment.

The usual measures to combat rabies were strictly enforced.

28. The State Surgeon, Kedah, continued to visit the State on inspection duties and the Adviser, Medical and Health Services, Malay States, paid an official visit to the State in June, 1936.

CHAPTER V

HOUSING.

29. There is no housing problem in Perlis. The bulk of the population are Malay peasent proprietors engaged in rice cultivation. They live on their own land in houses of the usual Malay type common throughout the Peninsula. Their houses are usually sanitary and well ventilated.

The houses of the Chinese agriculturists and small shopkeepers in the rural districts are usually primitive huts, not raised from the ground, having plank walls and attap or corrugated iron roofs with earth floors.

On estates the Indian labourer is housed in lines which are subject to inspection and approval by the Protector of Labour.

The Government provides lines or houses rent free for its own coolies.

The Chinese coolies employed on mines live either in Kaki Bukit (a village controlled by the Sanitary Board) or, where the mines are more accessible, in lines provided by the management. These are generally overcrowded but some which are now, or have been, under European supervision are substantial and airy buildings and adequately serve their purpose.

30. In the villages administered by the Sanitary Board, building is subject to control and plans are required to be submitted for approval before any new buildings are erected or any structural alteration to existing buildings made.

In the business quarters, houses are of the usual shop house type, the majority of which are two-storied. In Kangar and Arau most of the shop houses are brick buildings whereas in Kaki Bukit and Padang Besar they are generally temporary constructions having plank or thatched roofs. There is no uniformity either in the width or the length of these shop houses. The majority of them, especially the older ones, are ill-ventilated and in a number of cases far too long in proportion to their width with the result that the interiors lack sunshine. This is particularly so in Kaki Bukit where some of the buildings are 200 feet long. But here the amount of supervision which the Sanitary Board can afford to give to the village is hardly equal to the enterprise of the Chinese inhabitants who seem to regard the Board's effects to enforce sanitary measures as a Government device to collect more taxes rather than to improve their standard of health. In Kangar and Arau the dwellings in the suburbs, other than Government Quarters and the houses of the more well-to-do, are mostly of the usual type of Malay dwelling built on piles with floors raised above the ground. They are well ventilated and comfortable.

In Kangar a layout of the village has been approved while a new site is under preparation for the village of Kaki Bukit. At one period it was thought that an improved layout could be prepared for the existing village but it is realised that it would be of greater advantage to move the village to a new site on the higher ground adjacent. This will naturally take time but if the supply of tin in the State holds out there will never be any large decrease in the population in this locality.

31. Difficulty has always attended any control at Kuala Perlis where there is one of the largest fishing villages in Malaya with a population of nearly 5,000 inhabitants. Normal access to the Kuala from Kangar is, at present, by Sungei Perlis a distance of some seven miles; but as a metalled road is being built to the Kuala it will be possible to secure control ultimately through the medium of the Sanitary Board.

32. The Government builds houses for its officials as funds permit.

Each village and every school has its play ground or open space so that there is ample scope for recreation throughout the State.

CHAPTER VI

PRODUCTION.

MINING.

33. A detailed account of the unique character of the cave mining in Perlis, which is practically the only kind of tin mining practised in the State, was given in the Administration Report for 1354. In that account it was foreshadowed that the time might soon come when, owing to the decline in output from the hills, it would be necessary for the Government to give serious consideration to the question of permitting other forms of mining where adequate measures for the control and retention of tailings can be assured. As no reports of new rich finds have been made and as alluvial tin is said to exist in the Wangs in paying quantities, a scheme for open cast mining in Wang Tangga by using hydraulic elevator was approved during the year. Actual operations were interrupted by a prolonged drought at the end of 1355 which deprived the mine of its source of power but it is hoped that the scheme with its extensions (which have been set out by the applicant) will be a factor in checking the decline in the State's production of tin-ore.

34. Perlis remained a party to the International Agreement for the control of production of tin and the State was allotted in 1936 a fixed flat rate of 78.64 tons tin a quarter, with an additional 177½ tons, the latter amount being subject to the prevailing International Export Quota. 9,960 pikuls of tin-ore were exported during 1355 against 7,291 pikuls in the previous year but even this figure was almost 900 pikuls short of the permissible exports.

The Government revenue from mines was $6,045 in rents as against $6,548 in the previous year but export duty paid amounted to $73,096 as against $57,337 in 1354.

35. In nearly all cases mining titles consist of short leases for five years. So far only mining certificates have been issued pending proper survey of the land as survey is a costly undertaking owing to the hilly nature of the ground, the mining area being in the western corner of the State where the country is studded with series of limestone hills generally steep and all covered with fissures and crevices. 39 applications for mining land, comprising an area of 988 Relongs were received during the year. With those outstanding for 1354 the total number involved was 56 with a total area of 1,285 Relongs. Of this number 41

were dealt with and 952 Relongs of land alienated. Most of these applications were in respect of renewals of expired or expiring mining certificates. The few remaining mining licences were replaced, on their expiry, by mining certificates. Fourteen mining certificates for an aggregate area of 343 Relongs were registered during the year. The total area of mining land held at the end of the year was 4,387 Relongs as compared with 4,591 Relongs held at the end of the preceding year.

The policy of not giving out land for mining purposes except on surrender of a corresponding area of alienated land or for the purpose of following up underground workings into State land was maintained throughout the year. No Prospecting Licences were issued. In Perlis, owing to the peculiar nature of the mining country, prospecting is synonymous with mining.

According to returns the number of persons engaged in the industry in the State was 1,700 against 1,500 at the end of 1354. It is almost impossible however to take an accurate census of the population as many mines are difficult to approach.

36. Gallena was exported from the State for the first time during the year.

AGRICULTURE.

37. Apart from the small mining area described above, Perlis may be described as being essentially agricultural and the majority of its settled population is engaged in Padi planting. Padi and rice form main items of export from the State.

38. *Padi*: The State is fortunate in having more or less well defined seasons for rain which help in giving the necessary supply of water to the fields. These seasons are not always dependable and thus the State is under a disability owing to the lack of irrigation schemes. There have been occasions when the rain were short of normal requirements resulting in failure of crops.

In the inland areas the soil is a light sandy clay and bat guano obtained locally is used for manuring the fields. It is said that 100 gantangs of guano applied once in three years is the normal requirement. In the coastal region where the land was once covered with tall forest of Gelam wood, the soil is of heavy clay and is generally so rich that manuring of the fields is not required.

In preparing fields for planting, ploughs drawn by buffaloes or bullocks are extensively used. The implements are made locally and are generally satisfactory. It is gratifying to be able to record that the young Malays of the Kampongs in Perlis have not yet learnt to despise the age long profession of their forefathers on the land nor have they allowed themselves to be drawn to the more gay but precarious existence of the towns; and it is not unusual during the working season to see boys of 13 or 14 years of age guiding the ploughs and to hear their shrill youthful voices ringing through the morning air as they command their draught animals to attention. Such a sight would be a rarity in the more up to date States in British Malaya. How long they will be content to pursue the calling of their forefathers, however, is a matter for conjecture only.

The use of padi seeds of selected high yielding strains was encouraged and the Government Test Plots were maintained during the year. In addition, six Penghulus were assisted with small Government loans to plant up an area of 3 Relongs each with padi of selected varieties in order to provide seed for the inhabitants of the Kampong. Unfortunately disease and floods destroyed a great portion of these plots.

The total area planted with padi in 1355 was 58,975 Relongs with a yield of 10,518,800 gantangs as against 58,888 Relongs with a total yield of 12,130,279 gantangs. The lower yields are due to several causes. The lateness of rains dislocated the work, floods came at an unexpected time and a fungus disease attacked the growing crops which in their early stages promised to be quite good.

There was an appreciable rise in the price of padi during the year and the opening of another rice mill at Kangar helped to stimulate a competition which is considered to be to the advantage of the cultivators.

39. *Rubber*: Next in importance to padi comes rubber. There was no Rubber Supervision Legislation in the State and no record of rubber holdings had been kept, the area under cultivation being merely roughly estimated from reports made by Penghulus in connection with the introduction of Rubber Regulation. Re-inspection of small holdings was commenced on 18th Rabialakhir, 1355 (8th July, 1936) and continued to the end of the year. Until re-inspection is completed it is not possible to give an accurate estimate of the planted acreage of rubber holdings in the State.

In regard to large holdings, the position was also considered to be unsatisfactory. Not only were the planted areas of such holdings a matter of uncertainty but also the Standard Productions alloted to these Estates were based on inaccurate records. Accordingly it was arranged for an inspection to be made towards the end of the year and Mr. F. J. Souter visited the State in January, 1937 for this purpose.

On the data collected in regard to both types of holdings, the planted acreage of rubber in the State may be given as follows:—

	Acres.
Holdings of less than 25 Acres ..	2,916
Holdings of 25 Acres and over but less than 100 Acres	Nil
Holdings over 100 Acres	1,960

These figures differ materially from the figures given in the 1354 Report in respect of small holdings but the latter figure was based on an estimate only and it is now possible to give more accurate details of these areas.

Rubber control continued to be exercised and the State was allotted a quota of 600 tons for the year 1936. Provisional Standard Productions were fixed for large estates amounting to 4,332 Pikuls and the total value of coupons issued to small holdings was 3,625 Pikuls. Rubber exported amounted to 6,060 Pikuls. The exports in 1935 were 6,035 Pikuls.

The steadily rising price of the commodity enabled the owners of rubber land to give attention to the cleaning of their holdings and to pay their rents more promptly. There was, however, no noticeable improvement in the method of preparation of their rubber for the market among the small holders although a local dealer has constructed a fairly large smoke house to treat the small holders' rubber prior to export.

40. *Coconuts etc.*: Coconuts are third in importance amongst the list of cultivations. There are no large estates in Perlis but the total areas under coconut cultivation is reported to be 3,152 Acres. These consist mostly of trees planted in Kampongs either as sole or mixed crops. There was a slight revival of the copra industry in the Kampong. Copra is exported to Penang but the nuts are used for local consumption only.

Other forms of cultivation are Nipah Palms, arecanuts, bananas, fruits, vegetables, sireh leaves, pineapples, water melons and tobacco. Nipah palms are used for making attaps and cigarette wrappers. They are also tapped for sugar and for making vinegar for sale locally.

41. *Live Stock*: Closely associated with agriculture is stock breeding. The bulk of the export of eggs and poultry is by Chinese Padi planters, a colony of whom have established themselves in the Mukims of Kuala Perlis, Kayang and Sanglang in the coastal region, 42,216 chickens and 15,135 ducks were exported during the year and 4,786,615 hen and duck eggs. These almost correspond with the 1354 figures.

Animal breeding is an important part of the life of the peasantry as buffaloes and cattle are valuable assets in a State mainly devoted to agriculture. The lack of suitable grazing grounds in Perlis is an initial difficulty in assisting animal husbandry and the cultivation of fodder grass does not seem to appeal to the people. The scheme for improving the breed of cattle, operated with the help of the State Veterinary Surgeon, Kedah, has not been an unqualified success as the selected animals suffered from an eye disease and this trouble was followed by a scarcity of grass owing to a prolonged drought in the latter part of the year.

Pigs slaughtered locally are mostly imported from Kedah.

The following figures give the animal population of the State.

Buffaloes	4,233
Cattle	9,347
Sheep and Goats	2,753
Pigs	1,513

Under an arrangement with the Government of Kedah, the Principal Agricultural Officer of Kedah assists the State in agricultural matters. The State Veterinary Surgeon, Kedah, has on all occasions been ready to give this Government the benefit of his advice and help.

42. *Forests*: There is no organised forest department in the State and the forest has always been regarded as having little economic value. There is a definite shortage of good timber. There is an area of 39 square miles of Reserve Jungle on the East of the Railway Line which was declared a Reserve some nine years ago. A new area of approximately 11 square miles was created a Reserve during the year.

On the coastal plain there are about 10 square miles of Gelam (a species of Melaleuca) which is used for firewood and piling and which yields a bark used by the peasant for roofing. There is practically no mangrove in the State.

43. *Fisheries*: The State has a coast line of about 13 miles, the 5 fathoms line being on an average five miles out to sea. During the year 2,780 pikuls of salt water fish were exported as against 3,682 pikuls in 1354. The bulk of this went to Penang in a dried state. 4,753 pikuls of fresh water fish were also exported to Penang as against 4,129 pikuls in the previous year. Exports of dried prawns and prawn refuse amount to 28 and 50 pikuls respectively.

It is anticipated that the opening of the new road to Kuala Perlis in 1357 will materially assist the industry by enabling the people of the Kuala to find markets further afield than Kangar.

CHAPTER VII

COMMERCE.

44. Figures are available regarding the Import and Export of dutiable goods only.

Comparative figures for 1354 and 1355 in respect of principal imports and exports are as follows:—

IMPORTS.

Articles	1354	1355	Value in 1355
			$
Beer, Cider etc. (gallons) ...	2,810	4,108	10,409
Chinese Spirits (gallons) ...	824	873	8,362
European Spirits (gallons) ...	857	871	13,445
Cigarettes (lbs.)	56,656	63,047	99,959
Coffee (pikuls)	1,509	1,707	20,411
Kerosene oil (gallons) ...	84,136	103,386	47,557
Petrol (gallons)	58,098	65,880	26,352
Piece goods (yards) ...	300,249	310,271	83,039
Sugar (lbs.) ...	1,626,678	1,872,734	46,960
Tinned Milk (pounds) ...	150,449	173,435	25,132
Tobacco (lbs.) ...	33,411	46,093	54,044

EXPORTS.

Articles.	1354	1355	Value in 1355
			$
Arecanuts (pikuls) ...	703	1,050	6,000
Buffaloes and cattle (head) ...	726	157	8,085
Copra (pikuls) ...	4,468	3,570	17,168
Fish (pikuls) ...	7,997	7,531	67,938
Goats (head) ...	788	917	4,846
Hides and Horns (pikuls) ...	203	169	2,174
Padi (pikuls) ...	135,455	150,864	194,53[illegible]
Phosphates (tons) ...	525	411	3,456
Poultry (head) ...	45,973	57,353	17,300
Rice (pikuls) ...	119,595	95,886	316,139
Rubber (pikuls) ...	6,203	6,012	233,383
Tapioca (pikuls) ...	7,135	10,296	9,770
Tin-ore (pikuls) ...	7,291	9,960	730,956

It will be seen that there was a general increase in both imports (notably in Cigarettes, Kerosene Oil, Petrol, Piece goods and Tobacco) and in exports. There was a slight decrease in the amount of Rice exported, but in the main the figures reflect the general trend of trade improvement. Export duty amounting to $123,901 was collected as against $104,319 in 1354 while the duty paid on imports rose from $209,977 in 1354 to $250,100 in 1355, a substantial increase.

45. The following comparative table shows the differences in the main items of Customs Revenue in the years 1353 to 1355:—

	1353	1354	1355
	$	$	$
Tin	70,822	57,333	73,096
Padi and rice	21,409	23,745	26,210
Fish	6,616	8,962	8,430
Tobacco	69,326	83,284	99,807
Sugar	44,415	48,800	56,182
Petrol	16,448	20,334	23,058
Spirits	13,902	16,736	18,960
Piece goods	11,734	10,302	16,176

The total export duty collected amounted to $123,901 as against $104,319, while the duty paid on imports rose from $209,977 to $250,100.

46. Apart from the main items quoted above, other exports are timber and forest produce on a small scale. Perlis is, however, mainly an agricultural country and there is no question of seeking markets outside her own boundaries in this respect.

The bulk of the trade in Perlis is with Penang, partly by rail and partly by sea. There are no direct imports from or exports to other countries.

Lorry transport via Kedah has become more common but the sea and river routes remain popular in the case of heavy goods.

47. The importation of cotton and artificial silk piece goods manufactured in foreign countries continued to be regulated by quota throughout the year and, in common with other States in the Peninsula, Perlis maintained control over the export of Rubber and Tin.

CHAPTER VIII

LABOUR.

INCLUDING WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

48. The average population of labour in the State throughout the year was as follows:—

	Malays.	*Indians.*	*Chinese.*	*Others.*
Males ..	120	335	4	3
Females ..	15	114	..	..

This labour is distributed amongst the Public Works Department, the Federated Malay State Railways and the principle rubber estates. There is also a fairly large number of Chinese labourers (estimated to be in the region of 2,000) employed in the mines and having their headquarters in Kaki Bukit. It is not practical to obtain returns of this labour as many live for long periods in Kongsis in the Hills and there is constant flow from Perlis to mines in the Federated Malay States and vice versa.

Rubber estates in Perlis and two Rice mills (one newly opened near Kangar) employing Chinese labour were visited by the Controller of Labour, Kedah, who advises this Government in labour matters. Recommendations were made for the provision of suitable housing and sanitation and most of these have been carried out. One prosecution was instituted during the year but complaints by members of labour forces were settled departmentally.

The Labour Law in Perlis is similar to that obtaining in other Malay States.

No labourers were recruited from India during the year.

Sick labourers are treated in Kangar Hospital but each estate has its "medicine chest" to deal with minor complaints.

49. With the exception of one estate, the rate of wages paid was considered to be on the low side, averaging from 30 to 35 cents a day for both tappers and weeders (women generally receiving a little less). Recommendations for a general increase were made. Chinese miners receive on an average $1 a day and those employed in the mills at Kangar and Arau about the same.

50 The cost of living remained low and there cannot be said to be any unemployment. There is a lack of skilled labour in the State but unskilled labour is always plentiful. The population of Perlis is predominantly Malay with a mixture of Chinese who (apart from those engaged in mining) are engaged in shop keeping in various villages in the State. A number of Siamese are also found among the agricultural population. The majority of Malays are peasant proprietors engaged in the cultivation of their rice fields and they are only too willing, outside the padi season, to supplement their resources by seeking employment on road works or in clearing of rivers and other Government undertakings. Government standard wages are paid to them.

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATION.

51. A Standing Committee appointed by the State Council acts in an advisory capacity in all matters connected with Education in the schools and with the welfare of the pupils.

52. Malay Vernacular Eduction up to Standard V is obtainable in the schools and this education is free. Under Enactment No. 2 of 1335 (School Attendance) attendance at schools is compulsory for male children provided that a school exists within two miles from their homes. There is, however, ample scope for expansion before vernacular education is open to all.

53. There are no Government English schools in the State but promising boys are assisted in furthering their education abroad either by grants to the parents or by payment of fees. Selected boys who are to become teachers are sent to the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, or, if it is desired that they should qualify for administrative or clerical posts, to the Malay College at Kuala Kangsar or to the Sultan Abdul Hamid College in Alor Star. This policy is in accordance with the 1930 Treaty.

During the year twelve students were undergoing training at the Sultan Idris Training College. Four of them completed their course and returned to the State and four others were sent for training. Two students were sent abroad, one to Kuala Kangsar and the other to Alor Star, for English education at Government expense. The Government also paid the fees of educating seven other students in English schools in Penang and Alor Star.

54. The Staff of the Department consisted of one Inspector of Schools, one Visiting Teacher and 96 Teachers including 24 Koran Teachers. Of these 79 were males and 17 females. Of the male teachers 15 were trained.

55. There was no change in the number of vernacular schools in the State during the year these being 20 boys' and 4 girls' schools. The total enrolment was 2,887 (2,350 boys and 537 girls) as against 2,411 (2,052 boys and 359 girls) in the previous year, an increase of about 15%. The average attendance was 92%.

The increase in the number of pupils was more than twice that of the previous year which was about 6%. The problem of providing adequate accommodation and equipment to keep pace with this rapid growth in numbers is a very real one. Many of the schools are overcrowded but there is an all round eagerness and desire for Education and in places in which the Government has not yet erected schools, the people themselves are providing temporary buildings for children who cannot easily reach centres where there are schools.

The number of boys who sat for the Standard V Examination at the end of the year was 249. Of these 177 passed, a percentage of 71 as against a percentage of 68 in the previous year. 23 girls sat for the girls' Standard V Examination and all of them passed.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

56. Three new school buildings were erected in place of old ones at Abi, Padang Besar and Oran. New Teachers' Quarters were also built at Kangar, Abi and Padang Besar. These buildings were raised about 8 feet from the ground in order that the ground floor can be used in the event of future overcrowding. There are now in the State no schools with earth floors, a common feature some years previously.

FURNITURE.

57. School furniture to the value of $200 was purchased during the year and distributed to the schools most in need of it.

GAMES.

58. Football is becoming more popular amongst the children and almost every school has its football ground. The Inter-School Football League which is held once a year is enthusiastically "followed" not only by the children themselves but also by the parents and kampong folk who flock to the grounds on the occasion of each match to encourage the young players. The league was started rather late in the year due to unfavourable weather and had to be continued into 1356.

Badminton is also played by some schools.

Physical training forms a part of the curriculum of all schools and an admirable combined display of drill by pupils from all schools takes place once or twice a year at Kangar or Arau during annual celebrations.

GARDENS.

59. Thirteen schools upkept gardens during the year, an increase of two on last year's figure. More interest has been shewn by the staffs and pupils in the annual competition for the best upkept school garden. Owing to a very dry period in the middle of the year the gardens did not reach the standard required for inspection and the competition was deferred until 1356.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

60. The number of girls' schools in the State has remained the same for several years although the number of girls attending them has increased considerably and, in spite of the admission of a large number of girls into boys' schools, the girls' schools are still overcrowded. It must be admitted also that the standard of teaching in the schools is low, attributable to the lack of trained teachers. With

a view to effecting improvement, an arrangement was made with the Government of Kedah for Miss M. B. Lewis, the Headmistress of the Kampong Bahru Girls' School, Alor Star, to inspect, report on and make recommendations for the improvement of the girls' schools in the State. Miss Lewis visited Perlis in June and made recommendations not only for improving the standard of teaching but also for widening the scope of the educational facilities in the schools; including in her report suggestions for improvements in Administration and Staffing, the Curriculum, Drill and Games, Handwork and School Equipment. These recommendations are receiving the attention of the Government and steps have already been taken to give effect to a large number of them.

The experiment of admitting girls under the age of ten into boys' schools which was commenced two years ago has proved to be successful, there being a steady yearly increase in admission figures. In 1355 there were 181 girls attending boys' schools as against 147 in the previous year.

Religious Instruction.

61. Since the separation of the Koran schools from the vernacular schools in 1353 Religious Teaching has been carried out in the afternoons in the buildings of the vernacular schools. There are 24 Koran Teachers who are under the control of a Visiting Teacher.

General.

62. Che' Abdul Wahab, the Inspector of Schools, was transferred from the Education Department to the Courts at the beginning of the year. The work of the Department was carried out by Che' Hashim, the Visiting Teacher.

63. During the year a Perlis Government Scholarship was founded for the Education of Malay boys at either the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar or the Sultan Abdul Hamid College, Alor Star. Under this Scheme Scholarships are awarded, entirely on the result of an open Competitive Examination, for free education at either of the above named Colleges. The privileges attached to the Scholarship consist of remission of school and examination fees, and include a free of text books and a certain amount of pocket money. Only boys under the age of eleven years who have passed the third standard in any of the vernacular schools are eligible to sit for the Scholarship Examination.

64. Lessons in basketry were recommenced in all vernacular schools and at the end of the year a quantity of rattan waste-paper baskets and letter trays had been made.

Attempts are being made to raise the standard of Needlework in the girls' schools and to introduce a better and more useful class of work than that produced in the past. With this end in view it has been arranged that two local Malay ladies shall visit the schools in order to instruct girls in this subject.

65. A private English school was started at Kangar by an enterprising teacher from Penang. The school is open during the afternoons and a fair number of boys of all nationalities attend. These hours do not interfere with those of their own schools.

66. The total cost of the Education Department during the year, including Religious Education, was $41,519.

CHAPTER X

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

67. A Post and Telegraph Department is maintained in the State by the Kedah Government. There is a Post Office at Kangar and the following is a Comparative Statement showing the business transacted in that office during the last 3 years:—

	1353	1354	1355
Letters	96,564	104,260	130,195
Registered Articles	4,143	4,081	4,533
Parcels (ordinary, insured and C.O.D.)	1,131	1,005	980
Telegrams	3,016	2,711	2,951
Money Orders and Postal Orders ...	$48,937	$59,754	$78,750

The large increase in Money and Postal Orders indicates the general increase in trade activity.

At the end of the year the Savings Bank included 814 accounts with a total of $30,648, as against 181 accounts having total deposits of $23,006 in the preceding year.

There is also a Post Office at Padang Besar Railway Station on the frontier between the State and Siam in which the Station Master acts as Post Master. This office deals only with urgent business and direct with Alor Star. During the year the following business was transacted at this branch as against the two previous years.

	1353	1354	1355
Letters	35,243	28,665	32,628
Register Articles	2,179	1,997	2,164
Parcels (ordinary)	54	46	70

The Revenue collected by the Department was $4,151 and the expenditure was $3,433.

In December of 1936 it was made possible to telephone from Kangar Exchange direct to Alor Star. Previously calls from either place had to be taken through the two sub-exchanges of Kodiang and Jitra.

On January 15th, 1937 the telephone trunk service of Perlis was extended from Kangar to the Federated Malay States, Johore and Singapore. This improvement is of great advantage. The Police Station at Padang Besar, however, is still not in telephonic communication with Kangar or with any other Station and lines used in communicating urgent business are those of the Federated Malay States Railways to Arau which are not connected up with the Kedah system in the State. As Padang Besar is the frontier station between Malaya and Siam on the West it is desirable that the two systems should be connected.

SEA COMMUNICATION.

68. The chief ports in the State are Kangar, about 7 miles up the Perlis River, and Sanglang on the Sea Coast on the border between Perlis and Kedah. Customs Stations are at Kangar, Kuala Perlis, Kuala Sungei Bahru and Kuala Sanglang. During high tide the Perlis River is navigable for Junks up to Kangar and the majority of the heavy goods imported and exported are despatched by this route. During 1355 the number of junks entering Perlis ports was 287 with a tonnage of 12,480 as against 299 having a tonnage of 19,019 in 1354. Small motar boats ply frequently to the Kedah River and to Setul in Siam. 155 motor boats entered the ports during the year.

In a moderately fast launch the journey to Pulau Langkawi (Kedah) can be made in 2 hours from Kuala Perlis.

RAILWAYS.

69. The main line of the Federated Malay States Railways from Penang to Siam runs through the State from North to South. Padang Besar at the frontier is operated jointly by the Federated Malay States Railways and the Siamese State Railways. The International Express passes through the State to and from Bangkok twice a week. All stations on the line are connected with the main roads. The railway does not touch Kangar, but passes through Arau, the residence of His Highness the Raja.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS.

70. Perlis is well served with roads of which there are almost 37 miles metalled. There are also 10 miles of unmentalled road and 24 miles of bridle paths. There is, however, no direct route by the road through to Siam other than through Kedah territory via Jitra and Kodiang. Good progress is being made on the new road to Kuala Perlis.

47 miles of canals and rivers were cleared and maintained during the year out of a total of 89. The canals (built during the time of the late Raja) still provide a means of transport between many places on the coastal plain.

CHAPTER XI

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BANKING.

71. There are no banks in the State except the Kedah Posts and Telegraphs Savings Bank at Kangar, which had a sum of $30,648 to the credit of 214 depositors at the end of the year, as against 181 depositors with $23,006 held at the end of the previous year.

CURRENCY.

72. The unit of currency is the Straits Settlements Dollar which has a par value of two shillings and four pence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

73. The unit of weight is the pikul (or 133 1/3 lbs.) which is divided into 100 katis. English and Chinese weights are also used.

The unit of measurement of capacity is the gantang, of which the kuncha (160 gantangs) and the naleh (16 gantangs) are multiples.

The unit of land measurement is the relong which is the equivalent of 0.71 of an acre.

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC WORKS.

74. The total expenditure of the Department for the year was $153,119 made up as follows:—

Personal Emoluments	$ 13,823
Other Charges Annually Recurrent ..	$ 2,808
Annually Recurrent	$ 50,874
Special Services	$ 85,614
Total ..	$153,119

The expenditure in 1354 was $133,622. The increase in 1355 of $19,497 was wholly in Special Services.

A. ANNUALLY RECURRENT.

WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

75. A sum of $9,000 was expended on upkeep of Government buildings. This figure is low as the greater number of buildings are of temporary or semi-permanent types with attap roofs.

ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES.

76. Approximately 36½ miles of metalled roads were maintained during the year at a cost of $28,964. Almost 2 miles of metalled roads were remetalled and asphalted (semi-grout) at a cost of 68 cents a square yard.

The expenditure on gravelled roads was $2,578. There are in the State many miles of well formed earth roads (built by Syed Safi the late Raja) which have never been taken over for maintenance and which will, no doubt, form the basis of metalled road extension in due course. During the year, however, 4 miles of these roads were put in good order. One 50 feet main road timber bridge was partly reconstructed with concrete piles and new beams and decking. The sum of $1,500 was spent on renewal of 8 main road culverts.

WATERWORKS.

77. The water supply for Kangar and Arau is provided by the Public Works Department. The source of the supply is on the hills known as Wang Tampul and Wang Panjang some nine miles to the North West of Kangar. In dry months this supply requires to be augmented by a pumping and filtration plant at Repoh 2 miles from Kangar where water is pumped from the Sungei Jerneh, being chemically treated to make it suitable for drinking purposes.

The Padang Besar supply is obtained through the courtesy of the Federated Malay States Railways authorities. The water is pumped from a reservoir into a tank from where it is brought through pipes to the village. Public stand pipes are provided but there are no separate supplies to houses.

The capital cost of the Abi Headworks and Repoh Auxiliary Plant totalled $269,723. Maintenance costs during the year amounted to $2,858 and Revenue excluding meter rents amounted to $2,679. The revenue figure is a great increase on the previous year, and is three times the amount collected in 1353 but even this figure does not balance expenditure on maintenance and no contribution can be made towards capital cost.

The quality of the water is good but is too hard for comfort. During the year 9 samples were taken for analysis, the result of which generally shewed an absence of B. coli in 100 c.c.s.

B. SPECIAL SERVICES.

WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

78. Included in the list of new buildings erected during the year were 3 schools, four sets of quarters and a new set of coolie lines. Towards the end of the year preparations were made on the site of the new Government Offices to be erected in 1356. A sum of $44,525 was spent under this Head.

ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES.

79. Work on the new road to Kuala Perlis, estimated to cost $170,000 was continued throughout the year, the expenditure during 1355 being $34,918. As this road runs largely through bendang land, surveying and earthwork is generally confined to the drier months of January to June. During the first few months of 1355, the earthwork for the first half of the road and the survey of the 2nd half for land acquisition were completed. Bridges and culverts on

the first half were also commenced. By January 1937, the land acquisition was practically completed and the earthwork, bridges and culverts of the 2nd section put in hand. By the end of the year, good progress has been made on the second section while the first section was being rolled preparatory to the first metalling.

WATERWORKS.

80. The total Special Service Expenditure on Waterworks was $2,007 which included the installation of a new supply to serve Kuala Perlis at a cost of $1,500. This supply is from a small spring in the Sungei Wei, and is carried a distance of about half a mile to the banks of the Perlis river, from where it is transported by boat to the Kuala about 3 miles away. As water had previously to be transported from Kangar, a considerable saving in the cost of water should be effected by this supply, which is free to the water boats. The health of the inhabitants at the Kuala should also improve as the tendency on the part of the poorer people to drink polluted water is reduced.

C. DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION.

81. Under this Heading, a sum of $4,342 was spent on Annually Recurrent works and $1,500 on Special Services.

There is, in Perlis, no proper system of irrigation or controlled drainage. In the past the Rayat has made dams which serve to irrigate lands in their immediate vicinity, but the greater part of the 42,000 acres of land used for padi cultivation rely purely upon rainfall. The practice followed in the past has been for the Government to construct permanent dams to replace temporary dams which have proved their usefulness. Two such dams were in course of construction at the end of the year.

With the improvement in the financial position it has been found possible to consider irrigation works of major importance which are intended to serve large tracts of country in the coastal region. Three serious floods which occurred between September and December, 1936 also emphasised the need for schemes of flood relief and during the latter end of the year preparations were set on foot for combined drainage and irrigation schemes which are estimated to cost $120, 000. To this end also, the Department framed a draft Enactment giving enabling powers for the proper control of rivers and canals.

D. Anti-malarial Work.

82. There are no permanent anti-malarial drainage works in the State. The Department, however, supplied labour as required by the Medical Department during the year for the cutting of earth drains and oiling ditches and advised generally on these matters.

E. Electrical.

83. Overloading and the threatened break down of the electrical plant at the Kota, Arau, led to the installation of a new 4 Kw. 110 volt, Lister Diesel Generator, with large storage batteries. This released the existing 2½ Kw. 110 volt Delco plant, which was transferred to the Hospital Compound at Kangar and serves the Hospital and the Quarters of the Executive Engineer and the Assistant Medical Officer.

The 32 volt Delco plant at the Residency was maintained in good order.

A full time Electrician was appointed during the year to supervise the plants in the State.

F. Workshops and Trade School.

84. The reorganisation of the costing system in the Workshops, commenced during 1354, was completed before the end of that year and a Workshop Suspense Account, which shewed a profit at the end of 1355 was opened. The total value of the work done during the year was $4,500.

The Workshops dealt satisfactorily with all repairs to plant and private cars.

The Malay apprentices in the Carpentry School continued to turn out a very good standard of work and, under the supervision of a Chinese Carpenter, dealt satisfactorily with furniture and heavy carpentry.

G. General.

85. The health and general conditions of the labour force remained satisfactory. Malay labour was used on road maintenance and on the earthwork of the new Kuala Perlis Road but the work of road remetalling continued to be carried out by Tamil labour. The average labour force during the year was as follows:—

Malays	72
Indians	35
Others	4

Prices remained fairly constant during the first 8 months but shewed a distinct tendency to rise during the latter end of the year. (the first three months of 1937).

The shortage of timber in the State became more acute and considerable delay was occasioned in completion of building contracts. Seasoned timber had to be obtained from Penang.

H. STAFF.

Mr. A. L. McClure was in charge of the Department throughout the year. The State Engineer, Kedah, continued to pay visits of inspection and advise where necessary.

CHAPTER XIII

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISON.

COURTS.

86. The Courts Enactment of 1330 provides for the following Courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

The Court of the Raja in Council.

The Senior Court.

The Junior Court.

The Sheriah Court.

The Court of the Raja in Council consists of the State Council. It hears appeals from the Senior Court and decides cases referred to it by the Senior Court when the two members of that Court are unable to agree. No such reference was necessary during the year.

The Senior Court consists of a Judge appointed by the State Council sitting together with the Adviser or such other European Officer as the State Council may appoint in substitution for the Adviser in any particular pr ceeding. This Court has no original but has appellate civil jurisdiction. It has original and appellate criminal jurisdiction and deals with Administration Suits in which the value of the estate amounts to more than $1,000.

The Junior Court consists of Judges appointed by the State Council sitting singly. In its criminal jurisdiction its powers extend to fines of $250 and to imprisonment for a maximum period of one year. When any person in a trial before this Court has been convicted of an offence, the Judge, if he considers that his power of punishment is inadequate, may send the accused to the Senior Court for sentence. The civil jurisdiction of this Court is unlimited. Appeals lie to the Senior Court.

There are three Judges in the State who sit regularly.

The Sheriah Court consists of the Kathi or the Assistant Kathi and has jurisdiction over Mohammadans only in matters relating to marriage and divorce, control of children and the maintenance and due observance of the Mohammadan Faith. The Court can inflict fines not exceeding $15 or sentences to imprisonment not exceeding 14 days and can decide civil claims arising out of matters connected with the Mohammadan Religion where the amount in dispute does not exceed $100.

Sentences of deaths and sentences of imprisonment for periods exceeding 5 years require to be confirmed by the State Council.

The Legal Adviser, Kedah, acts as Legal Adviser to the State.

87. The following is a record of the cases dealt with by the Courts in 1355.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

	Remaining over from 1354	Instituted 1355	Disposed of in 1355	Pending at end of 1355
Court of the Raja in Council ...	...	1	1	...
Senior Court (Appeals)	2	13	14	1
Senior Court ...	1	5	6	...
Junior Court ...	19	538	542	15
Sheriah Court ...	1	50	46	5

CIVIL COURTS.

	Remaining over from 1354	Instituted 1355	Disposed of in 1355	Pending at end of 1355
Court of the Raja in Council (Appeals) ...	...	2	2	...
Senior Court (Appeals)	1	49	45	5
Senior & Junior Courts (Administration Suits)	74	253	228	99
Junior Court ...	119	583	631	71
Sheriah Court ...	7	67	69	5

In the Criminal Appeals to the Court of the Raja, a conviction of murder was reduced to one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. One judgment of the Senior Court in Civil Appeals was upheld and one varied.

In the Senior Court 5 Criminal Appeals were dismissed, 5 allowed and 4 decisions varied. Of the Civil Appeals 37 were dismissed, four allowed, 2 judgments varied and 2 cases were ordered to be retried.

Eleven enquiries into deaths by violence or accident were heard during the year.

Two cases of extradition under the Extradition Enactment, 1334 occurred during the year, each case being that of a Siamese subject extradited at the request of the Siamese Government.

RE-ORGANISATION IN THE COURTS.

88. The Criminal Procedure Code, 1329 and the Courts Enactment, 1330 were amended during the year and the Court Fees Enactment, 1337 was repealed and re-enacted. A Committee was appointed to draft a new Civil Procedure Code.

A new and simpler system of deposit accounts, based on that in force in the Federated Malay States, was introduced; the existing records were overhauled and re-arranged during the year; new forms based on modern practice were put into use and a more up to date and more advanced form of registers provided; rules for the care, use and keeping of files in connection with civil and

administration suits were drawn up and the procedure for the sending up of records of proceedings from the Junior to the Senior Court in appeal cases was regulated as well as the procedure for the receipt and disposal of applications for Letters of Administration. In this last connexion Penghulus of Mukims were instructed to investigate and report on the number of persons who had died without administration suits in respect of their property being instituted. Rules were also made and prescribed for the conduct of attachment and sale of property.

By the introduction of method and system into Court practice, the business of the Department is now being despatched more expeditiously than previously.

When it is appreciated that the population of the State is 50,000, that the people of Perlis are famed for their litigiousness and for their grim determination to fight out every and any dispute in the Courts and that all cases, criminal or civil, large or small can only be dealt with by the Courts it will also be appreciated that there is ample need for three Courts in the State. The revenue from the Department was $13,612 as against $11,933 in the previous year.

POLICE.

89. The total strength of the Police Force at the end of 1355 was 74 all ranks, including 3 officers. The Force is in charge of a Malay Officer styled the Chief of Police and consists of the following personnel:—

Chief of Police	1
Inspector	1
Sub-Inspector	1
Sergeant	1
Corporals	2
Lance Corporals	5
Constables	63

In the Force there are also one Detective Sergeant, two Detective Police Constables and one Veterinary Constable.

90. The Police Force is distributed among 7 Stations, all (with the exception of Padang Besar) being in telephonic communication with the Headquarters at Kangar. The Headquarters of the Force are still in temporary buildings, but on completion of the new Government Offices, a site will be available for the new Station on the land occupied by the present Offices.

A retired Inspector of the Police Service of the Federated Malay States was engaged as Personal Assistant to the Chief of Police during the year. Two men joined the Force and there were no dismissals, deaths, desertions or resignations. The health of the Force remained good.

Steps were taken during the year to select a suitable site for a rifle range at Bukit Lagi to provide musketry training and it is hoped that practice will commence in 1356.

91. 644 reports of cases were received during the year being an increase of 74 on the number received during 1354. 318 arrest cases involving 480 persons were brought before the Courts and of these 390 persons were convicted and 90 discharged. One report of murder was received during the year but the Accused was acquitted as the only evidence against him was that of an accomplice. He was later extradited to Siam. There were two reports of robberies and ten reports of cattle thefts. There was a large increase in the number of cases of rubber smuggling into Siam. Of twelve reports of House Breaking and Theft, eight were brought before the Court and convictions obtained.

99 summons cases were brought before the Court, convictions being obtained in 72 cases.

Four applications for Orders of Banishment were made during the year.

Mui Tsai.

92. The Department administers the legislation in respect of Mui Tsai. The Protector of Chinese, Kedah, visited Perlis at the beginning of the year and inspected the 19 Mui Tsai in the State. Other inspections have been made during the year by the Adviser and by the Chief of Police. No prosecutions have taken place under the Enactment.

Alien Immigration.

93. Control of Alien Immigration is exercised at Kangar, Padang Besar, Kuala Perlis and Kuala Sanglang. During the year 1936, 1,846 entry permits were issued and 77 refused. 139 Certificates of Admission were issued but no certificates of Residence were granted.

By an arrangement with the Government of Kedah, the International Express which passes through Perlis from Bangkok twice weekly is inspected by Kedah Immigration Officials who issue the necessary permits and collect the required deposits.

General.

94. (i) The Police Department also undertakes the Registration of Births and Deaths in the State and is responsible for the Veterinary Work, the Licensing of firearms, Registration of vehicles, Supervision of weights and measures and the Licensing of dogs. The control of Forests has been handed over to the Land Office.

(ii) 1,781 births were registered in 1355 as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Malays	766	680
Chinese	138	121
Indians	14	10
Others	26	26

993 deaths were registered during the year as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Malays	378	335
Chinese	180	59
Indians	10	..
Others	13	18

(iii) There were no cattle epidemics during the year. 4,062 Cattle Licences and Transfers were issued. 156 head of cattle were exported. It is the policy of the State to control export of Stock which is of great value to the agricultural community. There was little import of live-stock.

The disease of Rabies was prevalent in the State and 1,358 dogs were destroyed.

(iv) 528 firearms were licensed during the year as against 442 in 1354.

(v) The following vehicles were registered during the year in comparison with 1354.

	1354.	*1355.*
Motor Cars	125	131
„ Lorries	21	25
„ Cycles	11	8

Fees collected in this connexion amounted to $7,394 as against $6,525 in 1354.

(vi) The Revenue of the Department from fees of all sources was $10,673, an increase of almost $1,000 over the 1354 figure.

The total expenditure of the Department was $39,794, being the same as that of the preceding year.

PRISON.

95. There is one Prison in the State, situated at Kangar, in which long sentence, short sentence and remand prisoners are detained. There are also lock up cells in the Kangar Hospital to which prisoners may be transferred for medical treatment. The British Adviser is the Superintendent and he is assisted by a Gaoler, three N.C.O's, one Sikh and eleven Malay warders.

96. The daily average number of prisoners in 1355 was 32 as against 26 in 1354. The prisoners committed to custody were classified as follows:—

Criminals.	Safe Custody.	Debtors.	Vagrants.	Total.
136	97	19	1	253

180 Prisoners were detained during the year. 146 were released, 1 transferred (a harmless lunatic) and 1 escaped from custody while in the Hospital. 32 remained in Gaol at the end of the year. There were no executions, suicides or deaths during the year.

97. The health of prisoners continued to be satisfactory, the total number admitted into hospital being 38 as against 37 in 1354. The prevalent diseases were those of the respiratory system, Malaria and Influenza.

98. As far as labour and industries are concerned, the work in the Gaol includes rice milling, rotan work, carpentry, the making of chicks, notice and licence boards, book-binding and tailoring. Extra-mural work such as scavenging, earthworks, grass cutting and gardening is carried out. The tasks allotted are those which are considered to be best suited to the type of criminal found in the State.

99. Padi is milled in the Gaol and during the year 4,240 gantangs were milled into 2,004 gantangs of rice and sold for $317, an increase on the 1354 figure. Surplus vegetables from the Prison garden were also sold. Government Departments are supplied with Gaol manufactures and the sale of these realised $406 against $337 in the previous year.

100. There is no separate accommodation for juvenile prisoners but such offenders are normally sent to the Reformatory School in Singapore. There were no such prisoners during the year. There was one female prisoner who was detained in a separate building adjacent to the Gaol under the charge of the wife of a warder.

101. The total expenditure of the Department was $10,236 as against $9,827 in the previous year. The increase was due to the purchase of Greener Guns to replace the rifles previously carried by the warders.

CHAPTER XIV

LEGISLATION.

102. All legislation is drafted in English and then translated into Malay. The Malay version is the official one. During the year 22 Enactments were passed as follows:—

Enactment No.	1.	Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) (Amendment).
Enactment No.	2.	Maintenance of Orders.
Enactment No.	3.	Statutory Declarations.
Enactment No.	4.	Land Revenue Act (Amendment).
Enactment No.	5.	Motor Cars (Amendment).
Enactment No.	6.	Petition Writers (Amendment).
Enactment No.	7.	Fish Tanks.
Enactment No.	8.	Land Tenure Regulation (Amendment).
Enactment No.	9.	Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) (Repeal).
Enactment No.	10.	Land Titles.
Enactment No.	11.	Rubber Regulation (Amendment).
Enactment No.	12.	Land Titles (Amendment).
Enactment No.	13.	Women and Girls' Protection (Amendment).
Enactment No.	14.	Mining (Amendment).
Enactment No.	15.	Rubber Regulation (Amendment).

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Enactment No. 16. Courts (Amendment).

Enactment No. 17. Court Fees.

Enactment No. 18. Tea Control.

Enactment No. 19. Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment).

Enactment No. 20. Registration of Cattle.

Enactment No. 21. Police Force (Amendment).

Enactment No. 22. Ruling House Allowances.

103. The most important of the above Enactments were the following:—

No. 3. The Statutory Declarations Enactment, 1355.

This was framed to allow for the making of Declarations other than those provided for in the Affirmations Enactment, 1337.

No. 5. The Motor Cars (Amendment) Enactment, 1355.

The use of heavy oil engines in motor vehicles threatened a serious loss to revenue and it was decided to tax heavy oil engined vehicles to recoup this loss.

No. 10. The Land Titles Enactment, 1355.

This Enactment repealed and re-enacted with amendments the Land Titles Enactment, 1341. Under the new law power was given to divide the Territory of the State into Mukims and to declare Township and village Areas; land was classified for the purpose of issuing different forms of titles; Mukim Registers were introduced as titles for small holdings instead of Small Grants; amendments were made to the form of Large Grants; and provision was made for dealing with cases of loss of documents of titles to land.

No. 11. The Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment, 1355.

This allowed for the formation of a Malayan Rubber Fund to be controlled and administered by the Chief Controller with the advice of an Advisory Committee.

No. 14. The Mining (Amendment) Enactment, 1355.

By this law women and boys under the age of 16 years are prohibited from being employed on underground work in a mine.

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No. 18. The Tea Control Enactment, 1355.

The object of this legislation was to provide a simplified form of control over the production of tea by restricting planting and prohibiting the export of Seed.

No. 19. The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Enactment, 1355.

This Enactment amended the Code of 1329 and embodied the following main provisions:—

(i) Right of accused to claim trial;

(ii) The duty of the Court to acquit accused when no case has been made out for the prosecution, and power to acquit at any previous stage of a case if the charge appears groundless;

(iii) Power to amend charges;

(iv) Right of Prosecuting Officer to Cross Examine accused;

(v) The duty of the Court to explain to accused when he enters upon his defence that he can elect to speak either from the dock or from the witness box or to say nothing;

(vi) The right to reply;

(vii) The keeping of a record of particulars of cases;

(viii) Procedure for proper enquiries into deaths;

(ix) Procedure for appeals.

No. 20. The Registration of Cattle Enactment, 1355.

Previously cattle in the State have been licensed but it is now proposed to introduce a system of free registration of cattle in each Mukim. This change was made as cattle breeding plays an important part in the agricultural life of the peasant in the State and ownership of cattle is not therefore considered to be a fit subject for any form of taxation.

No. 22. The Ruling House Allowances Enactment, 1355.

Although Ruling House Allowances have been paid in the past no formal law had been framed to regulate them.

CHAPTER XV

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

104. The Revenue of the State is derived from the following main sources:—

(*a*) *Land*: State land is alienated for small agricultural holdings at a premium varying from $3 to $15 a relong and at a rent of 50 cents a relong a year. In cases where the approved applicants are unable to pay the premia (which include fees for survey) a sum equal to 5% of the total premium is added to the annual rent until the full premium is paid.

In the case of mining land, no premium is charged in view of the policy of the Government to issue certificates for short term leases (5 years only). A fee of $3 a relong is charged, however, to cover cost of demarcation. Rent is charged at the rate of $1 a relong. In the case of renewal of certificates $1 a relong is charged.

(*b*) *Customs*: The following is a summary of the Customs Tariff in force during the year:—

TABLE A.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Descripiton of Articles	Unit	Rates of Duty	
		Full Duty	Preferential Duty
I. Intoxicating Liquors.		$ c.	$ c.
(*a*) Rectified Spirit ...	per proof gallon	14 00	
(*b*) Brandy and any other intoxicating liquor not hereinafter provided for	,,	14 00	10 50
(*c*) Brandy in bottle and accepted by the Collector as not exceeding 81% of proof spirit	per gallon	10 50	8 00
(*d*) Whisky, rum and gin ...	per proof gallon	13 00	
(*e*) Whisky, rum and gin in bottle and accepted by the Collector as not exceeding 81% of proof spirit ...	per gallon	9 50	

TABLE A.—(*contd.*)

Description of Articles	Unit	Rates of Duty	
		Full Duty	Preferential Duty
		$ c.	$ c.
I. Intoxicating Liquors(*Contd.*)			
(*f*) Toddy, arrack, saki and samsu including medicated samsu	per proof gallon	12 00	
(*g*) Bitters and liquors not exceeding 100% of proof spirit	per gallon	13 00	
(*h*) Sparkling wines not exceeding 42% of proof spirit ...	,,	6 00	5 00
(*i*) Still wines exceeding 26% but not exceeding 42% of proof spirit	,,	4 50	3 90
(*j*) Still wines not exceeding 26% of proof spirit ...	,,	1 50	90
(*k*) Ale, beer, stout, porter, cider and perry	,,	1 30	1 20
II. Tobacco.			
(*a*) Cigars and snuff ...	per lb.	1 60	
(*b*) Cigarettes	,,	1 10	1 00
(*c*) Unmanufactured tobacco ...	,,	70	
(*d*) Manufactured tobacco excluding cigars, cigarettes and snuff :—			
(i) Imported for sale in air tight tins or containers ...	,,	1 10	1 00
(ii) not otherwise provided for	,,	80	

TABLE A.—(*contd.*)

Description of Articles	Unit	Rates of Duty	
		Full Duty	Preferential Duty
III. Miscellaneous.		$ c.	$ c.
Brassware, bronze and bronze copper, and copper wares ...	ad valorem	15%	5%
Cartridges	per 1,000	11 00	10 00
Coffee	per kati	04	03
Piece goods made of Silk, Cotton, Linen, Artificial Silk, and all mixtures made of Cotton, Linen, Artificial Silk and, or other materials	ad valorem *or* per yard	20% or 5 cents per yard whichever is higher.	10% or 2½ c s. per yard whichever is higher.
Cotton, Linen, Jute, Silk or Artificial Silk, Felt, Flannel, Woollen and all Textile Goods made from Plant Fibres, whether finished goods or not, other than Yarn, Thread, Gunnies, and Waste, except as provided above	ad valorem	20%	10%
Fishmaws and sharksfins ...	"	15%	5%
Groundnuts	per lb.	02	01
Groundnut oil, kachang and gingelly oil	"	04	02
Matches	per 10,000 sticks	1 00	
Methylated spirit	per gallon	05	
Milk condensed and powdered ...	per lb.	05	01
Motor tyres and inner tubes ...	ad valorem	20%	Free
Paraffin wax	"	15%	5%
Perfumery	"	50%	25%
Petrol	per gallon	35	

TABLE A.—(*contd.*)

Description of Articles	Unit	Rates of Duty	
		Full Duty	Preferential Duty
III. Miscellaneous—(*Contd.*)		$ c.	$ c.
Petroleum other than Petrol ...	per gallon	10	
Rubber boots and shoes, and canvas boots and shoes, shoes with rubber soles	per pair	50	10
Sugar and sugar mixed with water	per lb.	03	
Tanned hides and skins ...	ad valorem	15%	5%
Tea	per lb.	08	06
Fruits, Jams, Marmalade, Vegetables, Fish, Meats and Soups in metal, glass or earthenware containers	ad valorem	20%	5%
Padi	per pikul	25	15
Rice	"	25	15

TABLE B.

I. Export Duties.

Articles	Duty $ cts.
Arecanuts	2½% ad valorem
Coconut.	2½% "
Copra	2½% "
Pepper	2½% "
Tobacco	2½% "
Rice—	
(*a*) Rice	16 per pikul
(*b*) Padi	10 "
(*c*) Broken rice	5 "
(*d*) Bran	3 "
Tapioca	3% ad valorem

TABLE B.—(*contd.*)

EXPORT DUTIES—(*Contd.*)

ARTICLES	DUTY
	$ *cts.*

Scale of Export Duties on Rubber with effect from 15th Rejab, 1355 (1st. October, 1936).

Export duties are levied at the following percentage ad valorem rates according to the price of rubber in cents per ℔. :—

Under 20 cents	1%
20 cents and under 22 cents ...	1½%
22 „ „ 24 „	1¾%
24 „ „ 26 „	2%
26 „ „ 28 „	2¼%
28 „ „ 30 „	2½%
30 „ „ 35 „	3%
35 „ over per pound ...	3¼%

II. FOREST PRODUCE.

ARTICLES	Duty	
	$ *cts.*	
Attap (Nipah and Rembia)	5%	ad valorem
Leaves (Nipah and Rembia)	5%	„
Bamboos	5%	„
Damar	5%	„
Rattans	5%	„
Beeswax	5%	„
Honey	5%	„
Timber	10%	„
Getah Jelutong (Jelutong rubber) ...	5%	„
Getah Rambong (India rubber) ...	5%	„
Nipah Juice	5%	„

TABLE B.—(*contd.*)

III. Live Stock.

Articles	Duty $	cts.	
Buffaloes	1		per head
Bullocks	1		"
Pigs	1		"
Sheep and goats		25	per head
Fowls, geese and chickens		5	each
Pigeons		1	"

IV. Minerals, Metals and Metalliferous Ores.

	$	cts.	
Coal	2		per pikul
Tin		10%	ad valorem
Tin-ore		72%	of the duty on tin
All other metals and metalliferous ores ...		10%	ad valorem
Galena	1		per ton

V. Marine Produce.

	$	cts.	
Sea fish, crabs, prawns and shell fish (fresh)		20%	ad valorem
Sea fish, crabs, prawns and shell fish (dried or salted)		20%	"
Sharksfins		20%	"
Blachan		20%	"
Fish refuse		20%	"
Fresh river and pond fish		10%	"
Fresh river and pond fish (dried or salted)		10%	"
Beche-de'mer and Fish maws ...		10%	"

TABLE B.—(*contd.*)

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTICLES	DUTY $	cts.	
Elephant		20%	ad valorem
Tusks		10%	,,
Bones, hides and horns	2		per pikul
Bricks and tiles		5%	ad valorem
Fat and tallow	2		per pikul
Phosphates (Baja Bukit)		10%	ad valorem
Eggs		10	per hundred
Kambing Gurun (dead or alive) ...	20		per head or portion

A Cess of .05 cent per pound of rubber was levied on all rubber exported from the State under the provisions of the Rubber Regulation Enactment, with effect from 15th Rejab, 1355 (1st October, 1936).

(*c*) *Chandu*: Chandu, or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoons.

10,444 tahils were sold in 1355 as against 10,998 in 1354. The revenue derived therefrom was $135,781. The number of Government retail shops (Police or Customs Stations) remained at 6. The number of registered smokers at the end of the year was 360.

(*d*) *Excise*: Annual fees are charged for licences to sell intoxicating liquors. The revenue in 1355 was approximately the same as in 1354.

Toddy is not sold to the public.

(*e*) *Forests*: Revenue is collected by means of monthly permits varying from $2 to $10 a month issued for the extraction of all classes of timber. Fees are also collected on other jungle produce. There was a marked increase in the revenue from this branch which amounted to $1,685 as against $799 in the preceding year.

(*f*) *Municipal*: Municipal revenue is derived mainly from the following items:—

(i) *House Assessment*: A rate of 10% on the annual value of houses and buildings, no rate being charged on land either built on or vacant.

(ii) *Conservancy*: Fees are charged on a sliding scale according to the value of the houses served.

(iii) *Water Rate*: A rate is charged on a sliding scale according to the value of the houses. A special rate is fixed for water used for trade purposes.

(iv) Licences for special trades, Market Fees and Fees for slaughter of cattle and for other general purposes provide further sources of revenue.

The following table gives the main heads of municipal revenue collected in 1354 and 1355.

	1354.	*1355.*
House Assessment	$5,493	$7,477
Market Fees	$3,184	$3,444
Conservancy	$3,909	$4,420
Slaughter Fees	$2,947	$3,173
Private Water Supplies ..	$1,344	$2,832

The total revenue collected during the year by the Department was $23,582 as against $18,674 in 1354, a considerable increase.

ASSETS.

105. At the end of 1355 the assets of the State exceeded Liabilities by $541,885 (an increase of $93,579 on the previous year when the excess stood at $448,306), as shown in the following statement.

LIABILITIES	At end of 1355 (13-3-37)	ASSETS	At end of 1355 (13-3-37)
	$		$
		Cash in Treasury	13,246
		Cash at Banks ...	29,831
		Cash with Crown Agents ...	253,303
		Investments ...	497,754
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund	253,303	Suspense Account	6,712
Deposits ...	48,549	Advances ...	8,626
Excess of Assets ...	541,855	Loans ...	34,265
TOTAL ...	843,737	TOTAL ...	843,737

A more detailed statement giving a comparison with the 1354 position is given at Appendix A.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

106. A statement of annual revenue and expenditure from A.H. 1330 (when Perlis first came under the suzerainty of Great Britain) is given in Appendix B. It is interesting to record that the revenue of 1355 exceeded any amount previously collected.

107. *Revenue*: The revenue for 1355 was $667,644, exceeding the amount estimated by $96,554. Details under each main head are given in Appendix C which also gives a comparison with 1354 revenue. The following table shows the revenue collected and the percentage of collections under the main heads of Revenue:—

Customs Export Duties ..	$123,901	18.56%
Customs Import Duties ..	$250,101	37.46%
Miscellaneous	$ 201	.03%
Opium Monopoly	$135,781	20.34%
Interest	$ 16,737	2.51%
Lands and Mines	$ 75,862	11.36%
Municipal	$ 23,583	3.53%
Other Heads	$ 41,478	6.21%
Total ..	$667,644	100%

It will be observed that as usual the largest sources of revenue were Customs duties and Chandu. The largest increase was in Customs duties, while chandu revenue showed a decrease from 1354. There was a substantial increase under Municipal while revenue from other sources remained fairly constant. One of the main items leading to the increase in Import Duties was (*a*) the charging of a duty on pure silk imported into the State and (*b*) the raising of the duty on textiles from Nil preferential and 10% foreign to 10% preferential and 20% foreign. Perlis alone of the States in Malaya had not imposed any duty on pure silk and had not adopted the tariffs generally in force throughout the country. During the course of the year the State adopted the rates of import duties which were in force in other States in respect of these commodities. The duty on the export of rice was raised from 10 cents a pikul to 16 cents a pikul with effect from 5th Rejab, 1355 (21st September, 1936).

108. *Expenditure*: The expenditure for 1355 was $574,065, exceeding that of the previous year by $55,346, but being less by $14,770 than the revised estimate of expenditure. The increase over 1354 was due in the main to the new service of a Road to Kuala Perlis. The following table gives the expenditure incurred and the percentage under Heads:—

Personal Emoluments ..	$251,334	43.78%
Ruling House Allowances, Pensions and Gratuity ..	$ 32,895	5.73%
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund	$ 12,000	2.09%
Other Charges	$123,655	21.54%
Special Expenditure ..	$ 17,692	3.08%
Public Works Annually Recurrent	$ 50,874	8.86%
Public Works Special Services	$ 85,615	14.92%
Total ..	$574,065	100%

A more detailed statement is given at Appendix D and a comparison between 1354 and 1355 figures.

The increase in expenditure was a normal one and is attributable to the gradual development of the State following on an increase in revenue over a period of several years.

109. *Investments*: A full statement will be found in Appendix A. The Opium Revenue Replacement Fund is in the hands of the Crown Agents for the Colonies and a yearly sum of $12,000 is paid to this account, the interest being credited to the Fund. A sum of $253,303 stood to the credit of the Fund at the end of the year.

Other sums invested during the year were

$35,400 in Federated Malay States Government 3% Loan 1956/66.

$130,626 in Straits Settlements Government 3% Loan 1962/72.

110. *Public Debt*: It was possible to record at the end of 1354 that the State had no public debt and this is virtually correct so far as the end of the financial year 1355 is concerned. It must be stated however that a loan of $100,000 has been sought from the Government of the Straits Settlements in order to complete the productive work of the road to Kuala Perlis and that this has now been sanctioned. It has been the aim of the State to achieve a surplus of $750,000 before embarking on special works of a large nature. Including the balance standing to the credit of the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund, this figure was reached at the end of 1355 and with the large insurances of Reserves (mostly invested) and with the steadily increasing revenue, it was considered that the financial position of the State was satisfactory enough to justify the carrying out of certain very necessary schemes of Public Works such as new Government Offices, Flood Relief and Irrigation Schemes and Improvements to the Water Supply, the further postponement of which would be adverse to the interests of the State. The road to the Kuala was estimated to cost $170,000 and approximately $70,000 of this would have been voted by the end of the year. The continued yearly surpluses of the State indicated that the repayment from revenue of a loan drawn to complete the balance of the work would present no difficulties, while the Reserves would still remain intact. The Government of the Straits Settlements was therefore approached and a loan of $100,000 with interest at 3%, repayable in 10 yearly instalments of $10,000 plus interest, commencing with repayment of interest only in December 31st, 1937, was approved during the current year. With the funds thus made available it has been possible to enter in the 1356 Budget first instalments of provision for the new items set out above. There is no reason to fear that the Budget for 1937 will not be balanced and it can be said that the financial position of the State is satisfactory.

CHAPTER XVI

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. Lands and Mines.

111. The total area of the State is 310 square miles of which approximately 50 square miles is under reserved Forests, 87 square miles alienated for agriculture and approximately 5 square miles held under titles for mining. Of the balance portions are occupied unlawfully or, if not actually occupied, are claimed owing to the existence of fruit trees.

112. Nearly all agricultural holdings alienated prior to 1335 were held under old grants. These varied in form according to the period during which they were issued. It seems that title deeds for land were issued as far back as 1290 A.H. in the reign of the first Raja of Perlis, Syed Hussin. The old documents were hand written and some make interesting reading. Two specimens of these early day title deeds are included as Appendices E and F to this report in Romanised Malay (with an English Translation) as a matter of interest.

113. Land alienated in 1335 A.H. and thereafter was entered in the Register of Milek pending demarcation or survey. Both the Old Grants (" Grant Banchi " or " Grant Lama " as they are generally called) and the Registers of Milek were to be replaced by " Small grants " or " Large grants " under the Land Titles Enactment, 1341, according as to whether the land was demarcated or surveyed by the Survey Office. No " Large grants " were ever issued, though some of the holdings had been surveyed.

A change has been introduced, however, during the year under review when on the 6th Jemadilakhir (24th August, 1936) the Land Titles Enactment was repealed and re-enacted with amendments (Enactment No. 10 of 1355). This new Enactment provides among other matters that the final titles for alienated Country land not exceeding 100 relongs in area shall be by entry in Mukim Registers while the titles for Town land and for Country land exceeding 100 relongs in area shall be " Large Grants ". The introduction of the Mukim Register is considered to be an important step forward in the Land Administration of the State.

114. The following table shows the number of holdings in the State and their aggregate areas at the end of 1355.

Forms of Title	No. of holdings	Total Area	
		R.	J.
Old Grant	9,827	30,275	244
Small Grant	7,177	17,736	029
Register Milek	5,249	25,157	319
Large Grant	7		175
Entries in the Mukim Register	124	195	399
Total ...	22,384	73,465	198

In addition to the above there were 6,984 Temporary Occupation Licences on the Register. This number has increased during the year owing to action being taken against unlawful occupiers of State Land. In the majority of cases they will be replaced by permanent titles in due course.

115. It was decided during the year to recall old grants for which no copies existed in the Land Office and exchange them for entries in the Register of Milek pending demarcation and the preparation of permanent titles. This was considered desirable in view of the possibility of complications which might arise in the future in the event of the issue copies of such grants being lost or destroyed. During the year 1,370 such old grants were exchanged for entries in the Register of Milek.

116. The repeal of the Fish Tanks Enactment, 1333, gave the Land Office opportunity to let out rights to take fish from Fish Tanks on State Land for one season only. This new procedure led to a large increase of revenue under this Head.

117. In 1344 the minimum rates of premium on alienation of State Land for agricultural purposes were fixed as follows:—

A. For Rubber cultivation.

(i) For areas up to 15 relongs ..	$10	a relong.
(ii) For areas from 15 to 100 relongs	$15	„
(iii) For areas over 100 relongs..	$25	„

B. For Bendang land (any area) .. $ 3 „

C. For Kampong and other cultivation.

(i) For areas up to 50 relongs..	$ 5	„
(ii) For areas over 50 relong ..	$10	„

In alienation the minimum rate is usually charged.

D. Town lots are alienated at varying prices up to 10 cents a square foot.

The rents on agricultural land are as follows:—

(i) For rubber cultivation $1 a relong a year.

(ii) For bendang and other cultivation .. 50 cents a relong a year.

(iii) In the case of land alienated for kampong and cultivation other than padi; if the area exceeds 15 relongs, the rent is $1 a relong a year.

Town lots are charged a rental of $2 a year for a lot of 2,400 square feet or less.

The rent charged on mining land is $1 a relong. No premium is charged.

118. The Application Books for Agricultural land remained closed throughout the year except to applications who had occupied State land for a period of years without authority. 252 applications for small holdings for a total area of 421 Relongs were received during the year. These were for the cultivation of wet padi or for Kampong purposes. No land was alienated for rubber cultivation during the year.

From the first Shawal (1st June, 1936) the planting of tea in the State was prohibited by law except under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted by the Controller with the approval of the State Council.

119. Land for Mining purposes is generally given out on short term leases of 5 years. Owing to the paucity and unreliability of the old records of mining land and in view of the frequent dispute regarding such land, which usually develop into long drawn out litigation before the Court or into equally protracted consideration by the State Council, it was considered desirable to have all demarcation of newly approved applications for mining land undertaken by the Survey Department instead of by the Mining Overseer before any title was issued. Such survey will ensure more accuracy, a permanent and reliable record will become available for future needs and the land will be properly shown on the office plans of the State.

B. Re-organisation of the Land Office.

120. Re-organisation work followed the lines indicated in the report for the preceding year. The most notable feature was the bringing into use of Mukim Registers and a new form of " Large Grant ". The draft of a new Land Enactment, modelled largely on that of Kedah, was completed and is being examined prior to consideration by the State Council. When this becomes law, the practice of the Perlis Land Office will be more in common with that in force in the more up to date State in Malaya. The progress achieved is reflected in the fact that whereas during the last 8 years the average arrears of Land Rents carried forward from year to year were $17,000, the arrears brought forward to 1356 from 1355 were only $3,000.

C. Surveys.

121. The Survey Department is under the supervision of the Superintendent of Surveys, Kedah, and all office work is done in the Kedah Survey Office.

122. Small holdings are demarcated in groups of contiguous lots, each group being named " Lengkongan ". Lengkongan are numbered serially in each Mukim. At the end of the year there were 26,601 demarcated lots and 299 surveyed portions as compared with 26,503 lots and 76 portions at the close of the previous year.

The Survey Office is ahead of the Land Office in the demarcation of agricultural holdings, as the latter office has been unable to catch up with the arrears in registration of titles. During the year a large number of forms of small grants which were waiting registration and which are not to be registered, were returned to the Survey Office to be exchanged for forms of extracts from the Mukim Register.

123. Survey of the Sanitary Board Boundaries of Kangar and Arau, a detailed survey of Kaki Bukit village, six groups of Lengkongans and several mining surveys were carried out at a cost of $2,352. A Kedah Surveyor was engaged entirely on Perlis surveys from the middle of Safar to the end of the year.

Seven Large grants in duplicate and 576 Extracts from the Mukim Register were received from the Survey Office during the year. The Office also completed a map of Perlis State on a scale of 4 miles to an inch which is reproduced in this Report.

The total expenditure of the Department was $12,476.

D. Forests.

124. The work in connection with Forestry was transferred from the Police Department to the Land Office on 1st Jemadilawal, 1355 (20th July, 1936). An additional Forest Guard was appointed on 1st Sha'aban, 1355 and a new area containing approximately 11 square miles of jungle was created a Forest Reserve (Bukit Bintang), making the total area of Reserved Forest in the State 50 square miles approximately.

The revenue collected during the year was $1,685 against $799 collected in the previous year.

E. Rubber Regulation.

125. Regulation of the production and export of rubber is controlled by Enactment No. 3 of 1353. This legislation is almost identical with that in force in the Federated Malay States.

On October 1st, 1936 the principal Enactment was amended to permit of the formation of a Malayan Rubber Fund (as opposed to a local Fund) to be controlled and administered by the Chief Controller with the advice of an Advisory Committee appointed by the Governor and High Commissioner. On the same date, the Cess levied under the Enactment was separated from Export Duty, the former being fixed at a sum not exceeding two cents a pound of rubber and the latter being fixed on a sliding scale.

Subsequently on the 6th November, 1936 the amount of Cess leviable was reduced to .5 of a cent a pound of rubber, with a minimum of 2 cents, exported under the provision of the Enactment.

The administration of Rubber Regulation in respect of small holdings is carried out by the Land Office.

F. Sanitary Board.

126. The Perlis Sanitary Board consists of ten members of whom five, including the Chairman, are Government Officers and five unofficials. Members are appointed by the State Council for a term of 3 years. Of the five unofficials four are Chinese and one Malay. The powers and duties of the Board are regulated by "The Sanitary Board Enactment, 1331" and the Sanitary Board Bylaws and Market Bylaws made under the Enactment. The control of the Board was handed over by the Chief of Police to the Commissioner of Lands and Mines during the course of the year.

127. There are four full Sanitary Board areas, namely (i) Kangar (ii) Arau (iii) Kaki Bukit and (iv) Padang Besar.

There are also two controlled building areas (i) Mata Ayer Village and (ii) Kuala Perlis new village area.

In addition to the above, the village of Kuala Sanglang and all land within 100 feet of the centre of any metalled road upkept by the Government are subject to the Board's Control in regard to Sanitary Conditions of premises and the sale of food and drink.

128. In the full Sanitary Board area the following services are given :—

(*a*) Scavanging.

(*b*) Street lighting.

(*c*) Conservancy.

The Kangar, Arau and Padang Besar areas are also provided with piped water supplies.

Kangar and Arau are lit by Petromax Lamps while Kaki Bukit and Padang Besar are lit by ordinary oil lamps.

The revenue derived from the Sanitary Board is set out under Chapter XV (Finance and Taxation).

129. No vital statistics are available in regard to Health but there was no outbreak of any infectious diseases in any of the areas. Cases of Malaria occurred in Sanitary Board Areas especially in Kaki Bukit and a certain amount of anti-malarial oiling was carried out by a gang operating under the direction and supervision of the Medical Department.

Lack of funds has hitherto prevented the provision of concrete drains throughout the areas, these being provided in Kangar and Arau only.

130. 16 applications to erect new buildings and 70 applications to repair or renew existing buildings were approved by the Board.

The following Sanitary Board buildings were erected during the year:—

A Fish Market at Kangar.

A Market at Kaki Bukit.

Cooly lines for Sanitary Board Coolies at Arau.

Public Latrine at Kaki Bukit.

Horsfall Destructor and drying shed at Jejawi.

A new private slaughter house for cattle was erected at Kaki Bukit.

Minor amendments to the Bylaws were made during the year. These included provision for the licensing of street hawkers.

Two extensions of the Kangar Sanitary Board Area were approved.

131. The revenue collected by the Board amounted to $23,583 as against $18,674 in the preceding year. The most notable increase was under House Assessment under which Head the sum of $7,477 was collected as against $5,493 in 1354.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

132. The Co-operative Societies Department, since its inception in 1345, has been under the charge of an officer who received training in the Co-operative Societies Department of the Federated Malay States. The records and transactions of the societies were kept according to the Islamic Calendar, the official calendar of the State.

133. The following figures give a summary of the activities of the societies during the last five years:—

All Societies	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355
Number of Societies ...	14	16	19	18	19
Membership ...	565	526	560	491	530
Total working Capital	$57,557	$52,113	$55,958	$53,078	$61,351

134. The societies in 1355 were composed of two urban societies, namely The Perlis Government Servants' Co-operative Thrift and Loan Society, Ltd., The Perlis Government Labourers' Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., and 17 rural societies.

135. The Perlis Government Servants' Co-operative Thrift and Loan Society had a membership of 134 and paid-up subscriptions of $27,414 at the end of the year as against 120 members and $23,977 in subscriptions in the previous year. The Reserve Fund rose from $4,172 in 1354 to $4,335 in 1355. The financial position of the society was very satisfactory. It invested $15,000 in the 3% F.M.S. Loan 1936, and at the end of the year had a cash balance of $5,248 in current account at the Mercantile Bank, Penang, apart from $4,293 deposited in the Government Savings Bank. Outstanding loans stood at $13,220. It is most gratifying to record that since the inception of this society in 1345, it has suffered no loss whatever through non-payment of loans granted to its members. The society earned a profit of $1,018, and after expenses amounting to $480, there was a balance of $538 available for distribution as dividend on the paid-up subscription as it stood on 30th Jemadilakhir, 1355. This worked out at about 2%, as against the interest of 3% paid on deposits by the Government Post Office Savings Bank. As the society is now in its eleventh year and its members now financially more well-off, the amount of the dividend derived from the society is not very encouraging. The Co-operative Societies Department has drawn the attention of the Committee to the above fact and advised them to reduce the society's expenses so as to enable it to declare a better divident in future.

136. The Perlis Government Labourers' Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., established in October 1934 (1353 A.H.) was originally started among the Public Works Department labourers, but in 1936 (1355 A.H.) by resolution of a general meeting, its membership was extended to all labourers in other departments. Consequently the name of the society was changed to the present one. At the end of the year membership was 91 as against 81 in the previous year. The paid-up subscription increased to $3,749 from $1,870 and the Reserve Fund amounted to $24 as against $8 in 1354. The members continued to take a keen interest in the welfare and progress of the society.

137. There were 17 rural credit societies on the register at the end of the year, an increase of one over the number of the previous year. Four of them have been established for more than ten years. There were 305 members in all rural societies with a share capital of $16,149 and a Reserve Fund of $9,163. As was remarked

in last year's report the progress of these societies is very slow, and a great deal of patience and preseverance is necessary to instil into the members, who are poor and illiterate, the habits of providence and thrift. It is, however, worthy of note that in kampongs where these societies exist there is generally a better social feeling and a more neighbourly spirit prevails among the inhabitants.

138. *Weekly fairs*: The number of weekly fairs remained the same during the year, *i.e.* 12 in all. Nine of them were run by members of the rural credit societies and three by private individuals. There was more and better business done in the weekly fairs during the year, but this does not imply any increased business activity on the part of Malays. 'Big scale' business of cloth selling and the sale of foreign goods were in the hands of foreigners and in this connection Malay traders continued their policy of non-intervention. The piece goods merchants and dealers in foreign goods can sell on an average about $50 and $60 worth of goods a day and on festival days, especially at Hari Rayas, as much as $100 or more a day. Although the Malays (including women) selling in the market were numerically superior, yet their individual earnings averaged only 30 or 40 cents a day. The trading done by them was mostly in agricultural produce, such as vegetables, tobacco, betel leaves and fruit grown in their own kampongs. Some sold cooked food of their own make and others dealt in beef or fish. Generally it can be said that the element of foreign competition has not proved an incentive to Malays to learn business, but merely an incentive to spend on imported luxuries. Up to the present the fairs have not had the desired effect of producing thrift.

The position came to the knowledge of the Government and a Committee was appointed to consider and report on the system of weekly markets controlled by Co-operative Societies in the State, with special reference to the desirability of these markets being conducted entirely by Malays, having in mind the existence of private markets at which non-Malays traded their goods. The Committee recommended that no person other than Malays or Perlis Siamese should be permitted to sell goods at the weekly fairs, while in the case of Siamese they should be permitted to deal only in goods made, or produce grown or fish or animals caught, within the State. It was also recommended that the sale of piece goods and other imported goods should be limited and that Government should make regulations for licensing

of hawkers and for controlling their activities on weekly fair days. The Committee considered that there should be no difference in treatment meted out to Co-operative and Private Fairs and that any regulations made should apply equally to both.

Consideration of the report was held over until 1356 in order to ascertain whether there was any strong indication that, by encouragement, the Malays would improve their position in the markets.

ZAKAT AND FITRAH.

139. The origin and purpose of the collection of Zakat and Fitrah in the State was described in last year's report. $39,829 were collected by the Committee during the year and expenditure on various activities connected with religious affairs amounted to $28,000. A further sum of $3,000 was reserved against failure of crops.

Walls and bridges were erected at the Alwi Mosque in Kangar; two new mosques were erected at Jelempok and Abi and five more were under construction. The erection of a Home for Decrepits was postponed until the completion of the Arabic School at Arau. The usual charities were dispensed to the poor on festivals and other occasions.

GENERAL.

140. His Highness the Raja received information on December 12th, 1936 that His Majesty King Edward VIII had renounced the throne and that His Royal Highness the Duke of York would succeed him with effect from December 12th as King George VI.

141. The Raja enjoyed good health throughout the year and celebrated his 54th birthday on the 11th Jemadilawal, 1354 (30th July, 1936) with the usual ceremonies and entertainments. Their Highnesses the Regent and Raja Muda of Kedah visited Perlis on this day. His Highness visited Singapore and Kuala Lumpur in Muharram (April, 1936) and was the guest of the Governor of Setul towards the end of the year.

142. It was decided during the year that the Government Offices would be open daily during the Bulan Puasa for half a day instead of being open for a full day on three days of the week. As a result more business was transacted and there was a record collection of revenue during the month.

143. A Talkie Cinema was opened in Kangar in September, 1936 and provides a diversion for the people. Entertainments of this nature in Perlis have been few and far between in the past.

144. A donation of £500 was made by the State during the year to the King George V National Memorial Fund opened at the Mansion House.

145. Three heavy floods took place in Kangar in September, November and December, 1936. On the first occasion the rains begun in the hills where 7.43 inches of rain were recorded from September 22nd to 24th followed by 3.14 inches in Kangar and 4.03 inches at Arau on September 26th. The earlier rain was heavy and filled the rivers which were unable to cope with the abnormal rainfall of the 26th. The flood reached Kangar on the 28th after inundating the country side higher up the catchment. Rising tides served to delay the run-off and it was several days before the flooding ceased to be apparent. This flood was not severe in comparison with large floods in the past.

The flooding whch occurred in Kangar on November 2nd was of slightly less intensity and of shorter duration but in general affected the same areas. Road flooding in the locality of Kangar was confined to a short stretch of road near Simpang Tiga, to the 2nd and 3rd mile Kaki Bukit Road and to the Tebing Tinggi Road at about 2½. The rainfall causing the flooding was far less general over the State than on the occasion of the other two floods this year, but as before, heavy rain in the Kaki Bukit area concided with heavy rain in the Arau catchment. There was comparatively little rain in Kangar on the days preceding the flood.

The flood which commenced on November 28th was much more severe than those of September 26th and November 2nd, the water rising above the floor level of the Kangar Market and large stretches of the main road between Kangar and Simpang Tiga being flooded.

These floods are now expected annually and it is a matter of surprise if they do not occur. They are destructive to crops and harmful to health. The reasons for them are the convergence of all the main rivers of Perlis to a junction at Kangar and the inability of the Perlis River between Kangar and Tebing Tinggi to deal with any great excess flood without spreading over the surrounding land. They emphasise the necessity, however, of preventive measures and it is proposed to take steps to minimise flooding generally by improvements to the Perlis river, which is tidal as far as Kangar, and by the diversion of flood water from Kangar. These works are to be considered in connection with the development of irrigation works in the State.

146. The financial position of the State continues to improve and as a result of the careful control of finances in the past it has been possible in 1356 not only to carry out additional minor works of urgent necessity without encroaching upon Reserves, but also to plan and to make provision for expenditure on major works which will enhance the value of the State.

147. The thanks of the Government are again due to members of the unofficial community for the services rendered by them during the year. I also desire to express my sincere appreciation of the co-operation and assistance given to me by members of the Perlis Government Service throughout the year.

C. R. HOWITT,
British Adviser, Perlis.

KANGAR,

12th June, 1937.
2nd Rabialakhir, 1356.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities at end of the years A. H. 1354 and 1355.

LIABILITIES	At end of 1354 5-4-35—23-3-36	At end of 1355 24-3-36—13-3-37	ASSETS	At end of 1354 5-4-35—23-3-36	At end of 1355 24-3-36—13-3-37
	$	$		$	$
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	230,730	253,303	Cash in Treasury	13,688	13,246
			Cash at Banks	84,889	29,831
			Cash with Crown Agents ...	230,730	253,303
DEPOSITS			INVESTMENTS.		
			Municipal Debentures 5% Singapore ...	113,975	113,975
			Municipal Debentures 4¾% Penang ...	76,750	76,750
Courts	10,141	10,700	F. M. S. 4½% Loan @ Cost ...	49,000	49,000
Lands and Mines ...	8,267	9,360	Municipal Debentures 3% Singapore ...	92,003	92,003
Post Office	6,822	5,096	F. M. S. Government 3% Loan ...	...	35,400
Sundry	12,842	23,393	S. S. Government 3% Loan ...	...	130,626
			Suspense Account	10,331	6,712
			Advances	10,129	8,626
Excess of Assets ...	448,306	541,885	Loans	35,613	34,265
Total ...	717,108	843,737	Total ...	717,108	843,737

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APPENDIX B.

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure from A. H. 1330.

A.H.	Revenue $	Expenditure $
1330	145,026	146,267
1331	154,985	153,312
1332	172,970	185,552
1333	182,296	175,924
1334	224,774	178,598
1335	264,976	193,776
1336	306,924	269,027
1337	294,044	243,835
1338	443,442	277,993
1339	341,420	337,331
1340	369,187	362,196
1341	297,187	392,698
1342	453,452	441,155
1343	470,616	441,825
1344	594,098	565,071
1345	614,665	630,768
1346	645,114	622,928
1347	583,329	584,085
1348	487,436	573,738
1349	349,189	471,011
1350	407,145	421,764
1351	513,874	416,574
1352	530,709	464,457
1353	582,382	487,130
1354	604,162	518,719
1355	667,644	574,065

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APPENDIX C.

Statement of Revenue collected in the years A.H. 1354 and 1355.

No.	Headings	1354	1355
		$	$
1	Chandu	142,979	135,781
2	Courts	11,933	13,611
3	Customs	314,496	374,203
4	Excise	305	305
5	Forests	799	1,685
6	Harbours	2,934	3,179
7	Lands and Mines	75,634	75,862
8	Medical	1,479	1,524
9	Municipal	18,674	23,583
10	Police	8,034	9,492
11	Prisons	687	763
12	Sheriah Court	1,822	2,157
13	Treasury	22,650	24,318
14	Veterinary	1,736	1,181
	TOTAL ...	604,162	667,644

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APPENDIX D.

Statement of Expenditure incurred in the years A.H. 1354 and 1355.

No.	Headings	1354	1355
		$	$
1	Ruling House Allowances ...	9,426	8,886
2	Pensions, Retired Allowances and Gratuities	19,565	24,009
3	His Highness the Raja ...	44,424	42,019
4	Office Raja and Adviser ...	16,116	17,883
5	Audit Office	5,114	5,608
6	Co-Operative Societies ...	8,376	7,796
7	Courts	17,535	22,092
8	Customs and Monopolies ...	43,344	44,769
9	Education	39,815	40,862
10	Lands and Mines	29,161	31,958
11	Medical and Health	25,218	31,126
12	Miscellaneous Services ...	31,312	42,705
13	Mosques	3,402	3,494
14	Municipal	13,639	14,694
15	Penghulus	7,011	6,236
16	Police	39,645	39,794
17	Prisons	9,800	10,236
18	Sheriah Court	8,235	8,523
19	Surveys	8,094	12,477
20	Treasury	5,855	5,778
21	Public Works Department ...	15,918	16,631
22	Public Works, Annually Recurrent	51,546	50,874
23	Public Works Special Services	33,384	81,840
24	Public Works Revotes ...	32,784	3,775
	TOTAL ...	518,719	574,065

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APPENDIX E.

SPECIMEN OF OLD TITLE DEED ISSUED FOR LAND IN PERLIS.

Kaululhak.

Kata yang benar seperti yang tersebot tamat.

Mengiring mentri Duli Raja jadi saksi surat ini tamat.

Sanah 1290 tahon dal Awal pada 10 haribulan Sha'aban hari khamis pada Zaman Duli Maulana Syed Sheriff Hussain ibni Almarhom Maulana Syed Sheriff Haron Jemalulil Yang Maha Mulia memerintah Kerja'an Negri Perlis ini bahawa pada ketika itu mengadu Saman anak Nu pada kebawah Duli Raja Yang Maha Mulia kata ada tanah bendang pesaka to' nyang nya nama To' Bee turon pada to' nya nama To' Ashim turon pada bapak nya nama Nu tetapi daripada bapak nya lagi pun belom boleh herta to' nyang nya itu maka banyak tanah nya itu dua belas relong tiada berbahgi lagi maka sekarang tanah itu di-milek oleh Limah dan Ja'afar demikian lah aduan Saman maka titah suroh Duli Tuan Syed Ahmad panggil Limah dan Ja'afar itu periksa maka sudah Duli Tuan Syed Ahmad panggil Limah dan Ja'afar jawab kata ia apa kedua itu tiada pernah ketahwi kata tanah itu herta To' Bee ingat2 ia apa kedua tiga kali musoh sudah pun pesaka ia apa lah tanah itu maka Limah dan Ja'afar kata ada surat pasal tanah itu tetapi pada waktu itu tiada di-bawak kemudian ada selang lima hari Limah beri surat itu pada Mat Pa' Sarah dan Lebai Mohamed maka Mat Pa' Sarah itu ipar pada Limah dan Lebai Mohamed itu menantu Limah merika kedua itu lah di-wakil oleh Limah akan jawab aduan Saman itu maka surat putus pasal tanah itu pun di-keluar kan oleh Mat Pa' Sarah maka di-lihat di-dalam surat itu tarikh nya seribu seratus tujoh puloh tujoh tahon maka ada chap Dato' Bendahara serta terpalu mentri Duli Yang di-Pertuan Yang Maha Mulia di-kepala surat itu dan mentri Tengku Su mengiring bersama dan ada chap Megat Seri Maharaja menjadi saksi dan mensurat surat itu Dato' Seri Pekerma Indra ada chap nya maka tersebot di-dalam surat itu tanah To' Oran maka sudah berda'wa dua kali menang To' Oran juga kemudian Duli Tuan Syed Ahmad periksa Saman kata apa Saman handak kata pulak maka Saman jawab kata bukan nya tanah yang di-dalam surat itu tanah lain yang ia mengadu itu ada berchampor di-dalam tanah To' Oran itu juga dan lagi To' Oran itu pergi

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berbini akan Mek Chabang maka Mek Chabang itu adek To' Ashim. To' Ashim itu lah to' ia yang demikian itu Duli Tuan Syed Ahmad bertanya hukom pada Tuan Kathi Tuan Haji Mohamed maka Tuan Kathi kata jikalau tanah di-dalam surat itu tanah herta To' Oran tentu nya sekadar To' Oran itu berbini akan To' Penakan Saman tetapi tiada tentu To' Oran itu beri akan bini nya dan lagi yang patut mengadu itu anak chuchu To' Oran dan Mek Chabang maka Saman itu chuchu penakan Mek Chabang sahaja boleh Saman jawab apa jalan nya maka Saman jawab kata tanah itu jadi berchampor pesaka To' Bee dengan To' Oran herta To' Bee itu lah yang ia mengadu maka jawab Mat dan Lebai Mohamed pulak kata sekali2 To' Oran tiada berbini akan Mek Chabang jikalau Saman boleh keluar saksi tanah itu berchampor serta saksi itu boleh tunjok beri tempat nya tanah To' Bee itu berani sumpah saksi itu puas lah hati ia apa kedua maka Tuan Kathi Haji Mohamed periksa Mat pulak kata Limah dan Ja'afar itu apa dengan To' Oran maka Mat dan Lebai Mohamed kata Limah dan Ja'afar itu chuchu pada To' Oran kemudian Tuan Kathi periksa Saman pulak kata kehandak Mat dan Lebai Mohamed akan saksi Saman yang boleh tunjok beri tanah To' Bee itu ada kah Saman boleh keluar orang yang ketahwi maka Saman jawab kata ada orang yang ketahwi maka Saman balik pergi chari saksi ada selang lima hari Saman balik mari pulak kata tiada siapa mahu jadi saksi ia yang demikian itu Tuan Kathi Haji Mohamed berdatang sembah ma'alom pada kebawah Duli Raja maka titah kata da'awa ini sangat zaman nya maka surat putus To' Oran itu di-tempat sukatan tanah tiada boleh handak di-bacha dengan sebab sangat burok nya di-dalam itu jikalau Limah dan Ja'afar berani bersumpah mengata-kan semata-mata herta To' Oran tiada berchampor dengan herta siapa2 maka Ja'afar pun bersumpah lah mengata-kan semata-mata tanah To' Oran tiada berchampor dengan tanah To' Bee jadi boleh-lah pada Limah dan Ja'afar tanah itu kemudian mengadu Sulaiman pulak kata ia itu saudara sepupu dengan Limah dan Ja'afar itu maka tatkala Limah dan Ja'afar berda'awa dengan Saman itu mem-belakang-kan ia sa-olah2 Limah dan Ja'afar tiada mahu beri habuan ia sama dan surat to' nenek sama2 itu pun Limah dan Ja'afar tiada pernah tunjok beri ia lihat maka titah Duli Raja pereksa Limah dan Ja'afar kata sung-goh-kah Sulaiman ini waris sama herta To' Oran itu maka Limah dan Ja'afar ma'alom kata sunggoh sekadar belom berbahagi sahaja dengan sebab Negri jadi haru-hara maka masing2 buat sa-orang sedikit tiada tentu banyak-nya habuan masing2 maka anak chuchu To' Oran itu sa-tengah ada sa-tengah tiada kemudian titah kata

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sekarang ini apa kahendak angkau apa sekelian hendak berbahagi kah tanah itu pada masing2 waris-nya Limah dan Ja'afar dan Sulaiman ma'alom kata hendak pohon surohan Duli Raja pergi bahagi beri pada habuan masing2 antara ia-apa ka-semua adik beradik-nya maka titah suroh Che Jusoh dan Karani Ahmad pergi bahagi di-kira2 jadi enam bahagian pada satu bahagian enam relong tengah dua penjuru maka yang lain itu tiada di-sebot di-dalam surat ini yang di-sebot di-dalam surat ini tanah habuan Limah chuchu To' Oran maka tanah itu di-dalam Mukim Sena banyak-nya enam relong tengah dua penjuru dua tempat yang satu tempat itu empat relong empat ratus tiga puloh enam jemba sa-tengah dengan sukatan jemba panjang delapan kaki di-kira2 jadi tengah enam hasta 'adat orang yang pertengahan lanjut sebelah utara sembilan puloh jemba berkembar dengan tanah Mat Saman dan lanjut sebelah selatan sembilan puloh satu jemba berkembar tanah Mek dan tanah Luang dan longkang sebelah matahari naik tiga puloh empat jemba sa-tengah tertumpu tanah Lebai Mohamad Hassan dan longkang sebelah matahari jatoh enam jemba tertumpu tanah Mat Saman dan sa-tempat lagi tengah dua relong enam jemba lanjut sebelah matahari naik tiga puloh empat jemba berkembar tanah Mat Saman lanjut sebelah matahari jatoh tiga puloh delapan jemba berkembar tanah Mek Puteh dan longkang sebelah selatan dua puloh jemba tertumpu tanah Luang dan longkang sebelah utara delapan belas jemba tertumpu kampong sendiri-nya maka akan sifat kedudok-kan tanah bendang yang tersebut ini menurut seperti dua peta yang tertulis di-belakang surat ini maka ini lah di-perbuat surat ketegohan beri taroh pada Limah tiada boleh deripada anak chuchu Saman dan anak chuchu Sulaiman dan anak chuchu Ja'afar tuntut lagi kerana sudah dengan halusi pereksa orang yang buat kerja serta terpalu mentri Duli Raja Yang Maha Mulia di-kepala surat ini menetap-kan tanah bendang yang tersebut ini pulang jadi milek Limah turun sampai pada anak chuchu-nya tatkala di-perbuat surat ini berhadapan Duli Tuan Syed Ahmad dan Tuan Kathi Haji Mohamad dan saksi2 nya Wan Mohamad Saman bin Dato' Peduka Seri Perdana Mentri dan Che Jusoh dan jema'ah yang banyak dan barang siapa2 yang menurun-kan hadz dan chap di-dalam surat ini itu-lah sahid-nya di-perbuat surat ini dengan tiga puloh sembilan satar maka bertambah tiga tempat sedikit2 pada satar dua puloh satu dan satar dua puloh empat dan dua puloh enam dan berkikis dua tempat pada akhir satar tiga puloh dua dan tiga puloh tiga itu-lah ada-nya wakapa bil-lah sahida alima wakatibuhu wasahiduhu Kerani Ahmad bin Asfia tamat.

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APPENDIX E.

TRANSLATION OF STATEMENT OF TRUTH.

What is stated is the truth.

Following the Seal of His Highness the Raja which bears witness to this document.

On Thursday the 10th of Shaaban, 1290 in the year of "Dal Awal" during the reign of His Highness Tuan Syed Sheriff Hussein son of Tuan Syed Sheriff Harun Jamalullail, ruler of the State of Perlis, there came to the presence of His Highness one Saman son of Nu, complaining that his great-grand-mother named To' Bee owned a piece of bendang land which was afterwards inherited by his grand-father named To' Ashim and subsequently by his father named Nu. But from the time of his father he had not been able to possess the land of his great-grand-mother. The area of the land was 12 relongs and had not yet been divided. The land was now possessed and cultivated by Limah and Jafar. Thus complained Saman. His Highnes gave orders for Tuan Syed Ahmad to summon and examine Limah and Jafar. When they appeared they said that they did not know that the land ever belonged to To' Bee. As far as they could remember the land had been their own as an inheritance through three invasions. They said that they held a document concerning the land but had not brought it on that day. Five days afterwards Limah gave the document to Mat Pa' Sarah and Lebai Mohamad the former a brother-in-law of Limah and the latter her son-in-law—whom she deputed to represent her in answering the claim of Saman. Mat Pa' Sarah produced the document of title which was seen to bear as date the year 1177 and was stamped with the "chap" (seal) of Dato' Bendahara and sealed on the top with the seal of His Highness the Yang di-pertuan together with the seal of Tengku Su. There was also the "chap" of Megat Seri Maharaja as witness. The document was written by Dato' Seri Pekerma Indra whose "chap" was also included. It was stated in the document that the land belonged to To' Oran who had twice been successful in legal proceedings

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concerning it. Tuan Syed Ahmad then asked Saman what he wished to say. Saman replied that this was not so. The land mentioned in the document was another piece of land. The piece concerning which he complained was also included in To' Oran's land. Furthermore To' Oran had married Mek Chabang a younger sister of To' Ashim, his grand-father. Tuan Syed Ahmad then asked the Kathi, Tuan Haji Mohamad, for legal views in the matter. The Kathi said " Assuming that the land stated in the document belonged to To' Oran, though it is certain that he married Saman's grand-aunt it is not certain that To' Oran gave the land to his wife. Moreover those who might naturally have complained were the descendants of To' Oran and Mek Chabang. As for Saman he was only a grand-nephew of Mek Chabang. Saman should explain ". Saman said that the land was included in the property left by To' Bee and To' Oran and that it was the property of To' Bee that he was claiming. Mat and Lebai Mohamad interrupted saying that To' Oran never married Mek Chabang at all, but if Saman could produce witnesses who would swear on oath that the land was included in the property of To' Bee and To' Oran and could show the position of To' Bee's land they would be satisfied. Tuan Haji Mohamad the Kathi, then asked Mat as to the relationship between Limah and Jafar and To' Oran. Mat and Lebai Mohamad replied that Limah and Jafar were grand-children of To' Oran. The Kathi then enquired of Saman if he could produce the witnesses demanded of him. Saman said that he could. He then went to look for them.

After a lapse of five days Saman returned to say that no one was willing to bear witness for him. Thereupon Tuan Haji Mohamad, the Kathi, informed His Highness who said, " This case is an old one. The document of title of To' Oran at the point relating to measurements of the land is hardly legible because it is so old and ragged. But even so if Limah and Jafar are willing to take an oath that the land is the property of To' Oran alone and not shared by anyone else they can have it ". So Jafar took an oath that the land was the sole property of To' Oran and not shared by To' Bee. The land was then given to Limah and Jafar.

Afterwards came Suleiman who said that he was a cousin of Limah and Jafar and that during the proceedings against Saman he had been ignored and it appeared that Limah and Jafar did not wish to give him his share. He had never even been shown the document held by their grand-father. His Highness the Raja ordered that Limah and Jafar be questioned as to whether Suleiman was also an heir to the property of To'Oran. They replied that it was so, only

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that they had not yet divided the land amongst them as the country then was not in a peaceful state, and each of them cultivated a small portion of the land without having determined the area of each share. Now some of the descendants of To' Oran were in the country while others were not. His Highness asked them if they would like the property to be divided amongst the heirs. Limah, Jafar and Suleiman begged His Highness to divide the property amongst them all so that each might be given his or her own share. His Highness then ordered Che' Jusoh and Krani Ahmad to go and divide the property, and after calculation it was divided into six shares each comprising six relongs and one and a half penjurus. The shares are not mentioned in this document except that of Limah granddaughter of To' Oran. This share comprises two pieces of land in two places situated in the Mukim of Sena. The area of one piece is four relongs and 436½ jembas—1 jemba being equal to 8 feet or about 5½ "hestas" of a medium sized man. The length on the north side is 90 jembas adjacent to Mat Saman's land, and on the south 91 jembas bounded by Mek's and State lands. The width on the east is 34½ jembas and the land is bounded by Lebai Mohamad Hassan's land, and on the west 6 jembas bounded by Mat Saman's land. The other piece is 1½ relongs and 6 jembas in area. The lengh on the east is 34 jembas bounded by Mat Saman's land and on the west 38 jembas bounded by Mek Puteh's lands. The width on the south side is 20 jembas bounded by State land and on the north 18 jembas bounded by her own land. The positions of these two pieces of bendang land are as indicated on the two plans drawn on the back of this document.

This document is therefore made to give security of tenure to be kept by Limah, so that neither the descendants of Saman nor those of Suleiman and Jafar shall have any claim to the said lands, a minute and complete enquiry having been made by the responsible officers. The seal of His Highness the Raja is affixed at the top of this document as a token of the validity of the title of the said Limah to the land to be held by her and to pass to her descendants. This document is written in the presence of Tuan Syed Ahmad, Tuan Kathi, Haji Mohamad, the witnesses Wan Mohamad Saman bin Dato' Peduka Seri Perdana Mentri, Che' Jusoh and an assembly of many people. Whoever signs and affixes his seal on this document is a witness. This document is written in 39 lines with a few additions in three places in lines 21, 24 and 26, and with marks of erasure in two places in lines 32 and 33. "It is sufficient that God is the witness and He is most knowing".

Written and witnessed by Krani Ahmad bin Asfia.

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APPENDIX F.

SPECIMEN OF OLD TITLE DEED ISSUED FOR LAND IN PERLIS.

Kaululhak.

Kata yang sebenar lah surat ini tamat.

Mengiring mentri Duli Raja Maha Mulia ada-nya tamat.

Alhamdulillah-rab-al-alamin wassalat-wassalam-alasy-ed-idina Mohamad Wa-ala-alihi-wasahbhi-apdzal-asalah-wazzakah yesteslim pada sanah tahon seribu tiga ratus lapan tahon Zai pada zaman Duli Maulana Tuan Syed Sheriff Ahmad ibni Merhom Duli Maulana Tuan Syed Sheriff Hussein ibni Merhom Duli Maulana Tuan Syed Sheriff Haron Jemalulil Yang Maha Mulia yang memerintah Negri Perlis ini bahawa pada ketika itu menyata-kan apakala hari Ahad dua likur haribulan Muharram sanah yang tersebut di-atas ini datang Haji Mohamad Guar Sanji dan Che' Jib adik dia-nya mengadap pada kebawah tapak cherpu Duli Tuan Syed Sheriff Ahmad Raja Perlis Yang Maha Mulia. Haji Mohamad dan Che' Jib sembah ma'alom kata ada-lah tanah bendang mak-nya To' Haji Mohamad dan Che' Jib di-dalam Mukim Kulang2 lebih kurang 3 relong dua penjuru turun kapada anak-nya Uwan Minah mak Haji Mohamad dan Che' Jib ini, sekarang Che' Jib adik dia-nya pohon pintak beli ambil dengan herga enam puloh rial demikian yang Haji Mohamad dan Che' Jib sembah ma'alom pada kebawah Duli Raja. Kemudian titah Duli Raja preksa Haji Mohamad dan Che' Jib kata tanah bendang Che' Jib pintak ambil ini jikalau tanah bendang pesaka Haji Mohamad bagimana jalan-nya yang boleh Che' Jib pintak beli ambil tanah bendang ini asal-nya mak-nya siapa tiada-kah anak chuchu-nya yang lain boleh mewaris-kan sama tanah bendang itu jikalau ada datang tuntut siapa2 hendak-kan atas tanah bendang itu juga jadi bergadohan pada hari yang kehadapan demikian lah titah Duli Raja. Kemudian Haji Mohamad dan Che' Jib sembah ma'alom kata ada-lah tanah bendang ini asal

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tuan-nya mak-nya To' Uwan Ju to' Haji Mohamad dan Che' Jib turun kapada anak-nya To' Uwan Minah mak Haji Mohamad dan Che' Jib akan tetapi tatkala ada hayat Duli Merhom Tuan Syed Sheriff Hussein ayah Duli Raja dahulu To' Uwan Minah itu dudok di-Guar Sanji maka Duli Merhom pintak ambil tanah bendang itu pada To' Uwan Minah beri akan Ali titah orang Mukim Oran itu buat lapik makan lama sudah lebih kurang tiga puloh tahon ada nya yang Ali dudok milik tanah bendang ini sekarang ini Che' Jib adik dia-nya sudah balik dudok di-Kulang maka ini lah yang Che' Jib pohon pintak beli ambil balik tanah bendang ini demikian yang Haji Mohamad dan Che' Jib sembah ma'alom pada kebawah Duli Raja kemudian titah Duli Raja beri Panglima Daud Penghulu Mukim Kulang² yang memerintah pekerjaan tanah bendang kampong laman di-dalam jajahan Negri Perlis ini suroh preksa tanya Ali bagi-bagi mana jalan-nya pasal tanah bendang Ali dudok buat itu ada kah surat muntri Duli Merhom beri akan Ali dudok pegang taroh itu dan atau Ali tebus tanah bendang itu dan suroh sukat lihat had hingga perenggan-nya, tumpu-nya, demikian lah titah Duli Raja. Apakala hari haribulan Muharram sanah tahon yang tersebut di-atas ini juga datang Panglima Daud mengadap pada kebawah tapak cherpu Duli Raja Yang Maha Mulia Panglima Daud sembah ma-'alom kata pereksa tanya Ali pasal tanah bendang Che' Jib pohon pintak beli ini kata Duli Merhom yang ampun kurnia beri tanah bendang itu akan ia dan tiada surat muntri Duli Merhom Ali dudok pegang. Kemudian Duli Merhom pun sudah habis umor-nya maka Ali pun datang mengadap pada kebawah Duli Raja sendiri pintak tanah bendang itu juga dan Duli Raja pun benar lah beri tanah bendang itu akan Ali jadi Ali dudok milek berhubong mari sampai sekarang dan Ali tiada tebus pada siapa² pun tanah bendang itu sekadar-nya Duli Merhom dengan Duli Raja kasihan belas beri buat lapik makan dahulu semantara datang kira bechara dan sukat lihat had hingga perenggan-nya peta sukatan-nya pun ada bawak dan patut sudah dengan herga enam puloh rial itu demikian Penghulu Daud sembah ma'alom pada kebawah Duli Raja tatkala demikian titah Duli Raja pun ampun kurnia benar lah beri tanah bendang itu maka akan Che' Jib pun beri Panglima Daud persembah enam puloh rial herga tanah bendang yang tersebut ini pada kebawah Duli maka Duli Raja pun beri terima ambil rial enam puloh rial itu pada Panglima Daud yang tersebut Duli Raja bertitah beri hukom perbuat surat putus beri akan Che' Jib pegang taroh jadi kakuatan hubong pergi pada hari yang kahadapan maka tanah bendang yang tersebut di-dalam surat ini di-dalam Mukim Kulang² daerah Kampong Haji Yusuf kedudok-kan tanah bendang itu memujor mata-hari longkang sebelah mata-hari naik dua puloh lima jemba tertumpu kampong Che' Jib dudok

sendiri itu, longkang sebelah mata-hari jatoh dua puloh tujoh jemba tertumpu tanah bendang Haji Daud dudok dan tanah bendang Lebai Ahmad dudok buat lanjut di-sebelah utara enam puloh sembilan jemba berkembar dengan tanah bendang Daud dudok buat dan lanjut sebelah selatan tujoh puloh tujoh jemba berkembar dengan tanah bendang Abu Bakar dan tanah Wahab dudok buat di-sukat dengan jemba panjang tengah enam hasta orang yang pertengahan, jumlah relong-nya jadi empat relong serta ada peta tertulis di-belakang surat ini, maka tanah bendang yang tersebut di-dalam surat putus ini tetap-lah jadi milek Che' Jib kidz menjadi pesaka turun temurun sampai kapada anak chuchu-nya tiada lah boleh siapa2 hendak tuntut paut lagi atas tanah bendang ini kerana Duli Raja sudah jual dengan jualan yang putus seperti yang tersebut di-atas ini maka tatkala di-perbuat surat putus ini dengan titah Duli Raja serta terpalu muntri Duli Raja di-kepala sijil ini tanda sah seperti yang tersebut di-dalam surat ini dan ada muntri Duli Paduka Chuchunda Raja Muda mengiring muntri Duli Raja ini bersama akan saksi nya itu Panglima Daud Penghulu Mukim Kulang dan lagi di-tengah juma'ah yang banyak dan barang siapa yang menurun-kan had dan chap di-dalam surat itu lah sahid-nya wakapa-billah sahidal'alima wakatibuhu sanah Hakim Abdul Samat-mat junjong titah Duli Raja Yang Maha Mulia benar beri perbuat surat ini ada-nya tamat 1308.

Wassahidah sabenar Panglima Daud
Mukim Kulang2 ada-nya tamat 1308.

APPENDIX F.

TRANSLATION OF STATEMENT OF TRUTH.

Following the Seal of His Highness the Raja.

This document is a statement of truth.

Praises be to Allah, Lord of the Universe and His Blessings on the Prophet Muhammad. In the year 1308, the year of "Zai" in the reign of His Highness Tuan Syed Sheriff Ahmad, son of the late Tuan Syed Sheriff Hussein, son of the late Tuan Syed Sheriff Harun Jamalullail, ruler of the State of Perlis, it was recorded that on Sunday the 22nd of Muharram of the said year there came before the presence of His Highness Tuan Syed Sheriff Ahmad, Raja of Perlis, Haji Mohamad of Guar Sanji and Che' Jib his younger brother complaining that a piece of bendang land about 3 relongs and 2 penjurus situated in the Mukim of Kulang2 once belonged to their grand-mother; it then passed into the possession of her daughter Uwan Minah, their mother; and now Che' Jib, younger brother of Haji Mohamad begged permission of His Highness to buy land for $60. His Highness ordered that Haji Mohamad and Che' Jib be examined and questioned as to how it could be possible for Che' Jib to buy the bendang land when it was the inherited property of Haji Mohamad; who was its original owner; were there no other descendants who claimed the land and would there not be a quarrel in future if someone came to claim it? Haji Mohamad and Che' Jib then informed His Highness that the land originally belonged to To' Uwan Joo their grand-mother, that then it came down to her daughter To' Uwan Minah, their mother; but that when the late Tuan Syed Sheriff Hussein, father of His Highness the Raja, was still living, To' Uwan Minah lived at Guar Sanji; the late Raja asked for the land from To' Uwan Minah and handed it over to Ali for his own use, to keep him, so the people of Oran were informed. Thereafter Ali lived on the land for a very long time, more or less thirty years but that now that he, Che' Jib, had returned to live at Kulang2 he begged to be allowed to buy

the land. His Highness then gave orders to Panglima Daud, Penghulu of Mukim Kulang2 and administrator of bendang lands and kampongs in the State of Perlis, to make enquiries from Ali concerning the land, how he came to occupy it, whether he had any title sealed with the seal of the late Raja permitting him to own the land or whether he had redeemed it from some one. Penghulu Daud was also ordered to measure the land.

On the day of Muharram of the aforesaid year Penghulu Daud came to the presence of His Highness and stated that he had asked Ali about the bendang land which Che' Jib wanted to buy and that Ali had said that the late Raja had given it as a gift to him without any title with the seal of the late Raja. When the late Raja died Ali sought audience of His Highness and beseeched that the land be left in his possession. His Highness granted the request and Ali had lived on the land until now. He did not redeem it from anybody. It was only out of pity that the late Raja and His Highness gave the land to him as a temporary means of livelihood, without prejudice to any other claim. The Penghulu also brought with him a plan of the land showing its boundaries and said that $60 was quite a reasonable price for it.

His Highness then approved the sale of the land and Che' Jib paid the $60 which Panglima Daud submitted to His Highness who then gave orders that a document of title be made out for Che' Jib to hold as a token of his right over the land for the future.

The bendang land stated in this document is situated in the Mukim of Kulang2 in the vicinity of Kampong Haji Yusof. It lies lengthwise from east to west. It is 25 jembas broad on the east side bounded by the land on which Che' Jib himself lives, and 27 jembas on the west, bounded by the bendang lands of Haji Daud and Lebai Ahmad. The length on the north side is 69 jembas bounded by Daud's land and on the south 77 jembas, bounded by bendang lands of Abu Bakar and Wahab. The measurement is calculated in jembas each of which equals 5½ hestas of a medium sized man. The total area of the land is 4 relongs and a plan of it is drawn at the back of this document.

The bendang land stated in this document shall therefore be the property of Che' Jib to hold for ever with a right of succession to his descendants. No one shall have any claim to it because it has been duly sold by His Highness as aforesaid.

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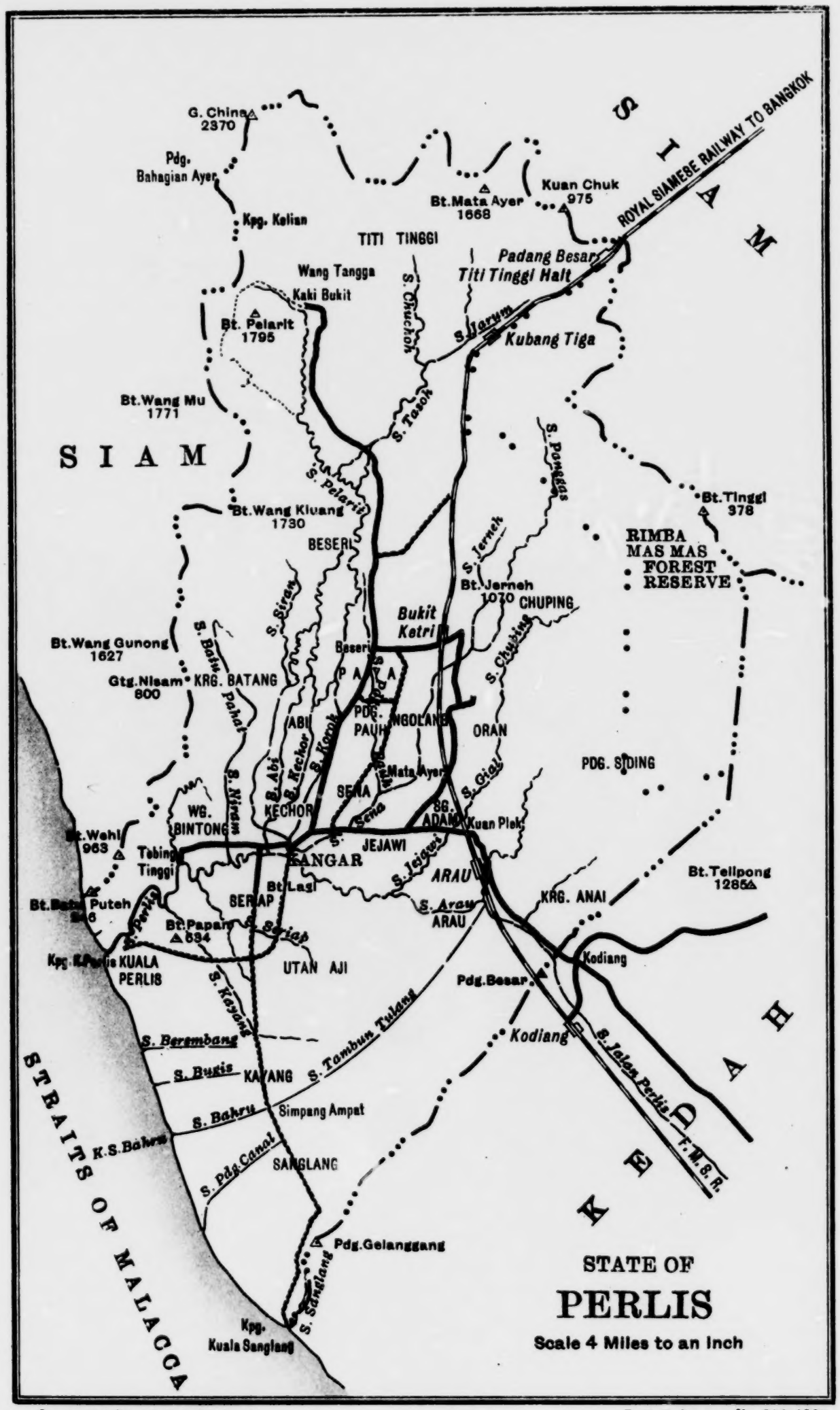
This document is made by the order of His Highness and, in token of the validity of its contents, is sealed on the top with the seal of His Highness together with that of his grandson the Raja Muda, and witnessed by Panglima Daud Penghulu of Mukim Kulang2 in the midst of a large assembly of people. Whoever signs and affixes his seal on this document is a witness. "It is sufficient that God is the witness and He is most knowing".

Written by Senda Hakim Abdul Samad in obedience of the order of His Highness who permitted this document to be written. 1308.

Witness Senda Panglima Daud Mukim Kulang2 1308.



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STATE OF KEDAH.

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STATE OF KEDAH.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF KEDAH FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1355 (24TH MARCH, 1936 TO 13TH MARCH, 1937).

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Kedah is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula. It is bordered on the interior by the Siamese States of Songkhla and Patani, and by the State of Perak (Federated Malay States); it extends northwards on the sea coast to the River Sanglang, its boundary with its northern neighbour, the State of Perlis (under British Protection); and southwards to the Muda River, its boundary with Province Wellesley in the South; thence the State extends East of Province Wellesley to the northern bank of the Krian River, which forms its boundary with Perak.

The State includes the Island of Langkawi and a number of adjoining islands, of which Pulau Dayang Bunting is the largest. The mainland of Kedah is about 105 miles in length, and at its widest part is about 65 miles in width. Its area, including the Langkawi group of islands, is about 3,660 square miles. It is situated between the parallels of 5.05 and 6.40 North Latitude and the meridians of 99.40 and 101.10 East Longitude. The two highest peaks of the mainland are Gunong Jerai—better known as Kedah Peak (3,978 feet)—and Bukit Perak (2,823 feet). Gunong Raya on Langkawi Island is 2,888 feet high.

The Southern and Central area of the State consists mainly of undulating land broken up by ranges of high hills. This area is principally occupied by large rubber plantations.

The Northern and coastal belt contains the finest rice growing area in Malaya: 246,315 acres were planted last year with wet rice. The Eastern area along the Patani border is still largely undeveloped and contains reserves of well watered land in small valleys between ranges of hills consisting of granite, quartzite and shales, with one small limestone outcrop at the junction of Sungei Kawi and Sungei Muda in the Ulu Muda Forest Reserve, suitable to small holdings.

The capital of the State is Alor Star.

CLIMATE.

The features characteristic of the climate of the West coast of the Malay Peninsula—uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall—are characteristic of the climate of Kedah also, except that in this State, especially in the North and in the Langkawi Islands, there is a well defined dry season lasting usually from about the middle of December to the middle of March. During the first half of this dry season the nights are exceptionally cool and refreshing. In normal years a plentiful supply of rain followed by a favourable drying season renders the climate in the North eminently well-suited to the growth and harvesting of padi cultivated in such a large portion of this area.

The average rainfall is smallest in the Alor Star District in the North, and largest in the Kulim District in the South.

The mean temperature during the year ranges from about 71° to 92°.

HISTORY.

There are references to a country which is identified as Kedah in the works of Arab voyagers of the 9th Century A.D., and in the Chinese chronicles of the T'ang Dynasty (618—916 A.D.), but little is known of its history before the 15th Century, except that it was famous for tin, that its people were Buddhists and that the predominant influence was Indian. At the end of the 15th Century the Ruler was converted to Islam, and there is a Kedah tradition that the "Nobat" or drums which are an insignia of royalty were obtained from Sultan Mahmud, the last Sultan of Malacca.

The Portuguese Barbosa, in a manuscript dated 1516, described Kedah as a place in the Kingdom of Siam to which "an infinite number of ships resort, trading in all kinds of merchandise"; but Siamese influence did not save the country from attacks by the Portuguese (in 1611 A.D.) and the Achinese (who carried the Ruler into captivity in 1619 A.D.). In 1641 A.D. the Dutch East India Company obtained a concession under which the Ruler allowed them half the tin production of the country at a fixed price, and agreed not to admit ships without permit. But the temptation of the profits from Kedah's trade with India on the one hand and, on the other, the difficulties of enforcing the concession, even after a series of blockades of the rivers, owing to the distance from Malacca, were too great; and the monopoly supposed to have been given and acquired was little more than nominal.

There is ample evidence of 17th Century English trade with Kedah by private merchants as well as the East India Company, which for some years maintained a trading base in Patani, and this trade continued until the Dutch in 1683 forced the English Company to concentrate on India.

During the 18th Century Kedah came under the influence of the Bugis who held power in Selangor, and it was to secure assistance against them that the Sultan of Kedah, in 1771, approached Francis Light.

In 1786 A.D. Captain Light concluded an "Agreement with the King of Quedah for the cession of Prince of Wales Island". Penang was occupied and the British Flag was hoisted there on the 12th August, 1786. The Agreement was modified by a Treaty in 1791, whereby the Kedah Government was to receive $6,000 every year from the Honourable East India Company "so long as the English continue in possession of Pulo Pinang". In 1800 the strip of coast territory now known as Province Wellesley was ceded to the Honourable East India Company in return for a further $4,000 per annum. These annual payments are still made by the Straits Settlements Government.

In 1821 the Siamese invaded the State of Kedah and divided the State into four parts: Setul, Perlis, Kubang Pasu and Kedah, placing each under a separate Ruler. In 1843, the Sultan of Kedah (who, after his escape to Province Wellesley in 1821, had lived in retreat in Malacca) was allowed to return to Alor Star, and to reassume the rulership of Kedah. Setul, Perlis and Kubang Pasu, however, remained under their separate Rulers, who were made independent of the Sultan of Kedah.

Kubang Pasu is a sparsely populated district on the Northern border of Kedah, between Kota Star and the Songkhla frontier. When Tunku Anum, the Raja of Kubang Pasu, died some years later the Siamese Government allowed the district again to become part of Kedah. It is now administered by a District Officer. The Raja of Perlis is independent of the Sultan of Kedah, and has an entirely separate Government. Setul is now a part of Siam.

His Highness Sir Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Sultan Ahmad Tajudin, the present Sultan, succeeded to the throne in the year A.D. 1881.

On the 23rd July, 1905, the Sultan issued an Edict appointing a Council of State to assist in the "Administration of all Public Affairs".

On the 10th March, 1909, the Anglo-Siamese Treaty was signed whereby the suzerainty of Kedah was transferred from Siam to Great Britain.

In 1913, in consequence of the indisposition of His Highness the Sultan, his eldest son, His Highness Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O., was proclaimed Regent.

On the 1st November, 1923, at Singapore, a Treaty was signed between the British and the Kedah Governments, by which the Kedah Government agreed to "continue to be under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who shall exercise the rights of suzerainty", and also to accept a British Adviser.

The brother of His Highness the Sultan, His Highness Tunku Mahmud, K.B.E., C.M.G., who had been officiating as Regent during the illness of His Highness Tunku Ibrahim which proved fatal on the 30th April, 1934, continued in that office throughout the year.

In May, 1934, the title of Raja Muda, which had been in abeyance for 25 years and which had formerly attached to the brother of the reigning Sultan, was revived, but was bestowed upon the Heir Apparent, the eldest surviving son of His Highness the Sultan, His Highness Tunku Mohamed. On the latter's demise in March, 1935, His Highness Tunku Badlishah, C.M.G., succeeded to the title.

CHAPTER II

GOVERNMENT.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

The State of Kedah is governed by His Highness the Sultan with the assistance of a State Council consisting of His Highness the Sultan (in present circumstances His Highness the Regent) as President, and three other Malay members as well as the British Adviser. The three Malay members are selected by name or office by His Highness with the approval of His Excellency the High Commissioner. By mutual consent of His Excellency and His Highness additional members may be added to the Council for any specific period.

All legislation is passed by the State Council and all questions of any importance in the administration of the State are referred to the State Council, which sits at least two or three times every month.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For the purposes of local government, the State is divided into nine districts in each of which there is a Sanitary Board consisting of officials and of unofficials nominated by the President of the State Council. The unofficials are selected so as to represent the various races and interests in each district. The Sanitary Boards are the Sanitary Authority in the towns and larger villages. They are responsible for street lighting, scavenging, rating, and the administration of the sanitary and building bye-laws. A separate Committee, of which the Adviser Lands is Chairman, deals with major questions of town planning.

The State is divided into health areas under the control of a Central Health Board, which is responsible for health matters in the rural districts.

In order to ensure greater uniformity the District Licensing Boards have been re-constituted, and there is now one Central Licensing Board for the whole State with additional members for each district.

There is one Waters Board for the whole State which deals with questions of irrigation and drainage.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION.

The total population at the Census of the 1st April, 1931, was 429,691, an increase of 26.9 per cent over the figure of the 1921 Census. In the decade previous to 1921 the increase had been higher (37.7 per cent), but the demand for immigrant labour for large scale rubber cultivation in Southern Kedah began to slacken somewhat about 1921. In spite of the continued arrival of foreign labour, the racial composition of the population has remained less affected by such infiltration than that of Johore or any of the Federated States. The following table shows the distribution and percentage to total according to the Census Report 1931, together with the estimated population and distribution at mid-year, 1936:—

	Population April 1st, 1931	Percentage of Total	Estimated Population Midyear 1936
Malays and other Malaysians...	286,262	66·6	313,871
Europeans	411	0·1	625
Chinese	78,415	18·3	83,840
Indians (predominantly Tamils from Southern India)	50,824	11·8	52,612
Others	13,779	3·2	12,956
Totals ...	429,691	100 %	463,904

In previous years the figures of population have been estimated by the process of geometrical progression but since 1354 the method of balancing equation has been used. The Malay section is now estimated to comprise 68%, the Chinese 18% and the Indians 11% of the total as compared with the respective percentages of 67, 18, 12 in the 1931 Census and 70, 18, 10 in the 1921 Census.

A study of the population figures for the various districts of the State shows all to be predominantly Malay except the Kulim, Bandar Bahru and Kuala Muda areas.

By far the largest part of the population is engaged in agriculture.

The urban population consists mainly of Chinese, Malays occupying the kampongs and the Indian population living on estates and in the towns. It is estimated that,

while over 50% of the Indian community is located on rubber estates, only some 6% of the Chinese and 4% of the Malays so reside.

Only three urban areas have a population of more than 5,000. Of these Alor Star, with its estimated population of 24,621, may be said to be a Malay town and Sungei Patani and Kulim Chinese centres of population.

CHAPTER IV

HEALTH.

The Annual Report of the Medical Department is based on the Gregorian Calendar and the figures given hereunder are in respect of 1936.

The year can be said to have been a healthy one in general. No epidemic manifestation was observed and no case of major communicable diseases (cholera, small-pox, plague) occurred.

The considerable increase of malaria over the normal average of the State reported for the year 1935 was not repeated during 1936.

Birth Rate: The number of births registered in the State was 18,683 (1,970 more than in 1935), giving a crude birth rate of 39.5. This means an increase of 3 per mille over last year. 8,982 of the births were females and 9,386 males. Malay births were about 4 times the number of Chinese births and about 7 times the number registered by other communities.

Death Rate: The number of deaths was 10,683 (384 more than in 1935), giving a crude death rate of 23. This rate shows a slight rise over last year's rate but the considerable movements of Indians and Chinese labour diminish the significance of this figure.

The principal causes of deaths amongst persons of all ages are shewn by the following table expressed in approximate percentage of crude deaths:—

Fever unspecified	36
Malaria	12
Premature birth	10
Convulsions	10
Old age	10
Respiratory disease (excluding Tuberculosis)	6
Others	16

Infantitle Mortality Rate: The infantile mortality rate, that is the number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births, was 145, and an improvement of 3 per mille over the previous year.

The principal causes of death, expressed as approximate percentages of total infantile deaths, were:—

Premature Birth	31
Convulsions	32
Fever Unspecified	20
Diagnosed Malaria	2
Bowel Disease	2
Pneumonia	5

The highest rate was again shewn by the Indian Community (170) but this year the lowest was taken by the Chinese (135), the Malays being (148). The Malay rate has appreciably increased (136 in 1935).

Early Deaths: Early deaths and sickness in early life stand out far too prominently. Some 45% of the deaths in the State apparently took place in the 0—20 age period, while over 25% occurred during the first twelve months of life. The large amount of ill health which must have occurred coincidently with these deaths must be a leading cause of indifferent health and permanent physical defect of many of the survivors in their later years, a fact which has been amply borne out by the examination which has been carried out in various areas during the year in connection with the Health and Malarial Surveys of the State.

Communicable Diseases: The following table indicates the incidence of reported communicable disease by nationality for 1936:—

Diseases	Malays Deaths	Chinese Deaths	Indians Deaths	Non-Asiatics Deaths	Others Deaths	Total	
						Cases	Deaths
Fever unspecified ...	2,909	537	124	...	131	?	3,701
Malaria ...	756	241	171	2	28	?	1,198
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	103	...
Enteric ...	9	3	3	...	...	38	15
Dysentery and diarrhœa ...	75	71	70	...	4	315	220
Influenza ...	40	9	5	...	4	970	58
Diphtheria ...	...	6	...	...	...	12	6
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	31	2
Leprosy ...	...	...	...	...	...	59	1
Pneumonia ...	33	55	119	...	...	554	207
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	36	73	54	...	3	?	166
Puerperal Fever ...	224	41	20	...	6	?	291
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
Tetanus ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Tropical Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	3	...

Malaria and unspecified fevers: Diagnosed malaria accounted for some 1,198 deaths or 12% of deaths from all causes as compared with 4% in 1935, while 4,899 deaths or 46% of the total deaths recorded were reported as due to malaria and fevers of undefined origin (46% in 1935). The death rate per mille from possible fever causes remained at 13: 13: 8 for Malays, Chinese and Indians.

No epidemic of malaria is to be recorded, although a study of the special investigations carried out in the State during the year will clearly indicate that endemic and even hyper-endemic areas exist.

The three largest towns continued to be controlled in part, while certain dangerous areas elsewhere were sub-soiled and certain small populations dealt with by drug prophylaxis. Any cases reported from amongst these controlled populations were carefully investigated.

These figures and facts show that there has been a definite decline in the incidence of this disease during the year under review, and this is amply borne out by a study of the returns from estates, the latter being the only source of the statistical information available for comparison purposes. It appears from these to be clear that the very considerable peak reached during the 1934—1935 period—the culminating point of an apparent wave—is now receding.

There is no doubt that better and wider control on estates by anti-larval and drug prophylaxis must effect the comparative yearly figures in the controlled areas of the State. It is nevertheless certain that this disease still remains the most important cause of sickness and death in this State. A special study was made of "paddy" malaria. When it is realised that some 240,000 acres are entirely given up to rice cultivation in Kedah. that this State is by far the most important producer in this connection in the Malay Peninsula, that rice is one of the main foods of the local population, and that the cultivation is carried on in close proximity to important centres of population, its bearing on the malarial problem becomes one of considerable magnitude and importance.

The organisation of the Anti-Malarial Department commenced during 1935 was continued during the year. By the end of the year it consisted of a Chief Inspector, a Dissector, 2 Probationer Inspectors, a Field Assistant, two permanent and two temporary Mosquito Collectors. a considerable increase in the two collectors only available at the end of 1934.

An attempt was made to carry out all work on modern and research lines as far as possible. Thus mosquito trapping and dissection were features of all investigations.

A considerable amount of permanent Anti-Malarial work was undertaken during the year. A highly dangerous seepage ravine near the main hospital in South Kedah (Kulim) was thus very satisfactorily dealt with at a cost of some $3,500; much old subsoiling work was renewed and extended in South and Central Kedah and a scheme in operation in North Kedah was improved. This type of work—the ideal in hilly country—will be continued as funds permit. Chemio-Prophylaxis was continued at the frontier Customs Station at Bukit Kayu Hitam, at a certain Public Works Department cooly line and a Malay Kampong in highly malarious areas and on an increasing number of estates.

The following procedure was adopted for the Government staffs concerned:—

(*a*) A five day course of Atebrin (3 tablets of 0.2 grams daily) and Plasmochin (1 tablet of 1/16 grams daily) to those with positive bloods or 30 grams Quinine B'hydchl, daily for seven days. (Respectively adults: children in proportion).

(*b*) Follow up drug treatment during the malarial season of 2 tablets of Atebrin on 2 consecutive days (0.4 grams daily) per week or 6 grams Quinine B'hydchl, daily. (Adults: children in proportion).

No ill effects were observed and excellent practical results were obtained.

Mosquito dissections rose from Nil in 1934 and 1,343 in 1935 to 9,805 during the year under review. Blood examinations rose from almost Nil in 1935 to 11,506 in 1936. Spleen examinations (apart from rubber estate examinations) increased from 4,470 in 1935 to 16,573 in 1936.

No attempt was made to control mosquito nuisance. No efforts will be made in this direction, or are indeed possible, until malarial control has been much more carefully investigated and advanced.

10,377 cases of malaria and unspecified fever on Estates were reported in 1936 as compared with 18,200 in 1935.

On European Holdings the case incidence per mille fell from 473.6 in 1935 to 264.6, while the malarial death rate fell from 3.2 per mille to 2.5. The Hospital admission rate for all fever cases rose from 47.6 to 55.7. This is a trend in the right direction but is still far from satisfactory. 13.2% of the total deaths were caused by malaria. Case fatality per cent for hospital cases was 1.6 compared with 1.1 in 1935 while the lines fatality rate fell from 0.27 to .1%. It may be said that this is a much more satisfactory position than that of the previous year.

Though for various reasons discussed in previous reports statistics from Asiatic Holdings are difficult to interpret, yet one or two points emerge. While the total population on these holdings has fallen by 2,000 (due to closure of those estates preferring to sell their coupons rather than tap), hospital admissions have increased from 361 in 1935 to 381 in 1936, the total cases notified remaining at approximately the same figure. In other words, in a year of low malarial incidence, Asiatic Holdings from a decreased population reported the same number of cases of malaria and admitted a higher percentage for hospital treatment. This would appear to indicate a better notification and an increased use of the Group Hospitals.

Allowing that 40% of the population employed were kampong residents who do not record their vital statistics in these returns, the corrected malaria death rate is in the region of 3 per mille. Lines fatality rate is still far too high.

For every 1,000 cases treated in the lines on European Holdings 1 died, compared to 23 on Asiatic Holdings.

It may be said however that in the year under review there was an improvement (which is being steadily maintained) in the care of the sick on the Asiatic Holdings.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

A. Sanitary Board Areas.

There are nine districts so defined in the State (including one in Langkawi Island). These cover the main population centres and so act as Town Boards. Each area has been specifically gazetted and the full sanitary control allowed by the existing law can be exercised in each.

Sewage Disposal: Action was taken during the year to see that every house, including kampong houses, wherever possible, was supplied with a Sanitary Board type latrine.

The improved supervision schemes approved at the end of last year commenced to operate.

Finally consideration is now being given to proper lorry removal schemes with bucket washing and a double bucket system for the larger towns, while for Alor Star some sewage removal scheme on even more modern lines is under examination as the high level of subsoil water always present in this area makes satisfactory night soil trenching a difficult and expensive project.

It is thus seen that an important move in the right direction was made in the year under review. It is hoped that the further very marked improvement foreshadowed in this most important section of town hygiene will be an accomplished fact by the time the next Annual Report is written.

The standard type of latrine approved for the State last year was made to replace the several types in use previously, and all pits were closed.

Refuse Disposal: The new incinerator for Sungei Patani completed towards the end of last year continued to give satisfactory results, while a new plant was approved for the capital, Alor Star. Work will commence on this in the near future. Incinerators were also completed for some of the smaller Sanitary Boards during the year.

" Controlled tipping " was tried out in Alor Star at the request of Government, but proved a failure owing to the flat nature of the countryside, the high level of subsoil water and the peculiar nature of the clay soil which created a pungent smell on excavation. Fly nuisance also resulted partly from lack of proper supervision. This method is being continued in smaller and more suitable areas with more success, however, but entire success and absolute freedom from danger are problematical.

The new public dustbins designed last year with concrete standings continued to be installed, and each house holder was requested to supply himself with a definite type of small bin. Rubbish was removed by lorry or bullock cart from all houses and removal schemes were reorganised. A definite progress is thus to be recorded in this section.

Water Supplies: Although no actual improvement has been effected to the water supplies to the main centres of population, considerable attention was devoted to the subject during the year under review owing to the inability to obtain a stabilised water.

As only eight of the largest towns and villages together with the rural population surrounding them and living along the pipe lines receive a piped water supply from upland streams, a very limited portion of the people of the State are thus supplied.

Food in relation to Health and Disease:—

(1) Markets.

Improvements and additions were carried out in certain smaller markets, while those operating in the larger towns received considerable attention, being enlarged and partially reconstructed. An improved type of stall has also been designed for use in all markets.

(2) Slaughter-houses.

Action was taken in conjunction with the State Veterinary Surgeon to improve the slaughter-houses to be found in all the larger Sanitary Board areas, while in Alor Star it is proposed to rebuild those in existence on modern lines.

(3) Cattle Sheds.

Very few cattle appear to be kept in urban areas. The sheds in existence were removed to a Controlled Building Area and made to conform to sanitary requirements.

(4) Restaurants and Eating Shops.

All these were subject to examination and licensing, and a definite and considerable improvement is to be recorded with regard to their sanitary condition during the year. Action was taken to eliminate the temporary shop as far as possible in this connection as it has been found impossible to render such premises continually sanitary.

(5) Street Stalls.

Street stalls caused the usual trouble in control but action was taken to eliminate the most unsatisfactory, while the rest were made to conform to the bye-laws and also to confine themselves to certain specified areas. All are now licensed and examined at regular intervals. While a lot still remains to be done to enforce continued sanitary satisfaction, conditions in this respect may be said to have definitely improved.

(6) Hawkers.

It has now been ruled that all food hawkers will be licensed as from next year, and a bye-law has been passed to this effect. It is hoped by such means to keep the numbers within bounds and to enforce a reasonable sanitary standard in food production.

(7) Unlicensed Food Premises.

Such manufacturing premises as aerated water works and ice factories are unlicensed and so are difficult to control. Legislative control is now being sought.

(8) Bakeries.

Action was taken to enforce more stringent regulations with regard to all bakeries and to eliminate the really unsatisfactory premises. In Alor Star a proposal is on foot to provide a special area and type of premises for all bakeries.

B. Government Departments.

Police stations and other Government Quarters were inspected as circumstances and staff permitted. Sanitary improvements were indicated to the heads of the various departments concerned as required. The majority of those visited showed a reasonable sanitary standard, but water supplies often offered difficulty, unsatisfactory wells being frequently encountered.

C. Kampong and Rural Areas.

The special report (now being printed) by Dr. W. J. Vickers, Acting Senior Health Officer, and Dr. J. H. Strahan, Health Officer, entitled "A Health Survey of Kedah with special reference to Rice Field Malaria, Nutrition and Water Supplies", includes a full consideration of the problems of Hygiene and Sanitation in Kampong and Rural Areas.

This report, the record of the first investigation of the kind to be carried out in a Malay State, is profusely illustrated with photographs, maps and charts, and is at once full of interest and a mine of information. The Kedah Government has already expressed to the Authors in person its high appreciation of the fine work which, at the sacrifice of their own private leisure for many months, they have accomplished, and I welcome this opportunity of a more public acknowledgment. The two Doctors record that as

their survey progressed its interest caused it to become almost an amusement: since the report makes most interesting reading even to the layman one can understand the fascination with which the professional men began to realize that by their pioneer work in Malaya " elements of essential importance to the public health might be elucidated ", as they modestly put it.

With regard to " Rice-field " Malaria, the conclusion is that on the flat coastal and northern plain, where some 120,000 people are concerned with the cultivation of rice, in spite of the presence of the anopheline vectors of malaria A. barbirostris and A. hyrcanus Pallas, malaria is (fortunately) at present a disease of little importance. Nevertheless, since the investigation showed that some danger of epidemic spread does exist where concentrations of population are concerned, the situation will always require watching. The more serious problem at present is the hilly land cut by many ravines in the Centre and South where some 80,000 people, in scattered areas, are engaged in rice cultivation and where A. maculatus is added to the anopheline vectors. It is these people who contribute mainly to the 4,899 deaths (or 46% of the total) recorded in 1936 as due to malaria and fevers of undefined origin. The action recommended is a wide extension of the " travelling dispensary and dresser " organisation. Conditions in the Langkawi Islands are similar. The Doctors conclude that Malaria is endemic in Kedah, that while Estate populations (one-tenth of the whole) are well controlled, and Urban areas receive some attention, Rural populations are largely uncontrolled, and add

> " Some 60% of the total population appear to be out of reach of existing organisation. In case of epidemic explosion this section is the danger zone. A skeleton scheme is in operation. An extension of this appears to be urgently called for. A five per cent district infection rate should be aimed at."

The report contains interesting information and important statistics regarding Health and Diseases in general. While it is comforting to think that Small-pox had been absent since 1932 it is alarming to read that the estimate of the unvaccinated population is as high as 15%. As propaganda against Intestinal Disease, owing to the danger of infection from bare feet, education in the wearing of shoes is advocated. While Malaria is the main cause of sickness and death in the State, Helminthic infestation and Diarrhoea conditions and Food deficiency help to form " a vicious triumvirate ", the foundation of the ill-health of the people. Rural control in pregnancy and childbirth is also an urgent necessity, to meet which steps are being taken.

The chapter on Nutrition, which is certainly of no less interest, finds that the diet of the Malay is deficient in energy value, in good class protein and in Vitamin B: especially in the remoter areas. The physique of the Malay in the coastal and rubber belt is better than that of his jungle brother.

From their investigation of Water Supplies the Authors conclude that some 75% of the population is without any form of protected water. Certain improvements are suggested and a further investigation is recommended.

D. Industrial Hygiene.

Altogether 895 visits were paid to 427 estates compared to 920 in 1935. Thus 81% of all estates on the visiting list were inspected. Quarries worked by contractors for the Public Works Department and Federated Malay States Railways were added to the visiting list during the year along with a few small estates which had hitherto escaped inspection. Out of the total of 523 estates on the present register, 88 are European controlled and 435 Asiatic controlled.

29 new sets of lines were erected during the year. These were of the single row type (raised or ground floor) or of the cottage type in groups of 4. One large estate has commenced a complete new programme of 60 rooms cottage type. Three estates have colonies of Malay Kampong houses for Malay labour. These are very popular but a better standard of sanitary arrangements is required. 159 lines were repaired.

The following table gives an approximate idea as to the quantity of water supplied to labour on European Holdings with the corresponding figures for 1935:—

No. of Estates		Approximate Population		Water Supply
1935	1936	1935	1936	
5	6	3,319	4.081	Chlorinated supply.
15	17	5,525	9,229	Piped supply from catchment areas.
7	7	4,263	3,753	Jewell filters from various sources.
51	15	21,804	7,800	Piped supplies from protected wells.
...	35	...	11,003	Protected wells.
4	2	708	250	Supplies open to pollution.
4	5	...	...	Estates closed or separate divisions incorporated in the larger estates.
86	87	35,619	36,016	

Recommendations for three chlorination plants and 8 requests for further well protection were made, exclusive of a chlorinated supply for one Group Hospital.

Septic tanks have been installed on 10 estates against 8 in 1935. The Bucket system has decreased from 27 to 19 in favour of trench or bore-hole latrines which have correspondingly increased. One estate has large septic tanks for disposal of the night soil from bucket latrines. Recommendations were necessary for one septic tank system, 3 new sets of latrines and proper night soil disposal on two occasions.

45 estates practise anti-larval control as against 40 in 1935, while 6 practise anti-larval control and Chemio-Prophylaxis. Seven estates practise Chemio-Prophylaxis only.

During the year 16 Rice Mills, 8 Sago Mills, 2 Tin Mines were visited. Recommendations and orders where necessary have been made to bring Rice Mills up to the standard expected on rubber estates.

As far as possible reasonable sanitation in Sago Mills is secured. It was necessary to threaten to close 2 mills to secure obedience. There are only 2 Tin Mines of sufficient size to warrant routine inspection. They comply with reasonable standards.

School Inspection.

45 Malay Vernacular Schools were visited as compared with 38 in the previous year. 19 non-Government schools were also visited.

The following figures give the remediable, preventable diseases found in these schools:—

(*a*)	Total number of children on registers of Vernacular Schools	5,414
	Total number of children inspected ..	4,690
(*b*)	Total number of children on registers of non-Government Schools	364
	Total number of children inspected ..	189

Diseases	Number of Cases in (a)	Percentage	Number of Cases in (b)	Percentage
Spleen ...	298	6·35	5	2·65
Anaemia ...	64	1·36	3	1·59
Not vaccinated ...	96	2·05	...	...
Eye diseases ...	7	·15	...	...
Ear diseases ...	4	·09	...	...
Scabies ...	425	9·06	13	6·88
Other skin diseases ...	10	·21	...	...
Yaws ...	31	·66	1	·53
Caries (Class I) ...	447	9·53	19	10·05
,, (,, II) ...	413	8·81	20	10·58
,, (,, III) ...	387	8·25	16	8·47

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The following figures give some of the work performed by the Lady Medical Officer during the year:—

Visits to Homes:

1st Visits	428
Revisits	1,036

Outpatients Department, General Hospital:

1st Attendance	896
Repetitions	1,044

Malay Women's Clinic:

1st Attendance	427
Repetitions	795

Town Dispensary, Alor Star:

1st Attendance	2,465
Repetitions	3,209

Other Outstation Dispensaries:

1st Attendance	482
Repetitions	231

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

The following table gives the number of cases treated at Out-door Dispensaries, as well as number of cases treated by the Travelling Dispensaries:—

Out-door Clinic, Hospital, Alor Star ..	11,386
Out-door Dispensary, Alor Star Town ..	21,889
" " Changloon	2,453
" " Kuala Nerang ..	5,657
" " Yen	9,327
" " Jitra	2,124
Malay Women and Children Dispensary, Bakar Bata	1,222
Out-door Clinic, Hospital, Sungei Patani ..	6,597
" " " Baling	4,725
Out-door Dispensary, Sik	3,174
" Clinic, Hospital, Kulim.. ..	8,835
" Dispensary, Bandar Bahru ..	2,371
" Clinic, Hospital, Langkawi ..	4,265
" Dispensary, Padang Matsirat ..	1,978
Motor Travelling Dispensary, North Kedah	14,104
" " " Central Kedah	6,133
" " " South Kedah	5,687
Travelling Dispensary, Langkawi ..	822
Prison Hospital Clinic, Alor Star ..	6,135
" " " Sungei Patani ..	1,514
TOTAL ..	120,398

The following table gives the number of Indoor sick treated during the year in the various Hospitals and Prison sick wards:—

Hospital:	
Alor Star	6,555
Sungei Patani	5,968
Kulim	4,499
Baling	387
Langkawi	672
Prison Sick Wards:	
Alor Star	79
Sungei Patani	—
TOTAL ..	18,160

The admissions of Kedah mental patients to the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, for the last 7 years were:—

1930	80
1931	73
1932	59
1933	71
1934	76
1935	93
1936	87

LEPROSY.

51 cases were reported as compared with 67 in 1935.

The admissions to the Asylums during the last 7 years were:—

1930	25
1931	42
1932	33
1933	23
1934	31
1935	61
1936	51

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

There are in Kedah five Government Hospitals, at Alor Star, Sungei Patani, Baling, Kulim and Kuah (in the Langkawi Islands) with 300, 285, 28, 200 and 63 beds respectively.

A new up-to-date Town Dispensary at Alor Star and a new admission ward, with dispensary and laboratory attached, at the District Hospital, Kulim, were completed during the year.

A set of store rooms at the General Hospital, Alor Star, and quarters for various officers were nearing completion at the end of the year.

At each of these Hospitals there is an Out-door Dispensary as well as at Alor Star, Kuala Nerang, Changloon, Jitra, Yen, Sik, Bandar Bahru and Padang Matsirat (Langkawi).

The North, Central and South Districts are each provided with a Motor Travelling Dispensary, by which regular visits are made to villages, schools and police stations accessible by road. The Assistant Medical Officer or Dresser at Kuah visits all villages in the Langkawi Islands monthly, by sea or road.

The Health Board organisation in Kedah deals with estate labour, and there were four group and eight estate hospitals under its control during the year. Estates with a planted area totalling 207,221 acres were covered by the Board's medical and hospital services, and in addition the officials of the Board controlled certain anti-malarial schemes throughout their areas.

With the provision of the above facilities, it is claimed that the great majority of the more easily accessible inhabitants of the State now have an opportunity of sharing in the benefits of modern medicine.

CHAPTER V

HOUSING.

This question may conveniently be treated under four heads.

(A) Housing of the agricultural population in the rural area.

(B) Housing in the urban areas.

(C) Housing of labourers on estates.

(D) Housing of Government servants.

(A)—Housing of the Agricultural Population in the Rural Area.

In the case of Malays and Siamese the housing may be said to be entirely satisfactory. The house-holder almost invariably owns his own house and generally also the site on which it is built, though in some cases a small ground rent, seldom more than $1 a year, is paid to a land owner.

The house will usually follow the customary type which has become fixed by experience. It is built of materials easily obtained locally, raised from the ground on hard wood piles, roofed with attaps, with flooring and side walls made of planks in some of the more prosperous houses, or of split bamboo and woven bertam leaves in the poorer less permanent type. The usual plan provides for an open front verandah, two or three separate rooms, a raised platform at the back leading to a covered cooking place. This type of house is cool, airy, dry and healthy, and would be difficult to improve on. Latrines are either non-existent or unsatisfactory. On the higher land, pit latrines are possible, but till they can be properly built and supervised it is doubtful whether they are any real improvement on the present primitive customs. In the vast areas of permanently flooded rice areas a suitable type of latrine is even more difficult to devise. With slight modifications the Siamese type of rural house follows the Malay type, but is longer and narrower.

The Chinese small agriculturist and vegetable planter or small shopkeeper sticks somewhat obstinately to the type of house to which he has been accustomed, a very primitive hut raised from the ground, with a floor of beaten earth. He is more concerned with making money

rapidly than with satisfactory housing. On the other hand his better and more varied diet and the care which he takes to boil doubtful drinking water makes up for his more indifferent housing conditions.

(B)—Housing in the Urban Areas.

Kedah is an agricultural State, and the only towns are:—

Alor Star (estimated population 24,621).

Sungei Patani (estimated population 10,123).

Kulim (estimated population 7,505).

These small towns and a number of villages are controlled by Sanitary Boards. In addition, all areas where any considerable building expansion may reasonably be expected are included in Controlled Building Areas, to which a limited number of the sections of the Sanitary Board Enactment apply.

In the towns and villages the normal type of building is the two-story shophouse with a frontage of 20 feet and a depth of 80 feet. Twenty-five per cent of the area must be kept as an open space. The main difficulty experienced in Sanitary control is the erecting of unauthorised cubicles and the blocking up of open spaces and ventilation air wells. The more recently constructed town houses are well built, provided with back lanes and not overcrowded. In Alor Star an area of the old town near the river is definitely unsatisfactory, the buildings are insanitary and overcrowded. A layout has been prepared, and gradually the most unsatisfactory blocks of shophouses are being demolished.

(C)—Housing of Labourers on Estates.

The housing of labourers on estates is adequately supervised by the Protector of Labour and Health Officers, and the requirements of the Labour Code are fulfilled. The usual type is a long line of barrack quarters, with suitable provision for married labourers. Wells and latrines are adequate.

(D)—Housing of Government Servants.

The senior Government servants and senior subordinates are in most cases provided with very adequate and well-built quarters.

The labourers employed by Government and also the lowest grade subordinates are also adequately provided with well-built barrack quarters.

There is however a shortage of suitable quarters for the clerical and middle grade subordinate staffs. Large reserves of land in the principal centres have been put aside for that purpose, and a few quarters are built every year.

CHAPTER VI

PRODUCTION.

Though there is no legislation for any form of insurance against unemployment and consequently no reliable records, it can safely be said that in Kedah there was work for all who wanted it. The increasing prosperity in the rubber industry gave more employment to immigrant Southern Indians and Chinese. With regard to Malays, the number employed as labourers in Government departments and on rubber estates increased during the year by approximately 197. While a few estates have permanent Malay labour forces who live in houses or lines provided by the estate the majority of the indigent Malay population own land and work for wages only when driven to it by necessity or the urge for minor luxuries. The latter usually live in their own kampongs and their habit of turning out for work only when it suits their convenience makes them an unsatisfactory type of labour. Most Managers speak very highly of their permanent Malay forces and their turnout and work is in no way inferior to that of a good South Indian labour force.

There were no serious industrial disputes during the year. A few cases of stoppage of work by small gangs of labourers were settled by the intervention of officers of the Labour Department.

Industrial accidents numbered 58.

MINING.

The export of minerals in tons was as follows:—

	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351
Tin-ore ...	420	295	187	164	168
Wolfram ...	185	163	98	36	95

A new International Agreement for the control of the production of tin and tin-ore came into force on the 1st January, 1937 (that is, towards the end of the Kedah fiscal year), and the consequent redistribution of the Malayan quota resulted in Kedah's share being reduced from 333 tons of metallic tin to 301 tons. The exportable quota which was 90% at the beginning of the year had been raised to 100% at the end.

The price of tin averaged $102.98 per picul.

Revenue from mines (inclusive of export duties) was $60,161 compared with $48,598 in 1354. Expenditure decreased slightly from $4,603 to $4,592.

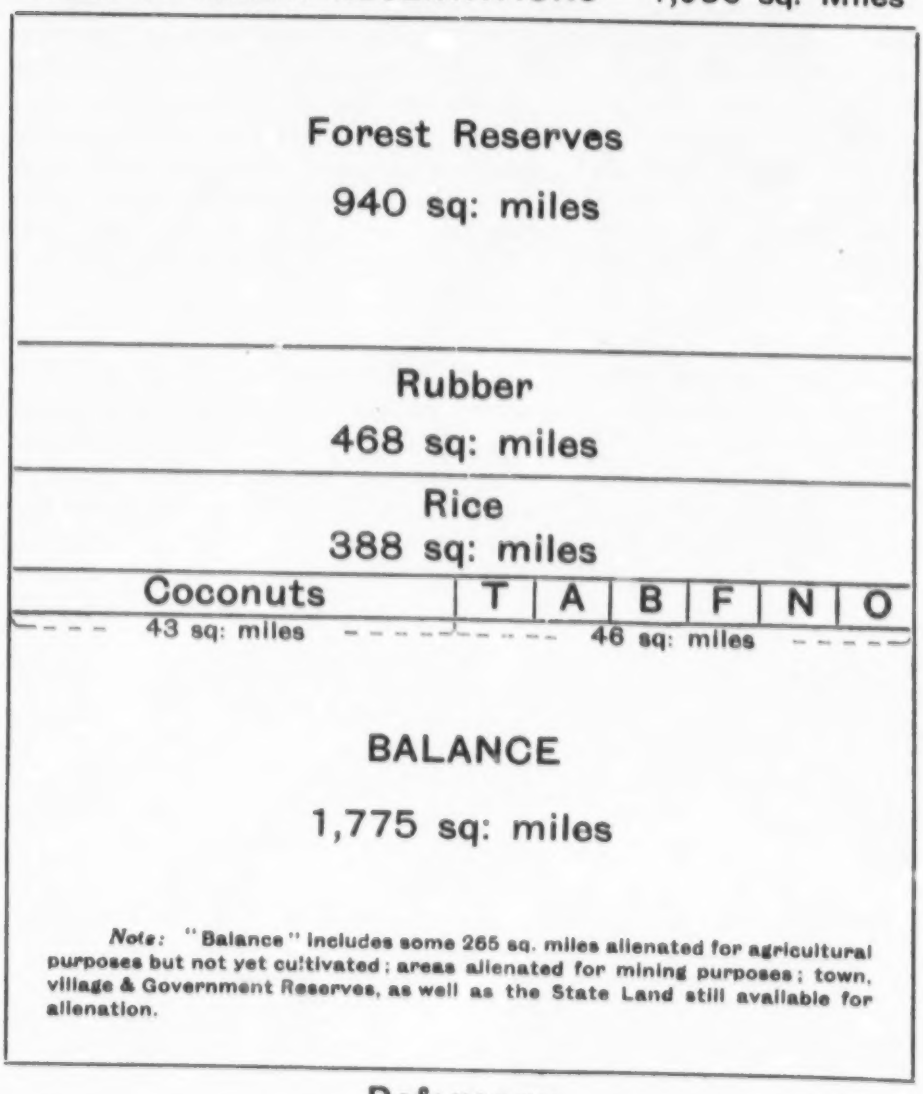
Six applications were received for general Prospecting Licences, and one for an Exclusive Prospecting Licence. Approval was given for only one general licence to prospect for wolfram. Three applications for Mining Leases were approved comprising an area of 863 relongs (612 acres). Three leases and one provisional lease expired and were not renewed: one was cancelled for failure to pay rents. The total area held under lease at the end of the year was 6,030 relongs (4,281 acres), compared with 7,493 relongs (5,328 acres) last year.

Mining was carried on by 12 concerns, their methods comprising dredging, gravel pump, shafting, open-cast, and hydraulicing. The only dredge in the State produced approximately 5/7ths of the State's output. The number of labourers employed rose from 408 to 632, and machinery aggregating 717 horse-power was in use.

CHART SHOWING AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION, FOREST RESERVES, ETC.

AREA OF STATE = 3,660 sq: Miles

AREA OF MALAY RESERVATIONS = 1,956 sq: Miles



Reference

T = Tapioca	6,568 acres	O = Others i. e.		
A = Areca-nut	5,292 ,,		Tobacco	390 acres
B = Banana	3,108 ,,		Pineapple	513 ,,
F = Fruit Trees	4,826 ,,		Sweet Potato	418 ,,
N = Nipah	3,744 ,,		Tea	700 ,,
			Coffee	882 ,,
			Sago Palm	769 ,,
			Ground Nut	225 ,,
			Chilli	309 ,,
			Kapok	337 ,,
			Ginger	86 ,,
			Sireh	192 ,,
			Vegetables	763 ,,

AGRICULTURE.

Padi and rubber are the chief agricultural products of the State, and the areas under these crops were 248,030 acres (approximately 388 square miles) and 299,786 acres (approximately 468 square miles). Other crops of commercial importance are coconuts (27,700 acres); tapioca (6,568 acres); arecanut (5,292 acres); banana (3,108 acres), and fruit trees of various kinds (5,339 acres). Tea, tobacco, coffee, chillies, ground-nuts, sago, sweet potatoes, sireh, ginger, kapok and vegetables are extensively planted, and are of considerable economic importance.

Rice: Rainfall was recorded in all districts but one as being above average, but irregular in occurrence, and resulting floods were partly responsible for the decrease in the crop harvested. The total yield for wet and dry padi was estimated at 82,218,652 gantangs compared with last season's record of 96,360,344, and this in spite of the fact that the area planted with wet padi, 246,315 acres, was the largest ever recorded. Following the floods in September, 1936 (Rejab, 1355) a severe outbreak of stem rotting fungi occurred over a large part of North Kedah, and to a smaller extent in Central Kedah. The total area affected was estimated at 8,333 acres, and the severity of the disease varied considerably: in some areas only 25% of the crop was reaped, in others 75%. On the other hand, drought was experienced over some 628 acres, Langkawi Island suffering most heavily with 483 acres affected, and the crop reaped was reduced to 50%.

The area planted with dry padi was again reduced, the total being 1,715 acres compared with 1,923 acres for 1354.

The yields per acre were 334 gantangs for wet padi, and 213 gantangs for dry padi.

The following table shows the area planted with wet and dry padi, and the crop reaped during 1344 and the past five seasons:

Season	Relongs	Acres	Crop in 1,000 gantangs	Average yield per	
				Relong	Acre
* 1344	233,897	166,067	32,780	140	197
† 1351	316,999	225,069	75,502	238	335
† 1352	343,350	243,778	94,020	274	386
† 1353	336,336	238,798	90,575	269	379
† 1354	347,064	246,416	96,360	278	391
† 1355	349,338	248,030	82,218	235	331

* = Estimates based on Penghulus' returns.

† = Estimates based on crop cutting tests and Penghulus' returns.

The total crop of padi converted into terms of rice was equivalent to 119,852 tons. The requirements of the population of the State, allowing one pound of rice per head per day, would be 76,527 tons, leaving a calculated surplus for export of 43,325 tons.

During the first four months of the year (covering from April to July, 1936) the price of padi was fairly constant between $11 and $11.50 per kuncha (160 gantangs). In Jemadilawal (August) there was a fall of 50 cents a kuncha followed by a general improvement which continued until the end of Shawal (January, 1937), the range being $11.50 to $12.50. In Zulkaedah (February), when the demand among local millers was at its highest, the price rose to $13.50 per kuncha, but soon fell away again, and at the close of the year (March, 1937) stood at $11.50 to $12 per kuncha.

The price of rice was rather lower than for last year at 19—20 cents per gantang.

Two new power driven rice mills were built and commenced working during the year. There are now 17 mills in the State.

In addition to the stem rotting referred to above, some comparatively slight damage was done to crops by stem-borers, rats, pigs and fresh water crabs. Hunting, trapping and poisoning for rats, fencing and " drives " for pigs, hand collecting and trapping for crabs succeeded in keeping the damage from these pests within bounds.

Selection, manurial and cultivation experiments with padi, and crop trials were carried out by the Agricultural Department in the local experimental stations.

Large quantities of padi seeds of selected strains were produced for distribution to growers both in and out of the State.

The short account of rice planting which follows is adapted from an article written some four years ago by Mr. W. N. Sands, then of the Kedah Agricultural Department.

The great alluvial plain on which the bulk of the wet rice is grown follows the sea coast of North Kedah and has a length of 40 miles and a breadth of from 8 to 14 miles.

In March, when the two to three months dry season is drawing to an end, the area is one vast expanse of brick-hard clay, split and cracked by weeks of tropical sun. The stubble left after the last harvest has been burnt and both fire and sun have added their share of vitality to the land. In places the water table may have sunk to a depth of nearly ten feet.

By the end of April, a month which brings more generous rains, the plain becomes a scene of great activity. Thousands of men are busy repairing the low bunds (about a foot high) which divide the plots, so that they will conserve the rain water on which the new crop will depend. For Kedah rice lands rely entirely for their water on the rainfall, and the 225 odd miles of controlled canals only serve to hold up the rain water and let it off gradually when it is no longer required. Meanwhile the cattle are happily eating their fill of the fresh green vegetation and already begin to lose the starved appearance which shortage of fodder in the dry season has given them.

By the end of May, water is lying on the ground to a depth of one or two inches and the land is soft enough for ploughing. A single handled light wooden plough with an iron shod share is used: the land is ploughed and cross ploughed to a depth of three or four inches and thus the volunteer rice and weeds are turned in. The fact that the straw and stubble had been burnt makes the ploughing lighter work.

A month later, when the weeds have rotted in the water, a ten or twelve pronged tin or wooden rake is drawn over the land until all weed growth is destroyed and the surface is sufficiently broken down. Some of the water is then let off, if necessary, and the surface rolled with a wooden fluted roller five feet long and a foot in diameter. The plough, rake and roller are each drawn by a single buffalo, the padi-planter's faithful ally, or (a slower process) by a pair of oxen.

In July, before raking and rolling can be completed, the nursery beds are prepared. From these small and well bunded areas the water is drawn off and seed, which has been soaked for two nights, is scattered. About twenty lbs. of seed for every acre to be planted are required. As the seed germinates water is gradually let in until by the 44th day when the seedlings are 12 to 18 inches high and ready for transplanting, its depth is from 4 to 6 inches.

There are few more brilliant or beautiful splashes of colour in nature than these yellow-green nurseries lit by the setting sun. The planter with sufficient capital will once in three years dress his land with about 1,000 lbs. of bat-guano (which fortunately is found in great quantity in the caves in the local limestone hills) to the acre at a cost of a penny for 17 lbs. Those who cannot afford even this small outlay dip the seedlings, which have been hand pulled and tied in bundles, in a thick paste of guano and water the evening before planting out.

In August with transplanting the women's work begins. The women work in gangs of from 10 to 20, and each carries a two foot iron rod with a bent wooden handle at one end and two short fork-prongs at the other in which they catch two or three seedlings just above the crowns thrusting the roots two or three inches into the soft muddy soil, 15 to 18 inches apart. They are adept at their work and soon cover a large area. A week or so later any vacant holes (excessive rain, or crabs or other pests may cause vacancies) are supplied: and for another month occasional weeding, by hand or a short scythe, is carried out between the plants.

By early December the plants are in flower, resembling oats, and as the water is gradually let off turn from a rich green to a golden yellow. By mid January the grain is ready for harvesting, which is done by hand, the workers in groups using a short sickle with serrated edge, or a small knife, something like an axe-head in appearance, held between the first and second finger: when the latter is used only about 4 inches of stalk is cut. Threshing is usually done in the field, into a large tub with sides and back shielded by palm leaf. The steady North East wind which usually blows at this time of the year makes winnowing easy. The grain is poured slowly into a circular large meshed bamboo sieve and as it falls through the husks and unfilled grain are blown aside while the sound grain falls on to a palm mat. The final winnowing is done from flat bamboo trays held in the hand, after which the grain is dried in the sun on a large mat. It is then bagged and the surplus not required for home consumption or seed is ready for sale to the Chinese miller. Home requirements for the year are stored in a large bin of flattened bamboo raised off the ground on posts as a protection from damp and rats. This store is drawn on as required and the grain is pounded with a wooden mortar into a rough pestle until the glumes are removed: the vitamins, which are lost in polished rice, are thus retained.

When the straw and stubble have been burnt the planter has nothing more to do until the April rains arrive.

Roughly two thirds of the crop harvested is sufficient to supply the rice requirements for the whole State, and the balance which is exported suffices for some 250,000 people in other parts of Malaya. What the individual planter makes, over and above his own requirements, depends of course on a number of circumstances. A holding of two acres (and the average is about twice that) will keep a family of six in rice: for part of the year the water on the holding will provide a number of small fishes: for a month or two manna descends from heaven in the shape of snipe sent by Allah from China to help the family budget. Round the house there will probably be a few coconut and other fruit trees: poultry may be kept, and there may be room to plant a few vegetables: the cattle may provide a certain amount of milk. The Co-operative Department is doing everything possible to rid the planter of the habit of, and necessity for, mortgaging any surplus crop to the miller in advance. And a co-operative mill has been started in one locality; and societies now assist the planter to hold his padi for sale at a favourable price instead of disposing of it at a low rate immediately after harvest. The Weekly Malay Markets give the careful house-wife a chance of selling surplus produce herself. Kedah rice on the open market compares in price with Burma rice, and a small import duty on padi helps the planter to get a fair price for his padi from the mill. By no means the least help the planter has received in recent years has been from the Agricultural Department and its experimental stations (in which he takes the keenest interest) which have been instrumental in increasing considerably his yield per acre.

Though in comfortable circumstances by comparison with his jungle brother who plants hill padi, the planter of the great alluvial wet-rice plain is by no means well off: but he contributes freely and willingly from what he has to charity as is his bounden duty according to the tenets of his religion.

Rubber: At the close of the year the areas under rubber were:

Large estates	204,129 acres.
Small estates	95,656 acres.

Of the above some 16,664 acres, principally on large estates, were of budgrafted stock.

At the beginning of the year (April, 1936) the price of smoked sheet was $33 per pikul, and of unsmoked $31. During the following two months the prices came down to $31.50 and $29.50 respectively, then a steady increase was had throughout the remainder of the year, as these figures show:

Rabialakhir (July, 1936) $34.50: $32.50;

Shaaban (November, 1936) $36.00: $36.00;

Shawal (January, 1937) $48.20: $45.00;

Zulhijjah (April, 1937) $47.50: $46.25.

Records taken in the main rubber growing districts show that a decreasing number of small holdings were left untapped. It was estimated that 27% were untapped at the close of the year compared with 37% at the end of the first quarter. There was a noticeable improvement in the general condition of small holdings, and members of the Agricultural Department endeavoured by demonstrations and lectures to improve methods of control of disease, and the manufacture of sheet rubber.

Less severe methods of tapping, improved conditions and more regular treatment of the disease rendered mouldy rot much less widespread and serious than in previous years. Leaf mildew (oidium heveae) was not serious, and control of pink disease was effectively maintained.

Coconuts: The area under this crop, the greater proportion of which was interplanted with other crops on small holdings, was estimated at 27,700 acres.

Copra prices rose considerably in the latter part of the year from an average of $3.50—$4.50 per pikul to $6.25 at the close of the year. (In Shawal (January, 1937) $9 per pikul was offered). These prices stimulated interest in the manufacture of copra, and several new kilns, some of approved designs others crude, were erected.

Tapioca: The estimated area under cultivation at 6,568 acres was 147 acres less than in 1354. The price of sago ranged from $4 to $6 per pikul, while roots fetched 30—40 cents per pikul. No improvement was noticeable in the quality of the products, due chiefly to the lack of supplies of clean water for washing the starch in its course through the mills.

Tobacco: The planted area at the end of the year was only 390 acres compared with 691 at the beginning, in spite of the fact that the average price for cured leaves was higher than for 1354. The increased price of rubber and the greater attention paid to rubber holdings was undoubtedly responsible for this decline in the tobacco planting. Of the total area planted 203 acres were in Baling district which had 11 small factories in the trade.

Agricultural and Livestock Exhibition: A very successful exhibition was held over a period of three days in Rabialawal (June, 1936) in Alor Star, which provided for exhibits of agricultural products, rubber, livestock, village and school handicrafts, and commercial and departmental exhibits. In addition to these a special exhibit of a model Weekly Fair was organised. All sections were well supported and the standard of the majority of the exhibits was good, winning exhibits from various sections being forwarded to the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Exhibition in Kuala Lumpur.

School Gardens: The number of school gardens maintained during the year was 74, and two schools owned small padi fields. The majority of the gardens were well looked after, and a variety of vegetables grown.

Frequent visits were made by the subordinate staff of the Agricultural Department, and teachers and boys were advised on matters concerning the cultivation and care of the crops.

At the Annual School Gardens Competition held in the Kuala Muda district 13 schools took part, and Pinang Tunggal school won first prize, Gurun and Bujang being second and third respectively.

Weekly Fairs: There are now 35 fairs in being, the majority situated in North Kedah where the Malay population predominates.

The Wednesday fair at Alor Star continues to be the most popular of all, and a better site than the old one was chosen and permanent stalls erected during the year. It was feared that the increasing price of rubber would be reflected in a loss of popularity of the fairs. It is gratifying to be able to record that this fear was so far from being realised that in many places accommodation had to be enlarged to allow for the increased quantities of produce brought for sale.

It was estimated that the annual turnover from all fairs increased by about $111,400 to $495,400 or 29%.

LIVESTOCK.

The animal census of livestock shewed a slight increase in the numbers of buffaloes from 62,330 to 62,903, and a decrease in oxen from 66,834 to 62,957. There were also enumerated 136 sheep, 30,415 goats, 35,059 pigs and 50 horses.

Kedah is completely self-supporting in meat, and though the reduction by some 6,248 head of oxen over a period of two years is a matter of importance, it is hoped that a further and more serious decline will be checked by means of recently introduced legislation to control the slaughter of breeding cows.

The export of buffaloes, oxen, goats and pigs from Kedah, which was stimulated during 1354 by the prohibition of import into any part of Malaya of Siamese stock, was maintained during 1355, but the resumption in the second half of the year of the Siamese trade shewed in a gradually decreasing export of local stock. The actual export figures for the past two years were:—

	1355.	*1354.*
Buffaloes	2,280	2,697
Oxen	1,559	970
Goats	2,345	1,713
Pigs	4,007	2,742

Prices for local stock exported remained high, as much as $80 to $100 being frequently paid for good buffaloes and $40 to $50 for oxen. The value of all the livestock (buffaloes, oxen, goats and pigs) exported from the State for slaughter and other purposes in various parts of Malaya is estimated at nearly $300,000 or £35,000.

Included under animal by-products exported are the hides and skins of animals slaughtered within the State. The preparation and sale of hides is a local industry conducted wherever slaughter takes place, the dried cattle hides and salted goat-skins then being disposed of to a few agents (mostly Chinese) who transport them to Penang and arrange for their export abroad. The total export during 1355 was 1,309 pikuls hides (value $16,620) and 422 pikuls skins (value $4,318).

There were no serious outbreaks of disease during the year. Sporadic cases of rabies continue to crop up with almost uncanny persistency, and muzzling and shooting orders were in force in the State throughout the whole year.

An outbreak of swine fever occurred in Bandar Bahru district, in South Kedah, but was confined to a very small area. 35 animals, mostly young or suckling pigs, died or were slaughtered on account of the disease.

Seven cases of piroplasmosis and two of trypanosomiasis were discovered on routine examination of blood smears, and it is thought that the incidence of these and other protozoal diseases is fairly widespread.

The Selective Cattle Breeding Enactment was in force throughout the year, and a total of 1,326 oxen and buffaloes, mostly calves, were sterilised. There is considerable passive resistance to this work among stock owners, principally in regard to buffaloes as they hold the opinion that castration by preventing the development of the hump and other masculine characteristics renders them less able to work. In the majority of cases there is no objection to the castration of oxen, and as a sufficient number of buffalo calves has now been sterilised to allow for forming conclusions later as to whether this theory has any foundation in truth, the sterilisation of buffalo calves is not being so seriously urged as that of oxen. No attempts were made to compel owners to submit their animals for treatment, it being considered that eventually more good would result from example and demonstration.

Legislation was introduced in 1354 to forbid the export of female cattle under 15 years old, and the slaughter within the State of those under 12 years old. The export and slaughter of many old female cattle which would otherwise compete with younger and better stock for the scanty pasturage available would be welcomed. The full benefits of this legislation cannot be looked for until there are more good pasture areas available for use. Much of the 10,400 acres gazetted as pasture reserves is still under jungle and therefore not yet suitable for the purpose intended.

Great keenness was shown by stock owners to enter their animals for the Agricultural and Livestock Exhibition, and the standard of the prize winning animals was high, more particularly in the buffalo classes. The oxen, by reason of the different strains of breeds in their make-up, showed greater variation in types than did buffaloes, but nevertheless the class as a whole indicated that Kedah can produce cattle of a high standard for meat and work. The exhibits in the goat and fowl classes showed that there is much room for improvement in the quality of local stocks.

Work on an experimental livestock breeding station was started during the year, but unfortunately the question of anti-malarial protective measures was greater than at first anticipated, and work had to be suspended pending a solution of the problem.

ESTATE LABOUR.

The labourers on rubber estates are mainly Indians recruited from Madras Presidency, but there are a considerable number of others as shown in the following table.

Indians	22,209
Malays	7,074
Chinese	2.698
Others	84
Total ..	32,065

These figures show an increase of 1,607 over those for last year, and this can be attributed to the increase in the exportable allowance under the Rubber Regulation Scheme.

The employment of labourers was recorded on 624 estates, as compared with 671 for the previous year. The main reasons for this reduction were the sale by many smaller estates of their export rights (they consequently employed no labour), and the amalgamation of some of the larger estates.

During the year 241 adults, 52 minors and 25 infants received assisted passages from India—a total of 318 compared with 796 in 1354.

All labour in Kedah is free, and immigrants are at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving a month's notice. Indian immigration is controlled by the Indian Immigration Committee, an organisation covering the whole of Malaya. Conditions of labour generally are supervised by the Department of Labour under a Protector of Labour seconded from the Malayan Civil Service.

During the year 233 routine inspections and 23 special visits were made to places of employment by the Protector of Labour and Labour Inspector.

Again there were no serious disturbances or stoppages during the year. The few cases which occurred of stoppage of work were enquired into by the officers of the Labour Department, and their advice was accepted by the parties concerned. 789 complaints were registered, many of them trivial, and almost all were settled departmentally. 32 convictions were obtained for breaches of the labour laws. Health Board schemes are in operation for the provision of hospital accommodation and medical services for labourers employed on estates of over 70 relongs (50 acres). The provisions of these schemes are carried out by Group Associations of employers formed for that purpose. In the case of estates which have not yet joined associations the Health Board contracts for the necessary services with the associations and recovers the cost from such estates by means of cesses.

The death rate among all labourers was 3.80 per mille, and for Indian labourers alone 5.06, as compared with 6.96 and 9.93 respectively in the previous year.

The ratio of adult male Indian labourers to adult female Indian labourers was 2.03 : 1 at the end of the year. Last year's ratio was 2.23 : 1.

There were 8 Government Toddy Shops, 7 Public Shops and 84 Estate Shops (on 60 estates) licensed during the year, as compared with 5, 10 and 82 last year. The State Licensing Board, of which the Protector of Labour is a member, deals with licensing matters for the whole of Kedah.

FORESTS.

The Jerai, Relau and Sawak reserves of 21,800, 3,381 and 5,176 acres respectively were finally constituted and, at the close of the year, the total area of reserved forests was 601,624 acres representing 24.6 per cent of the State. In addition, 82,796 acres, preliminarily notified, were awaiting constitution and the reservation of a further 62,087 acres had been approved by State Council. Most of this area has been reserved for protective purposes and with existing and contemplated facilities for extraction only one-fifth will be available for timber production.

The number of forest offences was 385 (173), of which 125 (43) were taken to court. The remaining 260 cases were dealt with departmentally and fines amounting to $966.50 (818) were imposed. 123 of these cases were concerned with illegal occupation and the felling of forest on State land. The Forest Enactment and Rules were revised during the year but have not yet been submitted to Government.

With the exception of keruing in Central Kedah there was no general fruiting during the year. 891 acres were opened to regeneration improvement fellings during the year and 739 were re-treated at a cost of $3.50 (4.45) and $2.67 (2.80) respectively; the reduction in cost is largely due to the introduction of poison-girdling. An area of 4 acres in Relau reserve under tapioca was interplanted with seedlings of damar minyak.

The three existing sawmills were in operation during the year and a fourth was under construction at its close. The outturn of all classes of timber and fuel was 2,140,090 cubic feet, the outturn under timber (728,451) and poles (219,203) showing increases of 108,173 and 131,454 cubic feet respectively over the figures for the previous year. Of the total outturn, only 16 per cent was derived from reserves.

It proved more economical to dispose of damar temak locally and there were no transactions under the damar suspense account during the year. The total revenue derived from all classes of minor forest produce was $5,517.88 (4,434), of which 21.5 per cent came from reserves; there was a marked increase in the outturn of jelutong.

(Note.—The 1354 figures are given in brackets for comparison).

CHAPTER VII

COMMERCE.

The aggregate value of external trade for the year 1355 was $42,673,184 as compared with $35,631,886 in 1354, an increase of $7,041,298 or 20%. Imports were valued at $10,122,152 and exports at $32,551,032. This was a decrease in imports of $25,175 over last year but an increase in exports of $7,066,473 which was attributable directly to the export of rubber, tapioca and tin-ore. The returns show a balance of visible exports against visible imports of $22,428,880, last year's figures being $15,337,232.

The following table shows under the main heads the value of imports and exports for the past five years:—

Classes		Imports	Exports
		$	$
Class I.			
Animals, food, drinks and tobacco	1351 A.H.	3,027,257	3,584,183
	1352 ,,	3,550,230	3,219,899
	1353 ,,	3,964,357	3,689,705
	1354 ,,	4,053,115	4,701,170
	1355 ,,	4,282,540	4,302,488
Class II.			
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	1351 A.H.	300,009	6,504,945
	1352 ,,	351,695	16,463,094
	1353 ,,	326,114	21,816,677
	1354 ,,	375,333	19,020,248
	1355 ,,	475,459	27,483,217
Class III.			
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	1351 A.H.	3,371,530	470,490
	1352 ,,	4,314,811	440,915
	1353 ,,	4,735,898	385,085
	1354 ,,	5,716,783	1,763,104
	1355 ,,	5,348,834	765,222

Classes		Imports	Exports
Class IV.		$	$
* Parcel Post ...	1351 A.H.	...	...
	1352 „	...	...
	1353 „	...	...
	1354 „	96	37
	1355 „	260	105
Class V.			
Bullion and Specie ...	1351 A.H.	...	...
	1352 „	126	...
	1353 „	367	...
	1354 „	2,000	...
	1355 „	15,059	...

* In respect of Siam only.

The principal exports in 1355 were:—

	$
Arecanuts (1,833 tons)	152,052
Bran (5,238 tons)	144,425
Cattle (3,210 heads)	190,111
Copra (1,756 tons)	143,379
Eggs (10,055,289 in number) ..	182,456
Fish (1,550 tons)	151,938
Padi (12,880 tons)	405,960
Rice (36,451 tons)	2,034,039
Rubber (41,590 tons)	26,629,878
Tapioca Pearl (8,502 tons)	622,632
Tapioca Flour (3,618 tons)	61,145
Tin-Ore (421 tons)	524,700

The principal imports were:—

Chandu (5,348 lbs.)	169,651
Cigarettes (560,666 lbs.)	1,145,877
Coconut Oil (1,181 tons)	216,144
Coffee (687 tons)	149,071
Gunnies (9,320 bales)	93,179

	$
Kerosene (3,269 tons)	369,444
Liquors (77,345 gallons)	332,492
Matches (24,814 tins)	59,954
Milk, Condensed (41,588 cases) ..	338,359
Motor Spirit (5,689 tons)	1,166,125
Piece Goods (3,477,482 yards) ..	613,641
Rice (2,472 tons)	156,618
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains (1,993,616 yards)	361,535
Sugar (8,351 tons)	499,633
Tobacco (312,556 lbs.)	263,658
Wheat Flour (2,114 tons)	166,420

The corresponding figures for the year 1936 were:—

Exports.

Arecanuts (1,763 tons)	138,889
Bran (4,938 tons)	132,714
Cattle (4,169 heads)	250,420
Copra (1,831 tons)	131,430
Eggs (11,265,124 in number) ..	206,670
Fish (1,456 tons)	122,143
Padi (15,843 tons)	484,130
Rice (35,902 tons)	1,979,802
Rubber (40,289 tons)	23,560,661
Tapioca Pearl (7,259 tons)	532,187
Tapioca Flour (5,005 tons)	165,730
Tin-Ore (413 tons)	506,048

Imports.

Chandu (5,565 lbs.)	181,061
Cigarettes (611,626 lbs.)	1,172,687
Coconut Oil (1,219 tons)	212,164

	$
Coffee (703 tons)	146,431
Gunnies (8,604 bales)	99,782
Kerosene (3,433 tons)	365,477
Liquors (73,576 gallons)	310,859
Matches (22,076 tins)	53,176
Milk, Condensed (44,531 cases) ..	339,145
Motor Spirit (5,664 tons)	1,089,765
Piece Goods (3,280,414 yards) ..	558,756
Rice (2,467 tons)	153,625
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains (1,832,062 yards)	326,833
Sugar (8,569 tons)	513,418
Tobacco (293,875 lbs.)	261,754
Wheat Flour (1,629 tons)	158,079

A statement of imports and exports for the last three years is given in Appendices E1 and E2.

Since the re-organisation of the Statistics Office as branch of the Customs Department last year on the lines of the Colony Department, the reliability of its statistical returns has been well maintained.

CHAPTER VIII

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

At the beginning of the year wages for labourers throughout the State averaged between 35—40 cents a day for men, and for women employed on rubber estates 28—32 cents a day. Towards the end of the year in response to the general demand for an increase to meet the rise in the cost of living which was a natural corollary of the increasing prosperity of the rubber industry, standard wages for estate and unskilled labour rose to a minimum of 45 cents for men and 36 cents for women.

The wages paid to Malay tappers varied little from those rates.

There is no satisfactory means of collecting accurate information about the rates paid to skilled or semi-skilled labour in industrial concerns in Kedah. But the rates paid in the Public Works Department can be accepted as approximating to those paid in the open market. They vary, according to length of service and skill, between 30 cents and $3 a day.

Hours of labour vary considerably in trades, agriculture and Government departments. The first are comprised mainly of Chinese who, when under employers of their own race, may spend most of the daylight hours at their work. An employer may demand 9 hours' work under the Labour Code, but in actual practice few tappers on rubber estates work more than 7 hours and few weeders and other labourers more than 8 hours. For these hours they receive full rates. In Government departments 8 hours is the normal working day.

It was only natural to expect that returning prosperity should be reflected in an increase of prices. The staple food of the country is rice, and the price rose from 15 cents to 22 cents per gantang. Other articles of food which were dearer were:

Sugar (up 1 cent a catty);

Mutton (rose from 30 cents to 50 cents a catty);

Beef (rose from 20 cents to 35 cents a catty);

Poultry (rose from 10 cents to 20 cents a catty);

Eggs (rose from $1.00 to $1.80 per hundred).

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATION.

In pursuance of the scheme for developing vernacular education into Malay Secondary Education, to which reference was made in last year's report, two Standard VI Classes were opened at the principal District Head Schools. At these classes fees of $1 per mensem are charged, and as at the vernacular schools, books sold through the Education Office at half of cost price, are paid for by the pupils. The syllabus, which has a commercial and utilitarian bias, includes a training in shop-keeping and book-keeping at the Department's Shop in the Weekly Fair, and the teaching of Geometry by the practice of surveying areas and drawing plans of them to scale. Other subjects are also taught from a less academic stand point than in English Schools. English is not taught. Post-vernacular Education continued to make good progress; the first Carpentry Test for old Malay school pupils was held and both those who won Carpentry Certificates and those who have had to continue their apprenticeship have with rare exceptions continued at work as carpenters. In every case Malay boys serving their apprenticeship at pottery, batik-printing, weaving, and as silversmiths made most encouraging progress.

The methods, described in previous reports, by which English Education has been adjusted to local needs, has been rewarded by most satisfactory results. The figures which follow and relate to the Sultan Abdul Hamid College over a 5 year period tell their own tale; in 1351 the sum of $11,510 was collected in fees from an enrolment of 665 pupils of whom 5 Malays only passed the School Certificate and 5 the Cambridge Junior Examinations: during the last year $20,745 were paid in fees by 432 pupils of whom 15 Malays (100% of the candidates) passed the School Certificate and 30 Malays (81%) passed the Cambridge Junior Examinations. And whereas in the former year 61 boys were superannuated, during the last year 11 boys fell by the way. A total of 17 pupils of all races passed one or other of the Cambridge Local Examinations in 1351 as compared with 63 in 1355. There is in consequence an adequate but not more than adequate supply of English educated youths for Government service, and, were it not for the existence of a number of unaided private schools, the State would be free from the problem of the unemployable English educated boy who has failed to reach the School Certificate standard.

In the progress and successes of the students sent to England for higher education the year has also been full of encouragement. Of the two Malay students now at Cambridge, one is at Trinity and the other at Jesus College. Before going up to Cambridge they both spent several terms at English Public Schools and sat for and passed the Previous Examination. Two Malay students, one at Loughborough Technical College and one at Devonport Technical College, have both made good progress, and the student selected for higher education last year has passed his Previous Examination within six months of his arrival at Devonport and will go up to Queen's College, Cambridge, this year.

Government Vernacular Schools: Government schools remained at a total of 82, but the enrolment increased to 10,504 from 10,132 as a result of extensions to 3 schools.

Ten new buildings to replace old schools were completed in the course of the year, 5 new Head Teacher's Quarters were erected and many minor improvements, connected principally with sanitation and fencing, were carried out.

A fairly high standard of industry, accuracy, and thoroughness was attained in the work of most schools, and it is probable that, for their age, the boys in Standard IV are in Arithmetic and Handwork in advance of boys of the same age in England. The teachers, however, fail generally to teach to their classes as classes; clever boys make great progress; many others make too little. It is exceptional to find a teacher able to bring the majority of his class up to a good average standard. The conception that it is the pupil's role to be essentially passive and industriously receptive, and the teacher's role to do his thinking for him, and the object of both to produce a well dressed window for the inspectors is still deeply rooted. However, 65.4% (903 boys) of those examined passed the Standard IV Annual Examination as compared with 44% (610 boys) in 1354, and 69% (81 boys) as compared with 45 boys in 1354 passed the Standard V Examination. The maximum of 10 Scholarships, carrying free tuition, books, board, and lodging at Government English Schools as well as the sum of $2.50 per mensem were awarded.

The average percentage of attendance again showed a slight improvement being 88.5% as compared with 86.5% and 85.5% in 1354 and 1353. Malaria accounts for much of the irregularity of attendance, as also does the flooding of the countryside in rainy seasons. An average of 238 working days per school was recorded. The old Time-Table was

replaced by one more in accordance with modern educational pratice; that for the small boys allowing for shorter lessons and more frequent "breaks" than for older boys. For the latter the "break" interval was extended. In consequence school hours were from 8 a.m. to 12.40 p.m. instead of, as formerly, until 12.30 p.m.

Gardens were cultivated in 74 schools (73 and 69 in 1354 and 1353). Padi planting was done by 2 schools. Carpentry was practised at 16 schools, one new centre being opened at Kuah. Handwork was carried on at 54 schools as compared with 50 and 48 in previous years, and included the following variety of articles:—Earth, Minute Paper and Waste Paper Baskets; Bamboo, Coconut fibre, Lidi and Scrubbing Brushes; Soap, Verandah Blinds, Model Boats, Book-binding, Mengkuang Weaving (Mats, Sumpit Rokok, Baskets, Bags, Tudong Saji, Jak, Bujor, Terendak, and Topi); Rope; Coconut Shell carving. At the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Show at Kuala Lumpur, Kedah Malay Boys' Schools obtained a total of 27 points, being more than that of any other State or Settlement except Malacca.

In games 40 schools are now equipped with football grounds, 4 more than last year, and 4 new grounds are in course of preparation. A total of 115 matches were played in the North Kedah Inter-school Football League, and school league matches were held on a similar scale in South Kedah.

School Tuck Shops: The large number of inter-school football matches, often between schools situated at a great distance from one another, could never have been arranged if the profits of the School Tuck Shops had not provided funds from which to defray the transport expenses of visiting teams.

Tuck Shops existed at 80 schools and made a total profit of $2,162.41 ($2,005.72 in 1354) of which $1,015.44 remained unspent at the end of the year. The older boys take turn to run the shop; the accounts are made up daily. The cakes sold are made by parents who receive 80% of the money obtained by sales. Of the remaining 20% two thirds is retained by the school and one third given to the boy who is running the shop. As no cake costs more than one cent, it follows that approximately 1½ million cents have been handed across Tuck Shop counters during the year.

Staff: The schools were served by a staff of 409 teachers and 26 pupil teachers, and the Superintendent of Education was assisted in his inspection of them by a Malay Assistant Inspector and two Visiting Teachers.

New type of Malay School Building: The year saw, too, the completion of the first of a new style of Malay School, in which the building is divided into class-rooms but so arranged that the teachers are all visible to the Head Teacher from his own room.

Government Aided Vernacular Schools: Aided village schools increased by 5 to a total of 11 with an average enrolment of 937. The five had been in existence long enough to warrant their participating in the Annual Malay School Examinations. The results compared well with those of the Government Schools, 66% of the pupils in Standard IA being successful as compared with 78% in Government Schools.

The total number of teachers employed at these schools is 25; they are engaged by the Governing Bodies and are required to hold Standard V Certificates and on appointment receive Probationary Teachers' Certificates from the Education Department. Teachers with more than 2 years' service are required to be holders of Certificates of Competency from the Education Department, or to have obtained a year to year extension of their Probationary Certificates. The Governing Bodies receive Government assistance to the extent of $12 per mensem for every teacher, plus an allowance of $2 for Head Teachers.

An allowance of 75 cents per pupil has been approved by the Government as an additional grant towards the initial cost of the supply of school desks and benches.

English Schools: English Education is provided for boys at two schools, the Sultan Abdul Hamid College, Alor Star, and the Ibrahim School, Sungei Patani. The highest external examination for which boys are prepared is the Cambridge School Certificate at the College and the Junior Cambridge Certificate at the Ibrahim School.

Tuition Fees are $6 per mensem above Standard IV and $3 per mensem below Standard V. Boarding Fees at the College are $8 per mensem for the first two years and thereafter $3.50 per mensem for boys above Standard IV whose parents are not resident in Alor Star.

The Sultan Abdul Hamid College was divided in 19 classes including 1 Special Tutorial Class for overage and backward boys in which the fees are $10 per mensem. The average enrolment was 432, of whom 308 were Malays. The staff consisted of 4 European Masters (including the Head Master) and 18 Asiatic Masters. The average percentage of attendance was 96.2%. School was open on

187 days. Scouting, Association Football, Rugby, Cricket, Tennis, Hockey, Boxing, Gymnastics and Physical Drill and Carpentry were regular out-door activities. In its contests with other schools the year was an "annus mirabilis", spectacular victories in Rugby, Hockey and Soccer being recorded against the principal rivals of Penang and Perak.

The erection of a Science Laboratory at the College was commenced in 1355, and during the year the large extension to the Hostel, mentioned in last year's report, was completed. Although an extension, it was so planned as to form a complete unit in itself with its own kitchen, dining-hall, prayer room, studies, and bathrooms, so that boarders are now divided into two rival Houses existing independently of one another. European Quarters adequate for a married master were also built as an integral part of the extension. The new extension has provided accommodation for an additional 40 boys and by the end of the year the number of boarders had increased from 74 in 1354 to 100; the College thus became the largest boarding school for boys above the age of 11 in Malaya.

The results of the Cambridge Examinations in some respects constituted a new record over last year, itself a record year. 19 boys (90% of the candidates) passed the School Certificate Examination, 15 were Malays (100% of the Malay candidates). One candidate, a Malay, gained a Grade I Certificate and 9 Malays obtained Grade II Certificates. 44 boys out of 53 boys passed the Junior Examination. An outstanding feature of the latter examination was the high standard reached in Mathematics; 8 boys obtained the highest mark "Very Good", and 11 boys "Good". As 15 of these boys were Malays, as there were no Malay failures in Mathematics in the Senior or Junior, and as the teacher was himself Malay, there seems no evidence that Malays, as is sometimes supposed, are inherently weak at Mathematics.

The Ibrahim School, Sungei Patani, was divided into 8 classes of which the highest was the Junior Cambridge. The enrolment fell from 138 to 119 (173 in 1934). The Head Master was assisted by 8 Asiatic Masters. The average attendance was 94.5%. 8 boys out of 11 passed the Cambridge Junior and of these 5 were Malays. These are the best results so far achieved by this school.

Boy Scouts and Cubs: In the Malay Schools there were 319 scouts divided into 11 Groups among 20 schools. In the English Schools there were 110 scouts divided into 4 Groups. Cubs numbered 108 divided into 9 Packs, 7 of which are at Malay Schools. Over 400 cubs and scouts attended a Rally and Inspection held by the Commissioner for Malaya on 14th Jemadilawal (2nd August, 1936) who considered it to be the best Rally he had witnessed in Kedah. Every Scout Troop in turn, with one exception, held a Troop Camp of on an average 5 days duration at the Jeniang Permanent Camp.

Religious Instruction: The arrangements for religious instructions are in the hands of the Sheikh-ul-Islam. The Koran is taught in the buildings of the vernacular schools where all boys attend for 2½ hours on five afternoons a week from the time they enter the Primary Class until they leave the school.

Tamil Estate Schools: Thirty-three schools, as compared with 19 and 17 in previous years, were awarded grants totalling $6,319.50 ($1,751 in 1354 and $1,600 in 1353). The total enrolment of these schools was 1,070 (549 in 1354) of whom 65% were in the lowest or Primary class, as the parents seem to have little desire to use the schools except as infant nurseries.

GIRLS.

Government Vernacular Schools: These are 5 in number and provided accommodation for 478 pupils as compared with 449 in the previous year. The percentage of attendance rose from 87.9 to 91.5. Net-ball, ring-tennis, and badminton were played in four of the schools and at all physical drill was practised. The standard of work improved last year, and the needlework continued to be excellent. At the Kuala Lumpur Show the schools were awarded one First Prize, two " Very Highly Commended " and two " Commended ". Beadwork and Mengkuang Weaving were also taught in all the schools. Physical Drill was practised regularly throughout the year, and much better attention was paid to the subject of personal and domestic hygiene.

All schools were examined in Shaaban, but for the first time the Standard IV girls took the same papers as the Standard IV boys, and the lower classes were given the same standard of examination as parallel classes in the boys' schools. Of all the pupils on the registers including all standards, 435 were examined as compared with 379 in

1354. The percentage of passes out of this total number examined was 68.5% (56.9% and 49% in previous years). Of those in Standard IV 83% were successful These percentages compare favourably with those of the boys' Schools.

The Kampong Bahru Girls' School: At this school, at which fees of $2 per mensem are charged, Malay only is taught during the first and second years. In the third year English is taught as a language but school subjects continue to be taught in Malay. In the succeeding years more and more subjects are taught in English.

The curriculum for the older girls has been designed to give them a background whereby they may become intelligent housekeepers and wise mothers. Most of their work has been framed in connection with a "Nursery Project" in connection with which Hygiene, Child Welfare. Needlework, Arithmetic, and Cookery have begun to be taught.

The high standard of needlework achieved in previous years has been well maintained, the school winning 3 First Prizes, and being awarded 1 "Very Highly Commended" and 1 "Commended" at the Exhibition at Kuala Lumpur.

The average enrolment was 37, and the average attendance was 90%. The European Head Mistress was assisted by a staff of 3 Asiatic Teachers of whom two are Malays.

CHAPTER X

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES AND WIRELESS.

Posts: There were 15 Post and Telegraph Offices, one Telegraph Office (at the Kepala Batas Aerodrome), and 5 Agencies in the State. There were 3,233,126 postal articles dealt with—exclusive of parcels and registered articles—an increase of 149,448. Registered articles and parcels numbered 123,410 and 16,315 compared with 120,617 and 16,386 in 1354.

Cash-on-delivery business is transacted at all the Post Offices. 67 articles were sent from Kedah, and 1,860 received. The trade charges on those received amounted to $23,278 compared with $23,221 last year on 1,916 articles.

Air Mails: The K.L.M. (Dutch) Air Service ceased to call at Alor Star early in the year. Air mail correspondence from Kedah to Europe and other countries West circulates via Penang, and to Australia and other countries East via Singapore.

Money Orders: The total money order business amounted to $1,349,998, compared with $1,156,344 in 1354. This included $13,130 from the sale in Kedah of British Postal Orders. 161 Telegraph Money Orders to a value of 24,677 Rupees were sent to India and Ceylon, a decrease of 6 orders but an increase in amount of 204 Rupees over last year. 4 orders valued at 790 Rupees were paid in Kedah.

Savings Bank: The number of depositors rose from 6,862 in 1354 to 7,987 in 1355, and the average amount standing to the credit of each depositor increased from $112.02 to $127.02. The total amount to the credit of depositors was $414,231, an increase of $6,928.

Telegraphs: The number of telegrams received, forwarded and transmitted were 45,994, 46,605 and 65,000 respectively as compared with 42,566, 42,133 and 51,090 in 1354.

Wireless: Communications between the stations at Alor Star and Langkawi were satisfactorily maintained during the year. 185 licences for receiving sets were issued, an increase of 80 over the previous year. 2 experimental transmitting licences were issued, but neither station had up to the end of the year commenced service.

Telephones: The number of subscribers at the end of the year was 620, a net increase of 46 on 1354 figures. There was an increase of overhead route mileage of 32 miles and of overhead wire mileage of 297 miles. 8 exchanges were worked by trained operators and 16 by the Police department.

SHIPPING.

The ports of Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Langkawi (Kuah) are visited by small vessels belonging to the Straits Steamship Company, Penang, and there is a considerable coasting trade of motor boats, junks, etc. Penang is the connecting port for ocean-going steamers.

RAILWAYS.

The Federated Malay States main line from Penang to Siam runs through Kedah from the South to the North and passes through both Sungei Patani and Alor Star. All stations are connected by road with the main road.

ROADS, ETC.

The total road mileage upkept during the year was 567 miles of which 401 miles consisted of metalled roads.

225 miles of canals were upkept. The canals are chiefly used for drainage, but many of them, in conjuction with the navigable rivers, also serve as valuable means of communication and transport.

CHAPTER XI

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BANKING.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have branches at Alor Star and Sungei Patani respectively.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks, but loans are granted to members by various Co-operative Societies under the control of the Co-operative Societies Department.

The Kedah Government Savings Bank, administered by the Posts and Telegraphs Department, guarantees interest at 3%. The Bank's business showed a further increase during the year. The amount standing to the credit of depositors increased from $251,855.62 in 1352 to $363,299.35 in 1353 and from $407,303.47 in 1354, to $414,231 in 1355.

CURRENCY.

The unit of currency is the Straits Dollar, with a par value of two shillings and four pence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The unit of weight is the picul (133 lbs.), which is divided into 100 katies. English and various Chinese weights are also used. The gantang (equivalent to a gallon) is the unit of measure, the kuncha and nalih being used for large quantities:—

1 Kuncha	=	160 Gantangs
1 Nalih	=	16 Gantangs
1 Gantang Padi ...	=	5 lbs. approximately
1 Gantang Rice (milled)	=	8 lbs. approximately

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC WORKS.

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure during the year was $1,853,669 out of a total provision (including revotes and special warrant authorisations) of $2,378,997. The expenditure in previous years was:—

1353	$1,006,250
and 1354	$1,301,044

UPKEEP OF ROADS AND CANALS.

The mileage of roads maintained at the end of the year was:—

Metalled roads	401 miles 17 chains
Earth roads	118 miles 65 chains
Bridle paths	47 miles 1 chain

$326,678 was spent on upkeep of metalled roads, being an average cost of $814 per mile.

From this 49 miles 68 chains of road were remetalled at an average cost of $2,255 per mile, and 39 miles 72 chains were semi-grouted with asphalt at an average cost of $1,970 per mile.

Upkeep of the 165 miles 66 chains of earth roads and bridle paths cost $31,080, an average of $188 per mile.

225 miles of canals were maintained at a total cost of $23,846, local Malay labour being used.

UPKEEP OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

At the end of the year these totalled 1,396 valued at $7,471,027. During the year $98,319 was spent on repairs and repainting, equal to 1.37% of the estimated value—a low percentage.

During the year 69 buildings were added and 19 were demolished.

ROADS AND CANALS—EXTRAORDINARY.

21 Works were completed, 8 were unfinished at the end of the year.

Works completed included the earth road from Jeniang to Sik, reconstruction of certain miles of Gua Chempedak—Bumbong Lima road, metalling of road to Kampong Tengah, widening of Langgar Road, and construction of various permanent culverts and bridges. Works in hand were metalling Tanjong Dawei Road, remetalling Gurun—Bigia road and several bridge works.

BUILDINGS AND MISCELLANEOUS—EXTRAORDINARY.

117 works were completed, 7 were deleted, and 41 were in hand at the close of the year. Among works completed were Extension to Hostel at Sultan Abdul Hamid College; Barracks for 32 married Police; Science Laboratory, Sultan Abdul Hamid College; Arabic School; Town Dispensary; all at Alor Star; various Hospital buildings; Enlargement of Market at Sungei Patani; Police buildings at Serdang; Sanitary Installations at Sungei Patani and Kulim and various Schools, Quarters and miscellaneous buildings throughout the State.

Among works in hand were New Government Offices, Volunteer Force Headquarters and Class III Quarters at Alor Star; Volunteer Force Headquarters at Sungei Patani, and a rifle range at Semiling.

WATERWORKS.

In South and Central Kedah the gravitation supplies operated throughout the year, as did also the Yen supply in North Kedah. The small gravitation supply at Langkawi ceased for several weeks owing to drought. Owing to drought and consequent shortage of water the gravitation supply to Alor Star from Bukit Wang had to be augmented by the emergency pumping and purification plant at Bukit Pinang. This pumping plant was operated for 2,535 hours during the year and supplied 111,395,000 gallons of water at a cost of 7.25 cents per 1,000 gallons supplied. The quantity of water pumped is almost twice as much as in the next highest year.

Special services were the raising of the Bukit Wang main; completion of Venturi meter on main at Jitra and a new 4″ main to Yen.

209 Private supplies and 19 Government supplies were installed.

With few exceptions supply to consumers—including Government Officers—is by meter.

The North Kedah supplies were inspected by the Senior Executive Engineer, Waterworks, Perak and Pahang, who made various recommendations for alteration.

AERODROME, ALOR STAR.

This was maintained at a cost of $3,760. Neither Imperial Airways nor the Royal Dutch Airlines make regular use of the ground now. The number of landings was 250 as against 428 the previous year.

EMERGENCY LANDING GROUND, SUNGEI PATANI.

This was maintained at a cost of $666. During the year 52 landings were made.

LABOUR.

The average labour force throughout the year was:—

Malays	1,153
Tamils	379
Chinese	21
Siamese	6
Others	7

Malay labour was generally plentiful throughout the year but one district especially mentioned irregular attendance and constant changes of coolies.

Tamil labourers are employed for the heavier works such as remetalling and asphalting which Malay labour is unwilling to tackle.

The minimum wages for all labourers engaged on Government work were in conformity with the general policy throughout Malaya.

PLANT.

Additions during the year were:—

4 Diesel engined lorries.

1 Morris petrol lorry.

4 8-ton Road rollers—Diesel.

4 4-ton Road rollers—Diesel.

2 2½-ton Road rollers—Diesel.

1 Stone crusher.

10 Tar boilers.

2 Austin 10 vans (for Monopolies and Customs).

The cost of the added plant was $75,419.

During the year a new motor launch "Langkawi" fitted with Diesel oil engines was purchased for Government use.

GENERAL.

Prices in North Kedah remained steady but in South and Central Kedah prices were reported to be definitely on the increase at the close of the year.

CHAPTER XIII

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

COURTS.

The judicial System consists of a Court of Appeal, a High Court, Magistrates Courts and Sharaiah Courts.

The Court of Appeal, composed of Judges of the Straits Settlements or the Federated Malay States, sits twice yearly to hear appeals from the First Division of the High Court. Special sittings are arranged if required.

The Kedah Enactments follow closely the Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Evidence Code of the Straits Settlements. The Civil Procedure Code is based on the Federated Malay States Code, but is in a much simplified form with variations suited to local circumstances. In matters of tort and contract the principles of law and equity in force in the Straits Settlements are followed.

The High Court is in two Divisions, presided over respectively by a European Judge and two Malay Judges. Proceedings are ordinarily conducted in the Malay language.

The powers of Magistrates are defined by the Courts Enactment.

Cases involving the Muhammadan religion are dealt with by the Sharaiah Courts, presided over by Kathis with jurisdiction under a special Sharaiah Courts Enactment.

Claims for injuries received by workmen in the course of their employment are dealt with under the terms of the Workmen's Compensation Enactment. The first Commissioner was appointed early in 1354.

POLICE.

Strength: The actual strength of the Kedah Police Force at the end of the year was 690 against an authorised establishment of 702 consisting of:—

Gazetted Officers (4 European 1 Malay) ..	5
Inspectors	17
Malay Subordinate Police Officers ..	116
Constables	462
Sikh Subordinate Police Officers ..	11
Constables	41
Detective Contingent	50
TOTAL ..	702

Recruitment: There was no lack of recruits possessing the qualifications of a height of 5′ 5″ and the Standard IV Certificate in the Vernacular School. Every recruit for the Uniform Branch was Kedah Born. There was a marked improvement in the standard and educational qualifications of detective recruits.

Health: The general health was good. There were 480 admissions to Hospital (472 last year) but only 33 men as against 50 in the previous year retired on grounds of health.

Discipline was more satisfactory. 297 cases of offences against discipline were dealt with as compared with 319 in 1354. These figures show a steady decrease from 513 cases in 1352.

Drill attained a high standard.

Reports: The Police received 16,010 reports of which 13,348 disclosed offences. Of these 1,244 were seizable and 12,104 non-seizable. The figure for seizable offences shows a steady decrease from 1,624 in 1352. 15,010 investigation papers were put up during the year. 30 reports were made which at some time during the investigation led to suspicion that a serious crime had been committed. Serious crime fell from 20 admitted reports to 14. This is a low record for the State and the figure shows a steady decline in such reports from 51 in 1351.

Murder and Robbery: The Serious Crime is divided into 2 cases of murder unsolved, 3 cases of gang robbery, in one of which a conviction was obtained, and 9 cases of robbery, out of which 5 led to convictions, 2 were solved but convictions were not obtained, and 2 remained unsolved.

The Commissioner of Police reports that one of the murder cases calls for remark. A Chinese child aged 8 was drowned with marks of strangulation. Strong suspicion attached to a Malay Magician, an unbalanced person who hoped to secure dominion over spirits by killing their hosts. He made a practice of burning animals alive for this purpose. Though seen in company with the deceased there was insufficient evidence to proceed against him.

House Breaking and Thefts accounted for 257 reports and other thefts for 653 reports. Both these figures show progressive declines from 1351 when the figures were 396 and 870 respectively.

The steady decrease in seizable crime is in a great part attributable to the mordern system of intensive investigation of all depredations. There is reason to hope that the present figures may be further reduced.

The total value of property reported lost in depredation (naturally an exaggerated figure) was $37,969, of which $10,077 was recovered. Though the depredations have risen by $5,000 the recoveries have almost doubled.

Seditious political activity was almost non-existent.

Registration of Motor Vehicles: The following comparative table gives the number of motor vehicles licensed:

	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355
Motor Cars, private ...	642	676	623	777	859
Motor Cars for hire ...	433	287	269	277	175
Motor Lorries ...	325	348	352	395	367
Buses	150	268	293	352	321
Motor Cycles ...	174	148	164	167	147
Total ...	1,724	1,727	1,701	1,968	1,869

Registration of Dogs: 8,644 dogs were registered as compared with 6,833 in 1354 and 7,346 unregistered dogs were destroyed.

Firearms: 3,663 firearms (of which 217 were pistols and revolvers) were licensed as against 3,723 in 1354.

Miscellaneous: During the year 151 investigations were made into cases involving sudden and suspicious deaths. 13 of these were due to the action of animals (6 being due to snake bites). 21 persons committed suicide.

There were 68 reported fires in which 67 wooden attap houses were destroyed and 16 bamboo houses. 3 of the fires were serious ones. One of the fires in Alor Star though it only did damage to the extent of $8,000 was so close to a petrol dump in the centre of the town that a very serious conflagration would have resulted had the fire brigade being less expeditious. The village of Titi Karangan was completely gutted, as was a quarter of the village of Changloon. The value of property destroyed was approximately $36,000, of which about $11,000 was covered by insurance.

The total number of accidents in which motor vehicles were involved increased to 247 as against 230 in the previous year. Of these 105 gave rise to death and injury. 8 persons being killed and 150 injured.

Information regarding licence fees etc. will be found on Chapter XV Public Finance and Taxation.

Revenue: There was a slight decrease in revenue, the collection of which amounted to $162,343; this was attributable to a decrease in motor vehicles of Kedah registration.

Expenditure: Expenditure increased (excluding cost of all clerical staff) from $434,376 to $434,858. The cost of the department works out at 94 cents per head of the population per year, or if the clerical staff is taken into consideration at 97 cents.

Replacements of Police Stations were made at Kepala Batas and Serdang and a new District Headquarter Station and barracks were erected at Baling. These were of the most modern concrete type and excellent in every way. A fine new block of married quarters housing 32 families was completed at Alor Star.

A new Fire Engine fitted with chemical equipment was supplied at Alor Star.

Aliens Enactment: The Police Department continues to operate the Aliens Enactment. 1,791 Entry Permits and 1,338 Certificates of Admission were issued. The Immigration Fund was in credit to the extent of $10,487 at the end of the year.

PRISONS.

There are two Prisons in the State, one at Alor Star for all grades of prisoners, and one at Sungei Patani in which are confined only persons on remand or sentenced to less than 6 months' imprisonment.

Alor Star: There was a slight increase in the average daily prison population from 132 in 1354 to 139 in 1355. Of the 375 sentenced prisoners admitted during the year 194 were Malays, 103 Chinese, 32 Indians, 44 Siamese, and 2 Javanese. 97 of the prisoners had previous convictions. There were 97 short sentence prisoners and 243 in the revenue grade. There was only one execution during the year.

Sungei Patani: The average daily population decreased from 40 to 29. The prisoners admitted were:— Malays 108: Chinese 104: Indians 69: Siamese 3: Sikhs 1, a total of 285—73 of these had previous convictions.

There were no serious breaches of discipline.

Medical examination of prisoners on admission, vaccination, and treatment for hookworm and malaria are matters of routine. 82 persons suffering from minor illnesses were treated in the Prison hospital, and 12 more serious cases were transferred to the General Hospital. One of these latter died from Cerebral Haemorrhage.

Teaching of trades to long sentence prisoners occupied a large part of the time of the Prison staff, and carpentry was the main occupation. Rotan work, book-binding and tin-smithing were also important. Almost all of the articles produced were on orders from Government Departments, but some work was also done for private individuals.

VAGRANTS CAMP.

The admissions to the Vagrants Camp amounted to only 12 as compared with 36, and the daily average number of inmates was 18.6 as against 20.7 in 1354.

Health conditions continued to be satisfactory with no outbreak of any epidemic diseases. Medical examination on admission and treatment for hookworm is routine procedure.

The vagrants are put to cultivate fruit and vegetables which are supplied to the Prison and to outside customers as well as to themselves.

The general improvement in the tin and rubber industries has meant that there are fewer persons who are unable to find employment of some kind, and this is reflected in the decreasing number of vagrants in the Camp.

CHAPTER XIV

LEGISLATION.

Twenty-three Enactments were passed during the year consisting almost entirely of amendments and re-enactments of existing laws made with the object either of conforming with the developing needs of the State, or of securing uniformity with similar legislation in other Malayan administrations, or of according with various International Conventions.

The main legislation of the year may be said to be:

The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Enactment;

The Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) (Repeal) Enactment;

The Railways (Amendment) Enactment;

The Motor Cars (Amendment) Enactment;

The Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Enactment;

The Health Board (Amendment) Enactment;

The Women and Girls' Protection (Amendment) Enactment;

The Penal Code (Amendment) Enactment;

The Inventions (Amendment) Enactment;

The Tea Control Enactment;

The Deleterious Drugs (Amendment) Enactment;

The Rubber Regulation Enactment.

A short account of these is given:

(i) *The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Enactment.* Justices of the Peace, a recent creation in Kedah, are given the same powers as Magistrates and Police officers to demand the aid of the public in preventing breaches of the peace, suppressing affrays etc.

(ii) *The Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) (Repeal) Enactment.* Repeals an enactment of the previous year under which restrictive measures against Italy were undertaken. Complementary action was taken in rules under the Customs Enactment.

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(iii) *The Railways (Amendment) Enactment.* Enables the Railway Administration to use road and air services in conjunction with railway services.

(iv) *The Motor Cars (Amendment) Enactment.* Imposes a special tax on vehicles using heavy oil engines to recoup loss of petrol tax.

(v) *The Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Enactment.* Provides machinery required for the reciprocal enforcement of judgments in pursuance of various International Conventions to which the State is party. The arrangements differ only in detail from those of Enactment No. 92 (Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments) which provided for reciprocity between various parts of the British Empire only.

(vi) *The Health Board (Amendment) Enactment.* Gives statutory authority for a Provident Fund Scheme for Health Board employees.

(vii) *The Women and Girls' Protection (Amendment) Enactment.* In order to permit the extension to Kedah of the Extradition Treaty of 22nd December, 1931, between Great Britain and the United States of America it is made an offence in the State to have or attempt to have unlawful carnal knowledge of a girl under 16 years of age. The previous age of consent was 15 years. With this exception the crimes and offences specified in list in Article 3 of the Treaty are already covered by the Schedule to the Extradition Enactment of the State, to which this offence is now added.

(viii) *The Penal Code (Amendment) Enactment.* Amends sections relating to coins so as to conform with an International Convention dated 29th April, 1929, on the subject of the suppression of counterfeiting by international action.

(ix) *The Inventions (Amendment) Enactment.* Extends the grant of exclusive privileges in the State to cover certificates of registration in the Straits Settlements or Federated Malay States of patent rights acquired in the United Kingdom.

(x) *The Tea Control Enactment.* In conjunction with the rest of Malaya a simple form of control of tea production is set up by means of the restriction of planting and the prohibition of the export of seed.

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(xi) *The Deleterious Drugs (Amendment) Enactment.* Amends the existing law so as to give effect to the provisions of the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on 13th July, 1931, and to make provision for the extension of the Enactment to drugs capable of being converted into dangerous drugs. The Enactment is introduced in order that Kedah may be included in the operation of the Convention. The amendments correspond with amendments already made in the law of the United Kingdom by the Dangerous Drugs Act 1932, of the Straits Settlements by the Deleterious Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance 1935, and of the Federated Malay States by the Deleterious Drugs (Amendment) Enactment 1936.

(xii) *The Rubber Regulation Enactment.* Consolidates the law on this subject by incorporating all the amendments made up to the present and adding further provisions found to be necessary in the light of experience in the working of the scheme. It repeals Enactment No. 135 (Rubber Regulation) and several enactments passed in amendment thereof including one (No. 10) of the year under review.

In addition to this legislation the usual drafting of rules and amendments to rules and other subsidiary legislation went on during the year.

CHAPTER XV

PUBLIC FINANCE, TAXATION.

The State has no public debt.

At the end of the year, in addition to an Opium Revenue Replacement Fund, the value of which was $6,275,486, the assets exceeded liabilities by $6,818,407 as shown in the following statements:—

Liabilities	$	Assets	$
Deposits ...	1,101,047	Cash ...	776,994
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	6,275,486	Cash-in-Transit ..	48,551
Rubber Fund ...	326,228	Advances ...	25,237
Surplus ...	6,818,407	Imprests ...	25,700
		Investments ...	7,138,910
		Loans ...	17,340
		Opium Revenue Replacement Fund Investments ...	6,275,486
		Suspense ...	212,950
Total ...	14,521,168		14,521,168

Revenue and Expenditure: The Revenue for the year, $7,029,328, exceeded the amount estimated by $598,322 and the expenditure, $6,592,465, showed a saving of $284,948 on the estimated sum, so that the financial position improved by $883,270 as compared with the position forecasted in the printed estimates, and a budgeted deficit of $446,507 became an actual surplus of $436,863.

The revenue and expenditure figures exceeded those of last year by $214,860 and $798,728 respectively.

Detailed statements of revenue and expenditure are given in Appendices "A" and " B ".

The following table shows the percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue:—

Customs	48.13
Land Revenue (including Land Sales) ..	14.53
Opium Monopoly	10.89
Interest	7.35
Sanitary Boards	5.30
Farms and Licences	5.92
Other Heads..	7.88
	100%

The revenue from Customs amounted to $3,383,763. The following table shows the main items of Customs revenue in 1353, 1354 and 1355:—

	1353	1354	1355
EXPORT DUTIES	$	$	$
Fish	19,386	29,345	25,189
Rice and Padi	109,702	106,855	90,420
Rubber	510,048	471,616	738,977
Tapioca	23,012	20,171	22,288
Tin	29,554	44,838	56,682
IMPORT DUTIES.			
Coffee	40,257	43,475	46,835
Cotton Piece Goods ...	245,634	204,410	196,673
Liquors	166,839	167,199	194,328
Petroleum	523,336	548,249	550,963
Sugar	461,235	470,870	510,595
Tobacco	714,356	736,842	784,145
LICENCES.			
Liquor Licences ...	223,744	236,969	231,938

The export duty on rubber was approximately $304,000 more than the estimate. This was mainly due to improved prices and slightly larger releases under the Regulation Scheme, the percentages being 60, 65, 65 and 75. The total exports of rubber were 2,253 tons more than in 1354.

The price of tin-ore rose during the year, and this combined with an increase in the percentage of release from 90% in the first quarter to 100% in the fourth quarter was responsible for the excess of approximately $13,700 on the estimate.

Under Import Duties there was a small increase on the previous year's figures on most items; the largest gain being from tobacco $109,145 and $47,303 above the amount estimated and last year's collection respectively; corresponding gains from sugar were $60,595 and $39,725; and from liquors $34,328 and $27,139. Cotton piece goods again declined, bringing in $15,590 less than was anticipated and $7,737 less than last year.

Chandu, or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon. The net revenue therefrom, $765,605, was less than the 1354 total by $264,516 and amounted to 10.89% of the total revenue of the State.

Taxation: The following is a summary of the Customs tariff as at the end of the year:—

IMPORT DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Full Duty	Preferential Duty
Ale, Beer, Stout, Porter, Cider and Perry	$1.30 per gallon	$1.20 per gallon
Other intoxicating liquors ...	Graduated from $1.50 to $14 per gallon or proof gallon	90c. to $10.50 per gallon or proof gallon
Tobacco	Graduated from 70c. to $1.60 per lb	$1 per lb. for cigarettes and manufactured tobacco if imported for sale to the public in air-tight tins or containers
Kerosene	10c. per gallon	

IMPORT DUTIES.—(*Contd.*)

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Full Duty	Preferential Duty
Petrol	35c. per gallon	
Methylated Spirit	5c. ,,	
Sugar, including "gula batu" syrup, cordial and any solution containing not less than 30 parts of sugar per centum	3c. per lb	
Tea	8c. per lb	6c. per lb
Coffee including coffee beans or fruits, coffee powder	4c. per kati	Free
Cartridges	$11 per 1,000	Free
Motor and Motor Cycle Tyres and Inner Tubes	20% ad valorem	Free
Boots, booties, shoes, sandals, slippers and soles of all descriptions made wholly or partly from rubber ...	50c. per pair	10c. per pair
Milk, including Cream, condensed, desiccated or preserved milk or cream	$5 per 100 lbs. net weight	$1 per 100 lbs. net weight
Fruits and Vegetables preserved in metal, glass or earthenware containers, including jam and marmalade	20% ad valorem	Free
Tanned Hides and Skins	10% ,,	Free
Brassware, Bronze and Bronzeware, Copper and Copperware ...	15% ,,	5% ad valorem
Perfumery and cosmetics	25% ,,	Free
Groundnuts	2c. per lb	Free
Piece Goods	20% ad valorem, or 5c. per yard, whichever is higher	10% ad valorem, or 2½c. per yard, whichever is higher
Silk, Cotton, Linen, Jute, Artificial Silk, Felt, Flannel, Woolen and all textile goods made from plant fibres, whether finished goods or not, other than gunnies, waste, yarn, thread and piece goods as above, to the value of the materials only	20% ad valorem	10% ad valorem
Fishmaws and Sharkfins	15% ,,	5% ,,
Groundnut Oil, Kachang and Gingelly Oil	4c. per lb	Free
Paraffin Wax	15% ad valorem	5% ad valorem
Padi and Rice	25c. per picul	15c. per picul

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EXPORT DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Duty
Arecanuts, Coconuts, Copra and Pepper ...	2½% ad valorem
Rice, Padi and Broken Rice	10c. per picul
Bran	5% ad valorem
Tapioca	3% ad valorem
Forest Produce included in Classes I and II of Schedule I of the Forest Rules, 1345 ...	10% "
Pigs	$1 each
Goats and Sheep	25c. each
Fowls, ducks, geese and chickens ...	5c. each
Tin	10% ad valorem
Tin-ore	72% of the duty on tin
Scheelite	$2 per picul
Wolfram	$2 "
All other metals and metalliferous ores ...	10% ad valorem
Fresh sea fish	20% ad valorem
Sea fish dried and salted and sharkfins ...	20% ad valorem
Blachan	20% ad valorem
Oysters, Mother of Pearl shell	20% ad valorem
Fresh river and pond fish	10% ad valorem
River fish, dried and salted, beche-de-mer and fishmaws	10% ad valorem
Exception:	
(*a*) Fresh fish may be exported by sea from Kuala Kuala Muda free of duty.	
(*b*) The duty payable on fish exported from Kuah, Langkawi, is as follows:	
Class I	$1.20 per pikul
" II	$1.00 "
" III	50c. "
Elephants	20% ad valorem
Bones, horns, hides, tusks and tallow ...	10% "
Bricks	5% "
Tiles	5% "
Duck's, goose's and hen's eggs	50c. per picul
Stone	10c. per cubic yard
Marble	10% ad valorem

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EXCISE: Duty at the rate of $7.00 per proof gallon is collected on samsu distilled in licensed distilleries. Annual fees are charged for licences to sell intoxicating liquors and medicated wines wholesale or retail or in public houses.

LAND: State land is alienated at a premium varying from $1 to $25 a relong for agricultural or mining purposes, and from 4 cents to $1.50 a square foot for building purposes within Sanitary Board areas. Annual quit rent varies from 30 cents to $2.50 a relong. The revenue for the year, including land sales, amounted to $1,021,380.

MUNICIPAL: Revenue consists mainly of assessment on houses (5% to 10% on the annual valuation based on rental) taxes on vehicles, water rates and general conservancy.

The following table gives the municipal revenue in 1353, 1354 and 1355 under its main heads:—

	1353	1354	1355
	$	$	$
House Assessment ...	88,513	87,465	84,484
Market Dues	17,543	18,331	18,477
Miscellaneous	8,722	8,393	7,891
Rest House Fees	1,947	2,504	2,036
Sanitation	54,029	54,716	54,503
Slaughter Fees	13,165	12,688	13,011
Registration of Vehicles ...	130,549	140,448	134,552
Water Rates	45,779	51,234	56,839
Bath House Fees	690	656	585

All vehicles using public roads and all drivers or conductors of motor vehicles must be licensed.

The licence fees for private motor cars vary from $12 to $60 a year according to Horse Power.

Motor cars used for passenger hire are required to pay in addition $3 for 3 months for every passenger authorised to be carried.

Licence fees for motor lorries, based on unloaded tonnage, range from $100 to $300 a year.

In addition to the above licence fees, a fee equal to 20% of the value of the motor vehicle is payable when such vehicle is first licensed in the State unless the vehicle has been manufactured within the British Empire or a similar fee has been paid on the registration of the vehicle in the Colony or in any other Malay State.

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STAMP DUTIES.

Stamp duties are collected by means of adhesive stamps affixed, in accordance with a Schedule to the Stamp Enactment, on certain specified documents, of which the more common are given below:—

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENTS	Duty
Death duties	Graduated scale from 1% to 20% according to the value of the estate, with total exemption in the case of estates not exceeding $500 in value
Agreement or Memorandum of Agreement ...	25c.
Promissory Note including an I. O. U. ...	25c. for every $100 or fraction thereof
Bill of Exchange payable on demand or at sight	4c.
Bill of Exchange of any other kind whatever (except a cheque)	5c. for every $100 of the amount or value of the money for which the bill is drawn
Charge, Agreement for a Charge, Bond, Debenture:—	
(*a*) Being the only principal or primary security	½c. on every dollar with a minimum of 50c.
(*b*) Being a collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security ...	½th of the duty on the principal security
(*c*) Conveyance, Assignment or Transfer of any such security as aforesaid ...	¼th of the duty on the principal security
Re-conveyance, Re-assignment, Release, Discharge, Surrender or Renunciation of any such security as aforesaid or of the benefit thereof or of the money thereby secured:—	
(i) If the total amount of value of the money at any time secured does not exceed $500 ...	50c.
(ii) In any other case ...	$1
Cheque	4c.

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STAMP DUTIES.—(*Contd.*)

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENTS	Duty
Conveyance, Assignment or Transfer:-	
(*a*) on sale or by way of gift of any property (except shares in a company)	
(i) If the sale price does not exceed $500	1% with a minimum of $1
(ii) If the sale price exceeds $500 ...	1% for the first $500 and 7½c. for every additional $10
(*b*) shares in a company	
(i) name of transferee filled in ...	5c. for every $100
(ii) blank transfer	30c. for every $100
Lease or Agreement for a Lease of any immovable property granted or made ...	At rates varying according to rent and period
Lease executed in pursuance of a fully stamped agreement	50c
Lease of any kind whatsoever not otherwise specially charged with duty	$5
Power or Letter of Attorney	$2
Receipt for any money or property exceeding $20	4c.

There is no poll or hut tax.

EXPENDITURE: The expenditure, $6,592,465, as already stated, exceeded that of the previous year by $798,728 but was $284,948 less than the amount estimated.

Personal Emoluments, excluding Ruling House Allowances, State Pensions, Retired Pensions and Gratuities, amounted to $2,958,522 as compared with $2,929,267 in the previous year. They absorbed 42.08% of the revenue and represented 44.88% of the expenditure for the year.

Investments: No contribution was made during the year to the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund, and the interest earned on the Fund's investments was credited to revenue. The securities of the Fund depreciated in value during the year to the extent of $108,332.

The Surplus Funds Investments amounting to $7,138,911 consist as to $2,342,609 in Federated Malay States Government, Singapore and Penang Municipal Loans and $4,796,302 in sterling securities. The funds are not earmarked for any specific purpose.

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CHAPTER XVI

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS.

The total area of the State is 3,660 square miles of which 1,210 square miles are alienated for agricultural purposes.

The area alienated is held under 151,451 titles and during the year steady progress was made with the conversion of the balance of incomplete titles to Surat Putus (Final Titles).

In addition considerable areas are held under Temporary Occupation Licences for the cultivation of foodstuff catch crops.

Land revenue for the year, including cost of boundary marks, amounted to $1,028,701 as against $1,014,907 in 1354 and $962,479 in 1353. Of these totals Land Rents accounted for $761,731, $755,763 and $739,709 respectively.

The concession of payment of rent by instalments was continued to Estates of over 100 relongs (70 acres) in area on proof of financial stringency.

The number of applications for alienation received increased from 4,219 in 1354 to 6,194 in 1355. The area alienated increased from 7,045 acres in 1354 to 7,284 acres.

Malay Reservation: Under the provisions of the Malay Reservations Enactment land is set aside for alienation to Malays and to locally domiciled Siamese, and subject to certain limited exceptions, the interest of any Malay or Siamese landowner within these areas may not be transferred or disposed of to persons of any other race. The total area of such reservations at the beginning of the year was, exclusive of Forest Reserves, approximately 1,950 square miles, and additional areas were included during the year making the total now about 1,956 square miles.

RUBBER REGULATION.

The assessment allocated to Kedah for the year under review was 61,470 tons, giving an exportable allowance at 62½% of 38,419 tons. The total exported was 40,289 tons, comprising 27,125 tons from large estate, 11,682 tons from medium and small holdings, and the balance from stocks carried forward from 1935 and transfers from other Administrations.

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There are 227 large holdings with a total area of 204,393 acres assessed by the Assessment Committee during the year.

There were 41 cases covering different offences against the provisions of the Rubber Regulation Enactment. In 20 of these convictions were obtained. Fines amounting to $6,862 were imposed, of which $5,987 were paid. 7 cases were withdrawn or dismissed by the Courts, and in the remaining 14 no arrests were made but rubber was seized. The quantity so seized and forfeited amounted to 126 piculs 97 katis. Four of the above prosecutions were for illegal planting. The remainder were under the Export Rules or Customs Enactment for smuggling offences. In one case for smuggling a fine of $4,000 was imposed and a lorry and rubber were confiscated. On appeal the fine was reduced to $2,500 and this was paid, but the order for confiscation was upheld.

SURVEY.

The total expenditure of the Survey Department was $206,309 compared with the estimated figure of $223,610, and actual expenditure of $174,857 in 1354. Revenue collections totalled $1,215, an increase of $148 over last year, and in addition the value of the work done at scheduled rates and charged to the Land Offices was $372,900. Some $313,589 of the latter were remitted by Land Officers, leaving net fees at $59,311.

The progress of surveys with reference to requisitions at the end of the past three years is shewn thus:

Year	Number of Lots for which Requisitions have been received						
	Unsatisfied on 30th Zulhijjah				Total unsatisfied	Satisfied to date	Cancelled
	Received during the year	Awaiting survey	Under action in office	With L. O. for settlement			
1355	5,442	20,837	8,148	13,535	42,520	123,765	101
1354	5,968	24,727	10,600	11,546	46,873	113,971	28
1353	4,370	24,805	15,241	7,973	48,019	106,857	76

The majority of the lots awaiting survey have already been demarcated, and the position is such that any urgent surveys can be dealt with immediately.

The cost and output of the Field Staff during the past three years were:

Year	Cost Ex-Supervision	Output of Work			Average effective strength
		Lots	Acres	Chains	
	$	Surveys			
1355	36,133	9,399	23,034	101,993	19·9
1354	27,300	7,182	17,128	65,886	13·4
1353	24,335	6,964	19,657	70,156	10·9

The increase in average output and effective strength is due to the cessation of work on Rubber Control.

The cost and output of the Computing and Drafting branches are summarised in this table:

Year	Cost Ex-supervision	Number of Lots on 30th Zulhijjah							Average effective strength	
		Computed	Plans drawn	Titles prepared	Settled	Awaiting Computation	Awaiting Plan	Awaiting settlement	Computers	Others
	$									
1355	50,465	9,010	11,783	5,448	9,794	3,073	5,075	13,535	9.1	51
1354	50,603	10,484	10,687	3,763	7,114	2,752	7,848	11,546	10	54
1353	51,648	15,475	11,103	5,650	9,230	7,190	8,051	7,973	16	55

Fifteen tracings of 8 Chain Standard Sheets were prepared for lithographing, and the newly re-drawn series of 1 mile sheets covering the whole State were reproduced. A plane table detail survey of Kulim town was completed and a map made by sunprinting. A new 1 mile map of the Langkawi Islands was produced based on information obtained from Admiralty surveys and that already in the possession of the Department.

That the life of a surveyor is not always lacking in thrills is illustrated by this tale of an incident which occurred in Central Kedah. A Malay coolie carrying the leather box containing a heavy theodolite was suddenly pursued in the rice fields by a female buffalo. With commendable courage he did not immediately throw away the

box and stampede, but carefully deposited it on terra firma, then ran for his life closely followed by the infuriated animal. The buffalo gained on him, it was within a few feet, when suddenly the path along which they were running stopped abruptly on the bank of a river with a 20 feet drop on to dry ground at the foot of it. There was no question of stopping, over went the coolie followed by the buffalo. He fell on his head and was stunned—when he came to, there was the buffalo lying dead beside him with a broken neck.

CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

The Chinese Protectorate, Kedah, was established in 1341, with the office in Sungei Patani. Regular visits are made by the Protector of Chinese to Alor Star and Kulim, and to other districts as occasion demands. The Protector of Chinese is the Registrar of Societies, Superintendent of Pawnshops, a Deputy Registrar of Schools, a Deputy Controller of Labour, and a Deputy Immigration Officer.

There were four prosecutions under the Women and Girls' Protection Enactment, resulting in three convictions, and the banishment of two women who were living on the earnings of prostitution. There were 83 Mui Tsai on the register at the beginning of the year, and 77 remained at the end. All were inspected at least once during the year, and their condition was found to be satisfactory. Thirty-eight girls were admitted to the Home, and five remained at the close of the year. Five of the inmates were married from the Home.

Ten Chinese Vernacular Schools and seventy-four teachers were registered during the year. All the schools were regularly inspected by the Inspector of Chinese Schools, and visits were also paid by the Protector of Chinese. At the end of the year 81 schools remained on the register.

Eight societies were registered and three exempted from registration. Five, having ceased to exist, were struck off the register. No secret society activity was disclosed during the year.

There were no labour disputes, but 48 enquiries were held by the Protector in respect of claims for wages by 60 labourers.

Eight decrepits and six mental patients were repatriated to China at Government expense.

The total expenditure of the department was $17,714.

CO-OPERATION.

Steady progress was maintained in Urban Thrift and Loan Societies and Rural Credit Societies as is shewn in the following tables:—

URBAN THRIFT AND LOAN SOCIETIES.

	1355	1354	1353
Number Registered ...	15	14	13
Membership	1,396	1,176	1,078
Capital	$185,785	$152,130	$118,848
Loans	$177,719	$161,297	$119,266
Repayments	$173,981	$127,170	$105,156

RURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.

	1355	1354	1353
Number Registered ...	29	30	26
Membership	1,413	1,536	1,300
Capital	$62,290	$70,864	$63,236
Loans	$4,250	Nil	Nil
Repayments	$5,628	$4,132	$4,945

There were also 6 General Purposes Societies with a membership of 2,986. During the year 34 members and 147 of their relatives died, and the amount collected from members for funeral expenses was $1,468.

The Co-operative Rice Mill Society started working last year, with an authorised capital of $50,000. Shares to the value of $8,167 were taken up principally by rice planters themselves. The Co-operative Department assisted in running the mill and by lectures at the different weekly fairs endeavoured to encourage the people to make use of the mill. With the money subscribed a site was bought, building erected, and the necessary machinery purchased, leaving a small balance of cash for paying for the rice. Even with the lack of experience of the workers, and the drawback that cash payments are insisted on for rice sold from the mill, the venture has proved to be successful, and it is hoped that with time it will become even more so on a larger scale.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

All Government printing work in Malay and English is carried out by the Department, including Gazettes, Enactments, reports, Estimates, religious works for the Sheikh-ul-Islam, etc. This year a revised edition, in two volumes, of the Rules, Regulations and Notifications made under Kedah Enactments was completed. This is a companion edition to the Revised Laws of Kedah published in 1354.

The number of registered printed forms rose from 1,334 to 1,400, but some reductions have been made as the result of the recommendations of a Committee appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the numbers of obsolete or redundant forms. It is however to be expected that new legislation and growing departmental needs will make for an ever increasing number of such forms.

The staff at the end of the year was 66, composed of 56 Malays, 9 Indians, and one Chinese.

Revenue totalled $4,036 and expenditure $58,242, as compared with $2,666 and $59,004 respectively in the previous year.

REGISTRY OF FOREIGN COMPANIES.

Five foreign companies were registered during the year, and two were struck off the register on ceasing to transact business in Kedah. The fees collected amounted to $438 as compared with $446 in 1354.

KEDAH VOLUNTEER FORCE.

The strength of the Force was increased by one Malay platoon, and at the end of the year there were 232 all ranks, composed of 6 European Officers and 71 European Other Ranks, and 5 Malay Officers and 150 Malay Other Ranks. The standard of keenness was well maintained, and attendances at parades throughout the season have been good.

Individual training occupied the first six months of the year and the remainder of the time was devoted to Section and Platoon training. The whole of the period of the Annual Camp at Port Dickson in August was allotted to Company Training. A weapon training course for Non-commissioned Officers and selected privates gave satisfactory results.

Two teams were entered for the Platoon team Rifle Match on 30 yards ranges open to all units in Malaya. The places gained were 4th and 6th—a most gratifying result.

His Excellency the General Officer Commanding held his Annual Inspection of the unit in August, and the tactical exercise which formed the inspection proved of great value to all ranks. Ceremonial parades were held on the occasions of the birthday of His Majesty King Edward VIII and His Highness the Sultan of Kedah.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

During the year there were 58 reported accidents, involving 14 deaths.

Three employers were prosecuted and fined for failure to report accidents, or for making late reports.

A total of $3,053 compensation was paid to the Commissioner who distributed to the heirs of deceased workmen and to injured workmen themselves a total of $1,923. The amount remaining in his care is in respect of one Chinese and two Indian workmen whose heirs have not yet been found.

The Workmen's Compensation Enactment No. 134 was amended by Enactment 8/1355, to make compensation payable to workmen, whether on daily or monthly pay, whose wages do not exceed $200 per mensem. Previously daily paid men were excluded.

GENERAL.

Sentiments of staunch loyalty and devotion to the Throne were expressed when on the abdication of His Majesty King Edward VIII news was received that on the 12th December His Royal Highness the Duke of York succeeded as His Majesty King George VI.

His Highness the Sultan, although unable to take an active part in the affairs of the State, enjoyed good health throughout the year. His Highness' 75th Birthday fell on the 11th March, 1937.

His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir Shenton Thomas, when flying to England by Imperial Airways, called on the 26th April at the Alor Star Aerodrome where

His Highness the Regent and others were assembled to say goodbye. In July His Excellency (A. S. Small, Esq.) paid an official visit to the State and presented the Insignia of the rank of Honorary Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George to His Highness Tunku Badlishah, Raja Muda of Kedah. Amongst a number of distinguished guests who were present at the State banquet, which followed immediately after the presentation ceremony, was His Highness the Sultan of Trengganu who, with Her Highness the Tunku Ampuan and a number of high officials, was on a visit to Kedah at the time. Visitors to the State from outside Malaya included Sir Thomas Comyn Platt and the members of the Mui Tsai Commission.

The Straits Steamship Company's vessel the " Kedah " visited Langkawi with a party of tourists at Christmas, 1936. The District Officer had made arrangements for sightseeing which were much appreciated by the visitors.

During the year arrangements were made for the better collection and distribution of " zakat " and other charitable contributions from Muhammadans. Contributions will be entirely voluntary, and collections and payments will be under the guidance of a Central Committee, of which His Highness the Raja Muda is now Chairman and District Committees over which District Officers are presiding: but although, for the time being, they are being permitted to hold office " ex officio " (most of them are also "ex officio" Presidents of the Club in such districts as possess Clubs) the regulation drawn up have in no sense the force of law of the State, nor will the laws give any special assistance in the collection of the donations or subscriptions voluntarily offered.

Mr. S. W. Jones, M.C.S., acted as British Adviser from the beginning of the year (24th March, 1936) until my return from leave on the 2nd July.

The thanks of the Government are due to the Unofficials who assisted the State as members of the various Boards and Committees.

J. D. HALL,
British Adviser, Kedah.

Alor Star, 17th September, 1937.

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APPENDIX A.

Statement of Revenue for each year from A.H. 1351 to 1355 (A.D. 1933 to 1937).

Heads of Revenue.	A. H. 1351 (A.D.1932-33)	A. H. 1352 (A.D.1933-34)	A. H. 1353 (A.D.1934-35)	A. H. 1354 (A.D.1935-36)	A.H. 1355 (A.D.1936-37)
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Marine	22,100	24,114	24,912	24,215	23,484
2. Customs	1,644,641	2,154,612	3,008,387	2,999,211	3,383,763
3. Opium Monopoly	758,789	895,352	994,183	1,030,121	765,605
4. Farms and Licences	266,038	294,942	341,843	420,204	416,399
5. Stamp Duties	12,111	19,517	63,373	55,899	40,625
6. Court Fees etc....	71,755	70,035	77,265	69,408	71,070
7. Police	31,909	29,220	31,260	30,752	30,644
8. Education	16,256	15,475	18,003	28,191	27,244
9. Veterinary	7,251	8,882	10,432	4,301	3,910
10. Reimbursements	46,632	48,325	47,342	56,202	61,032
11. Posts and Telegraphs	130,141	134,469	152,074	130,609	171,874
12. Lands	866,500	868,175	896,402	926,392	935,648
13. Forests	36,331	48,464	59,531	65,171	78,407
14. Mines	3,813	3,819	3,775	5,407	3,479
15. Interest	393,609	412,876	462,494	461,248	516,359
16. Sanitary Boards	308,868	323,619	360,938	376,435	372,378
17. Miscellaneous	295,262	197,248	98,209	48,042	41,675
18. Land Sales	71,339	52,617	60,849	82,660	85,732
Total ...	4,983,345	5,601,761	6,711,272	6,814,468	7,029,328

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APPENDIX B.

Statement of Expenditure for each year from A.H. 1351 to 1355 (A.D. 1933 to 1937).

Heads of Service.	A.H. 1351 (A.D. 1932-33)	A.H. 1352 (A.D. 1933-34)	A.H. 1353 (A.D. 1934-35)	A.H. 1354 (A.D. 1935-36)	A.H. 1355 (A.D. 1936-37)
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Ruling House Allowances	152,703	154,215	146,985	146,693	151,487
2. Pensions, etc.	273,983	278,453	289,509	317,300	402,325
3. H. H. The Sultan's Office	134,931	136,352	137,805	137,405	137,364
4. State Council	80,310	83,710	68,958	70,817	72,843
5. Kedah Civil Service	238,645	248,833	242,244	259,027	260,383
6. Agricultural	34,638	42,342	44,004	44,070	41,798
7. Audit	12,921	12,774	8,969	3,520	3,963
8 Chinese Protectorate	15,889	15,531	14,437	15,474	15,967
9. Clerical Service	479,509	472,712	471,164	459,484	457,155
10. Co-Operative Societies Department	5,156	6,607	7,861	7,753	7,407
11. Courts	89,173	90,564	93,211	80,315	87,519
12. District Offices	77,753	76,273	77,607	75,885	77,171
13. Education	415,925	424,664	436,500	435,333	472,330
14. Forests	47,658	50,245	47,144	47,908	48,056
15. Labour	12,754	14,362	14,957	15,111	13,087
16. Lands	125,922	124,735	123,294	123,835	121,372
17. Marine	22,982	24,499	23,916	21,748	22,637
18. Medical and Health	407,466	393,455	401,483	441,060	486,124
19. Mines	5,067	4,466	4,654	4,603	4,592
20. Miscellaneous	319,554	306,912	332,120	437,208	417,425
21. Monopolies and Customs	125,558	127,311	135,758	137,416	151,776
22. Mosques	9,006	9,232	9,410	9,588	9,481
23. Police	431,934	426,178	424,979	417,928	433,784
24. Posts and Telegraphs	204,068	204,354	217,073	230,744	277,324
25. Printing	51,085	57,562	61,140	53,709	52,602
26. Prisons and Vagrants' Camp	77,395	72,970	67,193	70,959	68,598
27. Sanitary Boards	146,044	146,747	155,712	154,394	142,077
28. Surveys	239,698	208,140	170,110	174,857	195,798
29. Treasury	9,509	12,441	12,820	13,290	18,824
30. Veterinary	34,422	31,064	34,075	34,646	31,361
31. Volunteer Force	10,019	37,887	33,513	50,781	56,334
32. Public Works Department	194,372	181,514	201,999	246,974	282,702
33. Public Works Recurrent	464,741	479,217	522,463	533,664	563,229
34. Public Works Extraordinary	118,611	170,835	281,789	520,238	1,007,570
Total ...	5,069,401	5,127,156	5,314,856	5,793,737	6,592,465

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APPENDIX C.

Statistics of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Year.		Approximate number of articles passing through the post (Registers and Parcels excluded)	Number of Registered Articles.		Number of Parcels.		Number of Insured Articles (Parcels and Letters.)			
			Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Value.	Despatched.	Value.
A. H.	A. D.							$ c.		$ c.
1350	1932	2,678,455	60,044	61,053	12,772	4,370	492	28,863 71	512	40,850 17
1351	1933	2,421,848	57,342	59,623	10,860	3,483	462	28,590 55	419	38,752 29
1352	1934	2,498,548	57,300	58,636	11,095	3,032	457	32,388 81	372	29,413 33
1353	1935	2,968,133	60,373	59,802	11,881	3,418	575	65,487 85	489	43,465 09
1354	...	3,083,678	61,109	59,508	12,126	4,260	517	52,803 51	470	43,801 38
1355	...	3,233,126	61,750	61,660	12,323	3,992	583	66,884 73	538	58,011 90

Year.		Amount of Money Order and Postal Order Transactions.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Approximate Number of Telegrams.			Telegraph and Telephone Wires.		
				Personal Emoluments.	Annually Recurrent.	Special Expenditure.	Received.	Despatched.	Transmitted.	Line Mileage	Wire Mileage.	Number of Telephones.
A. H.	A. D.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.						
1350	1932	724,078 93	123,424 60	146,316 42	42,841 17	32,998 82	52,546	50,674	31,980	...	...	521
1351	1933	602,256 94	130,140 78	148,766 35	39,997 75	15,303 39	46,891	46,709	24,609	...	...	491
1352	1934	706,700 42	134,469 52	152,281 04	41,328 03	10,745 00	42,016	41,808	37,830	...	...	510
1353	1935	982,903 17	152,071 84	157,397 40	42,907 10	16,892 44	42,497	41,080	41,483	...	...	542
1354	...	1,156,343 59	130,609 29	164,462 91	50,290 35	15,990 60	42,566	42,133	51,090	...	...	574
1355	...	1,349,997 82	+ 171,873 68	*167,090 40	51,867 65	× 58,369 29	45,994	46,605	65,000	...	...	620

+ Excludes revenue debit of $116,881 59 being revenue collections of other Departments and $41,311.69 not included being free Telephone Telegraph Service to other Departments.

* Does not include Civil Service Personal Emoluments $11,310.

× The Engineering Branch alone spent $57,507 28 out of this Expenditure.

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APPENDIX D.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

List of Government Buildings with Values and Cost of Maintenance during 1355.

District	Number of Buildings on 1-1-1356	Value	Addition during 1355	Value	Deduction during 1355	Value	Number of Buildings on 30-12-1355	Value	Number of Buildings repaired	Cost of Maintenance During 1355				
										Current repairs including painting and reattaping during 1355	Special Repairs	Total cost of Repairs	Percentage of Upkeep	Minor Works
		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	%	$ c.
North ...	600	4,096,821 21	39	197,346 92 * 51,159 50	16	52,590 00	623	4,292,821 63	366	43,675 74	924 00	44,599 74	1·09	...
Central	312	1,500,553 61	13	38,007 47 * 30,558 93	2	4,178 30	323	1,564,941 71	207	25,944 03	3,191 10	29,135 13	1·86	1,881 28
South ...	434	1,567,396 53	17	49,117 08	1	3,250 00	450	1,613,263 41	184	23,941 06	642 77	24,583 83	1·569	1,514 59
Total Whole State ...	1346	$7,164,771 15	69	$366,183 90	19	$59,928 30	1936	$7,471,026 75	757	$93,560 83	$4,757 87	$98,318 70	1·37	$2 395 87

* Value of Additions to Buildings 1355.

APPENDIX E 1.

Principal Exports and Imports for the years 1353, 1354 and 1355.

Articles	1353		1354		1355	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
EXPORTS.		$		$		$
Arecanuts ...	1,614 tons	101,398	2,086 tons	157,758	1,833 tons	152,052
Bran ...	4,495 „	98,000	4,794 „	116,417	5,238 „	144,425
Cattle ...	864 head	35,262	3,069 head	181,910	3,210 head	190,111
Copra ...	1,531 tons	76,861	2,361 tons	148,226	1,756 tons	143,379
Eggs ...	12,069,400 in number	235,505	12,863,377 in number	247,335	10,055,289 in number	182,456
Fish ...	848 tons	105,123	1,665 tons	117,716	1,550 tons	151,938
Padi ...	22,296 „	507,431	20,027 „	665,762	12,880 „	405,960
Rice ...	35,394 „	1,678,356	37,520 „	2,234,886	36,451 „	2,034,039
Rubber ...	42,747 „	21,343,275	39,337 „	18,255,456	41,590 „	26,629,878
Tapioca Pearl ...	7,421 „	551,702	4,803 „	367,893	8,502 „	622,632
Tapioca Flour ...	146 „	7,688	3,628 „	198,824	3,618 „	61,145
Tin-Ore ...	184 „	260,005	310 „	410,830	421 „	524,700
IMPORTS.						
Chandu ...	8,150 lbs.	249,120	8,250 lbs.	225,815	5,348 lbs.	169,651
Cigarettes ...	508,390 „	970,929	648,720 „	1,026,244	560,666 „	1,145,877
Coconut Oil ...	862 tons	98,416	920 tons	145,816	1,181 tons	216,144
Coffee ...	555 „	153,519	637 „	141,978	687 „	149,071
Gunnies ...	18,805 bales	104,184	15,052 bales	125,562	9,320 bales	93,179
Kerosene ...	3,120 tons	339,647	4,698 tons	457,398	3,269 tons	369,444
Liquors ...	46,164 gallons	249,804	81,300 gallons	288,115	77,345 gallons	332,492
Matches ...	29,700,000 boxes	58,320	30,260,000 boxes	46,669	24,814 tins	59,954
Milk, Condensed ...	30,932 cases	315,091	40,743 cases	334,010	41,588 cases	338,359
Motor Spirit ...	5,590 tons	1,012,033	6,616 tons	1,180,415	5,689 tons	1,166,125
Piece Goods ...	3,220,362 yards	522,787	3,425,615 yards	572,275	3,477,482 yards	613,641
Rice ...	2,017 tons	111,132	2,054 tons	130,826	2,472 tons	156,618
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains ...	364,421 pieces	303,220	960,228 pieces	334,066	1,993,616 yards	361,535
Sugar ...	6,349 tons	437,851	7,233 tons	474,876	8,351 tons	499,633
Tobacco ...	736,429 lbs.	1,188,123	278,306 lbs	262,927	312,556 lbs.	263,658
Wheat Flour ...	1,957 tons	137,775	2,074 tons	139,730	2,114 tons	166,420

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APPENDIX E 2.

Principal Exports and Imports for the years 1934, 1935 and 1936 A.D.

Articles	1934		1935		1936	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$		$
EXPORTS.						
Arecanuts ...	1,692 tons	82,362	2,094 tons	148,322	1,763 tons	138,889
Bran ...	4,443 „	94,749	5,190 „	120,344	4,938 „	132,714
Cattle ...	8,097 head	99,396	6,203 head	130,948	4,169 head	250,420
Copra ...	1,378 tons	62,141	2,358 tons	141,425	1,831 tons	131,430
Eggs ...	12,746,243 in number	236,102	8,916,374 in number	238,507	11,265,124 in number	206,670
Fish, dried and salted	1,152 tons	128,696	1,539 tons	129,878	1,456 tons	122,143
Padi ...	23,858 „	534,475	20,164 „	555,640	15,843 „	484,130
Rice ...	37,486 „	1,683,302	38,681 „	2,221,330	35,902 „	1,979,802
Rubber ...	52,264 „	22,244,820	39,930 „	17,811,393	40,289 „	23,560,661
Tapioca Pearl ...	8,393 „	601,587	5,956 „	446,394	7,259 „	532,187
Tapioca Flour ...	99 „	4,853	2,118 „	132,204	5,005 „	165,730
Tin Ore ...	209 „	302,481	202 „	123,960	413 „	506,048
IMPORTS.						
Chandu ...	9,500 lbs.	270,720	9,167 lbs.	244,935	5,565 lbs.	181,061
Cigarettes ...	581,705 „	965,976	615,891 „	1,017,981	611,626 „	1,172,687
Coconut Oil ...	1,094 tons	123,909	787 tons	114,746	1,219 tons	212,164
Coffee ...	538 „	150,407	624 „	148,520	703 „	146,431
Gunnies ...	18,466 bales	111,540	19,313 bales	120,978	8,604 bales	99,782
Kerosene ...	3,622 tons	395,556	4,554 tons	467,146	3,433 tons	365,477
Liquors ...	41,911 gallons	234,958	77,307 gallons	292,599	73,576 gallons	310,859
Matches ...	30,747,940 boxes	61,260	55,070,000 boxes	54,203	22,076 tins	53,176
Milk, Condensed ...	33,351 cases	339,352	34,944 cases	330,446	44,531 cases	339,145
Motor Sprit ...	6,205 tons	1,071,258	6,494 tons	1,191,862	5,664 tons	1,089,765
Piece Goods ...	3,623,780 yards	551,897	3,524,426 yards	598,704	3,280,414 yards	558,756
Rice ...	2,080 tons	110,995	2,123 tons	131,976	2,467 tons	153,625
Sarong, Slendangs and Kains ...	500,036 pieces	340,936	1,687,423 yards	323,719	1,832,062 yards	326,833
Sugar ...	6,909 tons	487,936	6,925 tons	450,454	8,569 tons	513,418
Tobacco ...	176,784 lbs.	177,523	220,174 lbs.	209,251	293,875 lbs.	261,754
Wheat Flour ...	2,043 tons	142,136	2,115 tons	140,385	1,629 tons	158,079

APPENDIX F.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE STATE OF KEDAH.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Annual Report of the British Adviser on the State of Kedah since 1911.

The Kedah Government Gazette.

UNOFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

There are no publications dealing exclusively with the State of Kedah, but there are references to Kedah in most of the standard works dealing with Malaya.

Journal of the Indian Archipelago (Logans Journal) Singapore 1847—62.

Journal of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1873—1935, Singapore.

Newbold, T. Y., Political and Statistical Account of the British Settlements in the Straits of Malacca, two Vols., London, 1839.

Census Report, 1921, by J. E. Nathan.

Census Report, 1931, by C. A. Vlieland.

The Blockade of Quedah, Stuart Osborne, 1833, London.

Swettenham, Sir Frank, G.C.M.G., B. Malaya, London, 1907.

Treaties and Engagements affecting the Native States of the Peninsula, Singapore, 1889.

Wilkinson, R. J., A History of the Peninsula Malays, Singapore, 1920.

Winstedt, R. O., C.M.G., M.A., D. LITT., OXON. Malaya, London, 1923.

A History of Malaya, published in Vol. XIII, Part I of the Journal of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1935.

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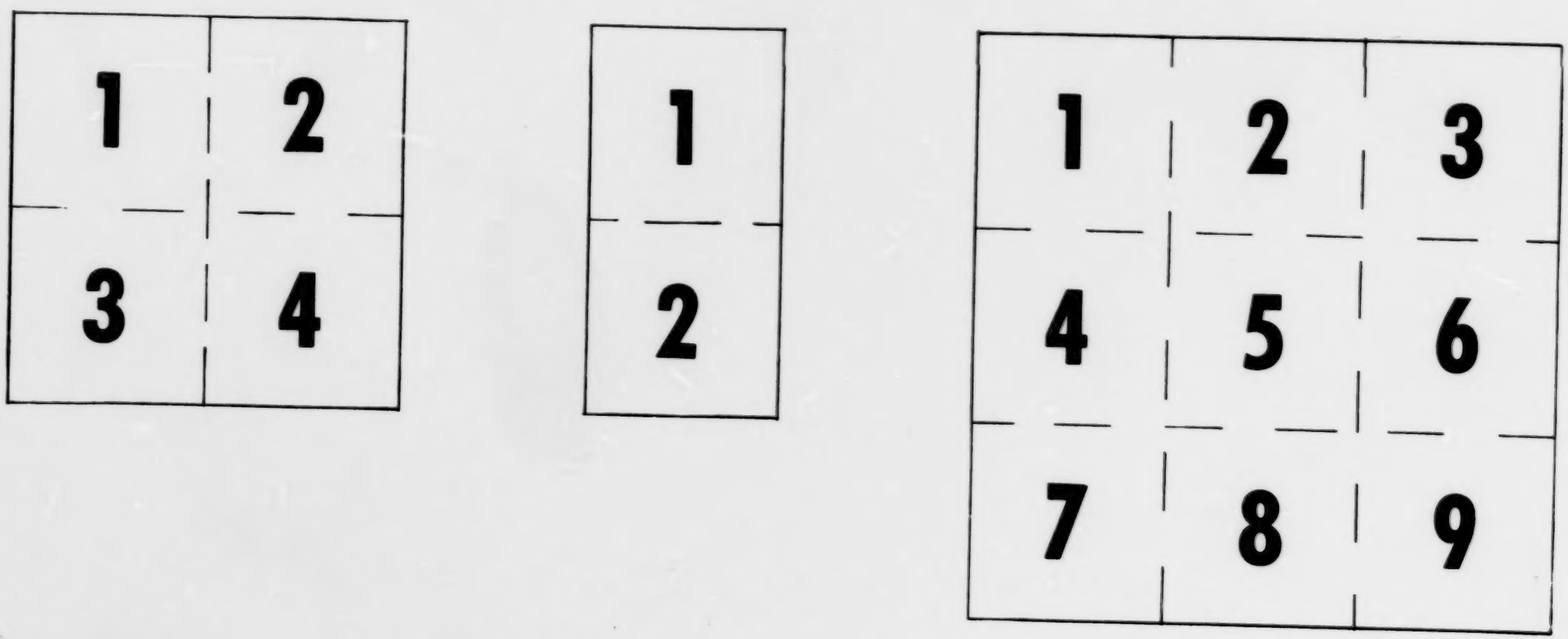

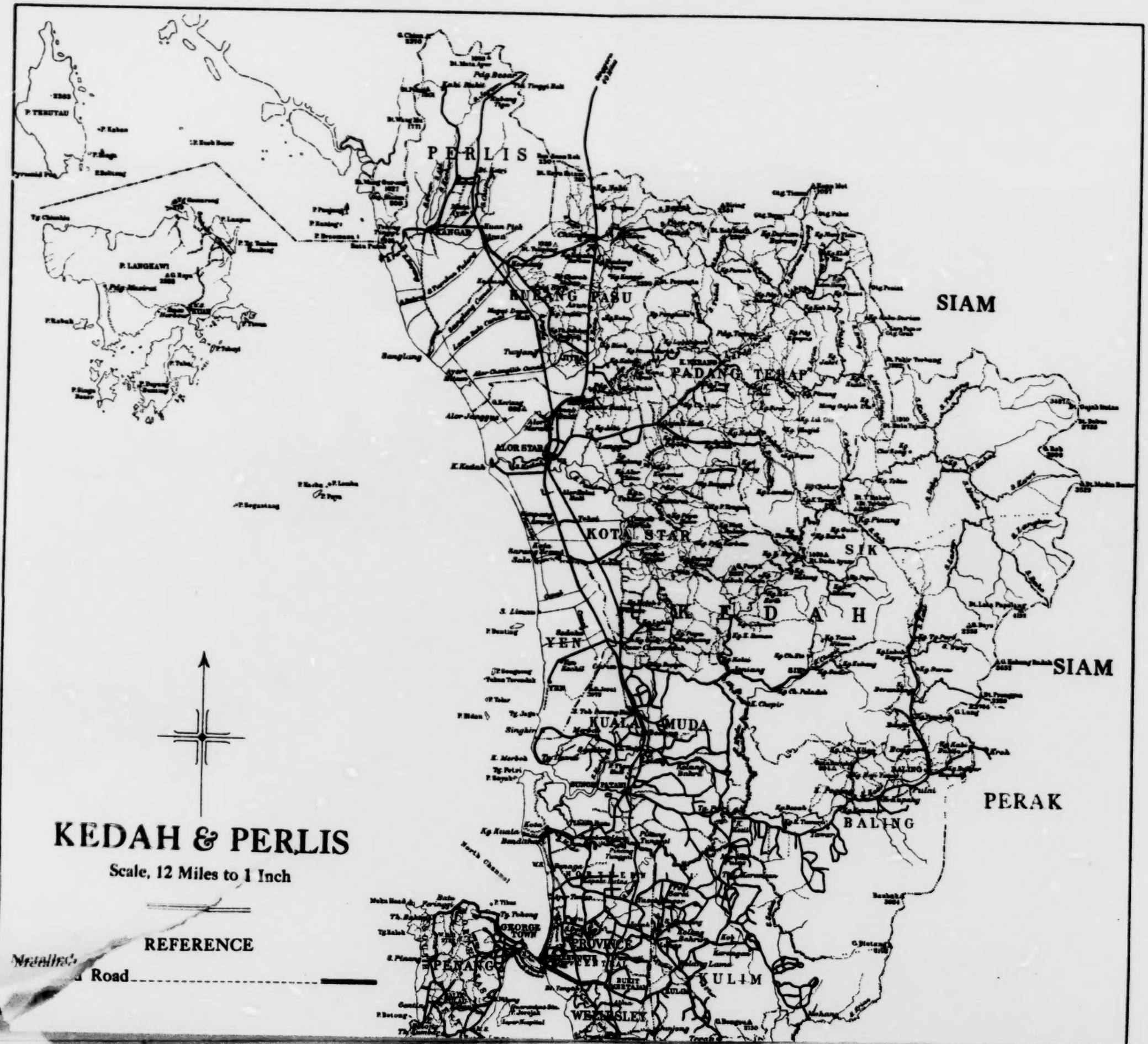
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MAP OF PERLIS.

STATE OF PERLIS.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF PERLIS FOR THE YEAR A. H. 1356.

(MARCH 14TH, 1937—MARCH 2ND, 1938).

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Perlis is a Malay State on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. It is the northernmost of the Malay States under the protection of Great Britain, lying between the 6th and 7th parallels of North Latitude. The State is bordered on the west by the sea and by the Siamese Province of Setul from which it is separated by a range of limestone hills running up to 2,000 feet in height; on the north and east by the Siamese Province of Nakon Sridhammaraj; and on the east and south by the Malay State of Kedah. Padang Besar on the main railway line to Bangkok is the frontier station between Malaya and Siam.

The area of the State is about 316 square miles and the coast line which runs north-west and south-east is approximately 13 miles in length.

A rich alluvial plain, which is suitable for rice growing, extends inland for a distance of about 14 miles. Striking features of the landscape are isolated limestone hills rising abruptly from the plain. In many of these there are interesting caves, that at Chuping being especially large and notable.

The Perlis River is the only river of any size in the State and is navigable by small craft as far as the town of Kangar, which lies about seven miles from the mouth.

CLIMATE.

The influence of the North-East Monsoon is felt from November to March, and that of the South-West Monsoon from July to September.

The average annual rainfall at Kangar is about 83 inches. The highest recorded annual rainfall was 106.3 inches in 1918 and the lowest 65.6 in 1926. The rainfall during 1937 was 78.83 inches.

The normal wet season is from August to November with September as the wettest month of the year. Heavy rains also occur in April and May, 6.07 inches being recorded on May 5th, 1937. There is a definite dry period from about the middle of December to the end of February.

The shade temperature at Kangar varies between a mean maximum of about 89° and a mean minimum of 73°. It occasionally rises to 98°, which was the highest maximum temperature in the shade during the year, registered on March 14th and 15th. The lowest temperature ever recorded at Kangar, 62°, was registered on January 5th, 1937. It is a record which is likely to stand for some time.

From the middle of December to February the climate is very pleasant, being cool and dry at the same time, with a strong north-easterly wind. March and sometimes April can be very hot, and shortage of water is sometimes experienced before the rains come with the change of wind.

The wet and dry seasons are much more clearly marked than elsewhere on the west coast of the Peninsula.

HISTORY.

Until 1821 Perlis was subject to Kedah but when, in 1841, the Siamese allowed the Sultan of Kedah to re-assume the Government, Perlis was made a separate and independent State under an Arab named Syed Hussein, whose father, Syed Harun, had previously acquired the status of local chief. Syed Hussein was given the title of Raja.

The present Raja, Syed Alwi bin Almarhom Syed Safi, K.B.E., C.M.G., succeeded his father on 22nd Shawal, 1322 (20th December, 1905) and is the fourth who held that position under the suzerainty of Siam. In 1905, at the request of the Raja, a European Adviser was appointed from Bangkok to advise the Raja in the general management of the country and more particularly in its finances. He remained until 15th July, 1909, when, in consequence of a treaty concluded between Great Britain and Siam, his duties were handed over to a British Adviser of the Malayan Civil Service.

On 28th April, 1930, a treaty was signed which defined the friendly relations between His Britannic Majesty and His Highness the Raja of Perlis. By this treaty the Perlis Government agreed to continue under the protection of His Majesty, who exercises the right of suzerainty, and to accept a British Adviser.

CHAPTER II

GOVERNMENT.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

The State of Perlis is governed by His Highness the Raja with the assistance of a State Council consisting of His Highness as President, three other Malay members selected by name or office by His Highness with the approval of His Excellency the High Commissioner, and the British Adviser. By mutual consent of His Excellency and His Highness, additional members may be added to the Council for any specific period.

All legislation is enacted by the State Council and all matters of importance regarding the administration of the State are considered by the Council, which ordinarily meets once a week.

Under the 1930 treaty the officers of the Government of Perlis shall be Perlis Malays, but in special circumstances, with the approval of the State Council, others may be employed.

Malay, with Jawi character in the case of the written language, is the official language in all departments except where it is provided in the law of Perlis or by special authority of Government that another language may be used.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Kangar, the administrative headquarters of the State, Arau, the residence of His Highness the Raja, and other chief villages are administered by a Sanitary Board consisting of an official Chairman and other official and unofficial members appointed by the State Council. The Board is responsible for the control of the several areas, for street lighting, scavenging, conservancy, rating and the administration of the sanitary and building by-laws.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION.

The total population according to the 1931 census was 49,296 including 39,716 Malays, 6,500 Chinese, 966 Indians and 2,114 others. Of the others 1,616 were Siamese. This figure is an increase of 23% over the 1921 figure. The population at the middle of the year 1937 as determined by the balancing equation method was 52,703. This total is made up of the following races: Europeans 7, Eurasians 6, Malays 43,497, Chinese 6,224, Indians 977, others (mostly Siamese) 1,992. The density is 167 to the square mile.

CHAPTER IV

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.*

There were 965 deaths in the State during 1937—a death rate of 18.31 per mille; the corresponding figure for 1936 was 19.61 per mille.

Births during the year totalled 1,832 (34.02 per mille) as against 1,961 in 1936.

The following table gives the chief causes of death for the last five years:—

Deaths from preventable diseases:—

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Fever unspecified	285	323	336	406	376
Malaria	25	38	19	27	19
Tuberculosis	45	32	26	42	47
Dysentery	1	4	2	2	3
Ankylostomiasis	5	4	3	5	1
Lobar Pneumonia ...	19	43	40	29	23
Other Infectious Diseases ...	28	21	17	16	24
TOTAL ...	408	465	443	527	493

Note:— * The Statistics relating to this Department are for the Gregorian Year of 1937.

Deaths from General Diseases:—

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Digestive System	36	21	34	39	36
Respiratory System ...	121	90	87	108	103
Nervous System	5	2	1	3	3
Circulatory System ...	6	8	3	16	13
Urinary System	5	4	...	1	3
Affections connected with pregnancy and parturition	32	17	13	22	13
Tumours	2	2	2	...	1
Premature births	...	1	2	3	4
Infantile convulsions ...	119	116	88	150	127
General: including accident, old age, ill-defined conditions, etc.	121	159	177	150	169
TOTAL ...	447	420	407	492	472

PREVAILING DISEASES.

Fevers accounted as usual for the greatest number of the total deaths, 395 as against 433 in 1936.

Malaria: 19 deaths occurred during the year as against 27 in 1936.

Infantile convulsions: 127 deaths occurred.

Dysentery: 29 cases, with 3 deaths, were treated at the Hospital as against 16 with no deaths in 1936. 14 were amoebic.

Pulmonary tuberculosis: There were 47 deaths in the State as against 42 in 1936.

Pneumonia: 44 cases with 15 deaths were treated in the Hospital.

Yaws: 810 new cases were treated of which only 116 came up for the second injection.

Cerebro-spinal Fever was sporadic in the mining areas, 10 cases were treated in the Hospital with 5 deaths.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 189 deaths among infants under one year old, the rate being 105.41 per mille (corrected rate). The corresponding figure for 1936 was 218, equivalent to 116.64 per mille.

The infantile death rate per thousand births relative to the principal nationalities during the past five years was:—

Year	Malays	Chinese	*Siamese	*Indians
1933	82.06	181.08	185.19	142.86
1934	76.47	121.74	65.22	133.33
1935	65.23	165.94	25.00	58.82
1936	105.92	155.30	254.55	66.67
1937	96.34	143.97	179.49	130.43

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Thirteen deaths were recorded as due to affections connected with pregnancy and child-birth, a percentage of 0.68 of the total births. The figure for 1936 was 22 deaths or a percentage of 1.12. The number of still-births notified was 105 as against 92 in 1936, a percentage of 5.86 to total births.

The first pupil midwife returned during the year from her training in Kedah. The response of the village people has so far been poor and it is clear that a great deal of prejudice, fostered no doubt by the old fashioned " bidans " who see their livelihood threatened, remains to be overcome. It is hoped that propaganda now being carried on by means of printed leaflets and through the village headmen will gradually accomplish this. A second pupil has has been sent for training. The Government pays them a subsistence allowance during the period of their training and until they have established themselves in practice. This scheme is subsidiary to the Government midwifery service, based on the Hospital, which continues to operate.

Note:—*These Statistics relate to small and scattered sections of the population and are of little statistical value. No conclusion can be drawn from them as to the health of these nationalities.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

No epidemic of Malaria is recorded, but the study of investigations carried out in the State during the year indicates clearly that endemic areas exist. There is no doubt that the better control of these places now exercised by means of anti-larval and drug prophylaxis will effect a decrease in the incidence of this disease in the years to come. Larval and Mosquito surveys were carried out in all the Sanitary Board areas. Anti-malarial measures such as clearing, oiling, and draining marshy and seepage areas were carried out in Kangar, Kaki Bukit and Arau. A start is now being made with mosquito trapping with human bait traps, mosquito dissections and blood examinations for determining the parasite rate as far as staff and funds permit.

The Health Officer was sent for three months special training in Kedah during the year in methods of malaria control.

Night soil in all the Sanitary Board areas is disposed of by trenching some distance away from the centre of all activities in the village or town. Almost every house in the Sanitary Board areas is now equipped with a latrine of approved type.

Refuse in each Sanitary Board area is disposed of mainly by incineration. Controlled tipping is being carried out in a low-lying area in Kangar, successfully, as the absence of any fly nuisance testifies.

Kangar, Arau and Padang Besar are supplied with piped water. The water supply to Arau and Kangar continued to be satisfactory for a filtered but otherwise untreated supply. Coming from limestone hills this water is extremely hard.

The source of water supply at Padang Besar is a surface lake. At present liable to dangerous pollution, this will shortly be made safe by the installation of a filter plant.

Under the supervision of the recently constituted Health Department and the Sanitary Board steady progress has been made in the direction of a healthy food supply. Markets have been enlarged and improved, all eating shops are inspected and licensed as are also street-stalls and hawkers selling food.

The problem of malaria in the neighbourhood of the mining village of Kaki Bukit continued to engage the attention of the Government. The origin of much of the infection was traced to a neighbouring stream, the Bunut, and during the year a dam with an automatic sluicing device was constructed upon this stream at some distance above the village. The bed of the stream has been roughly canalised for a distance of about a mile. The periodic rush of water from the sluice flushes out all potential larval breeding places, and tests prove that this stream once rich in Anopheline larvae is now free. The device was based on plans kindly supplied by the Health Department of Penang and has proved completely successful. The erection of a similar dam and sluice on another neighbouring river, the Pelarit, is under consideration though this river is known to be less dangerous as a source of malaria than the Bunut. A start has been made with the subsoil drainage of certain seepage areas also located as sources of malarial mosquito breeding near the village. It is hoped that as a result of these measures the incidence of malaria in this neighbourhood will be lowered. During the year quarters have been built for a resident Dresser who is now stationed in the village and the dispensary is open daily.

The opening during the year of a gravelled road to Simpang Ampat, a populous centre in the coastal plain, is the first step towards the improvement of health conditions in this area. Inaccessible hitherto to the Medical and Health staff, hygiene and sanitation have been strangers to the inhabitants of these Mukims. An extension of the road towards Sanglang is in progress and a dispensary is about to be erected at Simpang Ampat the most convenient central position.

RABIES.

Fourteen cases of dog bite were reported. Eleven dogs were concerned in all. Two were killed on the spot and their brains sent to the Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur; they were reported to be positive for rabies. Of the seven persons bitten by dogs actually rabid or suspected to be rabid, five received treatment, one refused treatment and the other reported himself at the Hospital a month after the bite and developed hydrophobia the day after admission. The person who refused treatment also died a month after the bite.

The usual measures to combat the disease were enforced and 1,865 dogs and bitches were destroyed during the year, but the proximity of the Siamese frontier makes the prospect of eradication almost hopeless.

ESTATES.

Regular visits were paid by the Health Officer to the Estates, which are six in number. Of these five are Asiatic and one European owned and it is sad to have to record that the last is the worst in the matter of housing and sanitation. Conditions are however improving. The total estate population, including dependants, is 436 of which 361 are Indians. There were 6 deaths and 15 live births, all Indians, during the year.

SCHOOLS.

Routine inspection of school children gave encouragement to the belief that the health of the people is gradually showing signs of improvement. The following table shows comparative percentages with regard to the most common affections:—

Diseases	Percentage	
	1936	1937
Splenic enlargement	27·69	17·5
Not vaccinated		
(Never vaccinated)	9·20	5·6
(Vaccinated, but not taken) ...	2·77	1·2
Otitis	0·88	0·1
Scabies	8·86	1·7
Yaws	1·46	0·1
Other skin diseases	3·65	0·2
Ocular lesions	0·34	0·4
Dental Caries	58.00	30·6
Bronchitis	2·24	0·4

37 children had Neosalvarsan injections for Yaws,

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES.

A General Hospital with ward accommodation for 86 patients including 6 second-class patients is maintained by the Government at Kangar and is in charge of an Assistant Medical Officer. Various additions and alterations were made to it during the year including the construction of a medicine store, reconstruction of the kitchen, removal of the mortuary to a more satisfactory site, and the laying of concrete drains.

The erection of dresser's and attendant's quarters at Kaki Bukit enabled the dispensary there to be opened daily at regular hours with considerable extension of its usefulness.

The number of indoor cases treated during the year was 1,707, a slight increase over the 1936 number. There were 89 deaths, a percentage of 5.21 to total treated. Excluding 36 deaths which occurred within 48 hours of admission, the death rate was 3.17%. The average daily number of in-patients was 59.20. Three major and 305 minor operations were performed.

5,443 cases were treated in the out-patient department at the Hospital and 6,315 at the Kaki Bukit Dispensary. The number of vaccinations was 1,796 and of neosalvarsan injections, mostly for yaws, 1,513.

Of the 149 Estate coolies admitted into hospital five died during the year.

The Travelling Dispensary made fortnightly visits into the country and attended 411 cases excluding those attended at schools, Police Stations and cooly lines. The lack of access roads to many small villages makes this work difficult, but the progress now being made with new road construction will give it greater scope.

One mental case was transferred to the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, during the year; and one was discharged as cured. There was a total of 19 Perlis patients (12 males and 7 females) in the institution at the end of 1937.

The number of lepers in institutions outside the State remained the same:— one at Pulau Jerejak and three at Sungei Buloh.

The State Surgeon, Kedah, made regular visits of inspection throughout the year.

CHAPTER V

HOUSING.

The population is mainly composed of Malay farmers, owning the houses in which they live. These houses are usually in groups of from three or four to twenty or twenty-five in number surrounded by fruit and coconut trees and situated on suitable ground at or near the swampy rice growing land which is their occupants' chief source of livelihood. They are of traditional type, raised from the ground on wooden posts, thatched with palm leaf (attap) and having walls and floor of planks. In the case of the poorer peasantry the walls may be of split bamboos or even of the cloth-like bark of the gelam tree. Such houses are cool and airy and well suited to the climate. There will usually be an open verandah in front, two or three separate rooms within, and at the back a separate raised cooking place and women's quarters. Sanitation is primitive but sunshine and regular rainfall play an important part. In the coastal areas the tides provide an even more regular sanitary service.

The houses of the Chinese agriculturists and small shopkeepers in the rural districts are usually not raised from the ground, having plank walls, attap or corrugated iron roofs and earth floors.

On estates the Indian labourer is housed in lines which are subject to inspection and approval by the Protector of Labour.

The Government provides lines or houses rent free for its own labourers.

The Chinese coolies employed on mines live either in Kaki Bukit (a village controlled by the Sanitary Board) or in lines provided by the mine owner. Many of these are overcrowded but some are substantially built, well ventilated buildings quite suitable for their purpose.

In the villages administered by the Sanitary Board, building is subject to control and plans are required to be submitted for approval before any new buildings are erected or any structural alteration to existing buildings made.

In the business quarters, houses are of the usual two-storeyed "shop house" type. In Kangar and Arau most of the shop houses are brick buildings. In Kaki Bukit and Padang Besar they are generally of plank with iron or palm-leaf roofs. Ventilation is very poor in some of the Kaki Bukit houses owing to their extreme length. Plans are in hand for the removal of this village to a new and healthier site, but the recent drastic restriction in the exportable allowance of tin, accompanied by a fall in price, may cause the further postponement of this scheme. The prosperity, indeed the very existence of this village, is entirely dependent on the tin-mining in the hills at the foot of which it lies.

The Government builds houses for its officials as funds permit.

Though housing conditions in the towns still leave plenty of room for improvement there is nothing in the nature of a housing problem or shortage in the State.

CHAPTER VI

NATURAL RESOURCES.

GENERAL.

Of the 316 square miles which comprise the territory of the State about 90 (28.4%) are alienated for agricultural purposes, 50 (16%) are under Reserved Forest, and 5 (1.6%) are held under mining titles. The balance amounts to 171 square miles or about 54% of the total area. Much of this is covered with bamboo jungle an indication of the poor quality of the soil.

AGRICULTURE.

Rice: Perlis is first and foremost an agricultural State and the chief agricultural pursuit is the cultivation of rice. This is the main occupation of the Malay portion of the population, which forms 82% of the whole. The total area planted with rice in 1356 was 55,788 relongs which gave a total yield of 10,174,000 gantangs. In the previous year the planted area was 58,975 relongs and the yield 10,518,800 gantangs. A relong is .71 of an acre and a gantang is the equivalent of a gallon. A reduction appears in the figure for the planted area owing to the introduction of a more accurate method of computation, the actual area planted is no less. The slight fall in the amount of padi harvested was due to stem borers which caused considerable

damage to what promised in the earlier stages to be a bumper crop. The soil in the rice growing areas varies from a light loam in the inland regions to a heavy clay in the coastal areas. The latter is the more suitable for the crop as it requires no special manuring while the lighter soil needs a regular application of manure to ensure reasonably good yields. The usual manure is bat guano, deposits of which are available in the limestone caves in a dry powdery form. This is either spread on the ground before ploughing or scattered amongst the young plants soon after transplanting. Each relong should be treated with about 100 gantangs of this manure once in every three years. Successful rice growing requires an abundant supply of water at the right time of year. The fields with their network of low earthern banks must be filled with water to soften the ground for ploughing and planting. Water in plenty is also required to swell the grain and give a heavy yield. During the ripening process less water is needed until, as harvest time approaches, the fields can with advantage be quite dry. Fortunately the climate is one of well marked wet and dry periods and these usually fall so that advantage can be taken of them by the farmer. To depend too largely on this seems to be expecting rather much of providence and a good deal is done by way of artificial dams and channels to regulate the amount of water supplied to the fields. Larger schemes, referred to elsewhere in this report, are now on foot. They will give the benefit of a controlled supply to a much greater area.

Padi planting is a laborious and tedious affair but its tedium is much reduced by the pleasant custom of communal labour amongst neighbours on one another's land. To the women falls the task of transplanting the young plants from the nurseries to the fields, back-breaking work performed in water perhaps a foot in depth. Twenty or thirty women and girls of all ages will be seen making a kind of picnic of planting so-and-so's field. After finishing with that they will go on to another's until all are done. Judging from the continuous interchange of talk and laughter one would say that they find planting-out days far from unpleasant.

The repair of dams, the maintenance of irrigation channels and drains, and measures against pests are all matters in which an agreeable " communism " is displayed. As an instance, a fence 17½ miles long was constructed to keep out wild pig from a certain area during last planting season. It ran through four mukims, and a contribution in labour and material was made by every padi planter whose crop would benefit by it. The fence was of bamboos and rattan and was completely effective though a few very small faults would have sufficed to render it quite useless.

Two test plots were maintained by the Government, one representative of the inland and one of the coastal soil. Land was purchased during the year for another plot in a different part of the coastal area. Belief in the superiority of the selected strains used at the test plots is steadily gaining ground.

The production of padi was in excess of local requirements and the surplus, 4,176 tons of padi and 10,349 tons of milled rice were exported. There are two rice-mills in the State.

Rubber is the next most important agricultural product. The planted area is 6,732 relongs (4,780 acres) of which about 5,866 relongs (4,161 acres) are tappable. The tappable area is divided as follows:—

Small Holdings (Less than 25 acres) ..	2,760 acres.
Large Holdings (others)	1,401 „

The rubber produced on the small holdings is of poor quality, usually marketed in the form of unsmoked sheet. It is proposed to try to improve this by a simple form of rubber grading scheme worked through the rubber dealers.

Rubber regulation was in force throughout the year. Inspection of small holdings with a view to fixing final assessment continued. 753 small holdings were re-inspected during the year and 235 remain to be done. The work is slow owing to the absence in many cases of surveyed or even demarcated boundaries. The State's quota at the end of the year was 620 tons. Coupons to the total equivalent of 6,384 pikuls were issued to small holders and export rights covering 4,096.29 pikuls to the larger estate owners. A pikul is the equivalent of 133 1/3 lbs.

Coconuts: The area under coconuts at the end of the year was 3,152 acres, planted as a sole or mixed crop in kampong holdings. There are no large estates. Copra is made on a modest scale for export. Most of the nuts are for local consumption. The usual cultivation of miscellaneous produce such as nipah, for attap and for sugar and vinegar, arecanut and fruit trees, bananas, tobacco, sireh and water-melons is found.

LIVESTOCK.

Cattle naturally play an important part in the daily life of a country-side where the chief occupation is padi planting. Plough and harrow are pulled by a buffalo or by a pair of oxen. There is a shortage of suitable grazing grounds and an absence of good fodder grass so that when the fields are planted and thus no longer available for them to roam in it is no easy matter for the beasts to find food. Then owners are reduced to grazing them along banks in the fields, on the edges of roads, or any little patch of grass in the villages. In spite of this there has been a slight nett rise in the cattle population, buffaloes having increased from 4,233 to 4,533 while oxen have decreased by 69 to 9,278. A total of 2,331 buffaloes and oxen were slaughtered or exported during the year as against 2,051 in the previous year. As a measure of conservation the export and slaughter of cows has been restricted by a recent Enactment. Two service bulls provided by the Government were maintained in a grazing enclosure and calves have been born from cows introduced into it. Some years must elapse before any wide benefit accrues from this scheme.

Sheep and goats increased from 2,753 to 3,147 and pigs from 1,513 to 1,974. Poultry and eggs were exported. The numbers being 55,516 (42,216) chickens 26,193 (15,135) ducks and 4,731,427 eggs. The Perlis poultry and eggs compare favourably with those met with in many parts of Malaya. The "Surrey fowl" and "Aylesbury duck" featured on the menu of some hotels often come, it is said, from no more distant a shore than that of Perlis.

The Principal Agricultural Officer and the State Veterinary Surgeon of Kedah readily assist this Government with their advice and help.

MINING.

The limestone hills on the north western border of the State are riddled with underground water courses and caverns in which deposits of tin-ore may be found. The exploitation of these deposits is one of the forms of activity upon which the financial prosperity of the State largely depends. The words "may be found" are used advisedly, the finding requires both capital and the will to risk it. Luckily for Perlis there are still men, Chinese as well as European, who possess both these qualifications. Here it is not a matter of prospecting, careful assessing of tin-bearing areas, and installation of dredge or monitor with the certainty, when this is done, of a return at a

predicted rate on the capital expended. Such methods differ from Perlis mining as an investment in trustee stock differs from participation in a football pool. Following underground streams, blasting his way in the bowels of the hills from cavern to cavern at the risk not only of money but of life, the Perlis miner makes his way to his goal. Sometimes the reward is rich and he finds a place where the treasure of centuries is accumulated. Sometimes, more often, he draws blank, or, with the reward in sight, is frustrated by flooding or falls of rock. Work, money, risk has to be written off as a dead loss and a new venture with equally unpredictable result undertaken, if indeed the unfortunate miner has resources left for a fresh start.

To the men engaged in this heroic struggle a scheme for the artificial restriction of tin production must seem a very poor joke. Production over an arbitrary period is taken for the purposes of assessment as representative of the State's production, though the potential production of the State is a thing which, by the nature of the local mining, is incapable of prediction. It so happened that in 1937, the year most nearly corresponding to the Mohammedan year with which this report deals, after several months of low production during which the exportable quota was not filled, rich finds of tin occurred. By that time however a much lower assessment for 1938 had been fixed by the controlling authority. These discoveries were the result of the expenditure of work and capital over considerable periods, in one case extending to more than two years. During that time no return at all had been obtained by the miner, a local Chinese, an account of whose fortunes under the Perlis hills would make an epic story. For two years on this particular adventure he had spent his money in the employment of numerous labourers, and the installation of pumping machinery, much of which was lost. Having at last won his way to the tin he is forbidden to recoup himself as exports are restricted. By an especial irony the very fact that he has worked for so long without result (and therefore contributed to the State's underproduction) is made a reason, through the reduction of the State's quota, why he cannot now exploit his find. This case is quoted to illustrate the local incidence of a scheme designed for the conditions obtaining in most other parts of Malaya, where production can be assessed and regulated. There is no putting a Perlis cave mine on a "care and maintenance basis" like a Kinta dredge. The abandonment of a mine may result in damage to workings and machinery to repair or replace which will require a further expenditure of capital when production is again permitted.

The State's exportable quota in 1937 was as follows:

1st Quarter	..	..	..	160.93 tons.
2nd „	..	..	..	177.02 „
3rd „	..	..	..	134.00 „
4th „	..	..	..	134.00 „

The total amount of ore exported expressed in terms of tin was 462 tons. For 1938, first quarter, the quota was 88 tons and during that time applications for the export of no less than 147 tons were received.

The revenue from mining rents was $4,751 as against $5,239 in the previous year. Owing to the high price of the metal ruling through a large part of the year the revenue by way of export duty amounted to $83,882 as against $73,096. It will be seen that the tin revenue is an important item in the State's economy and the discouragement of enterprise resulting from the incidence of the restriction scheme cannot but be viewed with apprehension.

FORESTS.

The control of forestry is a function of the Land Office exercised through two forest guards and the Penghulus. There is no separate Forestry Department. There is little timber of good quality and it would not prove profitable to spend more on staff in the hope of obtaining an increased revenue. Revenue collected during the year was $1,785, a slight increase; expenditure was $759. Royalty is collected by means of monthly permits the fee for which varies from $10 to $1 according to the class of produce taken. Forest produce other than Class A timber may be taken free of charge by natives of the State for their own use. About 14¾ miles of the boundary of the Rimba Mas-Mas Forest Reserve was cleared during the year. No new reservation was made.

FISHERIES.

Fish is a staple article of local diet, and fishing a local industry of some importance. Sea-fishing is the main occupation of probably 5,000 persons in the State, exact figures are not available. Fresh water fishing is the subsidiary occupation of many more. Apart from the large quantities consumed locally 611 pikuls of sea fish and 3,959 pikuls of fresh water fish were exported. This is a much reduced amount compared with last year as far as sea fish are concerned. The fall was due to the failure of the *terubok* and the *temenong* to put in an appearance. These fish normally account for a fair proportion of the total. The reason advanced by some for this failure was the uncertainty of the monsoon seasons which were less strongly marked than usual. Estimation of revenue from such a source is largely guess-work. The estimate of $7,500 proved to be nearly $2,400 more than the amount realised.

CHAPTER VII

COMMERCE.

The bulk of the State's trade is with Penang. This is carried on by road, rail and sea. Lorry transport is becoming increasingly popular but the sea and rail routes remain the most commonly used for heavy goods. There is little direct trade with other countries.

Figures of import and export are available in the case of dutiable goods only but the bulk of the trade is represented in these figures.

The following tables give the figures for the last five years (1352—1356) ; in some cases no figure is given as the article in question was not then dutiable.

IMPORTS.

Articles	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	Value in 1356
						$
Beer, Cider etc. (gallons) ...	1,624	1,721	2,810	4,108	7,065	19,867
Chinese Spirits (gallons) ...	828	771	824	873	807	7,058
European Spirits (gallons) ...	784	636	857	871	1,047	16,072
Cigarettes (lbs.)	40,484	47,180	56,656	63,047	72,753	103,881
Coffee (pikuls)	...	...	1,509	1,707	1,840	25,279
Kerosene oil (gallons) ...	78,036	78,374	84,136	103,386	87,359	39,311
Petrol (gallons)	54,504	46,996	58,098	65,880	79,342	30,149
Piece goods (yards)	...	356,256	300,249	310,271	550,109	176,719
Sugar (lbs.)	...	...	1,626,678	1,872,734	1,936,637	51,944
Tinned Milk (lbs.) ...	...	...	150,449	173,435	195,500	28,856
Tobacco (lbs.)	26,504	27,656	33,411	46,093	47,521	55,922

EXPORTS.

Articles.	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	Value in 1356
						$
Arecanuts (pikuls) ...	360	665	703	1,050	1,510	8,565
Buffaloes and cattle (head) ...	124	57	726	157	341	19,445
Copra (pikuls) ...	3,105	1,224	4,468	3,570	4,672	31,704
Fish (pikuls)	4,856	4,164	7,997	7,531	4,605	46,541
Goats (head)	1,333	459	788	917	328	2,116
Hides and Horns (pikuls) ...	203	211	203	169	185	3,509
Padi (pikuls)	126,727	130,686	135,455	150,864	70,342	126,675
Phosphates (tons)	444	280	525	411	371	3,065
Poultry (head)	31,349	55,561	45,973	57,353	81,709	29,296
Rice (pikuls)	77,230	85,750	119,595	95,886	173,863	568,959
Rubber (pikuls)	7,896	7,540	6,203	6,012	7,415	307,838
Tapioca (pikuls)	2,460	3,375	7,135	10,296	7,178	4,522
Tin-ore (pikuls)	7,182	8,640	7,291	9,960	10,279	838,816

These figures represent a marked all-round improvement in trade and prosperity as compared with the previous year. Imports show a decrease in kerosene oil only, and a considerable increase in beer, cigarettes, petrol, piece-goods and tinned milk. Exports are less in the direction of fish, due to causes which have received notice in the preceding chapter, tapioca, and padi. The decrease in the export of padi is due to the fact that more is now milled in the State (a new rice-mill recently came into operation) and exported in the form of milled rice, the export of which has risen from 95,886 pikuls to 173,863 pikuls (10,349 tons) in the year under review. The duty, which is charged on weight, is the same on both so the increase in milling activity results in a loss of revenue; the farmer however gets a better price for his product owing to the competition between the millers who are the purchasers of his crop.

The differences in certain main items of Customs revenue over the past few years are given in the following table:—

	1353	1354	1355	1356
	$	$	$	$
Tin	70,822	57,333	73,096	83,882
Padi and rice ...	21,409	23,745	26,210	24,362
Fish	6,616	8,962	8,430	5,116
Tobacco	69,326	83,284	99,807	110,432
Sugar	44,415	48,800	56,182	49,103
Petrol	16,448	20,334	23,058	27,770
Spirits	13,902	16,736	18,960	22,893
Piece goods ...	11,734	10,302	16,176	26,955

The amount collected in import duty was $273,803 as against $250,100 in the previous year, and in export duty $132,530 as against $123,901; the total collected shewing an increase of $32,332.

The importation of cotton and artificial silk piece goods manufactured in foreign countries continued to be regulated by quota throughout the year and, in common with other States in the Peninsula, Perlis maintained control over the export of rubber and tin.

CHAPTER VIII

LABOUR.

Apart from the Chinese labourers employed in the tin mines estimated to number about 2,000 for whom exact figures are not available the nationality and distribution of labourers in 1356 were as follows:—

Malays: 243 (221 men and 22 women) of whom 148 were employed by the Public Works Department and the remainder on rubber estates.

Indians: 408 (306 men and 102 women) of whom 38 were employed by the Public Works Department, 270 (173 men and 97 women) on rubber estates, 91 by the Railway Department and the remainder in rice mills.

Chinese: 77, employed in rice mills. There are two rice mills and six rubber estates.

The Protector of Labour, Kedah, who advises this Government on labour matters paid two visits to the estates and mills and made recommendations for improvements upon which action has been and is being taken. It is pleasing to record that two of the estates spent large sums during the year in improving conditions. One, Madar Estate, is now provided with single roomed lines, wells, latrines, a creche, and a school, and can be compared favourably with any Asiatic owned estate.

No labourers were recruited from India during the year.

Sick labourers are sent to the Government Hospital at Kangar; medicines are also provided at the place of employment. The Government Health Officer, an Indian, pays regular and frequent visits to all places of employment.

During the year the Government erected and equipped a school in Kangar where the children of Government Indian labourers and pensioners receive free education.

The Labour law in the State is the same as that obtaining in the other Malay States.

Apart from the small classes of what may be termed professional labourers to whom reference has been made there is a large reservoir of unskilled labour available in the Malay population. The Malay peasant proprietor will always put the cultivation of his fields and the reaping of his crops before everything else, but in the off seasons he is ready and willing to supplement his income by daily labour on road making, river clearing or other Government work. For this he receives payment at standard rates.

CHAPTER IX

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living remained low. Wages on estates varied between 60 and 40 cents a day for men and between 45 and 35 cents a day for women according to the nature of their work. Standard wages, raised early in the year from 40 to 50 cents a day (minimum), were paid by Government departments.

Chinese labourers in mines and rice mills earn on an average about $1 a day.

CHAPTER X

EDUCATION.

A Standing Committee appointed by the State Council acts in an advisory capacity in all matters connected with education and with the welfare of the pupils.

Malay Vernacular Education up to Standard V is obtainable in the schools and this education is free. Attendance at schools is compulsory for every Malay boy provided that a school exists within two miles from his home. The State is not yet supplied with schools to such a density that education is thus made compulsory for all.

There are no Government English schools in the State but promising boys are assisted in furthering their education abroad either by grants to the parents or by the payment of fees. Selected boys who are to become teachers are sent to the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, or, if it is desired that they should be trained for administrative or clerical posts, to the Malay College at Kuala Kangsar or to the Sultan Abdul Hamid College in Alor Star. This policy is in accordance with the 1930 Treaty.

During the year ten students were undergoing training at the Sultan Idris Training College. Four of them completed their course and returned to the State and two others were sent for training. One new student was sent to Alor Star for English education at Government expense, bringing the total number now in receipt of such education at establishments outside the State to thirteen, five at schools in Penang, five at Alor Star and three at Kuala Kangsar. It is to these boys, now under training, that the State looks for its future supply of senior staff.

The Staff of the Education Department consisted of one Visiting Teacher and 92 Teachers, 76 men and 16 women; of the men 18 have received training at Tanjong Malim. There is as yet no properly qualified woman teacher; arrangements have been made to send one for training to the Malacca Training College next year.

The total enrolment was 3,131 (2,465 boys and 666 girls) as against 2,887 (2,350 boys and 537 girls) in the previous year, an increase of about 8½%. The average attendance was 83%.

The number of pupils who sat for the Standard V Examination at the end of the year was 281 of whom 235 or 83% passed; last year the percentage was 71. Included in the total of entries are 28 girls all of whom passed.

School Buildings.

The increase in the number of pupils was less than that of the previous year but the growth is sufficiently rapid to make the matter of accommodation a continuing problem. During the year three schools were enlarged, two by the replacement of existing buildings by larger and better structures and one by the enlargement of the present building. New school buildings are raised from the ground on masonry piers; the space beneath being found useful for drill and games in wet weather. A photograph of such a school is included in this report.

So keen is the desire for learning that in places where there is as yet no Government school the village people will sometimes offer to erect a rough shed and even to pay for the services of a teacher. In a recent case the offer, made by some fifty parents, was a contribution of 3 cents each a week for the teacher's wages in addition to the provision of his lodging and food; the total cash would be equivalent to about 3/6*d* in English money. In such cases the Government avails itself of the offer of the building; an effort is however made to provide a teacher on the usual scale of salary, furniture, books and other equipment.

Furniture.

A special survey of school furniture was undertaken during the year and in addition to ordinary maintenance the sum of $1,300 was spent to bring the supply of new desks and benches up to requirements.

Group of New Class II Quarters Kangar.
Erected 1354—1356.

PAYA SCHOOL.

Five of this new type have been erected.

GAMES.

Football is popular amongst the boys and almost every school has its football ground. The Inter-School Football League matches are the occasion of much enthusiasm amongst the local "fans".

Badminton is also played, and a favourite form of prize for a school which has excelled in sport or drill is a set of equipment for this game.

Physical training forms a part of the curriculum of all schools. Combined displays of drill by pupils occur from time to time.

GARDENS.

Nineteen schools upkept gardens during the year, an increase of six on last year's figure. Thirteen entered a competition for the best garden and a creditable standard of tidiness and cultivation was displayed.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

The number of girls' schools remains at four, with a total enrolment of 432. In addition 234 little girls under ten years of age are attending various boys' schools. Though trained teachers are as yet lacking there is a pleasing air of cleanliness and industry about the girls' schools which certain of the boys' schools would do well to emulate. In the "co-ed" schools the girl can usually give points and a beating to her boy contemporary.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Religious teaching is carried out in the afternoons in the buildings of the vernacular schools. There are 24 Koran Teachers, 20 men and 4 women, who are supervised by a separate Visiting Teacher.

GENERAL.

A Perlis Government Scholarship is awarded annually conferring free education on a Malay boy at either the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar or the Sultan Abdul Hamid College, Alor Star. Scholarships are awarded entirely on the result of an open Competitive Examination. In addition to remission of school and examination fees, and free text books, a certain amount of pocket money is provided. Only boys under the age of eleven years who have passed the third standard in vernacular school are eligible to sit for the Scholarship Examination.

Basketry is taught in all vernacular schools and a useful number of baskets and trays of various kinds is turned out.

Needlework is naturally the chief form of handicraft in the girls' schools. Certain of the local Malay ladies visit the schools in order to instruct girls in this subject. An attractive line of embroidery is produced.

There is a private English school at Kangar which is open during the afternoons at hours which do not interfere with those of the Government schools. The enrolment during the year has averaged 23. A few boys who are still attending vernacular school are to be found among the pupils.

The cost of the Education Department during the year was $42,333.

CHAPTER XI

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

A Post and Telegraph Department is maintained in the State by the Kedah Government. There is a Post Office at Kangar and the following is a comparative statement showing the business transacted in that office during the last 4 years:—

	1353	1354	1355	1356
Letters	96,564	104,260	130,195	137,033
Registered Articles ...	4,143	4,081	4,533	4,465
Parcels (ordinary, insured and C.O.D.)	1,131	1,005	980	1,124
Telegrams	3,016	2,711	2,951	3,183
Money Orders and Postal Orders	$48,937	$59,754	$78,750	$120,096

The very large increase in Money and Postal Orders indicates the general increase in trade activity.

At the end of the year the Savings Bank included 248 accounts with a total of $30,385; the total being about the same as that of the preceding year.

There is also a Post Office at Padang Besar Railway Station on the frontier between the State and Siam in which the Station Master acts as Post Master. This office deals only with urgent business and direct with Alor Star. The business transacted at this office during the past 4 years is shewn in the following table.

	1353	1354	1355	1356
Letters	35,243	28,665	32,628	32,877
Registered Articles ...	2,179	1,997	2,164	2,005
Parcels (ordinary) ...	54	46	70	67

The Revenue collected by the Department was $4,820 and the expenditure was $3,562.

Perlis is now connected by telephone trunk service with the Federated Malay States, Johore and Singapore. This recent improvement to the means of communication is a great advance. Padang Besar is in telephonic connection only through the Railway telephone system.

Sea Communication.

The chief ports in the State are Kangar, about 7 miles up the Perlis River, and Sanglang on the sea on the border between Perlis and Kedah. There are Customs Stations at Kangar, Kuala Perlis, Kuala Sungei Baharu and Sanglang. During high tide the Perlis River is navigable for junks up to Kangar and this is the usual route for transport of heavy goods. Small motor boats ply frequently to the Kedah River and to Setul in Siam. 176 motor boats entered the ports during the year. The junk tonnage fell from 12,480 to 10,025.

Railways.

The main line from Penang to Bangkok runs through the State. Padang Besar is the frontier station between Malaya and Siam. It is here that the Federated Malay States Railways and the Siamese State Railways meet. All stations on the line are connected with the main roads. The railway is used but little by the local inhabitants.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Perlis is well served with roads. The total mileage, including gravel roads and paths passable by light motor traffic, is 83 miles.

There are 89 miles of canals and rivers, which provide an extremely useful subsidiary transport system especially for goods which cannot stand a high overhead charge, such as padi. Loads of several tons in long flat-bottomed boats can be seen travelling along quite insignificant channels. The men who pole these boats seem to the observer to have a more pleasant task than the lorry drivers by whom they will no doubt in time be ousted.

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC WORKS.

During the period under review the continued improvement in the revenue of the State, together with a loan from the Straits Settlements Government of $100,000 towards the new Kuala Perlis Road, rendered possible an all-round increase in the activities of the Public Works Department and enabled a start to be made on certain long-delayed major works.

Expenditure rose from a total of $153,119 in 1355 to $240,837 in 1356, of which Special Services accounted for $164,602. As there was no corresponding increase in the technical staff the cost of administration fell from 9.04% to a very satisfactory figure of 6.04%. Expenditure was made up as follows:—

Personal Emoluments	14,430
Other Charges (Departmental)	3,291
Annually Recurrent	54,304
Special Services	164,602
Work performed for other Departments etc.	4,210
TOTAL ..	240,837

WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

The number of buildings maintained at the end of the year was 240, an increase of 21, valued at $498,529. The percentage cost of upkeep is 1.81.

A programme of painting of subordinates' quarters was completed during the year.

The two principal items put in hand during the year were the New Government Offices, Kangar and the Istana at Arau, both designed by Mr. C. G. Boutcher, F.R.I.B.A. of Penang. Various factors contributed to delay in the letting of the contract for the former work, and it was decided to bring the latter forward from the 1357 programme.

The contract sum for the Government Offices was $80,000, the building being of brickwork with reinforced concrete framing, and reinforced concrete piles. The expenditure during 1356 on this item was $36,566.

The estimated cost of the Istana for His Highness the Raja at Arau is $41,500. This building is of brickwork with bakau piled foundations, these latter being rendered necessary by the unfortunate presence of a layer of quicksand some four feet below the surface of the site. The expenditure on this building during the year was $9,999.

Other new buildings erected during the year include the following:—

1. One Class II Quarters.
2. One Senior Clerk's Quarters.
3. Two Malay Schools.
4. One Indian Vernacular School.
5. One Dresser's Quarters.
6. One Attendant's Quarters.
7. New Kitchen, Kangar Hospital.
8. New Medicine Store, Kangar Hospital; and sixteen smaller buildings.

Roads, Streets and Bridges.

Considerable improvements to communications in the State were carried out during the year. Not only has the mileage of roads available to motor traffic been increased from 51 to 65 but a programme of work has been begun to enable the main roads to carry heavier loads than the present limit of 4 tons imposed by the lack of foundation metal in the roads and weak bridges and culverts. 11 bridges and 20 culverts were constructed or reconstructed, and 16 culverts were repaired. 83 miles of road, of which 41½ are metalled and the remainder gravel or earth, were upkept at a cost of $30,894. This includes the remetalling and semi-grouting of 5 miles at a cost of $3,287 a mile.

A further sum of $42,680 was spent on the construction of the road to Kuala Perlis, making a total expenditure to date of $97,630 out of a total estimated cost of $170,000. The whole of the earthwork and all bridges and culverts are now completed. The first metalling of the first section (3¾ miles) was finished and that of the second section begun. Trees are being planted on both sides of the road for the whole length of 7½ miles and have been dedicated as a commemorative "Coronation Planting Scheme". The tree selected is *peltophorum ferrugineum*, a good shade tree which flourishes in local conditions. Of the 1,200 trees which will form the scheme about one half have been planted. The road (first section) was opened to traffic on January 10th, 1938 by His Highness the Raja in the presence of a representative company.

Access to the coastal plain has been furthered during the year by the reconditioning of the path to Sanglang. Two 30-foot and one 36-foot timber bridges and numerous culverts were constructed. This path is now passable by car as far as Sungei Padang. Its extension to Sanglang is in hand and is eagerly awaited by the people. Health work, collection of revenue and administration generally are much assisted by these new roads.

Flood Relief and Irrigation.

The annually recurrent expenditure under this head was $4,820 spent on the maintenance of eleven concrete irrigation dams and the clearing of 38 miles of river and canal.

$2,216 was spent to complete the construction of two permanent dams replacing structures of brush-wood. The total cost of their construction was $3,716.

Second Section of the Kuala Perlis Road. View from Gunong towards Kuala Perlis.

Pulau Langkawi can be seen in the distance.

First Section of the Kuala Perlis Road. View from 1st mile towards Kangar.

Work on the major schemes of flood relief and irrigation was mainly of a preliminary character. A draft scheme was drawn up early in the year for the irrigation of the Southern Area, the plain bounded on the west by the coast, on the east by the railway, on the north by the main road and on the south by the Kedah—Perlis Boundary. It was thought advisable however before entering upon the work to consult the Adviser on Drainage and Irrigation for the Federated Malay States. He visited the State and went over the whole terrain by boat or on foot and upon his advice the scheme was abandoned and a revised scheme as outlined below was adopted.

Instead of constructing dams at intervals upon the Arau—Simpang Ampat Canal, a 7 mile long canal dug some twenty years ago which runs through the middle of the area, as had at first been proposed, it was decided to use this purely as a drainage channel. It will be deepened and reconditioned for the purpose.

The water for the irrigation of the area is that of the Sungei Arau, together with its tributaries the Sungei Gial and the Sungei Jerneh. These three rivers are to be dammed at suitable points above their confluence with full-width opening dams which will offer no obstruction to the flood discharge. These will supply water to distributor canals to be constructed roughly parallel to and immediately downstream of the railway and main road. The canals will be so placed as to distribute water along the upper levels of the whole of the coastal plain from where it will gravitate to the lower levels. In the area between the Simpang Ampat—Arau canal and the Kedah border a system of controlled drainage will be installed and will serve to collect and redistribute the water over the land and in times of excessive rain to return the surplus expeditiously to the drainage canal mentioned above. This will be effected by drains running across the area at right angles to that canal, and provided with regulators at their junction with it.

The drains will be placed in reserves one chain wide at intervals of 3,586 feet providing space between them for two lots, back to back, 10 relongs long and one relong wide each with frontage on a drain. The bunds formed by the spoil from these drains will serve as useful bridle paths for access and communication.

There are, in this area, about nine square miles of undeveloped land suitable for rice growing and at present covered with *gelam* forest. With its growing population the State stands in need of new areas for rice growing.

Apart from bringing into cultivation this area of nine square miles the scheme, when completed, will greatly benefit a further area of about 27 square miles. Much improved crops may be confidently expected from fields having a controlled water supply instead of being at the hazard of the rainfall.

The scheme is one which can be undertaken by instalments. Its total cost is estimated at $180,000.

A great deal of careful survey work has been done with a view to finding the best possible location for the various dams and canals. Time spent on this at this stage will no doubt be found to lead to a saving of trouble and money later.

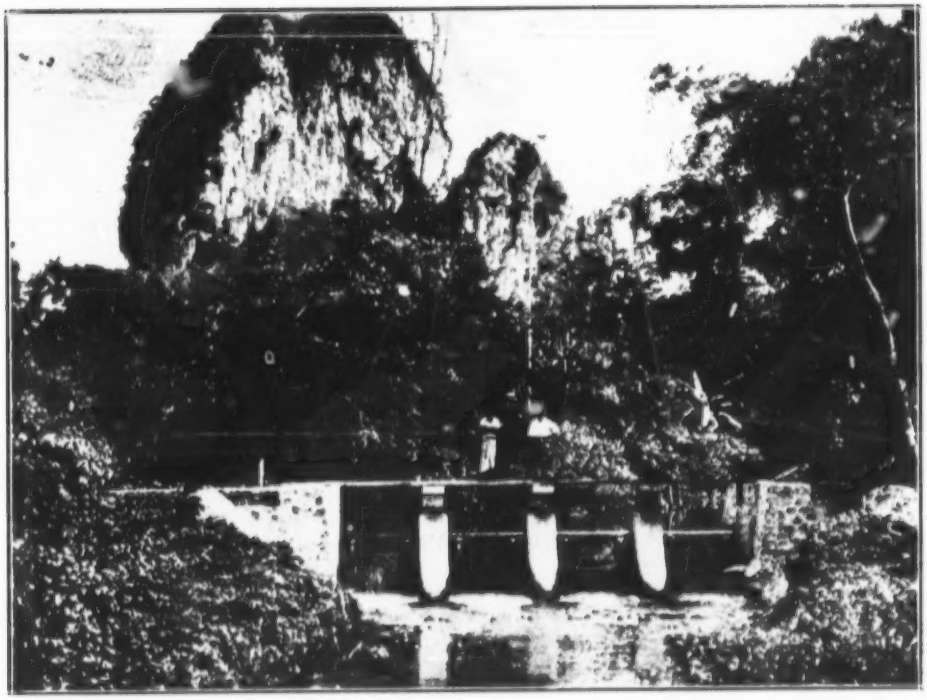
The special problem of flood relief in Kangar Town and the Perlis river basin is receiving attention. Three automatic water level recorders were purchased through the Crown Agents. They arrived however in the last week of the year under report. They are being installed at selected points on the river and readings over a period of several months are stated to be necessary to provide the data required. Culverts including one 18-foot box culvert were constructed during the year to mitigate local flooding by permitting a free flow of water under road embankments.

It so happened that no serious flooding occurred during the year owing to an unusually even distribution of rainfall.

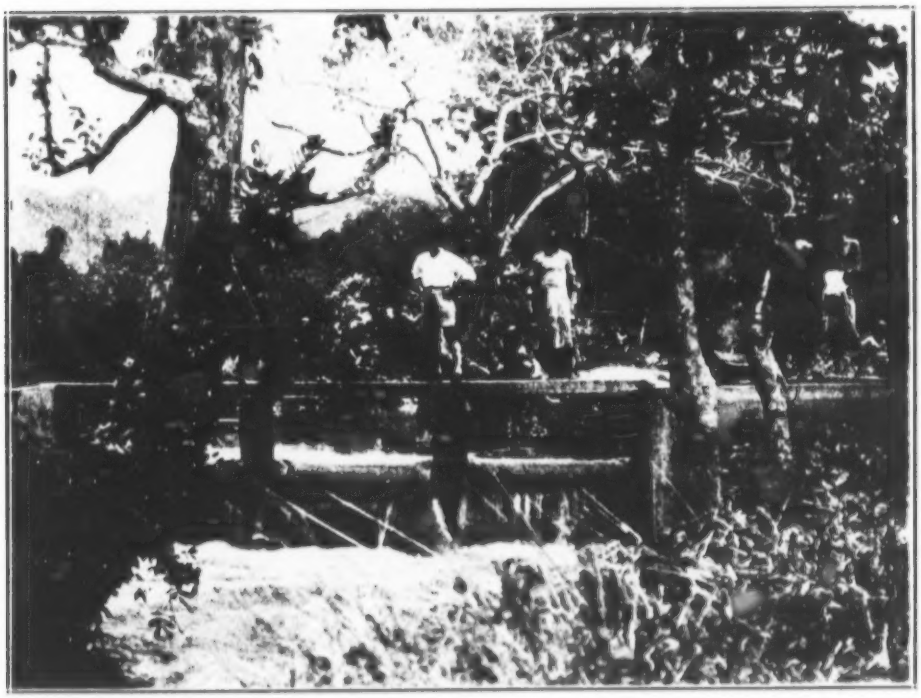
WATERWORKS.

The source of the water supply for Kangar and Arau is in the hills some nine miles to the North West of Kangar. In dry months this supply requires to be augmented by a pumping and filtration plant at Repoh 2 miles from Kangar where water is pumped from the Sungei Jerneh, being chemically treated to make it suitable for drinking purposes.

Revenue continued to improve and for the first time exceeded expenditure, the figures being $3,219 and $3,009 respectively. The balance is pitifully small when regard is had to the capital cost of the Headworks and Repoh Plant which was little short of $270,000. Provision of a pure water supply is however regarded rather as a measure for the promotion of the public health than as a producer of revenue.



New Irrigation Dam—Guar To' Musang.



New Irrigation Dam—Sungei Beseri.

The chief item by way of Special Services (Waterworks) during the year was the laying of a new 6-inch concrete-lined steel main from Repoh to Simpang Tiga, 4,000 feet, at a cost of $5,260. New service mains to certain Government Quarters and additional fire-hydrants in Kangar were also provided.

ANTI-MALARIAL WORK.

The Public Works Department supplied labour as required by the Medical Department during the year for the cutting of earth drains and oiling ditches, and was also responsible for the design and execution of the dam with automatic siphon flushes near Kaki Bukit village to which reference has been made in the Chapter on Health.

WORKSHOPS AND TRADE SCHOOL.

The Workshops dealt satisfactorily with all repairs to plant, lorries and private cars, as well as supplying most of the pre-cast concrete such as drain inverts, culvert pipes, fence-posts etc., required for the use of the Department.

The Carpentry School for Malay apprentices was continued with satisfactory results. These apprentices shew an aptitude for the lighter kinds of work, such as furniture making, but are less successful with building work.

GENERAL.

The minimum rates of pay to labourers was raised from 40 to 50 cents a day at the beginning of the year, with the result that prices, already affected by the general increase in the cost of materials, rose again slightly.

The supply of labour generally was sufficient; there is an unfortunate seasonal shortage of Malay labour during the padi-reaping months of January and February, the time when owing to drought earthwork can best be undertaken. The health of the Department labour force was satisfactory.

STAFF.

Mr. A. L. McClure was in charge of the Department throughout the year. The State Engineer, Kedah, paid two visits of inspection and was consulted in connection with the larger works.

CHAPTER XIII

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISON.

COURTS.

The following Courts are established by law in the State:—

The Court of the Raja in Council.

The Senior Court.

The Junior Court.

The Sheriah Court.

The Court of the Raja in Council consists of the State Council. It hears appeals from the Senior Court and decides cases referred to it by the Senior Court when the two members of that Court are unable to agree. No such reference was necessary during the year.

The Judges, at present three in number, are appointed by the State Council.

The Senior Court consists of a Judge sitting together with the Adviser. This Court has original and appellate criminal jurisdiction and appellate civil jurisdiction. It deals with Administration Suits in which the value of the estate amounts to more than $1,000.

The Junior Court consists of a single Judge. In its criminal jurisdiction its powers extend to fines [illegible]250 and to imprisonment for one year. The Judge may, if he considers that his power of punishment is inadequate in any case, send the accused to the Senior Court for sentence. The civil jurisdiction of this Court is unlimited. Appeals lie to the Senior Court.

The Sheriah Court consists of the Kathi or the Assistant Kathi and has jurisdiction over Mohammedans only in matters relating to marriage and divorce, control of children and the maintenance of religious observance. The Court can inflict fines not exceeding $15 or sentences of imprisonment not exceeding 14 days and can decide civil claims where the amount in dispute does not exceed $100.

Sentences of death and sentences of imprisonment for periods exceeding 5 years require to be confirmed by the State Council.

The Legal Adviser, Kedah, acts as Legal Adviser to the State.

The following is a record of the cases dealt with by the Courts in 1356.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

	Remaining over from 1355	Instituted 1356	Disposed of in 1356	Pending at end of 1356
Court of the Raja in Council ...	...	1	1	...
Senior Court (Appeals)	1	23	23	1
Senior Court ...	...	5	4	1
Junior Court ...	15	478	482	11
Sheriah Court ...	5	25	29	1

CIVIL COURTS.

	Remaining over from 1355	Instituted 1356	Disposed of in 1356	Pending at end of 1356
Court of the Raja in Council (Appeals) ...	...	...	...	...
Senior Court (Appeals)	5	43	46	2
Senior & Junior Courts (Administration Suits)	99	150	167	82
Junior Court ...	71	412	427	56
Sheriah Court ...	5	74	71	8

In the Criminal Appeal to the Court of the Raja the judgment of the Senior Court was upheld.

In the Senior Court 13 Criminal Appeals were dismissed, 5 allowed and 5 decisions varied. Of the Civil Appeals 35 were dismissed, 5 allowed, and 6 judgments were varied.

Seventeen inquiries into deaths by violence or accident were heard during the year.

GENERAL.

There has been a decline in the number of cases instituted in the Courts during the year as compared with last year. In criminal cases the decrease is slight, about 11%. In civil cases, the majority of which are for recovery of money lent, it is much more marked being little less than 30%. Last year's figure was a decrease of 12% on that of 1354. From this continued and accelerated decline it may be deduced that as old debts are gradually extinguished less new borrowing is taking place. This improved state of affairs may be attributed to various causes amongst which is a growing sense of responsibility in the people at large and a realisation, as education spreads, of the folly and danger of wild borrowing. Borrowing by Government servants from professional money lenders is now prohibited and recourse to a Co-operative Society encouraged. The Reservations Enactment is also playing its part, by restricting the use of land as security for debt.

A new Civil Procedure Code was drafted and enacted during the year. By the time this report appears in print it will be in force. It was long overdue and will do much to clarify and facilitate Court procedure in this direction. A new Criminal Procedure Code is in course of preparation. For these revisions of procedure and their statement, and for the re-organisation of the system of keeping office records, registers and case-files much credit is due to Che Samah bin Haji Ali, M.C.S., the loan of whose services was obtained from the Government of the Federated Malay States with this end in view. The revenue from the Department was $11,777 as against $13,612 in the previous year.

POLICE.

The total strength of the Police Force at the end of 1356 was 76, made up as follows:—

Chief of Police	1
Inspector	1
Sub-Inspector	1
Sergeant	1
Corporals	2
Lance Corporals	6
Constables	60

There were also two Detectives, one Veterinary Constable and one Drill Instructor.

The Police Force was distributed among 7 Stations, including the Headquarters Station at Kangar. The health and discipline of the Force were satisfactory. No difficulty was found in obtaining suitable recruits with a minimum height of 5 feet 4 inches.

A retired Inspector of the Federated Malay States Police assists the Chief of Police in office work and in the instruction of other ranks in elementary law and police duties. For Drill and Musketry Instruction the services of a time-expired Lance-Sergeant of the Malay Regiment have been engaged with marked improvement in these directions. During the year a rifle-range (30 yards) was built at the foot of one of the local limestone crags. Until this was in use some members of the Force had never fired a round of ball.

During the year the duties of the Railway Police at the frontier station at Padang Besar were taken over by the State Police. The extra men required for these duties were quartered in a coolie lines rented from the Railway Department. This unsatisfactory but temporary arrangement is to be superseded by the extension of the Police barracks.

766 reports were received during the year and 622 admitted, an increase of 60 on the number admitted during 1355. 339 arrest cases were brought before the Courts and convictions were had in 283 of these. Two reports of murder were received during the year. In one case the charge was withdrawn owing to lack of evidence. In the other it was amended after investigation to one of causing hurt. No gang robberies or serious robberies were reported.

An increase in reports of theft appears to be due to a practice of reporting as stolen rubber which has in fact been smuggled into Siam.

Mui Tsai.

The Chief of Police is Inspector of Mui Tsai. He made 71 visits of inspection during the year. The Protector of Chinese, Kedah, also visited the State and inspected the mui tsai. With his concurrence the number was reduced from 17 to 15, one having married and one being removed from the register as not being a mui tsai. No prosecutions were instituted.

Alien Immigration.

Control of Alien Immigration is exercised at Kangar, Padang Besar, Kuala Perlis and Kuala Sanglang. During the year 1937, 1,664 Entry Permits and 182 Certificates of Admission were issued. Two Certificates of Residence were granted.

By an arrangement with the Government of Kedah, the International Express which passes through Perlis from Bangkok twice weekly is inspected by Kedah Immigration Officials, who issue permits and collect the required deposits.

General.

The Police Department is also responsible for Registration of Births and Deaths, Veterinary work, Licensing of firearms, Registration of vehicles, Supervision of weights and measures and Licensing of dogs.

(i) 1,832 births were registered in 1356 as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Malays	800	700
Chinese	146	117
Indians	10	13
Others	18	28

960 deaths were registered during the year as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Malays	385	333
Chinese	119	52
Indians	16	9
Others	28	18

(ii) There were no cattle epidemics during the year. 4,403 Cattle Licences and Transfers were issued. 351 head of cattle were exported. 715 dogs and 65 bitches were licensed and 1,049 dogs and 816 bitches were destroyed.

(iii) 501 firearms were licensed during the year as against 528 in 1355.

(iv) The following motor vehicles were licensed during the year in comparison with 1355.

			1355.	*1356.*
Motor Cars	..	..	131	129
„ Lorries	..	..	25	32
„ Cycles	..	..	8	12

As from 1st January 1938 in accordance with the new Malayan Traffic legislation with which Perlis has agreed to conform the licensing period will be a six-monthly period corresponding with the English half-year and fees will be charged at similar rates, entailing a slight increase on the former rates.

(v) The Revenue of the Department from fees of all sources was $13,836 as against $10,673 in 1355.

The total expenditure of the Department was $41,212 being an increase of $1,800 over that of the previous year.

PRISON.

There is one Prison in the State, situated at Kangar, in which long-sentence short-sentence and remand prisoners are detained. There are also lock-up cells in the Kangar Hospital to which prisoners may be transferred for medical treatment. The British Adviser is the Superintendent and he is assisted by a Gaoler, three N. C. O's, one Sikh and ten Malay warders.

The daily average number of prisoners in 1356 was 26 as against 32 in 1355. The prisoners committed to custody were classified as follows:—

Criminals.	Safe Custody.	Debtors.	Vagrants.	Total
99	73	10	...	182

119 convicted prisoners were released during the year and 22 remained at the end of the year. There was no execution, suicide or death. One prisoner escaped while undergoing treatment at the Hospital but was recaptured later.

The health of prisoners continued to be satisfactory; every prisoner is medically examined on admission and the Assistant Medical Officer visits the prison three or four times a week. There were 48 admissions to Hospital. Special attention is given to the mental health of long sentence prisoners and of those awaiting trial on serious charges.

Work in the prison includes rice milling, rotan work, carpentry, the making of chicks, notice and licence boards, book-binding and tailoring. Extra-mural work such as scavenging, earthwork, grass cutting and gardening is carried out. A large vegetable garden provides all the vegetables required for use in the gaol, a surplus is often available for delivery to the Hospital or for sale.

Rice milled in the prison during the year sold for $279. Government Departments are supplied with Gaol manufactures and the sale of these realised $434 against $406 in the previous year.

There is no separate accommodation for juveniles; such offenders are normally sent to the Reformatory School in Singapore. There were none such during the year. Female prisoners are detained in a separate building adjacent to the prison under the charge of the wife of a warder. There were two such during the course of the year.

The total expenditure of the Department was $9,915 as against $10,236 in the previous year. The continued low average population of the prison enabled a small reduction in staff to be effected.

CHAPTER XIV

LEGISLATION.

The year was a busy and important one from the point of view of legislation. The following Enactments were passed:—

Enactment No. 1. Vehicles (Amendment).

Enactment No. 2. Air Navigation.

Enactment No. 3. Common Gaming Houses (Amendment).

Enactment No. 4. High Commissioner (Incorporation and Title to Property).

Enactment No. 5. Banishment (Amendment).

Enactment No. 6. Explosives.

Enactment No. 7. Small Offences.

Enactment No. 8. Deleterious Drugs (Amendment).

Enactment No. 9. Labour Code (Amendment).

Enactment No. 10. Chandu.

Enactment No. 11. Land.

Enactment No. 12. Currency.

Enactment No. 13. Civil Procedure Code.

Enactment No. 14. Female Cattle Export and Slaughter (Restriction).

Of these the following may be specially mentioned:—

No. 2. Air Navigation. Adopts as law in the State all Ordinances, Orders-in-Council etc. having the force of law in the Straits Settlements. Uniformity is thus ensured.

No. 5. Banishment (Amendment). Provides, as an alternative to a banishment order but subject to the same procedure, for the making of an order for the execution of a bond for good behaviour, and in case of default or breach for civil confinement.

No. 6. Explosives. Repeals and re-enacts a law which was found to be defective in certain directions particularly with regard to the regulation of storage, and search.

No. 7. Small Offences. The scope of the Enactment is widened in the following main directions:—

Regulation and licensing of hawkers.

Control of the carrying of arms in public.

Abatement of nuisance by noise.

Prohibition of unauthorised advertisements.

Licensing of billiard saloons.

No. 8. Deleterious Drugs (Amendment). The Deleterious Drugs Enactment of 1348 is amended so as to give effect to the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on 13th July, 1931 and to make provision for the extension of the Enactment to drugs capable of being converted into dangerous drugs.

No. 10. Chandu. A re-enactment of the law relating to Opium and Chandu.

No. 11. Land. Prior to the passing of this Enactment the Land Law of the State was embodied in about a score of Enactments and Regulations which had been passed, amended and re-amended from time to time. The need for consolidated and more comprehensive legislation had become urgent. It is not possible here to give a detailed account of this Enactment of 207 sections. It must suffice to say that by it the practice of the Perlis Land Office is with certain reservations due to local needs and conditions brought into line with that of the Federated Malay States and Kedah. The Enactment has been published in book form complete with its Rules and Schedules.

No. 12. Currency. Not yet brought into force, this Enactment is designed to implement an Agreement between the Malayan Governments for the establishment of a Currency Commission.

No. 13. Civil Procedure Code. Another long-standing deficiency in the Law of the State is made good by this Code. Prior to this, procedure in civil cases was regulated by an Enactment of 1330. Passed 26 years ago (only three years after the State came under British protection) it lacked many important and necessary provisions and was an abundant source of confusion and delay in the Courts. This new Code of 254 sections provides rules of procedure which should meet local needs for many years to come. The Code was about to be brought into force at the close of the year.

No. 14. Female Cattle Export and Slaughter (Restriction). Designed to conserve the the cattle population by restricting the export and slaughter of cows.

Enactments are drafted in English and then translated into Malay. Both versions are published. The Malay version is the law.

CHAPTER XV

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BANKING.

The only bank in the State is the Post Office Savings Bank at Kangar, which had a sum of $30,385 to the credit of 248 depositors at the end of the year, as against 214 depositors with $30,648 held at the end of the previous year.

CURRENCY.

The unit of currency is the Straits Settlements Dollar which has a par value of two shillings and four pence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The unit of weight is the pikul (of 133 1/3 lbs.) which is divided into 100 katis. English and Chinese weights are also used.

The unit of measurement of capacity is the gantang, of which the kuncha (160 gantangs) and the naleh (16 gantangs) are multiples.

The unit of land measurement is the relong which is the equivalent of 0.71 of an acre.

CHAPTER XVI

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1356 provided for a revenue of $634,615 and expenditure of $630,973. The actual revenue collected was $728,531 and the expenditure was $634,483. Revenue exceeded expenditure by $94,048. Appendix A shews the annual revenue and expenditure since the date when the State first came under British protection. A statement of the items of 1356 revenue, compared with that of 1355, is given in Appendix B, and similarly of expenditure in Appendix C.

At the end of the year assets exceeded liabilities by $635,933 as compared with $541,885 at the end of 1355. A detailed statement will be found in Appendix D. The public debt stood at $100,000 being a sum borrowed from the Government of the Straits Settlements for use in the construction of a road from Kangar to Kuala Perlis. This loan will be repaid by instalments of $10,000 a year; interest @ 3% is charged.

A contribution of $12,000 was made from revenue to the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund which stood at $274,781 at the end of the year. Accruing interest is also paid into the Fund.

REVENUE.

The Revenue was derived from the following sources, the amount collected under each head and percentage of each to the total being shewn:—

	$	%
Customs Import Duties ..	273,971	37.6
Customs Export Duties ..	132,529	18.2
Chandu Monopoly	157,167	21.6
Lands and Mines	72,277	9.9
Municipal	24,582	3.4
Interest	22,206	3.1
Other Heads	45,799	6.2
TOTAL ..	728,531	100.

The following is a summary of the Customs Tariff in force at the end of the year:—

IMPORT DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Unit	RATES OF DUTY	
		Full Duty	Preferential Duty
		$ c.	$ c.
Ale, beer, stout, porter, cider and perry	per gallon	1 30	1 20
Other intoxicating liquors ...	per gallon or proof gallon	graduated from $1.50 to $14	90 cents to $10.50

IMPORT DUTIES.—(*Contd.*)

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Unit	RATES OF DUTY	
		Full Duty	Preferential Duty
		$ c.	$ c.
Tobacco	per lb.	Graduated from 70 cts. to $1.60	$1 for cigarettes and manufactured tobacco if imported in air-tight containers.
Brassware, bronzeware and copperware	ad valorem	15%	5%
Cartridges	per 1,000	11 00	10 00
Coffee	per kati	04	03
Cotton, Linen, Jute, Silk or Artificial Silk, Felt, Flannel, Woollen and all Textile Goods made from Plant Fibres, whether finished goods or not, other than Yarn, Thread, Gunnies, and Waste ...	ad valorem	20%	10%
Fishmaws and sharksfins ...	"	15%	5%
Groundnuts	per lb.	02	01
Groundnut oil, kachang and gingelly oil	"	04	02
Matches	per 10,000	1 00	
Methylated spirit	per gallon	05	
Milk condensed and powdered ...	per lb.	05	01
Motor tyres and inner tubes ...	ad valorem	20%	Free
Paraffin wax	"	15%	5%

IMPORT DUTIES.—(*Contd.*)

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Unit	RATES OF DUTY	
		Full Duty	Preferential Duty
		$ c.	$ c.
Perfumery	ad valorem	50%	25%
Petrol	per gallon	35	
Piece goods made of Silk, Cotton, Linen, Artificial Silk, and all mixtures made of Cotton, Linen Artificial Silk and, or other materials	ad valorem or per yard	20% or 5 cents per yard whichever is higher.	10% or 2½ cts. per yard whichever is higher.
Petroleum other than Petrol ...	per gallon	10	
Rubber boots and shoes, and canvas boots and shoes with rubber soles	per pair	50	10
Sugar and sugar mixed with water	per lb.	03	
Tanned hides and skins ...	ad valorem	15%	5%
Tea	per lb.	08	06
Fruits, Jams, Vegetables, Fish, Meats and Soups in tins, jars or bottles	ad valorem	20%	5%

EXPORT DUTIES.

Description of Articles.	Unit.	Duty.
		$ c.
Arecanuts	ad valorem	2½%
Coconut	,,	2½%
Copra	,,	2½%
Pepper	,,	2½%
Tobacco	,,	2½%

EXPORT DUTIES—(*Contd.*)

Description of Articles.	Unit.	Duty.
		$ c.
Rice—		
(*a*) Rice	per pikul	10
(*b*) Padi	„	10
(*c*) Broken rice	„	05
(*d*) Bran	„	03
Tapioca	ad valorem	3%
Attap (Nipah and Rembia)	„	5%
Bamboos	„	5%
Damar	„	5%
Rattans	„	5%
Beeswax	„	5%
Honey	„	5%
Timber	„	10%
Getah Jelutong (Jelutong rubber) ...	„	5%
Getah Rambong (India rubber) ...	„	5%
Nipah Juice	„	5%
Cattle and pigs	each	1
Sheep and goats	„	25
Fowls, geese and chickens	„	05
Pigeons	„	01
Coal	per pikul	2
Gallena	per ton	1
Tin	ad valorem	10%
Tin-ore	the duty on tin	72%

EXPORT DUTIES.—(*Contd.*)

Description of Articles.	Unit.	Duty.
		$ c.
All other metals and metalliferous ores ...	ad valorem	10%
Sea fish, crabs, prawns and shell fish ...	„	20%
Sharksfins	„	20%
Blachan	„	20%
Fish refuse	„	20%
River and pond fish	„	10%
Beche-de'mer and Fish maws ...	„	10%
Elephants	„	20%
Tusks	„	10%
Phosphates (guano)	„	10%
Bricks and tiles	„	5%
Bones, hides and horns	per pikul	2
Fat and Tallow	„	2
Eggs	per hundred	10
Kambing Gurun (dead or alive) ...	per head or portion	20
Rubber		
Export duties are levied at the following percentage ad valorem rates according to the price of rubber in cents per lb. :—		
Under 20 cents	ad valorem	1%
20 cents and under 22 cents ...	„	1½%
22 „ „ 24 „	„	1¾%
24 „ „ 26 „	„	2%
26 „ „ 28 „	„	2¼%
28 „ „ 30 „	„	2½%
30 „ „ 35 „	„	3%
35 „ over per pound ...	„	3¼%

Chandu is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and sold at the rate of 26 cents per 2-hoon tube. A rationing system is in force. The revenue from this source shewed an increase of $22,167 over that of 1355, due to the greater plenty of money during the year.

Lands and Mines.

Taxation by way of land rents is low, 50 cents or $1 a year being the normal rent for a relong of agricultural land, for rice or other cultivation respectively. A small premium is also charged on alienation. No premium is charged on mining land which is occupied under short-term leases only, owing to the uncertain nature of the mining. Revenue from this source is mainly obtained by means of an export duty.

Municipal. Municipal revenue amounted to $24,582 as against $23,582 in 1355. It consists principally of House Assessment (10% on annual value of buildings in Sanitary Board areas), charges for conservancy and water services, market and slaughter fees, and licence fees for special trades.

Interest on investments increased from $14,511 in 1355 to $20,696 in 1356. A sum of $150,375 was invested during the year in the Straits Settlements 3% Loan of 1937.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure totalled $634,483, which is greater by $60,418 than that of the previous year. The following were the main categories of expenditure and their ratio to the total:—

	$	%
Personal Emoluments	260,813	41.1
Ruling House Allowances etc. ..	33,712	5.3
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund	12,000	1.9
Other Charges (recurrent) ..	135,968	21,4
Special Expenditure	15,811	2.5
Public Works (recurrent) ..	54,257	8.6
Public Works Extraordinary ..	121,922	19.2
TOTAL ..	634,483	100.

As will be seen from Appendix C, where more detailed comparative figures are given, the chief increase has been in the expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary. Details of these will be found in the chapter on Public Works. A determined effort has been made by all concerned to avoid increases of a recurrent nature (including personal emoluments). It is realised that the prosperity enjoyed during the year may well be transient. While therefore available surplus is freely used for the construction of the many works of which the State stands in need the restriction of recurrent liability will enable retrenchment to be faced with equanimity should the need arise. It may be of interest to record for purposes of comparison the amounts spent on Special Public Works during the past few years. They are:— 1350, $957; 1351, $9,446; 1352, $38,899; 1353, $44,898; 1354, $66,168; 1355, $85,615; 1356, $164,602. The figure for 1356 includes $42,680 spent from loan on the construction of the Kuala Perlis Road.

CHAPTER XVII

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS AND MINES.

The principal event of the year in connection with Land administration was been the enacting and bringing into force of a new Land Code. Reference to this has been made in the chapter dealing with legislation. This new Code brings local practice into conformity with accepted principles, with necessary local modification. Credit for the shaping of this law and for the general reorganisation of the Land Office is due to Che Mahmud bin Mat, M.C.S., whose services were kindly made available by the Government of the Federated Malay States.

Agricultural holdings alienated prior to 1335 are usually found to be held under old grants. These vary in form according to the period during which they were issued, some dating back to the time of the reign of the first Raja of Perlis, Syed Hussin. The old documents were hand written and some make interesting reading. They usually begin with the old style formula of reference to date. Then comes a brief statement of the facts (represented by the Headman of the Kampong) on which the claim of the occupant of the land is based. A brief reference to the proceedings held to verify the facts follows, and, in some cases, a statement of the law applicable to the case as expounded by the Kathi. The decision of the Raja

conferring title to the land on the holder of the deed and his heirs and successors is set out. Then comes a description of the land and, as a precaution against fraudulent alteration, the scribe's reference to the number of lines of which the document consists and the number of corrections of errors therein. A rough sketch of the land is usually given on the back of the deed showing the dimensions and abuttals. Land alienated in 1335 A.H. and thereafter was entered in the "Register of Milek" (corresponding to a register of approved applications) pending demarcation or survey.

Both the "Old Grants" and the entries in the "Register of Milek" are being replaced, under the newly enacted Land Code, by entries in the Mukim Register for country land not exceeding 50 relongs, and by Large Grants for town and village land and for country land exceeding 50 relongs.

During the year 1,639 old grants for which no copies existed in the Land Office were recalled and exchanged for entries in the Register of Milek pending demarcation and the preparation of permanent titles. This was considered desirable in view of the possibility of complications which might arise in the future in the event of the issue copies of such grants being lost or destroyed.

The minimum rates of premium on alienation of State Land for agricultural purposes are as follows:—

A. For Rubber cultivation.

(i) For areas up to 15 relongs	$10	a relong.
(ii) For areas from 15 to 100 relongs	$15	„
(iii) For areas over 100 relongs	$25	„

B. For Bendang land (any area) .. $ 3 „

C. For Kampong and other cultivation.

(i) For areas up to 50 relongs	$ 5	„
(ii) For areas over 50 relongs..	$10	„

The minimum rate is usually charged.

D. Town lots are alienated at varying prices up to 10 cents a square foot.

Annual rents on agricultural land are as follows:—

(i) For rubber cultivation .. $1 a relong.

(ii) For padi or kampong cultivation 50 cents a relong.

Provided that for land alienated for kampong cultivation exceeding 15 relongs in area the rent is $1 a relong.

Town lots are charged a rental of $2 a year for a lot of 2,400 square feet or less.

The planting up of new padi areas entails much preliminary labour in clearing and bund-building. When therefore this is done by way of the unauthorised occupation of State Land the State, sympathising with the hard lot of the planter, is less inclined to prosecute for the unlawful act than to regularise the position by the granting of an occupation licence or a title. It is necessary to hold the balance between discouraging unlawful occupation and promoting the production of rice.

Land for mining purposes is generally given out on short term leases of 5 years. Owing to the uncertain nature of the cave mining in the Perlis hills, to which reference has been made in Chapter VI, titles for longer periods are not regarded as suitable or desirable. For such short terms (regard being had to the difficulty of the terrain) the cost of surveyed boundaries would be quite disproportionate and it is therefore the practice to rely on demarcation by the Land Office. Some uncertainty, leading to occasional litigation, results; but in an area where mining and prospecting are synonymous no other course is practicable. The question is discussed below under the heading " SURVEYS ".

The following table gives the number of mining applications dealt with during the year.

	No.	Area Relongs.
Applications brought forward from the preceding year	15	333
Applications received during the year 1356	41	850
Applications disposed of during the year 1356	25	672
Applications outstanding at the end of the year 1356	31	558

Most of these applications were for renewal of expired or expiring mining certificates.

The direct revenue from mining was $6,025, a small decrease. 10,279 pikuls of ore were exported as against 9,960 in 1355 and export duty amounting to $83,882 was paid, an increase of $10,786.

For the first time in the history of the State no arrears of land revenue were outstanding at the end of the year. This result reflects great credit on the Land Office staff. The arrears brought forward from the previous year were $3,000 and prior to that an annual average of $17,000 commonly remained uncollected.

SURVEYS.

The Survey Department is under the supervision of the Superintendent of Surveys, Kedah, and all office work is done in the Kedah Survey Office.

The year was noteworthy for several important decisions. The first of these concerned the survey of mining lots in the limestone hills in the north of the State. It is mentioned in the 1355 report that an attempt was to be made to place these surveys on a proper footing, and the matter was the subject of careful investigation. Owing to the very fortuitous nature of Perlis mining operations, mining titles have been limited to five year mining certificates based on the demarcation of a mining overseer. It is therefore practically impossible to re-establish by survey the boundaries of the land concerned should boundary disputes arise, and attempts by the Survey Department to do so have proved very expensive with little practical results. Careful examination of the position revealed that in this particular area no form of survey to provide for reasonably accurate replacement of boundary marks, the cost of which would be justified by the value of a five year mining certificate, could be devised, and that a title for a longer term was unsuited to the nature of the mining operations. It was therefore decided to continue the present practice of issuing short term mining certificates on a sketch supplied by the mining overseer. As a result of this decision the surveyors lent to Perlis have been able to concentrate on the final survey of agricultural holdings. The resulting increase in the number of lots surveyed is shewn in the following table:—

Year	Lots	Acres	Cost ex supervision
1356	1153	1281	$2,660
1355	226	542	$2,352

It was decided that the final survey of demarcated holdings should be pushed forward as fast as funds permit. A second surveyor was available towards the end of the year, and with the suspension of mining surveys as stated above, reasonable progress has been shown. The system of surveying the outer boundaries of small groups of lots with sufficient internal boundaries to ensure adequate information for the replacement of all marks has been adopted. This renders unnecessary further survey of a large proportion of the internal boundaries and considerably reduces the cost of the work.

During the year under review the possibility of producing provisional Land Office sheets cheaply and rapidly by assembling lucigraph prints of sections of the Survey Office preliminary plans was investigated, and an experimental sheet so produced was found satisfactory. Steps have therefore been taken to produce similar provisional sheets for all that part of the State for which sheets have not yet been supplied. The sheets are admittedly patchwork productions, but they can be produced at a tenth of the cost of newly drawn sheets and much more rapidly. They should serve their purpose until they are superseded by the final standard sheets, which will be in a very few years if a reasonable rate of progress can be maintained on final survey.

The cost and output of office work is summarised below:—

Year	Under action in office	Satisfied during the year	Satisfied to date	Cost ex supervision
1356	865	310	577	$6,411.02
1355	35	191	267	$7,332.68

The total expenditure of the Department was $12,695.

SANITARY BOARD.

The Sanitary Board consists of four official and five unofficial members, appointed by the State Council.

There are four Sanitary Board areas and in addition two controlled building areas. In the Board areas scavenging, street lighting and conservancy services are supplied. Three have a piped water supply.

During the year the boundaries of the Kaki Bukit and Arau Board areas were re-defined and building lines were laid down at Arau and Kangar.

The activities of the Board have been touched on elsewhere in this report, namely under Health and Housing.

The Market at Kangar was extended and an incinerator was erected at Padang Besar.

The revenue of the Board increased by about $1,000 to $24,582.

Co-operative Societies.

The Co-operative Societies Department since its inception in 1345, has been under the charge of an officer who received training in the Co-operative Societies Department of the Federated Malay States. It is pleasing to record a further increase in the membership and capital of the societies during the year.

The following figures give a summary of the activities of the societies during the last five years:—

	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356
Number of Societies ...	16	19	18	19	20
Membership ...	526	560	491	530	665
Total working Capital	$52,113	$55,958	$53,078	$61,351	$71,446

The twenty societies comprise two urban societies, namely the Perlis Government Servants' Co-operative Thrift and Loan Society Ltd., and the Perlis Government Labourers' Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., and 18 rural societies.

The Perlis Government Servants' Co-operative Thrift and Loan Society, which has completed its eleventh year, had a membership of 192 and paid-up subscription of $31,839 at the end of the year as against 134 members and $23,977 in the previous year. The Reserve Fund rose from $4,335 to $4,573. The financial position of the society is very sound. Its investment of $15,000 in the 3 per cent Federated Malay States 1936 Loan remained untouched and it also had at the end of the year a sum of $10,894 in cash

at the bank. The society earned a gross profit of $1,638 and a nett profit of $1,316 for the year compared with $538 in the previous year and was able to declare a dividend of 3½% on paid-up subscriptions. The marked increase in the membership during the year can be attributed to the greater interest evinced by Government servants in the facilities afforded by the society and to the strong support given by the Department in promoting the welfare of the society.

The Perlis Government Labourers' Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., established in 1353 (1934) showed steady progress. At the end of the year its membership was 93, a small increase, the paid-up subscription increased to $5,640 from $3,749 and the Reserve Fund amounted $49 as against $24 in 1355.

Rural credit societies increased during the year from 17 to 18 and their membership from 305 to 380. The members of the Kuala Perlis society are mostly fishermen, and those of the others agriculturists, chiefly occupied in padi planting, with a sprinkling of traders and artisans. The amount of share capital paid up at the close of the year was $19,389 as against $16,149 at the end of last year.

Four of the societies, viz, Kuala Perlis, Kangar, Arau and Pekan Paya which were in the eleventh year of their existence distributed in the year under review to their respective members the profits they had earned during the last ten years. The amounts were 12%, 6.95%, 9.83% and 4.63% per annum respectively of the paid-up share capital.

When the news of the payment of this dividend spread applications to form rural credit societies were received from all sides, but in the light of experience gained in the past it was decided to hasten slowly until the reality of the need should have been gauged.

WEEKLY FAIRS.

The number of weekly fairs remained the same during the year, i.e. 12 in all. Nine of them were run by members of the rural credit societies and three by private individuals. It had become evident, as recorded in last year's report, that these markets were of late drifting far from the purpose for which they were originally established. Instead of being places mainly for the sale or exchange of local produce among the local village people they had become to a large extent overrun by professional traders dealing in imported miscellaneous goods. Such persons, many of whom came from outside the State for

the purpose, in exchange for the extremely small fee charged as rent for a stall acquired the right to compete on very favourable terms with local shopkeepers. Moreover they were not only ousting from the markets the people for whose use the markets were established but were inducing the villagers by a display of meretricious wares to spend on worthless luxuries money which should have been spent on simple necessaries.

Following the recommendations of a Committee appointed to go into the matter the State Council decided, during the year under review, that no persons other than Malays and Perlis Siamese should be permitted to sell goods at the weekly fairs, the Siamese being allowed to deal only in goods made or produce grown or fish or animals caught within the State. The sale of cloth and other imported goods was limited to a certain allotment of of space varying in size in each market. The sale of goods within a specified distance from the markets was prohibited. Regulations for the licensing of hawkers and for the control of their activities on weekly-fair days were also brought into force.

The fears that the new policy would hamper the progress of the fairs or even threaten their existence have been belied. From its inauguration, conditions at the fairs and the economic outlook of the kampong people have generally improved. Relieved of the competition of traders of other nationalities the Malays of both sexes who had previously been shy and reluctant to come forward were quick to take advantage of the opportunity offered to them and began to deal vigorously in goods of all kinds, not only in agricultural produce, fish, and agricultural implements, but also in imported goods, such as cloth and crockery, up to the limits of the space allotted for such purposes. The number of persons trading in the fairs is showing a steady increase. Business activity and acumen is apparent even though the capital may be small.

The encouragement derived from the brisk selling which takes place and from the profits to be earned at the fairs has sent an impetus of enthusiasm through large sections of the population stimulating an interest and an activity which were notably absent when the foreign trader monopolised the markets. It may in fact be said that the action taken this year has been successful in restoring these markets to their original position as places to be used by the local people mainly for the sale and exchange of local goods. It is hoped that business knowledge and enterprise will be increased thereby and thrift and economy promoted.

ZAKAT AND FITRAH.

The total contribution by way of Zakat and Fitrah (on padi and rice respectively) was $52,250. A sum of $37,000 was spent on various charitable and religious purposes and $8,000 was added to the Reserve Fund against failure of crops. The Reserve Fund now amounts to $14,000.

Two new mosques were built during the year and seven repaired. Six new mosques were under construction at the end of the year. The Alwee Religious School at Arau was completed during the year and was officially opened by His Highness the Raja in Rejab. The total cost of construction was $29,000. A qualified teacher was engaged from Egypt through the good offices of His Majesty's Consul General at Cairo. The Rules governing the collection of this contribution are under revision with a view to preserving its truly charitable character.

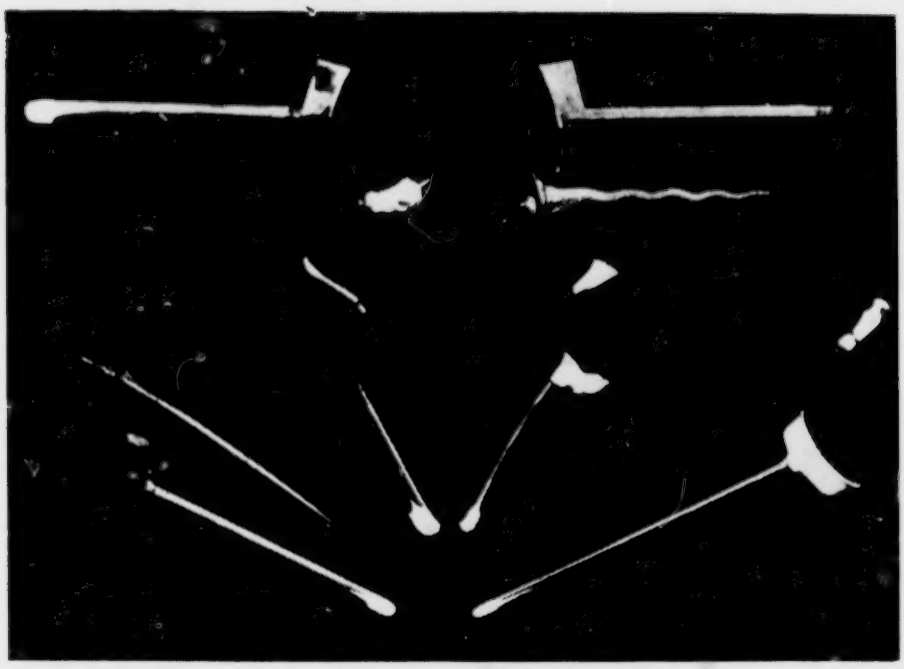
GENERAL.

The Coronation of His Majesty King George VI was celebrated with great enthusiasm by all sections of the population, an early morning assembly of Government Officers, Police, Boy Scouts and school children was followed by a religious ceremony at the Mosque, public and school boys' sports and an official banquet.

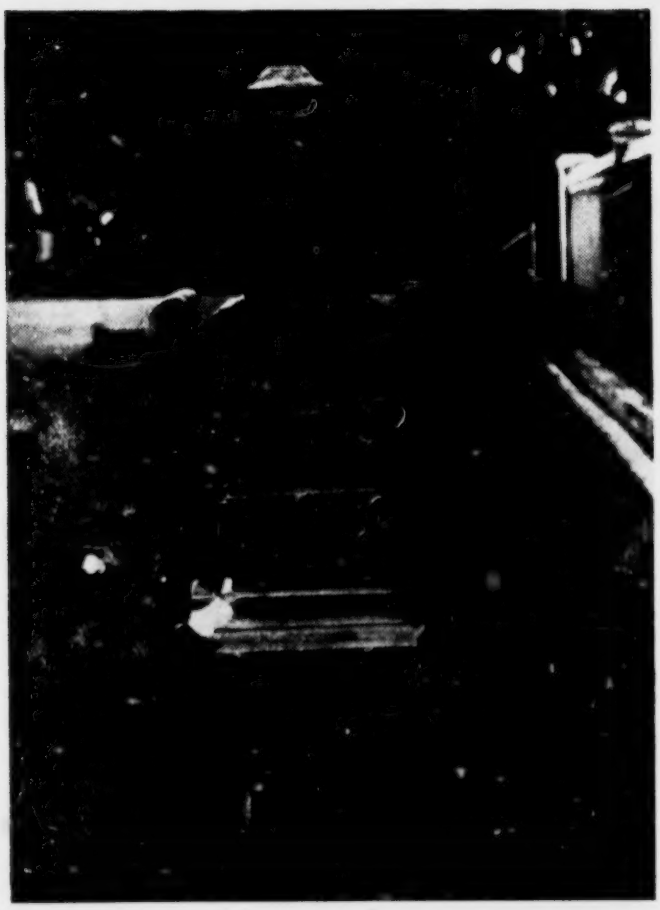
The dignity of Honorary Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire was conferred upon His Highness the Raja in the New Year's Honours List (1938). His Highness was the recipient of numerous congratulations.

His Highness' wife proceeded on pilgrimage to Mecca towards the end of the year.

By way of participation in the British Empire Exhibition to be held at Glasgow in 1938 the State sent examples of various local products and handicrafts, amongst these being a selection of locally made knives and kris. It is gratifying to find that the traditional hilts and sheathes can still be produced by Perlis craftsmen; the wood and ivory used were all obtained within the State. A photograph of a group of these weapons is included in this Report.



Locally made knives and kris sent by Perlis to the British Empire Exhibition at Glasgow.



Ancient Malay grave stone discovered during the year, now in Raffles Museum, Singapore.

The financial position of the State has continued to improve and has enabled certain works of major importance such as a new Government Office Building and a new Istana for His Highness the Raja to be put in hand. The foundations of an extensive scheme of drainage and irrigation have been laid. Good progress has been made on the road from Kangar to the sea and on the extension of road communication generally.

It is perhaps too much to hope that prosperity will remain at the high level which it has touched during the year but the increased revenues are enabling a great deal of much needed work to be done. The thanks of the Government are due to all ranks of the Government Service who have contributed by their loyalty and industry to a successful year's work, and to numerous members of the unofficial community for the services they have rendered.

Mr. C. R. Howitt, M.C.S., was British Adviser to the Government for the first four months of the year.

C. W. DAWSON,
British Adviser, Perlis.

KANGAR,
11th May, 1938.
11th Rabialawal, 1357.

APPENDIX A.

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure from A. H. 1330.

A.H.	Revenue $	Expenditure $
1330	145,026	146,267
1331	154,985	153,312
1332	172,970	185,552
1333	182,296	175,924
1334	224,774	178,598
1335	264,976	193,776
1336	306,924	269,027
1337	294,044	243,885
1338	443,442	277,993
1339	341,420	337,331
1340	369,187	362,196
1341	297,187	392,698
1342	453,452	441,155
1343	470,616	441,825
1344	594,098	565,071
1345	614,665	630,768
1346	645,114	622,928
1347	583,329	584,085
1348	487,436	573,738
1349	349,189	471,011
1350	407,145	421,764
1351	513,874	416,574
1352	530,709	464,457
1353	582,382	487,130
1354	604,162	518,719
1355	667,644	574,065
1356	728,531	634,483

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Revenue collected in the years A.H. 1355 and 1356.

No.	Headings	1355	1356
		$	$
1	Chandu	135,781	157,167
2	Courts	13,611	11,777
3	Customs	374,203	406,500
4	Excise	305	305
5	Forests	1,685	1,785
6	Harbours	3,179	2,765
7	Lands and Mines	75,862	72,276
8	Medical	1,524	1,748
9	Municipal	23,583	24,582
10	Police	9,492	12,527
11	Prisons	763	762
12	Sheriah Court	2,157	2,048
13	Treasury	24,318	32,979
14	Veterinary	1,181	1,309
	TOTAL ...	667,644	728,530

APPENDIX C.

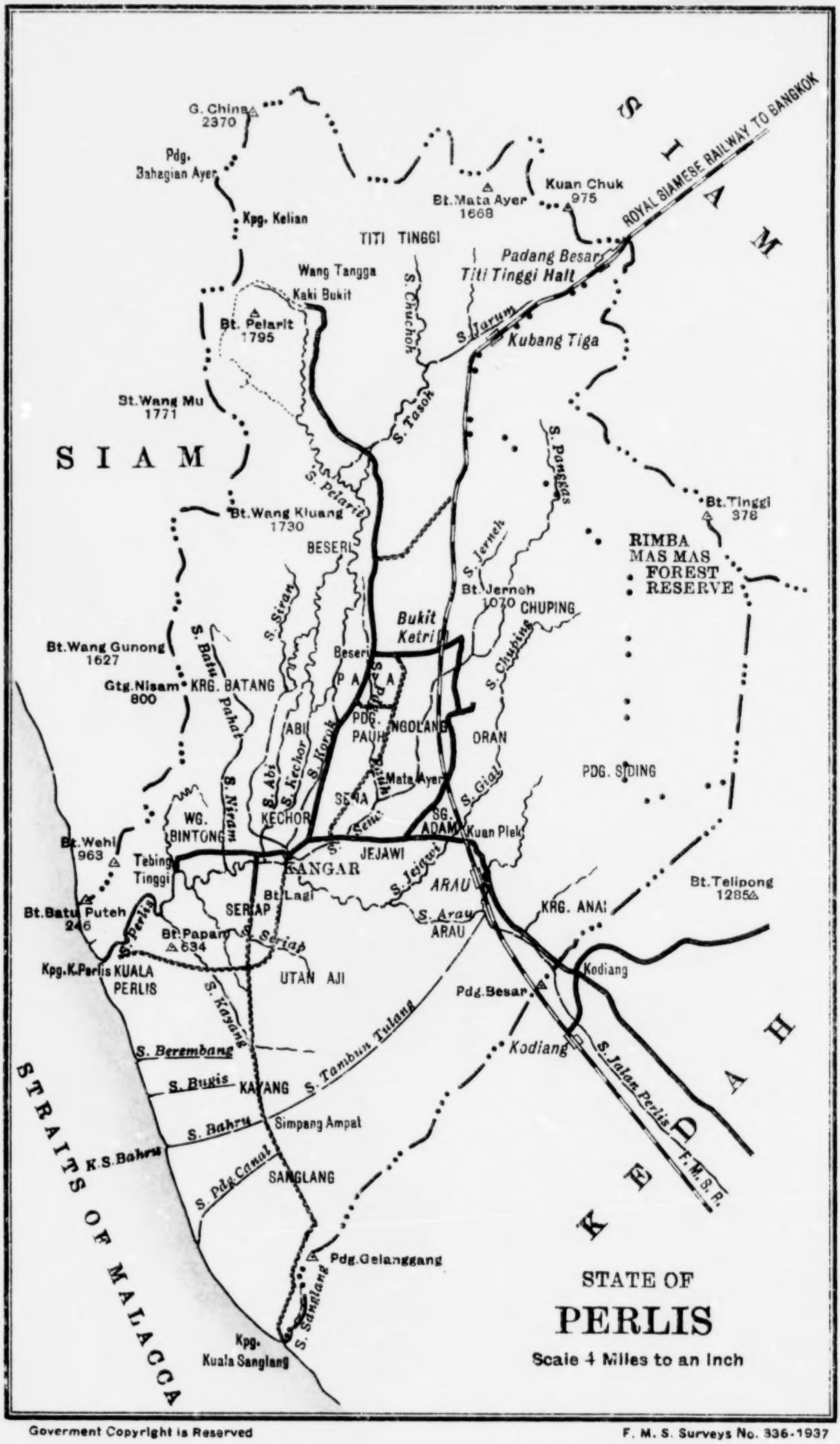
Statement of Expenditure incurred in the years A.H. 1355 and 1356.

No.	Headings	1355	1356
		$	$
1	Charges on Account of Public Debt.	...	2,359
2	Ruling House Allowances ...	8,886	8,661
3	Pensions, Retired Allowances and Gratuities	24,009	25,051
4	His Highness the Raja ...	42,019	41,549
5	Office Raja and Adviser ...	17,883	17,703
6	Audit Office	5,608	6,283
7	Co-Operative Societies ...	7,796	8,834
8	Courts	22,092	23,142
9	Customs and Monopolies ...	44,769	53,508
10	Education	40,862	42,333
11	Lands and Mines	31,958	38,668
12	Medical and Health	31,126	34,996
13	Miscellaneous Services ...	42,705	40,734
14	Mosques	3,494	3,604
15	Municipal	14,694	14,694
16	Penghulus	6,236	...
17	Police	39,794	41,213
18	Prisons	10,236	9,916
19	Sheriah Court	8,523	8,487
20	Surveys	12,477	12,696
21	Treasury	5,778	6,153
22	Public Works Department ...	16,631	17,720
23	Public Works, Annually Recurrent	50,874	54,257
24	Public Works Special Services	81,840	121,922
25	Public Works Revotes ...	3,775	...
	TOTAL ...	574,065	634,483

APPENDIX D.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities at end of the years A. H. 1355 and 1356.

LIABILITIES	At end of 1355 24-3-36—13-3-37	At end of 1356 14-3-37—2-3-38	ASSETS	At end of 1355 24-3-36—13-3-37	At end of 1356 14-3-37—2-3-38
	$	$		$	$
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	253,303	274,781	Cash in Treasury	13,246	8,352
			Cash at Banks	29,831	32,604
			Cash with Crown Agents ...	253,303	274,781
DEPOSITS			INVESTMENTS.		
			Municipal Debentures 5% Singapore ...	113,975	113,975
Courts	10,700	10,587	Municipal Debentures 4¾% Penang ...	76,750	76,750
Lands and Mines ...	9,360	9,271	F. M. S. 4½% Loan @ Cost ...	49,000	49,000
Post Office	5,096	1,788	Municipal Debentures 3% Singapore ...	92,003	92,003
Sundry	23,393	30,559	F. M. S. Government 3% Loan ...	35,400	35,400
			S. S. Government 3% Loan ...	130,626	281,001
Completion of Road to Kuala Perlis (Loan a/c)	...	57,319	Suspense Account	6,712	5,540
			Advances	8,626	19,509
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	511,885	635,933	Loans	34,265	31,323
Total ...	843,737	1,020,238	Total ...	843,737	1,020,238



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF TRENGGANU FOR THE YEAR, 1937.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Trengganu is a Malay State on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula lying between latitudes 3° 53′ and 5° 51′ North and longitudes 102° 23′ and 103° 30′ East. It is bounded by Kelantan on the North and North West, by Pahang on the South and South West and by the China Sea on the East. The area of the State is about 5,050 square miles, its length being 133.5 miles and its greatest breadth 76.8 miles. The capital of the State is Kuala Trengganu which is also the headquarters of one of the three administrative divisions into which the country is divided. Chukai (Kemaman) and Kampong Raja are the headquarters of the other two divisions (Kemaman and Besut). The only other place of importance is Dungun which has rapidly developed in recent years owing to the proximity of a large iron mine.

2. The State, as the map annexed shows, is long and comparatively narrow with, in comparison with its depth, an exceptionally long coast line. It is intersected by a series of sixteen rivers which flow in an easterly or north easterly direction into the China Sea. Of these the Trengganu, the Kemaman, the Dungun, and the Besut are rivers of considerable size and the first two can be entered at favourable states of the tide by coasting steamers but the sand bar which runs along the whole of this coast at all times makes navigation difficult for craft big or small.

3. Generally the State may be divided into three main belts. The first belt consists of long sandy beaches fringed with coconuts and casuarina trees and broken here and there by reddish cliff and rocky promontories: along these beaches are many thickly populated Malay villages the life of whose inhabitants is wrapped up in the sea and whose livelihood depends upon what the China Sea will yield them in the fishing season. Behind these beautiful beaches there run, parallel to the sea, long alternating dunes (gong) with strips of swamp. The trees are stunted and scattered and for the purposes of cultivation these areas are often of little value. But the swamps often serve as good rice fields their emerald green contrasting strongly with the arid dunes. They are ideal for cross country work in a car and, with little preparation, provide useful tracks for subsidiary communications. There can be little doubt that these "gong" are simply old beaches left by the sea as new sand banks formed. In places one can see new "gong" in the course of creation.

4. The second belt consists of broad flat plains in the valleys of the rivers broken by undulating country and long stretches of higher ground (old and improved "gong") on which the agricultural population live and plant fruit trees and rubber, leaving the plains as a whole for the cultivation of rice.

5. In the third belt the valleys narrow and there are rapids in the clear rivers and, as the last kampongs are left behind, the country rises into uninhabited steep mountain land still under jungle. The mountains rise to nearly 5,000 feet, Gunong Batil (4,978 ft.) being the highest peak. In this country also lies Gunong Padang, a flattish-topped mountain, which contains a plateau of approximately 5,000 acres at an elevation of about 4,000 feet and which in years to come might perhaps be developed into a Hill station. It is at present difficult of access.

6. Out to sea are a large number of Islands, the most important of which are the Perhentian group, Redang, Tenggul and Kapas. A few of these are inhabited and almost all are of exceptional beauty. They are surrounded by coral reef of many colours, the water is deep and crystal clear and the quiet beaches are the haunt of turtles. The remarkable fecundity of the female turtle, whose eggs are much appreciated by Asiatic epicures, provides a livelihood for many Malays. Kapas island and the Perhentians are also a safe refuge in the Monsoon from the North East wind and coasting steamers often anchor there for days at a time.

CLIMATE.

7. While the characteristic features of the climate are uniformity of temperature and a heavy annual rainfall, the North-East monsoon, which usually breaks about the end of October and may last into March, makes a distinct change in temperature, wind and rainfall. This season is marked by prolonged periods of dark days and heavy rain and later by strong winds and rough seas. Fishing is brought to a standstill and trade of a necessity declines. Land communications become more difficult and travelling is reduced to a minimum. In the middle of the year the weather is usually hot and dry but during the day time there is usually a steady, and sometimes strong, breeze from the South East (the Tenggara).

8. The average annual rainfall is about 115 inches, the highest recorded having been 191.55 inches: a large part of this falls during the North East Monsoon. The following are the rainfall figures for 1935, 1936 and 1937:—

	1935	1936	1937
Kuala Trengganu ..	117.55"	170.30"	131.20"
Kemaman	121.47"	113.87"	83.67
Besut	107.95"	159.89"	139.29
Kuala Brang	146.74"	191.15"	164.86"
Dungun	—	—	119.47

The North East Monsoon was on the whole mild though there was was a big flood in the Besut District from the 5th to the 9th of December temporarily severing the Trengganu—Kelantan road communication. But although the water was within a foot of the level reached by the 1926 flood there was no loss of life and little damage to property.

HISTORY.

9. The early history of Trengganu is obscure. A Chinese Budhist monk and traveller, CHAO JU KUA, mentions it among places subject to the old Kingdom of Palembang. The Nagarakretagama, a Javanese work composed in 1365 A.D. speaks of both Trengganu and Dungun as tributary to Majapahit. The *Hikayat Hang Tuah*, tells how HANG JEBAT and HANG KASTURI slew a Trengganu prince, MEGAT PANJI' ALAM, on the steps of the palace of the Ruler of Inderapura (believed to be the present State of Pahang).

10. That there existed a Mohammedan Kingdom in the upper Trengganu river over a hundred years before the recorded conversion of Malacca to Islam is suggested by the discovery of a remarkable Malay inscription dated 702 A.H. (1303 A.D.) on a stone found near Kuala Brang, a place some 20 miles up river from Kuala Trengganu. The language of the inscription is Malay, with an admixture of Sanskrit and Arabic, and the script is Arabic, a combination for which there is no parallel before the year 1468 A.D. The subject of the inscription, which was deciphered in 1923, is the Islamic law of sexual offences. The stone is now in Raffles Museum, Singapore.

11. The origin of the name "Trengganu" is lost. It is curious that the Trengganu river has a tributary called the Trengan but the fact is probably a coincidence. As regards the latter the name is said to be a corruption of "trangan" so that the Trengan is "the river of the clearing" —it is said that the entrance was blocked with thick undergrowth until the Sakais cleared it for some Malays in return for a present of fish hooks. The only explanation which I have heard of the name "Trengganu" is a story to the effect that an early explorer found a pig's tusk and on being asked by his companion what it was replied "Taring anu" (tusk of what —you—may—call—it)—an explanation as improbable and as obviously ex post facto as the usual explanations of the names of Malayan countries.

12. The throne of Trengganu has been occupied by members of the same Ruling House for the last 240 years. The first Sultan was a son of BENDAHARA ABDUL MAJID of Johore, another of whose sons became Sultan of Johore. There was, therefore, a Sultanate in Trengganu when some of the Western States, which have now outstripped her in development, were still in their infancy and when their dynasties were yet to be founded. The present Ruler is Sultan SULAIMAN BADARU'L-ALAM SHAH, K.C.M.G. who came to the throne in 1920; he is the fourteenth of the line.

13. In the year 1776 Sultan MANSUR (1730—1792) sent the *bunga emas* or golden flower to the King of Siam, and this practice was continued at first annually and later triennially until by a Treaty in 1909 the Siamese Government transferred to Great Britian "all rights of suzerainty, protection, administration and control whatsoever which they possess over the States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis and adjacent island." What exactly those rights were in respect of Trengganu is doubtful. The Trengganu tradition is that the sending of the *bunga emas* was in no sense an admission of suzerainty, but was merely an expression of goodwill, which was reciprocated by the King of Siam who sent presents in return.

14. During the year 1909 the Sultan agreed to receive a British officer who would reside in Trengganu and exercise functions similar to those of a Consular officer. A few months later, in April 1910, a Treaty between Great Britain and Trengganu was signed in Singapore, which put Trengganu under the protection of Great Britain and provided for the appointment of a British Agent. A further Treaty was executed in 1919 following the report of the "Bucknill Commission" under which the Sultan agreed that for the post of British Agent there should be substituted "a British Officer, to be called the British Adviser, who shall live within the State of Trengganu and whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all matters affecting the general administration of the country and all questions other than those touching the Muhammedan Religion." Some account of the British Adviser's functions is given in the following chapter.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

15. Trengganu is governed by His Highness the Sultan in Council with the advice of a British Adviser. The State Council consists of 19 members, all of whom either hold some Government office or are pensioners of the Government. There is no unofficial representation. The President of the State Council is the Mentri Besar or Chief Minister, who is at the same time the principal executive officer of the State. Immediately under him is the State Secretariat, officered entirely by Malays and in charge of the State Secretary who is the Government's official spokesman. The chief offices of the State, such as the Treasury, the Supreme Court, the Customs Department, and the Audit Department, are held by Malay officers of the Trengganu service, and the two State Commissioners at Kemaman and Besut and the District Officers are similarly Malays of the local service. There are at present 14 seconded British officers in the State: 6 of these are officers of the Malayan Civil Service (the British Adviser, the Legal Adviser, the Commissioner of Land and Mines, the Assistant Advisers at Kemaman and Besut and the Settlement Collector, Kuala Trengganu. Seconded officers from the Malayan professional and technical services are in executive charge of the Police, Public Works, Medical, Forests, and Survey Departments. There is also a Preventive Officer in the Customs Department.

16. The Treaty of 1919 is strictly observed by both parties to it and the advisory system pertains, therefore, in Trengganu in a very pure form. Except that he is a Judge of the Court of Appeal, the British Adviser is otherwise an advisory officer only and his advice is in fact asked on all matters dealing with the general administration of the State, whether they be great or small. He is not a member of the State Council but on the other hand he attends all meetings and no resolution is passed without his advice being asked. Should a meeting be held in his absence, no business is brought before the Council on which his advice has not previously been obtained.

17. The Commissioner of Lands & Mines is regarded as the British Adviser's second-in-command. The Assistant Advisers, Kemaman and Besut are responsible for keeping the British Adviser informed of all matters of administration in the State Commissioner's divisions which call for his advice. These officers all have executive authority but only in the Land department. Each sits with the State Commissioner of his District as Judge of a branch of the Supreme Court.

18. Except in Ramathan, the fasting month, the State Council meets normally once a week for the consideration of all general administrative questions and there are additional sessions for legislation. It met altogether 61 times in 1937. A number of extra meetings were necessitated by the unprecedented amount of legislation passed during the year.

19. The official language of the State is Malay and the official version of all Enactment, Rules and Proclamations is in the Malay (Jawi) script. But English and Romanised versions are also published and the Interpretation Enactment, passed during the year, provides that if any difficulty as to meaning arises the English version shall be followed. Both the Muhammedan and English Calendars are in use. The administrative year generally follows the English calendar but Enactments are numbered in the Muhammedan year.

III.—POPULATION.

20. The population at the 1931 Census was 179,789 viz. 92,354 males and 87,435 females. The division by race was:—

Malay races	164,564
Chinese	13,254
Indians	1,371
Europeans	35
Eurasians	15
Other races	550

21. The estimated mid-year population for 1937 calculated by the geometrical method was 198,246. This method of calculation is suitable for Trengganu as there is little change in the population from immigration and emigration and in any case the available statistics for these are not reliable.

22. The number of live births was 6,845 of which 3,501 were males and 3,344 were females. The live birth-rate was 34.53 per mille. The number of still births recorded was 295 giving a rate of 41 still births per 1,000 total births. The following table shows the live births according to race:—

Malays	Chinese	Indians	Europeans	Eurasians	Others	Total
6,185	564	52	1	—	43	6,845

23. The number of deaths registered was 4,427 giving a rate of 22.33 per mille; of these, 2,406 were males and 2,021 were females. The highest number of deaths in any one month was 511 (in June) and the lowest 305 (in October). The following table shows the deaths according to race:—

Malays	Chinese	Indians	Europeans	Eurasians	Others	Total
4,060	296	55	—	—	16	4,427

24. The number of deaths of children under the age of one year was 1,202 or 27.15% of the total number of deaths. The infantile mortality rate was 175.60 per mille as compared with 213.09 in 1936. Incorrect feeding and poor sanitation seem to be the major factors involved in this high rate. Malaria doubtless plays a part but the combined rate for Kuala Trengganu, Chukai and Kuala Kemaman was 183.44 where the spleen rate for school children was 0.31% while the combined rate for the most inland districts of the Besut, Trengganu, Marang and Dungun river basins was but 132.99 in spite of the fact that this area includes the most malarious districts in the State.

The mortality rate of children under the age of 4 weeks per 1,000 live births was 73.05.

It is interesting to note that during the period 1928-1932 there were 7,947 deaths of infants giving a rate of 274.89 per mille while during the last quinquennium the number of deaths was 6,741 giving a rate of 195.89.

25. The following is a summary of the vital statistics for 1936 and 1937:—

	1936	1937
Births, males	3,725	3,501
Births, females	3,380	3,334
Birth-rate per mille	36.51	34.53
Number of still births	250	295
Deaths, males	2,554	2,406
Deaths, females	2,129	2,021
Death-rate per mille	23.99	22.33
Infantile mortality rate per mille	213.09	175.60
Estimated mid-year population	195,170	198,246

IV.—HEALTH.

The Medical and Health Department is under the charge of a Medical Officer seconded from the Malayan Service. The staff during the year 1937 was increased by two male dressers, one qualified health inspector and eight menials and now consists of:—

Medical Officer	1	
Assistant Medical Officers	3	
Male Dressers	28	(1 Special grade, 1 grade I, 7 grade II, 11 grade III and 8 probationers)
Female nurse	1	(grade III)
Midwives	5	
Vaccinators	5	
Health Inspectors	3	
Clerks	4	
Stewards & Storekeepers	2	
Menials	42	

There are four private Asiatic doctors in the State who are employed solely by the mines and estates.

27. Reliable information as to the incidence of disease can be obtained only from the statistics of patients treated by the Medical Department. The reports of deaths sent in by the Deputy Registrars are trustworthy only as to the fact and not as to the cause since the great majority of deaths so reported have never been brought to the notice of anyone qualified to make a proper diagnosis. The percentage of deaths reported by qualified medical practitioners was under 3%.

28. The subjoined table gives the number of cases of common diseases treated by the Medical Department during the last five years:—

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Malaria	10,718	12,965	16,931	17,990	21,439
Fever unspecified ..	1,695	1,019	658	695	834
Diseases of respiratory system (excluding influenza) ..	3,109	4,608	3,407	4,763	5,732
Influenza	2,278	2,986	3,933	4,403	5,024
Yaws	4,789	4,400	4,334	3,110	3,925
Beri-beri ..	782	968	1,176	1,412	1,199
Intestinal parasites	8,561	11,080	15,484	18,437	21,365

29. There was no case of plague, small-pox, cholera or other infectious disease. In view of the out-break of cholera in Siam during the first half of the year, a close watch was kept at Kuala Trengganu on the junks trading between this port and Siam and two hundred and forty-one were inspected.

30. Eleven thousand seven hundred and forty-two vaccinations and six hundred and fifty-two re-vaccinations were performed.

31. The incidence of malaria varies widely in different parts of Trengganu. The coast-line, where about two-thirds of the population resides, is fairly free from it as is shown by the spleen rate ascertained at school inspections. It is fortunate that the two largest towns, Kuala Trengganu and Chukai, Kemaman (Chukai and Kuala Kemaman are situated on or near the coast; the spleen-rate here were 0.19% and 0.76% respectively. There are some malarious villages on the coast, however, such as Kretay where the spleen-rate was 27.42%; in such places, the flat, sandy plain is broken by hills. In general, the further one goes inland the higher becomes the incidence of the disease. At Pasir Gajah school, for instance, 11 mile inland from Chukai the spleen-rate was found to be 42.86%. In the region of the Trengganu river, on the other hand, it is only inland from Kuala Brang that many cases with enlarged spleen are encountered. Malaria is extremely prevalent in the upper reaches of the various rivers in the north of Trengganu and in the most distant villages practically all the children with the exception of some very young babies have enlarged spleens; the incidence in the corresponding districts of the south of Trengganu is lower and averages about 50%. The islands lying off the coast of Trengganu are highly malarious especially the Perhentian Islands where the spleen-rate is always found to be over 90% and the Redang Islands where the rate was 35.5%. In all these malarious districts the population is sparse.

32. The low incidence of dysentery and enteric fever is remarkable in view of the poor hygienic standard that obtains in regard to conservancy and water-supplies. Doubtless the filtering action of the sandy soil on the coast plays a great part while the people living on the banks of the rivers are too scattered to polute the rivers to any serious extent. Helminthic infections are extremely common; laboratory investigations reveals the fact that about one quarter of the population is infected with ankylostoma and half with ascaris.

33. The incidence of beri-beri is greater among the Chinese than among the Malays while it is not common in the case of Indians and other races. The disease is common on the coast where the population depends on fishing for a livelihood and buys the polished rice which it eats but it is rare in the interior where the home-grown, unpolished rice is the staple diet. It is also common on the mines.

The disease was not so much in evidence this year and only 1,190 cases were treated by the Medical Department as compared with 1,412 in 1936. Only 23 deaths were reported as compared with 71 in 1936 but this result is in some degree due to the use of concentrated injections of Vitamin B I in the treatment of cardiac cases which were used by the mines and estates as well as by the Government Hospitals and dispensaries. There were 4 deaths due to beri-beri on the mines and estates during 1936 but there was no death from this cause during 1937 while the death-rate in the Government Hospitals was 1.85% per 100 admissions as compared with 7.76% during the period 1932-1936.

34. It is now unusual to see any of the children in the towns and most of the villages suffering from the early stages of yaws. Of 2,648 children examined, only 3.8% showed signs of active yaws as compared with 9.97% in 1936; none of these showed signs of the early stages the cases being mostly tertiary lesions of the hands and feet. The percentage of hospital admissions for this disease has dropped from 26.92% in 1933 to 6.78% in 1937. Yaws, however, is still common in a few areas. One difficulty of dealing with this disease has always been that the Trengganu Malays dislike injections but towards the end of the year a campaign was organised against the disease with "acetavsol" (Stovarsol) a drug which can be administered by the mouth. This measure was highly successful, some mothers carrying their children as far as 5 miles over the padi fields for treatment.

35. Three cases of tropical typhus were treated, two of the "scrub" type and one of the "shop" type.

36. Syphilis is rarely seen in the case of the local Malays and most of the cases are Chinese from Kuala Dungun where there is a considerable influx of people from other countries. There are, however, many cases of gonorrhoea especially in the towns. One of the wards at the General Hospital was given over, as far as possible, to the treatment of venereal disease and out-patients are encouraged to attend here also. Of the total admissions into hospital, 0.97% were due to syphilis and 5.90% due to gonorrhoea.

HOSPITALS.

37. Small hospitals were opened at Chukai, Kemaman and Kuala Dungun during April and May respectively. The following accommodation is now available:—

Kuala Trengganu	10 wards with 158 beds
Kuala Trengganu Gaol Hospital ..	1 ward with 7 beds
Kuala Dungun	1 ward with 20 beds
Chukai, Kemaman	2 wards with 28 beds

The total number of beds available is thus 213. With the exception of one general ward and the maternity ward at Kuala Trengganu and one general ward at Chukai, Kemaman which was opened in December these wards are for males only.

38. The total number of patients admitted, excluding transfers, was 3,408 of which 497 were females while the number of Malays admitted was 1,385 of which 297 were females. The proportion of Malays admitted to the General Hospital, Kuala Trengganu increased from 44.74% in 1936 to 48.44%. Government servants apart, the type of Malay that enters the Trengganu Government hospitals is the illiterate rustic.

The percentage of deaths to total admissions was 1.94 or, if the deaths occurring within 48 hours be omitted, 1.59.

The daily average number of in-patients after the new hospitals were opened was 156; the opening of these hospitals made little difference to the number of patients admitted into the General Hospital, Kuala Trengganu for the number of patients admitted here increased from 2,418 in 1936 to 2,622.

The number of operations performed at the hospitals and dispensaries was 1,183 but the great majority of them were of a minor nature. This figure includes 588 cases which were treated by extraction of the teeth.

MATERNITY AND INFANT WELFARE WORK.

39. There are five qualified midwives in the service of the Department while the nurse is also a qualified midwife. There are only three other qualified midwives in the State.

In-patients. One hundred and two confinements were conducted as against 64 in 1936. There was one death, the case of a Chinese woman who was admitted in poor condition with a retained placenta 53 hours after the birth of her child; she died 10 days afterwards from puerperal septicaemia. Thirteen of these women were Malays.

Out-patients. There were no maternal deaths in this series. The number of cases so conducted increased from 150 in 1936 to 248.

The subjoined table gives the details:—

	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Others	Total
Kuala Trengganu Town Clinic ..	61	37	1	2	101
Kampong Raja, Besut	50	4	1	0	55
Kuala Dungun ..	12	19	0	0	31
Chukai, Kemaman ..	2	57	1	1	61
Total ..	125	117	3	3	248

40. A Women and Children's Clinic is maintained at Kuala Trengganu. There were 2,380 new cases while the number of total attendances numbered 4,323.

MENTAL AND LEPER PATIENTS.

41. There is no separate asylum for mentally deranged patients and they are confined in the prison at Kuala Trengganu. An experienced attendant, who is also attached to the prison ward, looks after them while the Hospital Assistant visits at least once a day and the Assistant Medical Officer once a week; the visits of the Medical Officer average once a fortnight. Cases that do not improve within a few months are sent to the Mental Hospital at Singapore. The position is unsatisfactory and it would be better if the patient were confined in a special observation ward within the hospital compound. An attempt is made as far as possible to treat a number of mental patients in the hospital and nine were so treated of whom five were admitted for observation only; two cases were subsequently transferred to the Gaol. After recovery, some of the patients are sent to the hospital during convalescence.

The number treated in the gaol was 91 including 8 females as against 67 including 10 females in 1936. The average daily number in gaol was 15 while the average number of days spent by each patient treated was 60 as against 76 in 1936. At the end of the year, 12 lunatics were being maintained by the State in the Singapore Mental Hospital.

42. There is no leper asylum in the State but there is a small ward in the General Hospital, Kuala Trengganu for male lepers; at the beginning of the year, all the lepers in this ward, 7 in number, were sent to the Leper

Settlement at Sungei Buloh Selangor; one of them subsequently died. They went voluntarily. There were 46 lepers known to the Medical Department who are residing in the State.

DISPENSARIES.

43. There are permanent Government Dispensaries at the following places:—

Kampong Raja, Besut
Kampong Buloh
Kuala Trengganu Town
General Hospital, Kuala Trengganu
Kuala Brang
Hospital, Dungun
Hospital, Chukai, Kemaman.

44. There are in addition small dispensaries at Setiu and Kemasek each under the charge of a travelling dresser while the travelling dressers are also attached to the hospital at Kuala Trengganu, Kuala Dungun and Chukai and to the dispensary at Kampong Raja, Besut. All these travelling dressers are Malays. The travelling work at Kuala Trengganu is also supplemented by the dressers at the hospital working in rotation.

45. The State is, in general, fairly well served by these dispensaries and travelling dressers with the exception of the Paka river basin where a small dispensary should be established while the growing volume of routine work at the Kuala Brang dispensary interferes with travelling work so that a travelling dresser is also required here.

Visits up the Trengganu rivers entail journeys by perahu often lasting a week or more. A great deal depends upon the weather and travelling is greatly restricted during the period of the north-east monsoon which lasts approximately from November to March.

46. The work of the dispensaries is supplemented by (a) tours of vaccinators (b) distribution of simple drugs by out-lying Police and Customs stations. The number of cases treated was:—

	New Cases	Total Attendances
At dispensaries and by travelling dressers	125,640	157,853
By vaccinators	15,822	16,571
Total ..	141,462	174,424

The total number of new cases treated in 1936 was 131,098.

47. The number of cases treated by the dressers on their visits to out-lying villages increased from 55,345 in 1936 to 67,380.

Of the out-patients treated:—

90.13% were Malays
7.62% were Chinese
1.85% were Indians
0.30% were other races.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

There are Town Boards at the following ten places:—Besut, Batu Rakit, Kuala Trengganu, Marang, Kuala Dungun, Paka, Kretay, Kemasek, Kijal and Chukai, Kemaman. In most cases, there are unofficial as well as official members of the Boards and in all cases the Presidents are Malays.

During the year, The Medical Officer was formally appointed Health Officer, Kuala Trengganu while the Assistant Medical Officers of Kemaman and Dungun were appointed Assistant Health Officers at Chukai and Dungun (and Paka) respectively. There are Health Inspectors at each of these places while the Dressers act as Health Inspectors in some of the smaller places. The doctors and health inspectors pay visits to the other towns and give advice. Work has been greatly facilitated by the passing of a new Town Boards Enactment and Rules. The subordinate staff in the principal districts is as follows:—

	Overseers	Mandors	Drivers	Coolies			
				Cleansing & Padang	Markets & Lighting	Conservancy	Total
Besut (Kg. Raja & Kuala Besut)	1	1	—	7	On contract	—	7
Kuala Trengganu	1	2	4	48	9	6	63
Kuala Dungun	—	1	1	9	1	3	13
Kemasek (K. Kemasek & Ayer Jerneh)	—	—	—	4	2	On contract	6
Chukai, Kemaman	—	1	1	9	2		11

Use is also made of prisoners. Elsewhere there are only six coolies.

49. The following conservancy system are in operation:—

(*a*) *Kuala Trengganu.*—A "double-pail" system was started by the Town Board on the 1st of August and superseded the work of a private company. 475 laterines were being served at the end of the year including 148 belonging to Government offices and institutions. The pails are carried by a 27 H.P. Bedford lorry of excellent type with steel compartments. There is a good trenching ground extending to 8 acres complete with washing plant, septic tank, drying-shed and store. A second lorry was purchased towards the end of the year and the system is to be extended.

(*b*) *Kuala Dungun.*—The small conservancy system was extended by the purchase of a Bedford lorry similar to that in use at Kuala Trengganu and a suitable trenching ground was obtained. The lorry started work on 5th of September. The number of laterines served at the end of the year was 121 but steps are to be taken to increase this number.

(c) *Chukai.*—The town is well served by a private contractor; the number of latrines served increased from 205 to 270.

Elsewhere there are a number of pit-latrines and latrines built over rivers but as a rule there is no proper method of disposal, the fore-shore or river, a clump of vegetation or the space under the house being utilized.

50. Disposal of refuse is by control tipping in the larger towns and by burning and burying in the villages. A campaign has been started to distribute dust-bins but there is a marked disinclination on the part of the public to buy these. A number of large concrete, iron and wooden dust-bins are provided by the Town Boards but they are too few in number.

51. The State depends on wells and rivers for its water supplies. Investigations are to be undertaken at Kuala Trengganu to find purer sources.

52. There are three tin and two iron mines which employ labour on a considerable scale, the average monthly labour force being 3,706 while the number of dependents averaged 1,336 giving a total monthly population of 5,042. Thirty-four deaths were reported as compared with 64 during 1936 giving a death-rate of 6.74 per mille. One thousand two hundred and forty-seven cases of malaria were reported with 8 deaths as compared with 19 deaths in 1936.

There are only two estates of any size in Trengganu. The Kretay Plantations and Kretay Estate, which are under the same management, employed an average monthly labour force of 870 while the dependents averaged 178. The number of deaths was 12 giving a death-rate of 11.45 (as compared with 20.63 in 1936) of which one was due to malaria. A number of lines were constructed to suit the special requirements of the Tamil coolies while a few excellent cooly lines of the cottage type have been built.

The Jabor Valley Estate which is reached from Kuantan in Pahang, employed a monthly average of 909 coolies while the dependents averaged 194. There were 36 deaths giving a death-rate of 32.64 per mille but of these deaths 16 occurred during the first three months of the year while there was only one during the last two months of the year. There were 6 deaths due to malaria while the deaths of infants numbered 8. A great improvement on these figures can be anticipated with confidence next year. Thirty-one lines each with 10 rooms of a good type have been constructed. A piped water supply has been installed. There are creches for children. Several miles of anti-malaria drains have been constructed and a regular system of oiling is now in progress. A new hospital with three wards has been built.

53. All the schools in the State, whether Government or private, are inspected at least once by the Assistant Medical Officer or the senior dressers. The children are all medically examined and later given the opportunity of treatment. Reports on sanitation with recommendations are sent in to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

54. There is no Veterinary Department in Trengganu and any work of this nature falls upon the Medical Department. No epidemic of any importance occurred during the year. A few animals were treated and this entailed minor operations in one or two cases. Cattle were examined at Kuala Trengganu and Kemaman prior to export.

55. The following buildings were completed during the year:—
Kuala Trengganu.—

A ward containing 6 rooms for male paying patients with kitchen attached.

A general ward with accommodation for 20 male patients to replace an old temporary ward which was demolished.

A new temporary ward to accommodate 6 male patients suffering from infectious disease to replace an old ward for lepers which was burnt.

The store was extended while a new store for fire-wood, etc. was built.

The old water-tank was replaced by a larger one and new piping was connected to many of the wards.

Kuala Dungun.—

The nucleus of a new hospital was built on a good site on the sea-shore beside the dispensary. It comprises a ward for 20 male patients with kitchen, dhobi-house and quarters for two attendants, etc. Houses were built for the Assistant Medical Officer and Mid-wife. The ward was opened on the 1st of May.

Chukai, Kemaman.—

A new hospital was opened during the year. The old dispensary was abandoned and the site off the old Malay School selected. The old school-room was converted into a general ward for 16 females but it was only possible to occupy it on the 15th of December. A general ward for 20 males, a kitchen, a dhobi-house were completed by 10th April as well as houses for the Assistant Medical Officer, the mid-wife and the dresser-in-charge. It is expected that an administrative block with operating room and dispensary and a small mortuary will be completed early in 1938. In the meantime, a portion of the male ward is serving as dispensary and operating-room and there is space for only 12 beds.

V.—HOUSING.

56. The bulk of the people are peasants and fishermen and are housed in building of split bamboo or bark walls and thatched roofs. The local standard of living does not enable the average household to indulge in plank walls and corrugated iron roofs and the houses, which are raised off the ground, are airy and cool. Sometimes these houses are set at a distance from others but it is common to see a cluster of them, perhaps on a river bank or under the coconuts on the sea-shore, built close together in no particular order and unsupplied with either drainage or latrines.

57. The only places of any size besides Kuala Trengganu are Chukai (Kemaman), Dungun, and Besut. In all these towns wide municipal limits were set some years ago and the Bye-laws do not allow the erection of building in these areas unless plans have been previously passed by the Town Board. This prevents the erection of unsuitable new buildings or their over-crowding due to the unauthorised construction of cubicles. Many of the buildings in the shop area of Kuala Trengganu are old and cramped

but they get the benefit of a good sea breeze which blows most of the year round. Various improvements were made at Chukai and Kuala Dungun; including the building of 29 shop houses of an approved type at Kuala Dungun.

58. In the few places of employment in the State where large resident labour forces are employed care is taken that suitable housing accommodation, approved by the Medical Officer, is provided.

VI.—NATURAL RESOURCES.

Minerals.

59. *Mineral Resources.* Trengganu is rich in mineral ores of various kinds, the chief of which are tin, iron, wolfram and manganese. An isolated deposit of zinc ore has also recently been discovered, but it is too early yet to say whether it will be possible to develop an export trade in this ore.

The main mineral-bearing areas are found in the Districts of Kemaman and Dungun, but indications of outcrops have now been found in Ulu Trengganu and there is also a small old tin-bearing area still being worked in the very inaccessible Pelagat valley in the Besut district.

60. The possibilites of the further development of existing and the discovery of new areas is largely an unknown quantity, but it can safely be said that, from indications which exist at present, there are good grounds for believing that Trengganu will improve its position as an ore-exporting country, when road communications and other administrative essentials have developed to the stage at which more capital can be attracted for the proper prospecting and proving by modern methods of large areas which are still difficult of access.

61. *Tin.* Tin ore is both alluvial and lode, but most of the old alluvial areas have either been worked out or are rapidly approaching that state. It is lode mining therefore that holds the greatest promise for the future. The main working lode mines are at Freda (on the Bundi Concession), Sungei Ayam (on the Concession of that name) and at Kajang, close to Sungei Ayam, but there are distinct possibilites of new lode mine development in the valley of the Sungei Pelantoh (a tributary of the Sungei Kemaman), and in Ulu Dungun.

62. The operation of the International Tin Restriction Agreement has borne very hard on Trengganu and has had a hampering effect on the prospecting of new areas to take the place of the worked-out alluvial mines. The situation however has recently become a little brighter, as now that it has been definitely established that some of the older mines have passed the peak of their output, it has been possible to allow more prospecting of likely new areas in the hopes that new mines can be developed whose output will take the place of the lost production of the old ones.

63. A problem of some considerable difficulty to the Department has been presented by the discovery of tin ore in close conjunction with iron ore in the Ishihara Sungyo Koshi mine at Machang Satahun in Kemaman. The iron deposits of this mine are nearly worked out, but it would have been impossible to mine what is left without coming to some satisfactory arrangement as to the solution of the tin problem. Fortunately it has been possible to promise an export quota to the Company, which is accordingly now engaged on the erection of a magnetic separating plant which should be in operation by about the middle of 1938.

64. *Wolfram.* Three wolfram mines are in operation and numerous applications for prospecting were received during the year, mostly in the Bukit Lentor (Ulu Dungun) area where there was a large producing mine during the years of the Great War. In December, after careful consideration of all the applications received in this area, the Government decided to grant prospecting rights to the East Asiatic Co., Ltd., a company that has had a long and close connection with Trengganu for many years, in the hope that, if they find it likely to be worth their while, they will be prepared to take up full mining rights and develop these known wolfram deposits efficiently by modern methods. Here again it is probable that there may be complications owing to the presence of tin ore in conjunction with the wolfram in excess of the maximum permissable percentage, now fixed at a half of one per centum.

65. *Iron.* There are two iron mines in the State, both Japanese-owned, the one at Bukit Besi in Dungun worked by the Nippon Mining Co., Ltd. and the other at Machang Satahun near Kemaman worked by the Ishihara Sangyo Koshi Co. which owns several large iron mines in the State of Johore. The former is by far the larger concern. Its export of ore during 1937 amounted to 889,916 tons and would undoubtedly have topped the million ton mark if the Company had not suffered in the earlier part of the year from difficulty in finding insufficient shipping to take the ore to Japan.

66. The older mine at Machang Satahun is much smaller and is now nearly worked out. Its export of ore was only 101,203 tons as compared with 153,321 tons in 1936.

There was considerable iron prospecting activity in other parts of the State during the year, but so far no workable deposits have been discovered.

All tin ore and wolfram were exported to Singapore and all iron ore and manganese to Japan.

67. *Mining Leases.* Seven thousand one hundred and eighty three acres were held under Mining Leases and 2,862 acres under Mining Certificates. The latter will be exchanged for leases after final survey.

68. *Prospecting Licences.* Fifty eight applications were received during the year. Twelve were approved, 3 were withdrawn, 17 were refused and 26 were still under consideration at the end of the year.

69. *Administration.* The Department is administered by the Commissioner of Lands & Mines with the assistance of two Asiatic Mining Overseers, one stationed at Kemaman and other (appointed during the year) at Dungun. The Assistant Adviser, Kemaman also acts in an honorary capacity as the Commissioner's Deputy in the Southern part of the State, where 90% of the mining takes place, and it is hoped to regularise this officer's position by granting him certain of the Commissioner's powers by delegation in 1938.

The lack of technical advice has always been felt, and it is therefore very satisfactory to record that arrangements were made during the year with the Government of Johore for the appointment of Warden of Mines, Johore as Mining Adviser to the Trengganu Government. The Warden (Captain C. F. S. Jameson) visited the State twice during the year and has since his appointment assisted in many ways with advice on general policy and on mining problems that have arisen from time to time.

70. *Legislation.* The Mining Enactment was revised during the year. The principal amendments introduced were concerned with the procedure for the issue of prospecting licences. Opportunity was also taken to provide for the issue of prospecting permits instead of licences to meet cases where owing to possible complications, such as the presence of tin ore in conjunction with other minerals, it might be unwise to issue licences carrying definite rights of selection for mining lease.

71. *Revenue.* The following is a comparative statement of the revenue derived from minerals from the years 1935, 1936 and 1937:—

	1935	1936	1937
Rent on mining lands ..	$7,971.93	$7,053.00	$8,414.11
Premium on mining lands ..	1,820.00	1,400.00	5,800.00
Prospecting Licences ..	2,041.00	2,610.00	1,570.00
Individual	331.00	162.00	—
	$12,163.93	$11,225.00	$15,784.11
Export duty	$435,802.49	$544,004.38	$534,752.95
Total ..	$447,966.42	$555,229.38	$550,537.06

AGRICULTURE.

72. *General.* Agriculturally Trengganu has large possibilities as so far, with few exceptions, only the coastal belt has been developed agriculturally. The main exceptions are the Trengganu and Besut river plains, where most of the rice grown in the State is produced, and the Jabor, Ulu Kemasik and Kuala Telemong areas which have been planted with rubber, mostly by Chinese. Trengganu's trouble is lack of population to develop the large tracts of vacant agricultural land that are waiting there to be opened up. Over the past ten or twelve years there has been some infiltration of colonists into the Besut District from the neighbouring State of Kelantan, where there is now definite land hunger, but the rate of colonisation has been disappointingly slow. Still the fact that there is this colonisation taking place makes Besut the one district in the State where there can at present be said to be possibilities of any considerable agricultural development in the near future. Over most of the rest of the State, in areas where there is vacant land, the existing population already owns more land than it can effectively cultivate (or, in parenthesis, pay rent on!) As far as can be foreseen at present therefore it will be a long time before, with the slow natural increase in population, economic pressure forces more intensive agricultural development in these areas. It is unfortunate that, although there is now evidence of considerable land hunger in parts of the developed coastal belt, there seems little hope of persuading the landless there to move further into the interior to take up land, for the reason that the dwellers on the coast have from time immemorial always been primarily fishermen, with agriculture as only the second string to their bows.

73. *Administration.* Agricultural affairs are at present administered by the Commissioner of Lands. A great step forward however was taken when arrangements were made during the year with the Government of Kelantan whereby the services of the State Agricultural Officer, Kelantan as Agricultural Adviser to this Government were secured. Under the arrangements made, this officer pays quarterly visits to Trengganu and his services are always available at any time to advise on agricultural matters generally, or on any particular agricultural problem that arises. This officer paid three visits to the State during 1937 and a programme of quarterly visits has been arranged for 1938. The staff of the Agricultural Department consists of the following:

Kuala Trengganu District

one Malay Assistant Agricultural Officer

two Malay Agricultural Subordinates.

Ulu Trengganu District

one Malay Agricultural Subordinate.

Besut District

one Malay Assistant Agricultural Officer

one Malay Agricultural Subordinate.

In addition another Assistant Agricultural Officer and two subordinates are undergoing training at the Federated Malay States Agricultural School at Serdang.

74. *Experimental Stations.* The Department maintains three somewhat embryonic Experimental Padi Stations, one at Kuala Trengganu, one at Kemaman, and one at Besut, but the results have so far been rather disappointing. It is hoped however to reorganise and develop these stations on more satisfactory lines with the assistance of the expert advice now available.

75. *Agricultural Shows.* Successful District Shows were held at Kemaman, Besut, Kuala Jengal (Ulu Dungun) and Kuala Brang. The latter show, which was the first ever to be held in the Ulu Trengganu District, proved a great success. His Highness the Sultan graciously came up to open it and the British Adviser and many leading officials attended. Special poultry and rubber demonstration exhibits arranged by the State Agricultural Officer, Kelantan, attracted much attention.

76. *Pests.* The principal agricultural pests are rats, squirrels and wild pig. Rats are the biggest problem for the reason that, except in the more intensively cultivated parts of the State (and these are the exception), there are not enough cultivators, nor are they sufficiently well organised to cope really effectively with the rats which ravage their crops. In the coconut areas squirrels cause an immense amount of damage. A system of rewards for tails was instituted during the year, originally in the Besut District, and later in other districts as well. Satisfactory results are being reported. It was also decided during the year to concentrate the Land Office muzzle-loader guns in certain centrally situated Police Stations instead of having them spread all over the country in the hands of isolated penghulus and Ketuas. The advantages of these arrangements are

(1) that, if a mukim is suffering severely from squirrels, pigs or other large animal pest, the Penghulu can now go to the Collector and obtain all the available guns in the district to be used in an intensive campaign against the enemy, and

(2) the guns will now be properly looked after and not allowed to rust away in the corners of headmens' houses.

77. *Principal Crops.* The principal crops produced in the State in order of importance are rice, rubber, coconuts and arecanuts.

78. *Rice.* Most of the rice is grown on land not yet even roughly surveyed. There is therefore a considerable margin of error in the computation of the areas planted, and, arising from that, of the crops harvested. It is estimated however that in the 1936/37 season there were 32,770 acres planted with wet rice and 8,740 acres under dry rice. Particulars are given in appendix G. The 1936/37 season was a very unfortunate one as the heavy monsoon rain began about a fortnight earlier than usual with the result that, not only were large areas of young wet padi destroyed, but in some places, notably in Ulu Dungun and Ulu Trengganu, many of the luckless planters of the dry variety, the reaping of which is always "touch and go" before the really heavy monsoon rains begin, lost literally the whole of their crops.

79. *1937/38 Season's Prospects.* The 1937/38 season began much more propitiously—the rains were later than usual with the result that the wet padi was sufficiently established to resist the heavy floods of early December, and the hill padi planters had the glorious dry sunny weather of November to get their harvests in. The prospects for the 1938 harvest are therefore excellent.

80. *Rubber.* Five thousand three hundred and forty three tons of rubber valued at $3,701,910.00 were exported during the year. Excellent prices prevailed in the early part of the year and, although the price commenced to decline later, this was offset considerably by the increased percentage releases under the International Rubber Regulation Agreement. It looks now however as if 1937 may be remembered as the record rubber year, as it is certain that both the quantity and value of the rubber which will be exported in 1938 will be much less. The total acreage under rubber is about 46,000 acres. There are only two large European owned estates. Kretai Estate, owned by the East Asiatic Co. Ltd. (4,817 acres) and the Jabor Valley Estate of the Bukit Mertajam Rubber Co. Ltd. (3,954 acres) Apart from a few, mostly Chinese-owned, estates of over 100 acres, the remainder of the planted area is owned by Malay small holders.

81. The quality of the rubber produced by these small holders is slowly improving. A great fillip was given to the preparation of smoked sheet rubber by the decision taken early in the year at the instance of the Controller of Rubber to prohibit the importation of slab rubber into the Colony, Federated Malay States and Johore. Besut District had been the chief producer of low-grade slab and it has been very satisfactory to note the number of new mangle sheet machines that have been imported and the number of small smoke-houses that have been erected since the bottom fell out of the low-grade market.

82. The Rubber research Institute of Malaya has agreed to second one of their Malay instructors to Trengganu early in 1938—this should result in further rapid improvements in the quality of the rubber produced by small-holders with consequent increases in the price they obtain and so with indirect benefit to Government itself.

83. *Copra.* Twenty four thousand four hundred and seventy six pikuls of copra valued at $139,459.00 were exported as against 41,279 pikuls valued at $183,929 in 1936, but the value of the total copra production of the State is very considerably in excess of this figure.

84. *Arecanuts.* Thirteen thousand four hundred and ninety four pikuls of arecanuts valued at $84,541.00 were exported as against 15,100 pikuls valued at $69,016 in 1936, but here again there is considerable production for local consumption concerning which there are no statistics.

85. *Vegetables and Spices.* Other comparatively important crops, of which as yet no statistics whatsoever exist, are vegetables and spices. Vegetables are grown by Malays and Chinese for their own consumption and for sale in the local market. Spices form an essential part of the diet of both races.

86. *Tobacco.* The production of tobacco is still on the increase and the inhabitants of the up-river districts, where the alluvial areas in the flood channels of the large rivers are very suitable for tobacco growing, are going in more and more for growing tobacco for their own consumption. There is a Chinese cheroot factory in Kemaman which now obtains much of its supply for cured leaves locally.

87. *Gambier.* One thousand two hundred and ninety nine pikuls valued at $34,434.00 were exported in 1937. The export is entirely to Kelantan and Siam. It is mostly grown in Ulu Trengganu, but the State Commissioner, Besut is endeavouring to popularise the growing of this crop in his district.

IRRIGATION.

88. The Government voted a provision of $15,000.00 in the 1937 Estimates for irrigation investigation and development. Mr. Pinkerton, Acting Adviser, Drainage and Irrigation, Federated Malay States, visited Trengganu in February, and submitted a most interesting and valuable report which definitely confirmed the great irrigational possibilities that exist in the Besut Plain. Further detailed investigation of these possibilities is of course required before a scheme can be drawn up, but, although it is hoped that it will be possible to proceed with these investigations soon, it is most unlikely that the Government would consider embarking on any large irrigation

scheme until money can more easily be found to carry it out, and, most important, until it is satisfied that there will be the people to take the large areas that will then become available for rice cultivation for the first time. Apart from the carrying out of the investigations for the large scheme of of the future, it is the Government's intention, as funds permit, to proceed with the development of minor schemes to be planned in such a way as to fit in with any major schemes that may come later. In accordance with this policy, a sum of about $7,000.00 was spent during the year on the construction of a permanent dam in place of the old peasant-built dam at Kayu Kelat in the Besut District. The work of the reconstruction of this dam was most successfully carried out by Mr. A. N. Ross, M.C.S. Assistant Adviser, and Mr. G. O. Dorrity, Assistant Engineer, Besut, working in collaboration and assisted by plans and advice on its reconstruction provided in Mr. Pinkerton's report. It is proposed during 1938 to further improve the dam and carry out a full survey of the irrigation channels and the area served with water. At the end of the year negotiations were proceeding with the Kelantan Government as to the possibility of the two Governments sharing the services of a Drainage and Irrigation Engineer.

LIVESTOCK.

89. There is no Veterinary Department in the State the last census of livestock was held in 1932. The census figures, together with some estimated figures for 1937 are as follows:—

	1932 census	Estimated 1937.
Buffaloes	20,250	30,000
Cattle	22,600	40,000
Coats	5,700	6,000
Sheep	2,600	2,500
Pigs	4,500	5,000
Poultry	228,000	250,000

The State is naturally adapted for stock-raising, and there is no doubt that a considerable export trade could be established if the possibilities, that undoubtedly exist for improving the breed and feeding of the local cattle, could be developed. This postulates the formation of a Veterinary, or rather Stock-Breeding Department, and the possibility of forming such a department in co-operation with the Government of Kelantan was considered during the year. No final decision however was reached. It has in the meantime been decided to send two picked local boys to Kedah in 1938 for a course of training as Stock Inspectors. It would be proposed to employ them on their return, and pending arrangements for technical supervision, on the work of collecting preliminary data and statistics regarding the livestock population of the State which are at present so very deficient.

90. A party of three specially selected "stock-minded" Penghulus was sent to Kedah in August and the State Veterinary Surgeon there very kindly arranged for them to see what is being done in Kedah in the way of stock improvement by selective breeding. They were much impressed with all they saw and returned full of enthusiasm for what could be done to improve things on these lines here.

RUBBER REGULATION.

91. Trengganu's share of Malaya's standard assessment for 1937 amounted to 7,240 tons. The permissible release at a rate which averaged 83¾ per cent. for the year was 6063.5 tons. The actual exports of rubber amounted to 5343.02 tons. In addition export rights to the amount of 675.56 tons were transferred during the year to other Malayan administrations. Total exports on account of Trengganu therefore amounted to 6,018.58 tons, being 44.92 tons less than the permissible export under the International Regulation Scheme.

ASSESSMENT OF LARGE HOLDINGS.

92. The assessment of the Jabor Valley Estate of the Bukit Mertajam Rubber Co. Ltd. was completed during the year. This estate had previously been assessed on the aggregate of the unit values of the various holdings comprising the estate. Kretay Estate and Plantations Ltd. is the only other estate in Trengganu assessed on a standard production basis. All other holdings of over 100 acres are assessed on the unit basis.

ASSESSMENT OF SMALL HOLDINGS.

93. The assessment of all these holdings on a unit basis was completed during 1935 and 1936. A considerable amount of reassessment in consequent of appeals etc. was done during the year. It is probable that on the whole these holdings have been assessed on the generous side, and a general reassessment may be necessary in the near future.

94. *Area Under Rubber.* The area under rubber which has been assessed is estimated to be 46,200 acres. Except in the case of the two large European owned estates no statistics exist as to years of planting.

95. *Export and Stocks.* The total exports from Trengganu subject to regulation were 6,018.58 tons which include 675.56 tons of export rights transferred to other States in Malaya.

The stocks of dealers amounted to .5 ton on 31st December 1937.

On the 31st December 1937 the stocks held on estates of 100 acres and over not covered by export credits amounted to 44.37 tons.

Unused credits and coupons cancelled during 1937 amounted to .29 and 5.63 tons respectively.

96. *Experimental Planting.* An application to plant an area of 50 acres for experimental purposes was received during the year from Jabor Valley Estate (Bukit Mertajam Rubber Co. Ltd) the application was in due course approved in December by the Controller of Rubber but there was no time to complete the formal agreement usual in such cases before the end of the year.

97. *Replanting.* Applications to replant areas aggregating about 30 acres were approved during the year. In all about 14 acres were actually replanted.

98. *Nursery.* Permission was given to Kretay Plantations to plant up a nursery totalling 1.4 acres.

99. *Domestic Rubber Fund.* The revenue of the fund from cess amounted to $5,814. Subventions totalling $5,236 were received from the Controller. The expenditure for the year amounted to $11,170 of which $4,790 was on account of salaries of staff, $579.41 on account of expenses of reassessment etc. and $4,236 on account of revenue officers salaries.

The credit balance in the Fund on the 31st December 1937 amounted to $1,116.

100. *Prosecutions.* As in the previous years the most frequent infringments of the law were illegal planting by small holders and there were 5 prosecutions for this offence, 2 for various minor offences and 4 for making false reports.

Mr. P. A. B. McKerron, M. C. S. officiated as Deputy Controller throughout the year in addition to his own duties as Commissioner of Lands & Mines with 1 Chief Rubber Clerk (part time) one Malay Rubber Inspector and 14 Rubber Clerks distributed throughout the State.

FISHERIES.

101. The fishing industry is the major occupation of the Malays in the State. A rough estimate parts the numbers of people engaged directly or indirectly on it at 20,000 people. The Trengganese has a natural aptitude for this work, it allows him more individual freedom than most other pursuits. Each year the sea takes its toll of victims but this does not in any way deter the others.

102. Their boats are of a distinctive pattern all made locally by craftsmen whose reputation for skill stands high throughout the Peninsula. The boats often carry an emblem of a bird's head as a good luck omen.

103. Fishing by drift-nets, by drag-nets and line fishing are all practised. A few kelongs or stake-traps are found mainly in the Besut districts, the fishermen there are said to have learnt the method from the Siamese. But it is effective only in the open season, in the monsoon season all fishing is practically at a stand still.

104. Singapore is the main market for the local dried fish exports and the dealing is all in the hands of Chinese merchants. The Chinese merchants often drive a hard bargain with the local fishermen, they are usually sundry-traders as well and pay part of the purchase price of the fish to the Malay fishermen by means of bartering rice and other food stuffs so that the dealers gain in both directions. It is difficult for Malays to start up in the trading line for the reason that the Singapore market is virtually controlled by Chinese who prefer to do business with their own compatriots.

105. Japanese poachers were active during the year in Trengganu waters and prove elusive to catch as their motor boats are faster than the few Government motor boats which when available go out in petrol. The Police effected a capture during the year, the Serang being find $50.00 and each member of the crew $5.00. Reliable reports allege that these Japanese poachers sometimes use dynamite.

106. The average declared price for dried fish was $7.15 per pikul being just about the same as the previous year.

107. Catches during the year were poor being rather worsed than 1936 which itself was a lean year. Actual exports were:—

	1937		1936	
	Piculs	Value	Piculs	Value
Dried fish	85,157	$609,081.00	90.848	$647,597.00
Belachan	4,420	31,319.00	13,640	131,799.00

FORESTS.

108. Most of the exploration carried out during the year had for its object the determination of the forest resources of areas proposed for reservation. In addition to this, work was also done to add to the general knowledge of the distribution of the forest flora. Advancement was made in the fixing of the kapor areas. This species is limited to all practical purposes in the north by the Marang and Berang rivers and it extends southwards in the eastern half of the State to the Jabor valley. South of the Dungun river, however, the more extensive areas of kapor are found and here it covers an area of more than half of the southern breath of

the State except in the most extreme south where the River Jabor forms, for all practical purposes, its western boundary. Chengal is widely distributed throughout the State, but of course, not in the gregarious proportions in which kapor is found. It occurs from the north to the south and is found both in admixture with and in non-kapor areas. Apart from the coastal plain the meranti and kruing and both the softwooded and hardwooded dipterocarps are generally well represented throughout the forests of the State.

109. Resulting from the information derived from extensive exploration carried out in 1936 more intensive examinations of particular areas were conducted during the year in connexion with the actual selection and siting of forest reserves. The principle kept in mind being distribution of reserves so that future timber supplies would be safeguarded for all parts. It was also contended that the initial siting of reserves should be towards the South of the State; towards the North there is not the same immediate need for reservation and these will be taken in hand subsequently.

110. In the north the Gunong Tebu reserve of 70,000 acres and the Sungei Tong reserve of 7,000 acres were preliminarily notified. In the more central part of the State the Bukit Bauk reserve of 33,000 acres and the Besul reserve of 37,000 acres were preliminarily notified; these are both kapor areas. Running south from the Paka river the extensive kapor area known as the Rasau-Kerteh-Ulu Chukai reserve of 152,000 acres was preliminarily notified. In the south the Jabor reserve of 14,000 acres and the Ulu Cherul reserve of 76,000 acres were also preliminarily notified. Pulau Tenggol apart from such alienated land as occurs thereon, and of area about 445 acres was preliminarily notified as a forest reserve. All these areas amount to 389,445 acres and constitute 12½ per cent of the areas of the State. These preliminary notifications are tentative only and reservation will not be made without full consideration.

111. The demarcation of the proposed Bukit Bauk reserve, started in the previous year, was completed and 33 miles of the boundary surveyed. The delimits of cultivated but unsurveyed land contiguous to the proposed Ulu Cherul reserve a boundary of 5½ miles were cut and surveyed. The Sungei Tong reserve was demarcated and this included 13 miles of external boundary which were cut and surveyed. All these surveys were done departmentally.

112. The Forest Rules No. 8 of 1354, which came into force at the inception of the Department, were superseded during the year by the Forest Enactment No. 44 of 1356, and its Rules. This new legislation brings the forest law into line with the most recent Forest Enactment and Rules and amendments in the Federated Malay States, and it contains provision for the constitution of forest reserves.

113. There were 53 forest offences discovered against 20 in 1936 none of which was serious. Twenty nine were taken to courts against 15 in 1936 and 24 were dealt with departmentally against 5 in 1936. Total fines on cases taken to court amounted to $308.60.

The Hin Leong Company made use of a small steam engine and an oil-driven engine for the haulage of logs on the tramline in their Ulu Chukai working area. This has resulted in a speeding up of the delivery of logs.

115. The development of the timber industry in recent years has been dependant very largely on the presence of the Hin Leong sawmill situated in Kemaman. This mill has supplied the sawn softwood timber requirements of the greater part of the State to the extent that hand sawyers south of the Trengganu river are to all practical purposes non-existant. In Kuala Trengganu too the sale of the Company's timber has had some effect in reducing the establishment of hand sawing. The area in which this Company derives its supplies is not so abundantly rich in the hardwoods as to monopolise this trade with the result that this side of the industry is controlled more by the hand-sawyers. The greatest output of hardwoods is from the Ulu Trengganu district; this timber is squared at stump site and in the majority of instances dragged by buffalo to river bank for transport by waterway. The timber is usually sold in bulk form and it is the purchaser who arranges for the actual sawing according to required dimensions. In the northern part of the State there is some development of the hand-sawing of softwoods.

116. The outturn of timber and fuel was 1,397,231 cubic feet, of which timber, excluding poles, amounted to 745,848 cubic feet. The output of firewood reached 508,750 cubic feet and of charcoal 68,565 cubic feet. Comparable figures for the previous year are not available as outturn records for that period are for nine months only, that is from the date of the introduction of royalty on forest produce.

117. The outturn of timber of the Hin Leong Company amounted to 374,887 cubic feet. Of this amount 156,676 cubic feet were utilised within the State and the balance of 218,211 cubic feet was exported. At Bukit Besi the Nippon Mining Company, maintained their sawmill for the supply of timber for their own requirements and not for sale. This mill worked throughout the year and had a total input of 105,369 cubic feet of round timber. Two other sawmills, had an input of 6,451 and 1,801 cubic feet respectively.

118. Revenue from other forest produce amounted to $11,663 and of this total $3,549, $3,088 and $3,037 were collected from nipah, jelutong, and rattans respectively. A demand from the Singapore market for the

larger rattans such as semambu and manau give some fillip to the rattan industry and this demand was still fairly firm at the end of the year. Nipah is used both for the manufacture of roofing materials and cigarette wrappers. Towards the end of the year some interest was evoked in the latex ketiau an ingredient with jelutong in the manufacture of chewing gum, but no tapping had commenced.

119. The industry of boat-building in Trengganu is known outside the State and both the Nippon Mining and Hin Leong Companies were engaged in this work during the year, but employing foreign artizans. The former concern completed the construction of eight lighters of dimensions 80 feet long, 22 feet broad and 10 feet high; apart from some imported timber used for the sides of these vessels they were constructed from local woods. The Hin Leong Company completed the construction of, and registered, three tongkangs of approximately similar sizes; these boats were also made from local woods excepting, as before, some imported materials used for sides and which native conservatism appears to prefer. The Company was also occupied with the construction of a tongkang, of about 100 feet length, to be driven by an oil-engine and intended for the conveyance of timber and freight between the State and Singapore. A few other wooden boats of various sizes mainly used in the fishing industry were also built from local woods.

120. Revenue amounted to $93,565 against $57,880 in 1936 and expenditure to $27,895 against $20,384 in 1936, the surplus being $65,670 against $37,496 in 1936. So far as records are available this is the highest revenue and also the highest surplus recorded.

121. The training of Trengganu forest subordinate officers at the Forest School, Kepong was agreed to and the first student sent for tuition.

122. The work of organising a department which was started the previous year was continued and consolidated. The system of assessment of royalty first introduced in 1936 constituted a change from the previous procedure and resulted, in some cases, in a tendency to refrain from further forest work. This bias would now appear to have been overcome and the system is now completely accepted; it worked smoothly during the year.

MANUFACTURES.

123. The State has few important manufacturing industries proper. Samsu is produced at one licensed distillary, and soap is made and marketed locally at Kemaman, neither of these industries provide much employment.

124. The manufacture by hand of silk-sarongs and cotton fabric is however, a very important cottage industry in the State. The following comparative trade figures show its increasing importance:—

	1937		1936	
Silk sarongs	Value	$473,275.00	Value	$298,840.00

The price was mainly the same as previous years. Only towards the end of the year it rose slightly because of the rise in price of the silk yarn which is imported from China.

125. The Society for Arts and Crafts continued its useful and beneficial functions throughout the year by influencing the proper choice of dyes and by its sales and propaganda efforts.

The Hon. Secretary was the wife of a seconded officer and, on her departure for Home, the officer himself took on the work.

Some consider that the industry has now reached the point at which it should be organised on a proper footing under Government supervision and direction. Trengganu sarongs won their reputation by their fast dyes but this can no longer be claimed as true of all the present dyes.

The Society had as usual a stall at the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Show.

126. A new venture at the end of the year was a despatch, with financial assistance from Government, of higher grade cloth to the Malayan Stall at the Empire Exhibition to be held at Glasgow in 1938.

127. Metal wares take next place in order of importance. With an alloy of brass known locally as "tembaga puteh" local craftsmen turn out numerous articles for household use and the completed article has a pleasing finish and has proven its durability.

The more common of these articles are outfits for "sireh," trays, flower-bowls, fruit-dishes, ash-trays and basins.

The value of its declared export trade in 1937 was $71,000.00 as compared with $61,000.00 in 1936.

VII.—COMMERCE.

128. The total value of all trade for the year reached the peak figure of $18,122,904.

It compares very favourably with the figures of $14,380,417 in 1936 and $13,492,644 in 1935.

Both imports and exports had a share in the increase.

Of the import Tobaccos, Petroleum, Rice, Sugar and Cotton Piece-Goods particularly improved and point to the general prosperity of the population during the year.

As regards exports Rubber and Tin made the most notable advance due to the higher prices obtaining for these commodities.

The only perturbing item was in respect of fish which showed a slight decrease on the previous years' exports and 1936 itself was unsatisfactory from the point of view of the fishermen.

The State's most prominent local industry in the manufacture of sarongs and brass-ware had a very successful year with exports valued at $545,000.

Trengganu's trade is mainly with Singapore and therefore is treated as local trade for statistical purposes.

The only direct foreign trade of importance is the export of iron-ore and manganese-ore to Japan and in imports of railway-rolling stock for the two Japanese-owned Iron Mines together with rice and salt imported in locally owned sailing-vessels from Siam.

129. Comparative figures for the Import, Export and Re-export trade during the last 3 years are as follows:—

	1935	1936	1937
Imports	$ 5,551,658	$ 5,258,496	$ 6,443,326
Exports	7,940,986	9,121,921	11,679,578
Total Trade	13,492,644	14,380,417	18,122,904
Less Re-exports	545,986	667,108	681,088
Total retained Trade ..	12,946,658	13,713,309	17,441,816

Appendix D contains a comparative return of the values of Imports and Exports from 1925 to 1937.

130. The favourable trade balance for the year amounted to $5,236,252. Part of the increase is due to the fact that in the past year the value of iron-ore for trade purposes was taken as $5.00 per ton, i.e. the price on which the ad valorem export duty is calculated, instead of the lower value declared by the exporters.

131. Appendicies E and F contain Comparative Statements of Imports and Exports for 1936 and 1937.

CUSTOMS.

132. Trengganu is fortunate in having as its neighbours States which have a comprehensive tariff schedule broadly similar to its own. The recent lowering of the tariff on food-stuffs in the F.M.S. combined with the gradual opening up of the Jabor Valley area by the Bukit Mertajam Rubber Co., is a development which will necessitate increased Customs vigilance in that quarter.

The smuggling that matters most is in respect of Tobacco, Matches and Cloth brought by sailing vessels from Siam which can be landed without difficulty at any point on Trengganu's long coast-line.

133. A new Motor-Boat for Customs patrol work in the Besut District is now on order and will make smuggling more dangerous.

134. Customs Revenue for the year amounted to $1,733,927 being an increase of 12% over the revenue for 1936.

A satisfactory feature is that most of this increase was on the side of imports which provides a more stable basis of revenue.

All items shared in the increase notably Tobacco, Sugar, Spirits and Petroleum. The last-named is an item that may reasonably be expected to increase in future years with the greater number and use of motor-cars.

As regards exports the major increases were in Rubber and Tin, Wolfram also improved by reason of the higher prices obtaining during the year.

Revenue from Iron-ore decreased by $21,785 by reason of the shortage of shipping experienced by the Nippon Mining Co., Ltd.

Export duty on fish also decreased slightly owing to unfavourable weather conditions.

EXCISE.

135. Excise revenue totalled $27,021 showing a small decrease of $500. on the previous year. The out-put of samsu from the licensed distillery at Kemaman was rather less.

Toddy revenue in the State is a very small item and the number of Tamils in the State is so few that it would not be worth while to monopolies the sale of Toddy.

At present Toddy is retailed through the medium of 4 Public Shops and 2 Estate Shops.

CHANDU.

136. Supplies of Chandu were obtained from the Opium Packing Plant Singapore and retailed to registered smokers by 15 Government Shops and 3 licensed retail shops. The latter are on the remote mines and estates where the size of the labour staff would not justify the opening of Government Shops.

The net profit from Chandu after deducting salaries etc. was $249,159.

137. At the close of the year there were 958 smokers on the Chandu Register.

The average purchase for registered smokers during the year was 7 hoons per day.

138. Important legislation enacted towards the close of the year were new rules which empower the Superintendent to ration each individual smoker. Steps for the practical application of the new rules are now in hand.

VIII.—LABOUR.

139. Trengganu as a whole is a country of small holdings. There are only two large rubber estates comparable in size with the big plantations in the western States. There are two iron mines (both Japanese-owned) and also several tin mines: wolfram and zinc is also mined to some extent and there is a large Sawmill. All these concerns are in the South of Trengganu where the Assistant Adviser Kemaman is Deputy Controller of Labour.

On these concerns the following numbers of Chinese Indian and Malay skilled and unskilled labourers were employed:—

Employer	INDIAN			CHINESE			MALAY			Total
	Labourers		Dependents	Labourers		Dependents	Labourers		Dependents	
	M	F		M	F		M	F		
Nippon Mining Company	755	—	5	2,279	4	270	385	—	136	3,934
Ishihara Sangyo Koshi ..	134	—	—	141	—	36	187	--	22	520
Bandi Mine	48	—	2	194	16	40	87	—	78	465
Jabor Estate	458	224	179	341	72	20	1	—	—	1,295
Kerteh Estate	207	121	84	285	—	58	252	32	44	1,083
Kajang Mine	—	—	—	116	—	—	145	—	—	261
Other mines and sawmills employing less than 100 labourers	73	—	—	1,008	—	—	339	—	—	1,420
Total ..	1,675	345	270	4,364	92	424	1,396	32	280	8,878

140. Apart from the big undertakings mentioned above foreign (Chinese and Indian) labour is practically unknown in Trengganu. A few Indians are employed in scavenging work by Government in Kuala Trengganu. But most labour skilled and unskilled employed by Government is Malay.

141. The Extra Assistant Controller of Labour visited during the year and expressed himself as generally satisfied with the conditions of Indian labourers.

The majority of such recommendations as he made were subsequently enforced.

142. A Workmen's Compensation Enactment was passed during the year. No awards were made under it but in two cases compensation was obtained by negotiation of the Assistant Adviser, Kemaman.

143. No strikes took place during the year. The fact that no strikes took place on the Japanese iron mines which employ largely Chinese labour reflects credit on the management.

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

144. Daily pay in the mines and sawmills was as follows:—

Indians.	Chinese.	Malays.
$0.75—$0.80	$0.80—$1.15	$0.60—$0.80

Daily pay on the estates for Indians was raised to $0.53 for men and $0.43 for women in June (last year the rates were $0.47 and $0.37 respectively).

145. The cost of living in Trengganu for the poorer classes of Asiatics is relatively low. Except during the monsoon fish is plentiful. However the average price of rice rose from 20 cents per gantang in 1936 to 25 cents in 1937.

X.—EDUCATION.

146. Education is still in its infancy in Trengganu. The Department is in charge of the State Treasurer assisted by two Malay Inspectors of schools. Only one of these officers speaks English. There is also an Education Committee, whose functions are advisory, of which the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is a member.

147. *Vernacular Education.* There is still a considerable shortage of Malay Vernacular schools. The existing 22 (including 1 girls' school) schools which educate 2,157 boys are almost entirely concentrated in the larger centres and it is estimated that they are not able to deal with more than 20% of Malay boys in the State of school age. The opening of new

schools is, however, largely dependent on the supply of trained teacher and for some years past therefore a number of teachers have been sent each year to Tanjong Malim Training College. The position now is that of 71 teachers 29 are trained and 42 untrained while a further 21 are under training at the College. The policy is to train as many teachers as possible and to regulate the building of new schools by the numbers of new teachers passing out of the college. It is hoped to build and open at least 7 more schools in the coming year. A girls' school was opened in 1937. It was the gift of Tengku Ampuan. There were 31 students.

148. *English Education.* The Government has its own English school in Kuala Trengganu. The headmaster is an Indian and there are two other masters, one a Malay and one a Chinese. The enrolment is about 130 and the school is divided into three standards, the highest standard taught at any time being Standard VII. This school cannot be said to be very satisfactory. A new building was built in 1937 and a reorganisation will at the same time probably become necessary. The defect of the school, as at present organised, is that neither the English taught nor the standard reached is good enough to make the school a reservoir from which the State can draw its future officers and its products have of necessity neither the grounding nor the educational standard to fit them for posts either in Government service or elsewhere where a sound knowledge of English is necessary. The present state of the development of this State does not require a large output of boys with an English education but it is certainly most desirable that the output necessary should be of much higher standard that is at present possible. Education at this school is entirely free and the entries are regulated by the Superintendent of Education.

149. A number of boys have been educated at Government expense at schools in the F.M.S. particularly at the Malay college, K. Kangsar and at King Edward VII School, Taiping. Four were being educated in this way in 1937. Most boys so educated have been absorbed into the Government service in Trengganu.

150. There are a few private schools which provide English education of a sort at fees ranging from $2.50 to $1.00 per month. The most important of these are the Wei Sin (Chinese) School and the Crown Grammar School at Kuala Trengganu. The standard here again is not high.

151. A number of boys have been trained in the School of Agriculture at Serdang, Selangor and on their return, have been given posts in the embryonic Agricultural Department. In 1937 there were 3 of these students. Two local boys are being trained in the Technical School, Kuala Lumpur.

152. The Islamic bias in Trengganu has for many years shown itself in a predilection for Arabic and the older generation at least considers a good knowledge of Arabic to be an essential to a complete education in Malay as well as to religious knowledge. This partly accounts for the Arabic school in Kuala Trengganu which has an enrolment of 95. Boys enter this for a 7 years religious course in Arabic after passing Standard III or IV in a Malay School. There are similar 17 Koraan schools in the State. The Malay school buildings are used after school hours and attendance is voluntary: about 25% of Vernacular school boys attend these classes.

XI.—COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

Sea.

153. The silting of the bar at Kuala Trengganu port again caused anxiety during the year. It is not impossible that one day the harbour of Kuala Trengganu Town may be at Chendering.

Kuala Kemaman Bar is also by no means satisfactory, a recent rough survey showed that there is one foot less water on the bar than formerly.

154. The total gross tonnage entered and cleared during the year was 963,233 tons as compared with 1,089,700 tons in 1936.

The decrease was in the number of iron-ore ships calling at Dungun and Kuala Kemaman.

155. Motor Boats still enjoy a large proportion of the passenger traffic within the State. Motor-cars are however gradually coming into their own as the road system progresses.

156. Most of the State's trade is carried by the three coasting steamers maintained by the Straits Steamship Co. and the one ship of the Hong Ho Line.

In the Monsoon season the number of the ships is reduced and even then arrivals are very irregular and dependent on the state of the weather.

An important trade in rice is carried on by numerous Malay owners of sailing-vessels who sails to Siam and return with rice cargo and then sell it to larger dealers in Kuala Trengganu.

ROADS.

157. The State possesses about 175 miles of roads upkept by the Public Works Department and about 170 miles of subsidiary roads upkept by the Land offices or in a few cases farmed out. These subsidiary roads, which almost entirely run along the hard sandy dunes near the coast have mostly been made for small sums natural advantages being utilised.

Further information on the subject of roads will be found in Section XIII dealing with Public Works.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

158. There are 6 Post offices and 8 postal agencies in the State. There are 4 small telephone exchanges and 75 telephone subscribers. The telegraph line is used for telephone communication from Kuala Trengganu to Besut (63 miles) Dungun and Kemaman.

Most of the usual postal services, except Savings Bank were available and revenue rose from 46,500 to 51,500. The cost of the department was 45,500. The revenue has been rising steadily for the last five years and if free services to other Government department were added the true earnings of the Department would be 23% more.

160. During the year an overland mail was instituted and worked successfully. Incoming mails were made up in Singapore and Kuala Lipis 5 days in the week and despatched to Kuala Krai (Kelantan) by train from where they were carried to Besut and Kuala Trengganu by road. This considerably cut down the mail times between Singapore and Kuala Trengganu particularly in the North East Monsoon. Mails to Kemaman from Singapore continued to be carried by sea.

161. For the internal mail great use was made of old motor cars, mostly of a pre-1925 vintage, which ply along the tracks between coastal villages. At the end of the year the Department was despatching mails by 11 such hired car owners the condition of whose contracts, which binds them to run to schedule, being very loosely observed.

162. Some description of the Kuala Trengganu-Kemaman mail which operates during the North East monsoon may be of interest. Between the two post office this mail is carried by 3 police patrols and 4 hired car drivers. It changes hands 14 times in transit and is ferried across six rivers in its journey of 60 miles. It is hardly surprising that it does not always arrive up to time.

163. A building for a wireless station was completed and it is hoped to have the station in operation by April, 1938. Telegrams will then be sent by wireless direct to Singapore thus releasing the single land line for internal telephonic use to a greater extent.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

164. Out of a provision of $547,065 the sum of $434,643.26 was expended. Sixty three Special Services were completed and twelve carried over to 1938.

165. Buildings of a total value of $1,329,496 were maintained at a cost of $13,565.66. Fifty two new buildings were completed and additions made to six existing buildings. The most important new buildings completed

were a new Survey Office costing $9,495, a new English School costing $14,850 and a new quarters intended for the Legal Adviser (though subsequently earmarked as a mess) costing $12,750. All these were in Kuala Trengganu. Also Customs Godowns were built at Paka and Kemaman and a new Jetty and Landing Stage at Dungun.

166. The total length of roads in Trengganu upkept by the Public Works Department is 175 miles 10 chains as compared with 146 miles 41 chains in 1936. Of these only 18 miles 3 chains are bitumenous treated and of the remainder 55 miles 35 chains are block metalled and gravelled while the remainder are gravelled or earth roads.

167. The metalling of new and existing roads in Kuala Trengganu, Dungun and Kemaman was continued. Owing to the heavy rainfall in December the bunding and gravelling on many sketches of road suffered badly and had to be redone whilst the Kelantan road was closed to traffic for 5 days.

168. During the year a new classification of roads was adopted, Class I and II roads being maintained by the Public Works Department and Class III and IV ("Kampong" and farmed roads) being looked after by the Land Offices. Of the Public Works Department roads about 144 miles rank as Class I and 34 as Class II.

169. The Class III and IV roads are subsidiary tracks very useful to the rayat. They can be used by cars except after heavy rain but vary in quality. There are about 170 miles of them.

170. Construction of an important new road connecting the Kuala Trengganu-Kuala Brang road with the important mining centre of Bukit Besi was commenced during the year and 15 miles were completed at a cost of $35,569.19.

171. Eleven thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and two cents was spent on reclamation work along Jalan Dato' (Kuala Trengganu) including the construction of a "sea-wall" (actually the reclamation is within the river) with sand filling. The area reclaimed when settled will be a valuable site.

172. There are no water works in Trengganu but sufficient well water is available practically throughout the State.

173. There is no electricity supply except a few small generating sets.

174. All repairs to Government lorries, rollers, boats and other plant were carried out in the work shops of the Public Works Department in Kuala Trengganu. Repairs to typewriters and calculating machines were also satisfactorily done. The carpenters shops were kept fully engaged

throughout the year with the preparation of buildings furniture and moulds of all kinds. The masons shops provided all the concrete pipes tiles etc. required during the year.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

Crime.

175. The total number of reports made to the Police was 6,193 as compared with an average of 5,973 for the preceding four years. Of these, 1,485 were seizable offences compared with 1,476 in 1936; 1,539 in 1935; 1,781 in 1934; 1,329 in 1933. Arrests were made in 590 cases as compared with 585 in 1936; 590 in 1935; 515 in 1934; 302 in 1933. Convictions were obtained in 384 cases as compared with 337 in 1936; 339 in 1935; 320 in 1934; 222 in 1933.

176. The following statement of the more serious offences committed affords a standard of comparison with previous years:—

	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.
Murders and Homicides ..	3	12	9	7	8
Gang Robberies	—	—	1	2	—
Robberies	5	15	17	11	8
House-breaking and Theft ..	158	201	191	309	172
Theft of over $100	19	17	19	13	18
Other Thefts	461	505	580	808	611
Voluntarily Causing Grievous Hurt	34	27	24	13	13
Counterfeit Coins	4	—	2	6	7
Rape	3	—	4	1	2
Mischief by fire	14	5	15	11	11

177. A total of 3,407 reports of non-seizable offences were received of which 1,863 were taken before the Magistrate and 1,594 referred to a Magistrate. The following table gives a comparison for the last five years:—

Year.	No. taken before Magistrate by Police.	No. referred to Magistrate.	Total.
1933	443	1868	2312
1934	583	1666	2249
1935	636	1569	2205
1936	847	1652	2499
1937	1863	1544	3407

178. In 1,301 reports it was discovered, after enquiry, that no offence was disclosed. This compares with 1,267 in 1936; 1,207 in 1935; 1,138 in 1934; 1,382 in 1933.

179. Fourteen persons were banished during the year.

180. Public gaming continued to call for a lot of attention and the following table shows action taken during the last five years:—

Year.	No. of arrests, gaming in public.	No. of arrests gaming in Common Gaming House.	No. of arrests of occupiers of Common Gaming House.	Total arrests.	Total fines.
					$ c.
1933	61	62	13	136	457.50
1934	85	89	18	192	1,069.00
1935	215	61	8	284	810.00
1936	85	82	19	186	1,490.60
1937	88	223	35	346	3,869.50

181. A total of 84 deaths were investigated by the Police. A classification of the causes of death and comparison with previous years is as follows:—

	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.
1. Death by sentence of law ..	—	—	—	1	—
2. All deaths resulting from offences	3	12	9	5	6
3. Justifiable Homicides ..	—	—	—	2	1
4. Suicides	3	—	2	1	—
5. Misadventure and accident ..	65	55	49	52	65
6. Found dead	4	—	1	—	1
7. Natural Causes	9	4	—	1	2
Totals ..	84	71	61	62	75

One death was caused by a wild elephant, 8 deaths were caused by tiger and one death was the result of a snake bite.

POLICE.

182. The approved strength of the Force on 1.1.37 was 316 all ranks. The actual strength was 307. The approved strength of the Force on 31.12.37 was 346 all ranks. The actual strength was 343.

The actual strength on 31.12.37 was made up as follows:—

	Approved Strength.	Actual Strength.
Commissioner of Police (British)	1	1
Malay Officers	12	11
N.C.O.'s and Constables	278	262
Recruits	40	53
Detectives	10	11
Armourer	1	1
Interpreters	4	4
	346	343

183. There was no shortage of applicants for recruitment but the average standard of applicants, both physical and educationally, is still low.

184. Eight disciplinary offences were recorded against officers during the year. Two officers were dismissed from the Force.

185. 639 disciplinary offences were recorded against members of the rank and file. The ratio of offences to strength shows 1.8 offences per man compared with 2.2 in 1936; 2.4 in 1935; .6 in 1934; .7 in 1933. There was a steady improvement in discipline during the year and towards the end of the year very few offences of a serious nature were recorded.

186. Health continued to be fair but there were two out-breaks of influenza during the year. The incidence of venereal disease continues to be high but a considerable improvement had been shown since ablution rooms were installed in the Depot and all District Headquarter-stations. Compulsory monthly examinations are held.

The total number of cases treated was 1954. This figure represents an average of 6.1 treatments per man on the average strength during the year.

There is still a certain amount of malingering but there is a distinct improvement which is shown by the increase in the proportion of hospital admissions in the following table:—

	Hospital Admissions.	Out-patients.	Total.
1937	206	1748	1954
1936	147	2224	2371
1935	147	1966	2113
1934	95	772	867
1933	98	777	875

187. In a number of station areas the men are treated by dressers. In such places there are no hospitals.

188. Revenue collected amounted to $39,573.96 compared with $31,956.23 in 1936; $27,421.75 in 1935; $28,081.58 in 1934; $26,927.31 in 1933.

189. The following table shows the number of arms registered and re-registered and affords comparison with previous years:—

Arms.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.
Rifles, Carbines etc.	59	51	69	72	52
Single & Double Barrelled Shot Guns	825	654	710	655	565
Revolvers and Pistols	50	45	48	65	52
Muzzle-loading Guns	369	186	342	374	287
Air Guns	16	17	17	4	2
	1319	953	1186	1170	958

190. Explosives imported into the State under licence amounted to the following:—

	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.
Gelignite (plugs)	731,400	772,679	951,100	1,075,250
Detonators (rounds)	551,100	585,320	711,400	334,800
Fuse (coils)	39,098	32,950	24,331	77,957
Gunpowder (lbs)	231	117½	12	250

Percussion Caps	9,225	5,500	4,750	1,100
Cartridges, sporting (rds.) .	41,425	35,605	26,820	25,967
Cartridges, Rifle, ball (rds.) ..	1,000	10,700	300	1,900
Cartridges, Revolvers and Pistols (rounds)	1,200	6,850	990	1,025
Dynamite (cases)	2	200	—	—

191. The registration of motor vehicles, both public and private, is done by the Police.

The following figures give the number of motor vehicles on the register on 31.12.37 with a comparative table for previous years:—

	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933
Motor cars, private	233	169	135	109	124
Motor cars, hire	161	137	113	93	74
Motor cycles	44	41	34	29	28
Lorries	45	42	33	25	26
Passenger buses	17	13	1	1	1
Steam-rollers	15	15	12	11	11

Of these, 25 lorries, 1 motor car and 15 steam-rollers are the property of Government. In addition 25 motor cars received a concession of free licences.

192. The following table shows the number of drivers' licences issued, cancelled and remaining in force at the end of the year.

New licences	140
Cancelled	Nil
Remaining	819

193. Five tigers, two elephants, one crocodile and 3 poisonous snakes were recorded as destroyed during the year. Elephants did a considerable amount of damage to agriculture.

194. There is a total of 62 outbreaks of fire reported involving a stated loss of $15,812.96 compared with the following:—

Year.	No. of Outbreaks.	Stated value of property destroyed.
1937	62	$15,812.96.
1936	40	5,405.95
1935	57	3,173.88
1934	60	19,311.14
1933	59	2,848.64

There are no fire fighting appliances in the State.

195. Enquiries were made by the Police in respect of 2 missing persons. They were both presumed drowned at sea.

196. There were no reported cases of rabies during the year.

The following are the figures of dogs licensed and destroyed:—

Year.	Licensed.			Destroyed.		
	Dogs.	Bitches.	Total.	Dogs.	Bitches.	Total.
1937	615	145	760	594	407	1001
1936	367	92	459	330	233	563
1935	201	41	242	141	51	192
1934	167	40	207	79	35	132

197. The registration of births and deaths was performed throughout the State by the Police with the assistance of Pengulus.

198. An estimated total of $838,385.57 in State Revenue and Treasure was conveyed by Police escort during the year without incident.

Police patrols continued to carry mail along the coast during the north-east monsoon.

199. The total estimated expenditure of the Force was $150,980. The actual expenditure was $146,551.52.

200. The Commissioner of Police, in addition to his other duties, officiated as Registrar of Societies, Protector of Chinese Immigration Officer, Superintendent of Prisons and Public Prosecutor.

COURTS.

201. The Courts Enactment 1340 at present provides for the following courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

(1) The Appeal Court, consisting of the British Adviser and two persons of the rank of Minister or State officers of high rank as may be appointed by His Highness the Sultan.

(2) The Supreme Court which has three branches and consists of a single Malay judge at Kuala Trengganu and of a joint court of the State Commissioner and Assistant Adviser sitting together at Kemaman and Besut.

(3) Courts of Magistrates of the first class and the second class.

(4) Courts of Kathis (Mohammedan Judges) in matters affecting marriage, divorce, etc.

(5) Courts of Penghulus.

202. The Land Court is provided for under the Settlement Enactment 1351 and consists of the Commissioner of Lands sitting jointly with the Judge in Kuala Trengganu and with the State Commissioners Kemaman and Besut respectively. This court in its appellate jurisdiction hears appeals from decisions of Collectors of Land Revenue in disputes about land (other than land held under the Land Enactment 1344) and in its original jurisdiction hears cases which are outside the jurisdiction of Collectors. Appeals from this court lie to the Appeal Court.

203. The Appeal Court sat on 33 occasions and heard 13 criminal and 36 civil appeals from the Supreme Court and 17 appeals from the Land Court.

204. The Supreme Court in its original jurisdiction heard 59 criminal cases 31 civil suits and 47 probate suits. It registered 89 criminal appeals and 87 civil appeals.

205. The following is a return of cases in the Magistrate's Courts:—

	Criminal.	Civil.
Kuala Trengganu	1,403	238
Kemaman	338	58
Kemasek	184	32
Dungun & Paka	548	94
Marang	180	18
Ulu Trengganu	143	15
Batu Rakit	121	13
Besut and Setiu	570	98

PRISONS.

206. Trengganu has one State prison situated at Kuala Trengganu. It is a combined local and convict prison and is also used for the detention of mentally defective persons who are under the observation of the Medical Department. There is no vagrant ward. The staff consists of a Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, 31 warders and 2 wardresses.

207. Police lock-ups at Kemaman, Kemasek, Dungun and Besut are used for the confinement of prisoners sentenced to periods up to 3 months.

208. The daily average in the State prison was 78.25 criminals and 15.61 mentally defectives.

209. A number of new industries were started during the year. The revenue from the sale of articles was $383.51 compared with $166.30 in 1936; $293.95 in 1935; $470.76 in 1934; $442.60 in 1933.

210. Prisoners also performed extra-mural labour such as filling swamps, draining and conservancy on Government buildings.

211. 11 long sentence prisoners were transferred to the Singapore Prison by arrangement with the Straits Settlements Government.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

212. A Legal Adviser had been appointed towards the end of 1936 and his activities in 1937 resulted in the passing of no less than 64 Enactments some entirely new and some amendments or codifications.

It is recognised that such a spate of some what hurried legislation will almost certainly involve some revisionary work and a Revised Edition of the Laws Enactment has been drafted and will, it is hoped, be passed early next year (1938). The urgent need for new Enactments explains this prima facie some what paradoxical procedure. When the new Enactment is passed the existing legislation will be revised under it.

213. Sixty four Entactments were passed during the year, the most important being the Evidence Enactment and the Codes of Criminal and Civil Procedure.

214. The new Land Enactment mentioned in last year's report as having been passed but not yet brought into effect has still not been brought into effect owing to certain difficulties.

215. Important Enactments passed during the year besides the Evidence Enactment and the Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes were:—

(1) The Interpretation Enactment (No. 8 of 1356) which provides rules for the construction of all other Enactments;

(2) The Usurious Loans Enactment (No. 9 of 1356) repealing and re-enacting with additions a brief Proclamation aimed at discouragement of usuary;

(3) The Workmen's Compensation Enactment (No. 12 of 1356) introducing the principles of the Workmen's Compensation Acts;

(4) The Pensions Enactment (No. 14 of 1356) substituting definite regulations for the previous some what haphazard method of granting pensions and gratuities;

(5) The Government Suits Enactment (No. 21 of 1356) defining the procedure to be followed in the institution of suits by and against the State and providing for certain kindred matters;

(6) The Labour Code (No. 60 of 1356), brought in on the advice of the Controller of Labour, Malaya. It is virtually a copy of the Kelantan Code;

(7) The Probate and Administration Enactment (No. 22 of 1356) embodying inter alia distribution rules for the estates of non-Muslems.

216. The other Enactments were:—

The Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Enactment (No. 1 of 1356);

The Public Authorities Enactment (No. 2 of 1356);

The Statutory Declaration Enactment (No. 3 of 1356);

The Motor Cars (Amendment) Enactment (No. 4 of 1356);

The Restricted Residence Enactment (No. 5 of 1356);

The Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Enactment (No. 6 of 1356);

The Affirmation Enactment (No. 7 of 1356);

The Legal Tender Enactment (No. 10 of 1356);

The small Offences Enactment (No. 11 of 1356);

The Theatres Enactment (No. 13 of 1356);

The Prisons Enactment (No. 15 of 1356);

The Red Cross Enactment (No. 16 of 1356);

The Registration of Dogs Enactment (No. 17 of 1356);

The Air Navigation Enactment (No. 18 of 1356);

The Stamps Enactment (No. 19 of 1356);

The Limitation Enactment (No. 20 of 1356);

The Registration of Dentists Enactment (No. 23 of 1356);

The Cinematograph Films (Control) Enactment (No. 24 of 1356);

The Fugitive Offenders Enactment (No. 25 of 1356);

The Petroleum Enactment (No. 26 of 1356);

The Protection of Girls Enactment (No. 27 of 1356);

The Daylight Saving Enactment (No. 28 of 1356);

The Reformatory School Enactment (No. 29 of 1356);

The Bills of Sale Enactment (No. 30 of 1356);
The Vehicles Enactment (No. 31 of 1356);
The Billiards Enactment (No. 33 of 1356);
Auctioneers Enactment (No. 34 of 1356);
The Second Hand Dealers Enactment (No. 35 of 1356);
The Powers of Attorney Enactment (No. 36 of 1356);
The Bait-ul-Mal Enactment (No. 37 of 1356);
The Registration of Muhammedan Marriage and Divorce Enactment (No. 38 of 1356);
The Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgment Enactment (No. 39 of 1356);
The Age of Majority Enactment (No. 40 of 1356);
The Boarding House Enactment (No. 41 of 1356);
The Pawn Brokers Enactment (No. 42 of 1356);
The Rubber Supervision Enactment (No. 43 of 1356);
The Forest Enactment (No. 44 of 1356);
The Rubber Regulation Enactment (No. 45 of 1356);
The Arms Enactment (No. 46 of 1356);
The Explosives Enactment (No. 47 of 1356);
The Mineral Ores Enactment (No. 48 of 1356);
The Weights and Measures Enactment (No. 49 of 1356);
The Police Force Enactment (No. 50 of 1356);
The Mining Enactment (No. 51 of 1356);
The Registration of Aliens Enactment (No. 52 of 1356);
The Agricultural Pests Enactment (No. 53 of 1356);
The Land Acquisition Enactment (No. 54 of 1356);
The Post Office Enactment (No. 55 of 1356);
The Customs and Excise Enactment (No. 57 of 1356);
The Marine Enactment (No. 58 of 1356);
The Pleaders Enactment (No. 59 of 1356);
The Poisons Enactment (No. 61 of 1356).

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

217. The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., which opened a Branch in Kuala Trengganu in April is the only Bank in the State. Its usefulness to the Government, which previously had to keep large sums in cash in the State Treasury, can be well understood and it is hoped that their enterprise may eventually prove profitable to the Bank also.

218. The Currency, weights and measures in use in Trengganu are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d. The principal measures are:—

1	chupak	1	quart.
1	gantang	1	gallon.

(a gantang of padi weighs 5 lbs. a gantang of rice 8 lbs).

1	naleh	16	gantangs.
1	kuncha	10	naleh or 160 gantangs.
1	kati (16 tahils)	1	1/3 lbs.
1	pikul (100 katis)	133	1/3 lbs.
1	koyan (40 pikuls)	5,333	1/3 lbs.
1	bahara	400	lbs.
1	hoon	.0133	oz.
1	tahil	1	1/3 oz.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

219. Revenue is derived mainly from the following sources of taxation:—

(i) *Customs*—At present the revenue from the Customs Department contributes rather more than 3/4 of the total revenue and is produced from (a) import duties (b) export duties and (c) chandu (opium).

(*a*) Import duties are collected on a wide variety of articles and preference is given to articles of British manufacture of origin in the case of all classes of goods subject to the Ottawa Agreement. Generally speaking the tariff is not dissimilar from that of the F.M.S. or other Malay States but it embraces a slightly wider field and there is an important duty on rice.

(*b*) Export duties are collected on rubber and certain other agricultural products at 5% ad valorem. The export duty on iron-ore, tin-ore and other metalliferous ores is 10%. There is also a duty on fish and livestock exported.

(*b*) Chandu is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of two hoon. The revenue from this source represents the balance of profit on sales.

(ii) *Land*—The annual rent on alienated land varies from 40 cents per acre in the case of wet padi land to $1 per acre for other agricultural land. The rent on mining land is $1 per acre and on land inside villages or towns from $2 to $4 per acre (or $2

for 2,000 square feet). Rents in Trengganu are generally lower than in other Malayan administrations but much of the country being still unsurveyed and not yet settled, the revenue from this source is increasing and is likely to show further increases as accurate survey and settlement proceeds.

(iii) *Forests*—This was a new department in 1936. It produced $93,710 as against $58,000 in 1936. It is likely to produce considerably more in future years. Royalties follow generally those in force in the Federated Malay States.

(iv) *Municipal*—House assessment at the rate of 10% of the annual valuation based on rentals;

(v) *Marine*—(harbour dues, registration of boats)—POLICE (licensing of motor vehicles and fees for sundry licenses) Court fees and fines, POST AND TELEGRAPH, and stamp duties of various kinds.

220. There is no Income tax, poll tax or hut tax.

221. The total revenue collected $2,660,399 was easily the highest figure ever recorded, exceeding the previous high record of 1936 by $228,880. The following comparative table shows the actual receipts in round figures for the past three years under some of the important heads of revenue.

	1935.	1936.	1937.
Customs	$1,455,000	$1,546,000	$1,734,000
Lands	208,000	249,000	228,000
Forests	Collected under Customs & Lands	58,000	94,000
Municipal ..	44,000	53,000	55,000
Posts & Telegraphs ..	35,000	46,000	52,000
Land Sales	35,000	44,000	25,000

These satisfactory figures are largely due to generally improved trade conditions. The duty on iron-ore from the Japanese mines produced no less a sum than $429,033 equivalent to about 17% of the total revenue. However this amount was less than that of 1937 the decrease being due to shipping difficulties.

EXPENDITURE.

222. The expenditure for the year amounted to $2,645,686 and the excess of revenue over expenditure therefore amounted to $14,713. The expenditure in 1936 was $1,911,731. Loan payments to the Straits Settlements were much larger than in the previous year.

223. The following is a statement of expenditure under the main heads for the last three years:—

	1935.	1936.	1937.
Pensions	$138,780	$153,088	$167,123
H.H. the Sultan	94,586	95,731	116,888
Loan Payments to S.S.	577,090	233,146	619,404
Personal Emoluments	628,156	755,333	829,341
Other Charges A.R.	135,205	203,549	248,519
Other Charges Spec. Exp.	43,953	10,940	50,755
Miscellaneous	127,395	84,249	196,323
Public Works A.R	111,051	116,680	124,063
Public Works Special Services	182,625	259,015	293,270
	$2,038,841	$1,911,731	$2,645,686

224. A Pensions Enactment was passed during the year replacing the former somewhat haphazard method of granting pensions.

225. The cost of education has risen from $55,500 to $59,500. This figure will certainly be exceeded in the present year and subsequent increases are inevitable.

226. The Medical Department spent $112,500 as compared with $93,000 in the previous year and medical services are now much more adequate than they were.

227. A sum of $56,000 was expended on surveys against $54,700 in 1936. This is an expenditure which is directly revenue producing and it will probably become necessary to spend larger sums annually to expedite the settlement of the country.

228. The annually recurrent costs of the Public Works Department (Personal Emoluments and Other Charges) at $67,311 showed an increase of $390 on the previous year.

229. The annual recurrent costs ($124,063) of the upkeep of Roads, Streets and Bridges and of Works and buildings were slightly more than in 1936. No less than $359,295 was provided for special expenditure on new buildings and on roads and bridges but of this $293,270 only was spent. However this figure exceeded the expenditure of the previous year by $34,255. Development has been retarded by the years of depression and of small revenues and by the magnitude of the public debt. Now that better times have come, there is much lee way to make up.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

230. *General*—The general financial position of Trengganu has improved very greatly in the last 3 or 4 years. In 1932 the State was unable even to pay interest on its loans from the Straits Settlements, extensive retrenchment was in force, all officers were subject to cuts in salary and all increments of salary were stopped. To-day not only have all cuts and increments been restored but it is now possible to make regular payments of interest and principal to the Straits Settlements, to embark on a modest public works programme, and to provide for some at least of the many services which are so badly required. A Reserve Fund has also been established. Further figures are to be found in Appendix A. B. and C.

231. *Investments and Reserve Fund*—The Reserve Fund now accumulated consists of the following:—

Straits Settlements 3% loan 1936	$400,000
F.M.S. 3% loan 1936	131,400
Cash reserve with the Mercantile Bank	300,000
	$831,400

By an arrangement with the Mercantile Bank of India, the State has agreed to maintain for a period of at least 3 years from 1936 with the new Bank a minimum cash balance of at least $300,000. This bears interest at 1%.

232. *Public Debt.* At the end of 1937 the indebtedness of the State amounted to $3,000,000. This represents the balance due on a series of loans made by the Straits Settlements for development purposes, between the years 1923 and 1932, the greater part of the money lent having been spent on the construction of the State's only land outlet, the road into Kelantan, and on the resumption of Concessions granted by Sultan Zainalabidin in the days prior to British protection.

The following is a statement showing totals lent and repaid:—

Principal sum lent	$3,634,000.00
Unpaid interest at 4½%	567,894.99
Added to principal	4,201,894.99
Repayments of principal made to 31/12/1937	1,201,894.99
Total principal still due	3,000,000.00

233. In addition to capital repayments, $952,575.69 has been paid on account of interest of which $119,403.54 was paid in 1937. The rate of interest was reduced to 3¾% in 1935. Details of interest already paid are as follows:—

at 5%	$78,894.86
4½%	504,041.29
3¾%	369,639.54

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

234. It is estimated that the total area of land alienated under the Land Enactment and claimed under the Settlement distributed among the various districts is as follows:—

Kuala Trengganu (including Batu Rakit)	155,750	acres.
Marang	5,745	"
Ulu Trengganu	17,792	"
Kemasik	11,023	"
Kemaman	21,300	"
Besut and Setiu	37,685	"

Apart from these areas there remain one area still claimed under a Ruling House Concession such as have proved such a drag on Trengganu. Originally there were 12 of Ruling House Concessions granted by Sultan Zainal Abidin to relatives. These concessions have been redeemed at great expense except one. There are also 3 older concessions, 2 mining and 1 agricultural, which are for the most part occupied.

235. In order to enable the Land Officers to devote their whole attention to clearing up arrears of land rent, the land application registers for other than mining land were closed for one year with effect from the 1st Muharram 1356 (March, 1937). There was therefore less alienation than usual during the year. In all 474 applications covering a total area of 916,319 acres were approved. Also a number of temporary occupation licences for rice land, especially in Besut, were approved and issued.

236. The land revenue for the year amounts to $228,224 against $249,115 in 1936 and $108,078 in 1935. The diminution as against 1937 figures is due partly to the smaller number of alienations and partly to the fact that the rush to get land claims reorganised (involving the payment of arrears of rent) in order to be entitled to draw coupons under the Rubber Regulation Enactment has exhausted itself since last year. Actually good progress was made in collecting arrears of rent and in the case of district land on obtaining surrender in exchange for waiver of arrears.

237. A salary scheme for Penghulus was introduced with effect from 1st February, 1938, which while less generous than the Federated Malay States Scheme does effect an improvement in the status of these humble but indispensable officers.

SURVEYS.

238. The survey of 5,192 lots was completed during the year: of these, 504 were new applications. Survey policy—concentration on the final survey of Settlement Enactment country holdings—remains unchanged. In 1938 the department will be able to make a more serious attack on the large numbers of holdings awaiting final survey, as approval for the addition of another survey unit has been obtained. This unit will consist of one European seconded officer and fifteen technical assistants.

239. The total cost of the department was $55,895.94; revenue amounted to $14,029.86 and fees earned, to $43,213.97.

240. Special surveys made during the year included two hydrographic surveys of Kuala Trengganu Harbour (after and before the monsoons); a small survey of Kemaman river near the wharf at Chukai; and beacon fixations for the assistance of the Admiralty survey ship H.M.S. "Herald".

241. The revision and enlargement of the one mile sheets was commenced in November: there is an urgent need for improved mapping on this scale.

TOWN BOARDS.

242. The revenue from the Town Boards was:—

	Kuala Trengganu	Kemaman	Besut	Kemasek	Dungun
1936	$25,875	$14,660	$2,929	$3,405	$4,764
1937	26,162	13,827	3,269	3,531	5,960

XVIII.—GENERAL.

243. The Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth was marked by great celebrations in Trengganu. There were 2 days of merry-making and a State Banquet in Kuala Trengganu. Thousands of Malays trooped in. There were also festivities at Chukai, Kuala Dungun, Kuala Besut and various small places.

244. His Highness the Sultan went to England for the Coronation accompanied by Dato Sri Amar Di-Raja, C.B.E., Mentri Besar (Chief Minister), Tengku Biji Wangsa, then Private Secretary to His Highness and Tengku Paduka Raja, A.D.C. The party left the State on March 25th and returned on June 26th. This was the first occasion on which a Trengganu Ruler had visited England.

245. During the absence of His Highness, Tengku Seri Setia Raja, State Secretary, acted as Regent, Dato Biji Sura, Supreme Court Judge, as Mentri Besar and Dato Jaya Perkasa, Superintendent of Customs, as State Secretary.

246. Dato Jaya Perkasa (Che Da Omar bin Mahmud) was awarded the honour of M.B.E. in the Coronation Honours List.

247. When His Highness went to England he took with him Tengku Abdul Rashid, his third son, for education in England. Another son, Tengku Abdul Aziz, is already being educated in England as is a brother of His Highness, Tengku Mahmud.

248. His Highness enjoyed good health throughout the year and twice visited Singapore. His Birthday and anniversary of his installation were celebrated in August with due honour; there are only a few days between two dates which were celebrated together.

249. His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir Shenton Whitelegge Thomas G.C.M.G., O.B.E. paid an official visit to the State in May, shortly after the Coronation celebrations.

250. H.M.S. "Herald" visited the State and surveyed the mouths of the Rivers Trengganu and Kemaman and also Chendering Bay.

251. A detachment of the Malay Regiment paid the State a visit in September and camped by the shore at Kuala Trengganu.

252. The first aircraft to land on Trengganu soil descended on Kijal Padang (Kemaman) on 8/9/37; it was a De Havilland Moth, the property of a Danish gentleman resident in the Federated Malay States. In this connection it may be remarked that the improvement of Trengganu communications with the rest of Malaya by the provision of aeroplane landing grounds is under consideration.

253. The Scout movement in Trengganu was started some 14 years ago but a local Boy Scouts Association was only formed in December, 1936 and the movement is now firmly on its feet. His Highness the Sultan

andronicus

is the Patron, the State Secretary Tengku Sri Stia Raja the President and Mr. S. N. Soul of the Mercantile Bank Kuala Trengganu is the present District Commissioner. The Assistant Advisers Kemaman and Besut are Assistant District Commissioners. Mr. M. S. Zachariah of the British Adviser's Office is the Hon. Secretary since 1934.

There is now a semi permanent camp at Kuala Trengganu called Headly's camp which was used by the Malay Regiment when they visited the State this year. A joint camp of scouts from Dungun and Kuala Trengganu was held at Kuala Trengganu in July.

The movement has progressed very greatly in 1937 and the scouts have increased from a strength of 300 (approx.) in 1936 to 600 in 1937 with a comparative increase of scout-masters. This increase is due to a fresh compaign by the Association of opening school troops in Malay Schools. In 1937 there were 8 scout troops and 2 Rover Crews in Kuala Trengganu, 3 troops and 2 Rover Crews in Kemaman and Dungun and 5 troops in Besut totalling 600 Scouts in all. The movement, at present, is not a self supporting one nor any public support can be expected for the time being. It entirely depends on the yearly Government grant which has been considerably increased in 1937.

254. The Superintendent of Customs started a Thrift Society in his Department in 1937. It already has 100 members out of a staff of 180. The Survey Department has had such a Society since 1936. In Besut there is a system by which Government clerks can deposit their savings in the Treasury (in the absence of any Post Office Saving Bank in Trengganu).

255. Mr. N. R. Jarrett was acting as British Adviser at the beginning of the year, the British Adviser Mr. J. E. Kempe being on leave. The latter retired on 26/6/37 on which date Mr. Jarrett was confirmed as British Adviser. Unfortunately Mr. Jarrett had to go to Kuala Lumpur on medical leave on September 9th. He did not return and eventually left for England on November 5th. During his absence Mr. P. A. B. McKerron Commissioner of Lands & Mines acted as British Adviser in addition to his own duties until December 21st when the writer commenced to act.

A. E. COOPE,

Ag. British Adviser, Trengganu.

Trengganu, 12th March, 1938.

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APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS ON 31.12.37.

LIABILITIES.

Deposits:—		
Kuala Trengganu Treasury ..	$120,863 55	
Kemaman Sub-Treasury	36,885 71	
Kemasek	6,255 21	
Dungun	24,502 93	
Marang	2,781 13	
Ulu Trengganu	3,388 67	
Batu Rakit	294 22	
Besut	17,136 51	
		$212,107 93
Rubber Fund, Kuala Trengganu ..		1,116 49
Excess of Assets over Liabilities ..		1,011,602 67
		$1,224,827 09

ASSETS.

Petty Cash Advances:—		
Public Works Dept.	$22,747 55	
Police	850 00	
Customs	683 00	
Posts & Telegraphs	500 00	
Other Dept. K. Trengganu ..	747 11	25,527 66
Districts		192 59
Temporary Advances:—		
Kuala Trengganu Depts.	7,394 25	
Districts	100 00	
		7,494 25
Loans:—		
H. H. the Sultan	1,201 02	
Tengku Peduka	1,500 00	
Loan to Yu Yuan	906 55	
Loan to K. Trengganu Club ..	500 00	
Loan to Dato Sri Amar di-Raja ..	1,500 00	
LOANS TO BUILDING HOUSES and purchase of Land for Govt. Officers	18,795 30	
Loan to purchase Motor cars ..	20,368 69	
		44,771 56
Cash in Transit		18,215 12
Fixed Deposit—Mercantile Bank ..		300,000 00
Current Account		296,109 42
Trengganu Rubber Fund		1,116 49
The F.M.S. 3% Loan Bonds ..		131,400 00
The S.S. 3% Loans		400,000 00
		$1,224,827 09

Straits Settlements Consolidated Loans 1923—1932	$3,000,000 00	
	$3,000,000 00	

Excess of Assets over liabilities ..	$1,011,602 67	
Balance to the debit of the Govt. ..	1,988,397 33	
	$3,000,000 00	

APPENDIX B.

STATISTICAL RETURN OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1911 — 1937.

Year.			Actual Revenue.	Actual Expenditure.
A. H.	1330	1911	$191,418	$ 188,044
„	1331	1912	182,011	196,717
„	1332	1913	166,380	178,424
„	1333	1914	183,723	183,470
„	1334	1915	236,798	234,687
„	1335	1916	392,791	288,646
„	1336	1917	545,857	399,337
„	1337	1918	647,563	642,085
„	1338	1919	874,674	661,778
„	1339	1920	547,619	759,054
„	1340	1921	669,763	858,303
„	1341	1922	642,679	788,902
„	1342	1923	779,032	766,534
„	1343	1924	1,007,283	899,476
„	1344	1925	1,302,008	1,067,956
„	1345	1926	1,364,105	1,341,410
„	1346	1927	1,402,151	1,542,404
„	1347	1928	1,361,026	1,520,149
„	1348	1929	1,391,471	1,524,706
„	1349	1930	1,235,230	1,445,709
„	1350	1931 (part) 8 months (only)	676,338	845,556
A. D.		1932	986,901	1,095,584
		1933	1,165,578	1,060,306
		1934	1,699,319	1,405,157
		1935	2,196,949	2,038,841
		1936	2,431,520	1,911,731
		1937	2,660,399	2,645,686

APPENDIX C.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE BY DEPARTMENTS FOR 1936 and 1937.

Departments.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	1936	1937	1936	1937
	$	$	$	$
1. Pensions			153,088	167,123
2. H.H. the Sultan			95,731	116,888
3. Interest			233,146	619,404
4. Mentri			23,919	24,935
5. British Adviser			28,808	30,693
6. State Secretary			24,176	31,285
7. Treasury			16,536	15,886
8. Audit			15,697	19,224
9. Dept. of Religious Affairs			20,449	19,112
10. Education			55,497	59,513
11. Legal Adviser			—	14,996
12. Appeal Court			2,710	2,460
13. Supreme Court			13,863	14,296
14. Courts, Civil and Criminal	21,416	31,626	11,843	13,953
15. Kathi			5,113	6,507
16. Police	31,956	39,574	34,844	146,551
17. Prison			19,762	22,553
18. Medical			92,929	112,516
19. Printing			5,061	5,215
20. Customs	1,546,942	1,733,938	97,021	106,601
21. Chandu	270,859	284,332		
22. Marine	40,601	41,948		
23. Posts & Telegraphs	46,512	51,534	39,698	45,425
24. Commissioner of Lands & Mines	293,641	253,145	26,351	47,043
25. Collector of Land Revenue			32,773	40,568
26. Forest	57,880	93,710	20,384	27,874
27. Survey			54,677	55,896
28. Municipal	53,728	55,245	25,309	35,565
29. Miscellaneous	52,793	59,200	86,533	196,323
30. State Commissioner East			21,245	21,552
31. Assistant Adviser, Kemaman			21,969	24,340
32. D.O. Kemasek			6,812	9,631
33. D.O. Paka & Dungun			21,863	27,489
34. D.O. Marang			7,841	6,899
35. D.O. Ulu Trengganu			8,880	11,832
36. D.O. Batu Rakit			4,413	5,315
37. State Commissioner, West			15,654	19,114
38. Assistant Adviser, Besut			24,526	36,466
39. P.W.D.			66,915	67,311
40. P.W.D. Annually Recurrent			116,680	124,062
41. P.W.D. Special Services			259,015	293,270
42. Farms	15,192	16,147		
Total	$2,431,520	$2,660,399	$1,911,731	$2,645,686

APPENDIX D.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF THE VALUES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS 1925 — 1937.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	$	$	$
1925	4,556,366	8,072,696	12,629,062
1926	5,915,560	8,052,391	13,967,951
1927	6,064,748	8,244,479	14,309,227
1928	5,744,463	6,895,220	12,639,683
1929	5,528,194	7,269,240	12,797,434
1930	4,799,763	5,227,489	10,027,252
1931	3,028,906	3,689,970	6,718,976
1932	3,128,765	3,965,825	7,094,590
1933	2,693,951	4,570,747	7,264,698
1934	3,460,829	6,580,970	10,041,799
1935	5,551,658	7,940,986	13,492,644
1936	5,258,496	9,121,921	14,389,417
1937	6,443,326	11,679,578	18,122,904

APPENDIX E.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM ALL COUNTRIES FOR THE LAST TWO YEARS 1936 AND 1937.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	1936.		1937.	
		Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value
A. Animal, Food, Drink & Tobacco:—					
Rice	Pikuls	424,419	1,369,556	407,928	1,507,449
Tinned Milk ..	Cases	14,621	110,831	17,642	131,696
Salt	Pikuls	44,673	16,841	57,309	27,496
Sugar	"	26,891	119,561	36,606	162,351
Liquors	Gallons	23,249	79,426	29,942	86,481
Tobacco, Cigarettes & Cigars ..	Lbs.	258,271	385,102	291,436	497,460
Other Articles ..	Value	—	520,309	—	566,606
Total Class A ..	Value	—	2,597,626	—	2,979,539
B. Raw Materials:—					
Petroleum .. .	Gallons	783,388	281,299	1,041,200	392,091
Other Articles ..	Value	—	141,167	—	171,331
Total Class B ..	Value	—	422,466	—	563,422
C. Manufactured Goods:—					
Cotton Piece-Goods	Yards	945,525	146,615	1,060,883	191,331
" Sarongs ..	"	519,023	145,164	676,639	173,217
" Threads ..	Lbs	83,639	33,072	67,494	31,105
Silk " ..	"	131,648	224,366	147,273	285,510
" Manufactures ..	Value	—	65,227	—	30,124
Machinery	"	—	169,901	—	148,393
Motor-Cars ..	Nos.	114	81,896	149	114,720
Other Vehicles (Locomotive) ..	Value.	—	218,912	—	282,020
Other Articles ..	"	—	1,045,538	—	1,521,256
Total Class C ..	Value	—	2,130,691	—	2,777,676
D. Parcel Post:—					
Total Class D ..	Value	—	99,070	—	95,738
E. Coin & Bullion:—					
Total Class E ..	Value	—	8,643	—	26,951
Grand Total ..	Value	—	5,258,496	—	6,443,326

APPENDIX F.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS UNDER THE MAIN HEADS THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF EXPORTS (LOCAL PRODUCTIONS) FOR 1936 AND 1937.

Articles.	Unit.	Quantity 1936.	Quantity 1937.	Value 1936.	Value 1937.
		$	$	$	$
Arecanuts	Pikuls	15,100	13,494	69,016	84,541
Copra	,,	41,279	24,476	183,927	139,459
Gambier ..	,,	1,367	1,299	32,176	34,434
Rubber .. .	,,	66,747	89,763	2,236,273	3,701,910
Total Agricultural Produce ..	Value	—	—	2,521,392	3,960,344
Timber	Tons	4,084	3,623	105,476	106,573
Rattans . ..	Pikuls	1,367	1,138	8,908	5,709
Other Forest Produce	Value	—	—	39,860	72,524
Total Forest Produce	,,	—	—	154,244	184,806
Tin-ore	Pikuls	10,677	9,566	755,779	863,720
Iron-ore	Tons	1,064,259	991,119	3,496,955	4,495,245
Manganese . ..	,,	26,771	23,126	214,097	171,328
Wolfram	,,	1,881	1,638	87,948	174,641
Total Minerals	Value	—	—	4,554,779	5,704,934
Dried Fish .. .	Pikuls	90,848	85,157	647,597	609,081
Belachan	,,	13,640	4,420	131,799	31,319
Other Marine Produce	,,	12,690	4,118	78,994	25,801
Total Marine Produce ..	Value	—	—	858,390	666,201
Cattle	Heads	445	591	12,557	21,405
Buffaloes	,,	69	182	4,682	13,761
Poultry	,,	358	642	201	355
Goat and Sheep ..	,,	36	18	150	100
Eggs Fresh & Salted & Turtle Eggs	100's	2,606	2,897	2,936	4,113
Total Animals	Value	—	—	20,526	39,734
Miscellaneous	,,	—	—	345,482	442,471
Total Exclusive of re-Exports				8,454,813	10,898,490

APPENDIX G.

PADI STATISTICS 1937.

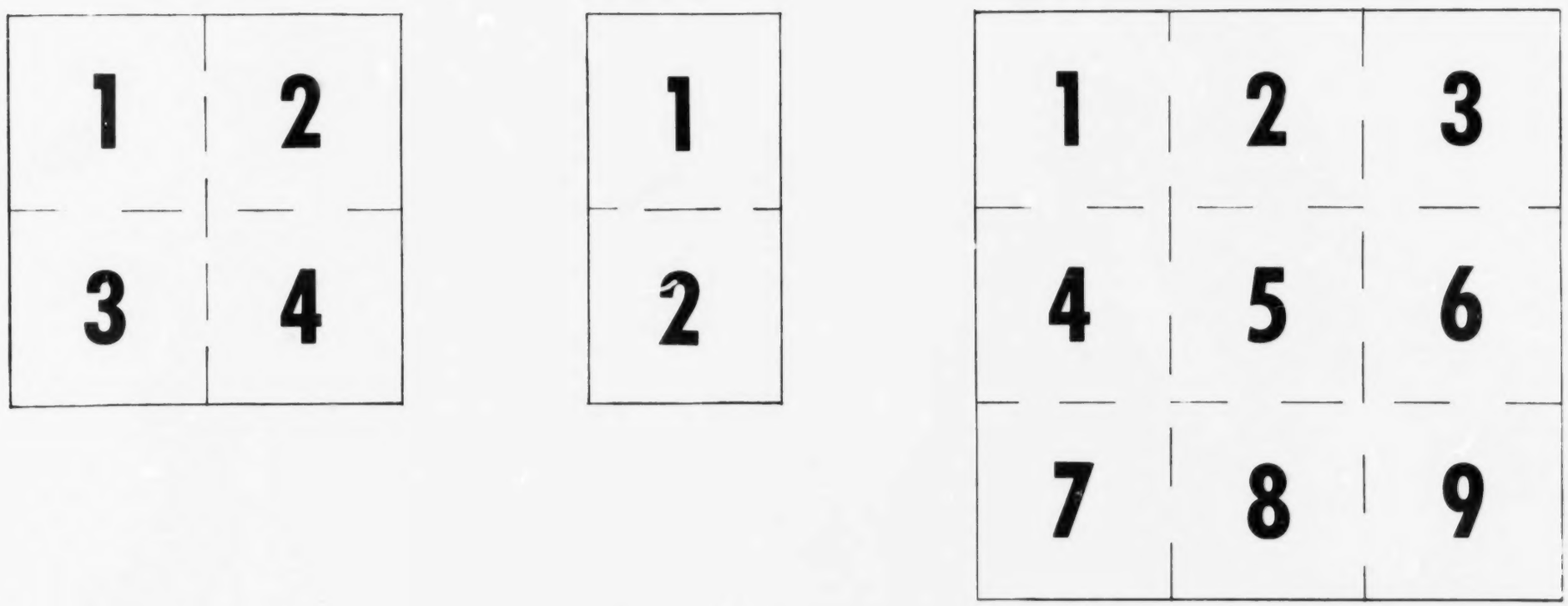
State and District.	WET.		DRY.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Gantangs.	Acres.	Gantangs.	Acres.	Gantangs.
Kuala Trengganu	17,930	4,728,000	4,760	621,000	22,690	5,349,000
Dungun & Paka	No statistics	available			2,000	100,000
Ulu Trengganu	520	23,000	2,700	135,000	3,220	158,000
Marang	2,400	164,000	—	—	2,400	164,000
Batu Rakit	1,600	382,000	—	—	1,600	382,000
Kemaman	1,310	423,000	150	24,000	1,460	447,000
Kemasik	260	40,000	—	—	260	40,000
Setiu	660	87,000	240	39,000	900	126,000
Besut	8,090	1,394,000	890	128,000	8,980	1,522,000
Total ..	32,770	7,241,000	8,740	947,000	43,510	8,288,000

APPENDIX H.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY, 1937 KUALA TRENGGANU.

Month.	Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	Air Temperature.	
	Maximum for one day.	Number of rainfall days.	Total.	Total.	Range of maximum temperatures.	Range of miximum temperatures.
	ins.		ins.	hrs.	F.	F.
January	1.40	17	4.62	218.00	80—85	64—76
February	1.20	8	2.02	231.60	83—87	68—78
March	0.84	7	1.03	290.30	87—92	70—75
April	1.16	23	8.12	186.65	83—91	72—76
May	2.78	12	5.76	239.40	86—92	71—75
June	0.80	12	2.75	204.95	80—92	71—76
July	2.25	12	8.57	191.70	82—92	70—76
August	5.15	11	10.61	233.00	86—91	70—75
September	1.50	19	10.09	197.20	84—90	70—74
October	5.14	21	12.56	184.30	75—90	71—75
November	2.94	16	7.46	193.25	76—88	71—75
December	9.28	23	57.61	100.70	75—85	70—74

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.



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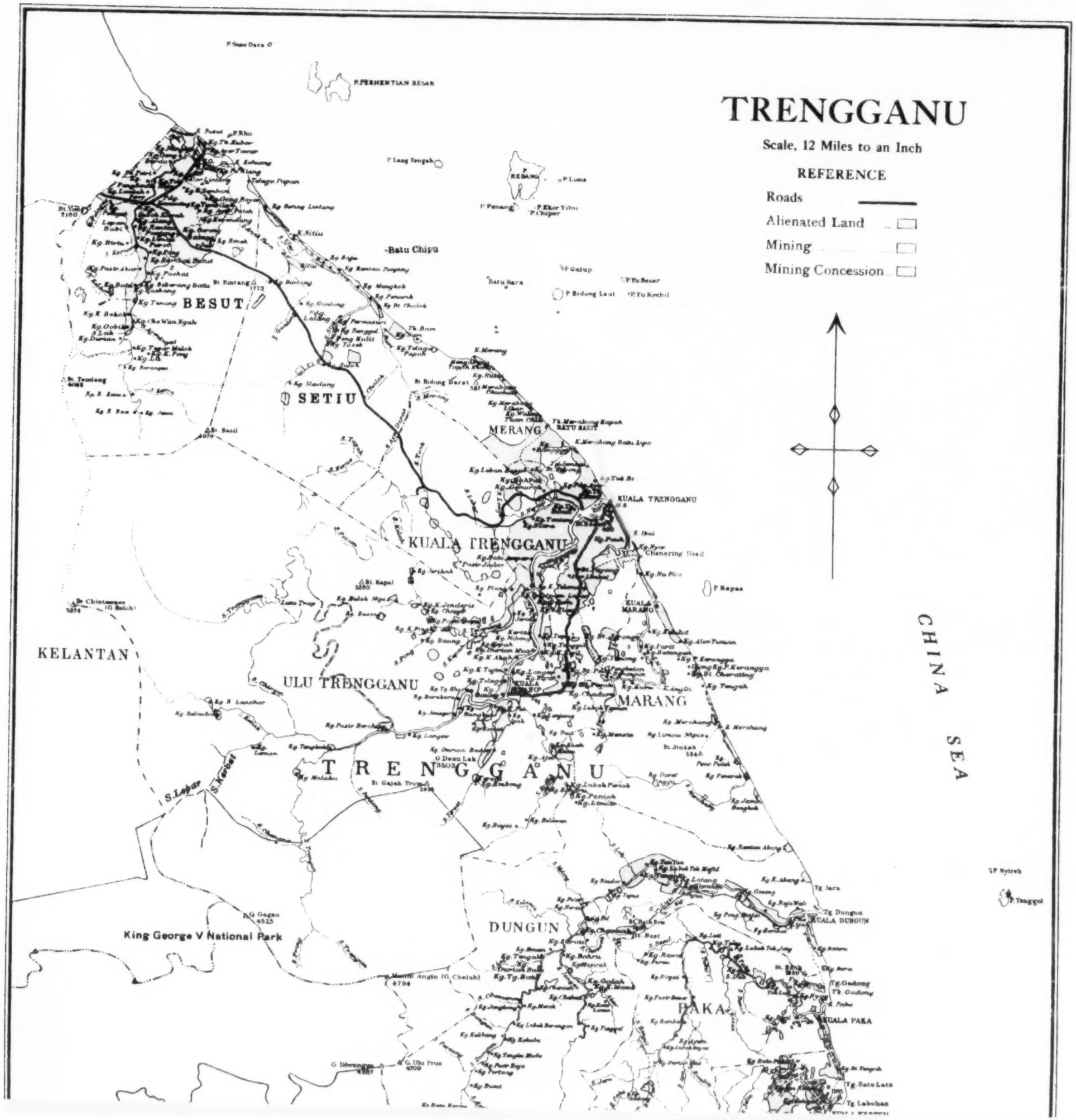
TRENGGANU
Scale, 12 Miles to an Inch
REFERENCE
Roads
Alienated Land
Mining
Mining Concession
BESUT
SETIU
MERANG
KUALA TRENGGANU
KELANTAN
ULU TRENGGANU
MARANG
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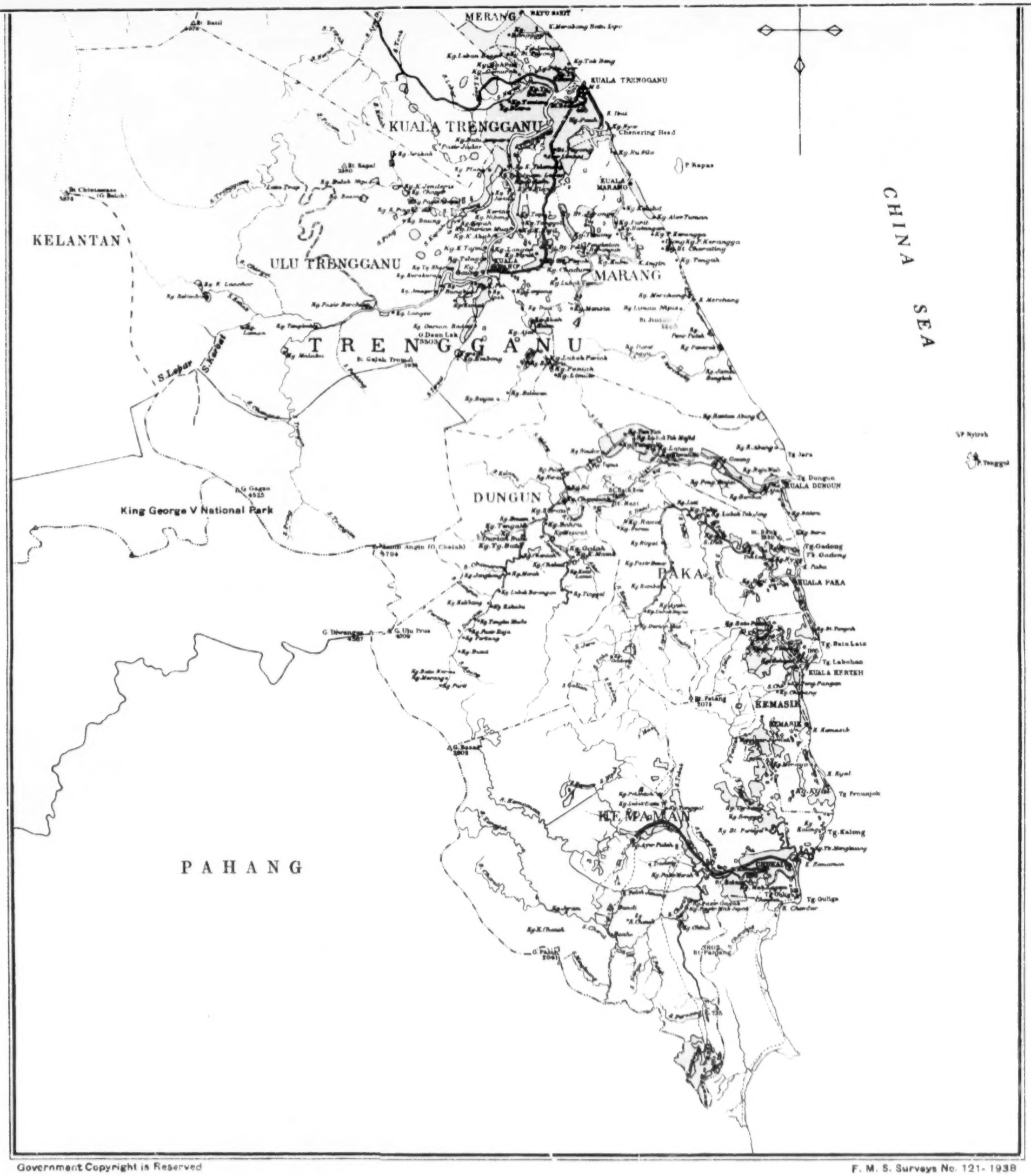

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STATE OF JOHORE

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1937.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

1. Johore lies at the extreme south of the Malay Peninsula. It is bounded on the north by Pahang, on the north-west by Negri Sembilan and Malacca, on the west by the Straits of Malacca, on the south by the Straits of Tebrau, and on the east by the China Sea. Its area like that of Wales is approximately 7,500 square miles. The interior is in great part covered with jungle. The country is less mountainous than any other part of the Peninsula.

2. The following was the rainfall recorded in 1936 and 1937:—

	1936	*1937*
	Inches.	Inches.
Johore Bahru (South) ..	112.92	104.22
Kota Tinggi (South-east) ..	119.56	116.70
Pontian (South-west) ..	105.27	87.59
Kluang (Central) ..	95.86	98.88
Batu Pahat (west) ..	120.10	83.86
Mersing (East) ..	147.31	96.40
Segamat (North) ..	73.19	79.08
Muar (North-west) ..	128.10	98.17

The highest rainfall was recorded at Johore River Estate, Kota Tinggi, *viz*, 151.98 inches; the lowest at Paya Lang Estate, Segamat, *viz*. 68.49 inches. The highest average maximum temperature recorded was 93.04° F at Muar in February, the lowest 81.8° F at Mersing in December. The highest average minimum temperature recorded was 75.20° F. at Segamat in April, the lowest 69.8° F at Kota Tinggi in April. The highest maximum temperature recorded was 99° F at Muar on the 1st December; the lowest 74° F at Mersing on 21st December. The highest minimum temperature recorded was 83° F at Pontian on the 10th December; the lowest 60° F at Muar on the 4th February.

During the past five years the temperature has been as follows:—

Year	Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum
1933	97°F.	64°F.
1934	98°F.	65°F.
1935	99°F.	64°F.
1936	97°F.	62°F.
1937	99°F.	60°F.

*3. In the days of Buddhist Singapore there must have been traffic up the great Johore river of the hinterland, whose upper reaches offered tin, camphor and aboriginal slaves. At Ganggayu, which is identified with the still existing tributary of the Johore river called Lenggiu, one of the 11th century Chola kings is said by the *Malay Annals* to have built a fort of black stone but it has never been traced. Perhaps, too, the Ji-lo-t'ing, of which Chao Ju-Kua wrote in 1225 A.D., was the modern Jelutong at the south-east corner of Johore.

In a Javanese work the *Nagarakretagama* composed in 1365 A.D. we reach historical fact. It speaks of Ujong Medini, that is, Ujong Tanah or Land's End (as Johore was often called) as one of the countries subdued by Majapahit just before that date along with Pahang and Tumasik or Old Singapore.

4. Malacca then grew to be the first trading centre of the East. After its conquest by the Portuguese in 1511, the son of the last ruler of Malacca settled in Johore and continued the historic Sultanate. The history of the next 300 years is an almost uninterrupted record of wars. Hostilities with the Portuguese persisted nearly until the arrival of the Dutch in 1602. Johore bears no small part in Dutch colonial history; relations were friendly, despite a diplomatic struggle for commercial privileges. But the conquest of Batu Sawar (near Kota Tinggi) by the Achinese in 1615 closed one chapter of Johore history as the conquest of Johore Lama by the Portuguese in 1587 had closed another, and it appeared then to the Dutch that the renowned kingdom of Johore had come to an end. In return

* The following historical paragraphs were compiled by Sir Richard Winstedt, K.B.E., C.M.G., D. LITT., late General Adviser.

for assistance at the attack on Malacca in 1641, the Dutch tried to restore Johore to its position as premier Malay State. But the capital was burnt by Jambi in 1673: in 1699 the Sultan was assassinated, and in 1717 the throne was seized by a Sumatran adventurer, Raja Kechil. Then the Bugis appeared and the capital of the old empire was transferred to the Riau Archipelago.

5. After continuous intrigues between the Malay and Bugis chiefs, the Dutch in 1784 recognized the Sultan of Lingga as ruler of the Johore empire, drove the Bugis from Riau and stationed there a Resident with a garrison: the Malay Sultan and Bugis Viceroy accepted the position of dependent princes but the old empire was in a state of dissolution, the Bendahara and Temenggong being virtually territorial chiefs in Pahang and Johore respectively.

This was the position when the British, by virtue of treaties made in 1819 and 1824, obtained a complete cession of the island of Singapore. Visitors emphasize the then deserted character of Johore: in 1847 Johore Lama consisted of 25 huts, and not till 1855 was the capital moved to its present situation at Johore Bahru.

6. The extension of the Pax Britannica "helped Johore to grow populous again". Moreover since 1855 the country has been governed by enlightened and progressive rulers, Sultan Abubakar who died in 1895 and Sultan Ibrahim the present ruler. In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British agent having the functions of a Consular officer; in 1910, having had an unofficial adviser for some years, the Sultan reorganized his Government with the assistance of the Governor of the Straits Settlements; in 1914 a General Adviser with enlarged powers was appointed. The recent history of the State has been a record of continued prosperity. Since 1924 the completion of a causeway across the Straits of Tebrau has permitted uninterrupted traffic by rail and road between Johore and Singapore and by railway between Singapore and Bangkok.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

7. In 1895 the late Sultan Abubakar gave Johore a written constitution. It provided for the election of the Sovereign and the State allowance of His Highness and his family and for the descent or succession. It provided also for the constitution and duties of:

(*a*) a Council of 8 to 12 Johore Malay "assistants and Ministers and coadjutors to the Sovereign"—it corresponds broadly to a Privy Council—

(*b*) a State Council of 16 or more members presided over by the Mentri or Prime Minister, with functions similar to those of the Legislative Council of a British Colony, its enactments requiring the consent of the Sultan which under certain conditions must be given. "If there shall be any enactment or regulation or matter or thing not approved or sanctioned by the Sovereign, it may be introduced again at the next meeting of the Council of State, and if for three times successively it shall not have been approved, the said matter may not again be introduced until one year has elapsed from the time it was last considered. Should the matter be again decided in the same manner by the Council of State for the fourth time, it shall be expedient on the part of the Sovereign to approve and sanction the same, because the moral responsibility of the Sovereign then entirely ceases". Members are appointed by the Sultan with the advice or concurrence of the Council of Ministers. Under a supplementary ordinance of 1914 they need not all be Malays and actually include Europeans official and unofficial, Chinese and Indian.

In 1912 Sultan Ibrahim added:

(*c*) an Executive Council, to be presided over by the Sultan, which has functions similar to those of the Executive Council in a British Colony. To it are referred all applications for agricultural and mining lands, all P. W. D. contracts and tenders, questions of promotion as well as the initiation of legislation and any other matters of importance.

8. By an agreement signed in 1914 Johore agreed to receive and provide a residence for a British General Adviser, "whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all matters affecting the general administration of the country and on all questions other than those touching Malay Religion and Custom..... The collection and control of all revenues of the country shall be regulated under the advice of the General Adviser".

If there is a difference of opinion between the Sultan and the General Adviser, it was agreed that the opinion of the State Council should be taken and communicated to the High Commissioner along with the views of the General Adviser.

Johore then also agreed to have European Judges, and to appoint European official members on its Executive Council; Malay and European officers were to be treated on terms of equality. European officers are seconded to the State from the Malayan Civil Service and the big joint departments of Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Both Malay and English are official languages for use in the Courts.

9. Under the aforesaid constitution with its several Councils administration is carried on by the Malay Mentri or Prime Minister with the Malay State Secretary as the Government's official spokesman and a number of other Malay officials; policy and executive action being subject to the scrutiny and approval of the General Adviser who is assisted by various British officers, namely Legal and Financial Advisers, Commissioners of Lands and Mines, Trade and Customs and Police, a Warden of Mines, a Principal Medical Officer, a State Engineer, a Controller of Labour, a Protector of Chinese, a State Agricultural Officer, a Superintendent of Education, a Conservator of Forests, a Controller of Posts, Telegraphs, a Superintendent of Surveys and a Chief Electrical Engineer. All these heads of departments have, in turn, their assistants European and Malay. There are a Malay Treasurer and a Malay Auditor, both with the Financial Commissioner to advise them. There are Malay State Commissioners in outlying districts, Malay District Officers, Collectors of Land Revenue, Custom officers, Inspectors of Police and so on.

10. The power of revising death sentences lies with the Sultan advised by his Executive Council. Land is held from the Sultan.

III.—POPULATION.

11. Mr C. A. Vlieland, M.C.S., writes as follows:—

The mean population of Johore in 1937, as estimated by methods IA and IIB of paragraph 420 of the 1931 Census Report, was

		Males	Females	Persons
Europeans	..	650	280	930
Eurasians	..	200	180	380
Malaysians	..	137,500	130,000	267,500
Chinese	..	173,800	94,500	268,300
Indians	..	43,600	29,000	72,600
Others	..	2,200	1,600	3,800
Total	..	357,950	255,560	613,510

The following table gives the estimated total mean population for each of the eight years 1930 to 1937, with the actual enumerated population of the 1st April, 1931, for comparison:—

	Males	Females	Persons
1930	372,300	197,100	569,400
1931	308,600	179,800	488,400
1932	277,200	175,400	452,600
1933	267,900	187,000	454,900
1934	285,200	188,300	473,500
1935	349,100	215,600	564,700
1936	391,400	239,800	631,200
1937	357,950	255,560	613,510
1931 (Census)	323,413	181,898	505,311

It appears that the great influx of male population which occurred in 1935 and 1936 has not been maintained, but that there has been a considerable exodus due to the fall in the economic barometer. The increase in female population on the other hand continued throughout 1937 and this increase, combined with the exodus of surplus male immigrants, resulted in a further movement of the sex-ratio in the direction of normality. These causes naturally produced a marked increase in the general birth-rate, which had declined in the previous three years owing to the set-back in the progress of the sex-ratio.

The general death-rate was slightly higher than in 1936, being 21.10 per mille as compared with 20.01. In considering this death-rate, it must however, be borne in mind that a rise in the birth-rate necessarily involves an increase in the death-rate, other things being equal, and the rise in the death-rate recorded for 1937 need cause no concern. The infantile mortality rate, which is a highly sensitive index of public health, in fact showed a gratifying fall.

The following table gives the general birth and death rates and infantile mortality rates for the population of all races combined for the past eight years:—

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1930	35.84	24.89	186
1931	39.41	22.20	152
1932	40.61	21.00	140
1933	44.36	21.41	149
1934	43.42	27.14	228
1935	40.77	23.42	182
1936	40.87	20.01	181
1937	44.10	21.10	154

IV.—HEALTH.

12. The following figures throw some light upon the incidence of disease.

The principal groups of diseases leading to death are as follows:—

Fever not specified	4,712
Convulsions	1,796
Premature birth and diseases of infancy ..	1,202
Pneumonia	950
Malaria	457
Old age	608
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	558
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	421
Beri Beri	254
Heart disease	226
Diseases of pregnancy, child birth and puerperal state	230
Dysentery	132

The following are the statistics for communicable diseases, treated in Government Hospitals during the last two years:—

	Malaria (positive)	Malaria (unspecified)	Beri Beri	Tuberculosis Pulmonary	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Pneumonia	Ankylostomiasis	Influenza	Venereal Diseases	Yaws	Other diseases	Total
1936 Cases -	5,923	1,838	685	813	606	573	923	1,236	1,666	929	51	25,773	41,016
Deaths	189	37	67	217	92	88	366	13	—	17	—	1,231	2,317
1937 Cases -	7,765	1,333	372	698	641	629	948	1,256	2,074	1,332	45	26,141	43,234
Deaths	268	44	33	277	103	112	399	10	10	6	—	1,288	2,550

The following are the statistics for dangerous and infectious diseases:—

	Small-pox	Chicken-pox	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Measles	Tropical Typhus	Encephalitis lethargica	Acute poliomyelitis	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Fever	Total
1936 Cases -	4	182	6	331	22	34	55	5	—	7	—	—	646
Deaths -	2	—	6	67	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	93
1937 Cases -	—	135	11	301	20	77	1.064	3	1	2	2	5	1,621
Deaths -	—	—	9	70	5	27	1	—	1	—	—	—	113

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

13. *In-patients.*—The admissions were 41,142 against 38,805 in 1936, the total number treated being 43,234 as compared with 41,005 during 1936. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 5.90 as compared with 5.66 in 1936.

Out-patients.—The number of new cases treated was 258,800 compared with 174,075 in 1936. 120,875 were attended by five motor travelling dispensaries in Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat, Segamat and Kluang districts. The number of attendances during the year was 348,642 as against 265,894 in 1936.

Maternity Work.—3,026 cases were admitted to Government hospitals as against 2,743 in 1936. 172 confinements were attended at patients' houses. 64 ante-natal and 469 post-natal cases visits were made to patients' homes. During the year 88 certified midwives were practising in the State, and 30 probationer midwives were in training.

Women and Children's Clinics, (Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat, and Segamat).

33,420 infants and children under twelve years old were seen at the above centres. The number of healthy infants under one year old seen were 3,361. All other cases over twelve years old seen were 35,677. The total attendances were 69,097. 6,984 ante-natal cases were seen. 4,250 dressings, 9,075 weighings of 3,635 new babies and 1,949 vaccinations were done. 33,414 domiciliary visits, 40,846 visits to women and 65,719 visits to infants and children were paid. 716 maternity cases and 78 abnormal labours were conducted.

Mental Hospital.—The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1936, was 506. There were 206 new admissions, making a total of 712. Of these 101 were discharged, 8 transferred, 2 absconded and 40 died. 561 patients remained at the end of the year. The total number of criminal lunatics treated was 38 including 7 vagrants. There were 2 escapes and no suicides or fatalities during the year. Meetings were held monthly by the Board of Visitors to the Mental Hospital.

The Leper Asylum contained 245 lepers at the end of 1936. During the year 114 new cases were admitted. The total number of lepers treated was 359. From the Asylum 62 lepers absconded, 16 were discharged and 14 died. 213 males and 54 females remained in the Leper Asylum at the end of the year. The attendance in the primary school was 22 of which 4 were girls.

Prison Hospitals—

(*a*) *Johore Bahru.*—194 cases were treated as in-patients during the year, with 5 deaths. There were three cases of judicial executions. The total number of attendances as out-patients during the year was 14,620.

(*b*) *Muar.*—83 cases with no deaths were treated as in-patients. The total number of new out-patients treated during the year was 573, and the total number of attendances as out-patients was 2,288.

14. *Johore Police Force.*—Out of a total strength of 67 officers and 1,275 other ranks in the Johore Police Force, 522 were admitted to hospitals in the State during the year. The total number of in-patients treated was 533 including 11 cases remaining from 1936. 59 cases of Malaria fever and 20 cases of eye diseases were admitted. There were four deaths in hospitals. The number of cases treated as out-patients was 3,483.

15. *Johore Military Forces.*—Out of a total strength of 39 officers and 890 other ranks in the Johore Military Forces, 517 were admitted to hospitals. The total number of in-patients treated was 530. There were 2 deaths. The total number of cases treated as out-patients during the year was 10,649.

V.—HOUSING.

16. The house accommodation may be divided into two broad classes, (*a*) houses in the country and (*b*) houses in towns.

(*a*) In the country the housing position is satisfactory. The Malay lives on his own land in a house built by himself or a building contractor. The poorer the house the better ventilated: the humble house is built of palm-thatch or bark. the wealthier of sawn planks with windows that superstition and fear of thieves keep closed at night. On estates the Indian labourer is housed in lines approved by the Health Department. To the cheap and readily accessible materials of the country the industrious Chinese quickly respond and the longer they live in the Malay Peninsula the bigger and more hygienic their dwellings. All that is really required is a roof to keep off the rain: otherwise the more open a house in the tropical climate the healthier and more comfortable.

(*b*) In towns the chief difficulties are insufficient ventilation and the illegal construction of cubicles. But no house can be built until its plan has been approved by a Town Board Committee, whose members include a Government Health Officer and a Government Engineer. A site-plan also has to be furnished so that town-planning requirements may be satisfied. Before the slump, in spite of close Government inspection, there was some degree of overcrowding owing to the high rents consequent on the rapid immigration of boom times. The desire to save rent by dividing its burden among many is still a source of overcrowding. There are no building societies. Government builds lines for its day-labourers and houses for its other employees. The coolies live rent-free. Other Government servants generally pay a low rental. The Chinese capitalist builds nearly all shop-houses, and in most of them above and behind the shop is a dwelling-house. A return of houses in town-board areas is included in Appendix E.

All villages and schools now have football and recreation grounds.

VI.—NATURAL RESOURCES.

MINERALS.

17. The quantities and values of Mineral exports for the last three years were:—

	1935			1936			1937		
	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
		$	$		$	$		$	$
Tin-ore	801	1,467,118	137,505	999	1,730,735	161,249	1,077	1,848,734	211,715
Irone-ore	594,891	2,974,453	297,443	590,288	2,951,445	324,286	519,339	2,596,696	259,669
China Clay (Kaolin)	5	100	60	—	—	—	30	602	30
Gold	7.81 oz.	420	9	33.50oz.	1,895	47	2.75 oz.	154	4
Bauxite	—	—	—	36	219	17	12,628	62,659	6,314
Sand Clay & Stone	—	not recorded	—	28,700	46,590	4,757	1,056,735 pikuls	1,663,120	166,310
Wolfram	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.13	32	3
	—	* 4,442,091	435,017	—	4,730,884	490,356	—	6,171,997	644,045

(* Corrected figure).

18. The following revenue was derived from mining and minerals during the last three years:—

	1935	1936	1937
	$	$	$
Rent on leases ...	9,517	10,433	10,503
Premia on leases ...	6,650	8,973	6,230
Prospecting licences ...	125	70	255
Ore buyers'	500	400	500
Dulang passes ...	482	440	423
	17,274	20,316	17,911
Export duty ...	435,019	490,355	644,045
Total ...	452,293*	510,671	661,956

(* Corrected figure).

In addition $7,664 was collected from fees for removing minerals under Land Rule 21 as against $3,846 in 1936. The grand total of revenue collected for 1937 therefore amounts to $669,620.

The expenditure on the Mines Department was only **$21,736**

19. The yearly census shewed a mining labour force of 4,528 against 4,304 in 1936. These are classified as follows:—

By minerals worked

	Iron	Tin	Gold	Bauxite	China Clay	Total
1937	1,875	2,426	—	209	18	4,528
1936	2,143	2,072	32	55	2	4,304
1935	1,022	1,491	18	—	—	2,531

By Method of Payment

	Contract	Wages	Tribute	Total
1937 -	1,881	1,991	656	4,528
1936 -	1,975	1,513	816	4,304
1935 -	1,115	662	754	2,531
1934 -	812	735	476	2,023

By Method of Mining

	1937	1936	1935	1934
Open cast	2,491	3,016	1,791	1,412
Underground -	92	70	68	94
HYDRAULIC:—				
(*a*) Gravel Pump -	1,348	590	284	93
(*b*) Lampan -	293	325	120	249
Bucket Dredging -	304	303	268	175
Total -	4,528	4,304	2,531	2,023

By Nationality

	1937	1936	1935	1934
Europeans -	10	6	6	6
Malays -	423	341	203	38
Chinese -	3,483	3,434	2,243	1,540
Japanese -	79	72	34	29
Indians -	532	450	45	317
Others -	1	1	—	93
Total -	4,528	4,304	2,531	2,023

The labour force is rated as:—

Staff and skilled labour	**811**
Unskilled labour	**3,717**

Average rates of pay were:—

Skilled labour	..	$1.00 to $4.00 per day
Unskilled „	..	60-80 cents per day with food
		80-90 „ „ without food.

20. The total horse power of prime movers employed in mines was 7,151 as against 4,044 in 1936. The increase was due to the replacement of hand labour by machinery and the general modernisation of the mines.

21. The total area alienated for mining at the end of the year amounted to 10,596 acres of which 8,893 for tin, 1,462 for iron, 89 for gold, 4 for china clay, 129 for bauxite and 19 for wolfram.

22. *Tin Restriction.*—The output was subject to the Tin Control Scheme and the quota percentage release to producers was:—

January-March	..	..	..	100%
April-June	..	..	..	110%
July-September	..	..	..	110%
October-December	..	..	..	110%

Owing to the difficulties of access and the consequent necessity for making new roads and the delayed delivery of machinery, the mines were unable to increase their production sufficiently rapidly to prevent a considerable under production at the end of the year.

23. *Details of Mining.*

(*a*) *Tin Mining.*—There have been appreciable steps in the mechanisation and general modernisation of the working mines and gravel pumping is rapidly spreading in all the alluvial areas of importance which have been known and inefficiently worked in the past. This is shewn by the large increase in the horse power employed. The prospects for the successful working of the known "in situ" ore deposits are very good and it is more than probable that further deposits of this nature will be found before long especially in the area—Muntahak, Sisek, Tingkill and Tajam in South Central Johore, and also along a line running roughly North of this and slightly to the East of Jemaluang.

(*b*) *Iron Mining.*—The export of iron-ore was considerably affected by a shortage of shipping and by labour troubles on the mines. Some 100,000 tons of ore was stocked on the mines ready for export at the end of the year. Developments at the Sri Medan, Bukit Langkap and Pelepah Kanan mines increased the proved ore reserves.

(*c*) *Gold.*—No mines are working for gold. The small output represents the amount recovered as a bye-product in tin mining.

(*d*) *Bauxite.*—Bauxite mining has proved an unqualified success and the future in this connection is very bright. The ores shipped from Batu Pahat Mine have proved to be in the very highest class and bulk samples from mine near Sungei Kim Kim have also been favourably reported on.

AGRICULTURE.

24. Agricultural industries occupy the position of chief importance in the economy of the State. A considerable improvement in the market for all the important export staples was recorded during the year, the total value of all agricultural exports amounting to $96,056,624. This figure shows an increase of approximately $26,000,000 over that for 1936. In accordance with custom, crops are classified under three heads:—

(A) those grown on estates and small holdings (B) those grown on estates only and (C) those grown exclusively on small holdings. (A small holding for this purpose means an area of 25 acres or less).

25. (*A*) *Crops grown on estates and small holdings.*

Rubber.—This crop remains of primary importance both in area under cultivation and in value of exports. The total planted area at the end of 1937 was estimated at 883,904 acres, of which 360,759 acres were cultivated on estates and small holdings of less than 100 acres in extent. The total production of rubber during the year amounted to 123,408 tons, of which 71,833 were produced on estates of 100 acres and over and 51,575 on estates of under 100 acres. The total value of exports for 1937 was $86,349,336.

Comparative figures of exports and value for the past five years are as follows:—

(Including dry weight equivalent of latex).

		Quantity in Piculs.	*Value* $
1933	..	1,642,996	22,622,970
1934	..	1,747,099	47,563,787
1935	..	1,400,422	32,963,598
1936	..	1,495,527	59,348,483
1937	..	2,067,153	86,349,336

26. The area of budgrafted rubber at the end of 1937 was 75,777 acres, as against 69,761 for 1936.

During the year some 6,013 acres of rubber were replanted. 1,117 acres were planted for experimental purposes.

27. The general maintenance of small holdings continued to be reasonably satisfactory throughout the year, the assumption that upkeep determines the coupon issue being responsible in some measure for increased attention in this connexion.

Production on small holdings was well maintained throughout the year, the peak being reached during the third quarter, which coincided with a fall in the prices offered for export rights, and an economic market for uncouponed rubber.

28. Mouldy Rot (*Ceratostomella fimbriata*) was again the most serious and wide spread disease of rubber. Control measures undertaken were generally of a satisfactory nature, approved fungicides being largely employed. The Department of Agriculture assisted by giving advice and demonstrations, and in addition distributed over 334 gallons of concentrated fungicide. The incidence of *Oidium Heveae* leaf mildew, was not so severe or widespread as during 1935, outbreaks being general throughout the State. Serious damage by grasshopper, *Valanga Nignicornis*, in a young area of replanted rubber was reported.

The Small Holders Advisory Service continued to function during the year. Lectures and demonstrations on all aspects of estate management were conducted and attracted a satisfactory amount of interest. Particular attention was given to the control of pests and diseases, improved manufacture of sheet rubber, the construction and operation of small smoke cabinets, and measures for the prevention of soil erosion. In addition assistance was rendered in obtaining supplies of unadulterated coagulants and approved fungicides.

29. *Coconuts.*—The area under coconuts was estimated at 171,366 acres as against 171,266 acres in 1936. 169,236 acres are cultivated by small-holders, 69,495 acres of which are intermixed with other kampong crops, situated principally along the alluvial belt flanking the west coast of the State. Following the satisfactory price for copra ruling at the end of 1936, the Singapore market opened with an average price of $9.26 per picul for F. M. S. The price fell sharply during February, and following a slight recovery in March depreciated steadily and closed at $4.81. Local prices followed the general trend of the Singapore market, discount ranging from cents 51 to $1.65 per picul, depending upon quality, distance and transport costs to Singapore. Exports totalled 742,055 piculs valued at $1,666,559 compared with 682,294 piculs valued at $2,881,710 for 1936. The copra industry in Johore is almost entirely a small-holders

industry, but not all owners of coconut holdings are producers of copra. In several areas in the State, coconut cultivators are content to sell their nuts or lease their holdings to Chinese, who are the principal copra producers. Nut prices followed the general trend of the copra market.

The Department of Agriculture assiduously pursued the policy of endeavouring to stimulate manufacture by the grower, and to this end concentrated on lectures and demonstrations and providing assistance in the erection of suitable types of drying cabinets of an approved design, which can be erected cheaply and operated conveniently. It is gratifying to be able to record further progress in this connexion: at the end of the year 82 cabinets have been erected and were in regular operation as against 44 in 1936. The majority being owned by Malays.

With the exception of an extensive attack by the *limacodid, chalcoscelis albiguttata* at Senggarang, which has completely cleared, the coconut crop remained remarkably free from all pests and diseases.

30. *Arecanuts.*—The area under this crop at the end of the year was estimated at 33,964 acres as against 34,793 acres in 1936, practically the whole of which is grown in mixed cultivation with other Kampong products. The chief export in the commodity was "Split" which is manufactured in all producing centres. The manufacture of boiled arecanut was suspended throughout the year, but some interest in a salted quality was evinced from time to time, production however was limited. No pest or disease of economic importance was recorded during the year.

31. *Tapioca.*—The area under Tapioca at the end of the year was estimated to be 3,458 acres of which 208 acres were planted as a sole crop. Corresponding figures for 1936 were 4,502 and 741 acres.

Exports of Tapioca produce amounted to 12,604 piculs, valued at $85,707 which compares with 58,783 piculs, valued at $213,406 in 1936 and 76,109 piculs, valued at $223,874 in 1935. The Singapore market prices for the various grades of Tapioca produce were fairly steady throughout the year. Tapioca is gradually losing its importance as a crop in the State, owing largely to the prohibition against planting on virgin jungle land as a sole crop. During the year only two factories operated regularly, while a similar number in the Segamat district worked for a period of three months only owing to the limited supplies of root available. One factory continued to augment its short supplies of root with Sago palm stems. The grades commonly manufactured and exported are Flour, Flake and Seed Pearl.

32. *Coffee.*—The area under Coffee shows a slight decrease over that recorded in 1936. The total area planted is 5,528 acres of which 1,333 acres are planted as a sole crop. This compares with 5,620 acres in 1936 of which 1,156 were planted as a sole crop. The two types of Coffee most commonly cultivated are Liberian and Robusta, the former being more popular among Asiatic consumers. The export trade is small and amounted during the year to 1,216 piculs, valued at $17,024. The only pest of economic importance recorded during the year was the coffee berry borer, *stephanoderes hampei,* which was responsible for some damage in most producing centres.

33. *Gambier.*—As in the case of Tapioca the area under this crop tends to decrease. At the close of the year the acreage planted with Gambier was 1,477 acres of which 790 acres are grown as a sole crop. This compares with a total acreage of 1,720 of which 778 acres were planted as a sole crop in 1936. Factories worked at irregular intervals, owing to a scarcity of raw material. Exports totalled 4,868 piculs, valued at $21,928, which compares with 10,451 piculs, valued at $52,157 in 1936.

34. *Tuba.*—The cultivation of this crop continued to attract the attention of all types of cultivators during the year, the area under cultivation at the close being estimated at 6,314 acres of which 722 were grown as a sole crop. This compares with 6,333 acres in 1936 of which 637 were grown as a sole crop. The average prices were root brought on ether extract $30–$16 and Rotenone content $47.00–$26.00.

35. *Pineapples.*—Prices for canned pineapples weakened throughout the year, and closed in December at a record low level G. A. Q. per case of 48 tins being quoted at:—Cubes $2.70; Sliced Flat $2.65; Sliced Tall $2.80 and Golden $2.80-$2.95. Fruit prices were correspondingly low. The range of prices for various qualities of fruit per 100 was as follows:—

No. 1 .60-$2.60, No. 2 .40-$1.80, No. 3 .30-$1.30. Exports and value for the past five years are as under:—

	No. of fresh fruit.	No. of cases of preserved pines.	Total Value. $
1933 ..	26,430,800	946,680	3,858,319
1934 ..	33,556,687	1,115,309	4,838,962
1935 ..	41,231,874	1,096,045	4,938,505
1936 ..	27,983,507	1,494,266	5,941,823
1937 ..	29,119,839	1,406,884	5,638,000

Owing to the weakness of the market, there was no pronounced activity in opening up and planting new areas previously alienated. The total planted area remains therefore at the previous estimate of slightly over 56,000 acres.

Four factories, were in operation during the main crop season and the early part of the second crop season, thereafter three only remained active, but rarely worked to capacity. No material change has taken place in the general organisation of the industry, the collection and delivery to factories still performed by dealers.

In relation to legislation, the standardisation of can sizes and the introduction of a Malayan mark grade were considered during the year.

(B) *Crops grown on large estates.*

36. *Oil Palm.*—The area under this crop at the end of the year was 33,889 acres of which 26,643 are mature. Five estates are enagaged in this form of cultivation, all of which are producing. The price of Palm Oil, in common with other vegetable oils, has fluctuated somewhat during the year: opening in January at £28.10.0 and rising to £30.0.0, the market weakened progressively and closed at £17.0.0 per ton. The market for kernels followed the trend of palm oil. From a top price of £17.15.0 per ton in January prices fluctuated on a declining market and closed at £10.10.0 per ton.

(C) *Crops grown exclusively on small holdings.*

37. *Padi.*—The area under padi, wet and dry was estimated at 8,030 acres and 880 acres against 9,420 and 1,136 recorded last year. The large decrease in the case of wet padi is due almost entirely to the abandonment of areas, not entirely suited to this form of cultivation, owing to the lack of facilities for drainage and irrigation. The area under dry padi continues to decrease, and except in the Muar District its cultivation does not find favour. In Northern Circle, crops suffered a severe setback owing to heavy rains and lack of adequate drainage facilities. In the coastal areas of Kukup crops were completely destroyed by tidal inundations of sea water, while areas in Batu Pahat were abandoned owing to continual flooding. Rats and birds continue to be the major pests of padi throughout the State. A somewhat serious infection, closely resembling the condition known as "Penyakit Merah" in the Federated Malay States, was again recorded at Tenglu in the Endau District.

The Annual Sawah Competition was held in Segamat District during the month of November and attracted 314 entries. This compares with 237 in 1936. Judging was greatly hampered and the competition robbed of much of its interest owing to general flooding in some of the best cultivated areas.

38. *Tobacco.*—The area under this crop at the close of the year was 1,275 compared with 1,318 in 1936. Prices of dry leaf have fluctuated considerably during the year, ranging from $12.00 to $30.00 per picul. Kluang and Batu Pahat remained the chief centres of production. The chief product of the factories are cigars, cheroots and shag.

39. *Patchouli.*—Considerable interest was taken in this crop. The area under this crop has increased from 440 acres in 1936 to 1,044 acres in 1937. Cultivation is confined to the districts of Segamat, Tangkak and Kluang. Prices remained fairly steady at between $6.50-8.50 per picul until December when they dropped to $4.50-$6.00.

40. *Miscellaneous Fruit.*—The estimated area under fruit at the close of the year was 9,561 acres against 9,915 in 1936, cultivated almost entirely as a mixed crop. In addition 6,341 acres are estimated as being under banana cultivation. Muar, Batu Pahat and Segamat are the chief centres of production of mixed fruit, and Kukup, Batu Pahat and Kluang the chief centres of banana production. Fruit cultivation is largely a peasant industry, the most popular varieties grown being Rambutan, Durian, Mangosteen, Nangka (Jack Fruit), Duku, Langsat, Chiku and Mata Kuching. The mid year crop was much below average except in the circle where good yields of Durian, Rambutan and Mangosteen were reported.

41. *School Gardens.*—The number of school gardens in the State at the close of the year totalled 47 as against 44 in 1936. The standard of upkeep has been well maintained, particularly in the Northern Circle of the State where commendable keenness continues to be responsible for some excellent displays. The usual competition was held during the year with good results.

42. *Home Gardens.*—Further progress in the establishment of Home Gardens in the Northern Circle has been made. Over 300 have now been created as against 200 in 1936.

43. *Agricultural Shows.*—Three Agricultural Shows and Arts and Crafts Exhibitions were held in the State during the year.

State Agricultural Show.—The fourth State Agricultural Show and Arts and Crafts Exhibition was held on 12th and 13th August at Muar. The show was well supported. The Department of Agriculture by the use of graphs, photographs and a very comprehensive display of agricultural produce, directed attention not only to the importance of agriculture in the State, but also to its wide diversity. Other educational features of interest included a full size type copra cabinet in operation, and a pen of poultry having on display improved night and day shelters, nest boxes and feeding utensils. The attendance was estimated at 50,000.

Central Johore Show.—This 2nd show was held on 15th and 16th July at Batu Pahat. The show was well supported. Attendance was over 30,000.

Segamat District Agricultural Show.—This was held on 1st and 2nd July and was attended by some 15,000 people. Like the Central Johore Show it was an unqualified success.

In addition several Padi shows were staged.

LIVE-STOCK.

44. There were approximately 8,773 dairy cattle, mostly of Indian breed whose owners held milk-sellers' licences. The number of animals slaughtered in Government slaughter-houses in Johore for local consumption were: cattle (including buffaloes) 4,295, sheep and goats 6,427 and pigs 44,991. The import and export return shows a small Peninsular trade:—

	Horses		Cattle (including buffaloes)		Sheep & Goats		Swine	
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937
Imports -	13	44	2,833	3,828	2,722	5,041	2,578	4,858
Exports -	10	25	93	28	196	94	4,701	505

45. During the year, the State was free from any serious diseases of a contagious or infectious nature.

A census of live-stock in the State revealed the following figures:—

Buffaloes.	*Cattle.*	*Swine.*	*Goats.*	*Sheep.*
4,922	13,526	169,549	67,930	4,059

46. All the pig-farms are owned by Chinese; Indian and other cattle are mostly kept by Indians and there are a number of private dairies; Chinese and Malays breed buffaloes, and Malay small-holders breed goats and poultry.

MARINE PRODUCE.

47. There are fisheries round all the coasts. Japanese fishermen work off the East Coast using the method known as "moro ami" in which highly skilled divers are employed to locate the fish nets then being set over the area and the fish driven into them. Deep sea fishing is carried on by Malays with drift nets operating chiefly from Mersing and Sedili, the catches being sent to Singapore by lorry. There are also Chinese fishermen on all the coasts. Seine or drag nets are used off shore by Chinese and Malays, and in sheltered bays and estuaries fishing stakes with ground or lifting nets are employed. Illegal fishing by means of explosives, which has been prevalent in the past, has decreased. Fish caught by this means is easily recognised

owing to its mutilated appearance and the quickness with which decomposition sets in, rendering it unfit for consumption. Regular examinations of the markets and the prohibition of sale of any such fish, has proved to be the most successful way of dealing with the evil, the offenders finding themselves unable to dispose of their catches. River fish are caught in many places by nets, traps and rod and line. Fishing for the purpose of sale is carried out under licence, fishing on a small scale, for personal consumption only being exempt.

In 1936 the Revenue derived from fishing licences amounted to $10,464, an increase of $777 over the previous year. Any valuation of the total quantity of fish taken from Johore waters is impossible, as the greater part goes in the fishing boats direct to the Singapore markets, only that passing through the Customs at Ports, mostly in dried form, being recorded.

FOREST PRODUCE.

48. The forests produce timber, firewood, charcoal and such minor products as rattans, resins used for varnishes and the wild rubber used for the manufacture of chewing gum.

49. In common with all other tropical rain forests the forests of Johore are composed of a large variety of species of which only a limited number produce timber of commercial importance. There is a great difference between the types of forest found in the western and eastern parts of the State. The most important timbers produced on the East are the semi-hard *Dryobalanops aromatica* (*kapur*) and the hard *Shorea materialis* (*balau*) the distribution of which in the rest of the Peninsula is very limited. Second in importance are the semi-hard *Dipterocarpus spp* (*keruing*) and the useful soft timber of a number of species of *Shorea* (*meranti*). The forests on the west of the State approximate more closely to those found in the northern parts of the Peninsula and produce *meranti* and *keruing*, also the hard *Balanocarpus Heimii* (*chengal*) and a hard timber known locally as *resak* which is obtained from various trees of the genus *Shorea*. In addition to the timbers mentioned above increasing use is being made of miscellaneous timbers classified for revenue purposes as class 2 which, by reason of their lack of durability, were previously neglected. These have been found to be suitable for temporary construction and are now being cut in large quantities, particularly by sawmillers who must utilize these "inferior" timbers in order to

keep their mills working at full pressure. The result is that in the vicinity of sawmills the surrouding population have the advantage of a regular supply of well sawn cheap timber.

50. A very large proportion of the timber produced in Johore is still exported in the form of logs for the Singapore mills. This export, profitable though it may be, is giving rise to some uneasiness since the logs exported have to be of the very finest quality in order to stand the high cost of transport. The result is that the eyes are being picked out of the Johore forests for the benefit of Singapore, a process that cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely. The following table shows the amount of timber produced, exported and imported during the last five years.

Year	Timber produced tons	Timber exported tons	Per-centage exported	Timber imported tons	Excess of Exports over Imports tons
1933	52,231	32,915	63.0	7,055	25,860
1934	58,357	35,069	60.1	18,030	17,039
1935	63,145	50,741	80.4	21,634	29,107
1936	58,907	35,856	60.8	25,927	9,929
1937	74,216	41,438	55.8	25,892	15,546

51. The total outturn of timber of all kinds was 3,710,801 cubic feet an increase of 765,460 cubic feet or 20.6% over the 1936 figure. There was a rise in the production of all classes except sleepers for the Railway which fell slightly.

52. Exports to Singapore amounted to 2,071,900 cubic feet or 55.8% of the total production being an increase of 13.5% by comparison with the amount exported in 1936. Other exports to places within Malaya include 65,360 cubic feet to Selangor, 35,729 cubic feet to Malacca and smaller quantities to Penang, Negri Sembilan and even Pahang.

53. The export of sawn timber to the United Kingdom remained practically stationary at 7,349 cubic feet as compared with 7,798 cubic feet in 1936.

54. The percentage of reserved forest to the area of the State still remains at 15.4. The percentage generally accepted as desirable is somewhere in the region of 25 but might well be more in a State so well situated to participate in a profitable export trade as is Johore. With Singapore, one of the largest timber consuming centres in the East, right on her doorstep Johore can count on a steady and increasing demand for timber of all classes. That demand is at present being supplied from unreserved forests particuluarly in the Kluang, Endau and Kota Tinggi districts to the detriment of the forests concerned since exploitation is highly selective, haphazard and virtually uncontrolled. On State land, moreover, such fellings cannot be followed up by departmental silvicultural operations which ensure adequate regeneration of the desired species to replace the mature trees felled. The creation of further reserves therefore is highly desirable unless the timber resources of the State are to be reduced to danger point.

Regeneration improvement fellings were carried out over 2,924 acres of forest reserve at a cost of $3.15 per acre. The object of these fellings is to induce, by elimination of inferior and unmarketable species, the regeneration of valuable timber species. When adequate regeneration has been secured the remaining overwood may be removed in a final felling usually highly profitable to Government.

55. The total output of firewood was 3,298,645 cubic feet as compared with 3,139,825 cubic feet last year. There was an increase in mangrove production but the outturn from inland forests, after a promising increase in 1936, again fell off and was less than last year's figure by 323,587 cubic feet. This is mainly due to increasing competition by rubber firewood. The following table shows the outturn and export of firewood during the last five years.

Year	Firewood produced tons	Firewood exported tons	Percentage of export to outturn
1933	129,213	74,877	61.3%
1934	166,196	72,918	63%
1935	116,988	74,862	63.5%
1936	125,593	73,416	58.4%
1937	131,945	80,939	61.3%

The production of charcoal rose very considerably from 486,941 cubic feet in 1936 to 1,274,024 cubic feet in 1937. Mangrove production rose by no less than 518,126 cubic feet over last year's figure whilst inland production also increased by 268,957 cubic feet.

56. The revenue from minor forest produce remained steady at $30,936. Decreases in the revenue derived from rotans and damars were compensated for by a marked increase in the revenue from *jelutong*. Despite the recent financial depression in the United States the market price for this commodity remained more than firm, buyers prices at round about $60 per pikul refined being the highest offered in the history of the trade.

57. Five sawmills are now in operation within the State, a sixth is in the course of erection and applications for three further projects are under consideration.

58. Revenue collected amounted to $342,901 being the highest total recorded since the formation of the department in 1921. The surplus of revenue over expenditure, $232,339, was also a record.

MANUFACTURES.

59. Such processes of manufacture as are performed in Johore relate almost entirely to the treatment of the raw materials the production of which is the State's main industry. Thus there are factories on rubber, tapioca and oil-palm estates, which are engaged in the preparation of those commodities for export. A large proportion of the pineapples grown in Johore are preserved and packed in tins and those processes are carried out in factories.

In addition to these there were the usual little ice-works, aerated water plants, engineering work-shops and printing-works and *jelutong* factories.

VII.—COMMERCE.

60. The total trade amounted to $150,251,261 as compared with $111,650,968 in 1936.

The figures were as follows:—

	1936	1937
	$	$
Imports ..	38,908,158	47,288,555
Exports ..	76,897,361	105,821,320
	115,805,519	153,109,875
Less Re-exports ..	4,154,551	2,858,614
	111,650,968	150,251,261

The values of imports for 1936 and 1937 under the various main heads were:—

	1936	1937
	$	$
Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	17,679,345	20,106,699
Raw Materials and articles mainly manufactured ..	1,960,226	2,547,308
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	19,143,399	24,237,927
Parcel Post ..	122,173	386,081
Coin and Bullion ..	3,015	10,540
	38,908,158	47,288,555

The total value of Imports was $8,380,397 greater than last year: the imports under liquor, tobacco and petrol were chiefly responsible for this. In all big towns there was an organised examination of postal packages, which is in some degree responsible for the higher figure of value: it is probable that in 1936 numbers of articles received through the post were omitted from the return.

EXPORTS.

61. The following table shows, under the main heads, the quantity and value of exports for 1936 and 1937:—

Articles	How counted	1936 Quantity	1937 Quantity	1936 Value	1937 Value
				$	$
Arecanuts ..	Pikuls	261,046	286,602	1,554,124	1,785,529
Copra ...	do.	682,294	742,055	2,881,710	1,666,559
Pepper ..	do.	288	44	2,612	510
Gambier ...	do.	10,451	4,868	52,157	21,928
Coffee ...	do.	1,356	1,216	18,984	17,024
Rubber ..	do.	1,495,527	2,067,1[illegible]3	59,348,483	86,349,336
Sweet Potatoes ..	do.	1,677	13,247	4,971	46,264
Tapioca ..	do.	58,783	12,604	213,406	85,707
Pineapples ..	Nos.	27,983,507	29,119,839	712,082	727,975
Preserved Pineapples	Cases	1,494,266	1,406,884	5,229,741	4,910,625
Other Agricultural Produce	—	—	—	294,146	445,667
Total Agricultural Produce ..	—	—	—	70,313,416	96,056,624
Timber ...	Tons	35,856	123,094	559,954	1,005,994
Other Forest Produce	—	—	—	499,115	540,550
Total Forest Produce ...	—	—	—	1,059,069	1,546,544
Tin-ore ..	Pikuls	16,790	18,104	1,730,735	1,848,734
Iron-ore ...	Tons	590,288	519,339	2,951,445	2,596,696
Bauxite ...	do.	36	12,627	219	62,659
China Clay ...	do.	—	30	—	602
Gold Dust ...	oz. Troy	2.7.0	—	202	—
Wolfram ..	Pikuls	2	—	—	30
Gold Output ...	—	—	—	—	154
Total Minerals ..	—	—	—	4,682,601	4,508,875
Marine Produce ..	—	—	—	264,732	327,152
Swine ...	Nos.	5,326	535	97,396	7,748
Cattle ..	do.	30	43	1,060	2,158
Poultry ...	Dozens	4,916	6,181	28,666	33,101
Goats and Sheep ...	Nos.	231	33	2,874	237
Eggs ...	do.	17,439,541	10,732,760	218,250	176,311
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	230,297	303,956
				76,897,361	102,962,706

62. Exports rose from $76,897,361 to $105,821,320, an increase of $28,923.959. The increase was mainly due to the high value of rubber during the first three quarters of the year. The average price of rubber for the year was 31.56 cents per pound. The lowest price of rubber was 21⅜ cents per pound in November and the highest was 44 5/16 cents per pound in April.

The price of tin averaged $113.95 a pikul in January, $94.13 in December. The lowest price was $85 on 9th November and the highest $149.00 on the 11th and 13th March. There was an increase of 1,314 pikuls in the amount of tin exported and an increase of $117,999 in the value.

Revenue obtained from the export duty on arecanuts showed a striking rise, which is parallel to the 1933 figure. It is a cause for some satisfaction that this long established Johore industry, which had in previous years showed signs of stagnation, showed such a healthy revival. The export figure for pineapples of fresh fruit for canning in Singapore factories, and of the article canned in Johore showed a rise and there was great activity in the industry throughout the year. The old tapioca industry has declined and appears to be on its last legs. The very large increase in rubber revenue was due to the high price obtained in the middle period of the year and this was reflected in the very noticeable increase in the revenue obtained from petroleum, tobacco, liquor and matches, which being of general use demonstrate a high level of prosperity throughout the State and strong spending power. The fall in revenue from cotton piece goods and milk denotes not a decrease in imports, but an increase in the use of Empire produced articles, due to the operation of Preferential Tariffs.

Iron ore is carried direct to Japan by ocean-going steamers from both West and East Coasts, otherwise exports from Johore are mainly to Singapore in the first instance. The former exports are from a mine of long standing, which maintained its standard of productivity—the latter from a new mine, which began exports just before the North East monsoon and which can only export during fair weather: the probable extent of its productivity cannot, at present, be stated with any degree of precision, but it is far from negligible.

Certain articles of foodstuffs, *e.g.* sweet potatoes, fruits, eggs and poultry are sold in the Singapore market for local consumption, but most of the exports are shipped to other countries, which are indicated in Singapore statistics. A great amount of Johore rubber is shipped direct to other countries through Singapore shipping agents.

VIII.—LABOUR.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION FUND.

63. The cost of importing Indian immigrant labour is met by the Indian Immigration Fund, which was constituted in 1907 under the management of the Indian Immigration Committee. All employers of Indian labour working on estates, mines, public works, and other specified forms of employment contribute to this Fund in the form of assessment on the number of days' work

done by Indian labourers, a quarterly rate for every 72 days' work being fixed by the Indian Immigration Committee. The quarterly rates fixed during 1937, for men and women respectively, were as follows:—

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Men	72 cents	72 cents	$2.88 cents	$2.16 cents
Women	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

64. Assisted immigration from India was in operation in a restricted form throughout the year, and the assisted immigrants included (*a*) labourers recruited on kangani licence for work on oil-palm estates and (*b*) non-recruited labourers who were assisted to emigrate on a guarantee of employment on a particular estate. The majority of the latter emigrants were either labourers or relatives of labourers that had previously worked in the country or on the estate. The word "emigrant", it should be noted, is used in the loose popular sense and includes persons that have been five years or more in Malaya, who are not "emigrants" within the meaning of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922.

The total number of assisted immigrants destined for Johore that arrived in Malaya during the year was 8,827.

NON-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

65. In addition to the assisted immigrants there is a considerable yearly flow of non-assisted immigrants, that is, labourers and others who pay their own passages to Malaya. It is not known how many of the total number of such immigrants entering Malaya were destined for Johore.

REPATRIATION.

66. The total number of Indian labourers repatriated through the Labour Office in Johore Bahru during the year was 1,019.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN LABOURERS IN NEED OF RELIEF.

67. There was little unemployment during the year and labourers that applied to the Labour Office for assistance to find work were generally placed in employment without difficulty. The majority of applicants for relief were those who desired to be repatriated, and these included (*a*) labourers either temporarily or permanently unfit for further work in Malaya,

(*b*) labourers with sick dependents or young children without a female relative to look after them (*c*) fit widows who wished to return to India.

A small number of sick or decrepit labourers who had no relatives to look after them and did not wish to return to India were admitted to the Home for Decrepit Indians at Kuala Lumpur.

Depot.—The depot, which was opened in March, 1936 for housing labourers waiting for repatriation, unemployed, and others requiring relief, continued to be in use throughout the year in review. The total number of daily admissions, classified as repatriates and others, and the total number of meals supplied during the year, were as follows:—

	Admissions		Meals supplied
	Adults	Minors	
Repatriates ..	5,436	1,508	11,606
Others ..	2,030	261	3,090
Total ..	7,466	1,769	14,696

INDIAN POPULATION.

68. The Indian population of Johore as ascertained in the 1931 Census was 48,667, classified as 38,534 Tamils, 2,136 Telugus, and 7,197 Malayalis. Northern Indians numbered 2,371.

The average Indian Population for 1937 was estimated to be 72,600.

RETURNS AND VITAL STATISTICS.

(*a*) Employers of labour are required to furnish quarterly returns of labour population in a form prescribed under the Labour Code. Small employers do not usually furnish these returns and it is considered that in general no useful purpose would be served by attempting to collect returns from such employers.

The following table is a summary from these returns showing the number of returns received and the total number of labourers in private employment, including working minors but excluding dependents, at the end of each of the last five years.

LABOURERS IN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT.

Year	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
No. of Returns	303	329	488	484	521
Indians ...	16,682	24,465	27,404	28,483	40,174
Chinese ...	17,802	25,740	24,976	26,223	32,006
Javanese ...	6,517	7,650	6,392	7,702	9,593
Others ...	1,198	1,497	1,254	832	821
Total ...	42,199	59,352	60,026	63,240	82,594

It will be seen from the above figures that while the total labour population has increased by over half in the past five years the Indian Labour population has almost trebled, but that Chinese and Javanese labour has nevertheless held its own. Figures of Malay labourers remained inconsiderable and are therefore included under " Others ".

(*b*) The following are similar figures for labourers employed by Town Boards and Government Departments:—

LABOURERS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT.

Year	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
No. of Returns	31	32	33	35	35
Indians ...	3,539	3,537	4,086	4,913	4,979
Chinese ...	554	403	787	1,066	968
Javanese ...	447	686	749	1,173	896
Others ...	534	561	898	1,028	558
Total ...	5,074	5,187	6,520	8,180	7,401

It will be seen from these figures that a general decrease in labour strength has taken place throughout 1937, particularly among Javanese and Others.

(*c*) The average Indian labour population and the death rate per mille, for the working population only, as computed from the returns for the year 1937, are as follows:—

	Average population	Death rate per mille
Private employment ..	36,651	11.21
Government employment	4,618	5.41

IX.—WORK AND WAGES.

INDIAN LABOUR.

(*a*) Indian labourers are mainly employed on tapping, field, and factory work on estates, road-construction and maintenance under the Public Works Department, scavenging and grass-cutting under the Town Boards and work on the permanent way under the Federated Malay States Railways. They are also employed on line work in the Posts and Telegraphs, anti-malarial oiling and maintenance under the Anti-malarial Board, in the Drainage and Irrigation Department and in the Johore Water Works. Skilled or semi-skilled Indian labourers are mainly employed by Government Departments but a number are also employed as engine-drivers and in other works on mines.

Average minimum rates of pay for the year excluding higher paid labourers, mandors, and skilled or semi-skilled workers, are given in tabular form below:—

Place of employment		Average rates of wages	
		Men	Women
Estates ...	Weeders ...	50 —	40 —
	Tappers ...	50 — 55	40 — 55
	Factory ...	50 — 75	40 — 50
P. W. D. ...		50 — 68	40 — 48
F. M. S. Railways ...		50 — 56	—
P. & T. Department ...		50 — 80	—
Anti-malarial Board ...		50 — 68	—
Drainage & Irrigation Dept. ...		60 — 75	—
Waterworks ...		60 — 90	—

It may be noted that both on oil-palm estates and on many rubber estates a bonus or payment by results system is in force which enabled tappers on rubber estates and harvesters on oil-palm estates to earn higher rates than those quoted above.

Hours of work averaged on estates roughly 6-7 hours for tappers, 7-8 hours for weeders, and 8-9 hours for factory workers. In Government Departments hours of work averaged 8 a day, labourers employed by the Town Boards generally working a part day of 5 hours on Fridays.

Overtime work is payable under the Labour Code at double rates for work over 9 hours in any one day.

CHINESE LABOUR.

(*b*) Chinese labourers are employed mainly on tapping and the heavier field works on estates, and on earth works under Government Departments, and comprise the main working population of mines and pineapple factories. A number of skilled and semi-skilled Chinese labourers are employed by Government Departments and other employers. Except for a minority employed by European estates on daily pay, Chinese labourers generally work on a payment by results system, either through a contractor or on direct contract with the employer. It is in consequence difficult to ascertain their average earnings particularly where Chinese employers are concerned, more especially as the labourers themselves are often unwilling to give anything away. The following figures show the average rates paid to Chinese labourers on estates, for each quarter of the year:—

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Tappers ..	75	80-85	75-80	75-80
Weeders ..	70-75	60-70	60-65	60-65

These figures, which are considered to be approximately accurate, reflect, particularly among tappers, the changes in the price of rubber which from any average of 36.2 cents in January had reached an average of 40.8 cents in April and sank to an average of 23.3 cents in December.

Daily rates of pay for Chinese labourers on estates varied from 60-85 cents.

The average rates of pay for unskilled Chinese labourers working on mines were 60 cents-$1.00 a day with food, or 80 cents-$1.20 a day without food.

Rates of pay for labourers working in pineapple factories vary considerably in accordance with the nature of the work, of which the greater part is specialised, and it is not possible to state an average. There is moreover no reliable information available as to actual earnings.

JAVANESE LABOUR.

(*c*) Javanese labourers are employed mainly on tapping and heavier field works on estates, grass-cutting under the Town Boards, and river-cleaning under the Drainage and Irrigation Department. They are generally employed in conjunction with Indian labourers, both on estates and in Government Departments, are paid, when on daily pay, at the same rates and work the same hours. When working on contract rates at estate work other than tapping, their earnings probably approximate to those of Chinese labourers engaged on similar work.

A small number of Javanese labourers are employed on mines.

OTHER LABOUR.

(*d*) Other labour comprises mainly Malays and Northern Indians. Malay labourers are employed mainly in grass-cutting under the Town Boards and the Public Works Department, a small number being employed as tappers on estates where they generally supplement rather than form part of the regular labour force. They are paid at the same rates as Javanese and work the same hours. A small number of Malay labourers are employed in conjunction with Javanese on Mines.

Northern Indians are employed mainly on carting and earthwork on which latter their earnings are believed to approximate to those of Chinese labourers.

COST OF LIVING.

69. The index of labourer's cost of living is the price of rice, which remained fairly stable at 24 cents a gantang (Rangoon rice) during most of the year but rose together with other commodity prices, to 25 cents towards the close of the year. The cost of the Indian labourer's standard budget showed little variation during the year.

No detailed figures are available of the cost of living for labourers of other races.

The Chinese labourer feeds better than the Indian and his cost of living is naturally higher. This however is offset to some extent by the saving effected by the communal messing system.

LABOURERS' WELFARE.

(*a*) *Housing.*—The housing of labourers on the larger estates was generally satisfactory and with improving financial conditions fair progress was made with necessary renovations and replacements, although there was still room for improvement on a number of estates.

A notable development in the last few years has been the growing tendency of employers to provide detached or semi-detached cottages for family occupation in place of the old type of barrack lines and the cottage line is now generally favoured.

During 1937, 19 plans of new lines for Malays and Indians and 22 for Chinese were approved.

Lines whose population may sometime be Chinese and at other times South Indians are generally built with cement floors, but where South Indians only are to be housed wooden floors are now occasionally to be seen in new buildings, though there are still comparatively rare. Almost all the newer buildings, however, are supplied with fire places and chimneys, with consequent improvement in comfort and cleanliness.

Another notable development has been the improvement of housing accommodation on the smaller Asiatic-owned estates, which was maintained throughout the year, although here too there was still room for further improvement. It may be noted here, as what, it is to be hoped, is an indication of an increasing appreciation by the smaller employers of their obligations to their labourers in this respect, that in the great majority of cases improvement was effected by means of recommendations by the Health and Labour Departments, and that in only ten cases was the issue of an order under the Labour Code necessary.

The housing of labourers employed under Government Departments was generally satisfactory and the standard of accommodation provided continued to show improvement.

(*b*) *Water Supply.*—Larger estates often have their own piped water supply conducted to stand-pipes at each set of lines, although a decreasing number still rely on a well supply. Smaller estates generally obtained their water supply from wells, and improvement in such supplies was continued throughout the year on recommendations from the Health Department. 7 orders under the Labour Code for the improvement of estate water supplies were issued during the year.

Government lines in the towns are generally served by the public water supply, other lines being provided with protected wells.

(*c*) *Sanitary Arrangements.*—Sanitary arrangements on estates are regulated by the Health Officers in accordance with Rules under the Labour Code. Latrines of bore-hole, pit, or bucket type are generally provided, although septic tanks have been installed on a small number of estates.

(*d*) *Prevention of Malaria.*—Regular anti-malarial work is maintained on almost all estates of any size under the directions of the resident or visiting medical practitioners, special anti-malarial inspectors, or dressers whose sole duty it is to supervise anti-malarial work, sometimes being employed.

Anti-malarial work in the towns and villages is controlled by the Anti-malarial Board, and on the Railways by the Health Officer, F. M. S. Railways.

(*e*) *Hospital Accommodation and Medical Attendance.*—There were 34 Estate Hospitals, including one detention ward and one sick line, and 5 Group Hospitals maintained on estates during the year. One of the Group Hospitals and 7 of the Estate Hospitals were in charge of resident medical practitioners, the remainder being in charge of visiting medical practitioners. Estates that do not maintain their own hospital or contribute to a Group Hospital make use of the Government Hospitals in each District. There are eleven such Government Hospitals in Johore.

All estates of any size employ a visiting medical practitioner who visits the estate regularly, generally at weekly, fortnightly, or monthly intervals. The majority of such estates employ qualified resident dresser, although some few smaller estates employ a visiting dresser from a neighbouring estate. The number of unqualified men employed as dressers is being gradually decreased.

All larger estates maintain their own dispensaries, while smaller estates keep a stock of medicines as required by the Health Department.

(*f*) *Maternity and Infant Welfare.*—All female Asiatic labourers are entitled under the Labour Code to abstain from work for a period of one month before and one month after confinement, and to receive from the employer a maternity allowance in respect of these periods, calculated on the average monthly wage earned prior to their so stopping work.

Maternity cases are treated free in Government Hospitals, and Indian women labourers and dependents from estates are almost without exception admitted to Government Hospital for confinement, their prejudice against, or fear of, going to hospital having apparently been almost entirely overcome. This however unfortunately is not the case with Javanese labourers, who can rarely and with difficulty be persuaded to send their wives to hospital for confinement. This, aggravated by Javanese theories of suitable feeding for infants, is reflected in the high infant mortality rate that appears to be general among Javanese labourers.

Specially to be noted is the practice on certain estates of sending maternity cases to hospital some months before confinement for routine pre-natal examination and any medical treatment that may be found necessary.

(*g*) *Nurseries.*—The construction and maintenance of properly equipped nurseries for infants under the age of three can be required under the Labour Code on any place of employment where more than fifty female labourers are employed. Such

nurseries are provided on almost all estates where any considerable number of women, whether fifty or less, are employed, with one or more ayahs in charge, and free milk or kanji are supplied to the infants or children accommodated in them.

On estates where a small number of women only are employed and there is no proper nursery, a temple, drama-shed, or enclosure under raised lines often serves the same purpose satisfactorily.

A special attention to children's health and welfare that deserves note is the provision on a number of estates of a regular supply of free milk, kanji, or other food to school-children or to all children on the estate.

EDUCATION.

70. There were 71 registered Indian Vernacular schools in Johore at the end of the year, an increase of 11 from the previous year, and of these 65 were estate schools.

In addition to the registered schools there were about 26 unregistered schools on estates at the end of the year. The reason for non-registration generally was that the number of children attending the school fell short of the 15 pupils required to constitute a school within the meaning of the Registration of Schools Enactment.

55 of the registered schools qualified for the Government Grant in 1937, the total amount of grant-in-aid earned being $14,011.

The construction and maintenance of a school can be required, under the Labour Code on any place of employment where there are ten or more labourers' children of any one race between the ages of seven and fourteen.

LABOURERS' ALLOTMENTS.

71. A provision under the Labour Code (Amendment) Enactment, 1936, requires the employer to set aside land (1/16 of an acre for each labourer who has dependents) suitable for use as allotments or grazing land.

On the majority of estates adequate land is available for this purpose and unplanted ravine areas can be made available for allotments subject to necessary anti-malarial control. Progress made with extending the allotment area and cultivation of existing allotments was in general fairly satisfactory, particularly on estates with an older and more settled labour force, but in a number of cases it was noted that labourers, for a variety of reasons, made little use of the land available.

Deserving of note is a large-scale settlement of Chinese labourers which has been effected on Sedenak Estate, where some hundreds of acres of ravine have been cleared and planted with vegetable by Chinese labourers working on the estate, a block of five acres being allotted to each family. This experiment appears to have been instrumental not only in settling a contented Chinese labour force on the estate but also in improving health by facilitating the control of malaria.

TRUCK.

(*a*) *Rice.*—Rice is supplied under permit from the Controller on all estates that employ any considerable number of Indian or Javanese labourers. There were some 124 such permits in force at the end of the year.

(*b*) *Estate shops.*—Almost all estates that are not immediately adjoining a town or village run one or more shops for the sale of provisions to their labourers. All such shops are required to be authorised by the Controller, and are under the control of the manager, who regulates the prices charged.

On two or three estates what are known as Co-operative Shops are run in the form of a Company in which the labourers and the other staff of the estate hold the shares, the running of the shop being under the supervision of the manager. Shops of this kind have been run successfully on some Estates, but on others the attempt has failed, from one cause or another.

On the majority of estates the shops are either rented out for a nominal rent or allowed free to private shop-keepers.

OFFENCES AND PROCEEDINGS.

No prosecutions for offences under the Labour Code were instituted during the year. 10 civil suits were instituted in the Magistrate Courts by labourers against employers during the year. Two suits were instituted by employers against labourers.

STRIKES AND DISTURBANCES.

Indian Labour.—There were no serious strikes, labour disputes, or distrurbances affecting Indian labourers during the year, but a few minor stoppages of work, affecting a small number of labourers on an estate, were reported. In the majority of cases these stoppages affected only the labourers employed by one particular mandor or kangany. The system of paying "Head-money" to a Mandor or Kangany is decreasing.

There were no strikes regarding wage rates or general conditions of employment among Indian labourers in Johore.

Chinese Labour.—As in the rest of Malaya, there were a number of strikes in the first few months of the year. But compared with some other States and Settlements they were fewer in number, milder and shorter-lived. Further they were confined to Chinese estate labour. In no cases was there any violence. The reason for stoppage was the demand for increased wages. Increases were granted and daily wages to Chinese estate labourers varied between 70 and 85 cents. The most important strike was at Kluang in April involving 1,000 Chinese from neighbouring estates. A rise from 72 cents to 80 cents a day was quickly granted and the men were only out two days. Places of employment for Chinese have been inspected during the year by the Protector staff, including timber-cutting kongsis in the River Endau and its tributaries. In December the 700–800 Chinese labourers on the Sri-Medan Iron-stone mine stopped work. This is a Japanese-owned mine; the stoppage was the direct result of the Sino-Japanese conflict and there is no question at the moment of any Chinese being willing to work on the mine.

72. The Indian Labour Deputation to Malaya consisting of the Rt. Hon. Mr V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H.LL.D., and Mr G. S. Bozman, I.C.S. visited various estates in Johore in January.

73. In general, the labourer in Johore, whether Javanese, Chinese or South Indian, lives and works in steadily improving conditions. His capacity for appreciating this advance depends of course upon the individual and upon his nationality. In methods of hygiene the Javanese labourer has probably assimilated more from the West than the other races, though in common with most Tamil and Chinese labourers, he still prefers his own medicines and treatments of disease to those offered by Government and estate hospitals.

With regard to general conditions of life in his spare time, the labourer's bicycle, of which there are great numbers on every estate, render it easy for him to visit the local village, while the adequate pay he earns brings the younger man regularly, in hired cars crammed with his relations and friends, to the "talkies" (particularly if he is Chinese) or, in now rapidly diminishing numbers, to the drama or wayang.

CHINESE LABOUR.

Labour Cases.—There were 143 enquiries under section 98 of the Labour Code as compared with 172 in the previous year, and claims made by 1,008 labourers as against 1,109 totalled $25,394.82 as against $19,788.94. The average claim was therefore for a sum of about $25.19 as compared with $17.84. Orders were made totalling $16,139.79 as against $10,332.25 and the sums recovered through this office amounted to $3,975.42 as against $5,095.06. Orders for execution in Court were issued in respect of unpaid balances.

Repatriation of Destitute Chinese.—Twenty one Chinese were repatriated by the Protectorate during the year. Of these, 19 came from the Vagrant Ward, 5 from the General Hospital and 12 were direct applicants at the Protectorate.

Immigration Quota.—The Immigration Quota into Malaya rose from 4,000 to 6,000 per month during the year.

Mui-Tsai.—Of 106 Mui-tsai on the register at the end of 1936, 92 remained at the end of 1937, the difference being largely accounted for by the marriage of the older girls.

During the year there were 4 prosecutions of employers of mui-tsai, two being cases of possessing unregistered mui-tsai.

The usual halfyearly inspections of all registered mui-tsai at their dwelling-places were carried out by the Protector of Chinese and the Assistant Protector, Muar; and in addition the Lady Inspector of Mui-tsai, Singapore, inspected almost all the mui-tsai at the request of the Johore Government. Twenty-two girls have accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank and 14 attend school.

X.—EDUCATION.

74. *Organisation.*—Since March 1928 the Education Department has been under a European Superintendent, seconded from the large joint Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Johore defraying his salary and its due proportion of his leave, pay and pension. In 1937 other officers seconded on the same terms from the same department were 6 European Masters. There is a Malay Committee which is responsible for the syllabus and teaching in religious (Quranic) schools.

75. *Government Schools.*—In the 69 Muslim Religious schools for boys and the 9 similar schools for girls there were 120 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 3,781.

In the 121 Malay Vernacular Boys' schools there were 487 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 14,366 pupils.

In the 18 Malay Vernacular Girls' schools there were 76 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 1,799 pupils.

In the 6 English Boys' schools there were 11 European and 85 local teachers and an average enrolment of 1,946 pupils.

76. *Aided Schools.*—There are two English Schools for Girls in Johore which receive grants, the Convents at Johore Bahru and Muar. Average enrolments were 300 and 121 respectively. 3 girls from the Johore Bahru Convent took the Junior Cambridge and 2 candidates went up for the Trinity College of Music Examination, and all passed.

The number of Malay girls in the Special Class at the Johore Bahru Convent at the end of the year was 35. Both Convents are doing excellent work.

In the 70 Aided Tamil schools, there was an average enrolment of 2,427.

Private Schools.—In the 21 private English schools drawing no grant-in-aid there was an enrolment of 1,569. There were 224 registered Chinese schools with 552 teachers and an average daily attendance of 11,690 boys and 1,167 girls.

77. *Elementary Education.*—This is provided in vernacular schools, Malay, Tamil and Chinese. The aim is to provide for children from the age of 5 to 14 years. Special attention is paid to local crafts and industries and in rural areas to gardening. Girls study as special subjects needlework, cookery, domestic economy, nursing, hygiene, handwork and art.

Pupils at the Malay Government and Tamil Aided elementary schools enjoy free education including free books.

78. Four new permanent Malay schools were completed, and work was in progress on one at the end of the year. In addition 12 schools were enlarged.

79. The Tamil schools with 6 exceptions are Estate schools. They nearly all have separate and satisfactory buildings and there is a steady improvement in furniture and equipment. With experience the staffs are fairly satisfactory for the lower classes, but upper classes suffer from an absence of trained teachers.

80. Registration of Chinese vernacular schools is undertaken by the Protector of Chinese. None of these schools are maintained or supported by the Government. All but three of the schools were primary. In a few gardening and fretwork were taught. The monthly fees varied between 30 cents and $3.

Twenty-nine new schools were registered during the year and 11 ceased to function, the total being 224.

81. *Secondary Education.*—All English education is in effect secondary as the curriculum, though starting with primary classes, extends to the Cambridge School Certificate.

1,321 of the 1,891 boys in the Johore English schools were Malays selected by the Superintendent of Education at an interview, consideration being paid to age, school record and the teachers reports.

In the 1936 Cambridge Local Examinations 40 out of 61 School Certificate candidates passed and 82 out of 105 Junior candidates. Of the 122 passes, 62 were Malays and 60 of other races. The number of Passes in the last five years have been 60, 88, 87, 102 and 122.

82. *Vocational Education and Manual Training.*—At the State Trade School are taught carpentry and tailoring, trades formerly the monopoly of immigrants. The course is for three years. A syllabus for practical English is in use. All apprentices learn drawing. A comprehensive training in Carpentry is aimed at. Orders were received both from Government Departments and from private individuals. The standard of tailoring improved. The profit on work, after deducting cost of material and overhead charges, was given to the apprentices, one quarter being paid in cash and three-quarters put to their credit to provide capital for them when they leave the school. No fees were charged.

Netmaking, basket-making or book-binding was taught in central classes. The usual handwork was taught in the English schools. All schools have flower gardens and some have vegetable gardens, inspected by officers of the Agricultural Department. The Standard of cleanliness of the schools and of their surroundings is high and in many cases provide an example to the neighbouring villagers, who take a great interest in the schools, especially the Sports.

Seven Agricultural Pupils concluded their course of training at the School of Agriculture, Serdang. Six of these were appointed as Junior Agricultural Assistants and the seventh being considered unsatisfactory for appointment. There were three Malay Agricultural Pupils studying at the School at the end of the year.

83. *Training of Teachers.*—At the end of the year there were 34 teachers for the Malay Vernacular Boys' schools were in training at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, where teachers are trained for all the Malay States:—this large college with over 300 students can afford a specialised staff and adequate equipment, both of which it would be extravagant for Johore to provide for its few students. Locally there were special classes for pupil teachers and senior teachers for the Malay Boys' and Girls' schools.

84. During the year there was eight Johore Students at the College of Medicine, Singapore and ten Students at Raffles College. There were also Johore Students in training at the Technical School, Kuala Lumpur.

The annual contribution of $12,000 was paid to Raffles College, and the Superintendent of Education represented Johore on the College Council and attended all meetings.

85. *Games, Music, Art and Drama.*—Nearly all schools have recreation grounds. Football is everywhere popular. The standard reached in team games and physical drill remained very high. In the English Boys' schools football, cricket, hockey, badminton, volley-ball and in four schools tennis are

played. They all held Athletic Sports for Inter-House Championship and competition was very keen. There is still a prejudice against games for Malay girls; though some badminton was played.

Scouts.—The number of scouts rose from 793 in 1936 to 938. Syed Esa bin Alwee, Assistant District Scout Commissioner for Johore won the rare distinction of a Deputy Camp Chief's Warrant at Gilwell and this was presented to him on 21st March by His Highness the Sultan at an assembly of Scouts from Singapore and districts. His Highness entertained the Scouts and made a speech emphasising his interest in and appreciation of the Scout movement which has been a great incentive to scouting in Johore.

The Girl Guides Association is independent of the Education Department. It received a Government grant for the first time. The guides and the Brownies are all school girls. The Association is doing excellent work and is much indebted to the kind interest shown by H. H. the Tungku Ampuan Besar of Pahang.

Singing was taught in all of the English schools

Elementary art is taught in all schools.

All the English Schools had literary and debating societies, and two published magazines. The Camera Club at the English College Johore Bahru is flourishing and reaches a high standard.

86. In town schools all pupils were medically and ophthalmically examined. General health conditions were reported very satisfactory. Where there is a tuck shop, it is inspected by medical authorities, who give advice regarding cleanliness and cooking. All persons who cook or handle the food are examined to see that they are free from skin affections and non-typhoid carriers. Teachers in all schools are examined for signs of tuberculosis.

Dental treatment of Government schools was carried out and extended in the districts of Johore Bahru, Batu Pahat and Segamat. Tooth Brush drill is the rule and both boys and girls show great improvement.

The usual clerical examinations were held during the year. There were evening classes for clerks, with instruction in typewriting.

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

87. On the west coast Johore is served by Muar, Batu Pahat and several smaller ports,—Kukup, Pontian, Benut, Senggarang. The only ocean-going steamers that call are Japanese which visit Batu Pahat for the transport of iron-ore. Local steamers from Singapore visit all the smaller ports but like the railway have suffered from the competiton of road transport.

On the east coast the north-east monsoon has created bars that make the estuaries accessible only to small steamers and Mersing is the only port at which even these call.

There are steamships running from Singapore to Pengerang, Tanjong Surat and Kota Tinggi on the Johore River and also to Sungai Papan. Motor-boats ply for hire on most of the navigable rivers.

88. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all the ports was as follows:—

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Ocean-going Steamers -	77	286,810	77	286,810
Coasting .. -	2,771	133,527	3,465	136,092
Sailing vessels -	9,846	249,050	9,947	252,170

These figures show an increase of 38,833 tons entered and 728 cleared as compared with 1936. The number of passengers arriving and departing from the ports in the State was 24,350 and 19,565 respectively against 20,866 and 15,985 in 1936.

The total tonnage of the sea-borne trade for the last five years was—

Year	Ocean-going Vessels Tons	Sailing Vessels Tons	Coasting Steamers Tons	Total Tons
1933	236,790	224,093	100,050	560,933
1934	263,459	234,219	121,792	619,470
1935	296,754	240,549	103,651	640,954
1936	277,700	249,307	103,547	630,554
1937	286,810	252,170	136,092	675,072

89. The Johore State Railway is a corridor section of the main line that runs from Singapore to Bangkok. It was built at the expense of the Johore Government and runs from Johore Bahru in the south to Gemas in the north (120 miles 68 chains with 20 stations and 7 halts). It was leased to the Federated

Malay States Government for 21 years from 1st January, 1912 to be run in conjunction with their railway system. The lease has since been extended for a further period of 21 years from 1st January, 1933. A causeway built in 1923 links Johore with the island of Singapore by rail and road.

90. The state possesses 875 miles of metalled, gravelled and concrete roads, and 9 miles of earth roads as well as 69 miles of approach roads and back lanes.

91. Mails are conveyed by trains to stations and halts, also by motor cars and to places on the Johore River by steamship. Mails for the Colony and Federated Malay States are conveyed by railway, and mails for countries overseas are sent to Singapore or Kuala Lumpur, whence they may be despatched by steamship or air mail.

92. On the 31st December there were 25 post offices conducting all kind of postal and telegraph business, and 20 postal agencies affording a limited postal service as compared with 25 and 18 in 1936. Telegraph communication with all parts of the world is available through Singapore and Kuala Lumpur. Trunk telephone communication is available between all Johore exchanges and all exchanges throughout Malaya and between Johore and Netherlands Indies, Philiphine Islands and Siam through Kuala Lumpur.

93. Johore participates in the various air mail services through the medium of Singapore, and regular service are now available to Australia, Hong Kong, Africa, North and South America, as well as to all European Countries. The use made of these air services continues to grow. From February onwards air mail correspondence was accepted for Honolulu and United States of America for conveyance by the Pan-American Airways from Manila.

94. *Savings Bank.*—The number of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank at the end of the year was 7,592 as compared with 5,233 in 1936. The total amount standing the credit of depositors on the 31st December, inclusive of $12,882 in respect of interest earned in 1937 was $745,669 as compared with $403,000 in 1936.

95. A comparison of postal business for the last three years is as follows:—

	1935	*1936*	*1937*
	$	$	$
Letters, papers and parcels handed	4,596,300	4,716,700	5,647,200
Value of Money Orders issued	1,224,716	1,420,093	2,036,156
Value of Money Orders Paid	341,544	310,093	305,636

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

96. The principal buildings completed and put in hand during the year were as follows:—

BUILDINGS COMPLETED.

Johore Bahru District:—

New Mental Hospital; New Police Depot, Johore Bahru; One Male Ward with 12 beds, Pontian Kechil; Customs Office, Tanjong Kupang; One set of Barracks for two O. D. O's at 6½ mile, Scudai; New Malay School for 80 boys with Class VIII Quarters at Pulai Sa-batang; New Malay School for 75 boys with Quarters for Head Teacher, at Tanjong Kupang; Dispensary and Clinic with Class VI Quarters and Attendants' Quarters, Kulai; Sanitary Installation to Leper Camp; Dispensary, Class VI Quarters, Attendants' Quarters, Pengerang; Post Office, Quarters for Postmaster etc., Masai.

Muar District:—

New Health Office, Muar; Single Men's Barracks and Canteen for Malays at Muar; New Malay School, Parit Bunga; Cattle Slaughter House, Bandar Maharani; New Coolie Lines and Overseer's Quarters, Kepong Road; Second Class Female Wards, Muar; Quarters for Asst. Dental Surgeon, Muar.

Batu Pahat District:—

Malay School for 250 boys with Class VIII Quarters, Benut; extension to Malay Schools at Tanjong Sembrong, Rengit, Paserai and Sri Gading; Two Class VI Quarters for Dressers; New Mosque at J. M. F. Barracks; Two Double Storeyed Barracks each for 24 Married Men; Two Blocks of eight roomed Permanent Cooly Lines; New Fire Station and Quarters, Bandar Penggaram; Five Pig Slaughter Houses at Semerah, Rengit, Parit Sulong, Cha'ah and Senggarang.

Segamat District:—

New Police Office and Station; Women and Children Clinic; New Senior Officers' Rest House; Barracks for five Out-door Officers; Class V Quarters for Asst. Lady Medical Officer; New Customs Station; Three Quarters for Midwives.

Kluang District:—

New Offices for Agricultural and Other Departments; New Female Ward; New Police Station, Yong Peng; Food Market; Five Cattle Detention Sheds; Two Class VI Quarters; One Block of four Cl. VII Flats; One Block of four Cl. VIII Flats; One Class III Quarters; One Class IV Quarters; One Permanent Overseer's Quarters and 6 roomed Cooly Lines at 49th Mile, Johore Bahru—Yong Peng Road.

Johore East.

New Government Offices, Mersing; New Customs Quarters and Office, Panchor; New Malay School for 80 boys, with Cl. VIII Quarters at Batu Empat; New Maternity Ward, Mersing Hospital; Quarters and Office, Electric Power Station, Kota Tinggi; One Cl. VI and one Cl. VII Quarters at Kota Tinggi. One Cl. VII Quarters at Mersing.

BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Johore Bahru District:—

Extensions to General Hospital, Johore Bahru; Residence for H. H. Tungku Mahkota, Johore; Permanent Mosque, Pontian Kechil; New Dining Hall, Sultan Abu Bakar Mosque, Johore Bahru; Removal of P. W. D. Workshops; Improvements and extensions to the Zoo at Johore Bahru; New Malay School with Class VIII Quarters, Tambatan.

Muar District:—

Bachelors' Barracks; Four Blocks of Semi-detached Class VIII Quarters.

Batu Pahat District:—

Women and Children Clinic; Two Doubled Storeyed Barracks for 24 Married Men, Police; One eight roomed Cooly Lines, Lorry Sheds etc., at Sungei Simpang Kanan.

Segamat District:—

New Market, Segamat; Five Cattle Detention Sheds; A 2nd Class "B" Ward.

Johore East.

One set of Barracks etc., for four Married O. D. O's Padang Endau; One Class VI Quarters with Dispensary attached and Attendant's Quarters at Jemaluang; J. V. F. Headquarters at Kota Tinggi; One 26 bed Ward for Hospital, Kota Tinggi.

WATER SUPPLY.

97. The principal construction works undertaken were:—

Johore Bahru District:—

Two reinforced concrete water towers, each of 140,000 gallons capacity, were in course of construction at Bukit Serene and the "Northern Area".

Muar District:—

Work on the extensions to the water supply from Mount Ophir was continued, and four reinforced concrete water towers, each of 140,000 gallons capacity, were completed and put into service at Parit Bunga, Parit Bakri, Parit Bakar and Parit Jawa. Construction of an impounding dam on Mount Ophir was almost completed, but progress on the construction of the rapid gravity filtration plant nearby was slowed up considerably by unforeseen delay in the delivery of the plant from England.

Batu Pahat District:—

A service reservoir on Bukit Banang was converted into a settling tank with good results. A waste survey was made in Batu Pahat town, as a result of which measures were taken to check the considerable waste which resulted from faulty house connections, and a reduction of twenty-five per cent in the average daily consumption of water was effected.

Kluang.

Construction work proceeded for an entirely new water supply for this town, to replace the existing inadequate supply, and the river intake, pumping station, rising main and filter house were completed. Here again delay in the delivery of the filtration plant from England materially hindered the progress of the work.

Rengam.

A 40,000 gallons service reservoir was constructed and the reticulation was improved by the laying of 1,900 feet of 4" main.

Kota Tinggi.

Construction work on the new gravity water supply reached a stage that enabled the new water to be turned on the town. The supply is drawn from the Sungei Pelepah at a point above which the catchment is in jungle normally free from human pollution.

Batu Anam.

A small filter plant was installed for Batu Anam water supply.

ROADS.

98. Details of the mileages of all classes of roads at the close of the year are given below:—

	Miles.	Chains.
(*a*) Granite metalled and Asphalt surfaces	537	62
(*b*) Granite metalled and water bound surfaces	264	26
(*c*) Laterite surface	59	19
(*d*) Concrete	13	61
Total length of metalled, gravelled and concrete roads ..	875	08
(*e*) Earth Roads	8	57
Total mileage of roads ..	883	65
(*f*) Approach roads and back lanes	68	53
Grand Total ..	952	38

43 miles 37 chains of roads were re-metalled and asphalted at an average cost of $6,098 per mile, while 34 miles 69 chains were re-metalled only at a cost of $2,538 per mile, and asphalting was carried out on a length of 14 miles 53 chains of roads at a cost of $1,625 per mile.

The average cost of general maintenance per mile of road was $501, while the all-in cost of maintaining the road system was $928 per mile, including the cost of the major re-metalling and asphalting programmes carried out during the year.

A length of 1 mile 49 chains of the Bye-Pass road connecting Scudai Road at the 4th mile to Jalan Ah Fook was completed. This road will divert through traffic betwen the Causeway and the main North Road from the centre of Johore Bahru, thus relieving traffic congestion which is becoming more acute yearly.

1 mile 55 chains of concrete road slab were laid in the Johore Bahru-Pontian Road, and 5 miles 62 chains were constructed over the mud flats traversed by the Batu Pahat-Muar and Batu Pahat-Pontian Roads.

Construction of the remaining 17 miles of the Mersing-Endau Road was completed. The work necessitated the erection of several temporary coolie lines and the opening up of new quarries to provide the necessary supplies of metal for the construction of the road.

Other new road construction programmes in addition to those outlined above were carried out in the various Districts during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

99. An extensive programme of new river clearing work was put in hand by the Drainage and Irrigation Branch and some 145 miles of rivers and drains were cleared and an estimated 14,000 tons of snags removed. Various surveys were also carried out with a view to the preparation of schemes for flood prevention and irrigation. The most important scheme prepared during the year provides for the drainage of an aggregate area of 130,000 acres in Batu Pahat District. This area extends from Koris to Rengit on the West Coast and thence in a North Easterly direction along the plains of the Sungei Senggarang and Sungei Sembrong to the head waters of the latter river. The project involves the construction of a coastal bund twenty five miles long with gated outlets where river and drainage channels intersect the main road. These gates will eliminate tidal water from the lower levels of the area.

100. Maintenance and general repairs were carried out at the P. W. D. Workshops on lorries, road rollers, stone crushes, locomotives and other mechanical plant. 741 repair jobs were executed by the staff.

101. The total horse power of plant installed and registered under the Machinery Enactment amounted to 22,614 H. P., as compared with a corresponding figure of 19,923 H. P. for the previous year. The condition of privately owned machinery and standards of safety were well maintained, and the administration of the Enactment proceeded smoothly.

102. The total output of quarries during 1937 amounted to 242,500 cubic yards of granite or other igneous or metamorphic stone, and 23,000 cubic yards of laterite.

103. The Batu Pahat aerodrome and the emergency landing ground five miles from Johore Bahru were maintained in good condition throughout the year and 109 landings were made in the former.

104. A tragic aeroplane accident occurred in Muar District on the 30th September, when a Kuala Lumpur Flying Club plane, carrying a pilot and one passenger, crashed into the side of Mount Ophir which was obscured by low clouds at the time. Both occupants of the plane were killed instantly and the machine was completly destroyed by fire.

FINANCIAL.

105. The total expenditure of the Department during 1937 amounted to $7,243,458. This expenditure may be sub-divided under the following headings:—

		$
Special Services	..	5,094,423
Annually Recurrent	..	1,505,889
Other Charges	..	141,112
Personal Emoluments	..	502,034

The Annually Recurrent expenditure on Works and Buildings was $278,906; on Roads, Streets and Bridges $894,495; and on Miscellaneous Services $332,488.

Of the total expenditure on Special Services, the sum of $2,433,621 was spent on Works and Buildings; $1,531,187 on Roads, Streets and Bridges; $149,030 on Drainage and Irrigation Works; $110,852 on Anti-Malaria Works; $695,242 on Waterworks and $174,491 on Miscellaneous works.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

106. This was the first year in which the Electrical Departmet was separate from the Public Works. The Head of the Department is the Chief Electrical Engineer, matters of policy and finance being dealt with by an Electrical Board.

107. The Kota Tinggi Power Station was completed and began operation in September.

108. The total installed capacity of the six electric generating stations controlled by Government at the end of 1936 aggregated 2,686 K. W., which by the end of 1937 had increased to 3,456 K. W. The consumption of electricity in the State showed an increase of 21 per cent to a total of 4,659,348 units, the chief increase being in the township of Batu Pahat where the number of units sold rose by 36.2 per cent.

109. Corresponding with the increase in plant, the working cost of maintaining and operating was $299,209, as compared with $248,719 in 1936, during which year Kluang was only working for two months and Kota Tinggi had not yet been constructed.

110. Revenue for 1937 was $562,322, an increase of $78,277. This is largely due to the rise of 680 in the number of consumers, which by the end of the year totalled 4,428.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

CRIMES.

111. The total number of offences reported to the Police during the year numbered 29,970; the figures were 30,823 in 1936, 27,019 in 1935, 23,019 in 1934, and 21,350 in 1933. They comprised 2,047 seizable offences and 22,633 non-seizable offences. The remaining 5,290 were cases, which upon enquiry, disclosed no offence or were found either to relate to a civil affair or in a number of instances to false information. Of the seizable offences arrests were made in 1,231 cases and convictions obtained in 795 cases.

The following table shows the main headings of serious crime for the past five years:—

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Murder and Homicide -	28	18	11	17	19
Rape -	7	5	4	4	10
Gang-robbery -	9	1	2	2	--
Robbery -	25	7	14	19	5
House-breaking -	328	201	293	301	232
Thefts (over $100) -	49	31	48	34	42
Thefts (under $100) -	1,167	840	998	1,051	950
Counterfeit Coin & Counterfeit Notes -	2	3	1	—	3
Mischief by Fire -	28	11	22	24	5
Unlawful Societies -	—	4	1	—	—
Communism and Sedition -	27	15	11	8	3

112. 78 persons were banished from the State in 1937.

113. Admissions to the two State prisons totalled 2,997 against 2,341 in 1935 and 4,503 in 1936. Of these 78.72 per cent were Chinese, 10.00 Indians, 9.54 Malays and 1.74 other nationalities. 251 had previous convictions.

At the end of the year 268 prisoners remained.

There were 10 deaths in the prison hospitals as against 9 in 1936.

There were 3 executions.

13 floggings were inflicted, 2 of them by order of the Court.

114. Total number of Aliens registered at the end of the year was 1,247 compared with 1,022 in 1936 and 821 in 1935. Of the remaining 917 persons at the end of the year, 822 were Japanese, 51 Formosans and 44 other nationalities.

POLICE.

115. The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was 1,344, all ranks, against an approved establishment of 1,373.

116. As in the past only Johore born Malays were recruited. 107 out of a total of 172 applicants were accepted. No other nationalities were enlisted during the year.

Discipline was again very satisfactory and it is gratifying to record a considerable reduction in the total of offences for absence from duty and leave breaking.

117. The approved establishment of the Police Force consists:—

(*a*) of a British Commissioner and 6 British Assistant Commissioners—one in charge of each of the five police circles and the sixth, Officer-in-charge of the Depot and Adjutant to the Commissioner;

(*b*) of a Malay Deputy Commissioner (in charge of the detective personnel and criminal record office) and five Malay Assistant Commissioners;

(*c*) 37 Malay Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, the former appointed as Cadets, the latter ordinarily recruited from the ranks;

(*d*) 1,021 Malay N.C.Os. and men;

(*e*) 197 Sikh N.C.Os. and men stationed at Johore Bahru, for guard and emergency duty;

(*f*) 1 Detective Inspector, 18 Detective Sub-Inspectors and 57 detectives; and

(*g*) armourers and clerical staff.

118. There is a Depot which is responsible for the recruitment and training of all recruits and the instruction of trained men at 'refresher' classes; a Headquarters Store and Armoury, a Pay Office and a Record Office, all at Johore Bahru. The new Depot under construction last year has been completed and occupied during the year.

119. The total cost of the Force (excluding of cost of new buildings) was $975,968. Revenue collected amounted to $544,483, an increase of $113,000 over the 1936 revenue. This is accounted for by increased registration fees and import duties on motor vehicles.

120. Efforts made to free the force from the incubus of debt have met with a degree of success that is encouraging and creditable to the officers concerned.

COURTS.

121. The *Courts Enactment*, 1920, provides for the following courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

(*a*) The Supreme Court, comprising the Court of Appeal and the Court of a Judge;

(*b*) Courts of Magistrates of the First Class;

(*c*) Courts of Magistrates of the Second Class;

(*d*) Courts of (Muslim) Kathis and Courts of Naib Kathis;

(*e*) Courts of Malay Headmen (Penghulus).

The Court of Appeal and the Courts of a Judge are courts of record, and possess the same power and authority to punish for contempt of court as are possessed by the Court of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice in England.

122. There were one (British) Judge, first and second class Magistrates. Magistrates are both British and Malay.

123. In the Court of the Judge 43 Criminal Cases and 26 Criminal Appeals were registered. 100 civil suits, 22 civil appeals from Magistrates' Courts, 210 probate and administration petitions, 343 applications by way of originating summons, motion or petition and 134 bankruptcy petitions were registered. There were also 2 Land Acquisition References to Court.

124. The Court of Appeal sat on six occasions. There were 15 Criminal Appeals from Assizes and 8 Civil Appeals from the Court of the Judge.

125. The following is a return of cases and suits heard by Magistrates:—

	1936		1937	
	Criminal	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Civil*
Johore Bahru ..	5,364	630	4,650	693
Kota Tinggi ..	836	118	757	50
Pontian ..	1,166	83	1,182	43
Muar ..	4,854	765	4,529	423
Batu Pahat ..	6,282	400	4,119	250
Endau ..	431	73	414	81
Segamat ..	2,749	466	2,650	296
Kluang ..	1,926	130	2,019	175

PRISONS.

126. There are two State Prisons, one at Johore Bahru and the other at Bandar Maharani. The British Inspector of Prisons is stationed at Johore Bahru and there is a British District Superintendent stationed at Bandar Maharani. There are ten seconded European Warders.

127. The Prison buildings at Johore Bahru consist of two large halls, one comprising 80 single cells and the other 36 association cells. There are 10 single punishment cells and the buildings include remand ward, female ward, sick ward, kitchens and washhouses.

128. The Muar Prison buildings consist of 2 main halls (48 cells each), one association ward (15 prisoners), 1 remand ward, 1 hospital ward and 1 female ward (4 prisoners) together with kitchens and washhouses. There are extramural quarters for European and native staff at both prisons.

129. The Johore Bahru prison was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

130. The Bandar Maharani gaol was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences of law not exceeding two years for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

131. At Johore Bahru an average of 48.46 prisoners were daily engaged by the Public Works Department on extramural labour: earth work, drainage, tree-felling, the preparation of building sites and reclamation of land. Prisoners were employed inside the prison on baking, carpentry, chick-making, tailoring, husk-beating, basket-working, rattan and wood furniture-making, coir-matting, printing, motor-repairing, laundry work and cooking. The Laundry, Bakery and Workshops produce a revenue which showed an increase on the previous year. Small scavenging parties daily attend the Military and Police Barracks.

At Muar the average daily number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 24.78.

132. Juvenile offenders are segregated separately in both prisons and are engaged on separate prison labour apart from adult prisoners.

133. There is no time limit for fines and payment at any time before the completion of the sentence imposed as an alternative secures a prisoner's release. The amount of a fine is reduced in proportion to the period of imprisonment served.

134. Apart from the Police system of probation there is no system of probation in the State Prisons.

135. The prisons have Vagrant Wards. The daily average number of vagrants at Johore Bahru was 7.81 and at Muar .66. 75.61 per cent of the vagrants were Chinese.

136. The prisons were visited regularly by Visiting Justices throughout the year. No serious complaints were recorded. The general health of the prisoners was good.

137. The two prisons cost $137,087 to maintain.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

138. Fifteen Enactments were passed in 1937, of which eleven were Enactments amending existing laws, and the remaining four either re-enacted existing legislation in an amended form or placed new matter on the Statute-book;

They were as follows:—

1. The Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1937, which consolidated and amended the law relating to the regulation of the production, export and import of rubber.

2. The Divorce Enactment, 1937. This Enactment conferred jurisdiction on the Supreme Court in Matrimonial Causes, where one or each of the parties is a Christian. The Enactment confers no jurisdiction in respect of any marriage celebrated according to the Muhammadan Religion.

3. The Debtors Protection and Moneylenders Enactment, 1937, which was designed for the protection of debtors and the control of Moneylenders. This Enactment, and Enactment No. 4 of 1937, were the outcome of prolonged consideration by a sub-committee of the Council of State of the question of moneylending.

4. The Usurious Loans (Amendment) Enactment, 1937. This Enactment implemented various recommendations of the Council of State Sub-Committee on moneylending.

   Inter alia, it requires particulars of the loan to be given in the documents filed in any proceeding to which the Principal Enactment applies, and also lays down certain circumstances in which interest is to be *presumed* to be substantially unfair.

5. The Burial (Amendment) Enactment, 1937. This Enactment amended the Principal Enactment by enabling the remission of fees in the cases of estate burial grounds.

6. The Traction Engines and Motor Cars (Amendment) Enactment, 1937. This amendment is designed principally to enable reciprocal recognition to be accorded in regard to the licences of drivers and vehicles coming for a short stay in the State from Countries participating in the Conventions for facilitating International Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

   Other minor matters were dealt with.

7. The Registration of United Kingdom Patents, 1937. This Enactment is similar in most respects to the corresponding laws passed in the Colony and the Federated Malay States. The object is to provide that, in future, only those Patents which have been registered in the United Kingdom shall be capable of registration in Johore.

8. The Court Fees (Amendment) Enactment, 1937. This Enactment was passed in order to adopt in Johore various amendments which had been made in the Corresponding Enactment in the Federated Malay States. It relates mainly to valuations for the purpose of determining fees chargeable under the Principal Enactment.

9. The Excise (Amendment) Enactment, 1937. This Enactment was passed in order to bring Johore law into closer conformity with the corresponding law in the Federated Malay States. Important matters dealt with were the provisions that actions should not be maintainable for the price of liquor sold on credit, the incidence of reductions or increases in duties in respect of existing contracts, and provisions as to drawback.

10. Interpretation and General Clauses (Amendment) Enactment, 1937. This Enactment introduced a number of definitions and explanations which already existed in the Corresponding laws of the Colony and Federated Malay States.

11. The Labour Code (Amendment) Enactment, 1937. This Enactment established a system of recruitment of Netherlands Indian labourers on the same lines as those which already existed in the Federated Malay States.

12. The Trade and Customs (Amendment) Enactment, 1937. This Enactment has provided means by which customs duties imposed under the Principal Enactment may be collected in the Colony or the Federated Malay States by arrangement with the Collecting Government.

13. The Opium and Chandu (Amendment) Enactment, 1937. This Enactment amended the Principal Enactment firstly, by providing power to return forfeited property in cases where the law requires forfeiture but it would be inequitable not to give relief; secondly, by removing some of the difficulties encountered in the question of "possession"; and lastly by increasing the maximum penalty in the case of certain offences.

14. The Electricity (Amendment) Enactment, 1937. This provided for certain alterations in titles following the creation of a separate Electrical Department.

15. The Revised Edition of the Laws (Annual Supplement) (Amendment) Enactment, 1937. This Enactment permits His Highness the Sultan to direct that no supplement shall be prepared in any particular year, provided that in not more than two consecutive years shall there be no issue of a supplement.

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

139. The Currency and Weights and Measures, as in all Malay States, are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d. The principal local measures are:—

1 chupak = 1 quart, *1 gantang* = *1* gallon, *1 tahil* = 1⅓ ozs.
1 kati (16 *tahils*) = 1⅓ lbs., *1 pikul* (100 *katis*) = 133½ lbs.
1 koyan (40 *pikuls*) = 533⅓ lbs., *1 bahara* = 400 lbs.
1 koon = .0133 ozs.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

140. **Revenue.**—The total revenue of the State in 1937 amounted to $20,196,688 compared with the estimate of $16,364,130 and actual revenue of 1936 amounting to $17,388,691. Appendix A shows the revenue under the main heads for the years 1935, 1936 and 1937.

Interest on the investments in the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund continued to be credited to the general revenue of the State.

As the Federated Malay States Railways earned a profit in 1936 the State received a payment of $86,700 under the Railway lease in 1937.

141. **Expenditure.**—The total expenditure of the State amounted to $18,397,752 compared with an estimate of $21,312,837 and actual expenditure in 1936 of $17,911,794.

There was thus a surplus on the year's working in 1937 of $1,798,936. Appendix B shows the expenditure under the main heads for the years 1935, 1936 and 1937.

142. **Debt.**—There is no Public Debt.

143. **Assets.**—Appendix C shows the State balance sheet at 31st December, 1937. The Surplus of assets over liabilities amounted to $42,532,812 including the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund of $15,406,057. Investments amounted to $38,595,503 (including the $15,406,057 forming the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund). These figures represent the cost price of investments in securities and also fixed deposits. The market value of the investments on 31st December, 1937 exceeded the cost price in the case of ordinary investments by $1,082,989 and in the case of the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund investments by $1,157,317.

TAXATION.

144. **Land.**—The chief charges are a premium on alienation of land varying from $1 to $100 an acre for agricultural or mining purposes, and from 10 cents to 50 cents a square foot for residential or commercial purposes, (unless the land is auctioned) and an annual quit-rent varying from 60 cents to $4 an acre on all land except in the case of a very few rent free titles. There was, however, a waiver of part rent on the majority of lands planted with coconuts and arecanuts, the general effect of which was to reduce the rents from $2 to $1 per acre.

145. **Customs.**—Import duties are imposed at the following rates:—

Intoxicating Liquors	..	From $1.20 to $14 a proof gallon.
Tobacco	..	From 70 cents to $1.60 a lb.
Matches	..	$1 per 10,000 matches in boxes of 80.
Kerosene	..	5 cents a gallon.
Petrol	..	35 cents a gallon.

There are also import duties on cotton piece goods, motor tyres and several miscellaneous articles, but articles of these classes are admitted free when of British Empire origin.

The position as regards export duties is as follows:—

Rubber—An *ad valorem* export duty on rubber was re-imposed from the 1st October, 1936. It is on a sliding scale rising from a minimum of 1% *ad valorem* when the local price is under 20 cents a pound to 3¼% when it is over 35 cents. Previously (from the 31st May, 1934) there was no actual export duty but a cess was collected from which the equivalent of a 2½% *ad valorem* export duty was allocated to revenue, the remainder being credited to a Fund to meet the cost of Rubber Regulation and other measures for the particular benefit of the industry.

Oil palm products	..	Free.
Other agricultural produce	..	Chiefly at 5% *ad valorem* with exceptions at fixed rates. An export duty on copra was re-imposed from June, 1936 in the form of a flat rate duty of 15 cents a pikul whenever the local price is over $5 a pikul.
Tin	..	$10 a bahara when the market price of tin does not exceed $41 a pikul and an additional 50 cents for every $1 increase in the price of tin; tin being calculated at 72% of the ore.
Other metals (of which iron is the principal)	..	10% *ad valorem*.

The following table shows the main items of customs revenue:—

	1935	1936	1937
	$	$	$
Arecanuts -	82,281	78,913	109,400
Pineapples -	99,426	103,221	107,850
Rubber -	981,143	1,230,517	2,396,186
Tin Ore -	146,937	158,831	219,339
Iron Ore -	302,536	295,960	278,023
Tobacco -	1,122,290	1,174,003	1,847,336
Spirits -	451,605	451,401	704,401
Petroleum -	1,210,398	1,234,359	1,517,661
Matches -	30,270	35,007	66,293

146. **Chandu**: or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon.

225,211 tahils were sold in 1937, as against 205,216 in 1936, an increase of 19,995 tahils; the increase is due partly to the fact that 4,933 addicts (previous unregistered) were admitted to the Register on medical certificate. Revenue brought in $2,380,789, as compared with $2,123,444 in 1936. The total quantity of Dross recovered was 1,078 tahils as compared with 801 tahils in 1936. 354.47 tahils of illicit chandu and 27.003 tahils of chandu dross were seized. 839 convictions under the Opium and Chandu Enactment were obtained.

147. **Excise**: duties are collected on the manufacture of intoxicating liquors at 70% of the import duty on imported liquors of similar strength, and on the manufacture of matches at 20 to 50 cents a standard gross of 10,000 matches according to the origin of the timber.

Excise Revenue for 1937 exceeded that for 1936 as follows:—

	1936	*1937*
	$	$
Excise Duty ..	92,179	142,657
Sales of Toddy ..	132,625	162,292
Licences ..	23,591	23,576
Miscellaneous ..	410	404
	248,805	328,929

Toddy was supplied to 47 Estates and sold to the public, from Government Shops. The Excise duty under Liquor amounted to $103,429 as against $65,404 in 1936. Excise duty on matches locally manufactured amounted to $39,228 as compared with $26,715 in 1936. The expenditure for maintaining Toddy Shops amounted to $78,614. 698 convictions under the Excise Enactment were obtained. 181 stills were seized as compared with 290 in 1936.

148. **Forests:** royalty is collected on timber of all classes varying from $1 to $10 a ton on converted timber, and from 50 cents to $5 a ton on unconverted timber.

Duty is collected at various rates on firewood, charcoal, rattans, damar, wild rubber and miscellaneous forest produce.

149. **Posts and Telegraphs:** Revenue is derived from sale of stamps, telegrams, telephone, wireless, commission on money orders and British Postal Orders, bearing letters, and C. O. D. parcels.

150. **Municipal Revenue** consists mainly of the following items:—

House Assessment		6% to 12% on annual valuation based on rental.
Water Rate	..	Metered supplies from 30 cents to $1 per 1,000 gallons, to private houses; 50 cents per 1,000 gallons for trade purposes.
Electricity	..	25 cents a unit, or 6 cents a unit plus flat rate.

The following table gives the main heads of municipal revenue in 1935, 1936 and 1937:—

		1935	*1936*	*1937*
		$	$	$
Electric Lighting	..	377,167	443,739	541,759
General Assessment	..	203,365	212,640	212,801
Market Fees	..	83,943	86,167	87,206
Water Supply	..	137,003	154,888	183,803
Conservancy	..	117,600	124,799	131,331

151. **Stamp Duties.** Of numerous stamp duties the following are the more important:—

Death Duties: Graduated rates from 1% to 20% according to the values of the estate, with total exemption for estates not exceeding $1,000.

Bills of exchange payable on demand or at sight, cheques and receipts for sums exceeding $20, 4 cents.

Promissory Notes, 10 cents for every $100 or part thereof;

Contracts, 25 cents.

Conveyances or Transfers of property, $1.50 for every $250 or part thereof; of shares, 30 cents for every $100 or part thereof in the case of blank transfers; otherwise 10 cents.

Mortgages (charges), $1 for every $500 or part thereof.

Powers or Letters of Attorney, $3.

Copies or duplicates of original documents, 50 cents.

152. There is no Hut Tax, Poll Tax or Income Tax.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

LAND AND SURVEYS.

153. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown, in comparison with the years 1935 and 1936 in the following table:—

		1935	*1936*	*1937*
Number of Grants registered	..	472	440	443
Number of Transfers registered	..	1,365	1,520	1,583
Number of Charges registered	..	703	697	711
Other transactions	..	1,581	1,649	1,858

MINING ENACTMENT.

		1935	*1936*	*1937*
Mining Leases issued	..	9	15	18
Mining Certificates issued	..	3	5	11
Prospecting Licences issued	..	—	1	1
Prospecting Permits issued	..	11	27	17
Other transactions	..	19	38	37

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

1935	*1936*	*1937*
$68,179	$61,673	$129,261

154. In connection with the Mukim Registers and Surat Sementara (a temporary document issued as evidence of alienation of land pending the issue of a title) the following are the transactions registered in the last three years:—

		1935	*1936*	*1937*
Mukim Registers	..	7,217	9,122	10,950
Surat Sementara	..	4,877	5,128	4,152
Miscellaneous	..	1,269	1,318	1,892

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

1935	*1936*	*1937*
$27,901	$43,737	$66,007

155. The total area under the Malay Reservation Enactment was estimated at 13,451 acres mostly in the Northern Districts of the State. Proposals for other Malay Reservations were under consideration at the end of the year.

156. The area of alienated land stood at 1,303,437 acres compared with 1,282,315 acres in 1936.

157. Land Revenue not including premia on alienation of land decreased from $3,917,396 to $3,786,691. Land Rents recurrent brought in $3,520,061—$138,201 less than in 1936. The collections in all Districts were very satisfactory, Batu Pahat again heading the list with $976,725.

158. **Survey and Settlement.**—Considerable progress with arrears have been made in the last three years, the number of lots in respect of which final survey and settlement has been completed each year being as follows:—

1935	17,003 lots
1936	17,036 lots
1937	18,257 lots.

But there still remains a balance of over 30,274 occupied holdings for which the Survey Office is not yet in a position to prepare Titles or Extracts.

Good progress was made with the detail and contour surveys of the towns of Johore Bahru and Batu Pahat.

159. The Survey Staff numbered 119 against 134 in 1935. The expenditure of the Department increased from $297,492 to $332,331 and revenue showed a small increase of over $500 from last year's figure of $109,230.

FOREIGN COMPANIES.

160. 197 Foreign Companies remained on the register at the end of the year.

MILITARY.

Johore Military Forces.

161. The actual strength of the Johore Military Forces at the end of the year was 929 against an authorised strength of 944.

Health and discipline were good.

The Forces took part in the Manoeuvers held in Singapore, as well as in the Parades on the King's Birthday and Coronation Day. The Band maintained its high standard.

During the absence of H. H. the Sultan Colonel Commandant in England to attend the Coronation of Their Majesties the King and Queen, Lt.-Col. the Hon'ble Dato' Yahya, D.P.M.J. acted as Commandant.

Johore Volunteer Forces.

162. The strength of the Johore Volunteer Forces on 31st December was 32 Officers and 719 other ranks. Members attended drills on Monday afternoons. Some of them were trained to use Lewis and Vicker guns. Discipline and attendance were satisfactory.

Johore Volunteer Engineers.

163. The total strength including auxiliaries rose from 203 to 220. Camps were held at Changi and Malacca.

The Camp programmes included in addition to Engineering tasks, Gas drill, wiring drill, revolver tests and lectures.

A new training centre has been established at Batu Pahat and two new medical sections have been formed.

The percentage of efficiency was 99.5% and the keenness of all ranks was well maintained.

TOWN BOARDS.

164. The revenue from Town Board was:—

	Johore Bahru	Kota Tinggi	Segamat	Endau	Muar	Batu Pahat	Kluang
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1932	407.560	21.670	104.311	16.987	290.346	161.969	41,717
1933	410.833	19.782	108.824	19.570	280.357	154.972	43,462
1934	444.235	20.432	131,243	22.619	292,842	159.996	46,365
1935	486.849	22.455	152,641	26.616	334.988	222.704	44,470
1936	539.027	22,703	158.831	29.048	284.978	285,114	54,770
1937	633,106	30,720	145,969	32.514	327,356	271,842	95,403

NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

165. 39 tigers and 8 leopards and panthers were destroyed during the year. 3 persons were killed by tigers and 1 by crocodile. $1,500 were paid in rewards for the destruction of tigers. 5 persons were killed by tigers in 1936, 6 in 1935, 9 in 1934, 10 in 1933 and 45 in 1932.

GENERAL.

166. Their Highnesses the Sultan and Sultanah attended the Coronation of Their Majesties the King and Queen. His Highness was absent from the State from 9th April to 12th November, 1937. In his absence Tungku Mahkota Sir Ismail, D.K., P.I.S., K.B.E., C.M.G., acted as Regent.

167. On the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty the King, His Highness Tunku Mahkota Ismail was made an Honorary Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (K.B.E.) Civil Divison.

168. The following were elected Members of the Executive Council during the year:—

H. H. Tungku Aris Bendahara (3rd January)
Dato Sir David Galloway, Kt. Bach. (3rd January)
Inche Onn bin Jaafar (3rd January)

The following were elected Members of the Council of State during the year:—

Mr H. S. Paterson M.C.S. (11th August)
Mr A. Williams M.C.S. (19th November)
Mr Cheok Huan Cheong (in place of Mr D. M. Tibbs on leave)

The following had their terms of office prolonged for two years:—

Mr B. J. R. Barton (17th January)
Mr D. M. Tibbs (27th August)
Dr N. Mootatamby (22nd October)

169. Dato Mohamed Salleh bin Ali, State Secretary, was in attendance on His Highness the Sultan in England during the Coronation. During his absence H. H. Tungku Temenggong Ahmad acted for him.

170. Members of the Council of State and also two Military Officers of the Johore Military Forces were the recipients of the Coronation Medals.

171. The (64th) birthday of His Highness the Sultan on 17th September was celebrated as usual, but not on a large scale owing to His Highness' absence from the State.

172. As elsewhere the Coronation of Their Majesties the King and Queen was celebrated enthusiastically throughout the State.

173. Two more awards were granted under the Sultan Ibrahim Studentships Fund during the year under review. Dr Awang bin Hassan, Assistant Medical Officer Muar and Inche Abdullah bin Mohamed, Assistant Registrar, Supreme Court, sailed for England on 30th July to pursue medical and legal studies respectively. The Board's principal concern during the year was the making of suitable arrangements for the guardianship and home life of students in Great Britain.

174. Mr L. A. Allen, O.B.E., M.C.S., acted as General Adviser from 16th July until the end of the year.

175. Valuable work has been done, both within and without the State, on Boards and Committees by Members of the Unofficial community, and this opportunity is gladly taken of thanking those gentlemen for their services.

W. E. PEPYS,
General Adviser, Johore.

JOHORE BAHRU,
5th June, 1938.

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APPENDIX A.

Revenue in the years 1935, 1936 and 1937.

Head of Revenue		1935	1936	1937
		$	$	$
Lands	-	3,359,529	3,923,125	3,789,874
Forests	-	289,747	292,615	342,879
Customs	-	4,916,743	5,300,310	7,580,108
Licences etc.	-	3,898,298	3,391,644	3,951,851
Fees of Courts	-	319,584	341,499	363,278
Posts and Telegraphs	-	329,379	354,125	444,276
Railway	-	—	—	86,700
Port and Harbour dues	-	34,872	34,866	37,853
Interest	-	1,693,250	1,630,216	1,593,419
Miscellaneous Receipts	-	161,082	153,919	211,692
Municipal	-	1,287,240	1,118,964	1,351,456
Land Sales	-	872,403	847,408	443,302
Total	-	17,162,127	17,388,691	20,196,688

APPENDIX B.

Expenditure in the years 1935, 1936 and 1937.

Head of Expenditure		1935	1936	1937
		$	$	$
Pensions	-	590,173	628,588	629,935
Personal Emoluments	-	5,713,722	6,113,361	6,448,393
Other Charges	-	7,101,803	3,577,041	4,342,219
Purchase of Land	-	160,737	217,905	165,905
Electric, S. S.	-	—	—	210,968
P.W.D., A. R.	-	1,431,582	1,548,235	1,505,889
P.W.D., S. S.	-	3,431,781	5,826,664	5,094,443
Total	-	18,429,798	17,911,794	18,397,752

APPENDIX C.

Balance Sheet at 31st December, 1937.

Liabilities	$	Assets	$
Deposits	1,080,657	Cash in hand at Treasuries, Banks, Crown Agents and Customs Department ...	4,361,494
Rubber Fund	49,035	Cash-in-transit	70,899
		INVESTMENTS (at cost):—	
SURPLUS:—			
		Sterling Securities	20,977,502
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	15,406,057	Local Securities	1,411,944
		Fixed Deposits	800,000
General Surplus	27,126,755	Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	15,325,537
		Do. Cash	80,520
		Due by other Governments	177,174
		Stock of Chandu	25,700
		Advances	88,565
		Loans	218,187
		Suspense	124,982
Total ...	43,662,504	Total ...	43,662,504

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL RETURN OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1912—1937.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	$	$
1912	4,348,642	3,231,406
1913	4,378,556	3,267,484
1914	4,352,897	3,899,698
1915	5,790,394	3,645,421
1916	7,976,863	4,602,433
1917	10,168,625	5,119,520
1918	9,125,694	5,858,591
1919	11,002,778	8,223,682
1920	11,838,976	13,070,284
1921	7,689,054	11,159,450
1922	8,625,223	8,785,873
1923	11,094,955	7,064,166
1924	10,947,960	8,095,276
1925	15,884,592	9,780,322
1926	18,781,565	18,099,232
1927	18,239,023	15,348,473
1928	20,698,077	16,445,473
1929	17,633,212	16,200,829
1930	14,634,966	16,671,946
1931	12,102,704	14,778,518
1932	11,518,363	11,383,156
1933	11,806,152	11,589,496
1934	16,660,594	11,692,115
1935	17,162,127	18,429,798
1936	17,388,691	17,911,794
1937	20,196,688	18,397,752

APPENDIX E.

HOUSING.

Town Board Areas	Total Population	Number of separate Dwelling Houses and of persons inhabiting them						Number of Barracks, Compounds, Tenement Houses, etc., and of persons inhabiting them		Number of Native Huts and of persons inhabiting them	
		Houses of one room	Inhabitants	Houses of two rooms	Inhabitants	Houses of three rooms and over	Inhabitants	Barracks, etc.	Inhabitants	Huts	Inhabitants
Johore Bahru ...	23,934	—	—	589	3,971	2,106	14,316	97	3,057	331	2,590
Kluang ...	9,884	57	188	69	394	306	2,986	411	1,953	449	4,363
Muar ...	33,554	592	3,166	536	3,638	1,066	10,080	1,721	12,045	906	4,625
Segamat ...	3,654	117	622	80	545	59	673	72	1,057	152	757
Kota Tinggi ...	3,515	31	151	18	191	92	1,616	189	964	111	593
Mersing ..	4,369	207	758	109	574	225	1,975	131	1,006	22	56
Batu Pahat ...	23,567	1,087	7,291	479	4,127	539	8,398	69	1,462	467	2,289
Pontian Kechil ...	3,578	1	3	—	—	409	2,378	10	228	151	969
Total ..	106,055	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX F.

Return of Motor Vehicles licensed in 1937.

Place of Registration	Private Cars	Hire Cars	Bus	Lorry	Motor Cycle
Johore Bahru -	1,171	354	34	684	133
Muar -	443	329	11	241	63
Batu Pahat -	410	173	120	186	84
Segamat -	249	65	35	195	61
Mersing -	43	42	—	53	1
Total -	2,316	963	200	1,359	342

APPENDIX G.

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A History of Johore (1365-1895) by Dr (now Sir Richard) Windstedt, K.B.E., C.M.G., D. Litt. (Oxon).

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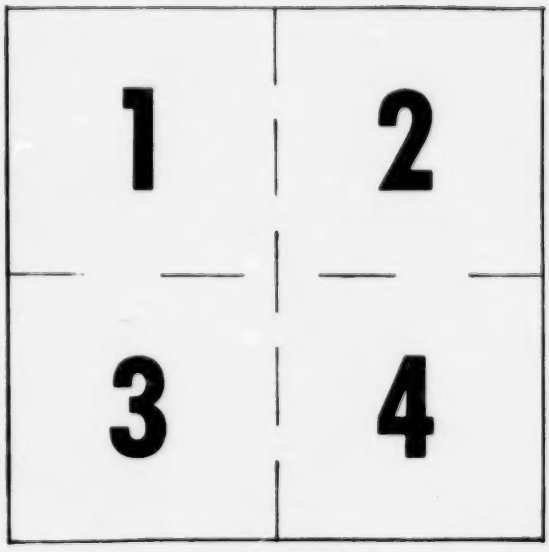

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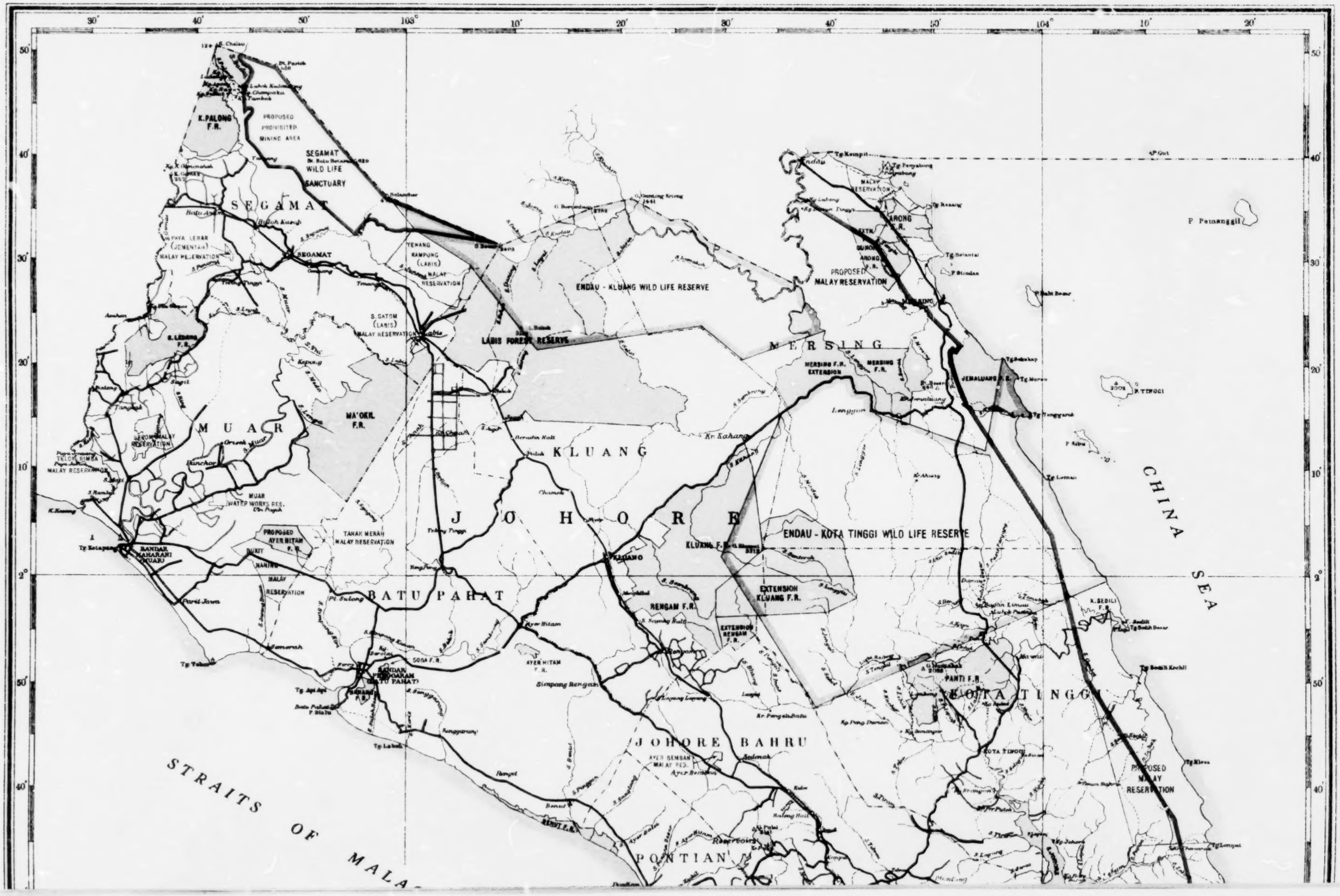

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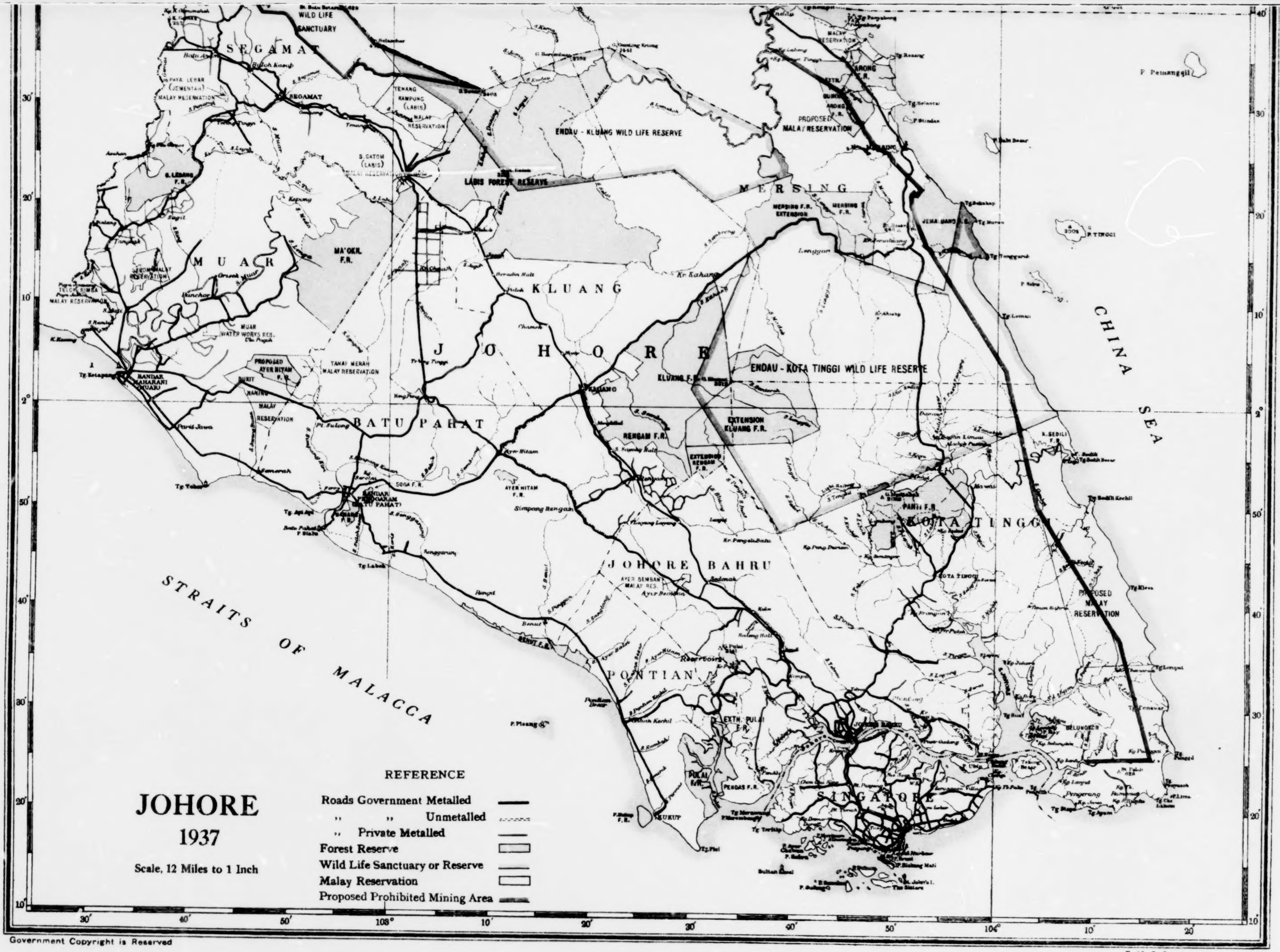

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STATE OF KEDAH.

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STATE OF KEDAH.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF KEDAH FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1356 (14TH MARCH, 1937 TO 2ND MARCH, 1938).

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Kedah is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula. It is bordered on the interior by the Siamese States of Songkhla and Patani, and by the State of Perak (Federated Malay States); it extends northwards on the sea coast to the River Sanglang, its boundary with its northern neighbour, the State of Perlis (under British Protection); and southwards to the Muda River, its boundary with Province Wellesley in the South; thence the State extends East of Province Wellesley to the northern bank of the Krian River, which forms its boundary with Perak.

The State includes the Island of Langkawi and a number of adjoining islands, of which Pulau Dayang Bunting is the largest. The mainland of Kedah is about 101 miles in length, and at its widest part is about 64 miles in width. Its area, including the Langkawi group of islands, is about 3,660 square miles. It is situated between the parallels of 5.05 and 6.40 North Latitude and the meridians of 99.40 and 101.10 East Longitude. The two highest peaks of the mainland are Gunong Jerai—better known as Kedah Peak (3,978 feet)—and Bukit Perak (2,823 feet). Gunong Raya on Langkawi Island is 2,888 feet high.

The Southern and Central area of the State consists mainly of undulating land broken up by ranges of high hills. This area is principally occupied by large rubber plantations.

The Northern and coastal belt contains the finest rice growing area in Malaya: 245,700 acres were planted last year with wet rice. The Eastern area along the Patani border is still largely undeveloped and contains reserves of well watered land in small valleys between ranges of hills consisting of granite, quartzite and shales, with one small limestone outcrop at the junction of Sungei Kawi and Sungei Muda in the Ulu Muda Forest Reserve, suitable to small holdings.

The capital of the State is Alor Star.

CLIMATE.

The features characteristic of the climate of the West coast of the Malay Peninsula—uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall—are characteristic of the climate of Kedah also, except that in this State, especially in the North and in the Langkawi Islands, there is a well defined dry season lasting usually from about the middle of December to the middle of March. During the first half of this dry season the nights are exceptionally cool and refreshing. In normal years a plentiful supply of rain followed by a favourable drying season renders the climate in the North eminently well-suited to the growth and harvesting of padi cultivated in such a large portion of this area.

The average rainfall is smallest in the Alor Star District in the North, and largest in the Kulim District in the South.

The mean temperature during the year ranges from about 69.7° to 94.4°.

HISTORY.

There are references to a country which is identified as Kedah in the works of Arab voyagers of the 9th Century A.D., and in the Chinese chronicles of the T'ang Dynasty (618—916 A.D.), but little is known of its history before the 15th Century, except that it was famous for tin, that its people were Buddhists and that the predominant influence was Indian. At the end of the 15th Century the Ruler was converted to Islam, and there is a Kedah tradition that the "Nobat" or drums which are an insignia of royalty were obtained from Sultan Mahmud, the last Sultan of Malacca.

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The Portuguese Barbosa, in a manuscript dated 1516, described Kedah as a place in the Kingdom of Siam to which "an infinite number of ships resort, trading in all kinds of merchandise"; but Siamese influence did not save the country from attacks by the Portuguese (in 1611 A.D.) and the Achinese (who carried the Ruler into captivity in 1619 A.D.). In 1641 A.D. the Dutch East India Company obtained a concession under which the Ruler allowed them half the tin production of the country at a fixed price, and agreed not to admit ships without permit. But the temptation of the profits from Kedah's trade with India on the one hand and, on the other, the difficulties of enforcing the concession, even after a series of blockades of the rivers, owing to the distance from Malacca, were too great; and the monopoly supposed to have been given and acquired was little more than nominal.

There is ample evidence of 17th Century English trade with Kedah by private merchants as well as the East India Company, which for some years maintained a trading base in Patani, and this trade continued until the Dutch in 1683 forced the English Company to concentrate on India.

During the 18th Century Kedah came under the influence of the Bugis who held power in Selangor, and it was to secure assistance against them that the Sultan of Kedah, in 1771, approached Francis Light.

In 1786 A.D. Captain Light concluded an "Agreement with the King of Quedah for the cession of Prince of Wales Island". Penang was occupied and the British Flag was hoisted there on the 12th August, 1786. The Agreement was modified by a Treaty in 1791, whereby the Kedah Government was to receive $6,000 every year from the Honourable East India Company "so long as the English continue in possession of Pulo Pinang". In 1800 the strip of coast territory now known as Province Wellesley was ceded to the Honourable East India Company in return for a further $4,000 per annum. These annual payments are still made by the Straits Settlements Government.

In 1821 the Siamese invaded the State of Kedah and divided the State into four parts: Setul, Perlis, Kubang Pasu and Kedah, placing each under a separate Ruler. In 1843, the Sultan of Kedah (who, after his escape to Province Wellesley in 1821, had lived in retreat in Malacca) was allowed to return to Alor Star, and to reassume the rulership of Kedah. Setul, Perlis and Kubang Pasu, however, remained under their separate Rulers, who were made independent of the Sultan of Kedah.

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Kubang Pasu is a sparsely populated district on the Northern border of Kedah, between Kota Star and the Songkhla frontier. When Tunku Anum, the Raja of Kubang Pasu, died some years later the Siamese Government allowed the district again to become part of Kedah. It is now administered by a District Officer. The Raja of Perlis is independent of the Sultan of Kedah, and has an entirely separate Government. Setul is now a part of Siam.

His Highness Sir Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Sultan Ahmad Tajudin, the present Sultan, succeeded to the throne in the year A.D. 1881.

On the 23rd July, 1905, the Sultan issued an Edict appointing a Council of State to assist in the "Administration of all Public Affairs".

On the 10th March, 1909, the Anglo-Siamese Treaty was signed whereby the suzerainty of Kedah was transferred from Siam to Great Britain.

In 1913, in consequence of the indisposition of His Highness the Sultan, his eldest son, His Highness Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O., was proclaimed Regent.

On the 1st November, 1923, at Singapore, a Treaty was signed between the British and the Kedah Governments, by which the Kedah Government agreed to "continue to be under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who shall exercise the rights of suzerainty", and also to accept a British Adviser.

Upon the death of His Highness Tunku Ibrahim on 30th April, 1934, His Highness Tunku Mahmud, K.B.E., C.M.G., brother of His Highness the Sultan, became Regent.

In May, 1934, the title of Raja Muda, which had been in abeyance for 25 years and which had formerly attached to the brother of the reigning Sultan, was revived, but was bestowed upon the Heir Apparent, the eldest surviving son of His Highness the Sultan, His Highness Tunku Mohamed. On the latter's demise in March, 1935, His Highness Tunku Badlishah, C.M.G., succeeded to the title.

On 5th November, 1937, (1st Ramthan, 1356) the death occurred of His Highness Tunku Mahmud, and his Highness Tunku Badlishah, C.M.G., assumed the Regency.

CHAPTER II

GOVERNMENT.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

The State of Kedah is governed by His Highness the Sultan with the assistance of a State Council consisting of His Highness the Sultan (in present circumstances His Highness the Regent) as President, and three other Malay members as well as the British Adviser. The three Malay members are selected by name or office by His Highness with the approval of His Excellency the High Commissioner. By mutual consent of His Excellency and His Highness additional members may be added to the Council for any specific period.

All legislation is passed by the State Council and all questions of any importance in the administration of the State are referred to the State Council, which sits at least two or three times every month.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For the purposes of local government, the State is divided into nine districts in each of which there is a Sanitary Board consisting of officials and of unofficials nominated by the President of the State Council. The unofficials are selected so as to represent the various races and interests in each district. The Sanitary Boards are the Sanitary Authority in the towns and larger villages. They are responsible for street lighting, scavenging, rating, and the administration of the sanitary and building bye-laws. A separate Committee, of which the Adviser Lands is Chairman, deals with major questions of town planning.

The State is divided into health areas under the control of a Central Health Board, which is responsible for health matters in the rural districts.

In order to ensure greater uniformity the District Licensing Boards have been re-constituted, and there is now one Central Licensing Board for the whole State with additional members for each district.

There is one Waters Board for the whole State which deals with questions of irrigation and drainage.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION.

The total population at the Census of the 1st April, 1931, was 429,691, an increase of 26.9 per cent over the figure of the 1921 Census. In the decade previous to 1921 the increase had been higher (37.7 per cent), but the demand for immigrant labour for large scale rubber cultivation in Southern Kedah began to slacken somewhat about 1921. In spite of the continued arrival of foreign labour, the racial composition of the population has remained less affected by such infiltration than that of Johore or any of the Federated States. The following table shows the distribution and percentage to total according to the Census Report 1931, together with the estimated population and distribution at mid-year, 1937:—

	Population April 1st, 1931	Percentage of Total	Estimated Population Midyear 1937
Malays and other Malaysians...	286,262	66·6	319,260
Europeans	411	0·1	631
Chinese	78,415	18·3	85,472
Indians (predominantly Tamils from Southern India)	50,824	11·8	56,402
Others	13,779	3·2	13,010
Totals ...	429,691	100 %	474,775

In previous years the figures of population have been estimated by the process of geometrical progression but since 1354 the method balancing equation has been used. The Malay section is now estimated to comprise 67% the Chinese 18% and the Indians 12% of the total as compared with the respective percentages of 67, 18, 12 in the 1931 Census and 70, 18, 10 in the 1921 Census.

A study of the population figures for the various districts of the State shows all to be predominantly Malay except the Kulim, Bandar Bahru and Kuala Muda areas.

By far the largest part of the population is engaged in agriculture.

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The urban population consists mainly of Chinese, Malays occupying the kampongs and the Indian population living on estates and in the towns. It is estimated that, while over 50% of the Indian community is located on rubber estates, only some 6% of the Chinese and 4% of the Malays so reside.

Only three urban areas have a population of more than 5,000. Of these Alor Star, may be said to be a Malay town and Sungei Patani and Kulim Chinese centres of population.

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CHAPTER IV

HEALTH.

The Annual Report of the Medical Department is based on the Gregorian Calendar and the data given hereunder are in respect of 1937.

The year may be said to have been comparatively healthy in general, though an outbreak of measles resulted in a considerable rise in the infantile mortality rate on Estates. The rate for the whole State, however, was lower than last year, namely 138 as against 145 for 1936. The general death rate was also reduced, the crude rate being 20.6 as compared with 23.0 for 1936. Of the major communicable diseases, no cholera or plague was reported, the absence of the former, in spite of the epidemic which occurred in the neighbouring Kingdom of Siam, being a noticeable feature.

A small outbreak of smallpox occurred which was rapidly controlled. Fifteen cases occurred, four of them being fatal. The outbreak was stemmed by the institution of a special vaccination campaign in which some 27,400 persons were vaccinated.

No increase of malaria was recorded throughout the State, whilst in the protected areas a considerable reduction in fresh cases was observed.

Measles: During the year there was a prolonged epidemic of measles. The disease occurred chiefly on estates amongst Indian labourers having been introduced from India by new arrivals. The epidemic in its early stages was characterised by a high incidence of secondary broncho-pneumonia. Some 1,443 cases were notified with 26 deaths, but it is certain that a considerable large number of deaths from broncho-pneumonia occurred which should have been assigned to measles. Deaths from pneumonia increased from 207 to 291 and the increase was mainly among Indians.

The water supplies of the State continued to receive attention. Many areas are still without adequate supplies, but, owing to the distance in many places of suitable sources, some time may elapse before proper supplies will be possible.

Urban areas continued to receive attention during the year. With the removal of the Senior Health Officer to Alor Star and the appointment of an Assistant Health Officer to Kulim it has been possible to devote more attention to Sanitary Board work in these areas.

Proposals for Sewage Schemes were considered for all these towns and it is hoped that a start will be made during 1938 with Alor Star. A modification of the system was considered and it is proposed to introduce a series of Imhoff tanks which will discharge the effluent into the river after chlorination.

Birth Rates: The number of births registered during 1937 was 17,664, which is less than the 1936 figure (18,683). The crude birth rate was 37.2. Male births numbered 9,009, and female births 8,655. Malay births were about three times the number of Chinese births and about five times the number of Indian births.

Death Rate: 9,781 deaths were registered during the year giving a crude rate of 20.6, the lowest recorded since the introduction of the Balancing Equation method of estimating population, and lower than the 1931 (Census year) figure. A study of the figures for the most stable section of the population, the Malay, during this period shows the considerable drop of 3.7 per mille for the year.

Infantile Mortality Rate: The infantile mortality rate, that is the number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births, was 138, an improvement of 7 per mille over the previous year.

The State maintains the following medical institutions:

NORTH KEDAH.

General Hospital, Alor Star .. .. 300 beds.

Out-door Dispensary and Clinic, Alor Star Town.

Out-door Dispensary, Jitra.

Do. Changloon.

Do. Kuala Nerang.

Do. Yen.

CENTRAL KEDAH.

District Hospital, Sungei Patani	..	300 beds.
Do. Baling	.. ..	35 „

Out-door Dispensary, Sik.

SOUTH KEDAH.

District Hospital, Kulim	.. ..	210 beds.

Out-door Dispensary, Bandar Bahru.

LANGKAWI.

District Hospital, Kuah	.. ..	70 beds.

Out-door Dispensary, Padang Masirat.

Each of the hospitals mentioned has a regular out-door clinic in addition.

North, Central and South Districts are provided with an extensive motor travelling dispensary service by which regular visits are made to villages, schools and Police Stations wherever they are accessible by road.

In Langkawi Island an Assistant Medical Officer or a Dresser visits all villages regularly by sea or by road distributing medicines, vaccinating, giving injections and inspecting schools.

The above hospitals, providing a normal total bed accommodation of 915, cater solely for the needs of the general public and Government Officials; the medical requirements of the large labour forces on rubber estates are met by the Health Board organization which controls the various groups, each running its own medical affairs more or less independently, but having to comply with the requirements of the Labour Code, the fulfilment of the provisions of which is supervised and, if necessary, enforced by the Government Health Department. The Health Board groups maintain the following hospitals:

1.	Serdang Group	.. .. ..	87 beds.
2.	Dublin Estate	.. .. ..	158 „
3.	Bukit Mertajam Estate	.. ..	70 „
4.	Padang Serai Group	.. ..	110 „
5.	Kuala Ketil Group ..	.. ..	90 „

6.	Sungei Ular Estate..	20 beds.
7.	Badenoch Estate	36 „
8.	Harvard Estate	66 „
9.	Sungei Patani Group	150 „
10.	Bedong Group	216 „
11.	Sungei Tawar Estate	25 „
12.	Scarborough Estate	35 „
	TOTAL	1,063 beds.

The total organised hospital accommodation of the State may, therefore, be quoted as:

State Government Hospitals	915 beds.
Health Board „	1,063 „
TOTAL	1,978 beds.

Each out-door dispensary has a few emergency beds in a small room set apart for the purpose.

Although a certain amount of preventive work is carried out by all the above institutions as and when the occasion arises they are essentially " curative " units; the following are solely " preventive " units maintained by Government:

1. Central Health Office and Registry at Alor Star, comprising the offices of the Senior Health Officer, an Assistant Health Officer, Health Inspectors, Clerical Staff, Central Registry of Births and Deaths, a mosquito research laboratory and a Health Propaganda Museum;

2. the office of the Health Officer, Central Kedah, at Sungei Patani;

3. the office of the Assistant Health Officer, South Kedah, Kulim.

Mention may also be made of the Central Pathological Laboratory at which all serological, bacteriological, etc. examinations are carried out. It is situated at Sungei Patani for convenience, this town being the most central. This laboratory carries out tests not only for Government institutions, but also as requested by the Estate Group Hospitals.

CHAPTER V

HOUSING.

This question may conveniently be treated under four heads.

(A) Housing of the agricultural population in the rural area.

(B) Housing in urban areas.

(C) Housing of labourers on estates.

(D) Housing of Government Servants.

(A)—Housing of the Agricultural Population in the Rural Area.

In the case of Malays and Siamese the housing may be said to be entirely satisfactory. The house-holder almost invariably owns his own house and generally also the site on which it is built, though in some cases a small ground rent, seldom more than $1 a year, is paid to a land owner.

The house will usually follow the customary type which has become fixed by experience. It is built of materials easily obtained locally, raised from the ground on hard wood piles, roofed with attaps, with flooring and side walls made of planks in some of the more prosperous houses, or of split bamboo and woven bertam leaves in the poorer less permanant type. The usual plan provides for an open front verandah, two or three separate rooms, a raised platform at the back leading to a covered cooking place. This type of house is cool, airy, dry and healthy, and would be difficult to improve on. Latrines are either non-existent or unsatisfactory. On the higher land, pit latrines are possible, but till they can be properly built and supervised it is doubtful whether they are any real improvement on the present primitive customs. In the vast areas of permanently flooded rice areas a suitable type of latrine is even more difficult to devise. With slight modifications the Siamese type of rural house follows the Malay type, but is longer and narrower.

The Chinese small agriculturist and vegetable planter or small shopkeeper sticks somewhat obstinately to the type of house to which he has been accustomed, a very primitive hut raised from the ground, with a floor of beaten earth. He is more concerned with making money rapidly than with satisfactory housing. On the other hand his better and more varied diet and the care which he takes to boil doubtful drinking water makes up for his more indifferent housing conditions.

(B)—Housing in the Urban Areas.

Kedah is an agricultural State, and the only towns are:—

Alor Star (estimated population 24,621).

Sungei Patani (estimated population 10,123).

Kulim (estimated population 7,505).

These small towns and a number of villages are controlled by Sanitary Boards. In addition, all areas where any considerable building expansion may reasonably be expected are included in Controlled Building Areas, to which a limited number of the sections of the Sanitary Board Enactment apply.

In the towns and villages the normal type of building is the two-story shophouse with a frontage of 20 feet and a depth of 80 feet. Twenty-five per cent of the area must be kept as an open space. The main difficulty experienced in Sanitary control is the erecting of unauthorised cubicles and the blocking up of open spaces and ventilation air wells. The more recently constructed town houses are well built, provided with back lanes and not overcrowded. In Alor Star an area of the old town near the river is definitely unsatisfactory, the buildings are insanitary and overcrowded. A layout has been prepared, and gradually the most unsatisfactory block of shophouses are being demolished.

(C)—Housing of Labourers on Estates.

The housing of labourers on estates is adequately supervised by the Protector of Labour and Health Officers, and the requirements of the Labour Code are fulfilled. The usual type is a long line of barrack quarters, with suitable provisions for married labourers. Wells and latrines are adequate.

(D)—Housing of Government Servants.

The senior Government servants and senior subordinates are in most cases provided with very adequate and well-built quarters.

The labourers employed by Government and also the lowest grade subordinates are also adequately provided with well-built barrack quarters.

There is however a shortage of suitable quarters for the clerical and middle grade subordinate staffs. Large reserves of land in the principal centres have been put aside for that purpose, and a few quarters are built every year.

CHART SHOWING AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION, FOREST RESERVES, ETC.

AREA OF STATE = 3,660 sq: Miles
AREA OF MALAY RESERVATIONS = 1,956 sq: Miles

Forest Reserves

966 sq: miles

Rubber

473 sq: miles

Rice

386 sq: miles

Coconuts	T	A	B	F	N	O
47 sq: miles	48 sq: miles					

BALANCE

1,740 sq: miles

Made up as follows: Land alienated for agriculture but not yet cultivated 209 sq. miles, Land alienated for mining 10 sq. miles, Alienated land in towns 2 sq. miles, Alienated land in villages 3 sq. miles, Government reserves (building sites etc.) 51 sq. miles, Cattle grazing and breeding reserves 36 sq. miles, and State land available for alienation 1,429 sq. miles.

Reference

T = Tapioca	6,655 acres	O = Others i. e.		
A = Areca-nut	5,708 ,,	Tobacco	350	acres
B = Banana	3,502 ,,	Pineapple	300	,,
F = Fruit Trees	5,142 ,,	Sweet Potato	303	,,
N = Nipah	4,983 ,,	Tea	700	,,
		Coffee	910	,,
		Sago Palm	780	,,
		Ground Nut	222	,,
		Chilli	146	,,
		Kapok	391	,,
		Ginger	42	,,
		Sireh	197	,,
		Vegetables	423	,,

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CHAPTER VI

NATURAL RESOURCES.

AGRICULTURE.

Padi and rubber are the chief agricultural products of the State and the areas under these crops were 247,229 acres (approximately 386 square miles) and 302,979 acres (approximately 473 square miles). Other crops of commercial importance are coconuts (30,168 acres) tapioca (6,655 acres); arecanuts (5,708 acres); bananas (3,502 acres); and fruit trees of various kinds (5,142 acres). There is one tea estate of 700 acres (under European management). Tobacco, coffee, chillies, groundnuts, sago, sweet potatoes, sireh and kapok are fairly widely planted and are of economic importance locally.

Rice: The season was an unfortunate one for padi cultivators owing to drought at planting time i.e. in July and August, during which months rainfall was considerably below normal in all districts. The scarcity of water, which was felt most severely in the north of the state, made it necessary to retain the seedlings in the nursery for much longer than is usual or desirable. In Baling nurseries had to be re-sown. The total yield for wet and dry padi was estimated at 82,708,583 gantangs as compared with 82,218,652 gantangs during the previous season. The total area planted with wet and dry padi was 247,229 acres of which 245,700 acres was wet padi. This is a slight decrease on the figure for the previous season (246,315 acres) and resulted from the drought which made it impossible to work some areas in time for planting. The area planted with dry padi was again reduced, the total being 1,529 acres as compared with 1,715 acres for 1355. Average yields per acre were 337 gantangs for wet padi and 142 gantangs for dry padi (as compared with 334 and 213 gantangs respectively in 1354).

The following table shows the area planted with wet and dry padi, and the crop reaped during the past six seasons as compared with that in 1344.

Season	Relongs	Acres	Crop in 1,000 gantangs	Average yield per	
				Relong	Acre
* 1344	233,897	166,067	32,780	140	197
† 1351	316,999	225,069	75,502	238	335
† 1352	343,350	243,778	94,020	274	386
† 1353	336,336	238,798	90,575	269	379
† 1354	347,064	246,416	96,360	278	391
† 1355	349,338	248,030	82,218	235	331
† 1356	348,209	247,229	82,708	238	335

* = Estimates based on Penghulus' returns.
† = Estimates based on crop cutting tests and Penghulus' returns.

blishing company, inc.

Total exports of padi and rice expressed in terms of tons of rice and of gantangs of padi for the last two years of the Mohammedan and European calendars respectively have been as follows:—

—	Exports in terms of tons of rice.	Exports in terms of gantangs of padi.
1355 A.H.	42,676	29,872,990
1356 A.H.	34,615	24,230,290
1936 A.D.	44,361	31,052,770
1937 A.D.	37,786	26,450,410

The price of rice was higher than during the previous year varying between 20 and 28 cents per gantang.

Sixteen rice mills, with capacities of between 40 and 300 bags of rice per 12 hour day, were in operation during the year.

Selection work, varietal trials and experiments on manuring and cultivation were carried out by the Department of Agriculture, one large Experiment Station of 28 acres and 6 smaller Test Stations being maintained for this purpose. 1,061 gantangs of seed of selected strains were distributed to smallholders either by sale or exchange.

The short account of rice planting which follows is adapted from an article written some five years ago by Mr. W. N. Sands, then of the Kedah Agricultural Department.

The great alluvial plain on which the bulk of the wet rice is grown follows the sea coast of North Kedah and has a length of 40 miles and a breadth of from 8 to 14 miles.

In March, when the two to three months dry season is drawing to an end, the area is one vast expanse of brick-hard clay, split and cracked by weeks of tropical sun. The stubble left after the last harvest has been burnt and both fire and sun have added their share of vitality to the land. In places the water table may have sunk to a depth of nearly ten feet.

By the end of April, a month which brings more generous rains, the plain becomes a scene of great activity. Thousands of men are busy repairing the low bunds (about a foot high) which divide the plots, so that they will conserve the rain water on which the new crop will depend. For Kedah rice lands rely entirely for their water on the rainfall, and the 225 odd miles of controlled canals only serve to hold up the rain water and let if off gradually when it is no longer required. Meanwhile the cattle are happily eating their fill of the fresh green vegetation and already begin to lose the starved appearance which shortage of fodder has given them during the time when the crop has been on the land.

By the end of May, water is lying on the ground to a depth of one or two inches and the land is soft enough for ploughing. A single handled light wooden plough with an iron shod share is used: the land is ploughed and cross ploughed to a depth of three or four inches and thus the volunteer rice and weeds are turned in. The fact that the straw and stubble had been burnt makes the ploughing lighter work.

A month later, when the weeds have rotted in the water, a ten or twelve pronged tin or wooden rake is drawn over the land until all weed growth is destroyed and the surface is sufficiently broken down. Some of the water is then let off, if necessary, and the surface rolled with a wooden fluted roller five feet long and a foot in diameter. The plough, rake and roller are each drawn by a single buffalo, the padi-planter's faithful ally, or (a slower process) by a pair of oxen.

In July, before raking and rolling can be completed the nursery beds are prepared. From these small and well bunded areas the water is drawn off and seed, which has been soaked for two nights, is scattered. About twenty lbs. of seed for every acre to be planted are required. As the seed germinates water is gradually let in until by the 44th day when the seedlings are 12 to 18 inches high and ready for transplanting, its depth is from 4 to 6 inches. There are few more brilliant or beautiful splashes of colour in nature than these yellow-green nurseries lit by the setting sun. The planter with sufficient capital will once in three years dress his land with about 1,000 lbs. of bat-guano (which fortunately is found in great quantity in the caves in the local limestone hills) to the acre at a cost of a penny for 18 lbs. Those who cannot afford even this small outlay dip the seedlings, which have been hand pulled and tied in bundles, in a thick paste of guano and water the evening before planting out.

In August with transplanting the women's work begins. The women work in gangs of from 10 to 20, and each carries a two foot iron rod with a bent wooden handle at one end and two short fork-prongs at the other in which they catch two or three seedlings just above the crowns thrusting the roots two or three inches into the soft muddy soil, 15 to 18 inches apart. They are adept at their work and soon cover a large area. A week or so later any vacant holes (excessive rain, or crabs or other pests may cause vacancies) are supplied: and for another month occasional weeding, by hand or a short scythe, is carried out between the plants.

By early December the plants are in flower, resembling oats, and as the water is gradually let off turn from a rich green to a golden yellow. By mid January the grain is ready for harvesting, which is done by hand, the workers in groups using a short sickle with serrated edge, or a small knife, something like an axe-head in appearance, held between the first and second finger: when the latter is used only about 4 inches of stalk is cut. Threshing is usually done in the field, into a large tub with sides and back shielded by palm leaf. The steady North East wind which usually blows at this time of the year makes winnowing easy. The grain is poured slowly into a circular large meshed bamboo sieve and as it falls through the husks and unfilled grain are blown aside while the sound grain falls on to a palm mat. The final winnowing is done from flat bamboo trays held in the hand, after which the grain is dried in the sun on a large mat. It is then bagged and the surplus not required for home consumption or seed is ready for sale to the Chinese miller. Home requirements for the year are stored in a large bin of flattened bamboo raised off the ground on posts as a protection from damp and rats. This store is drawn on as required and the grain is pounded with a wooden mortar into a rough pestle until the glumes are removed: the vitamins, which are lost in polished rice, are thus retained.

Rubber: At the close of the year the areas under rubber were:

Large estates	206,098	acres.
Medium estates	35,707	„
Small estates	60,464	„
Experimental	710	„
TOTAL ..	302,979	„

Areas of old rubber cut out and replanted amounted to 3,727 acres. The year 1355 closed on a rising market which reached its peak at the beginning of 1356 (April, 1937) at which time prices were in the neighbourhood of $55.00 per pikul of smoked sheet. This high figure was not maintained and thereafter there was a steady fall with minor fluctuations to $27.00—$30.00 in Ramthan (November, 1937) after which prices remained at about the same level though appreciable monthly fluctuations continued.

Records taken in the main rubber growing districts showed that there was a progressive increase in the number of holdings tapped. Whereas at the beginning of the year it was estimated that 27% of smallholdings were untapped at the close of the year the number out of tapping amounted to only 11%.

The wintering period which extended throughout Zulkaedah and Zulhijjah (January and February, 1938) was prolonged owing to unexpected rainfall during the latter month.

Mouldy rot disease unfortunately appeared in Baling, a district from which it had previously been absent, but was not otherwise unusually severe. Leaf mildew was reported from twenty estates and was generally present on smallholdings in South and Central Kedah; its incidence was more extended than usual (probably owing to prolonged wintering) but the outbreaks were not very severe.

Coconuts: The total area under coconuts was estimated at 30,173 acres, this estimate being based on records of areas newly planted and excised since the census of trees taken in 1348 (1931). The greater part of the crop is grown in mixed cultivation though there are some fairly extensive areas in which coconuts form the sole or dominant crop. At the beginning of the year (March—April, 1937) copra was realizing $6.50—$7.00 per pikul but prices fell progressively during the year and closed at $3.00 per pikul (February, 1938). Efforts to improve the standard of small holders copra have resulted in the erection of three kilns of improved type but progress in this direction is likely to be extremely slow since widespread indebtedness prevails among the owners of holdings.

Tapioca: The area under tapioca was estimated at 6,655 acres as compared with 6,568 acres in 1355. Practically all the land now under tapioca is held under old titles since grants issued after 1353 have in nearly all cases been endorsed with a condition prohibiting the cultivation of the crop.

Tobacco: The total area under tobacco at the close of the year was 350 acres of which 250 are in the Baling district. During 1355 there were 390 acres at the close of the year, of which 203 were in the Baling district. The manufacture of cigarettes in Baling has given way to the preparation of cured leaf for cheroots (which are prepared in Sungei Patani and elsewhere). Towards the end of the year a special officer with Sumatran experience was sent to assist cultivators in Baling.

School Gardens: The number of school gardens maintained during the year by vernacular schools was 75. To secure greater uniformity and a higher standard of agricultural practice a pamphlet in Romanised Malay occupying some thirty pages was prepared and issued to all teachers in charge of school gardens.

Home Gardens: A home-garden competition organized by the Superintendent of Education among pupils from vernacular schools was judged by officers of the Department of Agriculture. There were 106 entries and prizes were awarded to 15 i.e. the three best gardens in each district.

Coastal Bund: The bund between Kuala Kedah and Yen designed to protect the coastal rice fields from sea-water is approaching completion. During 1356 some thirteen miles were constructed between Kuala Kedah and Sala Kanan. Government expenditure during 1356 amounted to only $243.00 the remainder of the work being carried out by voluntary labour. The bund is 4½ feet high with a basal width of 9 feet.

Weekly Fairs: There are now 36 fairs in being, the majority being situated in North Kedah where the Malay population predominates. The Wednesday fair at Alor Star continues to be the most popular of all.

It was estimated that the annual turnover from all fairs amounted to $441,526.00.

Land Tenure: Land, other than mining land, is held by "Surat putus" (literally "Letter of Settlement"), a document which had its origin in the written decisions of a judge on a land-ownership dispute. The introduction of the Torrens system has had the effect of giving these titles the status of a grant in perpetuity, subject to implied conditions as to payment of rent and nature of cultivation.

The unit of area is the "relong" (.71 acre).

Premium charged is $1 and upwards per relong and rent varies from 30 cents to $2.50 per relong according to the nature of cultivation.

Mining land is held on lease.

Licences for temporary occupation are issued at cheap rates for vegetable planting and the like.

LIVESTOCK.

The animal census of livestock shewed a slight decrease of buffaloes from 62,903 to 62,053 and a decrease in oxen from 62,957 to 62,353.

Kedah is self-supplying in its meat requirements and the few imports, apart from horses and dogs, are mainly due to coolies and other workers taking up residence in Kedah and bringing their animals with them. The actual export figures for the past two years were:—

	1356	1355
Buffaloes	3,169	2,280
Oxen	2,107	1,559
Goats	131	2,345
Pigs	6,403	4,007

Prices for local stock exported remain high, as much as $80 to $100 being frequently paid for good buffaloes and oxen $40 to $60 per head. The value of all the livestock (buffaloes, oxen, goats and pigs) exported from the State for slaughter and other purposes in various parts of Malaya is estimated at nearly $300,000 for this year.

The total export of hides for 1356 was 1,503 piculs valued at $23,597; for skins it was 133 piculs valued at $2,843.

There was no serious outbreak of infectious diseases during the year under review.

Rabies is still prevalent in North Kedah in spite of measures to eradicate it. 14 cases were confirmed, 12 in dogs and 2 in oxen. Muzzling and shooting orders were maintained throughout the State during the year and are still in force. 9,194 dogs were destroyed during 1356.

No case of Hydrophobia developed in any of the numerous persons who received anti-rabic treatment as a result of being bitten or through having come in contact with the saliva of rabid dogs. In all 40 persons received anti-rabic treatment.

There was only one outbreak of Swine Fever in the State duing 1356 and this occurred in the District of Selama, South Kedah. The disease was confined to the premises of one breeder only, several of whose pigs were infected. Six of them died and one was destroyed. No further cases occurred.

During the year under review there were two outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease. The first outbreak was reported from Sungei Kechil Ilir on 5th Safar, 1356 (14th April, 1937) and 247 buffaloes and oxen were affected. Of this number only 2 died, both victims being young calves. A second outbreak occurred in Central Kedah on 21st Jemadilawal, 1356 (30th July, 1937). 21 oxen and 45 buffaloes were affected. There was no mortality amongst the infected animals in this latter outbreak. The condition was definitely of the usual mild type commonly met with in this country.

Owing to the large numbers of castrations carried out last year, only 25 buffaloes, 37 oxen and 5 goats were operated on this year.

There are 10,400 acres of land gazetted for pasture reserves, but most of them are still under jungle.

Under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Enactment, 35 convictions were recorded and fines amounting to $219 were inflicted. Prosecutions in connection with breaches of dog-muzzling order numbered 44 and fines amounting to $95.25 were imposed.

With the approval of the Health Department an area has been selected for clearing for the purpose of establishing a Livestock Breeding Station at the 27th mile Gurun—Jeniang Road. This area can be cleared without risk as there are no kampongs, estate cooly lines or other centres of population which might be subjected to Epidemics of Malaria within a radius of half a mile.

MINING.

The export of minerals in tons was as follows:—

	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352
Tin-ore ..	429	*417	295	187	164
Wolfram ..	144	185	163	98	36

During the year 1937 Kedah's allotment of basic quota continued to be the reduced figure of 301 tons of tin. Releases were 100% in the first quarter (which was nearing its conclusion at the beginning of 1356) and 110% in the remaining quarters. The total exportable allowance was 322 tons, and 341 tons were exported. The excess export was permitted in order to make up for deficiency in exports from other Malayan Administrations. For the year 1938 Kedah's basic allotment was increased to 400 tons, and the release for the first quarter of that year was 80%.

The price of tin-ore averaged $95.47 per picul.

Revenue from mines (including export duties) was $77,518 as compared with $60,161 in 1355. Expenditure increased slightly from $4,592 to $4,674.

Six General Prospecting Licences were issued. Four applications for Mining Leases were approved comprising an area of 84 relongs. Two Provisional Mining Leases expired without renewal. The total area held under the lease at the end of the year was 6,272 relongs (4,460 acres) as compared with 6,030 relongs (4,281 acres) at the end of the previous year.

Thirteen mines were in operation including one dredge, three gravel pump mines and three underground workings. The dredge produced the greater part of the State's output. The number of labourers increased from 632 to 835 and the horse-power of machinery from 717 to 1,153.

FORESTS.

The forest adjoining the State boundary in the Padang Terap District was explored and the bulk of the area was found to be covered by virgin forest. It is proposed to reserve a considerable portion of this forest, and demarcation of the boundaries was undertaken during the year.

* Corrected figure.

A number of reserves in the Langkawi Islands were finally constituted during the year; among these were the mangrove reserves at Ayer Hangat, Kisap and Kubang Badak. The total area of reserved forests at the close of the year was 618,432 acres representing 25.3 per cent of the State. In addition 64,521 acres had been approved by the State Council. Most of this area has been reserved for protective purposes and with existing and contemplated facilities for extraction only one-fifth will be available for timber production.

The number of forest offences was 100 (*385), of which 20 (*125) were taken to Court. The remaining 80 cases were dealt with departmentally and fines amounting to $398 (*966) were imposed. A revised Forest Enactment and Rules were under consideration at the close of the year.

In the inland forests under working-plans, commercial regeneration fellings were continued in Bongsu and Sungkap Forest Reserves. 199 acres were being worked at the end of the year. In the Merbok Mangrove 1,122 acres were under thinnings, 451 acres being still under working at the end of the year. In mangrove reserves not under working-plans thinnings were in progress over 902 acres.

There was a heavy fruiting in Central Kedah. Good regeneration of seraya, kempas, merawan, meranti sarang punai, damar katup and rengas was observed in various forests. 706 acres were opened to regeneration improvement fellings during the year and 593 were re-treated at a cost of $3.71 (*3.50) and $2.67 (*2.67) respectively.

Five sawmills were in operation during the year. The outturn of all classes of timber and fuel was 2,863,377 cubic feet, the outturn under timber, 888,675 cubic feet, showing an increase of 160,224 cubic feet over the figures for the previous year. Of the total outturn 25 per cent (16) came from the reserves.

The revenue from all classes of minor forest produce was $10,224 (*5,518). The chief increase was in the outturn of jelutong which amounted to 501 piculs (*412). 43 per cent of minor forest produce came from the reserves.

The Acting Adviser on Forestry, Malay States, Mr. J. G. Watson, was invited to inspect. Action on many of the points raised in his most interesting and instructive report was being taken at the close of the year.

The title of Conservator of Forests was altered to State Forest Officer.

(* *Note:*—The 1355 figures are given in brackets for comparison).

CHAPTER VII

COMMERCE.

The aggregate value of external trade for the year 1356 was $57,010,577 as compared with $42,673,184 in 1355, an increase of $14,337,393 or 33%. Imports increased in value by $2,262,996 from $10,122,152 to $12,385,148 and Exports by $12,074,397 to $44,625,429 from $32,551,032. Of Imports, cigarettes accounted for 10% of the total value, Motor Spirit 10% and Piece Goods 6%. The declared value of imports rose generally. Rubber occupies a preponderant position in the export trade of Kedah, and accounted for approximately 82½% of its value during the year. Rice and padi together made up a further 4.7%, and tapioca and Tin-ore each approximately 1½%. The price of rubber rose during the first three months of the year from 35 to 45 cents a pound, and thereafter fell steadily, reaching 22 cents at the end of the year with a corresponding fall in export duty receipts. The early rise may be attributed to the low releases (60, 60, 65 and 65%) in 1936, and the subsequent decline to the higher releases (75, 80, 90 and 90%) in 1937.

The returns show a balance of visible exports over visible imports of $32,240,281, last year's figure being $22,428,880.

The following table gives the total value of Imports and Exports for the year under review and each of the preceding five years:

Year	Imports	Exports
	$	$
1356	12,385,148	44,625,429
1355	10,112,152	32,551,032
1354	10,147,327	25,484,559
1353	9,026,736	25,891,467
1352	8,216,862	20,123,908
1351	6,698,796	10,559,618

Imports: The Import into Kedah is, except for an insignificant amount of direct import from Siam, entirely through the ports of the Colony of the Straits Settlements.

The percentages of total imports of Empire origin and from foreign countries respectively for the year under review and the previous four years are shown in the following table:—

Year	Foreign	Empire
1356	·45	99·55
1355	·79	99·21
1354	1·25	98·75
1353	3·68	96·32
1352	4·04	95·96

Of the foreign countries the principal suppliers are Siam (foodstuff and roundwood) and Japan (piece goods).

Exports: The following are the principal countries to which Kedah exports:—

Straits Settlements	..	Padi, Rice, Rubber and Tin-ore.
Continent of Europe	..	Rubber.
United States of America	..	Rubber.
United Kingdom ..	..	Rubber and Tin-ore.
Federated Malay States	..	Padi, Rice and Cattle.

Except to Siam all exports are through Colony and Federated Malay States ports, the latter being rubber and latex only.

The following are the percentages of total exports to Empire countries for the years 1356, 1355 and 1354:—

		1356	1355	1354
United Kingdom	...	8·65	7·25	13·71
Straits Settlements	...	54·45	54·23	58·05
Federated Malay States	...	6·04	6·64	10·55
Perlis ...	...	·40	·25	·30

and to foreign countries for the years 1356, 1355 and 1354:—

	1356	1355	1354
United States of America ...	12·74	18·86	11·33
Japan	·04	Nil	Nil
Siam	·02	·07	·12
Continent of Europe ...	17·66	12·70	5·94

The detailed figures for the year 1353 and the previous years are not available.

Imports: The principal imports for 1356 and 1355 are shown in the following table:–

Imports	1356		1355	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$
Chandu ...	6,198 lbs	171,330	5,348 lbs	169,651
Cigarettes ...	610,151 lbs	1,273,002	560,666 lbs	1,145,877
Coconut oil ...	994 tons	183,532	1,181 tons	216,144
Coffee ...	541 ,,	131,969	687 ,,	149,071
Gunnies ...	7,276 bales	109,508	9,320 bales	93,179
Kerosene ...	4,345 tons	460,012	3,269 tons	369,444
Liquors ...	125,532 gallons	484,731	77,345 gallons	332,492
Matches ...	14,619 tins	38,078	24,814 tins	59,954
Milk, Condensed ...	52,495 cases	429,985	41,588 cases	338,359
Motor Spirit	7,630 tons	1,253,313	5,689 tons	1,166,125
Piece Goods ...	3,853,492 yards	708,049	3,477,482 yards	613,641
Rice ...	3,603 tons	235,837	2,472 tons	156,618
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains ...	1,776,636 yards	355,273	1,993,616 yards	361,535
Sugar ...	8,618 tons	613,023	8,351 tons	499,633
Tobacco ...	298,996 lbs	280,515	312,556 lbs	263,658
Wheat Flour	1,655 tons	155,780	2,114 tons	166,420

Exports: The principal exports were:—

Exports	1356		1355	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$
Arecanuts ...	3,054 tons	264,341	1,833 tons	152,052
Bran ...	4,639 ,,	141,317	5,238 ,,	144,425
Cattle ...	4,199 head	233,968	3,210 head	190,111
Copra ...	2,206 tons	198,974	1,756 tons	143,379
Eggs ...	9,651,210 in number	201,481	10,055,289 in number	182,456
Fish ...	1,961 tons	234,557	1,550 tons	151,938
Padi ...	9,513 ,,	314,494	12,880 ,,	405,960
Rice ...	29,625 ,,	1,855,762	36,451 ,,	2,034,039
Rubber ...	56,767 ,,	36,825,132	41,590 ,,	26,629,878
Tapioca Pearl	8,325 ,,	616,325	8,502 ,,	622,632
Tapioca Flour	3,314 ,,	50,474	3,618 ,,	61,145
Tin-ore ...	441 ,,	610,826	421 ,,	524,700

There were no imports or exports of coin during the year.

CHAPTER VIII

LABOUR.

A. Approximate number of Persons employed in the Principal Industries.

Estate Labour: Rubber Estates are the main employers of labour in Kedah. The labourers are mainly Indians from the Madras Presidency, but there are a considerable number of others as is shown in the following table:—

Indians	28,253
Malays	10,865
Chinese	3,240
Others	92
Total ..	42,450

Public Works Department: This department of Government is the only other employer of labour in quantity worthy of separate mention. The average labour force throughout the year was:—

Malays	1,317
Indians	430
Chinese	26
Others	12
Total ..	1,785

B. Supply and Demand.

The figures for Estate Labour show an increase of 10,385 over the figures for the previous year, and this can be attributed to the increase in the exportable allowance under the Rubber Regulation Scheme.

The employment of labourers was recorded on 676 estates as compared with 624 for the previous year.

During the year 2,979 adults, 489 minors and 484 infants received assisted passages from India—a total of 3,952 compared with 318 in 1355. The Malay labour force on Estates also increased considerably, and the State Engineer reports that Malay labour for his department was plentiful throughout the year. With the fall in the price of rubber at the end of the year the Chinese labour force on some of the large Estates was reduced.

C. Conditions of Employment and General Remarks.

All labour in Kedah is free, and immigrants are at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving a month's notice. Indian immigration is controlled by the Indian Immigration Committee, an organisation covering the whole of Malaya. Conditions of labour generally are supervised by the Department of Labour under the Protector of Labour, a member of the Malayan Civil Service.

During the year 292 routine inspections and 10 special visits were made to places of employment by the Protector of Labour and Labour Inspector.

Again there were no serious disturbances or stoppages during the year. The few cases which occurred of stoppage of work were enquired into by the officers of the Labour Department and their advice was accepted by the parties concerned. 933 complaints were registered, many of them trivial, and almost all were settled departmentally. 25 convictions were obtained for breaches of the labour laws. The Protector of Chinese also reports the holding of thirty-five enquiries under Section 72 of the Labour Code in respect of claims by 149 labourers for wages amounting to $4, 565.26. Orders were made amounting to $3,712.94.

Health Board schemes are in operation for the provision of hospital accommodation and medical services for labourers employed on Estates of over 70 relongs (50 acres). The provisions of these schemes are carried out by Group Associations of employers formed for that purpose. In the case of Estates which have not yet joined associations the Health Board contracts for the necessary services with the associations and recovers the cost from such Estates by means of cesses.

The death rate among all labourers was 4.02 per mille, and for Indian labourers alone 4.99 as compared with 5.06 and 7.11 respectively in the previous year.

The ratio of adult male Indian labourers to adult female Indian labourers was 1.84: 1 at the end of the year. Last year's ratio was 2.03: 1.

There were 8 Government toddy shops, 6 Public shops and 90 Estate shops (on 64 Estates) licensed during the year, as compared with 8, 7 and 84 last year. The State Licensing Board, of which the Protector of Labour is a member, deals with licensing matters for the whole of Kedah.

CHAPTER IX

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

At the beginning of 1356 news was received that the exportable quota of rubber was to be increased to 90% and wages were raised by the employers to 50 cents for men and 40 cents for women as from 1st April. At that time the price of rubber had risen to a most profitable level. Later in the year the price fell considerably but wages were maintained at 50 cents for men and 40 for women.

Wages on the smaller Asiatic owned properties rose slowly in sympathy with rates on the bigger Estates but were still substantially less. Between April and August there seemed a reasonable chance of persuading many of these employers to pay full rates. The fall in the price of rubber checked this tendency. It may be said that 35 cents for both men and women tappers and slightly higher rates for weeders are the normal rates on medium holdings. For weeders full rates of 50 cents and 40 cents were occasionally found.

On some of these Estates Malay tappers were engaged at remarkably low rates. 30 cents a day was not an unusual wage and instances of even lower rates were found. These employers take advantage of the fact that most Malays are not altogether dependent on their wages for their livelihood but rather look upon tapping as a means of supplementing their income for the purpose of obtaining luxuries.

There is no satisfactory means of collecting accurate information about the rates paid to skilled or semi-skilled labour in industrial concerns in Kedah. But the rates paid in the Public Works Department can be accepted as approximating to those paid in the open market. They vary, according to length of service and skill, between 50 cents and $3 a day.

Hours of labour vary considerably in trades, agriculture and Government Departments. The first are comprised mainly of Chinese who, when under employers of their own race, may spend most of the daylight hours at their work. An employer may demand 9 hours' work under the Labour Code, but in actual practice few tappers on rubber Estates work more than 7 hours and few weeders and other labourers more than 8 hours. For these hours they receive full rates. In Government Departments 8 hours is the normal working day.

Considering the rise in wages the alteration to the cost of living figures for labourers was very small throughout the year.

In the beginning of the year the figure was $5.88. This figure remained comparatively steady until September when there was a sharp rise in the prices of rice which brought the budget up to $6.36. This rise proved to be temporary and appeared to be due to a scare that the Siamese Rice Crop would be a failure. It is possible that the Sino-Japanese hostilities also affected the price slightly. Other foodstuffs did not rise in sympathy.

CHAPTER X

EDUCATION.

To celebrate the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth 2,600 medals, 720 portrait mugs, 5,000 portrait badges and other Coronation souvenirs were distributed for competition in Sports which were held at every Government school in the State. In the District Head Schools these sports were attended by boys of all races and at Alor Star and Sungei Patani special drinks were generously supplied free by Messrs. Fraser & Neave. In addition 550 Official Souvenir Programmes were distributed to every class in Government schools, and to every Scout Patrol. The schools everywhere played a prominent part in the Coronation Processions. A contingent of 40 selected Boy Scouts representative of every Troop in the State also attended the Malayan Coronation Jamboree at Tanjong Malim.

School Sports at which prizes were distributed on a generous scale were also held in celebration of the 76th Birthday of His Highness the Sultan.

Considerable progress, as the next few paragraphs show, has been made with an attempt to demonstrate that the gap of 6 years between the age of 12, when Vernacular education ceases, and the age of 18, when a boy stands on the threshold of manhood, can be bridged.

Building Construction: In this connection ex-Malay school pupils who had obtained or trained for Carpentry Certificates after leaving school were, therefore, organized on Scout Patrol lines, two gangs formed, and a skilled old Malay village house-builder put in charge of each gang. Under the supervision of the Superintendent of Education they were engaged upon small contracts and requisitions for the Public Works Department during the latter 5 months of the year. They camped like Chinese workmen on the site of their work, and the most junior members took turn as cooks, thus obtaining relief from too much heavy work which might have overtaxed their strength. By the end of the year 13 Works to a total value of $2,020 had been successfully executed. Of this sum $737 (36.5%) was distributed in wages, $141 (7%) carried forward as profit, $855 (42.5%) spent on timber, cement, ironmongery, paint, sand, and stones, $235 (11.5%) spent on ataps, and roofing materials, $52 (2.5%) spent on transport of materials and workers. Of these apprentices ten were employed continuously and 18 had a share in this work, which included an extension to a Head Teacher's Quarters, repairs to schools, barracks, tiled roofs and concrete drains, and the construction of various outbuildings.

Shop-keeping: Two stalls were opened in the Alor Star Weekly Fair, one entirely managed by Standard VI Malay School boys working unpaid by groups in turn, the other looked after by a Malay who had left the College before reaching the Cambridge Junior class. The results, though small, were encouraging.

Sarong Weaving: An ex-Malay school boy trained at Tanjong Malim Craft School commenced work with one loom and 4 apprentices on 1-5-1356. A second loom was later built by pupils at the Sungei Korok Malay School and a third is under construction there. At the end of the year the Master Weaver had 6 apprentices in training, 3 of whom have after 6 months' regular attendance and hard work without pay, showed considerable promise.

Batik Printing: A trained ex-school boy (Malay) was set up with the equipment necessary for a start at Sungei Patani in Zulkaedah. At the end of the year he had 4 apprentices in training. As in the case of the weavers the latter are to assist him without pay for a year, in return for their training. It is intended, however, to arrange for every apprentice to receive after six months a small commission on work for the production of which he is responsible.

Pottery: A trained ex-Malay school pottery student returned to Kedah in Ramthan after a six months' visit to the Gwalior Potteries, Central India. His knowledge was much increased and enthusiasm stimulated by the visit. Land with good clay was acquired and provision made for the erection in 1357 of a Firing Oven large enough to deal with production on a commercial scale. Four apprentices commenced training in Shawal and have made good progress as " throwers ".

Gold and Silversmiths: The two student apprentices to the principal Kelantan silversmith completed their two years course in Zulhijjah. Both have made excellent progress and one of them shows promise of exceptional talent.

Cabinet Making: One of the most talented of those boys who obtained carpentry certificates in 1355 was sent to the Malacca Trade School in Rabilakhir, 1356 for the 2nd and 3rd years' work of the course, and was at the end of the year considered the equal of the best Malacca student in his class. He should, on his return, have some knowledge of house construction and sufficient skill to train apprentices to produce furniture of good enough " finish " for Government Quarters and Offices.

Carpentry Training for Old Boys of Malay Schools: A system was initiated by which old Malay School boys who held Carpentry Certificates (1355 Report page 46), or who had obtained permission to continue practising carpentry at District Head Schools, were enabled to book orders for furniture and earn fair profits. As many as 43 such Old Boys made 420 articles at a total cost of $1,225.94 of which $699.52 was distributed in profits. With the assistance of the Superintendent of Workshops the services of a Shanghai polisher were obtained to give these pupils instruction twice weekly in the art of French polishing.

Secondary Vernacular Education: The Standard VI syllabus outlined in the last Annual Report, which was to have a practical bias and provide a basis from which Standards 7 and 8 could be developed, was carried out with a fair measure of success, and of 14 boys who passed the examination, 11 have remained at school pending the erection of an Upper Malay School for which provision in 1357 has been approved, and the institution of a Standard VII in which among other subjects Jawi typewriting will be taught. These old Standard VI boys attended a course of instruction in the economics of Rice Growing and Milling and the Practice of Rice Harvesting at the Telok Chengai Agricultural Experimental Station for 14 days, between 15-11-1356 and 29-11-1356. Arrangements were also made for them to study Science at the College Science Laboratory on two afternoons weekly during the English School Year. They follow in Malay the same General Science Course as do the College boys in English, selected College boys teaching them in Malay under the supervision of the Science Master what they themselves learnt in English in the previous year. A knowledge of scientific method will thus not be confined as elsewhere to English educated Malays. Study of the biological models has already brought a new reality to their Hygiene lessons.

New developments connected with *Elementary Education* included the holding of a Training Course for Raayat School Teachers. The response was most enthusiastic and a marked improvement in their work has resulted. The Primary class at the Sultan Abdul Hamid College was discontinued in view of the fact that the Vernacular schools now admit applicants irrespective of race, and admission to the Special Malay Class of an English School is available to boys of immigrant races on the same conditions as to Malays. By Enactment No. 13 of 1356 a new Form of Application for Registration of Private Schools was approved in place of that hitherto in use. It is printed in English, Jawi and Chinese, and will, it is expected, ensure that schools are not opened by men

who lack sufficient experience to be Head Masters. For the improvement of teaching in the Tamil Estate Schools a Tamil speaking member of the staff of the Ibrahim School, who is a Muslim, was seconded on 2 days of each week for service in inspecting Tamil Estate Schools.

The methods, described in previous reports, by which *English Education* has been adjusted to local needs, continued to be rewarded by most satisfactory results. The figures which follow relate to the Sultan Abdul Hamid College over a 6 year period; in 1351 the sum of $11,510 was collected in fees for an enrolment of 665 pupils of whom 5 Malays only passed the School Certificate and 5 the Cambridge Junior Examinations: during the last year $20,940 were paid in fees by 450 pupils of whom 23 Malays (82% of the Malay candidates) passed the School Certificate and 33 Malays (80%) passed the Cambridge Junior Examinations. And whereas in the former year 61 boys were superannuated, during the last year 10 boys fell by the way. A total of 17 pupils of all races passed one or other of the Cambridge Local Examinations in 1351 as compared with 65 in 1356. There is in consequence an adequate but not more than adequate supply of English educated youths for Government service. Were it not for the existence of a number of unaided private schools, the State would be free from the problem of the unemployable English-educated boy who has failed to reach the School Certificate standard.

Of the five *Malay Government students now in England*, one passed the 1st Year Trial Examination of the History Tripos and is at Trinity College, Cambridge, another missed a term at Jesus College owing to sickness but on recovery was able to continue his studies there in Engineering, and a third after passing Responsions went up to Queen's College, Cambridge where he is reading for Law Tripos. A fourth, at Devonport Technical College, failed in one subject in the Intermediate Examination for the London B.Sc. in Engineering and is preparing for this examination again. The fifth was studying Accountancy at Loughborough College and will take the London Association of Accountants Examination in 1357. In addition 3 Government students were selected for higher studies last year, but were retained as post-school students for a year's grounding in Science at the College; two being required to proceed to Singapore, one to be trained to be a doctor and the other as a dentist. Arrangements were completed for sending the third early in 1357 to the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh for training as a Veterinary Surgeon. One student completed the long course at the Agricultural College, Serdang obtaining 62% in his passing out examination.

Government Vernacular Schools: Government schools remained at a total of 82, but the enrolment increased to 11,204 from 10,504 as a result of the replacement by more commodious buildings of 4 old schools. In addition a fifth new building was begun to replace the old Alor Merah School, also 4 new Head Teachers' houses were erected, a start made with a fifth, and an extension made to that at Kapala Batas. Three new buildings for which provision had been made were not commenced.

Some progress was made in the task of instilling into teachers a better knowledge of methods of Primary Class teaching in which most of them are still deficient.

Of the teaching of Drawing, a subject which should figure prominently in the curriculum from the lowest standard, teachers have still a great deal to learn, but are gradually getting some idea of aims and methods, following upon the issue of elaborate and detailed syllabuses.

Among the principal steps taken during the year to raise the standard of work and teaching the following may be noted. Trained Primary and Elementary teachers from the Sultan Abdul Hamid College were sent on visits to the Malay Schools so that they might realize the principal faults of the teachers, and classes of selected teachers in Kota Star were then given instruction by them on the methods by which their grosser errors might be corrected. Pamphlets based upon these classes giving detailed instruction on methods to be employed particularly with reference to Drawing, and to Reading and Arithmetic in the Primary Classes, were issued to all schools throughout the State.

Exercise books when finished were collected and retained by the teacher for three months so that the written work of a class can be properly reviewed by an inspector. The use of slates in any class has almost ceased.

In the Annual Standard IV Examination 881 boys (54.7%) were successful as compared with 903 (65%) and 610 (44%) in previous years. Of the 227 candidates who sat for Standard V, a standard confined to District Head Schools, 75 were successful (81 and 45 in previous years). Of all pupils on the register a total of 10,658 boys was examined: the percentage of passes was 69.2%.

The average percentage of attendance remained almost the same as in 1355 being 88.1% as compared with 88.5% and 86.5% in 1355 and 1354. Malaria accounts for much of the irregularity of attendance, as also does the flooding of the countryside in rainy seasons. An average of 236 working days per school was recorded.

Gardens: Owing to the readiness of the Agricultural Officer to take a great deal of trouble over the project and to the services of a trained translator which became available, a syllabus was successfully produced in the course of the year. The work for each week from the lay out of the garden and preparation of the beds to the harvesting of the crop has been detailed, with an accompanying account of the "How" and the "Why" of every action, and Tables to enable boys and teachers to select the most suitable vegetables for the soils of their schools, and to ensure that the area available is always planted with an adequate variety of crops. Great attention has also been paid to the preparation of shelters for seed boxes and the art of "planting out", also to the preparation of Green Manure. Demonstrations were given to teachers in every District of the way to make Composts. Gardens were cultivated at 74 schools, and Rice was planted and reaped by the boys and teachers at two schools.

Carpentry was practised at 16 schools. School furniture and equipment of every kind inluding cupboards, chairs, and screens was produced, as well as 147 desks and benches, 96 hurdles, 14 Black Boards, and 9 tables.

Handwork was carried on at 66 schools as compared with 54, 50, and 48 in previous years, and included the following variety of articles—earth, minute paper, waste paper baskets, raga tangan and raga ka-pasar, bamboo coconut fibre, lidi, and scrubbing brushes, verandah blinds, model boats, mengkuang weaving, coconut shell carving, book-binding, tin-smithing and Pottery. At the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Association Show, Kedah schools again obtained greater total number of prizes than those of any other State or Settlement except Malacca.

In games 45 schools are now equipped with football grounds fit to be played on as compared with 40, 36, and 27 in previous years.

School Tuck Shops: The large number of inter-school football matches, often between schools situated at a great distance from one another, could never have been arranged if the profits of the School Tuck Shops had not provided funds from which to defray the transport expenses of visiting teams. Tuck Shops existed at 96 schools and made a total profit of $3,234 ($2,332 in 1355) of which $1,697 remained unspent at the end of the year. The older boys take turn to run the shop; the accounts are made up daily. The cakes sold are made by parents who receive 80% of the money obtained by sales. Of the remaining

20% two-thirds is retained by the school and one-third given to the boy who is running the shop. As no cake costs more than one cent, it follows that approximately 2.2 million cents have been handed across Tuck Shop counters during the year.

Staff: The schools were served by a staff of 415 teachers and 41 pupil teachers, and the Superintendent of Education was assisted in his inspection of them by a Malay Assistant Inspector and two Visiting Teachers. The sending of selected student-teachers to the Sultan Idris Training College was discontinued.

Government Aided Vernacular Schools: Aided schools increased by 7 in number to a total of 18 with an enrolment of 1,449. Of the new schools one was a girls' school, the first of its kind, at Baling; the others were opened at Sungei Taka (South Kedah), Ruat, Bukit Jambol, Paya Kerchut, Bukit Raya, and Bukit Choras. These schools represent an attempt to encourage the growth of public spirit among the villagers and to them an opportunity to take responsibility. Although no attempt is made to enforce compulsory attendance at aided schools, since they are independent and private schools, the average percentage of attendance was 85.4% which compares well with the figure of 88.5% (1355) and 88.1% (1356) of the Government schools. Fourteen schools had been in existence sufficiently long to warrant the holding of an examination on the whole of the past year's work; a total of 1,101 pupils were examined of whom 49.2% were found to be fit for promotion. At 12 Rayat schools gardens were cultivated and teams were entered from 2 schools for the Football League. Physical Training is given at all schools. There were Tuck Shops at 11 schools. The total number of teachers employed at these schools is 34 (25 in 1355); they are engaged by the Governing Bodies and are required to hold Standard V Certificates and on appointment receive Probationary Teachers' Certificates from the Education Department. Teachers with more than 2 years' service are required to be holders of Certificates of Competency from the Education Department, or to have obtained a year to year extension of their Probationary Certificates. The Governing Bodies receive Government assistance to the extent of $12 p.m. for every teacher, plus an allowance of $2 for Head Teachers. This sum is intended to be augmented by gifts in kind from the parents and Governing Bodies. It is usual for them to provide the Head Teacher with a house. An allowance of 75 cents per pupil has been approved by the Government as an additional grant towards the initial cost of the supply of school desks and benches.

English Schools: *Boys*: English Education is provided for boys at two schools, the Sultan Abdul Hamid College, Alor Star, and the Ibrahim School, Sungei Patani. The highest external examination for which boys are prepared is the Cambridge School Certificate at the College, and the Junior Cambridge Certificate at the Ibrahim School, but last year under exceptional circumstances approval was given for a School Certificate Class also to be held at the latter school.

The Sultan Abdul Hamid College was divided into 19 classes, including 1 Special Tutorial Class for overage and backward boys. Provision was made for the erection of an Assembly Hall and the design was drawn up and approved but work had not commenced on it when the year ended. The provision was revoted in the 1357 Estimates. A College Bus, fitted with a specially designed enclosed "body" built in the P.W.D. Workshop, was purchased and put on the road on 3rd Shaaban (October 8th). The average enrolment was 450 (432 in 1355) of whom 325 were Malays (308 in 1355). The staff consisted of 4 European Masters (including the Head Master) and 18 Asiatic Masters. The average percentage of attendance was 96.8%. School was open on 191 days. Scouting (3 Troops numbering 123 Scouts and 25 Cubs), Association Football, Rugby, Cricket, Tennis, Hockey, Boxing, Gymnastics and Physical Drill and Carpentry were regular outdoor activities.

When the extension to the Hostel and the Quarters for the resident European Master, which forms part of it, had been opened by H. H. the Regent on 3-1-1356, the Hostel was divided into 2 Houses known as School House and New House. There were 95 boarders and both at work and games their record was excellent; 4 out of 5 of them passed the School Certificate and 5 out of 6 passed the Junior Examination.

One room in the extension had been designed and was equipped as a Hobby Room and here the boarders in their spare time, and on holidays practise Mengkuang Weaving, Wood and Coconut Carving, Basketry, and Bookbinding under expert instructors. Great enthusiasm and not a little skill are already evident in connection with these hobbies.

Throughout the year there was no outbreak of disease or serious illness. The College continues to be the largest boarding school in Malaya for boys above the age of 11.

Once again the standard in Mathematics was remarkably good, 6 candidates in the Junior obtained the highest mark "Very Good" and 11 the mark "Good" (all were Malays). Out of 41 Malays only 3 failed in Mathematics. In the School Certificate 87.5% of the boys passed in Mathematics, 3 obtaining the highest mark, "Very Good", (1 a Malay) and 6 "Good" (all Malays). There was also marked improvement in English Language and in Malay.

The Ibrahim School, Sungei Patani, was divided into 9 classes of which the highest was a School Certificate Class approved as a temporary measure. The enrolment fell from 119 (138 in 1354) to 115 (58 being Malays), owing to the fact that the Malays in Kuala Muda are almost all peasants and cannot afford or are unwilling to pay school fees, and a large proportion of the Chinese and Indians who desire English Education prefer to send their sons to the Mission or Chinese Schools which satisfy their requirements at a cheaper rate.

The Head Master was assisted by 8 Asiatic Masters. The average attendance was 94.7%. Two boys (1 a Malay) obtained Special Malayan School Certificates and 1 Malay an ordinary School Certificate. Five boys out of 11 candidates passed the Cambridge Junior Examination of whom 4 were Malays.

The average percentage of attendance was 94.7%. School was open on 189 days. Scouting (one Group of 25 Scouts and 12 Cubs), Association and Rugby Football, Cricket, Tennis, and Boxing were the principal out-door activities.

Boy Scouts and Cubs: In the Malay Schools there were 400 scouts divided into 11 Groups among 22 schools. In the English Schools there were 144 scouts divided into 4 groups. Cubs numbered 125 divided into 10 Packs, 7 of which are at Malay Schools. Forty scouts attended the All Malayan Jamboree at Tanjong Malim. The first Wolf Cub Rally to be held in Kedah was held on 19th Rejab (August 27th), and in competitions covering games in connection with the First and Second Star Tests, Alor Merah Pack (6th Group) won the Totem Pole.

Religious Instruction: The arrangements for religious instruction are in the hands of the Sheik-ul-Islam. The Koran is taught in the buildings of the Government vernacular schools where all boys attend for 2½ hours on five afternoons a week from the time they enter the Primary Class until they leave the school.

Tamil Estate Schools: Twenty-nine schools, as compared with 33, 19 and 17 in previous years were awarded grants totalling $4,996 ($6,319.50, $1,751 and $1,600 in previous years). The total enrolment of these schoo's was 1,113 (1,070 in 1355) of whom 65% were in the lowest or Primary Class, as the parents seem to have little desire to use the schools except as infant nurseries. However, with the appointment of the Assistant Inspector of Tamil Schools already referred to, much has been done to encourage better attendance and progress. Time-tables of work for the different classes, and detailed syllabuses have been translated into Tamil for use in all the schools.

GIRLS.

Government Vernacular Schools: These are 5 in number and provided accommodation for 529 pupils as compared with 478 in the previous year. The percentage of attendance was 91.3. Net-ba'l, ring-tennis, and badminton were played in four of the schools and at all physical drill was practised. The standard of work continued to improve and once again the schools secured more than a fair share of prizes with their needlework at the Kuala Lumpur Show: 5 Firsts, a Special Prize, and 1 Second (1 First, 2 Very Highly Commended, and 1 Commended in 1355).

A total of 477 pupils were examined at the end of the school year (435 and 379 in previous years). The percentage of passes was 70.7% (68.5%. 56.9%, and 49% in previous years). Of those in Standard IV 62.5% were successful, a percentage which, as last year, compares favourably with that of the boys, 54.7%. Of course the small number of the girls make a high percentage more easily attainable.

The Kampong Baharu Girls' School: At this school, at which fees of $2 per mensem are charged, Malay only is taught during the first and second years. In the third year English is taught as a language but school subjects continue to be taught in Malay. In the succeeding years more and more subjects are taught in English.

The curriculum for the older girls has been designed to give them a background whereby they may become intelligent housekeepers and wise mothers. Most of their work has been framed in connection with a "Nursery Project" in connection with which Hygiene, Child Welfare, Needlework, Arithmetic, and Cookery have begun to be taught.

At a Handwork Exhibition and Dramatic Performance held in Rabilawal (May) at which Her Highness Tunku Athma most kindly presented the Prizes, it was evident that a very high standard in needlework (plain sewing, mending, and embroidery), drawing, and modelling was being achieved by the most modern methods and that the interest of the pupils was deeply engaged in their work. The pupils themselves made the costumes for the Plays.

During the year 1356 a total of 8 pupils left the school (12 in 1355) and 8 new pupils were admitted leaving a total of 33 girls on the roll (33 in 1355). The average attendance was 88%. The European Head Mistress was assisted by 3 Asiatic Teachers of whom 2 are Malays.

Private Schools managed by religious Missions or Committees of Chinese and Indian Managers do not in any instance receive Government assistance, since the Malay Vernacular Schools and Government English Schools are open to applicants irrespective of race on the same terms as to the Malays. However subject to satisfactory compliance with the conditions required for Registration in the Registration of Schools Enactment, private schools are permitted to be opened. There are at present 4 registered Roman Catholic Mission Schools, one of which is a Girls' School, 2 American Methodist Mission Schools, and 1 Chinese managed English School. In all these the instruction is in English. There are also 5 private Tamil Schools. The total number of Chinese Schools registered was 84 at which 217 registered Chinese teachers were employed.

Financial: Revenue increased to $32,629 of which $27,520 was collected in school fees. Total expend ture amounted to $498,959 exclusive of the cost of new buildings and maintenance of old schools. Of this sum $90,475 were spent upon Other Charges, Annually Recurrent.

CHAPTER XI

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONE AND WIRELESS.

Posts: There were 15 Post and Telegraph Offices, one Telegraph Office (at the Kapala Batas Aerodrome), and 5 Agencies in the State. There were 3,579,693 postal articles dealt with—exclusive of parcels and registered articles—an increase of 346,567. Registered articles and parcels numbered 126,697 and 18,197 compared with 123,410 and 16,315 in 1355.

Cash-on-delivery business is transacted at all the Post Offices. 29 articles were sent from Kedah, and 2,081 received. The trade charges on those received amounted to $39,888 compared with $23,278 last year on 1,860 articles.

Air Mails: Air mail correspondence from Kedah to Europe and other countries West circulates via Penang, and to Australia and other countries East via Singapore.

Money Orders: The total money order business amounted to $1,872,403, compared with $1,349,998 in 1355. This included $12,960 from the sale in Kedah of British Postal Orders. 183 Telegraph Money Orders to a value of 28,130 Rupees were sent to India and Ceylon, an increase of 22 orders and 3,453 Rupees over last year. 2 orders valued at 200 Rupees were paid in Kedah.

Savings Bank: The number of depositors rose from 7,987 in 1355 to 9,399 in 1356, and the average amount standing to the credit of each depositor increased from $127.02 to $130.05. The total amount to the credit of depositors was $492,447, an increase of $78,216.

Telegraphs: The number of telegrams received, forwarded and transmitted were 43,303, 42,809 and 52,663 respectively as compared with 45,994, 46,605 and 65,000 in 1355.

Wireless: Communications between the stations at Alor Star and Langkawi were satisfactorily maintained during the year. 212 licences for receiving sets were issued, an increase of 27 over the previous year. One experimental transmitting licence was issued, but this station had not commenced service.

Telephones: The number of subscribers at the end of the year was 683, a net increase of 63 on 1355 figures. There was an increase of overhead route milage of 24 miles and of overhead wire milage of 215 miles. 8 exchanges were worked by trained operators and 14 by the Police department.

SHIPPING.

The ports of Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Langkawi (Kuah) are visited by small vessels belonging to the Straits Steamship Company, Penang, and there is a considerable coasting trade of motor boats, junks, etc. Penang is the connecting port for ocean-going steamers.

RAILWAYS.

The Federated Malay States main line from Penang to Siam runs through Kedah from the South to the North and passes through both Sungei Patani and Alor Star. All stations are connected by road with the main road.

ROADS, ETC.

The total road mileage upkept during the year was 575 miles, of which 410 miles consisted of metalled roads.

225 miles of canals were upkept. The canals are chiefly used for drainage, but many of them, in conjunction with the navigable rivers, also serve as valuable means of communication and transport.

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC WORKS.

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure during the year was $1,729,537 out of a total provision (including revotes and special warrant authorisations) of $2,567,955. The expenditure in previous years was:—

1354	$1,301,044
and 1355	$1,853,669

UPKEEP OF ROADS AND CANALS.

The mileage of roads maintained at the end of the year was:—

Metalled roads	410 miles	35	chains
Earth roads	117 „	49	„
Bridle paths	47 „	1	chain.

$351,022 was spent on upkeep of metalled roads, being an average cost of $875 per mile.

From this 49 miles 50 chains of road were remetalled at an average cost of $2,610 per mile, and 43 miles 30 chains were semi-grouted with asphalt at an average cost of $1,770 per mile.

Upkeep of the 164 miles 50 chains of earth roads and bridle paths cost $42,493, an average of $258 per mile.

225 miles of canals were maintained at a total cost of $32,131, local Malay labour being used.

UPKEEP OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

At the end of the year these totalled 1,455 valued at $8,307,058. During the year $92,947 was spent on repairs and repainting, equal to 1.24% of the estimated value—a low percentage.

During the year 79 buildings were added and 20 were demolished.

Roads and Canals—Extraordinary.

23 works were completed, 9 were unfinished at the end of the year.

Works completed included the Metalling of Earth Road Tokai Village, Widening Roadway Jalan Langgar, Metalling Earth Roads opposite Sultan Abdul Hamid College, Access Road from Kodiang to Sanglang, Reconstruction Main Road from Guar Chempedak to Bumbong Lima, Metalling Tanjong Dawei Road, Metalling Earth Roads Bandar Bahru Village, Metalling Roads and Construction of Drains Kuala Ketil Town, and construction of various permanent Culverts and Bridges.

Works in hand were Survey for Road from Kuah to Kuala Teriang Langkawi, Improvements to Alor Star Town, Extension and Improvement to Canals North Kedah, Re-metalling and Asphalting Gurun-Bigia Road, and four Bridge works.

Buildings and Miscellaneous Works—Extraordinary.

104 works were completed, 6 were deleted and 56 were in hand at the close of the year. Among works completed were Kedah Volunteer Force Drill Hall Alor Star, Quarters for Assistant Land Officer Padang Terap, Clerk of Works Quarters Alor Star, Kedah House—one at Penang and the other at Cameron Highlands, Class III Quarters Jalan Maxwell, New Government Offices Alor Star, Enlargement of Royal Cemetery Langgar, Kedah Volunteer Force Drill Hall Sungei Patani, Rifle Range Semiling, and various buildings and quarters for the Medical, Health, Education, Customs, Forest, Police, Sanitary Board and Public Works Departments throughout the State.

Among works in hand were Improvements to Waterworks North Kedah, Six Clerks' Quarters Jitra, Destructor and Quarters for Staff Alor Star, Class I Quarters Alor Star, Concrete Drains Alor Star, Store, Office and Cooly Lines for Agricultural Department, X-Ray Room and Dental Clinic Alor Star, Sanitary Installations to Malay Officers' Quarters Sungei Patani, and various other buildings.

Waterworks.

In South and Central Kedah the gravitation supplies operated throughout the year, as did also the Yen supply in North Kedah. The small gravitation supply at Langkawi ceased for several weeks owing to drought. During the year a scheme was investigated for a new source of supply

of water to Kuah, Langkawi, from the Sungei Batu Asah. The gravitation supply to Alor Star from Bukit Wang had to be augmented by the Pumping and Purification plant at Bukit Pinang for 1,602 hours during the year. The Plant supplied 70,552,032 gallons of water at a cost of 9 cents per 1,000 gallons.

Special services were the installation of a new Wash Water Flume Recorder at Bukit Pinang, laying of 4″ main to Tokai, installation of a 12,000 gallon pressed Steel Tank on a Tower 18 feet high at Tokai, a new 3″ main along Jalan Bakar Kapor Sungei Patani, and extension of 4″ main along Jalan Kelang Lama, Kulim.

212 Private supplies and 42 Government supplies were installed.

With a few exceptions supply to consumers—including Government Officers—is by meter.

Improvements to the supplies in North Kedah are being carried out generally on the lines suggested by the Senior Executive Engineer, Waterworks, Perak and Pahang in 1355.

Aerodrome, Alor Star.

This was maintained at a cost of $6,102. The Aerodrome is now chiefly used by the Royal Air Force. Imperial Airways and Royal Dutch Airlines made several landings for refuelling purposes. The number of landings was 195 as against 250 the previous year.

Emergency Landing Ground, Sungei Patani.

This was maintained at a cost of $978. During the year 27 landings were made, of which 20 were light planes from Penang Flying Club and 7 were Royal Air Force Bombers.

Labour.

The average labour force throughout the year was:—

Malays	1,317
Tamils	430
Chinese	26
Siamese	6
Others	6

Malay labour was generally plentiful throughout the year, but one District especially mentioned that the attendance and efficiency was still below normal standards and showed no improvement.

Tamil labourers are employed for the heavier works such as remetalling and asphalting roads and at Stone Crushers, which Malay labour is unwilling to tackle.

The minimum wages for all labourers engaged on Government work were in conformity with the general policy throughout Malaya.

PLANT.

Additions during the year were:—

3 Diesel-engined Lorries.

3 6-ton " Diesel " Road Rollers.

3 4-ton " Diesel " Road Rollers.

1 Austin Lorry.

1 Austin 10 Van (for Monopolies and Customs Department).

The cost of the added plant was $51,166.

During the year a new motor launch " Langkasuka ", fitted with " Diesel " engines was purchased for Government use.

GENERAL.

The cost of materials and labour rose rapidly during the year. There was much delay in obtaining steelwork, plant and machinery from Home, obviously due to many of the firms being fully engaged in fulfilling orders in the United Kingdom.

CHAPTER XIII

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

COURTS.

The judicial System consists of a Court of Appeal, a High Court, Magistrates Courts and Sharaiah Courts.

The Court of Appeal, composed of Judges of the Straits Settlements or the Federated Malay States, sits twice yearly to hear appeals from the First Division of the High Court. Special sittings are arranged if required.

The Kedah Enactments follow closely the Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Evidence Code of the Straits Settlements. The Civil Procedure Code is based on the Federated Malay States Code, but is in a much simplified form with variations suited to local circumstances. In matters of tort and contract the principles of law and equity in force in the Straits Settlements are followed.

The High Court is in two Divisions, presided over respectively by a European Judge and two Malay Judges. Proceedings are ordinarily conducted in the Malay language.

The powers of Magistrates are defined by the Courts Enactment.

Cases involving the Muhammadan religion are dealt with by the Sharaiah Courts, presided over by Kathis with jurisdiction under a special Sharaiah Courts Enactment.

Claims for injuries received by workmen in the course of their employment are dealt with under the terms of the Workmen's Compensation Enactment. The first Commissioner was appointed early in 1354.

POLICE.

Strength: The actual strength of the Kedah Police Force at the end of the year was 731 against an authorised establishment of 716 consisting of:—

Gazetted Officers	5
Chief Inspectors and Inspectors	14
Sub-Inspectors	6
Malay Subordinate Officers	133
Malay Constables	437
Malay Recruits	30
Sikh Subordinate Police Officers	10
Sikh Constables	31
Detectives	50
Total ..	716

Recruitment: There was no lack of recruits possessing the qualifications of a height of 5′ 5″ and the Standard IV Certificate in Vernacular School. Every recruit for the Uniform Branch was Kedah born. There was a marked improvement in the standard and educational qualifications of detective recruits.

Health: The general health was good. There were 471 admissions to Hospital (480 last year) but only 21 men against 33 in the previous year retired on ground of health.

Discipline was more satisfactory. 272 cases of offences against discipline were dealt with as compared with 297 in 1355. These figures show a steady decrease from 513 cases in 1352.

Drill attained a high standard.

Reports: The Police received 15,028 reports of which 12,002 disclosed offences. Of these 1,222 were seizable and 13,605 non-seizable. The figure for seizable offences shows a steady decrease from 1,624 in 1352. 1,880 investigation papers were put up during the year. 29 reports were made which at some time during the investigation led to suspicion that a serious crime had been committed. Serious crime fell from 29 admitted reports to 14. This equals last year's record for the State and the figure shows a steady decline in such reports from 51 in 1351.

Murder and Robbery: The Serious Crime is divided into 4 cases of murder in one of which a conviction was obtained, one case of murder and suicide, one case of Gang Robbery and Murder, 3 cases of gang robbery, in one of which a conviction was obtained, 4 cases of robbery, out of which 2 led to convictions, and one case of infanticide.

The Commissioner of Police reports that one of the murder cases calls for remark. A customs informer illicitly armed with a shot gun was decoyed into a house by a rival informer and decapitated. The gun—a Government weapon—was stolen. It now transpires that the murderer was already wanted by the Kedah Police on smuggling charges and was wanted by the Siamese Police for two separate murders. He has taken to the jungle in the area where the boundaries of Kedah, Siam and Perlis meet and despite continual harrying by Police of the three countries has not yet been captured.

House Breaking and Thefts: accounted for 272 reports and other thefts for 627 reports. Both these figures show progressive declines from 1351 when the figures were 396 and 870 respectively.

The steady decrease in seizable crime is in a great part attributable to the modern system of intensive investigation of all depredations. There is reason to hope that the present figures may be further reduced.

Seditious political activity was almost non-existent.

Registration of Motor Vehicles: The following comparative table gives the number of motor vehicles licensed:

	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356
Motor Cars, private ...	676	623	777	859	960
Motor Cars for hire ...	287	269	277	175	82
Motor Lorries ...	348	352	395	367	428
Buses	268	293	352	321	368
Motor Cycles ...	148	164	167	147	153
Total ...	1,727	1,701	1,968	1,869	1,991

Registration of Dogs: 6,408 dogs were registered as compared with 8,644 in 1355 and 9,214 unregistered dogs were destroyed.

Firearms: 3,892 firearms were licensed as against 3,663 in 1355.

Miscellaneous: During the year 148 investigations were made into cases involving sudden and suspicious deaths. 20 persons committed suicide.

There were 83 reported fires in which 62 houses were destroyed. The value of property destroyed was approximately $49,760.

The total number of accidents in which motor vehicles were involved increased to 320 as against 247 in the previous year. Of these 14 persons were killed and 190 injured.

Information regarding licence fees etc. will be found on Chapter XVI Public Finance and Taxation.

Revenue: There was a considerable increase in revenue, the collection of which amounted to $254,845 as compared with $162,325 last year. The main item of increase is under the heading for Registration of Motor Vehicles. This rise is in several ways deceptive, the rate of taxation has been increased considerably and the number of vehicles has undergone considerable fluctuations. Further during the year taxation for about 16 months was collected because of the change of licensing period from Lunar quarter years to dates corresponding to Gregorian half years.

Expenditure: Expenditure increased (excluding cost of all clerical staff) from $434,858 to $445,405.

Aliens Enactment: Police Department continues to operate the Aliens Enactment. 2,715 Entry Permits and 681 Certificates of Admission were issued. The Immigration Fund was in credit to the extent of $14,104 at the end of the year.

PRISONS.

There are two Prisons in the State, one at Alor Star for all grades of prisoners, and one at Sungei Patani in which are confined only persons on remand or sentenced to less than 6 months' imprisonment.

Alor Star: There was a slight decrease in the average daily prison population from 139 in 1355 to 135 in 1356. Of the 280 sentenced prisoners admitted during the year 138 were Malays, 94 Chinese, 28 Indians, 18 Siamese, 1 Javanese and 1 European. 84 of the prisoners had previous convictions There were 37 short sentence prisoners and 177 in revenue grade. There was no execution during the year.

Sungei Patani: The average daily population decreased from 29 to 24. The prisoners admitted were:— Malays 78, Chinese 111, Indians 47, Siamese 4, and Pathan 1, a total of 241—72 of these had previous convictions.

There were no serious breaches of discipline.

Medical examination of prisoners on admission, vaccination, and treatment of hookworm and malaria are matters of routine. 118 persons suffering from minor illnesses were treated in the Prison Hospital and 7 more serious cases were transferred to the General Hospital. One of these later died from Cirrhosis of the Liver and Bronchiectasis.

Teaching of trades to long sentence prisoners occupied a large part of the time of the Prison staff, and carpentry was the main occupation. Rotan work, book-binding and tin-smithing were also important. Almost all of the articles produced were on orders from Government Departments, but some work was also done for private individuals.

VAGRANTS CAMP.

The admissions to the Vagrants Camp amounted to only 10 as compared with 12, and the daily average number of inmates was 11.8 as against 18.6 in 1355.

Health conditions continued to be satisfactory with no outbreak of epidemic disease. Medical examination on admission and treatment for hookworm are routine procedure.

The vagrants are put to cultivate fruit and vegetables which are supplied to the Prison and to outside customers as well as to themselves.

The general improvement in the tin and rubber industries meant that there were fewer persons unable to find employment of some kind, and this was reflected in the decreased number of vagrants in the Camp.

CHAPTER XIV

LEGISLATION.

Sixteen Enactments were passed during the year. A short account of these Enactments follows, and a list is given at Appendix " E ".

(i) *The Midwives Enactment* provided for the examination, registration and control of midwives, and is based on the Federated Malay States Enactment (Cap: 182). Previously midwives in the State had not been subject to any control.

(ii) *The Telegraphs (Amendment) Enactment* extended the rule-making powers of the President of the State Council in order to control interference with wireless receiving stations by electrical machinery.

(iii) *The Chief Secretary to Government, Federated Malay States Incorporation (Devolution of Powers) Enactment* was necessitated by the abolition of the office of Chief Secretary to Government, Federated Malay States, and the consequent transfer of that officer's functions to the High Commissioner or his delegate.

(iv) *The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Enactment* removed the " waiting period " of seven days during which in certain cases no compensation was payable; and reduced the volume of records to be kept by Commissioner.

(v) *The Vehicles (Amendment) Enactment* gave power to provide by rule for the restriction in number of any class of registered vehicles, primarily with a view to the gradual elimination of superfluous rickshaws.

(vi) *The Registration of Dentists Enactment* provided machinery for the compulsory registration of dentists in order that they might be controlled and the practice of dentistry in the State thereby improved.

(vii) *The Petition-Writers Enactment* repealed Enactment No. 75 (Petition-Writers) and re-enacted the law relating to petition-writers. Licences, formerly permanent, were made annually renewable, and the discretion of Licensing Officers in the matter of the issue or renewal of licences was enlarged.

(viii) *The Chandu Enactment* was a re-enactment of the law relating to opium and chandu made in conformity with the requirements of the League of Nations.

(ix) *The Stamp (Amendment) Enactment* added a number of definitions to the Enactment and of items to the First Schedule, wherein the amount of duty payable on particular documents is prescribed.

(x) *The Sheraiah Courts (Amendment) Enactment* removed the anomaly that priests were exempted *inter alia* from acting as assessors in Courts dealing with offences under Enactment No. 109 (Sheraiah Courts), where their expert knowledge of religion is most required.

(xi) *The Courts (Amendment) Enactment* is a complement of the amendment to the Sheraiah Courts (Amendment) Enactment *supra*.

(xii) *The Customs (Amendment) Enactment* removed the anomaly of the Superintendent, Monopolies and Customs, lacking the powers given in the Enactment to a Principal Officer of Customs.

(xiii) *The Registration of Schools (Amendment)* Enactment enabled the President of the State Council to amend the Forms in the Schedule to the Enactment. As the law stood, any change in the Forms required an amending Enactment.

(xiv) *The Deleterious Drugs (Amendment) Enactment* amended the definition of dentist, and was a complement of the Registration of Dentists Enactment *supra*.

(xv) *The Motor Cars (Amendment) Enactment* was a temporary measure designed to protect the interests of existing road services pending the introduction of the Road Traffic Enactment *infra*, to prescribe routes and to prevent congestion on the roads.

(xvi) *The Road Traffic Enactment* was the most important piece of legislation during the year. It repealed and replaced Enactment No. 69 (Motor Cars) and certain sections of Enactment No. 111 (Small Offences) in so far as those sections related to motor vehicles.

The Bill, which follows the Federated Malay States Enactment, is divided into five parts:—

Part I deals generally with the registration, licensing and regulation of motor vehicles and their drivers; and provides the necessary machinery to implement the provisions of the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles Convention, 1931.

Part II deals with insurance against third party risks.

Part III deals with provisions as to the use of highways.

Part IV deals with the regulation by a Transport Board, constituted under this Part, of public service vehicles and their personnel, and of goods vehicles.

Part V deals with proceedings and penalties.

Different parts or provisions of the Enactment may be brought into operation of different dates by notification in the Gazette.

Appendix "F" gives a list of Rules and subsidiary legislation and amendments thereto passed during the year.

CHAPTER XV

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BANKING.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have branches at Alor Star and Sungei Patani respectively.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks, but loans are granted to members by various Co-operative Societies under the control of the Co-operative Societies Department.

The Kedah Government Savings Bank, administered by the Posts and Telegraphs Department, guarantees interest at 2½%. The Bank's business showed a further increase during the year. The amount standing to the credit of depositors increased from $363,299.35 in 1353 to $407,303.47 in 1354 and from $414,231 in 1355 to $492,447 in 1356.

CURRENCY.

The unit of currency is the Straits Dollar, with a par value of two shillings and four pence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The unit of weight is the picul (133 lbs.), which is divided into 100 katies. English and various Chinese weights are also used. The gantang (equivalent to a gallon) is the unit of measure, the kuncha and nalih being used for large quantities:—

1 Kuncha	=	160 Gantangs
1 Nalih	=	16 Gantangs
1 Gantang Padi ...	=	5 lbs. approximately
1 Gantang Rice (milled)	=	8 lbs. approximately

CHAPTER XVI

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The State has no public debt.

At the end of the year, in addition to an Opium Revenue Replacement Fund, the value of which was $6,273,161, the assets exceeded liabilities by $7,737,435 as shown in the following statement:—

Liabilities	$	Assets	$
Deposits ...	1,255,341	Cash ...	151,492
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	6,273,161	Cash-in-Transit ..	40,771
Rubber Fund ...	214,352	Advances ...	27,999
Surplus ...	7,737,435	Imprests ...	20,301
		Investments ...	8,702,455
		Loans ...	12,210
		Opium Revenue Replacement Fund Investments ...	6,273,161
		Suspense ..	251,900
Total ...	15,480,289		15,480,289

Revenue and Expenditure: The Revenue for the year, $7,544,682, exceeded the amount estimated by $826,254 and the expenditure, $6,625,653, showed a saving of $591,228 on the estimated sum, so that the financial position improved by $1,417,482 as compared with the position forecasted in the printed estimates, and a budgeted deficit of $498,453 became an actual surplus of $919,029.

The revenue and expenditure figures exceeded those of last year by $515,354 and $33,188 respectively.

Detailed statements of revenue and expenditure are given in Appendices "A" and " B ".

The following table shows the percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue:—

Customs	47.31
Land Revenue (including Land Sales) ..	13.23
Opium Monopoly	11.28
Interest	6.78
Sanitary Boards	6.53
Farms and Licences	5.79
Other Heads	9.08
	100%

The revenue from Customs amounted to $3,569,653. The following table shows the main items of Customs revenue in 1354, 1355 and 1356:—

	1354	1355	1356
EXPORT DUTIES	$	$	$
Fish	29,345	25,189	40,840
Rice and Padi	106,855	90,420	73,776
Rubber	471,616	738,977	834,862
Tapioca	20,171	22,288	19,992
Tin	44,838	56,682	63,422
IMPORT DUTIES.			
Coffee	43,475	46,835	53,945
Cotton Piece Goods ...	204,410	196,673	219,718
Liquors	167,199	194,328	280,009
Petroleum	548,249	550,963	621,081
Sugar	470,870	510,595	298,461
Tobacco	736,842	784,145	883,621
LICENCES.			
Liquor Licences ...	236,969	231,938	241,274

The export duty on rubber was approximately $159,862 more than the estimate. This was due to high prices in the first half of the year and larger releases under the Regulation Scheme, the percentages being 75, 80, 90 and 90. The total exports of rubber were 16,295 tons more than in 1355.

The price of tin-ore fell steadily during the last five months of the year but the high releases, which were 100% in the first and 110% in the remaining quarters, accounted for the excess over the estimate of approximately $18,422.

Under Import Duties there was a small increase on the previous year's figures on most items; the largest gain being from tobacco $163,621 and $99,476 above the amount estimated and last year's collection respectively; and from liquors $115,009 and $85,681. Cotton piece goods improved, bringing in $34,668 more than was anticipated and $23,045 more than last year.

Chandu, or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and its retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon. The net revenue therefrom, $850,906, was more than the 1355 total by $85,301 and amounted to 11.28% of the total revenue of the State.

Taxation: The following is a summary of the Customs tariff as at the end of the year:—

IMPORT DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Full Duty	Preferential Duty
Ale, Beer, Stout, Porter, Cider and Perry	$1.30 per gallon	$1.20 per gallon
Other intoxicating liquors ...	Graduated from $1.50 to $14 per gallon or proof gallon	90c. to $10.50 per gallon or proof gallon
Tobacco	Graduated from 70c. to $1.60 per lb	$1 per lb. for cigarettes and manufactured tobacco if imported for sale to the public in air-tight tins or containers
Kerosene	5c. per gallon	5c. per gallon

IMPORT DUTIES.—*(Contd.)*

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Full Duty	Preferential Duty
Petrol	35c. per gallon	
Methylated Spirit	5c. ,,	
Sugar, including "gula kachang" "gula batu" syrup, cordial and any solution containing not less than 30 parts of sugar per centum ...	2c. per lb	Free
Tea	8c. per lb	6c. per lb
Coffee including coffee beans or fruits, coffee powder	4c. per kati	Free
Cartridges	$11 per 1,000	Free
Motor and Motor Cycle Tyres and Inner Tubes	20% ad valorem	Free
Boots, booties, shoes, sandals, slippers and soles of all descriptions made wholly or partly from rubber ...	50c. per pair	10c. per pair
Milk, including Cream, condensed, desiccated or preserved milk or cream	$4 per 100 lbs. net weight	Free
Fruits and Vegetables (including mushrooms & all edible fungi) preserved in metal, glass or earthenware containers, including jam and marmalade	15% ad valorem	Free
Tanned Hides and Skins	10% ,,	Free
Brassware, Bronze and Bronzeware, Copper and Copperware ...	15% ,,	5% ad valorem
Perfumery and cosmetics	25% ,,	Free
Groundnuts	2c. per lb	Free
Piece Goods	20% ad valorem, or 5c. per yard, whichever is higher	10% ad valorem, or 2½c. per yard, whichever is higher
Silk, Cotton, Linen, Jute, Artificial Silk, Felt, Flannel, Woolen and all textile goods made from plant fibres, whether finished goods or not, other than gunnies, waste, yarn, thread and piece goods as above, to the value of the materials only	20% ad valorem	10% ad valorem
Fishmaws and Sharkfins	15% ,,	5% ,,
Groundnut Oil, Kachang and Gingelly Oil	4c. per lb	Free
Paraffin Wax	15% ad valorem	5% ad valorem
Padi and Rice	25c. per picul	15c. per picul

EXPORT DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Duty
Arecanuts, Coconuts, Copra and Pepper ...	2½% ad valorem
Rice, Padi and Broken Rice	10c. per picul
Bran	5% ad valorem
Tapioca	3% ad valorem
Forest Produce included in Classes I and II of Schedule I of the Forest Rules, 1345 ...	10% "
Pigs	$1 each
Goats and Sheep	25c. each
Fowls, ducks, geese and chickens ...	5c. each
Tin	10% ad valorem
Tin-ore	72% of the duty on tin
Scheelite	$2 per picul
Wolfram	$2 "
All other metals and metalliferous ores ...	10% ad valorem
Fresh sea fish	20% ad valorem
Sea fish dried and salted and sharkfins ...	
Blachan	
Oysters, Mother of Pearl shell	
Fresh river and pond fish	10% ad valorem
River fish, dried and salted, beche-de-mer and fishmaws	
Exception:	
(*a*) Fresh fish may be exported by sea from Kuala Kuala Muda free of duty.	
(*b*) The duty payable on fish exported from Kuah, Langkawi, is as follows:	
Class I	$1.20 per pikul
" II	$1.00 "
" III	50c. "
Elephants	20% ad valorem
Bones, horns, hides, tusks and tallow ...	10% "
Bricks	5% "
Tiles	5% "
Duck's, goose's and hen's eggs	50c. per picul
Stone	10c. per cubic yard
Marble	10% ad valorem

Excise: Duty at the rate of $7.00 per proof gallon is collected on samsu distilled in licensed distilleries. Annual fees are charged for licences to sell intoxicating liquors and medicated wines wholesale or retail or in public houses.

Land: State land is alienated at a premium varying from $1 to $25 a relong for agricultural or mining purposes, and from 4 cents to $1.50 a square foot for building purposes within Sanitary Board areas. Annual quit rent varies from 30 cents to $2.50 a relong. The revenue for the year, including land sales, amounted to $989,570.

Municipal: Revenue consists mainly of assessment on houses (5% to 10% on the annual valuation based on rental) taxes on vehicles, water rates and general conservancy.

The following table gives the municipal revenue in 1354, 1355 and 1356 under its main heads:—

	1354	1355	1356
	$	$	$
House Assessment ...	87,465	84,484	94,141
Market Dues	18,331	18,477	20,995
Miscellaneous	8,393	7,891	8,885
Rest House Fees	2,504	2,036	2,532
Sanitation	54,716	54,503	56,154
Slaughter Fees	12,688	13,011	12,686
Registration of Vehicles ...	140,448	134,552	219,763
Water Rates	51,234	56,839	78,171
Bath House Fees	656	585	425

All vehicles using public roads and all drivers or conductors of motor vehicles must be licensed.

The licence fees for private motor cars vary from $24.00 to $84.00 a year, and motor cycles from $12.00 to $36.00 a year, according to Horse Power.

Motor cars used for passenger hire are required to pay in addition $2.00 for each month for every passenger authorised to be carried, and $3.50 per passenger up to 20 passengers for vehicles equipped with engines using heavy oil and $3.00 per passenger in excess of 20.

Licence fees for motor lorries, based on unloaded tonnage, range from $60 to $360 a year, and lorries equipped with engines using heavy oil from $600 to $960 a year.

In addition to the above fees, a fee equal to 20% of the value of the motor vehicle is payable when such vehicle is first licensed in the State unless the vehicle has been manufactured within the British Empire or a similar fee has been paid on the registration of the vehicle in the Colony or in any other Malay State.

Stamp Duties.

Stamp duties are collected by means of adhesive stamps affixed, in accordance with a Schedule to the Stamp Enactment, on certain specified documents, of which the more common are given below:—

Description of Documents	Duty
Death duties	Graduated scale from 1% to 20% according to the value of the estate, with total exemption in the case of estates not exceeding $500 in value
Agreement or Memorandum of Agreement ...	25c.
Promissory Note including an I. O. U. ...	25c. for every $100 or fraction thereof
Bill of Exchange payable on demand or at sight	4c.
Bill of Exchange of any other kind whatever (except a cheque)	5c. for every $100 of the amount or value of the money for which the bill is drawn
Charge, Agreement for a Charge, Bond, Debenture:—	
(*a*) Being the only principal or primary security	½c. on every dollar with a minimum of 50c.
(*b*) Being a collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security ...	⅕th of the duty on the principal security
(*c*) Conveyance, Assignment or Transfer of any such security as aforesaid ...	¼th of the duty on the principal security
Re-conveyance, Re-assignment, Release, Discharge, Surrender or Renunciation of any such security as aforesaid or of the benefit thereof or of the money thereby secured:—	
(i) If the total amount of value of the money at any time secured does not exceed $500 ...	50c.
(ii) In any hoter case ...	$1
Cheque	4c.

STAMP DUTIES.—*(Contd.)*

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENTS	Duty
Conveyance, Assignment or Transfer:-	
(*a*) on sale or by way of gift of any property (except shares in a company)	
(i) If the sale price does not exceed $500	1% with a minimum of $1
(ii) If the sale price exceeds $500 ...	1% for the first $500 and 7½c for every additional $10
(*b*) shares in a company	
(i) name of transferee filled in ...	5c. for every $100
(ii) blank transfer	30c. for every $100
Lease or Agreement for a Lease of any immovable property granted or made ...	At rates varying according to rent and period
Lease executed in pursuance of a fully stamped agreement	50c
Lease of any kind whatsoever not otherwise specially charged with duty	$5
Power or Letter of Attorney	$2
Receipt for any money or property exceeding $20	4c.

There is no poll or hut tax.

Expenditure: The expenditure, $6,625,653, as already stated, exceeded that of the previous year by $33,188 but was $591,228 less than the amount estimated.

Personal Emoluments, excluding Ruling House Allowances, State Pensions, Retired Pensions and Gratuities, amounted to $3,075,403 as compared with $2,958,522 in the previous year. They absorbed 40.76% of the revenue and represented 46.42% of the expenditure for the year.

Investments: No contribution was made during the year to the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund, and the interest earned on the Fund's investments was credited to revenue. The market value of the securities at the beginning of the year stood at $6,275,486, but was reduced by $2,326 during the year due to loss on sale of its holding in Commonwealth of Australia 3¼% Conversion Loan. The price realized was however $450 in excess of actual cost.

The Surplus Funds Investments amounting to $8,702,455 consist as to $3,175,779 in Federated Malay States Government, Singapore and Penang Municipal Loans and $5,526,676 in sterling securities. The funds are not earmarked for any specific purpose.

CHAPTER XVII

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS.

The total area of the State is 3,660 square miles of which 1,163 square miles are alienated for agricultural purposes.

The area alienated is held under 154,557 titles and during the year steady progress was made with the conversion of the balance of incomplete titles to Surat Putus (Final Titles).

In addition considerable areas are held under Temporary Occupation Licences for the cultivation of foodstuff catch crops.

Land revenue for the year, including cost of boundary marks, amounted to $994,774 as against $1,028,701 in 1355 and $1,014,907 in 1354. Of these totals Land Rents accounted for $772,157, $761,731 and $755,763 respectively.

The concession of payment of rent by instalments was continued to Estates of over 100 relongs (71 acres) in area on proof of financial stringency.

The number of applications for alienation received increased from 6,194 in 1355 to 6,723 in 1356. The area alienated increased from 7,284 acres in 1355 to 8,403 acres.

Malay Reservation: Under the provisions of the Malay Reservations Enactment land is set aside for alienation to Malays and to locally domiciled Siamese, and subject to certain limited exceptions, the interest of any Malay or Siamese landowner within these areas may not be transferred or disposed of to persons of any other race. The total area of such reservations at the beginning of the year was, exclusive of Forest Reserves, approximately 1,956 square miles. No additional areas were included during the year.

RUBBER REGULATION.

The assessment allocated to Kedah for the year under review was 62,860 tons, giving an exportable allowance at 83¾% of 52,645 tons. The total exported was 56,584 tons, the excess being due to the transfer of export rights to Kedah from other parts of Malaya.

There are 237 large holdings with a total area of 256,830 acres assessed by the Assessment Committee during the year.

There were 11 cases covering different offences against the provisions of the Rubber Regulation Enactment. In 8 of these convictions were obtained. The quantity of rubber seized amounted to 101 pikuls 67 katis. Seve of the above prosecutions were for illegal planting. The remainder were under the Export Rules or Customs Enactment for smuggling offences. In one case for smuggling a fine of $5,000 was imposed on each of the 4 persons convicted and the rubber was confiscated. The fines were not paid.

SURVEY.

The total expenditure of the Survey Department was $218,608 compared with the estimated figure of $226,709 and actual expenditure of $206,309 in 1355. Revenue collections totalled $4,472, an increase of $3,257 over last year, and in addition the value of the work done at scheduled rates and charged to the Land Offices was $191,467. Some $147,796 of the latter were remitted by Land Officers, leaving net fees at $43,671.

The progress of surveys with reference to requisitions at the end of the past three years is shewn thus:

Year	Number of Lots for which Requisitions have been received						
	Unsatisfied on 29th Zulhijjah				Total unsatisfied	Satisfied to date	Cancelled
	Received during the year	Awaiting survey	Under action in office	With L. O. for settlement			
1356	4,525	16,243	10,503	9,061	35,807	135,003	81
1355	5,442	20,837	8,148	13,535	42,520	123,765	101
1354	5,968	24,727	10,600	11,546	46,873	113,971	28

It will be seen that a steady rate of reduction of the arrears of survey has been maintained. The bulk of these arrears concern outlying lots which have already been demarcated. New applications are being dealt with expeditiously.

The cost and output of the Field Staff during the past three years were:

Year	Cost Ex-Supervision	Output of Work			Average effective strength
		Lots	Acres	Chains	
	$				
1356	51,279	9,119	21,511	111,202	21·7
1355	46,571	9,399	23,034	101,993	19·9
1354	39,732	7,182	17,128	65,886	13·4

The figures of cost given above for the years 1354 and 1355 do not agree with the figures given in the Annual Reports for those years, the reason being that in previous years the cost shown relate only to work for progress on lots. The figures above are the total field costs exclusive of supervision and overhead charges.

The cost and output of the Computing and Drafting branches are summarised in this table:—

Year	Cost Ex-supervision	Number of Lots on 29th Zulhijjah							Average effective strength	
		Computed	Plans drawn	Titles prepared	Settled	Awaiting Computation	Awaiting Plan	Awaiting settlement	Computers	Others
	$									
1356	63,449	8,997	6,764	7,299	11,238	3,195	7,308	9,061	9.7	57
1355	67,511	9,010	11,783	5,448	9,794	3,073	5,075	13,535	9.1	51
1354	71,703	10,484	10,687	3,763	7,114	2,752	7,848	11,546	10	54

For the same reasons as are given in the preceding paragraph the figures of cost for the years 1354 and 1355 do not agree with the figures given in the Annual Reports for those years. The figures given above are the total office costs exclusive of supervision and overhead charges.

Considerable progress has been made in Town Detail Survey work during the year under review, additional surveyors being trained to carry out this type of work. Surveys on the scale of one chain to an inch have been completed in South Kedah District of the villages of

Serdang, Lunas, Padang Serai, Merbau Pulas, Baling, Kuala Ketil and Kupang. The Kulim sheets which were completed in 1355 were also brought up to date to enable a 4-chain sheet of the whole Sanitary Board area to be produced. In Central Kedah the four central sheets of Sungei Patani town were completed. One-chain sheets have been prepared and prints distributed for the villages of Padang Serai, Lunas, Serdang and Kuala Ketil, as well as lithograph copies of the 4-chain sheet of Kulim Town.

CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

The Chinese Protectorate, Kedah, was established in 1341, the office being at Sungei Patani. Regular visits are made by the Protector of Chinese to Alor Star and Kulim, and to other districts as occasion demands. The Protector of Chinese is the Registrar of Societies and Superintendent of Pawnshops and is a Deputy Registrar of Schools, a Deputy Immigration Officer and a Deputy Controller of Labour. Reference to his activities in this last capacity is made in Chapter VIII.

No prosecutions were undertaken under Enactment No. 133 (Women and Girls). 891 female immigrants were examined under Section 12 (1) of the Enactment. There were 77 mui tsai on the register at the beginning of the year and 63 remained at the end. Practically all the mui tsai in the State were inspected at least once during the year. Those who have not been visited live in very inaccessible places. Five girls were in the Po Leung Kuk Home, Sungei Patani, at the beginning of the year. Twenty-nine were admitted during the year, and nine remained at the end of the year. Three of the inmates were married from the Home. The Home has hitherto been regarded as a refuge only and no facilities for education or recreation were provided. But it was decided during the latter half of the year that as it was probable that many inmates would have to remain for long periods, the Po Leung Kuk should be provided with a good size garden in order that the girls might get fresh air and exercise. This was constructed on a piece of waste ground next to the Home and was completed at the end of the year. Towards the end of the year selected children were sent to the Sin Min School at Sungei Patani.

Six Chinese vernacular schools and seventy-six teachers were registered during the year. The registration of three schools was cancelled. All the schools were regularly inspected during the year by the Inspector of Chinese Schools and visits were also paid by the Protector of Chinese. At the end of the year there were eighty-four Chinese schools on the register.

Six societies were registered and two were exempted from registration. At the end of the year 61 exempted societies and 74 registered societies remained on the register. No secret society activity was discovered during the year.

One decrepit and one mental patient were repatriated to China at Government expense. Owing to the hostilities in China, it was considered inadvisable to repatriate any more decrepits during the year.

The total expenditure of the department was $18,474.

Co-Operation.

Steady progress was maintained in Urban Thrift and Loan Societies and Rural Credit Societies as is shown in the following tables:—

Urban Thrift and Loan Societies.

	1356	1355	1354
Number Registered ...	15	15	14
Membership	1,542	1,396	1,176
Capital	$234,781	$185,785	$152,130
Loans	$215,362	$177,719	$161,297
Repayments	$179,846	$173,981	$127,170

Rural Credit Societies.

	1356	1355	1354
Number Registered ...	28	29	30
Membership	1,329	1,413	1,536
Capital	$53,660	$62,290	$70,864
Loans	Nil	$4,250	Nil
Repayments	$3,675	$5,628	$4,132

There were 6 General Purposes Societies with a membership of 2,682. During the year 65 members and 87 of their relatives died, and the amount collected from members for funeral expenses was $1,379.14.

The Co-operative Rice Mill Society Limited has a total membership of 1,081 with $9,059 paid up shares subscription up to 29th Jemadilakhir, 1356 (6th September, 1937).

During the year the amount of rice milled was 18,949 gantangs, the sale of which brought a profit of $750.68.

That the mill worked for 88 days only during the year was due to the keen competitive purchase of padi by the Chinese millers. The high price paid for did not, however, result in a corresponding increase in the price of rice. According to the Profit and Loss Account of this society for this year it shows a loss of $84.17 due to the depreciation on machinery and godown of $611.80.

Printing Department.

All Government printing work in Malay and English is carried out by the Department.

There were 115 issues of the Gazette during the year 1356 as compared with 66 issues in the previous year, the increase being due to the fact that from about the end of 1355 the gazette has become a regular seven-number issue for the month from a two-number issue, besides extraordinary issues in between. 16 enactments and rules under these and under enactments passed prior to 1356 were also printed, the number of enactments for 1355 being 23.

In addition to the various printed forms and books, annual reports, estimates, religious works for the Sheikh-ul-Islam, the 1356 Supplement to the Laws of Kedah and the Corresponding Supplement to the Rules were printed. This is to be an annual publication.

The registered number of printed forms and books for the year was 1,313, as compared with 1,400 for the previous year, the decrease being due to the adoption of the recommendations of the Stationery Committee which went into the question of reducing the existing number by cancelling obsolete and redundant forms and by combining others wherever practicable. However, the reduction cannot be considered permanent as new forms prescribed under new legislation and other departmental forms continue to be added.

Staff at the end of the year was 66, composed of 56 Malays, 9 Indians and 1 Chinese—the same number as for the previous year.

Revenue for the year amounted to $3,556 and expenditure to $60,881 (including $5,910 cost of clerical service), as against $4,036 and $58,242 respectively for the previous year.

Registry of Foreign Companies.

Fifteen foreign companies were registered during the year, and one was struck off the register on ceasing to transact business in Kedah. At the end of the year the number of companies on the register was 100. The fees collected amounted to $491 as compared with $438 in 1355.

Kedah Volunteer Force.

At the end of 1356, the strength of the Kedah Volunteer Force was 13 officers and 314 other ranks, an increase during the year of 2 officers and 82 other ranks.

The Force consists of Battalion Headquarters, Headquarters Wing, three Rifle Companies, and one Machine Gun Company. The Machine Gun Company has at present 2 platoons only.

Individual Training was carried out during the first six months of the Training Season, the last two months being devoted to Platoon, Company and Battalion Training.

The Kedah Volunteer Force went to camp at Port Dickson for 7 days and the whole period was devoted to Company Training.

The Annual Inspection exercise was held in September, and despite inclement weather, proved of much value to all ranks.

New drill halls at Alor Star and Sungei Patani were formally opened, and taken into use towards the end of the year. They have already proved invaluable as centres in which to hold week end camps for all ranks.

Ceremonial Parades were held on the occasion of the birthday of His Highness the Sultan, and on Coronation Day.

On the occasion of the death of the Honorary Colonel of the Force, the late Tunku Mahmud, the Kedah Volunteer Force provided the firing Squad and Escort.

The Honorary Colonel of the Force is now His Highness Tunku Badlishah, Regent of Kedah.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

During the year there were 142 reported accidents, involving eight deaths.

Two employers made late reports, but no prosecutions were instituted.

A sum of $4,347.41 compensation was paid to the Commissioner who distributed it to the heirs of deceased workmen and to injured workmen themselves. $270 were remitted to India as compensation for employees resident in Madras.

Twelve agreements for payment of compensation, one affecting Chinese and the others affecting Indians, were recorded in the register kept by the Commissioner.

GENERAL.

The Coronation of Their Majesties was celebrated throughout the State with enthusiastic loyalty and devotion. Special arrangements were made to enable the children to join in the rejoicings. The celebrations at Alor Star itself concluded with a flood-lit river pageant of amazing brilliance staged by His Highness Tunku Yaacob.

His Highness the Sultan, although unable to take an active part in the affairs of State, enjoyed good health throughout the year and was present at the various functions held on his 76th Birthday.

His Excellency the High Commissioner visited the State in December, when he presented the Insignia of Honorary Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to the Honourable Che Mohamed Sheriff bin Osman, Secretary to Government, a few days before the latter's departure to Mecca to undertake the pilgrimage.

The Regency: On the 5th November the State was plunged into grief at the news of the passing of its Regent, His Highness Tunku Mahmud, K.B.E., C.M.G., ibni Almarhom Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin. When Kedah first came under the suzerainty of Great Britain in 1909 this great Malay Prince already held the high office of President of the State Council. In spite of indifferent health His Highness accepted, when the need arose, the burden of office as Regent in 1934 and continued to serve his State in that capacity to

the end. It is gratifying to know that satisfactory arrangements for the collection of Zakat and other charitable contributions were concluded some months earlier and that the new school for religious teaching (a second objective which had been very near to his heart for some years) was opened by him in July last. To a Muhammadan it is a sign of virtue to die on a Friday: it shows even greater virtue to die on the first of the Fasting month. Tunku Mahmud was called to the Peace of Allah on Friday the 1st of Ramthan. At the funeral, which took place on the following day, thousands of all nationalities and creeds gathered to pay their last tributes of respect.

A week later His Highness Tunku Badlishah, C.M.G., the Raja Muda of Kedah, was proclaimed Regent.

Visitors to the State during the year included Sir Frank Stockdale, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Major G.S.M. Hutchinson of the Colonial Office and Air Marshal G.B. Joubert de la Ferte, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Air Officer Commanding Royal Air Force, India.

Excavation of Ancient Sites: For approximately five months of the year excavations were carried out on numerous sites in the State by Doctor and Mrs H.G. Quaritch Wales, the Field Director and Associate Field Director respectively of the Greater-India Research Committee, on behalf of the Committee and at the expense of the Kedah Government. Sites were excavated both North and South of Gunong Jerai (Kedah Peak).

It will be appreciated that work in the field must be followed by many months of comparative work, study of suitable reference libraries and the collaboration of specialists before the final story of the full significance of what has been found can be written. But it is already safe to say that these findings are of first class importance. In general, and provided these remarks are regarded as provisional only, it may be stated that the researches show almost continuous occupation from about the 6th to the 13th century A.D. along the banks of the Sungei Bujang, the later sites extending gradually down river from those first occupied, and that in these settlements, which may be identified with the site of the city of Langkasuka of the Kedah Annals, a number of temple and other sites have been excavated and many important finds made. A small settlement of perhaps the 9th century A.D. has also been excavated on the Sala River, and various later ones, bordering on the period of the conversion to Islam, have been investigated on the Muda River.

If it is permissible to pick out, from the great number of articles and inscriptions found, one for special mention, perhaps the most interesting, as being (so far as I am aware) the earliest object dated in the Muhammadan era so far found in the Peninsula and therefore, though found in a Hindu temple, in a sense the earliest link with Islam, is a silver half dirhem coin, quite legibly dated 234 A.H. 848 A.D. It is a coin of the Abbasid Caliph al-Mutawakil (847—861 A.D.).

The thanks of Government are due to the Unofficials who assisted the State as members of various Boards and Committees.

I officiated as British Adviser throughout the year.

J. D. HALL,
British Adviser, Kedah.

Alor Star, 12th June, 1938.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Revenue for each year from A.H. 1352 to 1356 (A.D. 1934 to 1938).

Heads of Revenue.	A. H. 1352 (A.D.1933-34)	A. H. 1353 (A.D.1934-35)	A. H. 1354 (A.D.1935-36)	A.H. 1355 (A.D.1936-37)	A. H. 1356 (A.D.1937-38)
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Marine	24,114	24,912	24,215	23,484	23,918
2. Customs	2,154,612	3,008,387	2,999,211	3,383,763	3,569,654
3. Opium Monopoly	895,352	994,183	1,030,121	765,605	850,906
4. Farms and Licences	294,942	341,843	420,204	416,399	437,146
5. Stamp Duties	19,517	63,373	55,899	40,625	66,212
6. Court Fees etc....	70,035	77,265	69,408	71,070	72,971
7. Police	29,220	31,260	30,752	30,644	33,790
8. Education	15,475	18,003	28,191	27,244	27,520
9. Veterinary	8,882	10,432	4,301	3,910	6,123
10. Reimbursements	48,325	47,342	56,202	61,032	65,836
11. Posts and Telegraphs	134,469	152,074	130,609	171,874	217,818
12. Lands	868,175	896,402	926,392	935,648	915,189
13. Forests	48,464	59,531	65,171	78,407	90,169
14. Mines	3,819	3,775	5,407	3,479	6,104
15. Interest	412,876	462,494	461,248	516,359	512,287
16. Sanitary Boards	323,619	360,938	376,435	372,378	493,753
17. Miscellaneous	197,248	98,209	48,042	41,675	72,437
18. Land Sales	52,617	60,849	82,660	85,732	82,849
Total ...	5,601,761	6,711,272	6,814,468	7,029,328	7,544,682

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Expenditure for each year from A.H. 1352 to 1356 (A.D. 1934 to 1938).

Heads of Service.	A.H. 1352 (A.D. 1933-34)	A.H. 1353 (A.D. 1934-35)	A.H. 1354 (A.D. 1935-36)	A.H. 1355 (A.D. 1936-37)	A.H. 1356 (A.D. 1937-38)
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Ruling House Allowances	154,215	146,985	146,693	151,487	152,541
2. Pensions, etc.	278,453	289,509	317,300	402,325	391,746
3. H. H. The Sultan's Office	136,352	137,805	137,405	137,364	142,873
4. State Council	83,710	68,958	70,817	72,843	70,390
5. Kedah Civil Service	248,833	242,244	259,027	260,383	262,074
6. Agricultural	42,342	44,004	44,070	41,798	45,372
7. Audit	12,774	8,969	3,520	3,963	3,617
8 Chinese Protectorate	15,531	14,437	15,474	15,967	16,659
9. Clerical Service	472,712	471,164	459,484	457,155	460,311
10. Co-Operative Societies Department	6,607	7,861	7,753	7,407	7,677
11. Courts	90,564	93,211	80,315	87,519	91,046
12. District Offices	76,273	77,607	75,885	77,171	76,661
13. Education	424,664	436,500	435,333	472,330	498,959
14. Forests	50,245	47,144	47,908	48,056	49,555
15. Labour	14,362	14,957	15,111	13,087	14,123
16. Lands	124,735	123,294	123,835	121,372	132,588
17. Marine	24,499	23,916	21,748	22,637	19,014
18. Medical and Health	393,455	401,483	441,060	486,124	543,057
19. Mines	4,466	4,654	4,603	4,592	4,674
20. Miscellaneous	306,912	332,120	437,208	417,425	448,870
21. Monopolies and Customs	127,311	135,758	137,416	151,776	154,195
22. Mosques	9,232	9,410	9,588	9,481	10,086
23. Police	426,178	424,979	417,928	433,784	445,351
24. Posts and Telegraphs	204,354	217,073	230,744	277,324	264,940
25. Printing	57,562	61,140	53,709	52,602	54,950
26. Prisons and Vagrants' Camp	72,970	67,193	70,959	68,598	65,961
27. Sanitary Boards	146,747	155,712	154,394	142,077	159,405
28. Surveys	208,140	170,110	174,857	195,798	203,592
29. Treasury	12,441	12,820	13,290	18,824	19,302
30. Veterinary	31,064	34,075	34,646	31,361	33,608
31. Volunteer Force	37,887	33,513	50,781	56,334	52,952
32. Public Works Department	181,514	201,999	246,974	282,702	299,293
33. Public Works Recurrent	479,217	522,463	533,664	563,229	605,504
34. Public Works Extraordinary	170,835	281,789	520,238	1,007,570	824,707
Total ...	5,127,156	5,314,856	5,793,737	6,592,465	6,625,653

APPENDIX C.

Statistics of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Year.		Approximate number of articles passing through the post (Registers and Parcels excluded)	Number of Registered Articles.		Number of Parcels.		Number of Insured Articles (Parcels and Letters.)			
			Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Value.	Despatched.	Value.
A. H.	A. D.							$ c.		$ c.
1351	1933	2,421,848	57,342	59,623	10,860	3,483	462	28,590 55	419	38,752 29
1352	1934	2,498,548	57,300	58,636	11,095	3,032	457	32,388 81	372	29,413 33
1353	1935	2,968,433	60,373	59,802	11,881	3,418	575	65,487 85	489	43,465 09
1354	...	3,083,678	61,109	59,508	12,126	4,260	517	52,803 51	470	43,801 38
1355	...	3,233,126	61,750	61,660	12,323	3,992	583	66,884 73	538	58,011 90
1356	...	3,579,693	64,467	62,230	13,618	4,579	740	81,301 24	558	68,084 20

Year.		Amount of Money Order and Postal Order Transactions.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Approximate Number of Telegrams.			Telegraph and Telephone Wires.		
				Personal Emoluments.	Annually Recurrent	Special Expenditure.	Received.	Despatched.	Transmitted.	Line Mileage	Wire Mileage.	Number of Telephones.
A. H.	A. D.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.						
1351	1933	602,256 94	130,140 78	148,766 35	39,997 75	15,303 39	46,891	46,709	24,609	...	...	491
1352	1934	706,709 42	131,469 52	152,281 01	41,328 03	10,745 00	42,016	41,808	37,830	...	...	510
1353	1935	982,903 17	152,074 84	157,397 40	42,907 10	16,892 44	42,497	41,080	41,483	...	...	542
1354	...	1,156,343 59	130,609 29	164,462 91	50,290 35	15,990 60	42,566	42,133	51,090	...	...	574
1355	...	1,349,997 82	171,873 68	167,090 40	51,867 65	58,369 29	45,994	46,605	65,000	...	...	620
1356	...	1,872,402 91	+ 217,818 43	*170,038 00	65,057 34	× 30,894 27	43,303	42,809	52,663	...	...	683

+ Excludes revenue debit of $130,210.59 being revenue collections of other Departments and $44,437.84 not included being free Telephone Telegraph Service to other Departments.

* Does not include Civil Service Personal Emoluments $11,533.67.

× The Engineering Branch alone spent $30,437.52 out of this Expenditure.

APPENDIX D.

Return of Government Buildings with Values and Cost of Maintenance during 1356.

District	Number of Buildings on 1-1-1356	Value	Addition during 1356	Value	Deduction during 1356	Value	Number of Buildings on 29-12-1356	Value	Number of Buildings repaired	Cost of Maintenance During 1356				
										Current repairs including painting and reattaping during 1356	Special Repairs	Total cost of Repairs	Percentage of Upkeep	Minor Works
		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	%	$ c.
North ...	623	4,292,821 63	29	501,204 29 * 92,208 53	5	5,300 00	647	4,880,934 45	364	43,106 39	...	43,106 39	1·00	5,528 80
Central	323	1,564,941 71	28	157,531 37 * 15,570 97	6	3,249 75	345	1,734,794 30	282	26,388 52	...	26,388 52	1·52	2,147 73
South ...	450	1,613,263 41	22	73 487 28 * 19,128 76	9	14,550 00	463	1,691,329 45	226	23,252 00	...	23,252 00	1·44	1,849 38
Total Whole State ...	1396	7,471,026 75	79	859,131 20	20	23,099 75	1,455	8,307,058 20	872	92,746 91	...	92,746 91	1·24	9,525 91

* Value of Additions to Buildings 1356.

APPENDIX E.

List of Enactments passed in 1356.

TITLE.	No. of Enactment.	Gazette Notification No. and Date.
The Midwives Enactment, 1356 ...	1 of 1356	47, 21—1-56
The Telegraphs (Amendment) Enactment, 1356	2 of 1356	247, 18—3-56
The Chief Secretary to Government Federated Malay States Incorporation (Devolution of Powers) Enactment, 1356	3 of 1356	122, 19—2-56
The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Enactment, 1356 ...	4 of 1356	123, 19—2-56
The Vehicles (Amendment) Enactment, 1356	5 of 1356	124, 19—2-56
The Registration of Dentists Enactment, 1356	6 of 1356	296, 2—4-56
The Petition-Writers Enactment, 1356	7 of 1356	297, 2—4-56
The Chandu Enactment, 1356 ...	8 of 1356	320, 16—4-56
The Stamps (Amendment) Enactment, 1356	9 of 1356	463, 29—5-56
The Sheraiah Courts (Amendment) Enactment, 1356	10 of 1356	511, 13—6-56
The Courts (Amendment) Enactment, 1356	11 of 1356	512, 13—6-56
The Customs (Amendment) Enactment, 1356	12 of 1356	699, 26—7-56
The Registration of Schools (Amendment) Enactment, 1356 ...	13 of 1356	743, 10—8-56
The Deleterious Drugs (Amendment) Enactment, 1356 ...	14 of 1356	700, 26—7-56
The Motor Cars (Amendment) Enactment, 1356	15 of 1356	740, 30—7-56
The Road Traffic Enactment, 1356 ...	16 of 1356	982, 26-10-56

APPENDIX F.

List of Rules passed in 1356.

TITLE.	Gazette Notification No. and Date.	
Rules under the Midwives Enactment, 1356		Passed on 9-1-56.
Amendment of Rule 27 under Enactment No. 135 (Vagrancy) ...	57, 21—1-56	
Amendment of Telephone Rules 1354 under Enactment No. 120 (Telegraphs)	88, 5—2-56	
Additional Rule under Enactment No. 32 (Entertainments) ...	131, 19—2-56	
Amendment of Schedule III under Enactment No. 120 (Telegraphs) ...	198, 5—3-56	
Regulations as to electrical interference under Enactment No. 120 (Telegraphs)	265, 18—3-56	
Amendment of Rules under Enactment No. 90 (Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Animals)) ...	188, 20—2-56	
Amendment of Rules under Enactment No. 34 (Excise) ...	255, 18—3-56	
Amendment of Rubber Regulation Export Rules, 1353, under Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1355 ...	136, 19—2-56	
Rules under the Petition Writers Enactment, 1356	299, 2—4-56	
Amendment of Rule 2 made by the Indian Immigration Committee under Enactment No 55 (Labour Code)	347, 21—4-56	
Rules under the Tea Control Enactment, 1355 ...	408, 15—5-56	
Amendment of Table A under Enactment No. 27 (Customs) ...	695, 15—7-56	

APPENDIX F.—*(Contd.)*

List of Rules passed in 1356.—(Contd.)

TITLE.	Gazette Notification No. and Date.
Landing Fees under the Air Navigation Enactment, 1353 ...	467, 29—5-56
The Rubber Regulation (Assessment) Rules, 1356	471, 29—5-56
Amendment of the Notes in Table A under Enactment No. 27 (Customs)	515, 13—6-56
Amendment of Rules under Section 11 (1) under Enactment No. 77 (Poisons)	787, 24—8-56
Amendment of Rule 29 under Enactment No. 56 (Land)	786, 24—8-56
Rules regarding limitation of the number of licences under the Petition Writers Enactment, 1356 ...	996, 6-11-56
Licensing of Public Service Vehicles Rules under the Road Traffic Enactment, 1356	984, 26-10-56
Motor Vehicles Driving Licences Rules under the Road Traffic Enactment, 1356	986, 26-10-56
The Registration and Licensing of Motor Vehicles Rules under the Road Traffic Enactment, 1356 ...	987, 26-10-56
The Motor Vehicles (Lighting) Rules under the Road Traffic Enactment, 1356	1065, 20-11-56
International Circulation of Motor Vehicles Rules under the Road Traffic Enactment, 1356 ...	1064, 20-11-56
Public Service Vehicles (Conduct of Drivers, Conductors & Passengers) Rules under the Road Traffic Enactment, 1356	1092, 30-11-56
Rules under the Road Traffic Enactment, 1356	1103, 4-12-56
Regulation under Section 23 (*e*) under Enactment No. 98 (Registration of Schools)	1099, 4-12-56
The Motor Vehicles (Speed Limits) Rules, 1357, under the Road Traffic Enactment, 1356	1141, 18-12-56

APPENDIX G.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE STATE OF KEDAH.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Annual Report of the British Adviser on the State of Kedah since 1911.

The Kedah Government Gazette.

UNOFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

There are no publications dealing exclusively with the State of Kedah, but there are references to Kedah in most of the standard works dealing with Malaya.

Journal of the Indian Archipelago (Logans Journal) Singapore 1847—62.

Journal of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1873—1935, Singapore.

Newbold, T. Y., Political and Statistical Account of the British Settlements in the Straits of Malacca, two Vols., London, 1839.

Census Report, 1921, by J. E. Nathan.

Census Report, 1931, by C. A. Vlieland.

The Blockade of Quedah, Stuart Osborne, 1833, London.

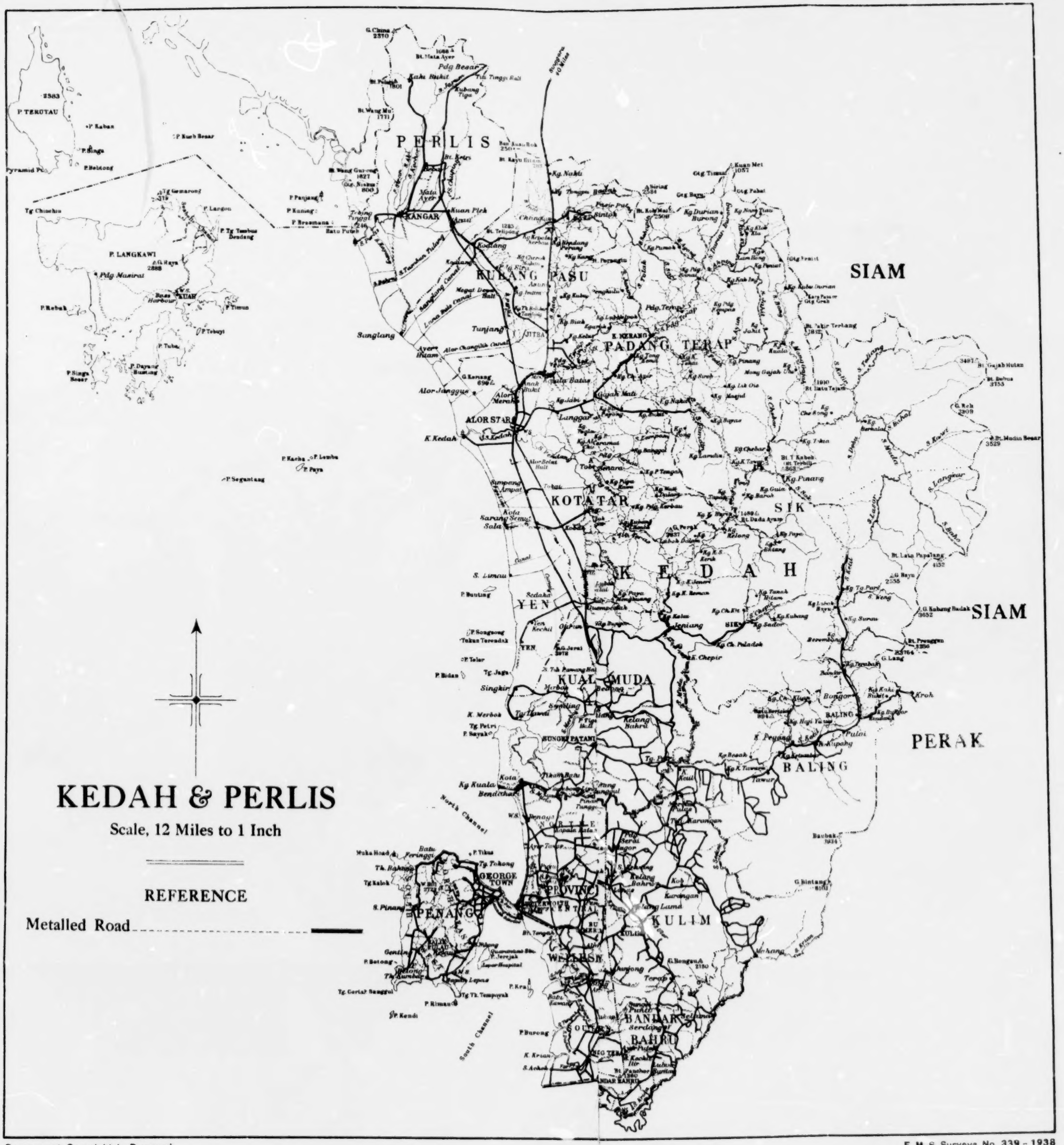
Swettenham, Sir Frank, G.C.M.G., B. Malaya, London, 1907.

Treaties and Engagements affecting the Native States of the Peninsula, Singapore, 1889.

Wilkinson, R. J., A History of the Peninsula Malays, Singapore, 1920.

Winstedt, R. O., C.M.G., M.A., D. LITT., OXON. Malaya, London, 1923.

A History of Malaya, published in Vol. XIII, Part I of the Journal of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1935.



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(Unfederated Malay States)

REPORT FOR 1937

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GLOSSARY.

Alor	—Old water course
Batas	—Bund
Belis	—A kind of whitebait
Bukit	—Hill
Chandu	—Specially prepared opium
Chedongan	—Wet padi
Daerah	—Parish, sub-district
Gantang	—Malay gallon
Gelam	—Seashore tree, Melaleuca leuco dendron
Gunong	—Mountain
Getah pijak	—Local name for wet slab rubber
Huma—padi huma	—Hill padi
Kampong	—Village, hamlet
Majlis Ugama Islam	—Department for Religious Affairs
Mandor (e)	—Head cooly, foreman
Penggawa	—Head of a parish
Pikul	—133⅓ pounds.
Raiat, ra'ayat	—Peasant
Sungei	—River
Tembusu	—A tree, Cyrtophyllum peregrinum
Terentong	—Large forest tree, Campnosperma auriculata
Tugalan	—Dry padi
Ulu	—Headwaters of a river, hinterland

STATE OF KELANTAN.

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The value of the dollar is 2s. 4d.
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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

The State of Kelantan (of which a map is annexed) lies on the Eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula between latitudes 4°32' and 6°15' North and Longitudes 101°19' and 102°37' East, and is bounded on the North by the China Sea, on the East by the China Sea and the State of Trengannu, on the South by the State of Pahang, and on the West by the State of Perak and the Patani district of Southern Siam. It has a greatest length from North to South of 118 miles and a greatest breadth from East to West of 88 miles, the total area being 5,750 square miles. The State Capital is Kota Bharu, situated about 6 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, containing 14,843 inhabitants according to the 1931 Census. Kuala Krai is the headquarters of the Southern, and Pasir Puteh of the Eastern, Administrative District. The part of the Kelantan plain lying between the Kelantan River and the Siamese frontier has been formed into the administrative district of Pasir Mas.

Behind a low sandy coast line of some 60 miles in length lies a fertile plain of about 1,000 square miles in area, densely populated, and closely cultivated with rice, coconut and fruit trees. South of this plain the country is hilly and broken, the highest hills being those of the main range of the Peninsula, which forms the boundary with Perak, and of the Tahan range on the Pahang border, many peaks exceed 6,000 feet in height. This part of the State is thinly populated, but contains the bulk of the British-owned rubber estates, and also the whole of the aboriginal population.

Climate.

The characteristic features of the climate are uniform temperature, high humidity, and copious rainfall, arising mainly from the situation of the State in the equatorial zone of constant precipitation. Actually the State is just far enough north and distant from the Straits of Malacca, for its climate to be appreciably affected by the Central Asian mountain mass. Most of the rest of the peninsula shares with Kelantan the heavy rainfall in November, December and January, during the North East Monsoon, but only Trengganu and Kedah have anything approaching the Kelantan continuous dry period from February to September, most other regions having only a short dry spell in February with a second wet season reaching its maximum in April. This climatic rhythm is however far less marked than it is in countries bordering on the Indian Ocean.

In 1937 the mean monthly maxima varied between 76.9° in December and 90.0° in March. The mean minima varied between 71.0° in February and 74.9° in April. Monthly rainfall over the coast varied between 1.16 inches in March and 45.35 inches in December. March is the period of the wet padi harvest, the harvest of padi on dry ground occurring earlier. The average rainfall on the coast is some 130 inches and on the plains further inland 150 inches. Rainfall is undoubtedly much higher in the mountain belt of Ulu Kelantan but no accurate records are kept at present.

History.

Little is known of the early history of Kelantan. Folklore derives the name from *glam hutan* (*Melaleuca Leucadendron*) a swamp tree that once covered much of the coast. As fantastic is Gerini's derivation from *Koli*, a north Indian loanword from a town near the Buddha's birth-place, plus *tanah* 'land.' Unsubstantiated, too, is his identification of Kota with Kolo of the Chinese annals, which was more probably Kra. Actually 'Kelantan' is one of those *krama* or alternative forms, like the sakai *asu* and *anjing* 'dog,' the Malay *kuala* and *kuantan* 'estuary,' the Javanese *segara* and *seganten* 'ocean' or *kali* and *kanten* 'river' forms that probably antedate the splitting of Javanese, Malay and Sundanese into separate languages.

A Chinese Buddhist traveller, Chau Ju Kua mentions Kelantan as subject at the end of the 12 century A.D. to the great Buddhist empire of Sri Vijaya or Palembang, whose kings built Borobudor and Chandi Kalasan in Java and erected at Jaiya on the Bay of Bandon in southern Siam Buddhist buildings of the same type as Chandi Kalasan.

Composed in 1365, a Javanese poem *Nagarakretagama*, mentions Kelantan as subject then to the Javanese empire of Majapahit. In 1411 it was ruled by a Maharaja K'umar who sent tribute to China, so that in 1412 he received a present of silks and an imperial letter praising his conduct.

Mahmud, the last Sultan of Malacca, who ruled from 1488 to 1511 A.D., conquered Kelantan, which according to the *Malay Annals* was then larger than Patani and had a king Sultan Mansur Shah of the race of Raja 'Chulan,' possibly reminiscent of Chula conquest in Malaya in the twelfth century A.D. One of this ruler's captive daughters, Onang Kening, married Sultan Mahmud and became the mother of the first Sultan of Perak. A Pahang Raja, Ali Jalla 'Abdul'l-Jalil Riayat Shah, who was Sultan of Johore from 1580 to 1597, had a son Raja Hussin who became ruler of Kelantan.

The Capital of Kelantan appears on Portuguese and Dutch maps of the 16th century and then disappears until the last half of the 18th century. In 1603 A.D. Siam is said to have conquered Patani, after which Kelantan fell under the sway of Patani and is not mentioned in Dutch records of the seventeenth century. One account makes the present dynasty trace its descent to an 18th century Bugis prince who married a Johore lady and came to Kelantan from Patani. In the middle of that century Kelantan was overrun by Trengganu. At the beginning of the 19th century Siamese imperialism led to a tightening of control from Bangkok. In 1903 Siam stationed an Adviser at Kota Bharu. In 1909 the Siamese Government transferred to Great Britain "all rights to suzerainty, protection, administration and control whatsoever which they possessed over the States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis and adjacent islands." A Treaty was made in 1910 between Great Britain and the Raja of Kelantan whereof Article 11 provides that the Sultan of Kelantan shall receive a British Adviser, "whose advice he undertakes to follow in all matters of administration other than those touching the Muhammedan religion and local Malay custom."

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The present ruler is His Highness the Sultan, Sir Ismail ibni al-Marhum Sultan Mohamed, IV., K..C.M.G., who succeeded his father in 1920. The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan who exercises it subject to the advice and consent of the British Adviser who is responsible to the High Commissioner for the Malay States residing in Singapore.

The Agreement between Great Britain and Kelantan dated 22nd October, 1910, gives recognition to the fact that the State is under the protection of Great Britain and defines the general principles on which the Government of the State shall be conducted.

In carrying on the general administration of the country the Sultan is assisted by a State Council consisting of 15 members including the British Adviser, the Assistant Adviser and the Legal Adviser, the Sultan himself being President. The Council met once a week for the transaction of general business till the end of 1936, when it was decided to reduce the meetings to twice a month. All laws are passed by the State Council.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

362,517 The population of Kelantan at the 1931 Census was ~~395,817~~. The estimated population for 1937 was 400,378 of whom over 354,000 were Malays, 27,000 Chinese, 10,000 Indians and 80 Europeans. The table on page 6 shows the distribution of the population by race and sex.

Aborigines. It is probable that the total population figures are somewhat under-estimated, as many of the remote groups of aborigines must have escaped enumeration in the 1931 Census. There are two very distinct races of aborigines in the mountainous part of Kelantan, Negritos and Indonesians (or Nesiots). The first volume of a very interesting report on the latter, the fruit of four years' work by the Government Ethnographer, Perak, was published in 1936. They are of a racially high type, both physically and culturally. They differ from other Malayan aborigines in having weapons of offence and appear throughout their history to have remained quite independent of the Malays. One of their more marked characteristics is the large part played by co-operative endeavour in their daily life. In their planting of annual crops in forest clearings largely by a rotation of crops and a limited period of fallow they stand at a higher level than any other Malayan race. Their destruction of forest is not wholesale: each family group restricts its clearings to a definite area which is surrounded on all sides by virgin jungle. It is estimated that there are more than 4,000 of these "Temiar" in Kelantan.

Population by race for mid-year 1937
(Census + Birth — Deaths + Migrational surplus).

Mid-year	Malays	European	Eurasians	Chinese	Indians	Others	Total
1937	354,844	80	72	27,034	10,401	7,947	400,378

Under Malays are included all persons of the Malayan race classed in 1931 Census as Malasians.

The total number of births registered in 1937 was 10,811 (5,502 males and 5,309 females). In every 1,000 births registered 508.93 were males and 491.07 females. The highest birth rate according to nationalities was 25.81 per mille amongst Chinese. The lowest (amongst others) was 19.24 per mille.

The total number of deaths was 6,985 (3,710 males and 3,275 females).

Birth rate = 27.00 per mille compared with 29.44 in 1936.

Death rate = 17.41 per mille compared with 21.36 in 1936.

Infantile Mortality = 112.94 per 1,000 births compared with 130.07 in 1936.

CHAPTER IV.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Deaths. The total number of deaths reported during the year was 6,985 as compared with 8,556 in 1936, giving a death rate of 17.41 per mille as compared with 21.36 per mille in 1936.

Births. The total number of births registered during the year was 10,811 as compared with 11,652 in 1936, giving a birth rate of 27 per mille for 1937. These figures are not absolutely accurate as the aborigines do not report births or deaths and no doubt there are many cases in which an upcountry Malay shirks a long journey to report the birth of another child or the death of an elderly and superfluous relative. But such cases are not sufficiently numerous to affect seriously the value of these records.

The return of causes of death is, however, of little value. It would be practically impossible to arrange for an officer really capable of specifying the cause of death to visit vast numbers of cases in remote kampongs, so that the headman or Police Corporal to whom the report is made usually modestly and wisely diagnoses the case as death from fever unspecified or cough.

The statistics covering cases treated in Hospital are absolutely correct and in the vast number of cases amounting to a total of several hundred thousand attended to by the Fixed and Travelling Dispensaries a very reasonable standard of accuracy in the records is obtained, so that an adequate knowledge of the general health conditions of the State can be obtained from these returns.

The birth and death rates are, perhaps, more interesting in this State than in any other Administration in Malaya as they represent the normal state of health of a fixed Malay population which is very little affected by the flow and ebb of immigrant labour and also little affected by the discrepancy between the number of male and female immigrants included in the Indian and Chinese labour forces.

Looking back on some 30 years continuous service in Malaya, nothing is more striking than the progress made in public health. A death rate of 20 per mille compares very favourably with the rates of 30 to 40 per mille which used to be quite common in earlier days.

The birth rate has been just under 30 per mille for the last 5 years and supports the general experience that when health conditions and the general standard of living improve, a sense of responsibility develops and the tendency to compensate by a fish-like fertility for the excessive number of deaths due to ignorance and uncontrolled disease is replaced by the desire to bring up a moderate sized family in reasonable conditions of health and comfort.

Infantile Mortality. The number of deaths under one year of age was 1,221 as against 1,529 in 1936, giving an infantile mortality rate of 112.94 per mille as compared with 130.07 per mille in 1936. During the last six years the rate of infantile mortality has fluctuated between narrow limits from 112 to 130 per mille.

State Hospitals. The State maintains at Kota Bharu one General Hospital with 280 beds. This hospital was designed on the plan of the spokes of a wheel with the Administration Block at the hub. Construction of the main hospital building was completed this year. Further quarters for dressers and attendants will still be required before the hospital is a complete self-contained unit.

During the course of the year a new Administration Block, Operating Theatre, Laboratory and X-ray building were completed, as well as two additional wards. This will enable the Female Hospital at present housed in very decrepit wooden buildings to be removed to the General Hospital and will enable the site of the old Female Hospital to be converted into a much needed open area and recreation ground near the centre of the town.

A small European Hospital a hospital for mental diseases and an Isolation Hospital are also maintained at Kota Bharu. At Kuala Krai there is a District Hospital with 56 beds, at Tumpat an Out-door Dispensary with an Emergency Ward and a Quarantine Camp, at Pasir Puteh a Dispensary and Emergency Ward of 8 beds. Out-door Dispensaries are also maintained at Bachok and at Gua Musang. At Pasir Mas there is an Out-Door Dispensary with an Emergency Ward of 8 beds.

Staff. At Kota Bharu the Staff consists of a Chief Medical Officer who is in charge of the whole State and has his headquarters at Kota Bharu, an Assistant Medical and Health

Officer, a Lady Medical Officer in charge of Infant Welfare work, a European Matron, three Staff Nurses, an Infant Welfare Nurse, and an adequate staff of Asiatic Assistants, dressers and attendants. At Kuala Krai there is a part-time Medical Officer in addition to a full-time Assistant Medical and Health Officer who was appointed during the year.

Finance. The total expenditure of the Medical Department was $201,945/- as compared with $181,207/- in 1936. The total revenue collected during the year was $14,755/- as compared with $11,480/- in 1936. The expenditure on Medical & Health Services accounts for 7.32% of the total revenue of the State.

Out-door and Travelling Dispensaries.

The Kelantan Government has to provide for a population more than twice as great as that of the neighbouring State of Pahang with a revenue very considerably lower. It was obvious from the start that in order to maintain an adequate standard of health, measures specially adapted to the needs of the State and to its limited resources would have to be followed. The very limited revenues of the State do not admit of any great extension to the permanent hospitals and in any case a system of large permanent hospitals is more suited to States in which the population is concentrated in towns. In Kelantan a population of over 400,000 is scattered through a vast area in kampongs which are often remote from a motor road or a railway. The result is that serious cases may not be able to get to hospital and that patients who are not seriously ill are reluctant to face a long and difficult journey. The natural reluctance of a sick man to leave his home and his relations, and to face the unknown dangers of living in hospital, must also be considered.

The only remedy is to take the hospital to the patient and this is done by a system which includes

(a) Small fixed Dispensaries at convenient centres;

(b) Motor Travelling Dispensaries which can be used in emergencies as ambulances;

(c) Pack Dispensaries with carriers;

(d) Out-board Motor-boat Dispensaries.

The fixed Dispensaries provide treatment in nearly all cases free to all those who come to them. They are placed at convenient centres of population, more particularly at places where there are well frequented markets. The Fixed Dispensaries dealt with over 118,000 cases during the course of the year.

The Motor Travelling Dispensaries follow itineraries covering all motorable roads. Fixed stops are made at convenient centres near the road side where boards are fixed showing the days and approximate times at which the Motor Travelling Dispensary will be in attendance. A red cross sign is permanently displayed at the Fixed Dispensaries and at the stopping places of the Travelling Dispensaries to indicate to those unable to read that Medical assistance can be obtained there. During the year these dispensaries treated over 80,000 cases.

The Pack Dispensaries consist of units which include one Dresser and three coolies. The Pack unit travels on foot using bridle paths and putting up at native houses. In general they spend five days a week travelling and two days at headquarters to rest and renew their supplies, but when visiting the more remote areas of the State they may be away for very considerable periods. These Pack Dispensaries are now concentrated at Pasir Mas and Tumpat. This area is being roaded at present and when the roads are reasonably passable the Motor Travelling Dispensary will be extended and the Pack Dispensaries will be sent farther afield. During the year the Pack Dispensaries dealt with over 39,000 cases.

The Out-Board Motor Dispensaries consist of an outboard motor of light draught suited to tackling the rapids which occur frequently in the upper reaches of the river. One boat visits the upper reaches of the Pergau River, and the Galas and Sungei Lebir. Another boat purchased this year visits the river side villages of the Kelantan River. The upcountry Motor-Boat Dispensary dealt with over 20,000 cases during the year and the Kelantan River Motor-Boat Dispensary with over 18,000 cases.

The attendance figures give some indication of the useful work accomplished by these dispensaries at very moderate cost. There has been a slight falling-off in the total figures of attendances this year. This is somewhat difficult to explain, but it appears probable that the simple diseases such as yaws which can be very promptly and effectively dealt with by Travelling Dispensaries

have been to some extent disposed of during the course of the last few years, and that just as improved economic conditions and a better trained police force have resulted in a marked falling-off of crime so an improved medical service, more food and better general health conditions has resulted in less sickness.

Hygiene and Sanitation.

Malaria.

There was a further increase in the number of cases admitted to hospital suffering from malaria. Malaria in this State is prevalent mainly in the foothills of Ulu Kelantan. It is endemic on most of the rubber estates situated along the Kelantan River. Works in the vicinity of the hills which involve disturbance of the soil are nearly always attended by high sickness and death rates among the labour forces employed unless conditions are very carefully watched and controlled.

Health at the Japanese Iron-Ore Mine at Temangan continued to be unsatisfactory. This area is being opened up in the foothills by unacclimatised Chinese labour mainly from Northern China. There were numerous cases of malaria and of the 18 cases of blackwater fever treated with two deaths recorded, the majority came from this mine, an exactly controlled system of anti-malarial measures is now being enforced and conditions at the end of the year began to show some improvement.

The total number of deaths definitely ascribed to malaria was 58, from fever unspecified (probably malaria) 54, but of the large number of deaths from fever unspecified 2953 it is probable that a large proportion were due to malaria.

Plague. No case of plague occurred.

Cholera. No case of cholera occurred.

1760 anti-cholera injections were given to pilgrims going to Mecca. This State now supplies a very considerable proportion of the pilgrims going from Malaya to Mecca. They are all medically examined before leaving, and have to show recent successful vaccination and injection for cholera. These precautions have been successful and there have been very few deaths on pilgrimage.

Small-pox. Eight cases of small-pox occurred during the year on Channing Estate in Ulu Kelantan. The origin of the disease was traced to new arrival from India. The disease was isolated and 13,000 vaccinations were made in the area affected. During the year a total of 26,000 vaccinations were done compared with 12,000 in 1936.

Leprosy. There is a small Leper Camp at Tumpat. The provision was originally only for a small number of male lepers, but provisions has since been made for the erection of a small female leper ward. All cases discovered near centres of population are segragated in this hospital. The site is not really suitable for its purpose. It is cramped and too near to the Port of Tumpat. Proposals are now being considered to set aside a large area of State land planted with derelict coconuts near the sea and reasonably isolated by areas of river and swamp. It is hoped that a Leper Settlement under more natural and attractive conditions may be established in this area.

Tuberculosis. This disease is still far too prevalent. 175 cases were treated in Government Hospitals with 45 deaths, there is no doubt that there must have been a large number of cases throughout the State, as cases seldom come to hospital except in the advanced stages. All Government servants are now examined at regular intervals for tuberculosis and free treatment up to six months which may be extended up to 12 months is provided in all cases where there is any prospect of improvement. It would appear that the very severe conditions of the North-East Monsoon with its continued rain, high humidity, floods, scarcity of fresh vegetables and fish is one of the factors which causes tuberculosis by reducing resistance. Overcrowding and bad housing in the towns is no doubt also partly responsible. Considerable slum clearances have been made and Government has purchased certain areas within the town board limits for the purpose of re-selling lots on a revised layout.

General Measures of Sanitation.

Anti-Malarial Measures.

Anti-malarial work was carried out as in previous years by the Government Medical Department within the notified areas of Kota Bharu, Pasir Mas, Pasir Puteh, Kuala Krai, Kuala Peragau and Gua Musang, control measures being carried out by the Health

and Sanitary Staff. In Kuala Krai the zone of control was considerably extended to include a rubber estate outside the Municipal area but within half a mile of the town.

With the Assistance of the Irrigation Department the Sungei Krai was canalised from its outfall to the Railway Reserve and the banks cleared. A special provision of $2000/- was made for this work and the oiling scheme was extended to this area. Health conditions in Kuala Krai which have been bad now show some improvement. A sum of $9000/- was expended on anti-malarial work during the year and some 11000 ft. of road side ditches in Kota Bharu were deepened or replaced by concrete drains.

The lack of any considerable fall makes drainage in the flat area round Kota Bharu difficult, whilst even in moderate floods the river backs up into the drains and overflows into the town.

Frequent larval surveys were undertaken in the flat coastal regions and it was found that mosquito *A. maculatus* was present and that sporadic outbreaks were associated with mosquito *A. barbirostris* and *A. maculatus*. In the hilly districts of Ulu Kelantan mosquito *A. maculatus* is the chief factor of malaria and its breeding places are widely distributed.

Sewage Disposal.

In Kota Bharu, Kuala Krai, Pasir Mas and Tumpat the single bucket system continued to be in use, whilst in Pasir Puteh it was introduced during the year. In Kota Bharu the high level of sub-soil water and frequent flooding during the Monsoon season renders the disposal of nightsoil by trenching unsatisfactory and expensive. A sewage disposal scheme on more modern lines is under consideration. In the new town area of Kota Bharu the layout is well considered, back lanes are adequate and all houses are provided with sanitary latrines. The old town is congested, backlanes inadequate and the proper clearance of latrines is difficult. Progress is being made in clearing up the most unsightly areas and when erection of new houses or repairs to old ones are approved the construction of sanitary latrines is made compulsory. A few bungalows on the outskirts of Kota Bharu are supplied with a water-borne sewage system, the disposal being by septic tanks.

Refuse Disposal.

In Kota Bahru town and in important controlled villages street and domestic refuse is collected and properly disposed of by scavenging coolies. Provision of an approved type of domestic dustbin to all shophouses and better class houses in the town is compulsory, and also in all the licensed premises in important villages.

Adequate Municipal rubbish bins are provided in Kota Bharu and Kuala Krai and cleared daily by special lorries in Kota Bharu and by bullock carts in other places.

Water Supply.

Kota Bharu is the only town in the State having a piped water supply. The source of supply is from three deep specially constructed wells from which water is pumped to a large reservoir of 40,000 gallons capacity to supply the town by gravitation. Samples of water were taken periodically from the service reservoir and standpipes and sent to the Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, for chemical and bacteriological analysis. The bacteriological analysis was entirely satisfactory and showed remarkable purity although the water is neither filtered nor treated chemically. The iron-content, however, is high and there is a resultant brown sedimentation. Measures are being taken to remedy this. Kota Bharu is singularly fortunate in having been able to secure an abundant supply of pure water by pumping from wells as this permits of a remarkably cheap installation. Bores have been sunk in other towns in the State but with less satisfactory results, the water supply being either polluted or inadequate and other more expensive schemes will have to be considered, as the sources from which the majority of the population draw their water supply are liable to contemination; although there was no outbreak of any major infectious disease due to unwholesome water, there was a good deal of bowel disease, and occurrences of cholera in the neighbouring State of Siam constitute a perpetual menace which must be guarded against.

In Kota Bharu the supply of cheap pure water is appreciated and there is a steady increase in the number of paying consumers. The rate has been deliberately kept very low, 25 cents per 1000 gallons, but the scheme is already more than paying for actual working charges and should soon be on a paying basis allowing for depreciation and interest on capital.

All Coffee shops and licensed premises are required to have a piped water supply and all surface wells in these premises have been closed. There are now 338 premises taking a piped water supply with a daily consumption of approximately 6000 gallons.

Offensive Trades.

All offensive and dangerous trades specified under the Municipal Enactment are licensed and controlled and regularly inspected. All applications for licences are referred to the Chief Medical Officer.

Estate Visiting.

All estates which employ a sufficient number of resident labourers to come under the Labour Code, are visited regularly by the Chief Medical Officer and the Deputy Controller of Labour. In addition 23 estates received routine monthly inspections by a local Visiting Officer. During these visits detailed inspections of anti-malarial works, hospitals, dispensaries and housing accommodation are carried out. Large estates employ qualified resident dressers and 9 estates maintain hospitals in accordance with the provisions of the Labour Code. Patients requiring hospital treatment are attended to in the estate hospitals or sent to the nearest Government Hospital in the case of any serious illness.

In Government Hospitals facilities are provided for the pre-natal care and confinement of women sent from estates. These services are free and estate managers have seen that full use is made of this organization. Cooly-lines are of the semi-permanent or purely temporary type. They have concrete or plank floors raised off the ground level. Steady improvement is being made in housing conditions. A new type of semi-detached lines which have a verandah, two rooms and a kitchen at reasonable distance from the room at the back of each unit are being constructed on many estates. Lines of this type are specially attractive to married labourers and standard plans are supplied free by the Medical Department on application. All lines are provided with a sufficient number of latrines either of the single bucket or bored-hole type.

School Hygiene.

During the year under review one English School and 42 Malay Vernacular Schools were inspected. 3000 pupils were medically examined and particulars recorded on special cards kept for that purpose. For simple and common ailments medicines are given to teachers in charge of schools who are instructed how to use them. In more serious cases the teacher is instructed to see that pupils are treated in the Government dispensaries or by the Travelling Dispensaries.

There were no epidemics in any of the schools during the year and the general standard of health and cleanliness of the pupils were satisfactory. The teeth of school children are not good and as there is no properly qualified dentist in the whole State proposals are being considered for arranging for a State Dental Service. The spleen rate in vernacular schools is a valuable indication of the amount of malaria in the different areas of the State. In Kota Bharu where anti-malarial measures are adequate and well supervised, the spleen rate is less than 1%, whilst the average spleen rate of the whole country is over 7%.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

The population of Kelantan outside the towns being almost exclusively Malay peasantry, the houses are of the simplest Malay type, constructed of palm thatch, bark or bamboo, and raised a few feet off the ground on piles. These houses are better ventilated, drier, and generally more healthy than the type of house built level with the ground used by the poorer classes of Chinese; in fact, if the ground under the house were kept clean and well drained, the type would be an excellent one, but too often dirt and rubbish is allowed to accumulate and, in some cases, goats and chickens are reared under the house. The wealthier house-owner may construct his dwelling of sawn planks, and thin tiles often imported from Siam. Bricks and tiles are also made locally. These are generally of indifferent quality and not suited to an export trade, but they are adequate for local purposes and remarkably cheap. During the last few years of increased prosperity many of the more successful agriculturists have built an improved type of house with a tiled roof. It is hoped that the more extensive use of tiles in place of thatch will diminish the use of cheap foreign imported corrugated iron which is quite the most hidious, hot and unsuitable roofing material for use in this country. The foreign corrugated iron now imported into this country is so thin that it soon rusts through and has not even the advantage of economy to set against its drawbacks.

The housing of Indian, Malay and Chinese estate labourers is conditioned by the Indian Labour and non-Indian Labour Enactments, under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer. The types of building compare well with those found elsewhere in the Peninsula. Houses in the towns are, for the most part, either two storeyed wooden or brick shop-houses with living accommodation on the upper storey, constructed and occupied by Chinese and Indian merchants, or of the Malay dwelling-house type. This latter may be as elementary as the country peasant's dwelling, or a substantial two-storeyed wooden building standing in its own grounds.

The Municipal Department now operates a few simple rules to enforce the improvement of insanitary buildings, and a Town Advisory Board including the Chief Medical Officer, the State Engineer, the District Officer, the Government Surveyor and four unofficials is engaged in devising a progressive layout of the

capital, Kota Bharu. Very considerable progress was made in this sphere during the year, and several layouts were designed, involving the demolition of the more unsightly and insanitary buildings facing main roads. Several new roads have been opened up and one-way narrow roads widened so as to provide two-way traffic. No house may be built in a Municipal area, and no constructive alterations to existing buildings may be carried out till the plan has been approved by the Municipal Department. There are still too many derelict kampong type Malay houses in the town board area, but they are being gradually eliminated, or brought up to a reasonable standard. The commercial area of the town around the new market, which was formerly included in a Malay Reservation and was excised from that reservation in 1935 continues to develop into streets of well built shophouses which are taken up with good rents as soon as available. Some Southern Indian Chettiyars (money-lenders) have found that developing this area is a more profitable and more honourable method of investing their capital than money-lending and adequate capital has been made available.

Government is now buying up an area of derelict shophouses formerly destroyed by fire and narrow odd shaped lots which prevented an orderly building layout are being resurveyed for resale in lots under an approved building scheme. It is intended to approve a modest class of shop in this area which can be let profitably to the smaller Malay merchants. Here as elsewhere the essential difficulty of town planning has to be met, if the standard is too high, capital is shy of taking risks for an inadequate return. If rents are too high for the class of people it is intended to benefit there is a tendency to evade building rules by erecting cubicles which are then overcrowded and shops are sub-divided by showcases built from floor to roof; on the other hand a decent minimum standard of construction with adequate latrines and air spaces must be insisted on.

Government servants are mainly recruited from the Malay inhabitants of the State, and in the towns, in most cases, possess their own houses. A limited number of Government Quarters are provided in the outstations, and now that the revenue position has improved, these quarters are being repaired and extended. At Kuala Krai subordinate Government servants were formerly housed in decrepit temporary bungalows taken over from the Railway construction. These have now nearly all been replaced by very adequate quarters. At the district headquarters of Pasir Mas and Pasir Puteh a good deal still remains to be done before

Government servants are adequately housed. Quarters are provided rent free for European Officers. There are no Building Societies, but in certain cases individual building loans have been granted and a Co-operative Thrift and Loan Society for Government servants has been invited to make proposals for a building loans scheme which will be supported by a loan from Government at a low rate of interest.

CHAPTER VI.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

The total area of the State is over 3,000,000 acres of which less than half a million acres are at present alienated for cultivation. The approximate areas under cultivation for the more important crops are as follows:—

Rice	...	...	143,000 acres
Rubber	...	...	90,000 acres
Coconuts	...	...	60,000 acres
Arecanuts	...	...	7,000 acres
Oil Palm	...	...	700 acres

There are also about 25,000 acres under fruit trees and miscellaneous crop.

Of the uncultivated area of the State a considerable portion is accounted for by rivers and streams and areas provisionally set aside for forest reserves. In the southern area of the State there are extensive inaccessible hill areas, densely jungle clad and sparsely inhabited by aboriginal tribes. These areas serve a very useful purpose. They regulate the flow of water after the heavy monsoon rains and protect the headwaters of the Kelantan river from erosion and pollution. They form an immense natural forest reserve which, after exploration will, in the fullness of time, be divided into areas definitely reserved for forestry and areas suited for mining and agricultural development. This area will also provide, as communications extend, areas suited to high land cultivation and to hill stations, if the development of Malaya as a whole outgrows the existing hill stations in other parts of Malaya.

The coastal plain is thickly populated and intensively cultivated. A population of 400,000 mainly agriculturists, consume practically all the rice, vegetable, fruit, maize and tapioca and slaughter cattle they produce as well as the greater portion of fish caught on the sea-coast and rivers. The standard of living for Eastern agriculturists is high and the State is practically self-sufficient so far as foodtsuffs are concerned.

Rubber and, to a smaller degree, copra and betelnuts provide an export cash crop and pay for the imports which are mainly what may be termed luxury items, sugar, tobacco, liquors, petrol, motorcars and bicycles.

There are large herds of cattle mainly used for ploughing, carting and local slaughter. There is little export.

Mining has not yet been fully developed. There are indications of considerable deposits of tin-ore which are now being prospected by some important tin mining interests. These will, it is hoped, form a valuable reserve but they will not be immediately available under the existing system of tin control. Manganese-ore and iron-ore are found in considerable quantities and the exploiting of these minerals offers a hopeful field for new development.

Alluvial gold is widely distributed over the Southern area of the State but seldom in paying quantities. Hopeful prospectors are still seeking for the gold bearing lode which it is hoped may be found somewhere between the rich lode at Litcho, just over the Siamese border, and the gold bearing lodes of Pahang.

Mining. The quantities and values of minerals exported during the last three years have been as follows:—

	Year	Tons	Value
Manganese ore	1935	10,678.15	$132,260
	1936	10,005.84	124,571
	1937	9,667.37	120,827
Iron-ore	1937	49,223.00	196,892
Tin-ore	1935	7.49	9,865
	1936	27.16	33,067
	1937	44.6	60,726
		Tahils	
Gold-ore	1935	591	29,752
	1936	545	12,590
	1937	562	15,107

Tin. A further advance in tin production was made during the year, the figure rising from the 1936 total of 27.2 tons tin-ore to 44.6 tons, equivalent to 33.7 tons of tin at 75.5% assay. The export figures for the past four years are as follows:—

1934	...	...	4.3 tons tin-ore
1935	...	...	7.5 ,, ,,
1936	...	...	27.2 ,, ,,
1937	...	...	44.6 ,, ,,

For the first quarter of the year Kelantan's quota was reduced to the old almost infinitisimal figure of 1.94 tons but consideration was given to representations made by the Kelantan Government, and an additional quota was granted during the year. For 1938 a provisional annual assessment of 100 tons of tin has been granted to Kelantan and it is hoped that Kelantan producers can now look forward to a year of steady development, but no large scale development can be anticipated under the present quota.

Iron. The Japanese Mine at Bukit Besi, near Temangan, owned by the Southern Mining Company Ltd., made their first shipment of iron-ore in May and during the seven months, May to October, exported a total amount of 49,223 tons, the value of which was estimated at $196,892/-. The duty collected was nearly $20,000/-. The ore is at present transported in buckets via an aerial rope-way to the F.M.S. railway line at Bukit Besi Halt, thence by rail, lighter, and ship to Japan. The aerial rope-way has a limited capacity, and the possibility of laying down a railway line to connect with the F.M.S.R. at a point near Temangan is now being investigated. Under the terms of the lease the minimum amount of 100,000 tons has to be exported annually, and it is expected that this figure will be very much exceeded during 1938.

Gold. As in previous years the bulk of the gold produced in Kelantan resulted from the activities of the licensed individual dulang washers, mostly Chinese. The number of licences issued was 1,162 as compared with 1,506 in 1936. No large undertaking involving heavy capital expenditure can be expected until the existance of considerable reserves of ore has been proved.

Manganese-ore. A Japanese owned company is exploiting a limited manganese ore area near Gual Periok and exporting a regular 10,000 tons a year. This deposit has a limited life and no considerable extension is probable. An important manganese-ore deposit in a remote area near Gunong Tahan is being investigated, but considerable difficulties in transport through wild and broken country will have to be overcome before exploitation on a commercial scale can be attempted.

Agriculture.

The people of Kelantan are mainly dependent on agriculture. The agricultural products of the State may be divided into two classes—those primarily intended for home consumption, and those intended for export. Of the first class, rice is the most important crop, and an area of nearly 143,000 acres is planted with rice. Sweet potatoes, yams, tapioca, ground nuts, sugarcane, ginger, bananas, and other fruit trees are extensively grown by small holders, both for their own consumption and for sale at the local markets. These markets, which are held in every fair-sized village, are in their developed form a special feature of Kelantan. They have a double origin (i) as the site of a weekly fair visited by pedlars of piece goods and sundry goods, where the local small holder can sell his miscellaneous agricultural produce and (ii) as the meeting place of the fish and agricultural trades, limited originally as to distance inland by the distance a runner could carry the day's catch some times along very primitive paths, a distance now extended by better paths, and the bicycle, and roads and the motorcar.

Rubber. Of the 90,000 acres under rubber some 32,000 acres are owned by large companies mainly European-owned and managed, but holdings of under 100 acres amount to a total of some 58,000 acres. These are mainly owned by Malay agriculturists and other small holders. Production on the European estates follows the same methods as have been successfully adopted throughout Malaya and reaches the same high standard.

The small holder has for many years passed been producing a form of wet lump known locally as 'getah pijak' badly coagulated, full of impurities and repulsive in smell and appearance. During the last two years an astonishing improvement in methods has been reached with the assistance of the Agricultural Department and officers seconded from the Rubber Research Institute, Kuala Lumpur. In 1936 the quantity of dry rubber smoke sheet and crepe exported was 4,500 tons whilst wet rubber scrapped lump and bark amounted to 5,600 tons. In 1937 the export of dry rubber had risen to 13,000 tons whilst the export of wet rubber had fallen to under 1,000 tons with a very welcome corresponding increase in value. This very marked improvement in the form of production was partly due to certain legislative and administrative measures which prevented the export of wet lump from Kelantan to other parts of the Peninsula being

used to evade the purposes of rubber restriction by various methods of juggling between wet and dry weights and also to the working of a rubber factory which converted small holders' low grade rubber into a decent quality of blanket crepe, but a large share of the credit of a remarkable result must go to the Agricultural Department and to the Rubber Research Institute who have patiently educated a somewhat conservative peasantry into the use of hand-rolling machines for the manufacture of sheet rubber. Some years ago when the Agricultural Department started this propaganda a few village headmen and producers were induced with difficulty to take hand rollers on easy repayment terms from the Agricultural Department. In 1937, 2,028 hand-rollers were imported into the State and disposed of in the ordinary way of commerce as against 567 in 1936. The Agricultural Department has also educated the small holder in the use of formic acid instead of alum in coagulating and in the use of mono-metal strainers which are manufactured locally under the superivision of the Agricultural Department and supplied at cost price. There is still a good deal to be done and the sheet rubber produced is still markedly inferior to the average small holder's sheet produced in other parts of the Peninsula, but the progress realised in a short time is immense and the increased value in rubber alone has more than repaid the whole cost of the Agricultural Department.

Diseases. The definite dry season and the rest from tapping during the padi harvesting and planting seasons have lessened the effect of disease, but mouldy rot is still widespread. Supplies of approved fungicide are provided by the Agricultural Department at cost price. Bad tapping and over-tapping in the past, and indifferent tapping in the present have affected many areas of small holdings. It is hoped that the small holder will take the fullest advantage of the allocation at a small area for replanting under the Rubber Control Scheme. The Rubber Research Institute have indicated that they would be prepared to help in measures for securing for the small holder supplies for bud planting or clonal seed and to assist in advising the small holder how to make the best use of his opportunities.

Padi. Padi cultivation in Kelantan is of four types:

(i) By far the most important is 'chedongan' or wet padi. This form of cultivation is used in irrigated areas and in all low-lying areas in which water can be successfully retained by a system of 'batases' or bunds. The land is cleared by ploughing and padi shoots are transplanted from the adjoining

nurseries into the semi-liquid mud. This system is dependent on the maintenance of an adequate supply of water till near to the actual harvesting time.

(ii) 'Tugalan'—In the 'tugalan' method of cultivation the land is ploughed whilst dry and is finally broken up till it has the appearance of a well ploughed and harrowed field. Dibbled holes are then made with stout stakes and padi seeds are poured in with some cattle manure. The same land is used again and again. The tugalan method generally produces smaller crops than the chedongan but there is no rigid distinction between the two methods and considerable areas of tugalan land can be converted into chedongan by better irrigation and more careful bunding.

(iii) Short period padi. There are a number of 'alors,' old water courses, in the State representing the constant shifting of the Kelantan river delta over a period of years. The crop in these alors must be planted with the first planting rains and harvested before the alors are washed out by the monsoon rains. Short term crops are often quite good but they are very much of a gamble and the whole crop may often be lost if heavy rains come too early.

(iv) Padi 'Huma' or hill padi is also planted in some of the upcountry areas. This is a primitive system of shifting cultivation for which a few acres of jungle or scrub are roughly cleared and burnt and planted with padi broadcast or dibbled, this form of cultivation is only found amongst the Temiar Sakais and some of the more remote upcountry Malay villages.

Padi Crop for Season 1936-1937 was of average quality and was calculated to have totalled 31,000,000 gantangs as against 32,000,000 gantangs for 1935 and 1936. The area under padi was estimated to be 142,000 acres giving an average yield per acre of 218 gantangs. Too much confidence cannot be placed in these figures. The system of collecting padi statistics leaves room for errors and discrepancies, an improved system of collection of padi crop statistics based on an exact check of the crops in limited areas will be attempted next year.

Coconuts. The crop is utilised in a number of ways which include consumption as food, the production of coconut oil and the manufacture of copra.

Copra. Copra prices fell steadily throughout the year, the local price averaging $6.48 per pikul in the first as compared with $3.63 in the last quarter. In the circumstances, the tendency has been to utilise the surplus only after local requirements of nuts, for consumption as food and for the production of coconut oil have been met, for copra manufacture. The copra export figures declined from 9,130 tons valued at $83,800 in 1936 to 6,083 tons valued at $65,700.00 in 1937.

Climatic conditions locally are such that good sundried copra can be produced, particularly along the coast, for about eight months of the year. Only during the season of the North-East monsoon is kiln drying really necessary in most areas. Local kilns in use during the monsoon season are of the crudest possible type and a very low grade of copra is thus produced at this time. The Department has been endeavouring to induce the copra producer to improve his monsoon season product by the adoption of more efficient kilns and, to this end, drying cabinets of the type advocated have been erected in six localities. To date, however, very little progress has been made, the low prices ruling and the lack of an adequate premium for copra of good quality discourages improved production.

Coir ropes are manufactured on a small scale at Tabal. The output is absorbed locally.

Pests. The squirrel shooting campaign continued to function satisfactorily in many areas and was undoubtedly responsible for the prevention of much damage, both to the coconut and to the fruit crop.

Coconut Oil. The production of coconut oil is purely a village industry at present and all oil produced is consumed locally. This is both wasteful and unsatisfactory. Proposals have been advanced and have been supported by the Kelantan Government for the opening of a coconut oil mill. This should help towards better quality and more complete extraction.

Arecanuts. This crop is of considerable importance locally, the area planted, as calculated from the available export figures, being at the very least 7,000 acres. The bulk of the crop is harvested yearly in March-April, the nuts being sold to dealers in the kompongs who split and sun-dry, prior to delivery to the larger dealers by whom the produce is exported. The local price of split, sun-dried nuts averaged $5.60 per pikul at the peak of the

season, in April. The export figures for the year show a decided increase, both in quantity and value, as compared with those for 1936. 1936—2,164 tons valued at $2,050.90; 2,467 tons valued $2,710.00 in 1937.

Fruit. The main fruit crop was a splendid one this year and prices during the season, in consequence, ruled low. The local industry offers room for improvement in a number of ways. There is undoubtedly scope both for further planting and for a general improvement in quality. The Agricultural Department is engaged in compiling a register of local trees which are known to produce fruit of good quality with a view to arranging for the provision of planting material in due course while, in addition, a number of proved clones of various major fruits are being introduced from other States. This work is being developed as the resources of the Department permit.

An area in the Ulu Kelantan District has been found to be suitable for the growing of citrus fruit by small holders. Specially favourable terms of rent and premium have been offered and it is hoped to give some extension to this area and possibly ultimately to develop an export trade.

Other Crops. Considerable areas of perennial and short term crops exist but there is no means at present of estimating their extent. Vegetables and other short term food crops are frequently grown on dry padi land during the off-season, together with certain short term cash crops. Maize and ground-nuts are commonly grown on the fertile alluvial lands along the banks and on the islands of the Kelantan river, during the dry season. A number of market gardens exist in the vicinity of the larger towns. Root crops such as tapioca, yams and sweet potatoes are, together with sugarcane, harvested during the monsoon season, when green vegetables are scarce.

Tobacco, the most important of the short term cash crops is widely grown during the dry season. Curing consists of finely cutting the green leaf and sun-drying. The whole of the crop is absorbed locally, often at high prices. The price of first quality prepared leaf varied between $90/- and $132.50 per pikul during the year.

Following the advice of the Adviser on Agriculture, Malay States, it is hoped to start some experiments in tobacco growing on the small Experimental Station at Bachok.

Livestock.

The total number of livestock in 1937 is estimated as follows:—

Buffaloes	...	...	37,285
Cattle	...	...	102,163
Sheep	...	...	13,127
Goats	...	...	18,793

The State faces a serious problem in that heavy stocking with cattle and buffaloes is linked with a pronounced shortage of pasturage and of fodder generally. The situation is particularly acute during the padi season and is reflected in a marked falling-off in condition on the part of the majority of the animals during this period, despite the efforts of their owners who not uncommonly walk considerable distances daily in order to obtain suitable green fodder. During the off-season the stock graze on the padi stubbles and are generally in better condition as a result. This practice has its drawbacks, however, as it is probable that the animals take more from the land than they put back, thereby entering into direct competition with the padi crop for the supply of soil nutrients. The heavier animals, particularly the buffaloes, do much damage to bunds and water courses.

There are three possible lines of attack on this problem:

(a) A reduction in the number of stock maintained.

(b) Developing and extending the areas reserved for grazing.

(c) The introduction of a system of mixed farming involving, *inter alia*, the growing of fodder crops.

The operation of (a) is limited by ploughing needs and it is necessary to look mainly, therefore, to (b) and (c).

Grazing Grounds. The total area of notified grazing reserves at the end of the year amounted to 13,992 acres. Much of the land so reserved is poorly adapted for the purpose being either *gelam* swamp or sandy *bris*, neither of which produces pasturage of good quality although capable of providing grazing of sorts during the critical period of the year and therefore possessing some value. There are, in addition, a number of large reserves situated in the foothill zone which lies between the plain and Ulu Kelantan proper; these are mainly still under tall jungle.

Some progress was made during the year with clearing areas of reserved land by the raiat but by far the greater part of land still remains uncleared. It is hoped that a measure of Government aid will be provided in 1938 to assist this work. Further large areas are being considered for reservation, particularly in Pasir Puteh District where a good deal of unoccupied *bris* and *gelam* is still available, but in the densely populated central portion of the plain, it is virtually impossible to obtain land.

The experiments in clearing and planting, which have been conducted by the Department on the Labok reserve since 1935, were continued and it now seems fairly certain that the best method of dealing with areas of this nature is that of planting carpet grass. About 20 acres of the reserve is now under this grass which has established itself well and is relished by the stock grazing the area.

Fodder Crops. This line of attack would appear to offer the best chance of success, particularly as the situation is worst in the closely settled areas of the plain where conditions do not permit of the provision of extensive areas for grazing purposes and where a more intensive system of providing food supplies for the stock maintained is manifestly necessary. A number of *raiat* have planted small areas of Guinea grass and other fodder grasses during the year but the movement has scarcely obtained any momentum as yet and of greater importance is the decision of Government to initiate experiments on mixed farming, with special reference to the growing of forage crops for stall feeding, coupled with the making and use of pen manure for maintaining fertility.

General. The number of cattle and buffaloes exported during the year was 351 head as compared with 1,409 head in 1936. A system of export permits was introduced as a safeguard against undue depletion of the numbers of plough cattle. A general enquiry on animal husbandry matters with special reference to the numbers of cattle kept in relation to the area of land owned and worked, together with questions of breeding and feeding, was initiated, towards the end of the year, in certain selected kampongs.

Experimental Work.

The existing experiment stations at Kota Bharu, Pasir Puteh and Bachok were maintained and a new station developed at Pasir Mas.

Kota Bharu Experiment Station. Section of local varieties of both wet and dry padi has not yet reached the stage of producing results but a number of imported pure strains have done very well over the past three seasons and field trials of the best of these will be inaugurated in 1938. Results obtained to date, as far as the manuring of wet padi is concerned, indicate that where artificial manures are concerned, phosphate alone is insufficient and added nitrogen is required. Cultivation experiments, on the other hand, have shown that highly significant increases in yield are obtained as the result of deep cultivation.

Bachok Agricultural Station. This station was developed towards the end of 1936 on the light sandy soil typical of much of the coastal zone. The main problem is to discover a practicable and economic method of increasing and thereafter maintaining soil fertility.

Pasir Puteh Padi Test Station. It is not yet clear, from the trials carried out, which variety or varieties should be adopted for field trials under conditions typified by the station. Manurial experiments since 1932 have shown that significant increases can be obtained on this station by the use of phosphate manures in any form and that the beneficial effects last for a second season. Nitrogen and potash appear to have slight subsidiary effects. Organic manures give over 20% increases. There is evidence to show that deep cultivation has a beneficial effect.

Experiments in Mixed Farming. A site comprising about 40 acres of dry padi land has been selected near Melor for development in 1938. The area will be used for experiments in mixed farming involving the growing of fodder crops in rotation with dry padi and with the aid of pen manure produced by stall-fed cattle. The basic aim of the work is the evolution of some system whereby local livestock can obtain a sufficiency of food throughout the year.

School Gardens. Thirty eight school gardens and thirteen padi plots were under cultivation during the year. The general standard of work is surprisingly high when one considers that the majority of the teachers are untrained.

Fisheries.

The coastal population lives mainly by fishing except during the North-East monsoon period when seas are too heavy for the small local fishing boats. Even then the chance of a profitable catch often induces fishermen to go out in uncertain weather, in several cases fishermen in trouble have been rescued by Government launches or the launches of Messrs. Boustead & Co. Thirteen fishermen were blown out to sea and drowned in one bad storm. Fish are caught mainly by scine nets and hand-line fishing; drag nets are used close in shore and also in catching 'belis' a kind of local whitebait which is largely used for drying and export. Some fish stakes have recently been constructed off Tumpat and have given considerable hauls, but they are destroyed entirely every monsoon so that the profit from these stakes is very much of a gamble. Export of dry fish has decreased but local consumption of fresh fish has increased. This is due to improved communications and to greater purchasing power.

Forest.

There are vast forest reserves in the State but unfortunately the Forest Department has only been properly organized and staffed for the last five years with the result that forest reserves in the densely populated coastal area are inadequate, as nearly all the available land was cleared and occupied before the Forest Department was organised. All remaining available forests in this area have now been reserved and an attempt will be made at reafforestation of some sandy areas suited to Tembusu. Small areas in the coastal belt have also been reserved or earmarked for local firewood reserves.

There are large untouched forest areas in the Southern mountainuous portion of the State and areas suitable for permanent forest reserves are being selected and earmarked. The drawback is that these areas are remote from centres of population; access roads are lacking and floating down the rivers is impeded by rapids during the dry season.

A profitable business has been organised in supplying the Federated Malay States Railways with sleepers. These sleepers are passed by the State Forest Officer so that a fixed standard of quality is exactly observed.

Revenue. The total revenue collected amounted to $90,833/- as against the sum of $71,951/- for 1936. The main sources of revenue were duty on timber, including poles, firewood, and charcoal, which accounted for $79,446 as against $61,473/- in 1936, and *jelutong* which showed the substantial increase of $1,373/- over the previous year. The price of this product rose to $60/- per pikul during the year, the highest in the history of the industry. Duty is calculated on an ad valorem basis and the State benefited accordingly.

Manufactures.

The Kelantan Match Factory has again had a successful year. So far as this State is concerned the factory is protected against outside competition by a moderate excise duty of $2.50 a case and a high import duty on foreign matches. This factory turns out a match specially suited to local monsoon conditions and the quality is shown by the fact that the factory has captured nearly the whole match trade of Trengganu although they enjoy no special protection in that State. This enterprising firm has also opened a factory in the Federated Malay States near Teluk Anson which, I understand, is operating successfully. They employ Kelantan Malay labour exclusively and make use of local timber both for boxes and splints. Terentang, medang teja and medang puteh have been found to be the most satisfactory of the local timbers.

Sawmills. A sawmill has been opened in Kota Bharu. The Forest Officer reports that its layout and construction are defective and the quality of sawing indifferent. Nevertheless the demand is great and no difficulty is found in disposing of the whole output at remunerative prices. A further sawmill is being opened at Tumpat to provide mainly for the west bank of the river. In this case the layout and construction have been approved by the State Forest Officer. A short Enactment has been passed to provide for the licencing and control of sawmills so that a satisfactory standard of safety and workmanship may be maintained.

Rubber Mill. The Lian Thong Rubber Factory has had a busy year and has continued to convert low grade wet slab rubber into a fair quality of blanket crepe. The native rubber grower, as a result of the work of the Agricultural Department and the Rubber Research Institute, Kuala Lumpur, is now turning out a much smaller proportion of wet lump. But the mill will, I

think always be remuneratively occupied in dealing with scrap and the low grade rubber produced by the obstinate or less-skilful small rubber planters.

Messrs. Boustead's Rice Mill. Supplies of locally grown padi for the use of the mill were again inadequate and considerable importation of padi was made from the neighbouring State of Siam. There is no doubt that much more padi is being produced than was the case two or three years ago, and it is difficult to see why more does not reach the mill. The explanation is, I think, that more rice is consumed by people who can now eat to their fill and who have no immediate pressure to sell. This is I think borne out by the general rice import statistics for Malaya as a whole. In 1932 the net imports of rice into Malaya were 409,000 tons whilst in 1937 in spite of all the encouragement given to local production the net imports of rice had risen to 570,000 tons. This is of course partly accounted for by increased immigration after the slump but increased consumption as the result of increased general prosperity must also account in some measure for this increase in imports. There is also a good deal of rather stupid hoarding. To keep a year's crop in reserve is an essential precaution, but one extreme case was brought to light of a padi miser who had hoarded practically the whole of his crop for 10 years; his explanation being that he liked to see a fine stock of padi and that if he sold it the money might easily be stolen or wasted. I believe that the real difficulty is the cost of transport. Padi is very bulky for its price and if it has to be man-handled even for a few miles it loses its potential value as a cash crop. Earth roads are being rapidly opened up throughout the Pasir Mas district and rivers and channels suited to floating down padi are being cleared. I hope that this will have a marked effect on this year's supplies to the mill. The ten-year exclusive licence granted to the mill was extended by another five years to give, an enterprise which is recognised as being of the greatest usefulness to the State a fair chance of recouping its initial losses and earning a reasonable profit.

Batek Sarong Factory. A small group of enterprising Malays have brought back from Java a knowledge of the process used in printing batek sarongs and a number of the stamps used in fixing dyes. A thriving small industry employing over 100 semi-skilled workmen has been started. British made cottons are used as the foundation and particular care is taken to use fast dyes. Several of the employees have already shown great skill in devising

and carving stamps for new patterns. No attempt is made to rival the exquisite artistry of the higher priced Javanese batek sarongs but a good useful sarong is turned out at a low price of 70 cents to $1.50. The output cannot keep up with the demand for local sale and export and is being steadily increased, as more workers are trained. The manager informs me that an intelligent apprentice can be trained in three to four months.

Cottage Industries. The Kelantan Branch of the Arts and Crafts Society has again had a successful year. The exhibit of the Society won the open cup at the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Exhibition at Kuala Lumpur. This Society encourages the production of silverware and hand-woven silk, rayon and cotton goods. The fixed dyes used by the Society are gaining an excellent reputation and the Society provides most of the uniform sarongs used in Malaya—the Malay Regiment, Kedah Police, Kelantan Police, Kedah Gurus and orderlies in Selangor, Perak and Kelantan. The purpose of the Branch is to maintain a high standard of craftsmanship and to ensure that the actual producer is put into touch with the actual purchaser and receives the full value of his workmanship less a minimum charge generally about 5% to cover overhead costs. Sales average $2000/- a month and are increasing. The Kelantan Government has every reason to be grateful to the ladies who have given their time to this institution which has revived an almost dead form of local craftsmanship and placed it on a sound commercial basis.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

The total value of imports and exports including re-exports, bullion and parcel post, for the last seven years is as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports & re-exports.		Trade Balance
	$	$		$
1931	2,977,158	2,854,079	–	123,079
1932	3,161,326	2,428,196	–	733,130
1933	4,057,602	3,454,098	–	603,504
1934	5,571,181	5,576,086	+	4,905
1935	5,453,893	5,018,208	–	435,685
1936	6,562,911	7,107,503	+	544,592
1937	7,941,213	10,467,593	+	2,526,380

The total value of the trade of the State was $18,408,806 in 1937 as compared with $13,670,414 in 1936 an increase of $4,738,392, or 34.67% of the 1936 figure.

The more important variations in the value of Exports are as follows:—

		Increase	Decrease
		$	$
Poultry alive	...	-	9,296
Cattle	...	-	66,187
Fish, dried & salted	...	-	13,104
Arecanuts	...	65,947	-
Iron Ore	...	196,892	-
Tin Ore	...	27,659	-
Copra	...	-	180,704
Palm Oil	...	10,885	-
Jelutong	...	11,705	-
Rubber	...	3,340,123	-
Sarongs, cotton	...	23,086	-

The exports of poultry, cattle and fish, dried and salted have decreased. Whenever the price of rubber or the export quota

rises the agriculturist has an easily available cash crop. There is no pressure to sell and less incentive to take trouble over minor profits. This is a real drawback as when the price of rubber falls it is difficult to build up again an export trade in minor produce. In the case of fish there has been no falling off in the quantity of fish caught but improved communication and greater local purchasing power has led to a marked increase in the quantity of fish consumed locally. This is all to the good and gives a better balanced diet for people who are mainly rice eaters.

Arecanuts. 2,467 Tons were exported in 1937 as against 2,164 Tons in 1936.

The increased Revenue on Arecanuts, however, is due mainly to higher prices.

Palm Oil. Export of Palm Oil began in 1937 mainly from Mentara Estate. There were no exports in 1936.

Rubber. The big increase in value of export of Rubber was due entirely to increased quota and higher prices.

Sarongs. The increased exports for 1937 are gratifying and indicated a greater prosperity in the Sarong Weaving and printing industry. The actual figures of export, include 23,898 yards of printed sarongs i.e. Sarongs of cloth of British Manufacture printed in Kelantan.

Imports. The more important variations in the value of imports are as follows:—

	1936.	1937.		Increase & Decrease
	$	$		$
Rice	304,524	603,490	+	298,966
Coffee, Raw	20,292	43,420	+	23,128
Confectionery except chocolates	24,669	13,323	–	11,346
Fruits, fresh	142,945	38,869	–	104,076
Fruits, dried and preserved	18,072	30,170	+	12,098
Milk, condensed	112,046	138,059	+	26,013
Sugar	165,906	234,751	+	68,845
Onions & Garlic	179,954	90,671	–	89,283
Vegetables, fresh	33,979	19,964	–	14,015

	1936. $	1937. $		Increase & Decrease $
Cigarettes	533,060	760,323	+	227,263
Coal	20,976	2,554	–	18,422
Crockery and Porcelain	81,297	58,116	–	23,181
Hollow-ware (cooking and household utencils)	53,395	29,269	–	24,126
Iron, galvanised (corrugated & sheet)	54,934	74,800	+	19,866
Brass & Brassware	8,743	37,017	+	28,274
Cinematographic Films	107,199	128,648	+	21,449
Batteries for hand flash lamps	8,220	25,053	+	16,833
Rubber mangles	4,622	28,765	+	24,143
Sewing Machines	15,263	46,029	+	30,766
Cotton manufactures	1,071,470	1,373,724	+	302,254
Manufactures of Artificial silk	518,679	576,401	+	57,722
Boots & Shoes (leather)	46,092	22,884	–	23,208
Formic acid	28,066	13,545	–	14,521
Alum	26,012	15,968	–	10,044
Kerosene	196,929	243,421	+	46,492
Motor Spirit	333,929	418,616	+	84,687
Bicycles	65,132	103,194	+	38,062
Motor Vehicles	141,290	228,263	+	86,973
Motor Vessels	19,150	5,887	–	13,263
Rubber Shoes	16,509	28,839	+	12,330
Books & printed matter	48,898	27,203	–	21,695
Jewellery and Goldsmithware	36,089	20,750	–	15,339
Gold Bullion	42,691	186,966	+	144,275
Gold coin	–	64,610	+	64,610
Silver coin	32,000	56,000	+	24,000

Fresh Fruits, Fresh Vegetables, Onion & Garlic. For a considerable part of the year the import of these commodities from Siam was stopped on account of cholera in that country.

The increases in such items as

Milk
Sugar
Cigarettes
Sewing Machines
Kerosene
Motor Spirit
Bicycles
Motor Vehicles

were due to increased prosperity and purchasing power in the State.

The importation of motor vehicles still continues. There was a very gratifying increase in the importation of bicycles. More than 3000 bicycles nearly all of British manufacture were imported. The British bicycle has been found to stand up to the country roads, to wear well and to be easy to ride. It has entirely ousted the flimsy cheap foreign bicycle.

In less prosperous times the agriculturist will not be able to afford the very considerable sum now spent on hired car fares and the increased use of bicycles which only require leg power is all to the good.

Rubber Mangles. This item shows a great increase from 567 in 1936 to 2,058 in 1937 and is indicative of the success of the Agricultural Department in its propaganda for the production of higher quality rubber sheet.

Cotton Manufactures & Artificial Silk Manufactures. The value of both these imports was considerably higher than in 1936. The actual yardage of cotton manufactures imported in 1937 was less than that in 1936. The quality was generally higher.

In the case of Artificial Silk Manufactures the actual yardage in 1937 was higher than in 1936.

Increases and decreases in the more important articles subject to Customs Duties, etc. are shown in the following table:—

	Actual, 1937. $	Actual, 1936. $	Actual, 1935. $
Export Duty—			
Betelnuts	13,707	10,773	9,545
Copra and coconut oil	16,879	15,573	2,738
Rubber	236,073	145,648	109,778
Cattle	1,165	3,973	7,180
Poultry	1,258	2,581	6,356
Dried Fish	1,105	1,958	1,877
Tin Ore	6,633	3,181	986
Manganese Ore	7,175	8,004	6,407
Iron Ore	19,689	–	–
Import Duty—			
Rice	36,227	23,336	–
Kerosene and Benzine	256,190	202,141	180,651
Spirits	80,368	60,353	42,558
Sugar	177,881	158,224	111,896
Tobacco	330,395	272,592	197,111
Miscellaneous Goods	402,432	337,185	296,637
Excise.			
Matches	15,480	12,720	10,560
Marine.			
Boat Licences	13,111	12,877	11,533
Light dues and shipping fees	6,039	6,850	6,899
Licences & Internal Revenue etc.			
Ferries	12,079	9,874	8,845
Toddy Shop Rents	13,397	10,884	9,116
Liquor(Spirit) Shop Licences	1,032	948	920

Textile Quotas. The importation into the State, otherwise than from the Straits Settlements or from a Malay State under British Protection, of certain classes of Textile goods manufactured in any country not being a part of the British Empire, is prohibited except under a licence issued by the Superintendent, Marine and Customs.

Nineteen restricted import licences were issued in 1937, six for importation direct from Japan, six for importation direct from Netherlands Indies, three for importation direct from China and four for importation direct from French India. No textile goods were imported direct from China and French India.

In 1936 seven restricted import licences were issued, five for importation direct from Netherlands Indies and two for importation direct from Japan.

Excise. Licences were issued in respect of:—

One Match Factory
19 Liquor Shops
13 Public Toddy Shops
8 Estate Toddy Shops

The Match Factory paid excise duty amounting to $15,480.00 during 1937 as against $12,720.00 in 1936.

CHAPTER VIII.

LABOUR.

All labour employed in Kelantan is free. Labourers are at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving one month's notice or on paying one month's wage in lieu of notice. Under 2% of the total population are wage earners.

Immigrant labour mainly South Indians is employed on most of the European owned rubber estates in the Ulu Kelantan district. Their conditions of employment are governed by the Labour Enactment. Except for such slight modifications as are necessary to adopt this enactment to the administrative system of the State it is uniform with the enactment enforced in other parts of Malaya.

New arrivals of non-recruited immigrants from India totalled 1,083. They found employment on various rubber estates, more than half the total went to estates owned by the Duff Development Company Ltd. 38 South Indians were repatriated through the depot at Port Swettenham at the cost of the Indian Immigration Fund. One phthisis patient was repatriated at the expense of the Kelantan Government. No vagrants were repatriated by the Police.

Quarterly returns of labourers under Section 56 of the Labour Code, 1936, Kelantan, were received from 44 places of employment (Estates, Mines and Factories) in the State of Kelantan. The number of labourers employed at the end of each of the last five years being:—

Nationality.		1933	1934	1935	1936	M.	F.	Total 1937
Indians (Madras Presidency)	...	869	1,508	1,691	1,969	1,839	920	2,759
Malays	...	{ 2,539	3,262	3,357	3,738	2,725	1,162	3,887
Javanese	...		42	44	21	11	1	12
Chinese	...	739	552	661	1,215	1,157	17	1,174
Others	...	42	69	80	77	164	—	164
Total	...	4,189	5,433	5,833	7,020	5,896	2,100	7,996

The death rate among Indian labourers as computed from these returns was 18.74 per mille on an average population of 2315 as compared with 17.33 of 1784 in 1936; 10.90 of 1652 in 1935; 10.27 of 1071 in 1934 and 20.99 of 1286 in 1933.

Similar quarterly returns received from 10 Government Departments including the Federated Malay States Railways in the State show the following number of labourers employed at the end of the last five years:—

Nationality.		1933	1934	1935	1936	M.	F.	Total 1937
South Indians	...	442	324	301	322	333	4	337
Malays	...	902	966	1,857	1,526	1,292	—	1,292
Chinese	...	85	25	27	27	29	—	29
Others	...	15	5	8	8	25	—	25
Total	...	1,444	1,320	2,193	1,883	1,679	4	1,683

The following figures are compiled from quarterly returns furnished to this Department by employers of Indian labourers on estates in the State of Kelantan:—

Year.		Indian Estate labourers Average No.	No. of deaths.
1933	...	805	19
1934	...	1071	11
1935	...	1652	28
1936	...	1784	31
1937	...	2295	44

Maternity benefits are by law payable to all female labourers excluding domestic servants, the amounts in each being based on the average monthly wage earned prior to the date of confinement.

The Deputy Controller of Labour has powers to enforce the erection and maintenance of creches on places of employment on which more than 50 female labourers are employed.

Savings. The total amount standing to the credit of the Indians in the Post Office Savings Banks in the State on 31st December, 1937, is given in the following statement which has been supplied by the Superintendent of Posts & Telegraphs, Kelantan.

		No. of Depositors	Amount $ cts.
Merchants	...	42	5,495. 32
Clerks	...	88	12,058. 54
Labourers	...	156	14,044. 65
Others	...	4	81. 11
	Total	290	31,679. 62

Some estates also keep "Coolie Deposit Account" and help labourers to send remittance to India. The majority of the labourers invest their savings in cattle, goats or sheep or in the form of jewellery which they generally keep on their persons or in some cases deposit with the Manager of the estate.

Remittances.

The number of money orders issued by the Posts & Telegraphs Department, Kelantan, during the year 1937 for payment in India and the amounts so remitted are shown below:—

	Number		Amount	
Madras Presidency	1739		Rs. 101,795	
Labourers		1043		Rs. 61,077
Non-labourers		696		40,718
Rest of India	1097		81,025	
Total	2836		182,820	

The amount remitted to Madras in 1937 by labourers in Kelantan averaged Rs. 58-0-0 per remitter as compared with Rs. 57-0-0 in 1936.

Allotments.

All estates provide adequate garden lands for labourers to grow their own vegetables and fruits.

Inspection and Complaints.

Twenty-three visits of inspections were made to places of employment during the year, including 13 visits made by the Labour Inspector. Complaints from labourers were registered in the office of the Labour Department. The chief grounds for such complaints were:—

Late or non-payment of wages	...	18
Family disputes	...	8
Refusal to accept notice	...	9
Wrongful dismissal	...	7
Assault by employers	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	48
	Total	91

All the complaints were settled departmentally.

Crimes of Violence. No crimes of violence were registered as having been committed by Indians throughout the year.

Strikes and Serious Disturbances. There were no strikes or disturbances of any nature during the year.

Housing, Sanitary Conditions, and Medical Treatment.

Two orders were served on employers during the year—one on the Japanese Iron Mine at Tamangan, and one on the Kuala Hidong Estate (Under Section 172 of the Labour Enactment, Kelantan, 1936). The general standard of housing and sanitary conditions, health measures and medical treatment is satisfactorily high. Three plans of new permanent lines of approved type were approved during the year. All estates employing Indians and 4 estates employing other labour are visited monthly by a European Medical Practitioner. Seven hospitals were maintained by estates under the charge of dressers approved by the Chief Medical Officer, who visited every estate personally during the year.

Chinese Labour.

There being no officer of the Chinese Protectorate stationed in Kelantan, the welfare of Chinese labourers is also looked after by the Labour Department (Sections 69-73 Labour Code, Kelantan, 1936). A Chinese Interpreter is attached to Kuala Krai Courts, and accompanies the Deputy Controller of Labour on up-country tours of inspection.

Netherlands Indian Labour.

There is no indentured labour in the State. The few Javanese estate labourers are employed on the usual monthly verbal agreements and are protected by the Labour Code, 1936.

Malay Labour.

Unlike the Western States Kelantan is not dependent on immigrant labour. The Public Works Department, Survey Department, Irrigation Department, Electrical Department, Posts & Telegraphs Department and the Kelantan Match Factory all employ local Malay labour.

Messrs. Boustead, the only British firm apart from rubber planting companies, which operates on an extensive scale in this State employs local Malay labour. The very widespread and diverse activities of this firm include a rice mill, a copra grading and exporting business, a rubber grading packing and export section, and a general import and export business which includes the handling of heavy cargo in difficult open roads, under monsoon weather conditions, a slipway and repairing business for launches and lighters and small ships. Local Malay labour has been found able to adapt itself to these various activities. The Malay accepts cheerfully the exposure and risks inevitable in handling cargo during the monsoon. Malay labour also handles the heavy carrying work of shifting bags of sugar and cement, and skilled and semi-skilled artisans have been found for the various specialised duties of the rice mill, and the packing and grading sheds.

On the larger rubber estates the position is not so satisfatcory. With a population of approximately 400,000 and rubber estates employing a total labour force of under 8000 it is difficult to see why immigrant labour should be required at all.

The Kelantan Malay has the peasant's natural attachment to the land which he owns and to the pleasant normal kampong life, with its varied round of planting and harvest, the company of his family and his friends and the sequence of fast and feast enjoyed by the Moslem faith. The work in a Malay kampong is often hard but it is never monotonous, and there is fortunately no over-bearing economic pressure to compel the peasant to leave a healthy and natural form of life, to put up with the inevitable

monotony of the daily task on a rubber estate. On the other hand the Malay small holder often feels the need of cash to purchase the small luxuries of life and to improve his own position. He may want to buy a boat, to buy bulls, to marry and buy more land and for all these purposes the excellent wages paid by the larger rubber estates for a reasonable day's work are an attraction.

There are two practical ways of overcoming the difficulty of providing Malay labour for rubber estates without breaking up the natural form of life on the kampong Malay.

Some rubber estates are favourably placed near groups of kampongs and with the help of bicycles estate labourers can reach their work at dawn and be back in their kampongs soon after noon. Two rubber estates so favourably placed have been able to earn dividends throughout the slump and to build up a labour force consisting entirely of Malays nearly all of whom continued to live in their kampongs. Tapping tasks are looked on almost as a family possession and if a labourer wants a rest and change or to attend to his own business a brother or an uncle will take his place. There are no vacant tasks and there is a welcome flow of cash wages into the kampong. Other estates are not so fortunately placed but there are always men who are ready to leave their kampongs for six months or a year in order to earn cash wages for a specific purpose. There are some estates which rely successfully almost entirely on labour of this type. One such isolated upcountry estate draws its labour very largely from the coast kampongs. The Manager speaks Malay well. Separate houses with a bit of garden have been provided. There is a school for Malay children and at times a cinema or shadow play performance varies the monotony of estate life.

A particularly important point is that no difficulty is ever placed on a man who for any legitimate reason wishes to go without giving a month's notice. As the manager explained to me if a labourer feels that at any time he can take his wages and go, he is all the more ready to come back and a general feeling of confidence, and friendliness is engendered.

At the other end of the scale there is the estate whose manager speaks Tamil well and Malay badly. He has got used to managing a Tamil labour force successfully, he understands their needs and their customs. He likes the regular checkrolls the same name on the same task for years. He is fixed in his ways

and does not wish to change. If there is a shortage of labour his only idea is that immigration should be encouraged; Malay labour is not reliable and, in any case he does not know where or how to find it or how to handle it. I do not believe in any dogmatic discussions or fixed points of view in a matter which is admittedly difficult and in which there are natural and legitimate divergencies of opinion, but I do believe that much useful work can be done in endeavouring to reconcile these different points of view.

The Malay has every advantage in endeavouring to keep open a regular source of employment and the opportunities of earning excellent cash wages. The estate manager, more particularly during the present days of rubber control when a labour force may have to be rapidly reduced or extended will find every advantage in being able to make the best use of local labour.

An immigrant labour force has proved its value and usefulness when the rapid development of certain industries outruns the normal general development of the State but it can scarcely be looked on as an ideal arrangement to be perpetuated.

CHAPTER IX.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The vast majority of the population of Kelantan consists of peasants and fishermen owning their own land and their own boats, of small tradesmen managing their own business with craftsmen selling their own goods, or working on small contracts. Less than 2% of the population can be considered as wage earners and many of these also possess land of their own and only give part of their time to occupations at which they earn wages.

Estate labour was paid the standard wages prescribed in the Ulu Kelantan district; 45 cents per man and 35 cents per woman up to the 1st of April, and thereafter 50 cents and 40 for man and woman respectively per day. Coolies employed on the section of the Federated Malay States Railways in Kelantan were paid at the same rate. Similar wages were paid by estates employing Malay labour and also by the Public Works Department, with higher rates for skilled or semi-skilled artisans. There is always a good demand for the limited number of available carpenters, blacksmiths, plasterers and masons who can earn up to $2.00 a day.

Domestic servants, generally Hylam Chinese, are paid at the same rates as are usual throughout the Peninsula, from $20/- to $30/- a month. Cleaners and car drivers earn from $15/- to $30/- a month. Estate clerks and dressers are paid at the same rates as are usual throughout the Peninsula according to their capacity. In general there are few openings for clerical employment except in the Government service. The salary schemes in the Government service approximate very closely to those adopted by the larger Administrations in Malaya.

The price of foodstuffs was slightly higher throughout the year and the full monthly living budget for estate cooly was estimated to be $6.55 as against $6.35 in 1936. In the case of estate coolies eating Kelantan rice the cost was slightly lower, at $6.22. In general locally grown foodstuffs, rice, chickens, eggs, fruit and vegetables as well as fish, are cheaper than in the rest of Malaya, but imported foodstuffs such as sugar, milk, jam, tinned butter and other tinned goods and most forms of clothing are dearer than in the rest of Malaya, as these have to pay fairly heavy freight charges in addition to local duty.

Under the Labour Enactment maternity benefits are paid to all female labourers, the amount being based on the average monthly wage earned prior to the date of confinement.

CHAPTER X.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

A complete and connected account of the history of education in this State was given in 1936 Report.

Policy and Aims.

A.—Malay Vernacular Schools and Religious Classes.

1. *Boys' Schools.* The aim of the Kelantan Government is in the first place to provide a sound primary education for boys between the ages of 8 to 14 years. In most vernacular schools this education is at present limited to Standard III, but in selected schools boys can go on to Standards IV and V. Special attention is paid to hand crafts and industries and to gardening, the intention being to train boys to follow their natural avocation in an agricultural State.

An Enactment has been in force in the State since 1922 giving compulsory powers to enforce the attendance of boys at vernacular schools. The demand for education exceeds the number of available school places and the capacity of a staff which is being trained and increased, so that in practice no need has been found to make use of these compulsory powers.

2. *Girls' Schools.* A number of girls attend at the boys' vernacular schools and one separate vernacular girls' school has been recenty established at Kota Bharu. The number of vernacular Girls' school will be increased as the resources of the State allow. Special attention is paid to needle work, weaving, cookery, domestic economy, handywork and art. All vernacular education is free. There is a steady and increasing demand for such education and it is the intention of the Kelantan Government to give increased facilities as the resources of the State will allow and as adequately trained teachers can be obtained.

3. *Religious Classes.* It is the intention of the Kelantan Government to provide a sound ground work in the essentials of the Islamic faith. The syllabus has been drawn up with the approval of the Majlis Ugama Islam. A limited number of special religious teachers are provided by the State and where these are not available the vernacular school teachers themselves take religious classes.

4. *Training of Teachers for Malay Vernacular Schools.* Normal Classes are instituted in various centres to improve the standard of teaching. Examination papers are set and marked centrally and certificates are awarded. In order to facilitate the working of Normal Classes, schools meet on 5 days of the week and Normal Classes are held every Saturday. All teachers except those specially exempted by the Inspector of Malay Schools are required to attend. In addition six selected pupil teachers are sent annually for a course of three years special training to the Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim, the training college for teachers for the Malay Vernacular Boys' Schools of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Selected women pupil teachers are sent annually to the Malacca Women Training Centre at Malacca. In addition to these opportunities for training a special class of 1½ years has been established which a student has to attend before he or she can be taken as a pupil teacher. This class is now held at two centres and follows the syllabus of the first year and half of the second year course at the Sultan Idris Training College.

5. *Furniture and Equipment.* The furniture and equipment of the vernacular schools which was at one time very inadequate is now being brought up to a satisfactory standard. This should be completed in three years' time.

6. *Games and Physical Exercises.* Provisions is made for games and physical exercises and for practical lessons on hygiene. In all new schools the area of the site acquired is not less than three acres so as to provide for adequate school grounds and playing fields. The sites of existing schools are being enlarged by the acquisition of additional land following a progressive programme.

7. *Text Books.* All schools in Kelantan use the text-books adopted for the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States and where possible Malay newspapers are also provided for the use of schools.

8. *Conclusion.* The policy as outlined above is being carried out progressively. Classes are still too large, several schools are inadequately housed in temporary buildings and the whole staff is not adequately trained. Each year six specially selected pupil teachers are sent to Tanjong Malim and in addition 12 of the best locally trained pupil teachers who are successful in the Darjah Khas (Normal Classes) are engaged.

It will probably take another 5 years before the standard aimed at is fully secured. Meanwhile great encouragement is given by the results obtained from selected Kelantan boys sent to the higher Institutions of Education in Malaya. These have nearly all obtained most excellent reports, showing both industry and natural ability.

B—English School.

1. *Boys' Schools.* It is the aim of the Kelantan Government to provide primary and secondry education at a day school for selected boys from Malay Vernacular Schools from the age of 10 and for selected boys of races other than Malay from 7 years. The maximum enrolment of the school as fixed at present is 40 a year, 20 free scholars transferred from Malay vernacular schools, 10 paying Malay students and 10 paying students of other races. This enrolment is not to be considered absolute but may be varied from time to time as experience may show to be advisable.

Boys transferred from Malay vernacular schools pay no fees but other students pay a monthly fee of $1.00. All boys unless specially exempted by the Inspector of Malay Schools also pay $1.00 a month for the use of text-books, handywork training materials and instruments, but not exercise books, drawing books and other stationery which have to be provided by the boy himself.

2. *Staffs.* The staff of the school at present consists of officers seconded from the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, and locally recruited teachers who hold the Normal Certificates of the S.S. and F.M.S. Governments. The State also sends students to Raffles College to be trained as teachers and it is hoped to gradually replace the seconded officers by a staff consisting of fully trained teachers.

It is not intended to give any great extension to education in English in this State, as the opportunities for further employment are strictly limited, but it is intended that the limited number of boys so educated shall be selected with great care. The best pupils will be sent to Institutions for higher education in Malaya and will, it is hoped, be absorbed in the Administrative Services of the State as Malay Officers, Technical Assistants Public Works Department, Agricultural Assistants, Technical Assistants Survey, Foresters, Irrigation Assistants, Subordinates etc., whilst there will be openings for adequate but less brilliant boys in the Clerical Service.

The present enrolment of the Ismail English School after three years working is 78. The school is housed in an adequate semi-permanent building and class rooms are added as required. A large area of suitable land on the outskirts of the town had been acquired for this school and has been laid out for playing fields and planted with shade and flowering trees, so that so far as can be reasonably foreseen this school will never be cramped in space for future developments.

3. *Girls' Schools.* There is only one Girls' School with an enrolment of 20 pupils a year. It is not the intention of the Kelantan Government to aim at any very considerable extension of English education for Malay girls. This school is intended mainly for the daughters of the Ruling House and Malay Officers. Speical attention is paid to domestic science, handycraft and art. The general intention is to train girls to be alert and quick-minded and suitable wives for Malay Officers who have received higher education rather than to seek any high standard of technical education. The school fees are the same as those of the English Boys' school. The Headmistress, has been specially selected from the Straits Settlements Education Department.

Finance.

The expenditure during the year was as set out below:—

		Education Dept.	P.W.D.
		$	$
Personal Emoluments	...	60,893.85	
Other Charges			
Annually Recurrent	...	40,083.49	
Other Charges			
Special Expenditure	...	10,683.85	30,413.12
	Total	111,661.19	30,413.12
Grand Total	...	142,074.31	

Revenue.

School Fees	...	563.00
Registration of school fees	...	250.00
Miscellaneous	...	47.80
	Total	860.80

School Buildings.

The Vernacular Schools of the State were originally housed in temporary thatched and bamboo buildings very often erected by the people of the village themselves. These are gradually being replaced by semi-permanent buildings along the lines generally adopted throughout the rest of Malaya, but generally of a less ambitious and less costly type. The usual type of school is one raised on pillars from the ground, the hard-wood frame and walls and partitions are made in a form of closely woven matting treated so as to be waterproof. In a few of the main centres more ambitious two-storeyed school buildings have been erected so that the lower storey may be used as a covered playground, for drill and for handycrafts as well as for an extension as soon as the upper storey gets over-crowded.

During the year the following schools were completed:—

1. Padang Garong	Malay	School—	accomodation	for	400	pupils
2. Bachok	,,	,,	,,	,,	160	,,
3. Mentuan	,,	,,	,,	,,	120	,,
4. Kubang Kerian	,,	,,	,,	,,	120	,,
5. Pasir Puteh	,,	,,	,,	,,	300	,,
6. Pasir Mas	,,	,,	,,	,,	360	,,
7. Kampong Pek	,,	,,	,,	,,	200	,,

These school buildings were all erected by the Public Works Department whilst one school at Jelawat capable of accomodating 80 pupils was built departmentally. In addition two other schools with accommodation for 160 pupils respectively are under construction during the year and will be ready for occupation in 1938.

Enrolments and attendance. Owing to the growth of the population and the recognition by the people of the country of the value of education for their children, the accommodation in the Malay schools is at the present time inadequate, and several thickly populated country areas have no educational facilities at all. In 1932 the Government expenditure on Vernacular Schools was $42,556.00 and Public Works Department expenditure on building nil. In 1937 the Government expenditure was $73,446.65 and Public Works Department expenditure on Vernacular school buildings was $24,173.15. The State has to provide for the needs of different departments from a limited revenue and no more rapid development can be anticipated for some years. There were 58 Vernacular Boys' Schools and one Vernacular Girls' School in 1937. The total enrolment was just over 5000.

Higher Education.

No attempt is made in this State to duplicate the excellent opportunities for higher education which exist in the more prosperous and highly developed Administrations of Malaya. It would be very costly and singularly pointless to do so. Boys of marked ability are selected for training outside the State. This enables them both to take advantage of the very excellent Institutions for higher education throughout Malaya and also to broaden their ideas by contact with a wider world.

Tengku Abdullah Hassan, after taking an honours degree at Cambridge and qualifying as a Barrister at the Inns of Court returned to the service of the State. Tengku Indra Petra and Tengku Yahya the two sons of His Highness the Raja Kelantan are still studying in England. Four students sent to the School of Agriculture, Serdang, have now returned and are employed in the Agricultural Department. One Malay student has been sent to England to study medicine. Two students are studying at the Technical School, Kuala Lumpur, with a view to service in the Public Works and the Posts & Telegraphs Departments, and one Malay Officer is taking a course of forestry at Kepong.

There are two students at the Raffles College undergoing a course of education, one of whom receives the Kelantan Government Raffles College scholarship. It is hoped ultimately to be able to employ them in the Ismail English School. Two young students, sons of the Raja Muda, are studying at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, to prepare themselves for State Service.

The State also maintains a number of younger students at the Penang Free School, Raffles Institutions and other secondary schools of Malaya. This is a temporary arrangement to fill the gap till such time as the Ismail English School can turn out boys up to the School Certificate standard. It is then intended only to send senior students to insitutions of higher education.

Scouts.

The Boy Scouts Association has an enrolment of 1,040 scouts including rovers, boy scouts, sea scouts and cubs. The Inspector of Schools notes that the organisation and training of these scouts has been left too much to the school teachers themselves and to a few Malay Officers who are already very fully occupied. A wider support from friends of the movement who are

ready to become scout masters would be very welcome. 50 Kelantan scouts and 12 scout masters attended the Coronation Jamboree at Tanjong Malim and subsequently visited the States of Selangor and Pahang. They returned with grateful memories of the help and hospitality shown to them, more particularly by the Teachers' Associations of Selangor and Pahang. The Boy Scouts also took part in the celebration of the Coronation of His Majesty the King and the celebration of the birthday of His Highness the Sultan. Very successful sports were held on Empire Day.

General.

It is estimated that there are not less than 18,000 boys of Vernacular school age in the State. At the end of the year the number of boys in all schools was 7,294. The limited resources of the State and the period required to train an adequate teaching staff will not permit of an immediate solution. For the next few years it is the intention of the Kelantan Government to concentrate on improving the conditions of the existing schools and on building up a well trained staff of teachers and not to extend the existing schools or to open new schools unless there are very exceptional reasons for so doing. This policy will, it is hoped, ultimately enable further progress to be made from a sound basis.

CHAPTER XI.

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

The State possesses three ports, viz: Tumpat, Bachok and Semerak, at which coasting steamers, plying between Singapore and Bangkok, call regularly both for passengers and goods, except during the north-east monsoon (November to January) when sea transport becomes difficult and uncertain owing to heavy gales. Down to quite recent times, this was the only means of communication with the outside world, and trade was in those days dependent entirely upon the use of steamers and sailing vessels. The gross tonnage of steamers calling at these ports during 1937 was 141,000 as against 214,000 in the previous year; and the gross capacity of sailing vessels was 236,000 piculs as against 124,000 piculs in 1936.

By rail the State has been for some years connected with Bangkok, and also with Penang, through lower Siam and Kedah. Since the opening in 1931 of the East Coast Railway, there has been direct communication with Singapore through Pahang. Beside the daily slower trains, a fast through Mail Train with sleeping berths runs once a week in each direction and does the journey in less than 24 hours.

Internal communication is by means of rivers, roads, bridle paths and railways. The rivers are still widely used as a highway between places not connected by rail or road. The total mileage of roads maintained by the Public Works Department at the end of the year was 241. These roads are distributed over the North Eastern area of the State, where road communications are adequate. The road system connects through Pasir Puteh with that of the adjoining State of Trengganu at Besut. There is no road connection with the Federated Malay States. The road which goes southward from Kota Bharu, the capital, ends 43 miles away at Kuala Krai, the headquarters of the Ulu Kelantan district. The East Coast line of the Federated Malay States Railways traverses the whole State and runs from Gua Musang near the Pahang boundary through Kuala Krai—a road, rail and river junction,—Pasir Mas—a rail junction from which a branch line links up with the Siamese Railways at Sungei Golok,—to the East Coast terminus at the small open port of Tumpat.

Hired cars, omnibuses and lorries are available on all roads in Kelantan for the conveyance of passengers as well as goods at moderate rates.

In addition to these roads there are some private estate roads, mostly branching off the public road.

There is also a growing extension of a system of earth or sand roads constructed by the peasants themselves under the organising impetus of the District Officer or the Penggawa—with very small or no contribution from Government, except for bridge building.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

Post Offices were maintained at Kota Bharu, Kuala Krai, Temangan, Pasir Mas, Tumpat and Pasir Puteh, together with 14 Postal Agencies in the smaller villages. All Post Offices, besides ordinary postal work, do telegraphy, Cash-On-Delivery, Money Order and Savings Bank work, while Kota Bharu and Kuala Krai in addition transact postal insurance business. The approximate number of ordinary postal articles received was 373,000 and despatched 223,800 compared with 326,000 and 193,000 respectively in 1936.

14,000 registered articles were received from other Administrations and 18,000 despatched, compared with 12,200 and 13,800 respectively in 1936. The corresponding figures for parcels were 12,000 and 2,000, compared with 8,100 and 1,700. There were also marked increases in Money Order and Postal Order business. The gross sale of stamps for fiscal and postal purposes was $100,700 compared with $83,100 in 1936—a considerable increase due to the abnormal sale of stamps of the new issue to philatelists.

Communications were well maintained and during the year there were no serious interruptions to record. The north-east monsoon did no serious damage to communications.

Whenever the main telegraph circuit with Kuala Lumpur was interrupted, the Kuala Krai wireless station was used instead. The number of telegrams, received from and despatched to places outside the State was 17,800 and 19,000 respectively, compared with 15,000 and 15,060 in 1936, showing a combined increase of 6,800.

There are three wireless transmitting and receiving sets in Kelantan, one at Kota Bharu, belonging to the Royal Air Force, one at Kemubu and one at Kuala Krai, both belonging to the

Federated Malay States Railways. 42 wireless receiving sets were registered during the year as opposed to 22 in 1936.

The number of telephone exchanges was 8 viz: 3 operated by Post Offices and 5 operated by the Police. Trunk Calls recorded and fees collected were 47,500 and $5,400 respectively, compared with 37,126 and $4,198, being the corresponding figures for 1936, and the total number of subscribers was 140 compared with 119.

Tele-communications have been much improved by the secondment of the Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs, Kuala Lipis, to Kelantan on a part-time basis and by the secondment from the Federated Malay States to Kelantan of a trained Technical Assistant under his supervision.

The Savings Bank transactions during 1937 were as follows:—

	1936.	$	1937.	$
Deposits ...	1,823	83,015.00	1,084	113,000.00
Withdrawals ...	880	57,438.00	1,056	68,700.00

At the beginning of the year there were 941 depositors and at the end 1129. 334 accounts were opened during the year and 146 closed, a net increase of 188 accounts compared with a net increase of 45 accounts in 1936.

The year under review has again been a prosperous one and all heads of revenue show further increases. Though no substantial extension of postal facilities has been found necessary, the public has continued to make more use of the existing facilities. Money Order business especially shows a further striking increase, the total transactions amounting to over a million dollars.

CHAPTER XII.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Banks doing business in Kelantan are the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., and the Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation, Ltd. Both have branches at Kota Bharu. There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

The currency and weights and measures in use are the same as those in use in the Colony of the Straits Settlements.

CHAPTER XIII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Staff of the Public Works Department was increased by one Assistant Engineer but there is still a shortage of experienced Technical Subordinates.

Provisions and Expenditure—The total expenditure under all headings including supplements was $595,666.88 out of a total provision of $683,399.13, thus 87 per cent of the provision made was expended.

The total expenditure in 1936 was $405,866.75. The figure for 1937, therefore, shows an increase of $189,810.13 over that for 1936, or 46 per cent.

The provision for Annually Recurrent Services was $216,067.00 of which $208,155.25 was spent. The corresponding figures for 1936 were $172,894.60 and $165,610.39.

Revenue.

The revenue collected by and for the department during the year was $16,079.69, $4,442.19 of this is profit on the working of the Public Works Department Store and Factory, $8,892.60 from water supply charges and $2,744.90 from private water supply installations.

Works and Buildings.

Annually Recurrent—The capital cost of all completed buildings at the end of 1937 was $1,507,372.56. There was a very extensvie programme of public works and building was carried out during the course of the year. Expenditure was mainly distributed over large numbers of small items. The only considerable separate buildings completed during the year, were the new Residency, and an administration block, operating theatre and X-Ray Room at the General Hospital.

Roads, Streets and Bridges.

Annually Recurrent—The total mileage of roads in Kelantan maintained by the Public Works Department in 1937 was 241 miles, as against 233 miles in 1936. The increase is due to the taking over of earth roads made by the ra'ayat. Five miles from

Pasir Mas to Kampong Meranti and an extension of 3.7 miles on the Jedok Road. Land for these roads was given free of charge by owners and it is feared that the reserve will be found to be somewhat narrow when the roads are opened to motor traffic.

60.5 miles of road or 25% of the total are metalled and asphalted.

10 miles or 4% are metalled, but not asphalted and the balance of 171 miles or 71% of the total are unmetalled or lightly gravelled.

The monsoon was light in 1937 and few of the earth roads were rendered impassable for any length of time. The road to Pasir Mas leading from the Kuala Krai road to the river, had been gravelled during the year. This is a much used thoroughfare and was open all through the monsoon period. In 1936 it was practically impassable on a few occasions.

The total expenditure on maintenance was $97,413.24 or $402. per mile.

There are over 200 timber bridges in the State and until the last few years even the main roads were earth roads with a few metalled and asphalted stretches. The problem before the Public Works Department during the last few years has been to keep the whole of roads of the State reasonably passable for the rapidly increasing motor traffic and at the same time to reconstruct the main roads to a adequate standard. Fortunately the earth roads are mainly clay and sand and there are few swampy peaty sections to content with such as occur on the West coast of Malaya. Sections of earth roads which have been very badly cut up during the wet weather can be quickly restored as soon as they dry up. At present after 3 years of persistent hard work the Public Works Department have I think mastered their difficulties. The main road Kota Bharu to Kuala Krai will be metalled and asphalted throughout its length by the end of the year and the main road from Kota Bharu to the Trengganu boundary will be metalled by 1940.

Where roads are being reconstructed the metalled width is 16 feet but many of the older narrow sections will have to be widened as soon as the whole length of the main road has been made passable for motor traffic at all seasons of the year. 6 wooden

bridges were replaced by concrete culverts during the year, but this programme will have to be speeded up if all wooden bridges are to be replaced before they are shaken into pieces.

Special Services—The total expenditure under this heading was $148,520 out of a total provision of $152,000.

Most of the provisions for "Earth Roads" was spent on improving and maintaining the Tanah Merah—Jedok Road and the construction of a 96 feet span bridge. Three miles of road to Kampong Berangan towards Pasir Mas and the part construction of a 300 feet bridge are also included in this item.

Timber Supply.

There was a shortage of timber supplies during the year. This was due partly to the greatly increased demand during recent years and partly to the difficulty of rafting timber down the river during the dry season. Prices were high and there is reason to believe that they were maintained by a timber ring amongst the few local timber merchant.

To get over the difficulty a substantial advance has been given to the Public Works Department to enable them to buy timber directly from the producers with the assistance of the Forest Officer.

The Forest Officer and the State Engineer are also seeking for a suitable and accessible area for a Public Works Department timber cutting reserve to enable the Public Works Department to make direct arrangements for their own supply. The possibilities of improving some of the worst rapids by blasting is being considered.

There are immense reserves of first class timber but access and transport are difficult.

Water Works.

Annually Recurrent—The capital value of the Waterworks Kota Bharu on 31.12.37 was $95,015.27. During 1937 the number of private supply connection increased from 211 to 317. This number will be increased in 1938 when funds will be provided to extend the reticulation. In addition 9 new connections were made to Government Buildings. All supplies are metered and all connections made departmentally.

Consumption of water rose from 21,500,000 gallons in 1936 to 33,200,000 gallons in 1937. There was a gross deficit on the 1936 Revenue Account of $1,770.92. The 1937 Revenue Account shewed a gross profit of $2,617.76.

Samples of water were taken regularly and the analysis returns were satisfactory.

The total receipts for water supplies were $8,893 for 1937 as against $5,370 for 1936.

Drainage and Irrigation.

The figures of expenditure were as follows:—

Supervision and Maintenance of Irrigation and Drainage Works	$15,596.25
New Drainage & Irrigation Works	20,999.38
Special Vote: Anti-Malarial Works, Kuala Krai ...	1,984.22
	$38,579.85

Irrigation.—A timber dam at Tratak Pulai was rebuilt this year in concrete, and the distributary channels from this dam were improved. The original length of the dam was 27′ but it has been increased to 40′ to allow of a bigger discharge of water.

A flume was built to carry a distributary channel across the Sungei Seligi thus supplying an area of 300 acres of padi land.

The irrigation system in the Rantau Panjang area was extended by a distributary channel 1½ miles long.

In additional to these a large number of minor irrigation works have been carried out. Some of these were foreseen in the annual programme and others were carried out at the request of the local peasants. In the latter case, the Irrigation Department supplied materials and skilled labour for such works as gates, pipes etc., while the peasants excavated the necessary channels. In daerahs where the peasants had sufficient communal spirit to approach the department with suggestions for irrigation schemes, this system of labour worked very well, though there were a few cases where it was necessary to insist that the peasants' share of

the work be completed first, to ensure that Government money was not wasted.

Sea Protection—A coastal bund at Baroh Kerasak about 3 miles long was completed this year. It will protect an area of about 500 acres of good padi land. The bund is provided with one gate and 7 pipe culverts to relieve floods. The earthwork was performed by the local peasants, who are to be congratulated on a very good job.

Anti-Malarial—The Sungei Krai, between the Railway Reserve and its confluence with the Kelantan River, being suspected of harbouring mosquitoes was cleared of vegetation and excavated to an even depth and width. This will enable the Health Department to detect and oil seepages.

Surveys—The main survey party has been engaged throughout the year on the programme outlined by Mr. Pinkerton in his original report on Kelantan's Irrigation responsibilities, and on a survey of the mouth of the Kelantan river suggested by Mr. Grantham who visited the State in October. A smaller party has dealt with minor schemes as necessity occurred throughout the year.

Fish trap Control—A considerable proportion of the time of three members of the staff was spent in inspecting and licensing sites for fish traps. At the beginning of the wet season when active work had to be stopped, they were reinforced by the mandors of the working gangs, and it can be claimed, as a result of their work, that no unauthorised fish trap obstructed the flow in any of the important Kualas or flood channels.

Education—In general, the ra'ayat realises the advantage to be gained by the irrigation of his crop of padi, and he is gradually learning to co-operate with his neighbour in obtaining a water supply for his fields. There is, however, much room for improvement in his ideas on the conservancy of water.

A notable exception is to be found in one of the remotest parts of Kelantan, the daerah of Belimbing at the source of the Pergau river. Here the padi fields are supplied by very small streams, or in some cases by rainfall only, and in spite of the damage caused to the Irrigation systems by elephants, almost

every acre of reasonably flat ground is under wet padi, from which good crops are reported. The reason for the success in this daerah is the thoroughness with which the batas have been made. These prevent any leakage of water, and wet padi is cultivated from a water supply that would be condemned as insufficient by the peasants of the coastal plain. No opportunity has been lost of impressing on the latter the advantages of correct batas construction. If they can be taught this lesson, the padi crop can be greatly improved without large expenditure of Government funds.

Aviation.

Only three landings were made on the Pengkalan Chepa ground during the year. One of the planes, the Governor Fullerton belonging to Messrs. Wearne Brothers of Singapore, came on a trial flight and the pilot inspected the ground. He expressed the opinion that when the three legs, as proposed, were completed, the area would provide an excellent landing ground.

The full vote of $10,000 was expended on levelling a large portion of the second leg. As the soil is almost pure sand difficulty was experienced in the growing of grass on the newly levelled portions.

General.

A labour force of 828 was employed during the year and all but 3 were Kelantan Malays. In this State all metalling and asphalting and bridge building as well as the routine work of road making is done by Malay labour. The State Engineer reports that the weak link in the Malay labour force is the head cooly who lacks authority and driving power but that in times of emergency or where task work is given Malay labour gives excellent and economic service.

Mandores in charge of Districts have used initiative and given every satisfaction.

Most of the contract work was done by Malay labour and in many cases lengthy extensions had to be granted. Shortage of timber was given as the reason for the delay. Most Contractors sub-let the labour contract, and as few have any great financial backing sub-contractors were frequently held up for lack of supplies of materials. This caused hardship and it is proposed that in some cases this Department will supply all materials and call for tenders for Labour only.

CHAPTER XIV.

JUSTICE AND POLICE COURTS.

The Courts Enactment, 1925, as amended by Enactment No. 1 of 1930, provides for the following courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

(*a*) The High Court comprising the Court of the Judical Commissioner.
(*b*) Courts of Magistrates of the 1st Class.
(*c*) Courts of Magistrates of the 2nd Class.
(*d*) The Court of the Chief Kathi.
(*e*) The Court of District Kathis.
(*f*) The Courts of Penggawas (heads of parishes).

The High Court has jurisdiction over all civil and criminal matters and is a Court of Appeal from the decisions of Magistrates' Courts, civil and criminal.

A First Class Magistrate has criminal jurisdiction to try all offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed three years or which is punishable by fine only, in his civil jurisdiction he has power to determine all suits in which the value of the property does not exceed $500/- but cannot ordinarily deal with suits connected with immovable property.

A Second Class Magistrate has criminal jurisdiction to try all offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed twelve months or which is punishable by fine only; in his civil jurisdiction he has power to determine suits (other than those connected with land) in which the value of the property does not exceed $250.

The Courts of the Chief Kathi and of District Kathis have jurisdiction in civil matters of Mohammedan Law and custom. The Court of the Chief Kathi has a certain limited criminal jurisdiction. An appeal lies to His Highness the Sultan.

The Court of a Penggawa has civil and criminal jurisdiction to deal with certain small matters and an appeal lies to the Court of a First Class Magistrate.

There is provision in the Civil Procedure Code for revision of Court decrees by His Highness the Sultan in consultation with the British Adviser. No such provision is made in regard to criminal cases tried by the High Court, but as matter of practice, His Highness by virtue of his prerogative, with the advice of the British Adviser, examines any cases on petition of appeal, and makes an order thereon. Also, if it seems good to him, he may remit or commute any sentence under the provisions of sections 297 and 298 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The High Court is presided over by a Judical Commissioner (a British Officer of the Malayan Civil Service) who also holds the post of Legal Adviser. A court is held in each of the Districts in the State and also once a week at the port of Tumpat. In the districts other than Kota Bharu the District Officers and Assistant District Officers are all Magistrates while in Kota Bharu District there is one full time First Class Magistrate and one Second Class Magistrate. It is gratifying that the Judical Commissioner is able to report an improvement in the work of the lower courts.

High Court Criminal Branch—There was an increase of 8 in the number of cases instituted during 1937; but the number of cases of Voluntarily Causing Grevious Hurt—the commonest form of serious crime in Kelantan—remained the same. The only point of interest was the appearance of a considerable number of forged Siamese notes. Two persons were convicted for possession of these notes of which the engraving was very well done. The number of cases heard during the year was 35 and only two cases (sent to the High Court in December) remain to be dealt with in 1938.

High Court Civil Branch—The number of civil suits instituted in 1937 shewed a large decrease as compared with 1936, the figures being 12 and 33 respectively. Only 4 new cases were instituted in respect of land disputes as compared with 14 in 1936. A considerable amount of propaganda has been carried out amongst the land-owners advising them to have their transactions regulated according to the Land Law rather than to make private contracts with regard to land: it would seem as if this propaganda were bearing fruit.

21 cases were dealt with during the year and only 2 cases—both instituted late in the year—remain to be dealt with in 1938.

Appellate Branch—The number of criminal appeals lodged during the year was 39 which was practically the same as the figure for 1936. As more than half of the appeals were either dismissed, withdrawn or amended, it would appear that the work of the Magistrates is generally satisfactory.

The number of civil appeals, 69, was exactly the same as the 1936 figure. Of these 65 per cent. were either dismissed or withdrawn.

At the end of the year only 6 civil and 2 criminal appeals remained to be dealt with, all of these having been lodged in November or December.

Administration Branch—Nine new applications were received for Letters of Administration during the year as compared with eight in 1936. All were decided.

The two main difficulties in dealing with administration suits in Kelantan are, first, to decide to what extent Mohammedan Law is to govern successions, and secondly to make administrators realise that there is a duty attached to the grant of Letters of Administration. The first difficulty is settled by compromises on both sides and the second by persistent worrying of the administrators.

There were 6 criminal appeals to His Highness the Sultan (of which 2 were dismissed, 1 was varied as regards sentence and 3 were pending) and 8 civil appeals (of which 7 were dismissed and one was pending).

Magistrates' Courts—In the six Magistrates' Courts the volume of work was, as always, considerable as is shown by the following table:—

	Instituted	Settled
Civil Suits	382	338
Criminal Cases	1943	1879
Summons Cases	1604	1386
Miscellaneous Applications ...	139	132

Police.

The State maintains a force of Military Police. This force is armed with the S.M.L.E. Rifle Mark III and bayonet and has the privilege of carrying the Personal Standard of His Highness the Sultan and the State flag.

The Military Police are trained in Musketry, Ceremonial and Elementary military duties as well as in purely police duties.

The Strength of the force at the end of the year was 379 as against and approved establishment of 384.

The force is commanded by a British Commissioner of Police assisted by a Malay Chief Police Officer, a Malay Assistant Commissioner of Police and a number of Malay Inspectors and Probationary Inspectors.

Casualties over the past few years have caused a shortage of competent well trained Police Inspectors.

The Chief Commissioner of Police, Federated Malay States, with the approval of the Federated Malay States Government has very helpfully agreed to second two fully trained Malay Police Inspectors for two years and to receive three Kelantan probationers for training in Police duties at the Kuala Lumpur Depot. This should be a great help in maintaining the efficiency of the force.

There is a plentiful supply of recruits possessed of the necessary physical and educational qualifications.

20 men were recruited, 8 retired on pension, 6 were dismissed one died and one resigned. During the year a revised salary scheme was brought into force doing away with the non-pensionable temporary allowances and providing an adequate salary scheme. This attracted an excellent type of recruit and caused a general feeling of contentment in the force.

Discipline was good. There was one serious case of breach of trust of Government monies by a Corporal in charge of Bukit Yong Police Station on the Trengganu—Kelantan boundary. Otherwise offences were the usual minor breaches of Police duty.

Health—The following table shows the number of admissions to Hospital and number receiving outdoor treatment:—

		1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Admissions	...	74	164	185	182	257
Outdoor treatment	...	755	1545	123	180	489

Men stationed in unhealthy stations are transferred every 6 months.

Buildings—New semi-permanent Police Stations and out-buildings were in course of erection during the year at Kuala Peragu, Jeram Perdah, Wakaf Bharu and Temangan. Only those of Kuala Pergau and Temangan were completed and occupied, the other two should be ready early in the new year.

Improvement to existing barracks at both Kota Bharu and Tumpat were carried out and proved of great benefit.

Crime—There has been a satisfactory decrease in cases of serious crime as shown by the following table:—

		1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Murder ...	...	9	7	7	4	2
Murder with Gang-robbery	...	—	—	—	—	—
Murder with robbery	...	—	—	—	—	1
Gang-robbery ...	...	2	10	4	2	1
Robbery ...	...	9	9	2	4	1
Attempted robbery	...	—	—	—	—	1
		20	26	13	10	6

In both cases of murder the perpetrator was established to the satisfaction of the Department. One was discharged in Court whilst the other was found to be insane. Motives were sexual jealousy and insanity.

There was a similar decrease in less serious crimes as shown in the following table:—

Classification.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Housebreaking over $25/-	23	30	20	20	23
,, under $25/-	14	28	25	24	14
Thefts, over $25/-	260	182	102	102	83

,, under $25/-	453	377	226	178	157
Theft of Cycle	18	5	4	13	24
Voluntary causing hurt	188	100	98	120	109
Assaults on women	17	9	5	7	6
	963	731	480	464	316

This reduction in crime is partly due to the efficiency of the Police but also to the increased prosperity during the last few years and to the general progress of the State.

Prisons.

The principal Prison of the State is at Kota Bharu, with three subsidiary Prisons at Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh and Bachok, where only short sentence prisoners are kept.

The main Prison consists of six association wards and six separate individual cells built of brick and concrete. At Kuala Krai and Bachok, there are association wards of a type similar to those at Kota Bharu. The Prison at Pasir Puteh also contains four wards but is built of wood and attaps. During the year the roof of the main Prison at Kota Bharu was reconstructed and tiled. .

There were 418 prisoners admitted during the year as compared with 724 in 1936. This drop is accounted for by a decrease in crime and the economic recovery of the country which has reduced the former number of admissions due to inability to pay the fine inflicted. Of the number admitted 325 were Malays, 61 Chinese, 26 Southern Indians, 1 Northern Indian and 5 Siamese. Female prisoners numbered 26 and were all Malays.

Recidivists numbered 69.

Discipline was fair, there were 39 cases of breaches of Prison discipline of which 20 were cases of secreting tobacco.

There were six escapes, one by a short sentence prisoner whilst engaged on extra-mural labour and five from the Prison itself. This latter escape was both daring and well planned. Two were almost immediately recaptured, the balance eluded Police and Warders and got clear into Siam.

Their early recapture is anticipated.

Health was good, there were 269 admissions to Hospital but practically all for minor ailments. One prisoner died from Epilepsy.

Nine long sentence prisoners of dangerous character are serving their sentences at His Majesty's Prison, Changi, Singapore, and arrangements have been made for the transfer of another batch.

Prisoners are employed inside the goal walls at laundry work, carpentry and prison duties, but a special feature of the prison system in this State is the use made of extramural labour. This system is particularly well adopted to the majority of the prisoners in this State. There are few cases of what might be called the professional criminal type, who may require exact supervision and severe discipline. Most of the prisoners are ordinary kampong Malays and agriculturists, who have committed some lapse—an assault due to jealousy, or a cattle raid and it must be remembered that till very recently cattle raiding was looked on as a praiseworthy pastime for high spirited men, as it was in former centuries on the Scotish border lands.

The system of rubber control has also made the unauthorised planting of rubber or the smuggling of rubber over the Siamese border a crime.

The contacts which these prisoners make during the course of their employment often assist them in obtaining honest work after their discharge. Both Government departments and private employers have been helpful in finding work for discharged prisoners with good records, but the vast majority return to their normal kampong life with no doubt a fund of stories of their adventures and I hope no engrained sense of resentment.

CHAPTER XV.

LEGISLATION.

The earliest legislation that can be traced in Kelantan is dated 1904 (A. H. 1322). At this time (under the Siamese regime) legislation was by "order" or "regulation" made by "His Highness the Raja in Council"; these orders and regulations were unnumbered and it is not clear how they were published. The Siamese regime lasted till 1910 and thereafter until 1928 legislation was by Enactment and Notice. Both of these forms of legislation had the like effect and the Notice (or Persiaran) was used, among other things,

(*a*) as a tentative Enactment,

(*b*) to amend an existing Enactment,

(*c*) to promulgate subsidiary legislation under an Enactment and to notify appointments and proclamations thereunder,

(*d*) as a means of issuing executive orders affecting Government Officers only,

(*e*) to give advice or warning, on agricultural and other matters, to the people.

The Notices between 1910 and 1912 were unnumbered (and cannot now be traced) but the Enactments were numbered and printed.

Between 1912 and 1928 Enactments continued to be printed and numbered; Notices also were numbered, but were issued in the form of cyclostyled sheets which were not bound together. Since 1928 Enactments and all subsidiary legislation, appointments etc., have been promulgated under printed Notifications which are serially numbered and which are bound up in book form at the end of the year. The law since 1928 is, therefore, readily ascertainable, but this cannot be said of the legislation prior to that date it is, in fact, very doubtful whether there is a complete and collected list of Enactments, Notices and Notifications anywhere other than in the High Court.

All legislation is now drafted in English and translated into Malay in the Legal Adviser's office and the Malay version is, by agreement, the official one. There is no Gazette but the bound volumes of Notifications take the place of the of the bound volumes

of Enactments and Rules and of the bound volumes of the Gazette. This system is adequate at the present time, but a Gazette may become necessary later on.

Legislation—The following legislation was passed during the year:

(*a*) Enactments—

1. Tea Control
2. Rubber Regulation
3. Registration of Cattle (Amendment)
4. Customs (Amendment)
5. Obsolete and Superseded Legislation (Repeal)
6. Incorporation
7. Stamps

(*b*) Subsidiary legislation—

Notification No.	8 and 9	Tariff and Rules (Amendment) under the Customs Enactment.
,,	23	Vehicles Rules (Amendment)
,,	40	Rules under the Labour Code
,,	43	Municipal and Health Rules (Amendment)
,,	46	Vehicles Rules (Amendment)
,,	47	Rules under the Statistics Enactment
,,	60	Rubber Regulation (Assessment) Rules
,,	63	Rules for institution of suits before the High Court
,,	64	Forest Rules (Amendment)
,,	65	Premium and Rent Rules (Amendment)
,,	71	Vehicles Rules (Amendment)

The rest of the 71 Notifications issued during the year were appointments and proclamations under the various Enactments.

The Stamps Enactment of 63 sections and three Schedules were the most important legislation during the year and brings the local law relating to stamp duties on to a more modern basis. Owing to the desirability of an uniform rate of such duties throughout Malaya, the Schedules follow fairly closely those of the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements.

The Incorporation Enactment is an attempt to overcome the nuisance of passing an Enactment whenever it is decided to incorporate any person or body: incorporation can now be effected by adding an item to the Schedule to the Enactment.

The Rubber Regulation Enactment followed the model of the Federated Malay States law.

Of the remaining four Enactments, two were amendments of existing legislation while the other two are sufficiently indicated by their titles.

CHAPTER XVI.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue is derived mainly from the following sources of taxation:—

(*a*) Land: Premium on all sales of land varying from $1/- to $25/- an acre for agricultural or mining purposes, and an annual quit rent varying from 40 cents to $2.40 an acre.

(*b*) Customs Import Duties on a number of commodities. The general principle adopted in fixing customs import duties is to keep the duty at the same rate as in the Federated Malay States in the case of all articles affected by the Ottawa Agreement or by the recent Agreement affecting the imports of textiles. In all other cases a rather complicated customs schedule is being gradually simplified by discarding duties which are onerous or which bring in very little revenue, and by adopting rates similar to those in use in the Federated Malay States. All duties on tobacco, spirits, petrol, and kerosene, are collected at the same rates as in the Federated Malay States.

(*c*) Export duties on agricultural produce, the most important of which is the export duty on rubber. This duty is collected at 2½% ad valorem in addition a cess of 0.7 cent a pound is collected out of which the cost of the rubber control administration and the contribution to the Rubber Research Institutes also have to be provided.

(*d*) Export Duty on metals: 5% ad valorem on gold, 60 cents per ton on manganese-ore and 40 cents per ton on iron-ore, 10% ad valorem on tin-ore.

(*e*) Chandu or specially prepared opium which is retailed under regulations similar to those in force in the Federated Malay States.

(*f*) Forests: This is a rapidly increasing source of revenue.

(*g*) Municipal: House and land assessment at rates varying from 5 to 10% of annual valuation. Sale of electric current for lighting and power. Revenue from this source has shown rapid expansion.
Sale of water in Kota Bharu only. Rates are low, 25 cents a thousand gallons to private consumers, 50 cents a thousand gallons for trade purposes.
Market fees and licences on motor vehicles.

(*h*) A regular and substantial revenue is also derived from the Posts and Telegraphs Department and from stamp duties, death duties, and licences.

There is no Hut Tax, Poll Tax or Income Tax collected in the State.

The revenue for the State for 1937 reached the record total of $3,209,722, the first time in the State's history that the three million mark has been passed. The cause chiefly responsible was an unexampled expansion in the revenue derived from Customs and Excise which exceeded even the revised estimate for that Department by 6%.

Head Revenue	Estimates, 1937.	Actual, 1937.	Actual, 1936.	Actual, 1935.	Actual, 1934.
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Land Revenue ...	504,980	562,376	543,227	487,055	470,530
2. Customs, Excise & Marine	1,499,376	1,861,040	1,525,844	1,225,845	1,132,667
3. Licences, etc. ...	177,069	191,636	186,159	168,597	183,147
4. Fees of Office, etc. ...	92,340	124,009	108,492	93,298	88,340
5. Posts & Telegraphs ...	67,100	76,389	55,676	46,979	40,103
6. Municipal ...	132,774	153,002	137,632	172,296	157,369
7. Revenue on Undertakings of a Commercial Character ...	70,500	84,305	68,502		
8. Interest ...	51,000	52,108	44,442	42,679	36,501
9. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	12,000	14,024	17,597	11,753	66,362
10. Forests ...	68,000	90,833	71,951	64,477	45,750
	2,675,139	3,209,722	2,759,522	2,312,979	2,220,769

Land Revenue—The land revenue for the year amounted to $19,148 more than the total for 1936 and exceeded the revised estimate by $16,988. The increase above the revised estimate is almost entirely accounted for by revenue derived from Premia on Grants.

Customs, Excise and Marine—In a year of prosperity the main sources of the expansion of revenue collected by this Department were rubber and manganese ore under the heading of Export Duty, and kerosene and benzine, spirits, sugar, tobacco and miscellaneous goods under the heading of Import Duty. The details give a good idea of the nature of trade during the year.

		Estimates, 1937. $	Actual, 1937. $	Actual, 1936. $	Actual, 1935. $	Actual, 1934. $
Export Duty :—						
Betel-nuts	...	10,000	14,166	10,743	9,561	5,981
Coconuts, Copra etc.	...	13,000	16,419	15,605	2,719	10,428
Rubber	...	167,076	236,072	145,648	109,778	116,955
Cattle	...	4,000	1,163	3,973	7,180	7,521
Poultry	...	3,000	1,265	2,581	6,356	7,726
Dried Fish	...	2,500	1,080	1,944	1,877	3,501
Hides and Horns	...	1,600	2,643	2,173	2,041	2,769
Tin Ore	...	2,500	6,633	3,181	986	615
Iron Ore	...	20,000	11,619	—	—	—
Manganese Ore	...	9,000	15,245	8,005	6,407	5,393
Miscellaneous Goods	...	200	258	135	656	4,069
Import Duty :—						
Gambia	...	6,000	5,290	5,937	5,361	5,072
Rice	...	19,000	36,264	23,425	—	—
Kerosene and Benzine	...	210,000	256,112	202,039	180,651	134,284
Matches	...	100	1,548	72	72	—
Salt	...	—	—	—	702	13,000
Spirits	...	55,000	80,368	60,044	42,391	31,377
Sugar	...	140,000	177,885	158,224	111,896	86,120
Tobacco	...	260,000	330,391	272,592	197,167	177,619
Miscellaneous Goods	...	340,000	398,695	337,453	296,770	286,750
Miscellaneous	...	3,500	15,434	4,930	3,258	1,263
Excise.—						
Liquors	...	—	—	—	159	3,866
Manufactured Matches	...	12,000	14,040	12,720	10,560	13,103
Sale of Chandu	...	200,000	218,743	234,060	210,182	194,951
Marine.—						
Boat Licences	...	12,900	13,682	13,536	12,209	13,411
Light Dues etc.	...	8,000	6,024	6,826	6,906	6,893
		1,499,376	1,861,039	1,525,844	1,225,845	1,132,667

There were again in 1937 considerable increases in the revenue from sugar, tobacco, kerosene and benzol and miscellaneous goods which include cotton piece goods, silks and made up goods, this indicates a general and well distributed increase in prosperity and a higher standard of living.

There was a drop in the revenue from the export of cattle, poultry and dried fish, this is I think due to increased local consumption and the greater ease with which the agriculturist could obtain spending money from the sale of rubber.

Posts & Telegraphs—The total of $76,389 was $20,713 in excess of the revenue for 1936. The issue of new stamps which took place in the middle of the year was the chief cause of this boom in the Post Office revenue.

After allocation, the revenue from the sale of stamps is shown as follows:—

	Estimates, 1937.	Actual, 1937.	Actual, 1936.	Actual, 1935.	Actual, 1934.
	$	$	$	$	$
Stamp Revenue ...	49,000	55,478	38,022	31,387	29,494
Stamp Duties (various) ...	19,000	19,182	18,125	11,857	10,543
Court Fees (civil) ...	23,000	21,833	22,138	18,710	18,753
-do- (criminal)...	3,500	6,449	3,895	4,094	3,782

The departmental revenue for the year was:—

	Estimates, 1937.	Actual, 1937.	Actual, 1936.	Actual, 1935.	Actual, 1934.
	$	$	$	$	$
Commission on Money Order ...	2,000	3,452	2,556	1,891	1,136
Profit on bearing letters ...	600	649	565	596	364
Sale of Stamps ...	49,000	55,478	38,022	31,387	29,494
Telephone Receipts ...	14,000	15,955	13,672	12,136	8,049
Miscellaneous ...	1,500	855	861	969	1,061
	67,100	76,389	55,676	46,979	40,104

Municipal—The total of $153,001 exceeded the estimates by $20,227, the revised estimate by $5,594 and the receipts for 1936 by $15,369. The chief increases were in respect of Automobile and Vehicle Licences, but there were also increases under the headings Markets, Latrines and Conservancy.

	Estimates, 1937.	Actual, 1937.	Actual, 1936.	Actual, 1935.	Actual, 1934.
	$	$	$	$	$
General Assessment ...	32,500	31,420	32,082	31,051	33,130
Markets ...	33,500	37,599	33,639	30,825	28,488
Vehicles ...	—	—	36,485	29,539	22,841
(i) Automobile Licences	30,000	37,483	—	—	—
(ii) Driving „	1,200	2,168	—	—	—
(iii) Other Vehicles „	3,760	6,727	—	—	—
Cattle & Pig Slaughter „	9,250	11,354	11,095	10,175	11,017
Licences for Special Trade	3,100	3,448	3,500	3,141	2,937
Notices ...	820	570	993	1,286	1,974
Conservancy ...	9,850	14,247	10,019	9,042	9,557
Miscellaneous ...	8,170	7,211	9,195	7,772	6,527
Commission on collection of Electric and Water Revenue ...	624	774	624	—	—
	132,774	153,001	137,632	122,831	116,471

Revenue on Undertakings of a Commercial Character—While the revenue on water consumption showed a substantial increase on the figure for 1936, the revenue from the sale of electric current showed such an increase that the capacity of the Power Station to cope with the demand had to be considered.

	Estimates, 1937.	Actual, 1937.	Actual, 1936.	Actual, 1935.	Actual, 1934.
	$	$	$	$	$
Electric Light Supply ...	58,000	72,667	60,377	49,465	40,898
Water Supply, Kota Bharu :—					
Charges for water ...	10,000	8,893	5,370	—	—
House Installations	2,500	2,744	2,755	—	—
	70,500	84,304	68,502	49,465	40,898

Interest—The estimated figure based on the anticipation of further investments during the year was not reached, as no further investments were made, with the result that the interest from bank balances showed a rise.

	Estimates, 1937.	Actual, 1937.	Actual, 1936.	Actual, 1935.	Actual, 1934.
	$	$	$	$	$
Interest on Bank Balance	2,000	6,720	2,824	6,968	8,599
Interest on Loans and Advances ...	8,500	6,247	9,008	8,599	14,539
Interest on Investments	40,500	39,141	32,610	27,112	13,363
	51,000	52,108	44,442	42,679	36,501

Forests—The building boom which continued throughout the year was the cause of a sharp rise in the royalty collected on timber with the result that the total collected by the Forest Department showed an increase of $18,882 above the figure for 1936, and an increase of $22,833 above the estimate.

	Estimates, 1937.	Actual, 1937.	Actual, 1936.	Actual, 1935.	Actual, 1934.
	$	$	$	$	$
Timber ...	68,000	90,833	71,951	64,477	45,750

Surplus table—The position is shown as follows.

Heads of Revenue	Estimates, 1937.	Actual Revenue, 1937.	Surplus
	$	$	$
1. Land Revenue ...	504,980	562,376	57,396
2. Customs etc. ...	1,499,376	1,861,040	361,664
3. Licences etc. ...	177,069	191,636	14,567
4. Fees of Office ...	92,340	124,009	31,669
5. Posts & Telegraphs ...	67,100	76,389	9,289
6. Municipal ...	132,774	153,002	20,228
7. Revenue on Undertaking etc.	70,500	84,305	13,805
8. Interest ...	51,000	52,108	1,108
9. Miscellaneous ...	12,000	14,024	2,024
10. Forests ...	68,000	90,833	22,833
	2,675,139	3,209,722	534,583

The final surplus of revenue was thus over $500,000 over the original Estimate.

The revenue estimates were considerably wide of the mark, but there was no conscious underestimating. Kelantan like the rest of Malaya is still overdependent on the price of rubber and caution is needed in estimating when the fall of a few pence in the price of rubber might reduce a handsome surplus to a very awkward deficit.

Expenditure.

The expenditure for 1937 was $2,757,900 as compared with the original estimate of $2,631,531 and the revised estimate of $2,785,131. This figure excludes a depreciation in the value of investments amounting to $50,789.

	Estimates, 1937.	Actual, 1937.	Actual, 1936.	Actual, 1935.	Actual, 1934.
	$	$	$	$	$
Personal Emoluments ...	916,367	962,813	830,978	783,574	723,791
Other Charges ...	562,132	598,401	533,316	488,025	382,273
Pensions etc. ...	198,488	186,476	163,775	208,634	159,427
Interest ...	114,360	110,549	119,782	122,775	120,255
Miscellaneous Services ...	139,028	217,901	380,119	165,369	146,361
Public Works, A.R. ...	164,520	177,624	142,521	116,993	101,272
-do- Special Services	368,950	387,848	240,246	98,364	28,076
Temporary Allowances ...	64,000	13,391	65,796	60,505	49,336
Repayment of Loan ...	103,686	153,686	—	—	—
	2,631,531	2,808,689	2,476,533	2,044,239	1,710,790

Personal Emoluments—The expenditure under this head exceeded the estimates by $46,505. $43,256 of the excess was caused by the introduction, as from 1st January, 1937, of a new salary scheme for the Police rank and file which was approved too late in 1936 for inclusion into the Estimates. This new scheme merged into salaries the temporary allowances which had hitherto been paid with the result that there was a corresponding saving under the head Temporary Allowances. A new scheme for Penggawas under the Land Office which was approved during the year with effect from the 1st of January, would have further increased expenditure had there not been savings in other departments from retirements.

No additional expenditure was shown in connection with the payment of Childrens Allowances of which retrospective approval from the 1st January, 1937, by the Secretary of State following the MacGregor Commission Report was announced in November. Since it was then too late to ascertain the exact liability in respect of officers who had left the State during the year, the whole of the then ascertainable allowances were therefore paid as advances to be recovered from voted expenditure during 1938.

Pensions	Actual, 1937.	Actual, 1936.	Actual, 1935.	Actual, 1934.
	$	$	$	$
1. Political Pensions etc. ...	69,477	63,571	62,726	58,950
2. Superannuation Allowance ...	90,238	87,392	83,015	77,562
3. Gratuities ...	26,761	12,812	62,892	22,558
	186,476	163,775	208,633	159,070

The above table represents the fluctuations under this head for the last four years.

Miscellaneous Services—In the 1937 Estimates, Loan Repayments were removed from this head to form a separate head of their own. The estimate of $139,028 which remained was exceeded by $28,084 chiefly owing to the following additional expenditure:—

		$
(1)	British Adviser's Office Miscellaneous ...	3,000
(2)	Malayan Establishment Office—	
	(a) Settlement of 1935 account ...	4,000
	(b) Additional advance contributions for 1937	7,000
(3)	Purchase of one senior officer's quarters from Messrs. Boustead Co.	10,000

Public Works—The increase of $13,104 in the estimate for annually recurrent expenditure was caused by extra provision required for the Removal of Attap Roofs, Water Installations, Maintenance of Roads and Irrigation Works.

During the year approval for additional Special Services was given involving a net increase in the estimated expenditure of $18,898, but at the end of the year it was found necessary to revote a sum of $56,399.

The expenditure under Public Works was allocated as follows:—

	Actual, 1937.	Actual, 1936.	Actual, 1935.	Actual, 1934.
Public Works, Annually Recurrent:	$	$	$	$
Works and Buildings ...	54,623	47,611	39,590	25,651
Roads, Streets and Bridges	107,407	79,951	77,403	75,621
Drainage and Irrigation ...	15,594	14,959	—	—
Public Works, Special Services:				
Works and Buildings ...	209,983	160,358	35,409	10,765
Roads, Streets & Bridges ...	148,521	59,164	56,155	17,311
Waterworks and Supplies ...	8,343	8,768	6,798	—
Drainage and Irrigation ...	21,001	11,957	—	—

Repayment of Loans—The balance outstanding on the Straits Settlements 4% Loan on January 1st was $325,000. Originally in the Estimates for the year a single repayment of $100,000 was envisaged, but early in the year it was decided with the concurrence of the Straits Settlements Government to make an additional repayment of $50,000 during the course of the year.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

Certain changes have been made in the form of this statement which require comment.

In the first place the three headings Advances Recoverable, Loans and Special Loans have been abolished, and the items which were classified under them have been reclassified under the general head Suspense Account in the following categories:—

(*a*) Stores and Materials,

(*b*) Miscellaneous,

(*c*) Short term Loans and Advances,

(*d*) Long term Loans.

Under (*a*) have been placed sums continuously advanced to the Malayan Arts and Crafts and to various Departments in connection with the purchase of stores and materials; under (*b*) have been placed Petty Cash Advances and other miscellaneous payments awaiting adjustments; under (*c*) have been placed all loans and advances, most of them in connection with the purchase of motor cars, which will have been recovered within thirty months from the first of January, 1938; while under (*d*) have been included all loans which will still have outstanding balances unpaid after two and half years, and may more appropriately be called long term loans. Some of the last named, especially that to the Majlis Ugama Islam, will be many years before they are repaid, and cannot be regarded as readily realizable assets. They have, therefore, been shown on the other side of the statement as an addition to an amount styled "Balance available for appropriation," making a total balance which must be regarded as a gross balance only.

In the second place to avoid congestion, certain lists have been removed to an appendix, viz,

(*i*) the long term loans;

(*ii*) the investments constituting the Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund;

(*iii*) the States' ordinary investments.

In (*ii*) and (*iii*) have been shown in addition to the value of each investment as on 31.12.37, the values on 31.12.36 and also the original amount invested.

Loans—All loans are being regularly repaid. The accounts of the largest debtor, the Majlis Ugama Islam, are scrutinised monthly by the Treasury and advice is offered when necessary: the Institution makes half-yearly repayments of $6,000 inclusive of interest and principal and is balancing its budget satisfactorily. At the close of the year arrangements were in progress for a complete settlement of the loan to Tengku Sri Mara Raja.

Public Debt.—The public debt was reduced during the year by $150,000 and now stands at $5,182,753.76 made up of the following items:—

		$
Straits Settlements Consolidated Loan @ 2%	...	4,680,684.00
Federated Malay States Duff Loan @ 2%	...	300,000.00
Straits Settlements Loan, 1931 @ 4%	...	175,000.00
Colonial Development Fund Loan ...	...	27,069.76
		5,182,753.76

The balance to the debit of the State, after taking into account all loans, which at its worst in 1932 stood at $5,449,970 now stands at $3,267,701/-.

An Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund has also been established during the last four years and now stands at $328,230/-. $20,000/- in addition to accrued interest was paid into the fund during the year.

CHAPTER XVII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands.

The total land revenue collected was $562,781.18 being nearly $57,000 in excess of the Estimates and over $19,000 more than the 1936 collections. The principal increases were:—

Land Rents (Recurrent)	...	$12,500.71
Land Rents (Annual Licenses)	...	3,547.45
Prospecting Licenses ...	...	1,978.00
Survey Fees ...	...	2,336.92
Premia on Grants & Mining Leases		13,148.53

The only serious decrease was $10,695 on issue of Notices that is all to the good as it means that rents are paid promptly and without compulsion.

The following are the figures for the past five years showing the percentage which the total land revenue bears to the total revenue of the State.

Year	Total Revenue of the State. $	Total Land Revenue $	Percentage.
1933	1,801,418.00	502,561.00	30%
1934	2,220,769.00	473,139.00	21%
1935	2,312,980.00	487,083.00	21%
1936	2,751,403.00	543,406.00	20%
1937	3,209,722.00	562,781.00	17.5%

The following return shows land rents and land sales as distinct from other items of Land Revenue:—

		1933. $	1934. $	1935. $	1936 $	1937. $
Land Rents (Annually Recurrent)	...	351,239	374,299	377,102	390,470	403,021
All other items of land revenue excluding sales	...	134,705	80,021	85,675	114,270	107,945
		485,944	454,320	462,777	504,740	510,966
Land Sales	...	16,835	18,818	24,302	38,666	51,815
Total	...	502,779	473,138	487,083	543,406	562,781

The year has shown a considerable increase in Annually Recurrent Land Rents, but the inclusion of arrears in these figures reduces the value of comparison year by year. At the end of the year 'arrears' stood at $8,766.21 as against $12,546 at the end of 1936. It may be expected therefore, if general conditions remain favourable and arrears are steadily decreased, that this return will in future tend more and more to indicate the true or normal annual revenue under this head. During the past few years the Land Offices have been busily employed in realienating to the former owners lands which had reverted to the State. The terms of realienation have included payment of the arrears due for rent but as the work of re-alienation nears an end so this additional revenue will disappear. At the same time Land Sales show a satisfactory increase which will have its effect on the rent rolls.

Rent collections were excellent. The average for all districts were 98% and Bachok the smallest district reached 100%. When it is considered that these collections cover several hundred thousand separate small lots which are scattered over a vast area, the 98% collection shows (*a*) that the agriculturist is attached to his land and does not propose to lose it for failure to pay rent (*b*) that he has the capacity to pay the very moderate rents reserved (*c*) that the system of rent collection is efficient.

A most attractive feature of system of rent collection in this State is the collection of rent in the field. A small party of Land Office clerks with the District Officer or his assistant goes out for 2 or 3 days into the field and collects rent at the Vernacular Schools, headman's house or other convenient centre. This saves the peasant the cost of a long journey to the nearest District Office and also gives the District Officer the opportunity of hearing complaints and investigating them on the ground. Other transactions as well as the collection of rent are conducted at the same time and coupons (export rights under the Rubber Control Scheme) are issued. Penggawas (village headmen) endeavour to make these field collections successful, but in one case which was brought to my notice a Penggawa rather over did it by staging a cock fight as an incentive to his villagers to come in and pay rent early. He was warned to avoid accessive zeal.

Survey.

The 1936 Annual Report contains complete account of the history and aims of the Survey Department in this State. During 1937 the demand for survey continued to increase. Requisitions for the survey of 8,473 lots were received against 6,287 lots in the previous year. The field output was 6,634 lots while, in office, 5,644 lots were computed and plans were drawn for 4,960. The remarkable increase in field work (46% above that of 1936) was due to the favourable grouping of surveys and to a large scale experiment to decide the relative merits of proposals for the more rapid survey of small holdings.

The Government of Kelantan, after consulting the Surveyor-General (F.M.S. & S.S.), decided on the immediate adoption of the Third Class method recommended by the Superintendent as a result of the experience gained in the course of this experiment. In future, group surveys will be enclosed in Second Class circuits (as defined in the Departmental Regulations) but the internal work, in which bearings will be read on one face only and chained distances will be recorded to the nearest tenth of a link, will be required to satisfy less exacting criteria. The tests to be applied to the internal (Third Class) work will be the bearing closes and the office drafting check on the measurements. It is expected that, with these methods a marked increase in field outputs will be obtained.

The fixation of Bukit Suang, to which four mining leases totalling 479 acres were connected, has enabled an error of four miles in its position as shown on the State Map to be corrected. Another point, Bukit Hantu, in the vicinity of manganese deposits in the Ulu Sungei Aring was fixed and at the same time part of the northern boundary of the King George V National Park was demarcated.

One apprentice who had attended the Technical School passed the Intermediate Examination and the training of the office staff was continued on normal lines. All draftsmen can now type their own plans while three are capable of doing the whole of the office work of a survey. The educational standard of the staff makes it improbable that much further progress in this direction can be made in the near future. But what has been accomplished gives a valuable degree of flexibility in the arrangement of duties and mitigates to some extent the monotony of the work of individual officers.

Electrical.

The vast improvement in the general demand for electrical power during the year under review has been so unprecedented that difficulty is being felt in meeting the requirements of existing as well as new consumers.

At the present time only two townships in Kelantan have a public electricity supply. Both undertakings are owned and operated by the Government.

The Kota Bharu Power Station consists of three Ruston & Hornsby Vertical Engines. The effective capacity is 245 kws. The Maximum Load during the year was 160 kws.

Minor repairs and General overhauling of the Engines were carried out departmentally and the Engines ran satisfactorily throughout the year.

Four hundred and one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven units (401,877) were generated during the year as compared with 316,053 units during the previous year, an increase of 27.15%.

Two hundred and eighty eight thousand five hundred and twenty units (288,520) were sold during the year as compared with 229,018 units in 1936, an increase of 26.02%.

There was no complete failure of supply during the year. The power station ran continuously throughout the year, and the performance of the engines was quite satisfactory.

An A.C. Scheme is under consideration for Kota Bharu and district.

Necessary negotiations have been made with the Adviser on Electricity, Malay States, for the institution of commercial accounts system on the lines of the Electrical Department, F.M.S. with effect from 1.1.38.

The Kuala Krai Power Station was first put into operation at the beginning of 1936, and shows, for the past two years, satisfactory progress. It consists of Two Tangye Engines of 34 H.P., each generating 3-phase A.C. 400 volts.

One hand pump for pumping fuel into the storage tanks was installed in the latter part of the year.

Forty four thousand four hundred and seventy one units (44,471) were generated during the year as compared with forty one thousand, three hundred and sixty eight units (41,368) during 1936. An increase of 7.5%.

Thirty five thousand nine hundred and sixty one units (35,961) were sold during the year as compared with thirty three thousand one hundred and forty nine units (33,149) during 1936, an increase of 8.1%.

The total receipts for electric supplies were $72,667 for 1937 as against $60,377 for 1936.

Kelantan Volunteer Force.

The strength of the Kelantan Volunteer Force at the end of the year was 66 all ranks, under the command of Captain H. A. Anderson, I.S.O. The Force consists of a strong Malay Platoon and a European Lewis Gun Section. Parades were held regularly and attendance was good. Full use was made of the 30 yards range in improving the training of musketry. No satisfactory open range is available at present but proposals are being considered to remedy this difficiency.

General.

His Excellency the High Commissioner and Lady Thomas visited the State from the 27th to the 30th of May. During the course of his visit His Excellency inspected the schools, the General Hospital and the Kota Bharu Water Supply Scheme. His Excellency, Lady Thomas and suite left by the s.s. "Seabelle" on the 31st of May after a visit which gave great pleasure to His Highness the Sultan and his people.

His Highness the Sultan enjoyed good health throughout the year. His birthday in July was celebrated with the usual rejoicings.

The Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth was celebrated with due ceremony and with general rejoicing.

The Kelantan Malay loves a good party and a good reason for a party. One of the most picturesque and significant parts of the ceremonies was the vast number of upcountry Malays

who came in led by their Penggawas with their traditional escorts of spearsmen. The Penggawas very rightly like at times to show that they are chiefs and not solely concerned with rent-collecting, vaccination, registration of cattle and the manifold and rather dull duties of local Government administration.

The news of the death of His Highness the Tungku Mahmud, the Regent of Kedah, was received with sincere regret by His Highness the Sultan and by all those who had known his strength of character, wisdom and kindness of heart.

The co-operation of His Highness Tungku Mahmud in the earliest days of the establishment of the Advisory system in Kedah did much to show how the Advisory system could be worked with great benefit and happinness to all concerned, and I would wish to recognise how much I learnt in former years from H.H. Tungku Mahmud and how much I valued his advice and his friendship.

This year marks a definite stage in the development of Kelantan. With a revenue of over three million dollars and reasonably substantial reserves the State has now been able to modify some of the expedients which were necessary during the lean years and to provide for further development in roads, irrigation, education and health; but the fact remains that Kelantan has to provide for a population equal to one-fifth of the population of the whole of the Federated Malay States with a revenue of less than one-twentieth of the revenue of the Federated Malay States. Kelantan may gain much from the experience of the more developed Administrations but must still adapt its administration to the special needs and limitations of the State.

The Malays have a vivid and good humoured proverb concerning the frog who lived beneath a coconut shell and thought that his coconut shell was the roof of the universe, Kelantan is now in a position to avoid the dangers of excessive parochialism and to take a modest part in the development of Malaya as a whole.

The staffing of the posts held by British Officers was as follows:—

1. British Adviser to the Government of Kelantan (Captain A. C. Baker, M.C., M.C.S.) until 12th March when he proceeded on leave. He was relieved by Mr. G. A. de C. de Moubray who conti-

nued to act as British Adviser up to 24th October. Mr. A. C. Baker resumed duty as British Adviser on return from leave on 25th October).

2. Legal Adviser and Judicial Commissioner (Captain W. A. Gordon-Hall M.C.S.).

3. Assistant Adviser (Mr. J. S. Macpherson, M.C.S. until 24th February when he was relieved by Mr. D. Wills).

4. State Treasurer and District Officer, Kota Bharu (Mr. J. A. Harvey, M.C.S. until 3rd June when he went on leave and was relieved by Mr. R. P. Clegg, M.C.S. to the end of the year).

5. District Officer, Ulu Kelantan and Deputy Controller of Labour (Mr. H. G. Hammet, M.C.S. throughout the year).

6. Chief Medical Officer (Dr. T. F. Strang until 28th July when he was relieved by Dr. H. J. Lawson to the end of the year).

7. State Engineer and Irrigation Engineer (Mr. J. H. West until 25th August when he proceeded on leave and was relieved by Mr. W. M. McCrae to the end of the year).

8. Assistant Engineer (Mr. G. H. Caldicott who assumed duty on 31st May).

9. Irrigation Officer (Mr. A. Rentse until 29th June when he went on leave. His duties were carried out by Mr. G. H. Caldicott to the end of the year).

10. Superintendent of Surveys (Mr. W. H. E. Neil until 20th October, when he went on leave and was relieved by Mr. H. P. Goss to the end of the year).

11. Assistant Superintendent of Surveys (Mr. R. K. A. Bruce from 5th January to the end of the year).

12. Commissioner of Police and Superintendent of Gaols (Mr. D. Hillary until 8th April when he proceeded on leave and was relieved by Mr. E. C. Tidy to the end of the year).

13. Superintendent of Marine and Customs (Mr. F. G. Aplin until 28th January when he proceeded on leave and was relieved by Mr. F. L. Skilton to the end of the year).

14. State Agricultural Officer (Mr. H. K. Ashby until 4th February when he was relieved by Mr. R. G. Heath to the end of the year).

15. State Forest Officer (Mr. J. S. Addison throughout the year).

16. Secretary to the British Adviser (Mr. A. C. Boyd until 14th January when he was relieved by Mr. G. A. G. Walker, M.C.S. to the end of the year. The duties performed by this officer were actually those of Auditor, Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs and Public Prosecutor).

17. Electrical Engineer (Mr. H. E. Doel throughout the year).

APPENDIX A.

List of Publications relating to Kelantan.

(Vide Colonial Office Circular Despatch dated 12.9.32)
(K. 354/1932.)

KELANTAN (James Maclehose & Sons, Glasgow)
by W. A. Graham.

MALAYSIA—A study in Direct & Indirect Rule (The Macmillan Company, New York)
by Rupert Emerson.

MALAY POISONS & CHARM CURES (J. & A. Churchill, London)
by Dr. J. D. Gimlette.

KELANTAN MALAY (Government Printing Office, Singapore)
by C. C. Brown, M.C.S.

IN COURT & KAMPONG
by Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G., etc.

JOURNAL OF THE MALAYAN BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

APPENDIX B

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as on 31st December, 1937.

LIABILITIES.

			$ c.	$ c.
1. Opium Revenue Replacement Fund				328,230.63
2. Deposits :—				
(i) District and Land Offices			81,480.19	
(ii) Courts			6,711.47	
(iii) Police			62.00	
(iv) Customs			12,591.72	
(v) Post Office			23,185.11	
(vi) Municipalities			2,047.90	
(vii) Education			986.18	
(viii) Medical			90.00	
(ix) Public Works Department			200.00	
(x) State Secretary			800.00	
(xi) Pawnbroking Farms			9,795.00	
(xii) Gold Buyers' Licenses			50.00	137,999.57
3. Sundry Funds :—				
(i) Fines and Rewards			682.08	
(ii) Widows' and Orphans Pensions			466.10	
(iii) Aliens' Immigration			7,150.46	
(iv) Malayan Rubber			6,027.64	14,326.28
4. Suspense A/c :—				
Undrawn Pensions			30,701.21	30,701.21
5. Excess of Assets over Liabilities				
(i) Balance available for appropriation :—				
(a) Cash—2 & 3 (i) (ii) (iii) contra	622,188.60			
Less 2, 3 & 4 supra	183,027.06	439,161.54		
(b) Investments vide 4 contra		1,262,494.06	1,701,6[illegible].60	
(ii) Long term Loans vide 3 (iv) contra			213,396.66	1,915,052.26
				$2,426,309.95

Loans :—

		$ c.	$ c.
S.S. Consolidated Loan	(@ 2%)	4,680,684.00	4,680,684.00
F.M.S. Duff Loan	(@ 2%)	300,000.00	300,000.00
S.S. Loan 1931	(@ 4%)	175,000.00	175,000.00
Colonial Development Fund Loan		27,069.76	27,069.76
			$5,182,753.76

ASSETS.

			$ c.	$ c.
1. Opium Revenue Replacement Fund				328,230.63
2. Balances :—				
(i) Cash Sub-Treasuries			29,652.50	
(ii) Mercantile Bank, Kota Bharu				
(a) A/c Treasury		460,876.66		
(b) A/c Sub-Treasuries		33,646.74	494,523.40	
(iii) Chartered Bank, Singapore			10,553.01	
(iv) Joint Colonial Fund Deposit			16,285.71	
(v) Cash Balance, Crown Agents			807.39	551,822.01
3. Suspense A/c's :—				
(i) Stores and Materials			38,600.02	
(ii) Miscellaneous			21,917.63	
(iii) Short term Loans or Advances			9,848.94	
(iv) Long term Loans			213,396.66	283,763.25
4. Investments :—				
(i) Crown Agents			677,913.06	
(ii) Local			584,581.00	1,262,494.06
				$2,426,309.95

	$ c.	$ c.
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	1,915,052.26	1,915,052.26
Balance to the Debit of the State	3,267,701.50	3,267,701.50
		$5,182,753.76

APPENDIX C.

Table of Annual Revenue and Expenditure since Kelantan came under British Protection: —

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Payment in reduction of debt included in Expenditure.
	$	$	$
1910	419,327	403,552	—
1911	487,467	574,850	—
1912	535,669	665,608	—
1913	676,020	672,137	—
1914	762,772	805,965	—
1915	692,556	807,714	—
1916	822,860	808,164	—
1917	910,291	757,946	—
1918	955,402	899,161	—
1919	1,141,444	1,065,012	—
1920	1,328,955	1,403,208	—
1921	1,160,262	1,678,432	—
1922	1,310,020	1,539,318	—
1923	1,396,855	1,271,887	—
1924	1,422,113	1,422,032	—
1925	1,804,180	1,401,961	—
1926	2,371,595	1,927,134	—
1927	2,448,090	2,949,438	320,000
1928	2,570,550	2,463,762	—
1929	2,481,139	2,215,771	—
1930	2,182,905	2,426,079	—
1931	1,524,139	1,961,124	—
1932	1,677,983	1,664,051	—
1933	1,801,418	1,563,782	—
1934	2,220,769	1,710,790	25,000
1935	2,312,979	2,044,239	30,366
1936	2,759,522	2,476,533	206,584
1937	3,209,722	2,757,900	153,684

APPENDIX "D."

Comparative Statement of the Principal Articles of Local Production and Exports for Five Years.

Nos.	Articles.	How counted.	1933 Quantity	1933 Value	1934 Quantity	1934 Value	1935 Quantity	1935 Value	1936 Quantity	1936 Value	1937 Quantity	1937 Value
				$		$		$		$		$
1.	Rubber ...	Tons	9,213.04	1,906,021	11,574.41	4,533,829	9,257.15	3,751,628	10,125.92	5,445,577	14,000.46	8,773,995
2.	Copra ...	"	6,773.98	290,472	5,873.29	185,256	6,127.77	403,527	9,130.27	838,568	6,083.55	657,864
3.	Betelnuts :—											
	(a) Dried ...	"	2,266.45	151,582	2,260.63	125,042	2,257.14	182,757	2,164.62	205,274	2,467.92	271,221
	(b) Fresh ...	"	—	1,672	—	476	59.52	619	—	—	—	—
4.	Rice and Padi ...	"	—	4,192	10.09	477	434.11	25,962	10.31	421	16.62	829
5.	Timber and Planks ...	...	—	746	—	3,436	—	5,513	—	—	—	557
6.	Cattle ...	Nos.	3,164	92,765	2,265	68,878	3,068	143,893	1,490	87,327	351	21,140
7.	Jungle Produce ...	...	—	70,048	—	42,635	—	27,135	—	23,931	—	35,636
8.	Fish ...	Tons	1,002.7	117,361	794.79	70,806	437.04	46,775	460.08	48,885	252.24	35,781
9.	Poultry ...	Nos.	100,498	24,312	113.09	20,643	119,366	24,442	46,663	16,006	22,695	6,710
10.	Tin-Ore ...	Tons	.47	633	4.23	5,927	7.49	9,865	27.16	33,067	44.6	60,726
11.	Iron-Ore ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49,223.00	196,892
12.	Manganese-Ore ...	"	2,866.54	26,716	8,968 $\frac{11}{12}$	105,338	10,678.15	132,260	10,005.84	124,571	9,667.31	120,827
13.	Gold and Gold-Ore ...	...	—	77,154	—	85,913	—	46,372	—	29,240	—	19,320
14.	Textiles :—											
	(a) Silk ...	...	—	10,641	—	6,588	—	5,139	—	3,028	—	6,907
	(b) Cotton ...	...	—	23,057	—	51,177	—	19,867	—	18,986	—	38,852

APPENDIX "E."

Comparative Statement of the Principal Articles of Imports for Five Years.

Nos.	Articles.	How counted.	1933 Quantity	1933 Value	1934 Quantity	1934 Value	1935 Quantity	1935 Value	1936 Quantity	1936 Value	1937 Quantity	1937 Value
				$		$		$		$		$
1.	Fish ...	Tons	111.25	7,857	137.53	9,622	113.74	21,103	491.43	55,498	500.1	50,917
2.	Rice ...	"	1,821.39	97,247	5,149.64	215,090	1,680.6	101,469	5,355.93	300,451	9,435.42	570,812
3.	Benzine ...	Gallons	223,343	141,244	269,072	221,532	358,256½	281,945	417,412	333,929	538,952½	418,616
4.	Petroleum ...	"	283,697	163,456	327,292	163,646	368,400	185,771	393,856	196,929	472,182	243,421
5.	Textile (All kind) ...	—	—	979,822	—	2,254,256	—	1,656,628	—	1,690,795	—	2,056,585
6.	Machinery ...	—	—	25,641	—	37,826	—	48,324	(Nos.) 1,019	37,915	3,159	118,643
7.	Motor Vehicles ...	—	—	30,735	—	56,730	—	157,300	" 139	141,825	197	230,660
8.	Cement ...	Tons	1,334	26,767	1,350.	27,140	1,821.29	29,685	3,090.3	43,131	2,970.59	49,431
9.	Timber and Planks ...	—	—	20,537	—	18,452	—	3,127	—	5,839	—	10,534
10.	Drugs and Medicines ...	—	—	114,194	—	139,996	—	178,086	—	161,025	—	117,429
11.	Bread and Biscuits ...	—	—	14,647	—	14,855	—	33,440	—	58,909	—	67,805
12.	Curry Stuffs ...	—	—	17,436	—	16,870	—	15,534	(cwts) 2,391½	19,273	—	21,669
13.	Wheat Flour ...	Tons	709.6	64,114	720.4	67,210	847.84	64,488	1,006.93	90,168	777.3	89,289
14.	Tinned Milk ...	Cases	12,422	128,360	16,161	155,694	12,039	95,044	15,201	116,390	19,341	145,327
15.	Sugar ...	Tons	910.83	67,124	1,281.55	93,361	1,597.12	125,241	2,349.78	167,019	2,802.57	235,536
16.	Tobacco (All kinds) ...	Lbs.	—	331,542	—	350,793	218,564.00	433,935	270,498.73	539,289	364,231.02	767,627

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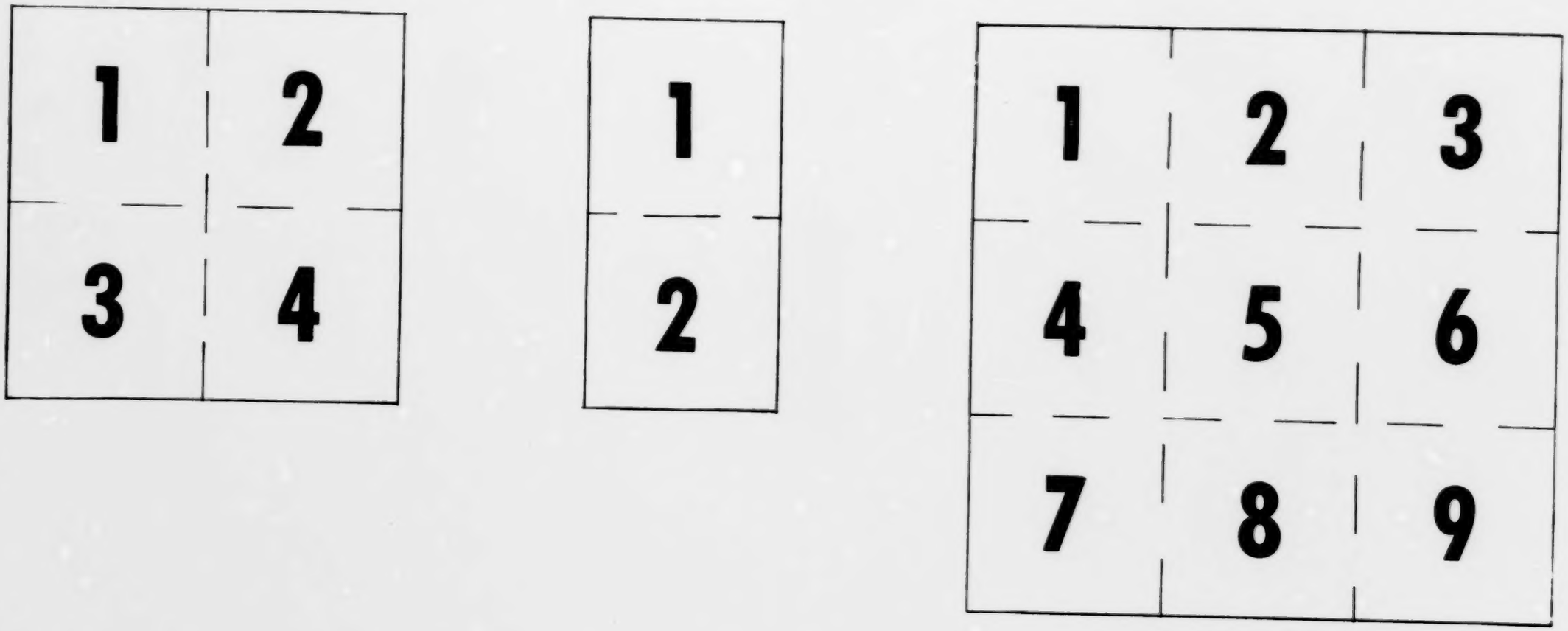

KELANTAN
1937

Scale 12 Miles to an Inch

Miles 12 9 6 3 0 12 Miles

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Railways Open
Trigonometrical Station — G. SWETTENHAM
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District Boundary
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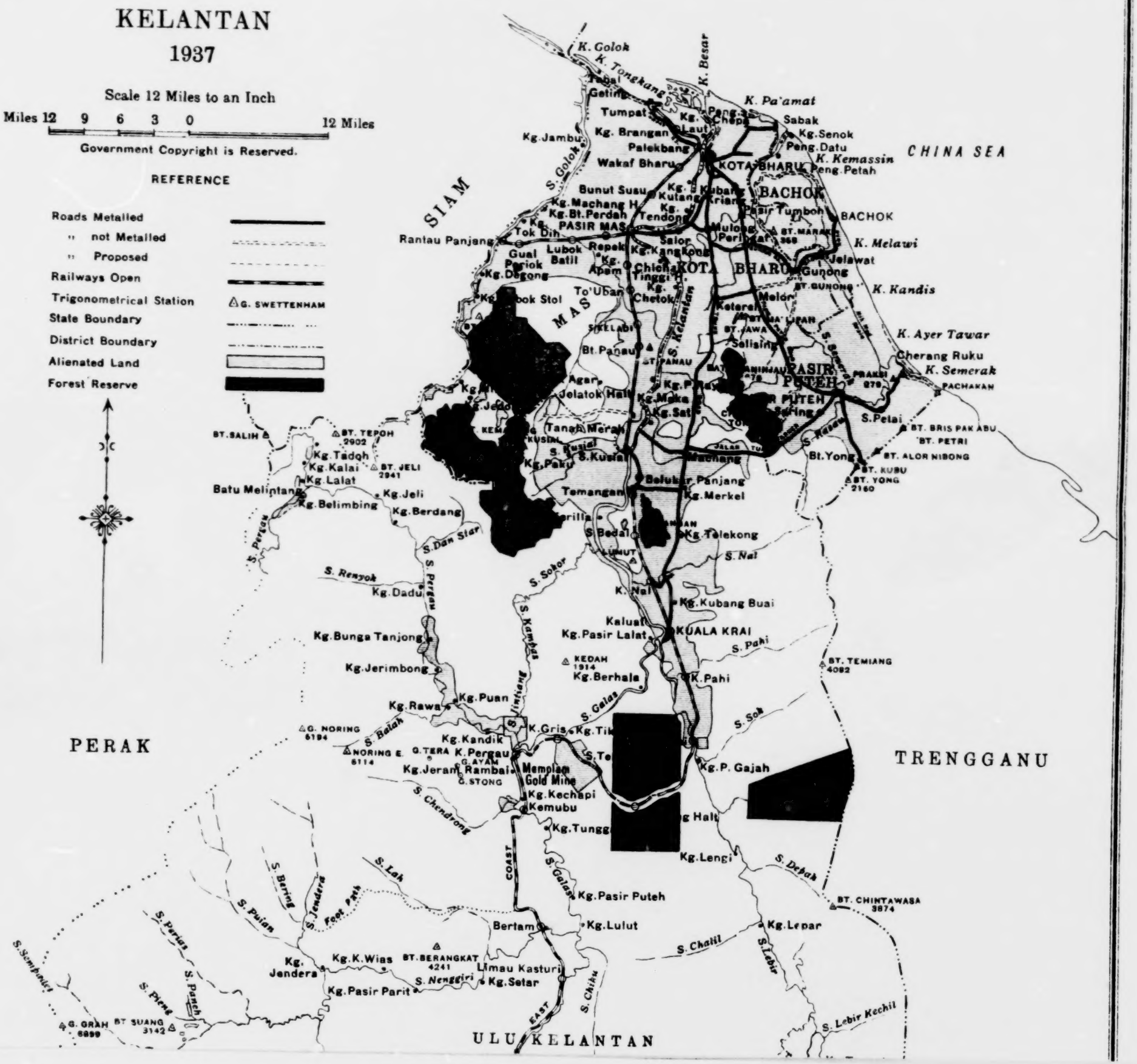

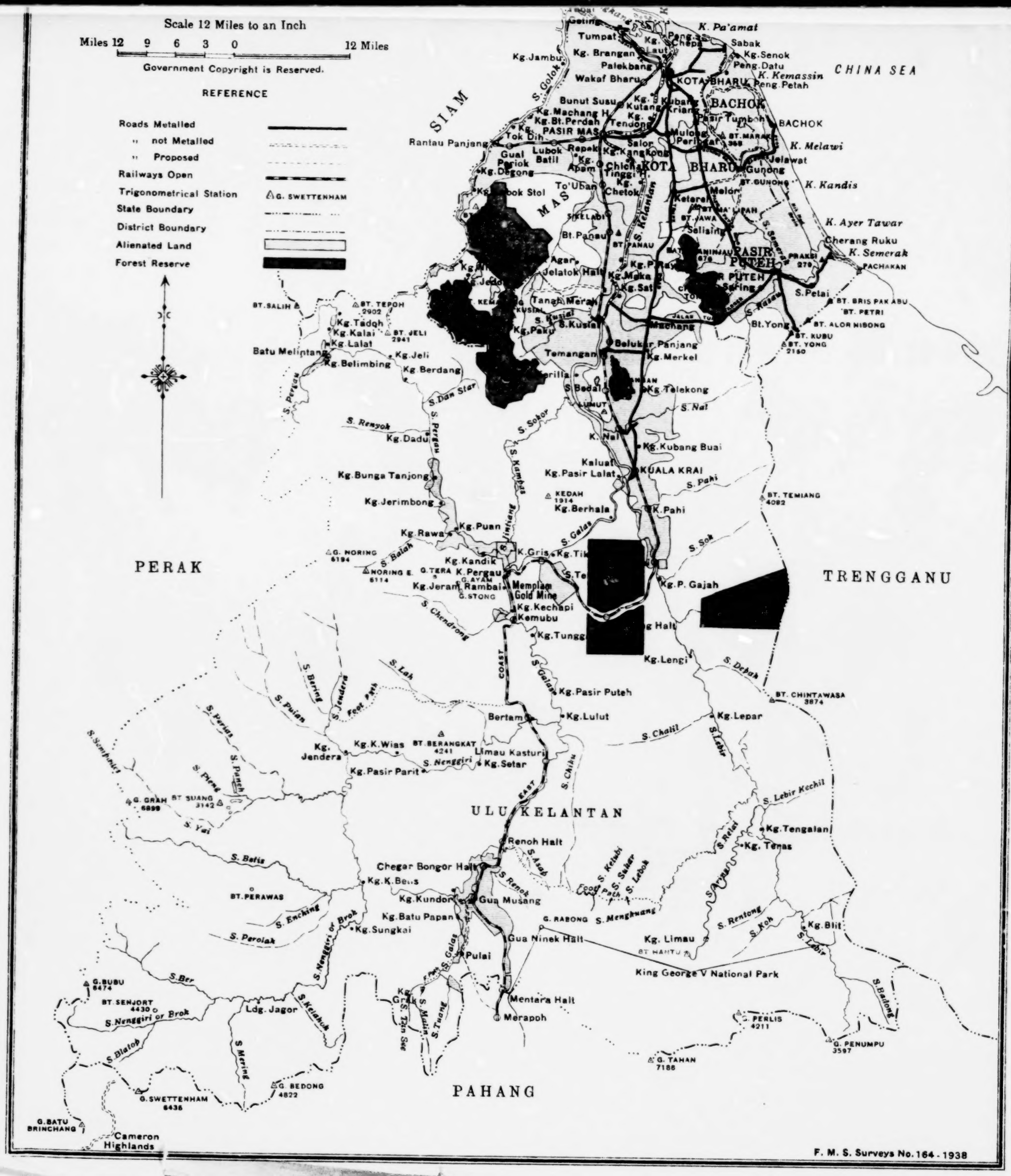

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF TRENGGANU FOR THE YEAR, 1938.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Trengganu is a Malay State on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula lying between latitudes 3° 53′ and 5° 51′ North and longitudes 102° 23′ and 103° 30′ East. It is bounded by Kelantan on the North and North West, by Pahang on the South and South West and by the China Sea on the East. The area of the State is about 5,050 square miles, its length being 133.5 miles and its greatest breadth 76.8 miles. The capital of the State is Kuala Trengganu which is also the headquarters of one of the three administrative divisions into which the country is divided. Chukai (Kemaman) and Kampong Raja are the headquarters of the other two divisions (Kemaman and Besut). The only other place of importance is Dungun which has rapidly developed in recent years owing to the proximity of a large iron mine.

2. The State, as the map annexed shows, is long and comparatively narrow with, in comparison with its depth, an exceptionally long coast line. It is intersected by a series of sixteen rivers which flow in an easterly or north easterly direction into the China Sea. Of these the Trengganu, the Kemaman, the Dungun, and the Besut are rivers of considerable size and the first two can be entered at favourable states of the tide by coasting steamers but the sand bar which runs along the whole of this coast at all times makes navigation difficult for craft big or small.

3. Generally the State may be divided into three main belts. The first belt consists of long sandy beaches fringed with coconuts and casuarina trees and broken here and there by reddish cliff and rocky promontories: along these beaches are many thickly populated Malay villages the life of whose inhabitants is wrapped up in the sea and whose livelihood depends upon what the China sea will yield them in the fishing season. Behind these beautiful beaches there run, parallel to the sea, long dunes (gong) alternating with strips of swamp. The trees on these dunes are stunted and scattered and for the purpose of cultivation these areas are often of little value, though the cashew nut tree appears to relish their inhospitable soil. But the swamps often serve as good rice fields, their emerald green contrasting strongly with the arid dunes. They are ideal for cross country work in a car and, with little preparation, provide useful tracks for subsidiary communications. There can be little doubt that these "gong" are simply old beaches left by the sea as new sand banks formed. In places one can see new "gong" in the course of creation.

4. The second belt consists of broad flat plains in the valleys of the rivers broken by undulating country and long stretches of higher ground (old and improved "gong") on which the agricultural population live and plant fruit trees and rubber, leaving the plains as a whole for the cultivation of rice.

5. In the third belt the valleys narrow and there are rapids in the clear rivers and, as the last kampongs are left behind, the country rises into uninhabited steep mountain land still under jungle. The mountains rise to nearly 5,000 feet, Gunong Lawit (4,978 ft) being the highest peak; it is wrongly marked as Gunong Batil on maps—there is a low hill called Batil in the vicinity. In this country also lies Gunong Padang, a flattish-topped mountain, which contains a plateau of approximately 5,000 acres at an elevation of about 4,000 feet and which in years to come might perhaps be developed into a Hill station. It is, at present, difficult of access.

6. The sea coast is very beautiful, the white sands contrasting strongly on sunny days with the burning blue of the sea. Off the coast are numerous islands, largely clothed in forest, terminating in cliff or beaches of coral sand with fringes of coconut trees. Some of them are inhabited. Around them are wonderful "Neptune's gardens" of branching coral, interspersed with other strange sea growths and sea-anemones of royal purple, all seen through crystal clear water through which dart strange and often brilliantly coloured fish.

The best known of these islands are the Perhentian group, of which Pulau Perhentian Kechil (owing to its fortunate freedom from monkeys) is noted for its bananas.

But although the Perhentians are well worth a visit, they are not in the writer's opinion so beautiful or so interesting as Pulau Redang with its satellite Pulau Pinang and numerous small neighbouring islets. Apart from its scenic beauty it is of interest as containing in the valley which runs down its middle, some rice fields and cattle. Unfortunately it is plagued with monkeys.

Near Kuala Trengganu lies the pretty little island of Pulau Kapas which serves as a useful refuge to steamers in the monsoon, as indeed do the Perhentians.

Furthest south and rarely visited is Pulau Tenggul, "last, loneliest, loveliest, exquisite, apart". For some reason, it is usually called Berhala by European mariners; probably it was at one time confused with Pulau Berhala on the Johore coast and the wrong name "stuck". This Eden contains a python (or possibly pythons) magnified and elongated by legend —it is unlikely that any human eyes have actually seen it. No doubt it serves a very useful purpose in keeping down monkeys.

But it also invariably swallows the cats which are brought from time to time by the sole land-owner of the island, in the hope of exterminating the rats. More to be dreaded by the casual visitor who seeks to bathe from the island's beautiful beach is a peculiarly vicious sand-fly.

7. The long beaches of Trengganu both on the islands and the main land are the haunt of numerous turtles whose eggs are much appreciated by Orientals and bring the Government about a thousand pounds yearly in licence fees. There are several kinds of turtle, the commonest being the green turtle. They are extraordinarily fecund, laying from 70 to 120 eggs at a time in the sand.

Their fecundity is fortunate in that apart from human depredations (which it is hoped to mitigate by a degree of conservation) their newly-hatched young are peculiarly helpless against the ravages of small sharks which wait for them when they enter the water.

Not much is known about the life-cycle and habits of turtles but it is remarkable that they appear to be conservative on their choice of places in which to lay their eggs. Thus it seems that only the green turtle ever lays on the Perhentian Islands whereas the big turtle called "agar" prefers Pulau Kapas.

And a turtle which is particularly noticeable owing to a chipped shell or a lost flipper will be observed using the same place (within 100 yards or so) in which to lay its eggs year after year.

It might be remarked that the Malay fishermen generally do not like to leave a nest entirely empty. They leave at least one egg "for the mother to wash herself with" (the reference is to the ceremonial ablutions of a woman after child birth) or as an Englishman would say for "luck". A turtle's egg is white and leathery. Eggs of different species vary in size but generally speaking it may be said that they look like ping pong balls.

8. Around the islands are still to be found mother-of-pearl and trochus shells, both valuable to the button-making industry. The former are known in the Singapore market by the unlovely name "green snail". Like other marine life in Trengganu waters they have suffered much from Japanese poachers.

CLIMATE.

9. While the characteristic features of the climate are uniformity of temperature and a heavy annual rainfall, the North-East monsoon, which usually breaks about the end of October and may last into March, makes a distinct change in temperature, wind and rainfall. This season is marked by prolonged periods of dark days and heavy rain and later by strong winds and rough seas. Fishing is brought to a stand-still and trade of a

necessity declines. Land communications become more difficult and travelling is reduced to a minimum. In the middle of the year the weather is usually hot and dry but during the day time there is usually a steady, and sometimes strong breeze from the South-East (the Tenggara).

10. The average annual rainfall is about 115 inches, the highest recorded having been 191.55 inches: a large part of this falls during the North East Monsoon. The following are the rainfall figures for 1936, 1937 and 1938:—

	1936	1937	1938
Kuala Trengganu	170.30″	131.20″	118.06″
Kemaman	113.87″	83.67″	62.89″
Besut	159.89″	139.29″	113.64″
Kuala Brang	191.15″	164.86″	140.46″
Dungun	—	119.47	139.08″

The North East Monsoon was on the whole mild following heavy rain in December 1937. Usually December and January are the wettest months but in 1938 delightful weather was enjoyed in January, cool bright weather such is rarely known on the western side of the Peninsula outside the hills. Similar weather obtained in December until Christmas Eve, though it might be added that there were heavy floods in January, 1939.

HISTORY.

11. The early history of Trengganu is obscure. A Chinese Budhist monk and traveller, CHAO JU KUA, mentions it among places subject to the old Kingdom of Palembang. The Nagarakretagama, a Javanese work composed in 1365 A.D. speaks of both Trengganu and Dungun as tributary to Majapahit. The Hikayat Hang Tuah, tells how Hang Jebat and Hang Kasturi slew a Trengganu prince, Megat Panji' Alam, on the steps of the palace of the Ruler of Inderapura (believed to be the present State of Pahang).

12. That there existed a Mohammedan Kingdom in the upper Trengganu river over a hundred years before the recorded conversion of Malacca to Islam is suggested by the discovery of a remarkable Malay inscription dated 702 A.H. (1303 A.D.) on a stone found near Kuala Brang, a place some 20 miles up river from Kuala Trengganu. The language of the inscription is Malay, with an admixture of Sanskrit and Arabic, and the script is Arabic, a combination for which there is no parallel before the year 1468 A.D. The subject of the inscription, which was deciphered in 1923, is the Islamic law of sexual offences. The stone is now in Raffles Museum, Singapore.

13. The origin of the name Trengganu is lost though various highly improbable and obviously ex post facto attempts have been made to account

for it. On the stone mentioned in paragraph 12 the name is spelt Trengganu ترنگانو and on a coin of A.H. 1310 (A.D. 1891) the spelling Trekanu (ترقانو) is to be found—the latter indeed comes nearest to the local pronunciation of the name.

14. According to the chronology accepted in Trengganu the throne of Trengganu has been occupied by members of the same Ruling House for about 240 years. The first Sultan was a son of BENDAHARA ABDUL MAJID of Johore, another of whose sons became Sultan of Johore. There was, therefore, a Sultanate in Trengganu when some of the Western States, which have now outstripped her in development, were still in their infancy and when their dynasties were yet to be founded. The present Ruler is Sultan SULAIMAN BADARU'L-ALAM SHAH, K.C.M.G. who came to the throne in 1920; he is the fourteenth of the line.

15. In the year 1776 Sultan Mansur (1730—1792) sent the *bunga emas* or golden flower to the King of Siam, and this practice was continued at first annually and later triennially until by a Treaty in 1909 the Siamese Government transferred to Great Britain "all rights of suzerainty, protection, administration and control whatsoever which they possess over the States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis and adjacent islands". What exactly those rights were in respect of Trengganu is doubtful. The Trengganu tradition is that the sending of the *bunga emas* was in no sense an admission of suzerainty, but was merely an expression of goodwill, which was reciprocated by the King of Siam who sent presents in return.

16. During the year 1909 the Sultan agreed to receive a British Officer who would reside in Trengganu and exercise functions similar to those of a Consular Officer. A few months later, in April 1910, a Treaty between Great Britain and Trengganu was signed in Singapore, which put Trengganu under the protection of Great Britain and provided for the appointment of a British Agent. A further Treaty was executed in 1919 following the report of the "Bucknill Commission" under which the Sultan agreed that for the post of British Agent there should be substituted "a British Officer, to be called the British Adviser, who shall live within the State of Trengganu and whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all matters affecting the general administration of the country and all questions other than those touching the Mohammedan Religion". Some account of the British Adviser's functions is given in the following chapter.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

17. Trengganu is governed by His Highness the Sultan in Council with the advice of a British Adviser. The State Council consists of 18 members, all of whom either hold some Government office or are pensioners of the Government. There is no un-official representation. The President of the State Council is the Mentri Besar or Chief Minister, who is at the same time the principal executive officer of the State. Immediately under him is the State Secretariat, officered entirely by Malays and in charge of the State Secretary who is the Government's official spokesman. The Chief Offices of the State, such as the Treasury, the Customs Department, and the Audit Department, are held by Malay Officers of the Trengganu Service, and the two State Commissioners at Kemaman and Besut and the District Officers are similarly Malays of the local service. The Chief Judge who presides in the Kuala Trengganu division of the High Court is a Malay though by an innovation made this year the European Legal Adviser sits with him and has equal powers with him. There are, at present, 15 seconded British Officers in the State: 6 of these are officers of the Malayan Civil Service (the British Adviser, the Legal Adviser, the Commissioner of Lands & Mines, the Assistant Advisers at Kemaman and Besut and the Settlement Collector, Kuala Trengganu. Seconded Officers from the Malayan professional and technical services are in executive charge of the Police, Public Works, Medical, Forests, and Survey Departments. There is also a Preventive Officer in the Customs Department and a European Master in the Government English School at Kuala Trengganu who is also at the same time Chief Inspector of Schools, Trengganu.

18. The Treaty of 1919 is strictly observed by both parties to it and the advisory system pertains, in Trengganu in a very pure form. Except that he is a Judge of the Court of Appeal, the British Adviser is otherwise an advisory officer only and his advice is in fact asked on all matters dealing with the general administration of the State, whether they be great or small. He is not a member of the State Council but on the other hand he attends all meetings and no resolution in passed without his advice being asked. Should a meeting be held in his absence, no business is brought before the Council on which his advice has not previously been obtained.

19. The Commissioner of Lands & Mines is regarded as the British Adviser's second-in-command. The Assistant Advisers, Kemaman and Besut are responsible for keeping the British Adviser informed of all matters of administration in the State Commissioner's divisions which call for his

advice. Each Assistant Adviser sits with a Malay as a member of the branch of the High Court of his District.

20. Except in Ramathan, the fasting month, the State Council meets normally once a week for the consideration of all general administrative questions and there are additional sessions for legislation. It met altogether 66 times in 1938.

21. The official language of the State is Malay and the official version of all Enactment, Rules and Proclamations is in the Malay (Jawi) script. But English and Romanised versions are also published and the Interpretation Enactment provides that if any difficulty as to meaning arises the English version shall be followed. Both the Muhammedan and English Calendars are in use. The administrative year generally follows the English Calendar but Enactments are numbered in the Muhammedan year.

III.—POPULATION.

22. The population at the 1921 census was 153,765 while at the 1931 census it was 179,789 of which 92,354 were males and 87,435 were females. The division by race was:—

Malay races	164,564
Chinese	13,254
Indians	1,371
Europeans	35
Eurasians	15
Other races	550

23. The estimated mid-year population for 1938 calculated by the geometrical method was 201,370. For the majority of the population this method is fairly accurate but the Indian population has probably trebled itself owing to recruitment for the Japanese Iron Mines.

24. There were 8,259 live births registered during the year of which 4,269 were males and 3,990 were females; the ratio of male to female births was thus 1,069 per 1,000 females born. The birth-rate was 41.01 per mille.

The number of still births recorded was 337 giving a rate of 40 per 1,000 total births.

25. The number of deaths registered was 4,785 giving a rate of 23.76 per mille; of these 2,626 were males and 2,159 were females. The highest number of deaths was 518 (in November) and the lowest 271 (in October). Deaths of children under five years of age numbered 2,083 or 43.53% of the total deaths.

The main causes of deaths as reported during the last five years have been:—

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Unspecified fever and malaria ..	2,529	2,557	2,661	2,761	2,756
Convulsions ..	1,031	996	1,095	867	1,245
Intestinal Diseases ..	273	264	172	183	113
Beri-beri ..	68	76	61	23	31
Respiratory diseases ..	134	143	140	90	115
Maternal Mortality ..	51	77	64	53	65
Old age ..	308	238	217	212	229
Accidents ..	63	50	66	60	39
Other causes ..	133	218	197	182	192
Total ..	4,590	4,619	4,683	4,431	4,785

A closer analysis of the causes of deaths would be useless since the number of deaths certified by qualified medical practitioners amounted to less than 4% of the total and for the rest returns from Deputy Registrars have to be followed.

Of the 2,756 cases of unspecified fever and malaria, 86 were due to malaria (two of which were due to black water fever) five were stated to be due to *demam kepialu* which means in effect a long continuous fever and might possibly be enteric or typhus. As to the others no cause can be assigned.

26. Maternal Mortality—Sixty five women were stated to have died as the result of child-birth giving a rate of 7.89 per thousand and total births (alive and still). Two women died as the result of abortion.

The number of deaths of children aged under one year was 1,654 or 28.93% of the total number of deaths of which 953 were males and 701 were females. The infantile mortality rate was 200.26 per mille. The mortality rate of children under the age of 4 weeks per 1,000 live births was 76.89.

IV.—HEALTH.

27. The Medical and Health Department is under the charge of a Medical Officer seconded from the Malayan Service. The staff during the year 1938 was as follows:—

Medical Officer	1
Assistant Medical Officers	3
Male Dressers	29
Staff Nurse	1
Nurses	2
Midwives	4
Vaccinators	4
Health Inspectors	3
Clerks	4
Steward & Store-keeper	2
Menials	46

There are 4 private Asiatic doctors in the State who are employed solely by the mines and estates.

28. The most reliable information as to the incidence of disease in Trengganu is to be obtained from the statistics of patients treated by the Medical Department. As has been pointed out the reports of deaths are more trustworthy as to the fact than the cause.

29. The incidence of Malaria varies widely in different parts of Trengganu. The coast line, where approximately two thirds of the population reside, is comparatively free. Inland from the coast the incidence of malaria rises rapidly—particularly amongst the people living in the upper reaches of the North Trengganu rivers. Fortunately the population of these districts is sparse and inhabitants live mainly by shifting cultivation. The Perhentian islands are highly malarious—the spleen rate being over 90%. In June of this year—the Health Officer, Pahang was consulted, and after his visit to the Islands he suggested that a ravine at the back of the largest Kampong on Pulau Perhentian Kechil should be cleared and oiled. This was done in August and during a survey made in October no anopheline larvae were found. It is too soon to draw any conclusions but it is hoped that after further clearing has been done in 1939, the malarial rate will drop. Pulau Perhentian Besar will be very difficult to deal with; its former population has long virtually abandoned it.

The island Pulau Redang has a lower incidence, the spleen rate being approximately 35%.

The following figures are relevant:—

	1937	1938
Number of deaths reported as being due to malaria	84	86*
Number of deaths reported as being due to fever unspecified	2,677	2,670
Number of deaths reported as being due to convulsions	861	2,670
Total death rate per mille	22.33	23.36
Number of out-patients treated by Dept. for malaria	20,860	20,318
Percentage	14.64	15.39
Number of in-patients treated by Dept. for malaria as principal disease	579	1,305
Percentage of Malays (*i.e.* the stable population admitted into Government hospitals suffering from malaria as the principal disease)	7.08%	16.49%
Spleen rate of school children	3.02%	2.65%

*Of 86 cases of death from malaria in 1938, 2 were due to Blackwater fever.

As regards the mines and estates, there were 10 deaths from this cause in an average monthly population of 7,084 as compared with 15 deaths in an average monthly population of 7,073 during 1937.

30. There were no cases of plague, cholera, smallpox or other dangerous infectious disease.

31. Primary vaccinations against smallpox numbered 7418 and revaccinations 115, a total of 7,418 as compared with 12,394 in 1937. No difficulties are encountered by the vaccinators in performing their work.

32. The following table shows the number of cases of the typhus group of fevers which have been diagnosed so far; all have been confirmed by serological tests:—

Type Serological Type	"Scrub" Typhus B. Proteus X "K"	"Shop" Typhus B. Proteus X. "W"	Deaths
1935 ..	3	0	1
1936 ..	2	2	1
1937	2	1	0
1938 ..	0	1	0

The number of deaths reported to have been due to diseases of the bowel was 111 against 183 in 1937.

The continued low incidence of dysentery and enteric fever is remarkable in view of the low hygienic standard that obtains in regard to conservancy and water supplies. Doubtless the filtering action of the sandy soil on the coast plays a great part while the people living on the banks of the rivers are too scattered to pollute the rivers to any serious extent.

33. Beri-beri is most prevalent in December, January and February i.e. towards the end of the Northwest Monsoon and is mostly of the peripheral neuritic type. It is a not infrequent complication after child birth and enteric and severe malaria.

Dramatic results are obtained in cardiac cases by using injections of vitamin B, but unfortunately the same excellent results are not obtained in the neuritic cases which are slow to respond to any form of treatment.

The disease is mostly confined to the coastal population where polished rice is eaten.

It is rare to find cases in the interior where home grown unpolished rice is the staple diet.

This year there has been a further decrease in the number of cases, 790 patients being treated as compared with 1190 in 1937, but there were 31 deaths compared with 23 last year. There was no death due to Beri-beri on any of the mines or estates.

34. The number of cases of yaws treated by the Department during the last five years have been:—

Year	Admissions In-patients	Percentage to total admissions	Out-patients treated	Percentage to total number of out-patients treated
1934	422	23.24	3,995	4.24
1935	324	13.68	4,334	3.78
1936	257	10.45	2,845	2.17
1937	231	6.78	3,694	2.59
1938	114	3.01	11,123	8.43

Of 2,909 school children examined only 2.61% showed signs of yaws as compared with 3.8% in 1937, and these cases only showed the tertiary lesions.

The fact that 11,123 cases were treated this year does not mean that there has been any increase in the disease but merely that in September, October, and December an intensive campaign was carried out with Stovarsol.

35. Venereal disease is notoriously common and is often attended to by quacks though patients are encouraged to go to hospitals. So far as hospital records show there has been a slight decrease in cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea but an increase in other venereal diseases especially a virulent soft sore apparently imported by sailors at Dungun. It might be mentioned that free treatment is available to sailors at Dungun and other ports but no advantage has been taken of it.

HOSPITALS.

36. The following accommodation is now available for inpatients:

Kuala Trengganu Hospital	190 beds
Dungun Hospital	20 „
Kemaman Hospital	28 „

The charges are moderate, being 40 cents a day for admission to the general wards (payment is usually made by companies on behalf of their coolies) and $1 per day in the case of the special wards. People unable to pay are admitted free.

37. The following is the summary of the work performed at the hospitals:—

	1938			
	Kuala Trengganu General Hospital	Kemaman Hospital	Dungun Hospital	All Hospitals including Transfers
Total number of Admissions ..	2,101	1,062	620	3,783
„ „ Females admitted ..	364	68	19	451
„ „ Malays admitted ..	892	165	104	1,161
„ „ of deaths ..	67	42	11	120
Number of deaths per 100 admissions ..	3.19	3.95	1.77	3.17
Number of deaths excluding cases dying within 48 hours of admission ..	48	25	11	84
Number of deaths per 100 admissions excluding cases dying within 48 hours of admission ..	2.28	2.35	1.77	2.22
Number of cases of child birth conducted in maternity ward	103	21	4	128
Number of operations (excluding teeth extraction) ..	216	127	72	415
Number of deaths after operation ..	7	1	—	8
Number of cases treated by dental extraction ..	205	146	8	359

DISPENSARIES.

38. There are permanent Dispensaries at the following places:—

Kampong Raja, Besut
Kampong Buloh
Kuala Trengganu Town
General Hospital, Kuala Trengganu
Kuala Brang
Hospital, Kuala Dungun
Hospital, Chukai Kemaman.

39. In addition, there are small dispensaries at Setiu and Kemasek each in the charge of a travelling dresser while a travelling dresser is attached to the Kampong Raja Dispensary and to each of the Hospitals; these travelling dressers are all Malays. The work of the travelling dressers is greatly restricted during the period of the north-east monsoon (November —March). The State is, in general fairly well served by these dispensaries and travelling dressers. In November 1938, this department purchased its own out-board motor and boat and it is hoped that a far greater scope of work will be covered along the various rivers.

40. The number of new cases treated by these dispensaries and travelling dressers was 131,972 while the total number of attendances was 157,673. The total number of new cases in 1937 was 125,640.

In addition to performing vaccinations, the vaccinators distribute medicine during their visits and the number of cases so treated was 21,114.

41. Eleven rural police stations and four customs stations which are situated in places where there are no dispensaries, are supplied with small stocks of simple drugs such as quinine, antiseptic lotions and ointments, etc., for distribution and 1,170 treatments were given.

42. There is no dispensary in the extreme South of Trengganu. The Jabor Valley Estate is paid a small sum of money in return for medical attention to the few Government servants who are stationed there.

43. The prison hospital at Kuala Trengganu has now been closed and the prisoners came to a special ward in the hospital.

MENTAL DISEASE AND LEPROSY.

44. Mental patients are no longer kept in the prison as was done before 1938, and now come to a special ward in the Kuala Trengganu hospital built in 1938. If after supervision for some time there is no likelihood of improvement, they are transferred to Singapore Mental Institution.

The following table refers to the lunatics maintained at the Singapore Mental Hospital:—

	Males	Females	Total
Remaining on 1/1/38	10	2	12
Admitted	8	2	10
Total Treated	15	0	15
Discharged	1	0	1
Died	3	0	3
Remaining on 31/12/38	17	2	19

45. Lepers are sent to the Sungei Buloh Settlement in Selangor and there maintained at the expense of Trengganu. At the end of the year there were 11 male lepers and 1 female leper so maintained.

MATERNITY AND INFANT WELFARE WORK.

46. It is hoped with the help of the five mid-wives in the department to build up gradually a child welfare service. After delivery, they are expected to pay ten daily visits to the mother and child. When not otherwise engaged, they assist in the treatment of women and children in the dispensaries. The staff-nurse and nurse are also qualified mid-wives.

47. A maternity and child welfare clinic is run in conjunction with the Kuala Trengganu Town-Dispensary. The following table compares the number treated during the years 1937 and 1938:—

	1937	1838
Number of infants treated under 1 year of age ..	225	225
Number of children treated aged 1—12 years ..	1,117	1,271
Cases receiving ante-natal treatment	69	103

418 maternity cases were conducted in hospital or at patients' houses.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

48. There are Town Boards at the following places: Kampong Raja (Besut), Batu Rakit, Kuala Trengganu, Marang, Kuala Dungun, Paka, Kretay, Kemasek, Kijal and Chukai (Kemaman). In most cases there are unofficial as well as official members on the boards and in all cases the Presidents are Malays.

The Medical Officer is also the Health Officer in Trengganu and the Assistant Medical Officers at Dungun and Kemaman act as Assistant Health Officers.

There are qualified Health Inspectors at Kuala Trengganu, Dungun and Kemaman while Dressers act as Health Inspectors in the smaller places.

49. As has been pointed out, the larger towns are free from malaria and anti-malarial measures are most required where they are most difficult to achieve.

No oiling is done by the Government except at Marang and, this year, at Pulau Perhentian Kechil.

As yet there is no legislation with regard to mosquito control but it is proposed to bring this matter to Government's notice again in 1939.

50. As regards Sewage Disposal the following systems are in operation:—

Kuala Trengganu.—The "double-pail system" stated in 1937 has continued to work satisfactorily and there are 526 latrines being served by the two conservancy lorries.

Kuala Dungun.—The conservancy system here has increased its service from 121 at the end of 1937 to 208 latrines at the end of 1938.

Chukai (Kemaman).—The private contractor continues to serve the town satisfactorily. There are 297 latrines in all, an increase of 27 over the 1937 figure.

51. Disposal of refuse is by control of tipping in the larger towns and by burning and burial in the villages.

In Kuala Trengganu there are 3 lorries used to remove rubbish and one in Kemaman and one in Dungun.

In all the towns and larger villages water is obtained from shallow, and, for the most part, unprotected wells while in the upper country districts it is usually obtained from the rivers. The water is of fair quality thanks to the sandy nature of the soil but in larger towns a certain amount of pollution goes on owing to the absence of a proper drainage system.

52. During the year boring has been carried out by the Public Works Department in the hope that an adequate supply for the town could be found. These efforts have proved unsuccessful and a further search will have to be made in 1939.

53. The drainage systems are poor and concrete drains are few, but the whole area of Kuala Trengganu town has been surveyed and it is hoped that in 1939 a proper drainage system will be commenced.

54. Inspection of houses is regularly performed at Kuala Trengganu, Kuala Dungun and Kemaman by the Health Inspectors and recommendations are made to the Town Boards.

Sixty four houses were recommended for demolition at Kuala Dungun and 28 houses at Kuala Trengganu while similar action was taken in a number of cases in the other towns. Action has already been taken in the majority of these cases.

55. Twenty five Government schools and 6 private schools were inspected by the Assistant Medical Officers and Senior Dressers. All the children underwent a medical examination and were later given the opportunity of treatment. The number examined was 3,229 which was 90.09% of the number on the roll.

Apart from other complaints dental caries is very prevalent but an Assistant Dental Officer will be appointed in May 1939 and work will be commenced amongst the school children.

56. There are in Trengganu two iron ore and three tin mines that employ labour on a large scale and two estates that also employ many labourers.

This year there has been a steady improvement in the health and living conditions in most of these mines and estates.

All the larger estates and mines are visited by the Medical Officer or Assistant Medical Officers and Health Inspectors as well as many of the smaller ones.

Several of the larger concerns have their own hospitals.

MISCELLANEOUS.

57. There is no Veterinary Department in Trengganu and any work of this nature falls on the Medical Department. There was no epidemic of any importance in the State.

58. The following buildings were completed for the Medical Department during the year:—

Kuala Trengganu.—

Two wards for third class patients each containing 30 beds.
One second class female ward of 6 rooms.
One ward of 6 rooms for mental patients.

Also a new 110 volt D.C. electrical plant was established. The old plant will be established in Dungun Hospital.

Kampong Raja, Besut.—

A six-roomed emergency ward was partially completed.

Kemaman.—

The new administration block (including an operating theatre) was completed in February.

V.—HOUSING.

59. The bulk of the people are peasants and fishermen and are housed in buildings of split bamboo or bark walls and thatched roofs. The local standard of living does not enable the average household to indulge in plank walls and corrugated iron roofs and the houses, which are raised off the ground, are airy and cool. Sometimes these houses are set at a distance from others but it is common to see a cluster of them, perhaps on a river bank or under the coconuts on the sea-shore, built close together in no particular order and unsupplied with either drainage or latrines. The constant alternation of bright sunshine and heavy rain is a great factor in sanitation and accounts for a comparative freedom from flies.

60. The only places of any size besides Kuala Trengganu are Chukai (Kemaman), Dungun, and Besut. In all these towns wide municipal limits were set some years ago and the By-laws do not allow the erection of buildings in these areas unless plans have been previously passed by the Town Board. This prevents the erection of unsuitable new buildings or their over-crowding due to the unauthorised construction of cubicles. Many of the buildings in the shop area of Kuala Trengganu are old and cramped but they get the benefit of a good sea breeze which blows most of the year round.

During the year Bukit Payong, a rapidly growing village 8 miles from Kuala Trengganu was brought under the control of the Kuala Trengganu Town Board.

61. In the few places of employment in the State where large resident labour forces are employed care is taken that suitable housing accommodation, approved by the Medical Officer, is provided.

VI.—NATURAL RESOURCES.

GENERAL SURVEY.

62. The most important products are tin, wolfram, iron, rubber, rice, fruit, coconuts and fish.

The mines are practically all organised on a capitalist basis—there is little individual "washing".

Agricultural land is largely held by peasant proprietors though there are three large European Estates employing labour.

Labour both in mines and estates is mostly Chinese and Indian, all on monthly agreements.

Metals mined are practically all exported as is rubber and a large proportion of the copra produced from coconuts.

Rice and fruit is practically all consumed locally—indeed the country is far from self supporting as regards rice.

Much fish is exported, mostly in a preserved state.

Appendices F and G give further information as regards natural products.

Weaving of silk, and cotton cloth, chiefly for sarongs, and the making of white metal ware are the most important manufacturing industries. Both are cottage industries.

There is considerable local demand as well as export but no figures are available as regards the former.

Land is held from the State, usually in perpetuity in the case of agricultural and town land and on 21 year leases in the case of mining land. Licences to divert water from rivers for industrial purposes are needed, the water belonging to the State.

The system of land tenure which is gradually being introduced is based on the Torrens system. Further information will be found in Chapter XVII.

MINERALS.

63. *Mineral Resources.* Trengganu is rich in mineral ores of various kinds, the chief of which are tin, iron, wolfram, and manganese. No further news has been received as to the possibilities of using the deposit of zinc ore which was mentioned in the 1937 Report.

The main mineral-bearing areas are found in the Districts of Kemaman and Dungun, but indications of outcrops have now been found in Ulu Trengganu and there is also a small old tin-bearing area still being worked in the very inaccessible Pelagat valley in the Besut District and there is a small wolfram mine at Bukit Bidong, north of Kuala Trengganu not far from the sea.

The possibilities of the further development of existing and the discovery of new areas is largely an unknown quantity, but it can safely be said that, from indications which exist at present, there are good grounds for believing that Trengganu will improve its position as an ore-exporting country, when road communications and other administrative essentials have developed to the stage at which more capital can be attracted for the proper prospecting and proving by modern methods of large areas which are still difficult of access.

64. *Tin.* Tin ore is both alluvial and lode, but most of the old alluvial areas have either been worked out or are rapidly approaching that state. It is lode mining therefore that holds the greatest promise for the future. The main working lode mines are at Freda (on the Bundi Concession), Sungei Ayam (on the Concession of that name) and at Kajang, close to Sungei Ayam, but there are distinct possibilities of new lode mine development in the valley of Sungei Pelantoh (a tributary of the Sungei Kemaman), and in Ulu Dungun.

65. The operation of the International Tin Restriction Agreement bore hardly on Trengganu during 1938, and, for the last quarter of the year the permissible exports of tin totalled only 52.4 tons. It is hoped that part of the assessment surrendered voluntarily by Trengganu in the past will be made available for the State in 1939.

66. A heavy blow was also struck to the mining industry by the murder in January of Mr. Lui Ah Hon, owner and manager of Bundi and Freda Mines, which together produce an appreciable proportion of the tin of Trengganu. The work on the mines in three months following his death was entirely dislocated, and under-production in the first and second quarters of the year resulted.

67. The Ishihara Sangyo Koshi Mine at Machang Satahun in Kemaman made preparations during the year to work the finds of tin ore which have been discovered in conjunction with their iron ore deposits. It is hoped that they will be in a position actually to produce early in 1939.

68. *Wolfram.* Three wolfram mines were in operation and the production for the year amounted to 120 tons valued at $174,641.00.

The Bukit Lentor area remained closed for applications during the year, that is while a portion of it was being prospected by the East Asiatic Co., Ltd. Unfortunately, the Company did not feel encouraged to apply for a lease to work wolfram on a large scale, and, at the end of the year the area was again open for general applications for prospecting.

A number of applications have been received, and it is hoped that mining may start there on some considerable scale in the near future.

69. *Iron ore.* There are two iron mines in the State, both Japanese-owned, the one at Bukit Besi in Dungun worked by the Nippon Mining Co., Ltd. and the other at Machang Satahun near Kemaman worked by the Ishihara Sangyo Koshi Co., which owns several large iron mines in the State of Johore. The former is by far the larger concern.

The export of ore from the Nippon Mining Company amounted to 806,770 tons during the year, and, would have been considerably more had it not been for the labour troubles amongst the Chinese Workmen employed. Details of these troubles are given in Chapter VIII under "Labour".

The mine at Machang Satahun produced 98,546 tons of ore during the year.

Tin ore and wolfram were exported to Singapore, and, all iron ore and manganese were exported to Japan.

70. *Mining Leases.* Seven thousand two hundred and seventy five acres were held under mining leases and 3,429 acres under mining certificates. The latter will be exchanged for leases after final survey.

71. *Prospecting Licences.* Thirty seven applications were received during the year. Fourteen were approved, 4 were withdrawn, 10 were refused and 9 were still under consideration at the end of the year.

Twenty six prospecting licences and permits covering an area of 24,580 acres were approved during the year. The majority of these applications covered areas which are to be prospected for tin. It should be explained that a Prospecting Licence carried with it the right to a lease subject to certain general or special conditions while a Prospecting Permit does not.

72. *Administration.* The Mines Department is administered by the Commissioner of Lands & Mines with the assistance of two Asiatic Mining Overseers, one stationed at Kemaman and the other (appointed during 1937) at Dungun. The Assistant Adviser, Kemaman, also acts in an honorary capacity as the Commissioner's Deputy in the Southern part of the State, where 90 per cent of the mining takes place.

73. Technical advice was obtained during the year from the Warden of Mines, Johore. He paid one visit of inspection to the State during the year.

No important legislation in connection with mining was passed during the year.

74. No doubt there is a large area of potential mining land as yet undeveloped but it is impossible to give figures of the area. Apart from the absence of a topographical survey and the fact that large areas have yet to be prospected, it is impossible in a country in which the question of "tailings" is of special difficulty to estimate with any degree of accuracy the extent of future developments.

AGRICULTURE.

75. *General.* The possibilities of agricultural development in Trengganu are great as, with few exceptions, only the coastal belt has been developed. Rapids in the middle reaches of the Trengganu River have doubtless hindered development in land—Malays being essentially a riverine people. The main exceptions are the Trengganu and Besut river plains, where most of the rice grown in the State is produced, and the Jabor, Ulu Kemasek and Kuala Telemong areas which have been planted with rubber, mostly by Chinese. The population is lacking to develop the large tracts of agricultural land that are waiting to be opened up. Over the past ten or twelve years there has been an infiltration of colonists into the Besut District from Kelantan, where there is definite land hunger, but the rate of colonisation has been disappointingly slow. Still, the fact that this colonisation is taking place makes Besut the one district in the State where there are possibilities of much agricultural development in the near future. Over most of the rest of the State, in areas where there is vacant land, the existing population owns more land than it can effectively cultivate. It will be a long time before the natural increase in population forces more intensive agricultural development in these areas. It is unfortunate in some respects that, although there is land hunger in parts of the developed coastal belt, there seems little hope of persuading the landless there to move into the interior, for the reason that the dwellers on the coast have from time immemorial been primarily fishermen, with agriculture as the second string to their bows. This is not to say of course that the fishing industry is not a great asset of the State.

76. *Administration.* Agricultural affairs are administered by the Commissioner of Lands. Trengganu has the benefit of the advice of the State Agricultural Officer, Kelantan who pays periodical visits. This Officer visited Trengganu five times in 1938. The staff of the Agricultural Department was three Assistant Agricultural Officers and six Agricultural Subordinates. One of the Assistant Agricultural Officers and four of the Agricultural Subordinates were in Kelantan undergoing training most of the year.

77. *Experimental Stations.* Twenty five acres of land were reserved at Kuala Trengganu for a Central Agricultural Station. Work on the Station will commence in 1939. A padi test plot of nine acres was also acquired in the Besut District.

78. *Agricultural Shows.* Successful District Shows were held at Kuala Trengganu, Kemaman, Besut and Dungun. His Highness the Sultan went to Besut to open the show there and the British Adviser and many leading Officials attended. Interesting exhibits and demonstrations of rubber treatment were arranged by the State Agricultural Officer, Kelantan.

79. *Pests.* The principal agricultural pests are rats, squirrels, and wild pigs and, particularly on some islands, monkeys. Rats are, undoubtedly, a difficult problem in the undeveloped areas of the State, and, the Agricultural Department are watching the situation. They are, however, frequently adduced as an excuse for the impossibility of planting "wet" padi, and their effect is likely to be overstated. As in 1937 rewards were paid to encourage the destruction of pests. For the first time rewards were offered for the destruction of monkeys on Pulau Redang and Perhentian Islands where these animals caused much loss to the inhabitants. Twelve shot guns were purchased for the use of Penghulus and Ketuas in dealing with pests in their districts. Rat poison was distributed to paddy planters throughout the State.

80. *Principal Crops.* The principal crops produced in the State in order of importance are rice, rubber, cocoanuts and arecanuts.

81. *Rice.* Rice is grown mainly in the flat plains between the coastal "gongs", and the hills and some 40,000 acres are cultivated annually. There are two main methods of planting practised—"chedongan" which is the normal method of planting "wet" padi throughout Malaya and "tugalan" which consists of dibbling seed into ploughed lands and making no provision for irrigation by constructing watercourses, and embankments. A further method known locally as "taburan" which consists of sowing seed broadcast on ploughed land as corn is sown in temperate climates, is declining in popularity. Most of the meadow land in the State of which there is a good deal is abandoned "taburan" land. A fourth method known as "padi huma" is practised in the higher parts of the river valleys but is discouraged as being a very wasteful and harmful means of cultivation consisting as it does in clearing jungle, usually on a hillside, planting one or two crops and then abandoning the clearing in favour of a new one; this practice impoverishes the soil and resulting erosion will cause, eventually, much damage.

82. *1938 Harvest.* Much of the rice is grown on land not yet even roughly surveyed. There is, therefore, a big margin of error in the estimates of the area planted, and of the crops harvested. It is estimated that in the 1937/38 season there were 32,310 acres planted with wet rice and 10,230 acres under dry rice. The harvest is estimated to have been 15,087 tons and was considerably less satisfactory than in 1937. Particulars are given in Appendix D. The prospects for the 1939 harvest are good as the padi was well established before the monsoon floods occurred.

83. *Rubber.* Four thousand and one hundred and fifty five tons of rubber valued at $2,138,893 were exported during the year as compared with 5,343 tons valued at $3,701,910 in 1937. Trengganu's quota like

that of other States was considerably reduced in 1938 and the average price realised was less than in 1937. The total acreage under rubber is about 43,000 acres. This is a corrected figure against last year's estimate of 46,000 acres. There are only three European owned estates. Kretay Estate, owned by the East Asiatic Co., Ltd. Kretay Plantations and the Jabor Valley Estate of the Bukit Mertajam Rubber Co., Ltd. Apart from a few, mostly Chinese-owned, estates of over 100 acres, the remainder of the planted area is owned by Malay small holders.

84. The quality of the rubber produced by these small holders is still slowly improving. A great fillip was given to the preparation of smoked sheet rubber by the decision taken in 1937 at the instance of the Controller of Rubber to prohibit the importation of slab rubber into the Colony, Federated Malay States, and Johore. Besut District has been very satisfactory to note the number of new mangle sheet machines that have been imported and the number of small smoke-houses that have been erected since the bottom fell out of the low-grade market. The Rubber Research Institute of Malaya seconded one of their Malay instructors to Trengganu early in the year, and great success attended his effort to persuade small holders to make their own sheet. Slab rubber is now rarely seen, and the instructor has induced a number of the owners of the bigger holdings to erect small smoke-houses instead of leaving all smoking to the dealers as in the past.

85. *Copra.* Twenty nine thousand and seventy nine pikuls of copra valued at $97,592 were exported as against 24,476 pikuls valued at $139,459 in 1937, but the value of the total copra production of the State is very considerably in excess of this figure.

86. *Arecanuts.* Seventeen thousand and two hundred and eight pikuls of arecanuts valued at $118,977 were exported as against 13,494 pikuls valued at $84,541 in 1937, but here again there is considerable production for local consumption concerning which there are no statistics.

87. *Vegetables & Spices.* Other comparatively important crops, of which as yet no statistics whatsoever exist, are vegetables and spices. Vegetables are grown by Malays and Chinese for their own consumption and for sale in the local market.

88. *Tobacco.* The production of tobacco is still on the increase from last year, and the inhabitants of the up-river districts, where the alluvial areas in the flood channels of the large rivers are very suitable for tobacco growing, are going in more and more for growing tobacco for their own consumption. There is a Chinese cheroot factory in Kemaman which now obtains much of its supply of cured leaves locally.

89. *Gambier.* One thousand eight hundred and sixty one pikuls valued at $54,290 were exported in 1938. This is a considerable increase on 1937 when 1,299 pikuls valued at $34,434 were exported. The export is entirely to Kelantan and Siam. It is mostly grown in Ulu Trengganu. It is also hoped that gambier growing will increase in Besut.

90. *Various.* More attention is paid to oranges in Trengganu that is generally the case in Malaya and though the total area under oranges is not large, some orchards, notably that of the Dato Mentri Besar, produce fruit far juicier and sweeter than the usual Malayan oranges. It is hoped to work up a small export trade to Singapore in these oranges and also in cashew nuts, whose trees grow freely near the coast.

IRRIGATION.

91. An investigation and report by the Adviser on Drainage and Irrigation in 1937 has shown that there are great possibilities for irrigation in the Besut plain. As a result of this report arrangements have been made to share with Kelantan as from 1/1/39 the services of a Senior Drainage and Irrigation Engineer. Most of his time will be spent in Kelantan as that Government will pay four-fifths of his salary. Much preliminary investigation will be required before any large scheme is embarked upon, but it is hoped that various minor irrigation schemes which seem promising may be proceeded within the near future.

Minor improvements to the Kayu Kelat dam at Besut were effected at a cost of $300.00 and an irrigation canal was constructed at Sungei Sekati in Kuala Trengganu District at a cost of $172.

LIVESTOCK.

92. There is no Veterinary Department in the State. The last census of livestock was held in 1932. The census figures, together with some estimated figures for 1938 are as follows:—

	1932 census	Estimated 1938
Buffaloes	20,250	30,000
Cattle	22,600	40,000
Goats	5,700	6,000
Sheep	2,600	2,500
Pigs	4,500	5,000
Poultry	228,000	250,000

A census is being taken in 1939. Nearly all the livestock belongs to peasants.

93. The State has many advantages for stock-raising. The local custom of planting land with padi taburan and padi tugalan and then

frequently allowing it to lie fallow for one or more years results in grazing facilities being much more extensive than in the West. Moreover, attention was given during the year to the provision of adequate grazing ground reserves in all the Districts. There is good reason to believe that a large export trade could be developed. At present exports are small, only 459 cattle and 212 buffaloes being exported in 1938. The export of female buffaloes and cattle is prohibited at present.

Provision was made in the estimates for a beginning towards the establishment of a Veterinary Department by the appointment of two probationary live-stock inspectors who were to receive special training in Kedah. Unfortunately Kedah was unable to receive them but they will be sent there for training in 1939.

RUBBER REGULATION.

94. A European Rubber Regulation Officer was appointed as assistant to the Deputy Controller of Rubber, the Commissioner of Lands and Mines, in March. A separate Rubber Regulation Office was then formed, staffed with two clerks and a typist. The Commissioner's Office staff was thus relieved of Rubber Regulation work, and Settlement Officers were no longer employed on inspection in connection with assessments.

Inspections were made at Jabore, Kemaman, Kemasek, Paka, Dungun, Kuala Trengganu and Ulu Trengganu. It was decided to re-inspect the whole of Besut District, which had only been partially inspected. A Rubber Inspector, Inspector's clerk, 3 mandors and 3 coolies were temporarily engaged for this work. As a result of the new International Agreement permitting new planting up to 5 per cent of the existing planted acreage 40,865 share certificates representing rights to plant 2,043 acres were issued. It is estimated that certificates for about 30 acres remained to be issued at the end of the year. The new planting may not take place until 1939.

95. *Assessment.* The estimated assessment for 1938 was 7,373 tons, the final assessments after inspections and revisions was 7,674 tons. The average rate of release for 1938 was 55%—which, on 7,674 tons, is equivalent to 4,220.70 tons.

96. *Production and Export.* The rates of release for the four quarters of 1938 were 70% (16 katis a unit), 60% (14 katis a unit), 45% (11 katis a unit), 45% (10 katis a unit), or an average release of 55% (12¾ katis a unit).

Credits and Coupons issued amounted to 4,128.06 tons to which had to be added 82.33 tons brought forward from 1937, giving a total permissible export of 4,210.39 tons.

4,155 tons were exported; 50.90 tons being transferred to other administrations; Coupons and Credits not used and cancelled totalled 0.43 tons and the balance of 4.06 tons was carried forward to 1939.

Stocks of rubber held by Dealers, covered by export credits was 4.06 tons at the end of December, 1938.

Stocks of rubber held by Estates over 100 acres not covered by export credits, was 335.99 tons at the end of December, 1938.

97. *Area under Rubber.* An acreage of 63,500 acres of holdings contain an estimated acreage of 43,000 acres of rubber made up as follows:—

	No.	Area	Area rubber	Assessment tons
Large Estates (over 100 acres)	39	22,355	15,597	2,845.55
Medium Estates (between 25 & 100)	111	6,593	5,007	974.66
Small Holdings (under 25 acres)	10,270	34,552	22,396	3,853.79
		63,500Ac.	43,000Ac.	7,674.00

98. *Experimental Planting.* An area of 91 a. 1 r. 60 p. was approved for experimental planting and completed by the end of December 1938.

99. *Prosecutions.* The most frequent infringement of the law was illegal planting and there were 25 prosecutions for this offence, 4 for making false reports, 1 for being in possession of rubber without documents and 1 for being in possession of Coupons not being a dealer or land owner.

There were 26 convictions, 5 of the illegal planting cases still being unheard at the end of the year.

The Police at Besut found two lots of rubber, which they presumed were awaiting a favourable opportunity to be smuggled out of the country. The rubber, 42.81 Piculs, was later removed to the Police Station, Kampong Raja, and as there were no claimants, was confiscated and destroyed.

The Customs also had nine sheets of rubber weighing 11 katis handed over to them which was found in the sea off Pulau Bara and as this was unclaimed it was also confiscated and destroyed.

100. *Malayan Rubber Fund.* Trengganu Account.

The Trengganu Domestic Fund had a balance of $1,116.49 in December, 1937. Receipts during 1938 were $18,658.90 and payments $17,772.54 leaving a balance at the end of December 1938 of $2,002.85.

Kuala Lumpur Office also paid on Trengganu account $23,000 odd, which included a grant of $3,000 towards the cost of a new Customs Motor boat at Besut, so that the total expenditure on Trengganu account for 1938 was over $40,800.

Mr P. A. B. McKerron, M.C.S. officiated as Deputy Controller from January until succeeded by Mr. J. Falconer, M.C.S. on 17/3/38. Mr. Falconer was again succeeded by Mr. W. F. N. Churchill, M.C.S. on 31st August, 1938. All these gentlemen officiated in addition to their own duties as Commissioner of Lands and Mines, Trengganu.

FISHERIES.

101. Fishing is the most important local industry from the point of view of the numbers who obtain a livelihood from it. The coast of Trengganu and adjacent islands provide fishing-grounds which are among the best in the Peninsula.

The fishing boats are all built locally and provide constant employment.

The catches of fish are all landed locally and to a considerable extent later re-exported to Singapore in the form of dried fish; there is no refrigerating system.

The fishermen are Malays and the exporting merchants are Chinese. As before, Japanese poachers gave trouble.

At present license to export dried fish is necessary and a scheme is under consideration under which on all applicants for licences will have to furnish a bond or cash surety as a means of weeding out applicants whose capital is insufficient and in consequence fail to pay their fishermen.

102. The past year saw an appreciable improvement in the position of the fishing industry. Comparative figures of exports of fish for the last 3 years are as follows:—

	1936		1937		1938	
	Quantity piculs	Value $	Quantity piculs	Value $	Quantity piculs	Value $
Dried Fish	90,848	647,597	85,157	609,081	94,045	647,495
Belachan	13,640	131,799	4,420	31,319	13,283	110,442
Other Marine Produce	12,690	78,994	4,118	25,801	8,389	55,669
		858,390		666,201		813,606

Belachan is a highly-seasoned and malodorous shrimp paste.

103. There are sporting fish to be found notably the Spanish mackerel (tenggiri) the tunny (ayer—called tong-kol on the west coast) and the barracuda (tenok).

The big passenger motor boats which ply up and down the coast usually trail a long wire line behind with a strip of white cloth or similar lure. Not many fish are caught in this way—the engines of a motor-boat evidently have a deterrent effect. But occasionally a fish (usually a Spanish mackerel or tunny) will be hooked, when the boat is immediately slowed down lest the hook be torn out of the fish's mouth, and it is hauled on board amidst the cheers and laughter of the passengers.

Tunnies are plentiful especially in the stretches between Pulau Kapas and Dungun though they are not often large—they are usually of 5 to 6 pounds in weight. In the calm sea an area of about the size of a tennis court will suddenly be seen to boil with tunnies pursuing their prey. Through and around the turmoil the Malay fisherman paddle furiously, trailing their lines and hauling in the fish in numbers. Then the turmoil suddenly subsides and there is calm for ten minutes or so when the sea suddenly boils again a few dozen fathoms away.

FORESTS.

104. Little exploration was carried out when compared with the two previous years as reservation could wait until more progress had been made in the constitution of the reserves preliminarily notified. The only areas explored were the Bukit Laba ridge and the range of hills to the east of Sungei Melong, both of which lie between the Dungun and Merchang rivers where there are no preliminarily notified reserves. The former area was found to be disappointing and unsuitable for reservation for commercial purposes, but the latter proved to be excellent forest with *kapur* the predominant species. Situated as it is with good water transport to Dungun available this area must become valuable commercial forest. Further examination, however, is required to ascertain the northern limits of the range which may extend to the hills at Bukit Penghulu Diman near the Kuala Brang—Kuala Trengganu road.

105. Progress was made with the demarcation of the reserves preliminarily notified in 1937, any modifications necessary being made to the boundaries as the work proceeded. Demarcation has been practically completed in the case of the following proposed reserves, Sungei Tong (7,000 acres), Bukit Bauk (33,000) and Jabor (14,000) and considerable progress has been made with Gunong Tebu and Rasau—Kreteh—Ulu Chukai reserves of 70,000 and 152,000 acres respectively. The enquiries specified in the Forest Enactment have been completed only in the case of Gunong Tebu proposed reserve, but it is likely that the others will be finished early next year.

106. To encourage more thorough exploitation the Forest Rules were amended to allow *kapur* and *keladan* timber of round-wood size paying a lesser royalty than heretofore. The prohibition on the export of *chengal* was raised for Jabor mukim in Kemaman district to permit this timber which can only be removed via Pahang, being worked on land alienated or about to be alienated.

107. There were 37 forest offences against 57 in 1937, none being of a serious nature. Twenty one cases were taken to Court and fines inflicted amounted to $185.

108. Shifting cultivation is practised in the interior but is practically confined to areas of young secondary growth and so may be viewed lightly from the forest point of view. A bad feature, however, is the clearing which frequently takes place right to the edge of a river, even where the banks rise steeply, and a greatly increased rate of silting must be one of the consequences of this practice. The Land Office endeavours to stop this practice.

109. No silvicultural work was carried out, but consequent on the demarcation of the Rasau,—Kreteh—Ulu Chukai Reserve within which the Hin Leong Company's felling area lies, a start must soon be made there to safeguard the abundant regeneration found in the *kapur* areas.

110. The total outturn, measured for royalty, of timber and fuel including charcoal expressed in round measurement was approximately 1,938,000 cubic feet against 1,937,000 cubic feet in 1937. Sawn timber amounted to 479,088 cubic feet, and round timber excluding poles to 371,872 cubic feet. The comparable figures for the last year were 539,762 and 206,086 cubic feet respectively, the differences from last year being largely accounted for by assessment of royalty at the Hin Leong mill being changed from output to input towards the end of the year. This alteration, whereby royalty is paid on logs as they leave the felling area, besides being simpler, promotes more efficient conversion in the mill and exploitation in the forest.

111. The greatest output of hardwoods came from Kemaman and Ulu Trengganu districts. In the latter area 80 per cent of the hardwood outturn consisted of *chengal* and as this species has been nearly cut out in all parts at present accessible, it is doubtful if supplies can long be maintained at their present level. Opening new roads will provide alternative sources of supply, but the real remedy is to popularise other hardwoods and to employ less durable timber in places where it can be safely used. Except for two tramways in the Kemaman district timber is drawn from the forest by buffaloes to river or road. Most of the softwood requirements of the State continued to be supplied by the Hin Leong Sawmill at Kemaman, although there was a distinct increase in this working in Kuala Trengganu district where the entire output was hand sawn.

112. The Hin Leong Company's mill at Kemaman operated throughout the year, the total consumption of timber in round measurement being approximately 735,000 cubic feet against 748,000 cubic feet in 1937. Exports of sawn timber amounted to 196,112 cubic feet compared with 218,211 cubic feet in the previous year. The Nippon Mining Company Dungun maintained their sawmill for supplying their own timber requirements. The input of the mill amounted to 89,666 cubic feet, the comparable figure for 1937 being 105,369 cubic feet. Two other sawmills had an input of 29,423 and 14,212 cubic feet respectively, in both cases considerable increases over the 1937 figures.

113. Revenue from all other forest produce amounted to $13,551 against $11,663 in the previous year, the principal items being *jelutong, nipah,* and *rotan* which account for about 90 per cent of that sum. The *jelutong* trade flourished during the first half of the year, but the fall in prices in the second half severely affected the local industry which had entered trade late when prices were high.

114. Tongkangs (large boats) and lighters continued to be built at Kemaman and Dungun by the Hin Leong and Nippon Mining Companies respectively. The former concern constructed two sailing and one diesel engined vessel each of about 100 tons and the latter four lighters. The power driven tongkangs have been very successful and their use is likely to increase.

115. Revenue amounted to $93,475 against $93,565 in 1937 and expenditure to $29,500 against $27,895 in 1937, the surplus being $63,975 compared with $65,670 in the previous year.

MANUFACTURE.

116. The industries of importance are hand-woven silk sarongs and other textiles, soap-making, a samsu-distillery, the manufacture of metal-ware and boat-building.

117. A project to start a match-factory in the State was mooted but on investigation it was found to be uneconomic and it did not materialise.

118. The weaving of sarongs and cotton textiles is a wide-spread cottage industry in the State and is valuable in that it enables the wife of a peasant or fishermen to eke out her husband's earnings particularly during the North-East monsoon period when fishing is except on certain days at a stand-still.

Their products are sold throughout the Malay Peninsula and have won a high reputation for durability and pleasing patterns.

The value of sarongs exported during the year was $286,847 which figure shows a decrease on the previous year of $186,428.

Reasons advanced for the decline are the less favourable economic conditions obtaining in Malaya during the year.

The rise in the price of yarn imported from China also contributed.

It is suggested also that Japanese-made sarongs are now of a better quality and are competing more strongly with the local woven article.

119. Government assists the industry through the medium of the Arts and Crafts Society of which the Honorary Secretary is a seconded British Officer.

The Customs import duty on chemical dyes was abolished during the year in order to help to foster this cottage industry.

The State exhibited samples of Trengganu manufactured textiles at the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Show in Kuala Lumpur and also at the Glasgow Empire Exhibition 1938 as a result of which some enquires were received.

120. In an effort to be in a position to meet fairly large orders desiring quick delivery Government has under consideration plans for the starting of a small factory intended to give regular employment to a few female employees in order that there may be a small stock of textiles on hand.

An important function of the scheme will be to ensure that dyes of an approved quality only are used and suitably mixed under official supervision before retail to the local weavers.

A start was made during the year in the export sarongs printed locally on imported cloth.

121. Metalware manufactured locally known as "tembaga puteh" also affords steady work to numerous craftsmen. Their factories are primitive and the equipment is inexpensive and as the process is not lengthy it enables the craftsmen to out-put a wide range of house-hold and kitchen utensils at a cheap price.

The declared value of metal-ware exported in 1938 was $77,779, as against $71,880 in the previous year, which can be regarded as satisfactory.

122. Malays themselves make fishing boats and large coasting boats of high quality. Their lines are well spoken of by European mariners.

123. This industry owes much to a mysterious Frenchman called according to the Malays "Brock". He is said to have come to Trengganu in 1837. If this date is correct he must have married late in life as he has two blue-eyed sons still alive though they are old men.

The sons are Mohammedans and count as Malays. It appears that although the sons describe themselves as "sons of Che Abdullah". Brock did not actually embrace Islam. His wife was a Chinese woman who survived him by some years. Besides his skill as a designer of boats he was according to repute a skilful jeweller.

VII.—COMMERCE.

124. The population of Trengganu comprises in addition to the preponderant local Malays, considerable numbers also of Chinese and Indians. Rice is the staple food of all these races and naturally rice takes first place amongst imported goods, its value being 24% of the imports. Local production of rice in the State meets roughly half of the total requirements and the bulk of the rice imports are from Siam.

Of the export trade iron-ore is the principal item and accounts for 46% of the total value of the trade.

The iron-ore is mined by two Japanese Companies and all the iron-ore exported is shipped to Japan.

Next in importance is Rubber which represented 22% of the total export trade value followed by dried fish (7%) and Tin-ore (5%).

The Rubber and Tin-ore figures reflected sharp decline due to the lower prices ruling for these commodities and to the cut in their permissible exports under their inter-national regulation scheme.

It is satisfactory to observe an increase in the dried fish export trade over the preceding year because fishing is the most important local industry and affords the greatest amount of employment to the local Malays.

125. The aggregate value of trade for the year was $15,992,741, which compares with the figure of $18,122,904 for the year 1937.

Appendix E shows comparative figures of imports, exports and re-exports separately for the preceding four years.

126. The balance of trade for the year was favourable to the extent of $3,711,187. Excepting rice imported direct from Siam and Iron-ore exported direct to Japan, the bulk of the trade of the State is with Singapore and is classed as "local trade" for Malayan statistical purposes. Therefore it is not possible to state the percentage value of either import or export trade with Empire countries and foreign countries separately nor figures relating to the principal supplying countries and countries of destination.

Appendix F is a statement of total imports from all countries during the last 2 years in respect of the most important commodities.

It records that the volumes and values of the principal imports were well maintained.

Appendix G is a comparative statement of exports (local productions) during the year and preceding year.

The decreased export of iron-ore by quantity was caused by the Chinese labour forces on the two Japanese-owned iron mines quitting work on March for political reasons and in consequence work was disorganised for some time until labourers of other nationalities were engaged in their place.

The reasons for the declines in regard to rubber and tin have already been referred to.

As regards the other items values of exports were generally increased and helped to off-set the down-ward trend in ruling prices.

127. Appendices H & I show comparative figures of imports and exports of Coin and Bullion respectively during the year and the preceding two years.

Appendix J shows the values of imports and exports from the year 1910 to 1938.

CUSTOMS.

128. Total revenue collected during the year amounted to $1,577,112 which represents a decrease of 9% on the previous year.

In a State such as this where the tariff is a comprehensive one the Customs Revenue varies in sympathy with the trend of trade in general.

Import Duties account for over 63% of the total Customs Revenue and the decrease was only some $12,000. (1.23%).

129. The gradual extension of the road system offering greater attraction and convenience to land-settlers together with the natural increase of population combine to keep import revenue at a fairly steady level.

As regards exports decreases in duties collected in order of consequence were rubber, tin-ore and iron-ore. Duty on rubber and tin-ore is on an ad valorem basis and hence revenue suffered by reason of the lower prices obtaining and lower permissible export quotas in force.

130. Duty on iron-ore yielded 22.78% of the total Customs Revenue for the year and is far and away the most prolific single item of revenue. Duty on it is also on an ad valorem basis. During the year an expert made a special study on the spot as to the exploitation of the iron-ore mines in the State including the proper price for assessment of royalty and his report is being awaited.

Export of iron-ore is always suspended during the North-East monsoon season (November—February) because of the adverse weather conditions.

131. The Yield of export duty on dried fish improved some-what during the year.

EXCISE.

132. Excise revenue is made up of duty on intoxicating liquor manufactured locally and from Toddy tenders and licences. There is only one liquor distillery in the State i.e. a samsu (Chinese spirit) distillery at Kemaman.

Yield of Excise Revenue for the year totalled $23,931 which compares with $27,021 in 1937.

Out-put of liquor from the samsu distillery was less mainly due to many Chinese samsu-drinkers leaving the State particularly Chinese labourers employed on the iron-ore mines.

133. Toddy is consumed by the Indian labourers, the largest shop being at Dungun where many Indian labourers are now employed on the iron-ore mine.

Jabor Valley Estate and Kretay Estate also employ a Tamil labour force and these Estates have their own licensed Toddy-shops.

Altogether there were 4 Public Shops and 2 Estate Shops retailing Toddy throughout the year.

CHANDU (OPIUM).

134. Trengganu Government obtains it's supply of Chandu from the Straits Settlements Government and retailed the Chandu to registered smokers at $13. per tahil, the uniform price for several years past.

Altogether there were 14 Government Shops and 2 licensed retail shops open throughout the year. One Government Shop and 1 licensed retail shop were closed during the year.

135. On 31st December, 1938 there were 1,028 smokers on the official register as against 958 the previous year.

Net profit on the sale of Chandu realised $164,297 as against $249,159 for the year 1937.

Reasons for the substantial decline in revenue were (1) numerous Chinese registered smokers employed as labourers on two Japanese-owned iron-ore mines in the State downed tools for political reasons and left the State and (2) during the year individual rationing of registered smokers was carried out.

Previously any registered smoker could buy up to two chees; now his ration is determined by his individual need.

The average purchase for registered smoker during the year was 5 hoons per day.

VIII.—LABOUR.

136. Trengganu generally is a country of small holdings and all important places of private employment are in the South. The Assistant Adviser, Kemaman is Dupty Controller of Labour for South Trengganu which comprises the districts of Kemaman, Kemasik, and Dungun. He has executive powers under the Labour Code.

137. The Controller of Labour, Johore, visited the State in August on behalf of the Controller of Labour, Malaya and inspected most of the larger places of employment. He subsequently furnished comprehensive reports and recommendations most of which were adopted and enforced by the end of the year.

138. The Assistant Adviser, Kemaman is a seconded officer of the Malayan Civil Service.

139. *Recruitment.* The greater number of South Indian labourers employed in South Trengganu have been locally recruited from other parts of Malaya.

Indian Population. The total number of Indian labourers employed for the last 5 years are roughly as follows; these figures are incomplete especially for the earlier years:—

1934	543
1935	931
1936	1,428
1937	2,023
1938	2,966 (2,790 men & 176 women)

140. *Labour Census.* The census of privately employed labour on 31/12/38 was as follows:—

EMPLOYER.	INDIAN			CHINESE			MALAY			TOTALS
	Labourers		Dependants	Labourers		Dependants	Labourers		Dependants	
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		
Nippon Mining Co. Mine	2,236	—	43	483	1	24	539	4	118	3,448
Ishihara Sangyo Koshi Mine	166	—	11	279	—	28	294	—	298	1,075
Kerteh Estate ..	178	100	89	255	9	57	174	48	67	977
Bandi Mine ..	17	—	—	300	68	54	82	—	58	579
Jabor Estate ..	192	76	126	137	23	—	—	—	—	554
Hin Leong Sawmill ..	1	—	—	174	—	20	33	—	5	232
Kajang Mine ..	—	—	—	38	—	16	32	—	14	100
Sungei Damar Mine ..	—	—	—	57	14	—	16	—	—	87
Ulu Patiris Mine ..	—	—	—	70	1	—	4	—	—	75
Mining Certificate (L. C. Boon) ..	—	—	—	40	—	17	11	—	9	77
Sungei Ayam Mine ..	—	—	—	28	—	3	7	—	6	44
Chenderong Mine ..	—	—	—	37	—	—	6	—	—	43
Total ..	2,790	176	269	1,896	105	219	1,198	52	575	7,292

The corresponding totals for 1937 were:—

Indian.			Chinese.			Malay,			
Labourers		Dependants	Labourers		Dependants	Labourers		Dependants	Total
M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		
1,675	345	270	4,364	92	424	1,396	32	280	8,878

Labour employed by the Public Works Department and by the Town Boards is mostly Malay.

141. *Saving.*—There is no co-operative society and no post office savings bank in the State. Facilities are given by the two large estates to labourers to deposit savings with the Managers but little use is made of these.

142. *Settlement.*—No land settlement scheme for Indians has been initiated.

Vegetable gardens are cultivated on the large estates and in most cases are well kept.

143. *Inspection.*—The Deputy Controller visited the larger places of employment not less than once in three months throughout the year: other places were visited when his other duties took him to the locality or when occasion demanded.

The Medical Officer Trengganu who also acts as Health Officer visited the districts twice during the year and inspected the larger estates and mines.

144. *Complaints.*—Complaints of non-payment of wages, wrongful dismissal and engagement of labourers under false pretences were made on 17 occasions and were investigated the majority being settled out of Court by the Deputy Controller. Eight employers were sued for wages by the Deputy Controller on behalf of labourers.

145. *Offences.*—One prosecution for disregard of an order under section 124 of the Labour Code was carried out and a conviction obtained.

146. On 5/12/1938 there was a strike of 8 Malay Town Board coolies in Chukai: this was preceded by no complaint or notice: the strikers complaint on investigation was of having to begin work at 6 a.m. in the wet and chilly monsoon months: the strikers returned to work at 11 a.m. on the same day.

Trengganu's good fortune in getting through 1937 without labour trouble was reversed in 1938 the first quarter of which was marked by 3 disturbances of some potential importance.

The Nippon Mining Company which exports iron ore from Bukit Besi in Dungun to Japan employed at the beginning of the year 2,300 Chinese coolies out of a total labour force of 3,500. It became apparent early in January that partly as the results of propaganda from a Singapore organisation the Chinese were rapidly hardening in a determination to cease work on the mine. This walk off took place between 20th February, 1938 and 6th March, 1938. Fortunately through the good sense of all concerned no untoward incidents occurred. Most of the coolies went to Singapore.

As soon as the Chinese left, the Company which had been recruiting on the West Coast for some weeks began to bring in Indian and Malay labour and by May had a force of 2,963 men composed as follows:—

Chinese	S. Indian	N. Indian	Malay	Japanese	Others.
4	1,218	1,007	582	124	28

The Japanese were mostly ex-fishermen from Singapore who had been thrown out of employment owing to the boycott by the Chinese: they were employed as loading coolies in the lighters which are used to transport ore from shore to ship: this is extremely hard and unpopular work and Indians and Malays had been found unable to do it. In September the Company's labour force had risen to 3,597. It is interesting to note that this included 249 Chinese: these were some of the men who had walked off in February: they had been unable to find work and the Singapore Chinese Relief Fund had been unable to afford them relief after the first few months. Chinese continued to be taken on in increasing numbers and there were over 500 at the end of the year.

The increase of Indians, many of whom were of an unsettled type and many of whom had been brought to Trengganu by the false promise of unscrupulous Indian recruiters (made without the authority of the mine-management) resulted for the first few months in a spate of complaints. Most of the complainants were returned to their place of recruitment at the Company's expense and by the end of the year the labour force at Bukit Besi appeared to have settled down.

147. During the 1938 loading season the Nippon Mining Company exported 806,480 tons of ore a considerable achievement by a management which had lost the whole of its mining force and which had had to begin afresh with largely untrained men. A gratifying result of the change over of labour was a decrease of accidents the figures for this Company being:—

	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Total.
1937	91	6	97
1938	70	2	72

This may be attributed in part to the stricter control by the Mines Department of mining operations but it is likely that the chief reason is

the passive resistance of the Indian and Malay labourer to any attempt to get him to work at high pressure.

148. The leading Chinese miner in the State Mr. Lui Ah Hon was murdered in January and there was some trouble before arrangements were made to pay his coolies.

149. On 25th February, 1938 an affray took place on Kerteh estate between Hailams and Tamils the latter being drunk. Seven of the combatants were taken to hospital. Later the Hailams who had suffered most in the slightly indiscriminate arresting which took place after the fight, struck and some of them attempted a demonstration at Kemasik Police Station, which resulted in the arrest and later binding over of the ringleaders. The affair then died down.

150. *Housing.*—Nine orders under Section 124 of the Labour Code were issued to employers. These related to improvement of housing, sanitation, water supplies and medical attention.

151. On the two large estates piped water supplies were installed and as the result of the completion of a number of approved lines, both normal and cottage type, housing may be said to be generally adequate. Other amenities such as creches, shops and new schools were also provided.

152. The Japanese iron mines which employed between them approximately 4,300 men were handicapped in their building programmes by the Chinese boycott which made it difficult for them to purchase timber and to recruit carpenters. However, a number of new buildings were erected and by the end of the year they were in sight of achieving adequate permanent housing for their labour forces.

153. Conditions on other places of employment in South Trengganu vary from bad to good: in general they were fair and action was taken to induce improvement of the worse examples.

154. *Education.*—Estate schools for Tamil children were maintained on both large estates. In the other places of employment there are insufficient children to warrant schools being opened.

155. *Workmen's Compensation.*—The Deputy Controller was appointed Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation for the State in May 1938. Eighty two accidents were reported, 7 having been fatal. A sum of $2,415.65 was paid in compensation. Employers are generally ready to meet their obligations. Fatal accidents are followed up by the Commissioner, proceedings in the case of the others being left to the initiative of the workman concerned.

156. *Legislation.*—A new Labour Code (Enactment 60/1356) came into force on 3rd January, 1938. It is virtually a copy of the Kelantan Code and does not differ radically from that of the Federated Malay States. There is no legislative provision for old age pensions.

Administration.—Mr. W. Cole, M.C.S. acted as Deputy Controller throughout the year, by virtue of his post as Assistant Adviser, Kemaman.

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

157. Standard daily wages for South Indians on estates were reduced to $0.48 for men and $0.38 for women from $0.53 and $0.43 in 1937.

Rates of pay on other places of employment were as follows:—

	Malay	Chinese	Indian
Skilled	$0.75—$1.50	$0.60—$1.77	$0.70—$1.32
Unskilled	$0.50—$1.08	$0.60—$1.60	$0.48—$0.82

Rice was supplied to the labourers on the two large estates at 27 and 19 cents a gantang. This is satisfactory. The high cost of transport and customs duties on certain foodstuffs make living expensive in Trengganu but this is offset by the higher wages paid.

158. For Europeans and those Asiatics who are accustomed to imported articles of food and clothing, Trengganu is somewhat expensive but the cost of living is relatively low for poorer Asiatics.

159. Except during the monsoon fish is plentiful. Beef and goat meat is procurable locally at reasonable prices. The State is far from self-supporting as regards rice, the average price of which was 25½ cents per gantang against 25 cents in 1937.

X.—EDUCATION.

160. Education is still in its infancy in Trengganu. The Education Department which started in 1920 is at present under the charge of the State Treasurer. The arrangement whereby one officer is head of two Departments was one of the many economy measures which Government was forced to take during the slump.

In October a European Officer seconded from the Federated Malay States was appointed Headmaster of the Sultan Sulaiman English School and Chief Inspector of Schools. There are two Inspectors of Malay Schools.

An Education Committee, first formed in 1920, acts as an advisory board to the Department. The Commissioner of Lands & Mines has been an ex-officio member of this board since 1935.

Malay Schools are administered as in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States by the Inspectors of Schools and Group Teachers.

161. *Vernacular Education.*—There is still a considerable shortage of Malay Vernacular Schools. The total number of Malay children of

school age in the State is estimated at about 20,000, equally divided between the sexes. Roughly 12% of this total actually attended the 26 boys' school and the two girls' schools in the State. The boys schools in Kuala Trengganu itself are badly overcrowded.

The curriculum followed was the same as that used in similar schools in the Federated Malay States. Handwork was not as widely practised as it should have been, partly owing to lack of funds, and partly owing to lack of initiative on the part of teachers.

The ratio of trained to untrained teachers becomes more satisfactory each year and now is 29/43. A quota of seven are sent to and received from the Sultan Idris Training College each year.

During the year a woman teacher, trained at the Malay Women's Training Centre Malacca, took up her duties at the new Malay Girls School Kuala Trengganu.

All vernacular education was free. There is a school attendance enactment which directs Muhammedan parents with male children of school age to take their children to a Malay School within a radius of 2 miles. It is not necessary to enforce the Enactment since schools are overcrowded.

162. *English Education.*—There are two English Schools in the State: the Sultan Sulaiman English School is a Government School and the Crown Grammar School is privately owned and managed.

In September the Sultan Sulaiman English School moved to a new building on an excellent site. Its average enrolment during the year was 117.8 and its average attendance 112.2. The staff of three was augmented by the appointment of the European Headmaster in October and another locally engaged teacher in December. This school should be the States' reservoir for those of its employees who must speak and write English, but the standard reached has not been sufficiently high, and the State has in the past either sent selected pupils to the Federated Malay States (notably to King Edward VII School Taiping and to Malay College Kuala Kangsar) for training, or engaged foreigners in its service.

Education in the Sultan Sulaiman English School was free, although the State Council passed a resolution allowing fees to be charged during the year. The Crown Grammar School charged fees.

163. There are nine Chinese Vernacular Schools in the State, the most important of which is the Wei Sin School, Kuala Trengganu. This school includes the teaching of English in its curriculum.

164. The only two Tamil Schools are on Jabor Valley Estate in the South.

165. *Religious Instruction.*—Religious instruction is given in Malay Schools in the afternoons by religious teachers. There are, too, schools which are properly religious schools, the most notable of which is the Arabic School Kuala Trengganu. The average enrolment of this school, which was opened in its present premises in 1934, was 99 and its average attendance was 86. There is a staff of 4 teachers.

There still survives religious instruction known locally as "mengaji pondok". Pupils live in small huts surrounding a central school-room where a teacher daily imparts religious instruction. The best known of these is that of Haji Abas in Besut—it is well known even outside Trengganu.

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Sea.

166. The four main ports of the State are at Dungun, Kuala Besut, Kuala Kemaman and Kuala Trengganu.

The first two-named are open anchorages only. Dungun is the busiest on account of the numerous ships which anchor there in order to load iron-ore from the Japanese-owned mine there for transport to Japan.

167. Total gross tonnage entered and cleared during the year was 797,074 tons which compares with 963,233 tons in 1937. Fewer iron-ore ships arrived this year. Communication with Singapore is maintained by three coasting steamers belonging to the Straits Steamship Company and one steamer belonging to the Hong Ho line. These vessels carry the greater part of the State's trade as there is no railway in the State.

168. It might be mentioned (though they occurred in January 1939) that the North East Monsoon floods were heavier than for six years past and resulted in alteration of the course of the channel at Kuala Trengganu.

169. Motor boats and sailing vessels were active as usual during the year conveying passengers and cargo along the coast and cargoes of rice from Siam.

Travel by passenger motor-boats is the cheapest form of travel and most of the important towns and villages are situated advantageously on the sea-coast for the motor-boats. These boats do not however sail during the North East monsoon (roughly December and January).

Roads.

170. The State possesses about 218 miles of roads upkept by the Public Works Department and about 150 miles of subsidiary roads upkept by the Land Offices or in a few cases farmed out. These subsidiary roads,

which almost entirely run along the hard sandy dunes near the coast have mostly been made for small sums natural advantages being utilised.

Further information on the subject of roads will be found in Chapter XII dealing with Public Works.

Posts and Telegraphs.

171. There are 6 Post Offices and 8 Postal Agencies in the State. There are 4 small telephone exchanges and 89 telephone subscribers. The telegraph line is used for telephone communications from Kuala Trengganu to Besut (63 miles) Dungun and Kemaman.

Most of the usual postal services, except Savings Bank, were available and revenue rose from $51,500 to $52,100. The cost of the Department was $67,900. The revenue has been rising steadily for the last five years and if free services to other Government Departments were added the true earnings of the Department would be 34% more.

172. The overland mail-service to Krai in Kelantan which was instituted in 1937 was improved by the purchase of two mail vans.

Mails to Kemaman from Singapore continued to be carried by sea.

173. For the internal mail much use is made of the old motor cars which ply along the coastal tracks. Over some points mails is carried by police patrols. Considering the difficulties, the internal mail is very fairly efficient.

174. An improvement was made during the year by the opening of a wireless station at Kuala Trengganu. Telegrams are now sent by it direct to Singapore, thus releasing the land line to a greater extent for internal telephone communications.

175. The telephone system is not very satisfactory but some improvements were made during the year.

176. Periodic visits by a Posts and Telegraphs Engineer were arranged and are, of course, of great value.

177. The Department issued 35 licences for radio-receiving sets.

178. The expenditure of the Department exceeded the revenue by about $15,000.

The expenditure was increased owing to the fact that upkeep of telegraphs and telephone previously done by the Public Works Department was taken over by the Department.

179. In comparing revenue and expenditure it must be borne in mind that no charges are made for Government telephones and internal telegrams nor do Government letters require stamping.

180. The total amount of mail handled during the year amounted to 1,053,360 articles, an increase of 26% over last year. The number of registered articles increased slightly and the number of parcels was about the same as last year.

181. The value of money orders issued was $775,609 a slight decrease on the 1937 figure of $816,950 but the drop in the figures of money orders paid was remarkable, the figure being $251,765 against $902,703 though it might be mentioned that the 1936 figure was only $154,584. No doubt increased use was made of the facilities afforded by the Bank by persons having bank accounts in other parts of Malaya.

182. The number of telegrams handled during the year showed an increase of 7,359 over 1937.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

183. Out of a provision of $594,831 the sum of $486,100 was expended which actually exceeded the 1937 expenditure by $1,500. Staff difficulties accounted for most of the amount unspent.

184. Revenue collected by the Public Works Department amounted to $8,811 against $5,608 in 1937.

185. Buildings to a total value of $1,397,044 were maintained at a cost of $25,671. Thirty two new buildings were completed and additions made to 8 existing buildings. New buildings included 2 new schools (beside 5 more which were nearly completed at the end of the year) a mental observation ward at Kuala Trengganu hospital, quarters for Police Officers at Kuala Trengganu and a market at Kuala Brang.

186. The total length of roads upkept by the Public Works Department was 218 miles 9¼ chains compared with 175 miles 10 chains in 1937. Of this total 191 miles 9¼ chains were metalled or gravelled.

187. Construction was continued on the Bukit Ajil-Jerangau road which runs from the Kuala Trengganu—Kuala Brang road to the Bukit Besi mine and will eventually form part of the trunk road to Pahang and a branch of which will join Kuala Trengganu and Dungun. The part of the road which is made is not yet open to traffic.

There was considerable erosion due to heavy rain.

Elephants were also a source of trouble in certain sections, rolling on the new earth-work having evidently provided them with a new form of amusement.

Although the road is not yet open to the public except by special pass considerable agricultural development has already resulted from its construction and good timber is being worked in its vicinity.

188. Surveys of proposed new road traces were completed on the following sections:—

(a) Batu Rakit—Merang.
(b) Pelantoh—Kubu.
(c) Ayer Puteh—Cheneh.

189. Some investigations were carried out with a view to a future water supply for Kuala Trengganu Town but no satisfactory results have yet been obtained.

There is good well water practically throughout the State.

190. The 32 volt electricity set at Kuala Trengganu hospital was replaced by a 110 volt installation. The old set will be used at Dungun hospital. There is no public electricity supply though there are small generating sets at the Residency and the Istana Maziah.

A new navigation light was erected on Pulau Kapas bringing the total number of lights on the Trengganu coast line to 5.

191. A road traffic census was taken during the year. A comparison with the previous census taken in 1935 is given in the table below from which it will be observed that there has been an average increase of 50%.

Traffic Intensity Trengganu.

Road	1935		1938		
	Vehicles per day	Tons per day	Vehicles per day	Tons per day	Bicycles
Trengganu Town ..	167	265	288	491	611
K. Trengganu—Kelantan (B. Yong)	33	67	44	105	14
Jerteh—Kuala Besut	73	135	145	290	246
K. Trengganu—K. Brang ..	61	86	89	189	494
Kemaman—Ayer Puteh ..	62	103	72	156	250
Dungun—Paka ..	—	—	62	81	432

192. A new wireless station was erected during the year.

193. The workshops were fully employed on repairs to motor lorries, rollers and motor launches.

A considerable amount of building material was supplied by the carpenters shops to contractors and some half dozen timber buildings were entirely constructed by the departmental staff of carpenters, the reason for this being that contractors were unwilling to enter into contracts a month or so before the break of the North East monsoon.

194. Work on the Jalan Dato reclamation in Kuala Trengganu town continued. This work will be a most valuable asset to the town when completed.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

Crime.

195. The total number of reports made to the Police was 6,117 as compared with an average of 5,997 for the preceding four years. Of these, 945 were seizable offences compared with 1,470 in 1937, 1,476 in 1936, 1,539 in 1935 and 1,781 in 1934. Arrests were made in 503 cases as compared with 590 in 1937, 585 in 1936, 590 in 1935 and 515 in 1934. Convictions were obtained in 416 cases as compared with 408 in 1937, 337 in 1936, 339 in 1935 and 320 in 1934.

196. The following statement of the more serious offences committed affords a standard of comparison with previous years:—

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Murders & Homicides	7	3	12	9	7
Gang Robberies ..	—	—	—	1	2
Robberies ..	3	5	15	17	11
House-breaking and theft ..	124	158	201	191	309
Theft of over $100 ..	9	19	17	19	13
Other Thefts ..	399	461	505	580	808
Voluntarily Causing Grievous Hurt ..	65	34	27	24	13
Counterfeit Coins ..	—	4	—	2	6
Counterfeit Notes ..	4	—	—	—	—
Rape ..	1	3	—	4	1
Mischief by fire ..	4	14	5	15	11

197. A total of 3,383 reports of non-seizable offences were received of which 1,973 were taken before the Magistrate and 1,410 referred to a Magistrate. The following tables gives a comparison for the last five years:—

Year	No. taken before Magistrate by police	No. referred to Magistrate	Total
1934	583	1,666	2,249
1935	636	1,569	2,205
1936	847	1,652	2,499
1937	1,863	1,544	3,407
1938	1,973	1,410	3,383

198. In 1,789 reports it was discovered after enquiry that no offence was disclosed. This compares with 1,316 in 1937; 1,267 in 1936; 1,207 in 1935; and 1,138 in 1934.

199. Eight persons were banished during the year.

200. Public gaming continued to call for a lot of attention and the following table shows action taken during the last five years:—

Year	No. of arrests, gaming in public	No. of arrests gaming in Common Gaming House	No. of arrests of occupiers of Common Gaming House	Total arrests	Total fines
1934 ..	85	89	18	192	1,069.00
1935 ..	215	61	8	284	810.00
1936 ..	85	82	19	186	1,490.60
1937 ..	88	223	35	346	3,869.50
1938 ..	227	138	25	390	1,391.00

201. A total of 84 deaths were investigated by the Police. A classification of the causes of death and comparison with previous years is as follows:—

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
1. Death by sentence of law ..	—	—	—	—	1
2. All deaths resulting from offences ..	7	3	12	9	5
3. Justifiable Homicide	—	—	—	—	2
4. Suicides	3	3	—	2	1
5. Misadventure	56	65	55	49	52
6. Found dead	—	4	—	1	—
7. Natural causes	18	9	4	—	1
Total .	84	84	71	61	62

202. Seven deaths were caused by tigers and one death was the result of a snake bite. A tiger at Kemasek killed 5 persons but is believed to have been shot.

POLICE.

203. The approved strength of the Force on 1/1/38 was 402 all ranks. The actual strength was 375. The approved strength of the Force on 31/12/38 was 402 all ranks. The actual strength was 374.

The actual strength on 31/12/38 was made up as follows:—

	Approved Strength	Actual Strength
Commissioner of Police (British)	1	1
Malay Officers	12	12
N.C.Os. and Constables	341	306
Recruits	20	29
Detectives	10	10
Armourer	1	1
Interpreters	4	4
Clerks	2	1
Gardeners	4	4
Buglers	6	5
Peons	1	1
	402	374

204. There was no shortage of applicants for recruitment but the average standard of applicants both physical and educationally is still low but is steadily improving.

205. No disciplinary offences were recorded against officers during the year. Two officers were boarded out as medically unfit.

206. 618 disciplinary offences were recorded against members of the rank and file. The ratio of offences to strength shows 1.65 offences per man compared with 1.8 in 1937, 2.2 in 1936, 2.4 in 1935 and .6 in 1934. There was a steady improvement in discipline during the year and towards the end of the year very few offences of a serious nature were recorded. Twenty members were dismissed for disciplinary offences.

207. Health continued to be fair. The incidence of venereal disease has declined since ablution rooms were installed in the Depot and all District Headquarter-stations. Compulsorily monthly examinations are held.

The total number of cases treated was 1,787. This figure represents an average of 4.77 treatments per man on the average strength during the year.

208. There is still a certain amount of malingering but there is a

distinct improvement which is shown by the increase in the proportion of hospital admissions in the following table:—

	Hospital Admissions	Out-patients	Total
1938	234	1,253	1,787
1937	106	1,748	1,954
1936	147	2,224	2,371
1935	147	1,966	2,113
1934	95	772	867

209. In a number of station areas the men are treated by dressers. In such places there are no hospitals.

210. Revenue collected amounted to $44,618 compared with $39,574 in 1937, $31,956.23 in 1936, $27,421.75 in 1935 and $28,081.58 in 1934.

211. The following table shows the number of arms registered and re-registered and affords comparison with previous years:—

Arms	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Rifles, Carbines etc.	61	59	51	69	72
Single & Double Barelled Shot Guns ..	791	825	654	710	655
Revolvers & pistols	55	50	45	48	65
Muzzle-loading guns	169	369	186	342	374
Air Guns	16	16	17	17	4
	1,092	1,319	953	1,186	1,170

212. Explosives imported into the State under licence amounted to the following:—

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Gelignite (plugs) ..	595,410	731,400	772,679	951,100	1,075,250
Detonators (rounds)	339,265	551,100	585,320	711,400	334,800
Fuse (coils) ..	85,542	39,098	32,950	24,331	77,957
Gunpowder (lbs) ..	264	231	117½	12	250
Percussion Caps ..	5,715	9,225	5,500	4,750	1,100
Cartridges, sporting (rds.) ..	45,375	41,425	35,605	26,820	25,967
Cartridges, Rifle, ball (rds.) ..	11,000	1,000	10,700	300	1,900
Cartridges, Revolvers & Pistols (rds.) ..	1,400	1,200	6,850	990	1,025
Dynamite (cases) ..	336	2	200	—	—

213. The registration of motor vehicles, both public and private, is done by the Police.

The following figures give the number of motor vehicles licensed on 31/12/38 with a comparative table for previous years:—

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Motor cars, private	199	233	169	135	109
Motor cars, hire	155	161	137	113	93
Motor cycles	45	44	41	34	29
Lorries	63	45	42	33	25
Passenger buses	24	17	13	1	1
Steam-rollers	15	15	15	12	11

Of these 34 lorries, 1 motor car and 15 steam-rollers are the property of Government. In addition 25 of the private cars received concession of free licences. The apparent reduction in the number of private and hire cars is due to the fact that hitherto all vehicles on the register have been included in the returns while this year only those actually licensed are included. So the figures for former years doubtless include some derelict vehicles.

214. The following table shows the number of drivers' licences issued, cancelled and remaining in force at the end of the year:—

New licences	143
Cancelled	1
Remaining	961

215. 23 tigers, 7 elephants and one crocodile were recorded as destroyed during the year. Elephants did a considerable amount of damage to agriculture.

216. There was a total of 42 outbreaks of fire reported involving a stated loss of $6,827.65 compared with previous years as shown in the following table:—

Year	No. of outbreaks	Stated value of property destroyed
1938	42	$6,827.65
1937	62	15,812.96
1936	40	5,405.95
1935	57	3,173.88
1934	60	19,311.14

There are no fire fighting appliances in the State except at Kuala Trengganu where a Dennis Tracter Pump was installed in December.

217. There were no reports of missing persons.

218. There were no reported cases of rabies during the year.

219. The following are the figures of dogs licensed and destroyed:—

Year	Licensed			Destroyed		
	Dogs	Bitches	Total	Dogs	Bitches	Total
1938	1023	312	1335	579	324	903
1937	615	145	760	594	407	1001
1936	367	92	459	330	233	563
1935	201	41	242	141	51	192
1934	167	40	207	79	35	114

The increase in the number of licences is due to increased activity on the part of the Police.

It is remarkable that many packs of "wild" dogs (i.e. domesticated dogs run wild) exist in the State. They haunt chiefly the sandy dunes near the shore. It is surprising that these dogs usually appear to be in excellent condition. Probably they live largely on the odds and ends of fish which are to be commonly found where nets are drawn. The Malays say that they also eat the "wind-crabs" which are common on the sandy beaches, though they do not appear very nourishing. No doubt, they also pick up a young pig or peacock occasionally. Fortunately it appears that they have not learned to dig for the turtles eggs. The Police are trying to thin them out.

220. The registration of births and deaths was performed throughout the State by the Police with the assistance of Penghulus.

221. A Weights and Measures Branch was inaugurated during the latter half of the year and performed very useful work.

222. An estimated total of $517,131.28 in State Revenue and Treasure was conveyed by Police escort during the year without incident.

223. Police patrols continued to carry mail along the coast during the north-east monsoon.

224. The total estimated expenditure of the Force was $175,174. The actual expenditure was $163,749.

225. The Commissioner of Police, in addition to his other duties, officiated as Registrar of Societies, Protector of Chinese, Immigration Officer, Superintendent of Prisons and Public Prosecutor.

COURTS.

226. The Courts Enactment at present provides for the following Courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

(1) The Appeal Court, consisting of the British Adviser and two persons of the rank of Minister or State Officers of high rank as may be appointed by His Highness the Sultan.

(2) The High Court which has three branches and consists of a Malay Judge and a European at Kuala Trengganu and of Joint Courts of the State Commissioner and Assistant Adviser sitting together at Kemaman and Besut and of the District Officer, Dungun and Assistant Adviser Kemaman sitting together at Dungun.

(3) Courts of Magistrates of the first class and the second class.

(4) Courts of Kathis (Mohammedan Judges) in matters affecting marriage, divorce etc.

(5) Courts of Penghulus.

227. The Land Court is provided for under the Settlement Enactment and consists of the Commissioner of Lands sitting jointly with the Judge in Kuala Trengganu and with the State Commissioners Kemaman and Besut respectively. This Court in its appellate jurisdiction hears appeals from decisions of Collectors of Land Revenue in disputes, about land (other than land held under the Land Enactment 1344) and in its original jurisdiction hears cases which are outside the jurisdiction of Collectors. Appeals from this Court lie to the Appeal Court.

228. The Appeal Court sat on 37 occasions and heard 12 criminal and 36 civil appeals from the High Court and 10 appeals from the Land Court.

229. The High Court in its original jurisdiction heard 46 criminal cases 23 civil suits and 35 probate suits. It registered 58 criminal appeals and 63 civil appeals.

230. The following is a return of cases in the Magistrate's Courts:—

	Criminal	Civil
Kuala Trengganu	1,326	197
Kemaman	280	54
Kemasek	200	27
Dungun & Paka	616	95
Marang	157	8
Ulu Trengganu	107	6
Batu Rakit	78	17
Besut and Setiu	530	117

PRISONS.

231. Trengganu has one State Prison situated at Kuala Trengganu. It is a combined convict and local prison. Mentally defective persons under observation by the Medical Officer and vagrants are now accommodated in special wards at the Hospital, Kuala Trengganu, which were built during the year.

Police lock-ups, in a number of Districts, are used as prisons for short sentence prisoners but as road communications improve this system is being gradually abolished.

The staff consisted of the Superintendent, 1 Assistant Superintendent, 31 warders, 2 wardresses, 2 clerks and 1 peon. The Commissioner of Police is Superintendent.

232. The following comparative tables show the daily average number of persons in the State Prison during the years, 1936, 1937 and 1938:—

Criminals			Safe custody			Lunatics			Totals		
1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938
70	78.25	63.85	8.7	6.36	4.10	12.8	15.61	4.42	91.5	100.22	72.37

233. The persons committed to custody during the year were classified as follows:—

Year	Criminals	Safe Custody	Vagrants	Lunatics	Total
1938 .	182	18	1	31	232
1937 ..	199	30	—	79	308

Criminals were sentenced as follows:—

		1938	1937
(1)	Ten days or less	28	30
(2)	Over 10 days and up to 1 month ..	44	47
(3)	Over 1 month and up to 3 months ..	49	57
(4)	Over 3 months and up to 6 months ..	44	48
(5)	Over 6 months and up to 1 year ..	10	6
(6)	Over 1 year	7	11
(7)	For life	—	—
	Total	182	199

234. There were also 195 persons sentenced to short sentences in police lock-ups in 1938.

235. There were no escapes or attempts to escape during the year.

No executions took place during the year.

Discipline both among the staff and the prisoners was generally good.

A vegetable garden was started during the year from which revenue amounting to $67 was obtained. Cutting firewood and basket work remained the principal work performed but a certain amount of rotan and other furniture was made. The total profit on all work amounted to $342. Prisoners also performed extra-mural labour such as clearing and draining Government land and assisting the local Town Board.

Prisoners detained in Police lock-ups cleaned Government compounds and assisted the local Town Board.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

236. There was no substantive Legal Adviser in the State from January until the beginning of September, the duties of the appointment being carried out during that period by the British Adviser.

Thirteen Enactments were passed during the year, the most important of which were:—

(1) Courts (Amendment) Enactment (No. 6 of 1357) which reconstituted the Supreme Court and made provision for a European member (at present the Legal Adviser) to sit jointly with the Malay Chief Judge;

(2) The Land Enactment (No. 3 of 1357) which re-enacted previous land legislation brought up to date to deal with the development of the State.

(3) The other Enactments were:—

The Deleterious Drugs Enactment (No. 62 of 1356)

The Motor Vehicles Enactment (No. 63 of 1356)

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Enactment (No. 64 of 1356)

The Settlement Enactment (No. 65 of 1356)

The Banishment (Amendment) Enactment (No. 66 of 1356)

The Waters Enactment (No. 2 of 1357)

The Interpretation (Amendment) Enactment (No. 4 of 1357)

The Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment (No. 5 of 1357)

The Probate and Administration (Amendment) Enactment (No. 7 of 1357)

The Marine (Amendment) Enactment (No. 8 of 1357)

The Pleaders and Petition Writers (Amendment) Enactment (No. 9 of 1357)

237. The Revised Edition of the Laws Enactment (No. 10 of 1357) was still under consideration at the end of the year but has since been passed and the compilation of a revised edition of the laws, which was begun towards the end of the year, is now proceeding under the general supervision of the Legal Adviser.

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

238. The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. which opened a Branch in Kuala Trengganu in 1936 is the only Bank in the State.

239. The Currency, weights and measures in Trengganu are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d. The principal measures are:—

1 Chupak	1 quart.
1 gantang	1 gallon.
(a gantang of padi weighs 5 lbs. a gantang of rice 8 lbs).	
1 naleh	16 gantangs.
1 kuncha	10 naleh or 160 gantangs.
1 kati (16 tahils)	$1\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.
1 pikul (100 katis)	$133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.
1 koyan (40 pikuls)	$5,333\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.
1 bahara	400 lbs.
1 hoon	.0133 oz.
1 tahil	$1\frac{1}{3}$ oz.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

240. Revenue is derived from the following sources of taxation:—

(i) Customs—At present the revenue from the Customs Department contributes rather more than 3/4 of the total revenue and is produced (a) from import duties (b) export duties and (c) chandu (opium).

(a) Import duties are collected on a wide variety of articles and preference is given to articles of British manufacture of origin in the case of all classes of goods subject to the Ottawa Agreement. Generally speaking the tariff is not dissimilar from that of the Federated Malay States or other Malay States but it embraces a slightly wider field and there is an important duty on rice.

(b) Export duties are collected on rubber and certain other agricultural products at 5% ad valorem. The export duty on iron-ore, tin-ore, and other metalliferous ores is 10%. There is also a duty on fish and livestock exported.

(c) Chandu is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of two hoon. The revenue from this source represents the balance of profit on sales.

(ii) Land—The annual rent on alienated land varies from 40 cents per acre in the case of wet padi land to $1 per acre for other agricultural land. The rent on mining land is $1 per acre and on land inside villages or towns from $2 to $4 per acre (or $2 for 2,000 square feet). Rents in Trengganu are generally lower than in other Malayan administrations but much of the country being still unsurveyed and not yet settled, the revenue from this source is increasing and is likely to show further increases as accurate survey and settlement proceeds.

(iii) Forests—It produces $93,475 as against $93,710 in 1937. It is likely to produce considerably more in future years. Royalties follow generally those in force in the Federated Malay States.

(iv) Municipal—House assessment at the rate of 10% and 5% of the annual valuation based on rentals.

(v) Marine—(harbour dues, registration of boats)—POLICE (licensing of motor vehicles and fees for sundry licences) Court fees and fines, POSTS AND TELEGRAPH, stamp duties of various kinds.

241. There is no Income Tax, poll tax or hut tax.

242. The total revenue collected was $2,427,004. The following comparative table shows the actual receipts in round figures for the past three years under some of the important heads of revenue:—

	1936	1937	1938
Customs	$1,546,000	$1,734,000	$1,577,000
Lands	249,000	228,000	193,000
Forests	58,000	94,000	93,000
Municipal	53,000	55,000	63,000
Posts & Telegraphs	46,000	52,000	52,000
Land Sales	44,000	25,000	17,000

The duty on iron-ore from the Japanese mines produced $378,082. However this amount was less than that of 1937 the decrease being due to the labour difficulties mentioned in Chapter VIII.

EXPENDITURE.

243. The expenditure for the year amounted to $2,360,447 and the excess of revenue over expenditure therefore amounted to $66,557. The expenditure in 1937 was $2,646,686.

244. The following is a statement of expenditure under the main heads for the last three years:—

	1936	1937	1938
	$	$	$
Pensions	153,088	167,123	177,601
H.H. the Sultan	95,731	116,888	100,692
Loan Payments to S.S. ..	233,146	619,404	240,668
Personal Emoluments ..	755,333	829,341	893,591
Other Charges A.R.	203,549	248,519	297,010
Other Charges Spec. Exp. ..	10,940	50,755	44,670
Miscellaneous	84,249	196,323	207,957
Public Works A.R.	116,680	124,063	139,168
Public Works Special Services ..	259,015	293,270	259,090
	1,911,731	2,645,686	2,360,447

245. The cost of education has risen from $59,500 to $78,000. This figure certainly will be exceeded in the present year and subsequent increases are inevitable.

The Medical Department spent $115,250 as compared with $112,500 in the previous year and the medical services are now much more adequate than they were.

A sum of $78,500 was expended on surveys against $56,000 in 1937. This is an expenditure which is directly revenue producing and it will probably become necessary to spend larger sums annually to expedite the settlement of the country.

The annually recurrent expenditure on upkeep of roads and works was $139,945.67 against $124,063.00 in 1937.

The sum of $250,267 was spent on Special Services by the Public Works Department.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

246. *General.*—The general financial position of Trengganu has improved very greatly in the last 3 or 4 years. In 1932 the State was unable even to pay interest on its loans from the Straits Settlements, extensive retrenchment was in force, all officers were subject to cuts in salary and all

increments of salary were stopped. To-day not only have all cuts and increments been restored but it is now possible to make regular payments of interest and principal to the Straits Settlements, to embark on a modest public works programme, and to provide for some at least of the many services which are so badly required. A reserve Fund has also been established. Further figures are to be found in Appendix A. B. and C.

247. *Investments and Reserve Fund.*—The Reserve Fund now accumulated consists of the following:—

Straits Settlements 3% loan 1936 ..	$400,000
F.M.S. 3% loan 1936	131,400
Cash Reserve with the Mercantile Bank ..	300,000
	$831,400

By an arrangement with the Mercantile Bank of India, the State has agreed to maintain for a period of at least 3 years from 1936 with the new Bank a minimum cash balance of at least $300,000. This bears interest at 1%. The arrangement will cease in April 1st, 1939.

248. *Public Debt.*—At the end of 1938 the indebtedness of the State amounted to $2,860,000. This respresents the balance due on a series of loans made by the Straits Settlements for development purposes, between the years 1923 and 1932, the greater part of the money lent having been spent on the construction of the State's only land outlet, the road into Kelantan, and on the resumption of Concessions granted by Sultan Zainalabidin in the days prior to British protection.

The following is a statement showing total lent and repaid:—

Principal sum lent	$3,634,000.00
Unpaid interest at 4½%	567,894.99
Added to principal	4,201,894.99
Repayments of principal made to 31/12/38 ..	1,341,894.99
Total principal still due	2,860,000.00

It should be remarked that the amount shown as repayments of principal includes the sum of $37,714.52 which was credited as such a payment in 1938 by the Straits Settlements Government, this sum representing the amount which had been paid as interest on interest in the period 1934—1937 inclusive.

249. In addition to capital repayments $1,015,529.37 has been paid on account of interest of which $100,668.20 was paid in 1938. The rate of interest was reduced to 3¾% in 1935. This was further reduced to 3½% as from 1/1/38. Details of interest already paid are as follows:—

at 5%	$ 78,894.86
„ 4½%	504,041.29
„ 3¾%	331,925.02
„ 3½%	100,668.20

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

250. *Area administered.*—The area of the State of Trengganu is estimated at 5,050 square miles, of which approximately 399 square miles have been alienated under the Land Enactment or are claimed under the Settlement Enactment. Lands alienated or claimed under the Settlement Enactment are distributed in the various districts as follows:—

Kuala Trengganu	161,731 acres
Ulu Trengganu	17,591 „
Kemasek	10,955 „
Kemaman	21,838 „
Besut and Setiu	36,374 „
Dungun	6,460 „
Total	254,949 acres

These figures should be taken as rough estimates only as a large proportion of the lands claimed have not yet been surveyed.

251. *Historical.*—Prior to A.H. 1331 (A.D. 1912) there were ten districts each with its own Raja who was the virtual owner of the land. In that year a central Government was established and in theory all land not lawfully alienated or occupied became State land. Unfortunately this did not mean that land would henceforth be alienated solely in the interests of the State as, up to A.H. 1337 (A.D. 1919) when a British Adviser was appointed to the State, many large and valuable concessions were granted whose main object was the enrichment of members of the Ruling House. The most important of these concessions have now been re-acquired but there still remain one or two unredeemed.

252. The first land legislation, which was of a very simple nature, was passed in A.H. 1336 (A.D. 1918). It enacted that permits had to be obtained from the Land Department (then in its infancy) for the occupation and planting of State land. The holders of these permits were promised some form of declaration of title, if, after three years, they had succeeded

in bringing at least half the area applied for under cultivation. A number of such permits were issued, but there is no record of any titles ever having been granted in respect of them.

In A.H. 1341 (A.D. 1923) an officer of the Malayan Civil Service was appointed to be the first Commissioner of Lands, and in the same year a simple Registration of Deeds Enactment was passed, as the first step towards the conferring of security of tenure on occupiers of land throughout the State. Under this Enactment all transactions in land had to be reduced to writing and registration of the document was compulsory. The object was to prevent secret and fraudulent conveyances by making it possible for an intending purchaser to search the Register. The effect of registration was also to give priority to registered instruments according to the time of registration. No warranty of title was of course conferred, nor was it possible in the absence of any survey to identify the land at all accurately. The next step in the long road dealing to the establishment of a complete system of registration of title under the Torrens System as distinct from registration of deeds was the passing of a simple Land Enactment in A.H. 1344 (A.D. 1926) which provided inter alia for:—

(a) The future alienation of State land under permanent title (grant, lease or extract from the mukim register).

(b) The payment of quit rent on lands so alienated.

(c) The registration of all titles issued under the Enactment.

In the same year the Survey Department was established and a commencement was made with revenue surveys and with the Survey and Settlement of the occupied lands in one or two mukims in the vicinity of Kuala Trengganu town.

253. Having provided for the alienation of State land under the new Land Enactment, the Government then decided to tackle comprehensively the problem of the Settlement of all the already occupied lands throughout the State. A proclamation was accordingly issued dealing the Government's intention to issue documents of title free of premium in respect of all such lands effectively occupied and cultivated, but for which there had been no formal authority for occupation. The proclamation also provided for the carrying out of a census (banchi) of all claims to such lands throughout the State and made the payment of one year's rent a pre-requisite to the receipt and registration of claims. The census was begun on the 1st. Muharram 1346 (May 1927). The intention was to follow this census up with a rapid preliminary demarcation of all lands claimed and to issue provisional titles based on such demarcation. Final Survey and Settlement, on which the permanent indefeasible titles under the Land Enactment would be issued, was to follow

by stages as fast as possible. The scheme aimed at putting all occupied lands on the rent rolls at one fell swoop and at providing the Land Office in the process with a rough "picture" of the country for alienation purposes. A Settlement Enactment was passed in due course to give legislative sanction to the settlement policy decided on. Considerable progress was made in the year 1927, 1928 and 1929, but unfortunately, owing in some measure to too frequent changes in the appointment of Commissioner, much of the initial drive and momentum of the campaign had been lost by 1930, and when towards the beginning of 1931 the slump began to make itself felt the work had compulsorily to be slowed down, and later, as the slump intensified had to be shut down completely. When in 1935 recovery permitted of a restart being made it was wisely decided not to attempt to pick up the threads of the general preliminary settlement which had been left almost completely in the air when staffs were dismissed, but to press on instead with the final survey and settlement on which the permanent titles could issue. A start was made in two mukims in 1936 and the work was expanded in 1937. In 1938 further expansion on a semi-permanent basis has taken place. A European Settlement Collector assumed duty on January 29th and an additional European Officer was transferred to the Survey Department in February. Subordinate staffs were also increased and six new settlement officers appointed. It is estimated that it will take 12—15 years to complete survey and settlement of all 'customary' and alienated lands and approved applications in the State.

254. *Legislation.*—The new Settlement Enactment No. 65/56 came into force on the 1st Muharram 1357 (A.D. 2/3/38). The chief difference made by the new Enactment is that a provisional title is no longer issued and the Land Office on completion of settlement proceeds to issue indefeasible titles as soon as certain formalities designed to give opportunities for objections to the settlement to be made, have been complied with.

A new Land Enactment No. 3/57, considerably more ambitious in its scope than that of 1344, was passed in 1938 and comes into force on January 1st 1939. The most important change introduced by the new Enactment is the safeguarding of Malays from loss of their land by the provision of Mukim Register titles which cannot be transferred or charged to others than Malays.

Another important change is that henceforth the distribution of small estates is to be done by the Collectors and not by the Courts. The failure of large sections of the population to get the estates of deceased person distributed according to the law has been one of the principal weaknesses of Trengganu land administration in the past. It is hoped that the new system for dealing with small estates will enable this weakness to be eliminated.

255. *Settlement.*—5,337 lots were finally settled under the Settlement Enactment in 1938 as compared with 3,710 in 1937 an increase of 44 per cent. In addition 288 lots were settled under the Land Enactment. Work under the Settlement Enactment was concentrated mainly in Kuala Trengganu District, only 326 lots being settled in other districts. The number of lots surveyed but not settled at the end of the year was 2,201 as against 3,602 at the end of 1937. There was thus distinct reversal of the disquieting tendency noticed since 1934 for the number of unsettled lots to grow steadily. The settlement of Kuala Trengganu town proper, which had been going on since 1934, was completed with the exception of a score of lots the ownership of which was still in dispute.

Expenditure incurred on settlement under the Settlement Enactment was $22,466 and the average cost per lot settled was $4.21. This figure is exclusive of the Survey Department's costs. A large proportion of the settlement officers were completely untrained or only partly trained at the beginning of the year and it should therefore be possible to reduce appreciably the cost per lot in 1939 and subsequent years.

No permanent titles were issued under the Settlement Enactment in 1938 as the time limit for making new claims does not expire until the 1st Muharram 1358 (20th February 1939); 203 certificates of title under Settlement Enactment 4/51 were registered, most of them being for land in the township of Kuala Trengganu.

One of the main obstacles to rapid progress in settlement is the unusual litigiousness of the Trengganese who, if they can raise the necessary fees, will rarely admit defeat until they have carried their case to the highest court of appeal. Another difficulty is the grants made by Sultans prior to 1337, frequently over land already cultivated by peasants. The settlement of these "chop" areas often entails long and laborious enquiries. Five such "chop" areas were under investigation in 1938 and the settlement of these was practically completed.

256. *Alienation.*—The land application registers which had been closed from 1st Muharram 1356 were reopened on 1st Muharram 1357 (March 1938). The number of applications received was not as great as had been expected. No applications were received for areas of more than 100 acres. In all 678 applications covering an area of 1,626 acres were approved. Many applications received and approved were in Besut District where there is a considerable immigration from the crowded Kelantan plain.

257. *Issue of Titles.*—45 grants and 8 leases under the Land Enactment were registered and 1 lease was cancelled.

258. *Revenue.*—Revenue amounted to $210,475 as against $253,046 in 1937. The fall was mainly due to the drop in rent collections. Rent

on Agricultural and town lands amounted to $142,518 as against $178,362 in 1937. Economic conditions in the State were worse than in 1937 and this was partly responsible for the decrease. Another reason was the great decrease in the amount of arrears which can be collected in some of the districts i.e. the easier arrears have been collected.

259. *Registration.*—There was an increase in the total number of transactions registered in all the land offices of the State from 3,061 in 1937 to 3,231 in 1938. The steady annual increase in the number of transactions registered is proof that the advantages of a registration of title system are more and more appreciated. There is no doubt, however, that there are still large numbers of unregistered dealings.

SURVEYS.

260. The survey of 6,810 lots during the year is an increase of 1,657 lots on the 1937 figure.

As in the previous year, the policy has been to concentrate on Settlement Enactment holdings i. e. old claims as opposed to new alienations.

The staff was increased during the year by the addition of one Seconded European Officer and fourteen technical assistants.

261. The total cost of the Department was $80,824.85 and revenue $12,959.36 and fees earned $34,026.91. The Land Offices collect the fees after survey of old claims and naturally there is delay and sometimes fees prove irrecoverable.

Special surveys made during the year include the following:—

262. An hydrographic survey of the Kuala Trengganu Harbour, a trigonometrical fixation on Pulau Kapas, forty miles of control traversing, help in connection with H.M.S. "Herald's" hydrographic survey, topographical surveys in the neighbourhood of the Bukit Besi Iron Mines.

Six Settlement Officers were trained during the year.

The Department was visited by the Surveyor General in November.

Copies of a new map—scale 1 mile to an inch—of the Kemaman area were available towards the end of the year.

TOWN BOARDS.

263. The revenue from the Town Boards was:—

Year		Kuala Trengganu	Kemaman	Besut	Kemasek	Dungun
1937	..	$26,162	$13,827	$3,269	$3,531	$5,960
1938	..	32,376	13,214	3,491	3,526	8,452

XVIII.—GENERAL.

264. His Highness the Sultan enjoyed good health throughout the year. His Birthday and anniversary of his installation were celebrated in August with due honour; there are only a few days between the two dates which were celebrated together. During the year he paid a visit to Bangkok.

265. On the occasion of his Birthday he bestowed titles of honour on Haji Wan Long (acting State Commissioner, Besut), Tengku Mahmud (Assistant Commissioner of Police) and Mr. Cheong Guan Chiang, a Kemaman miner and business man.

266. The Consul of Italy, Mr. Perego visited the State and was received by His Highness.

267. Sir Frank Stockdale, Agricultural Adviser to the Colonial Office paid a flying visit to Besut.

268. Sir Lewis Fermor visited the State to report on mining.

269. H.M.S. "Herald" visited the State and surveyed in the neighbourhood of Dungun.

270. The ceremony of investing Dato Jaya Perkasa (Che Da Omar bin Mahmud) with the insignia of the M.B.E. was carried out in the Istana Maziah at Kuala Trengganu on May 5th by the acting British Adviser deputising for His Excellency the High Commissioner.

271. In November Tengku Abdul Rashid, one of the sons of His Highness the Sultan, returned from England where he had been sent for study.

272. The Trengganu Boy Scouts Local Association functioned well during the year. His Highness the Sultan is the Patron, Tengku Seri Stia Raja (State Secretary) is the President and Capt. F. C. Stocks of the Mercantile Bank is the Treasurer.

Mr. E. H. S. Bretherton, Chief Inspector of Schools, took up the post of District Commissioner vice Capt. F. C. Stocks in November.

The total strength of scouts during the year was 600. There are now scouts in most of the Malay Schools. There is no doubt that scouts in Trengganu have created a good impression all round and increase keenness is being shown as they learn more of the meaning of scouting.

Scouts assisted at Public functions during the year.

Parties of Johore, Penang and Malacca scouts visited Kuala Trengganu in the course of the year as guests of the Trengganu Scouts.

Unlike other countries the movement, at present, is not a self supporting one nor can any public support be expected for the time being. It entirely depends on the yearly Government grant.

273. The State suffered a great loss in April owing to the death of Dato Luar, the State Treasurer, from pulmonary tuberculosis. A most zealous officer, he remained at his post up to a few days from his death although desperately ill.

274. In January Mr. Lui Ah Hon of Kemaman, the leading Chinese tin-miner in the State was murdered.

His death was a serious blow to local mining and he personally was much missed by all local communities.

275. Mr. N. R. Jarrett, the British Adviser, was absent on leave throughout the year and the writer acted for him.

A. E. COOPE,

Ag. British Adviser, Trengganu.

Trengganu, 13th March, 1939.

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APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS ON 31.12.38.

LIABILITIES.

Deposits:—		
Kuala Trengganu Treasury ..	143,418 90	
Kemaman Sub-Treasury	33,246 32	
Kemasek	3,945 31	
Dungun	22,262 28	
Marang	2,395 82	
Ulu Trengganu	2,091 42	
Batu Rakit	178 20	
Besut	14,007 56	
		221,545 81
Trengganu Rubber Fund		2,002 85
Excess of Assets over Liabilities ..		1,078,160 26
		$1,301,708 92

ASSETS.

Cash in State Treasury	$25,999 22	
Cash in Mercantile Bank K. T. ..	648,542 65	
		674,541 87
Cash in Transit		12,145 96
Loan Funds:—		
The F.M.S. 3% Loan	131,400 00	
The S.S. 3% Loan	400,000 00	
		531,400 00
The Trengganu Rubber Fund ..		2,002 85
Advances to Government Depts. ..		44,027 26
Suspense Account		3,800 59
Loan to Govt. Officers:—		
Tengku Peduka Raja	900 00	
Yu Yuan	516 55	
T. Maimunah bte S. Zainulabidin ..	1,600 00	
Loans for purchase of houses & Lands	13,815 00	
Loans for purchase of motor cars ..	16,958 84	
		33,790 39
		$1,301,708 92

Straits Settlements Consolidated Loans 1923—1932	$2,860,000.00
	$2,860,000.00

Excess of Assets over Liabilities ..	$1,078,160.26
Balance to the debit of the Govt. ..	1,781,839.74
	$2,860,000.00

APPENDIX B.

STATISTICAL RETURN OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1911 — 1938.

Year.			Actual Revenue.	Actual Expenditure.
A. H.	1330	1911	191,418	188,044
„	1331	1912	182,011	196,717
„	1332	1913	166,380	178,424
„	1333	1914	183,723	183,470
„	1334	1915	236,798	234,687
„	1335	1916	392,791	288,646
„	1336	1917	545,587	399,337
„	1337	1918	647,563	642,085
„	1338	1919	874,674	661,778
„	1339	1920	547,619	759,054
„	1340	1921	669,763	858,303
„	1341	1922	642,679	788,902
„	1342	1923	779,032	766,534
„	1343	1924	1,007,283	899,476
„	1344	1925	1,302,008	1,067,956
„	1345	1926	1,364,105	1,341,410
„	1346	1927	1,402,151	1,542,404
„	1347	1928	1,361,026	1,520,149
„	1348	1929	1,391,471	1,524,706
„	1349	1930	1,235,230	1,445,709
„	1350	1931 (part) 8 months only ..	676,338	845,556
A. D.		1932	986,901	1,095,584
„		1933	1,165,578	1,060,306
„		1934	1,699,319	1,405,157
„		1935	2,196,949	2,038,841
„		1936	2,431,520	1,911,731
„		1937	2,660,399	2,645,686
„		1938	2,427,004	2,360,447

APPENDIX C.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE BY DEPARTMENTS FOR 1937 and 1938.

Department.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	1937	1938	1937	1938
	$	$	$	$
1. Pensions			167,123	177,601
2. H.H. the Sultan			116,888	100,692
3. Interest			619,404	240,668
4. Trengganu Civil Service				114,545
5. Mentri			24,935	10,255
6. British Adviser			30,693	22,347
7. State Secretary			31,285	1,758
8. Treasury			15,886	739
9. Audit			19,224	2,062
10. Clerical Services				153,357
11. Dept. of Religious Affairs			19,112	26,976
12. Education			59,513	69,025
13. Legal Adviser			14,996	4,710
14. Appeal Court			2,460	2,400
15. Supreme Court			14,296	797
16. Courts, Criminal & Civil	31,626	21,608	13,953	1,715
— Kathi			6,507	—
17. Police	39,574	44,618	146,551	163,816
18. Prison			22,553	22,905
19. Medical			112,516	115,228
20. Printing			5,215	5.144
21. Customs, Chandu & Marine	1,733,938			
— Chandu	284,332	1,813,787	106,601	98,707
— Marine	41,948			
22. Posts & Telegraphs	51,534	52,101	45,425	67,910
23. Commissioner of Lands & Mines	253,145	210,106	47,043	56,553
24. Collector of Land Revenue			40,568	12,477
25. Agriculture			—	8,730
26. Forest	93,710	93,475	27,874	27,044
27. Survey			55,896	78,293
28. Municipal	55,245	62,614	35,565	31,164
29. Miscellaneous	59,200	110,235	196,323	207,957
30. State Commissioner East			21,552	9,132
31. Asst. Adviser, Kemaman			24,340	17,056
32. D. O. Kemasek			9,631	3,396
33. D. O. Dungun			27,489	16,337
34. D. O. Marang			6,899	3,170
35. D. O. Ulu Trengganu			11,832	6,201
36. D. O. Batu Rakit			5,315	1,128
37. State Commissioner, West			19,114	6,265
38. Asst. Adviser, Besut			36,466	20,837
39. Public Works Dept.			67,311	53,920
40. P.W.D. Annually Recurrent			124,062	139,168
41. P.W.D. Special Services			293,270	259,090
42. Farms	16,147	18,460		
Total	$2,660,399	$2,427,004	$2,645,686	$2,360,447

APPENDIX D.

PADI STATISTICS, 1938.

District.	WET.		DRY.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Gantangs.	Acres.	Gantangs.	Acres.	Gantangs.
Kuala Trengganu and Batu Rakit	20,400	4,427,000	2,710	194,000	23,110	4,621,000
Dungun and Paka	60	8,000	440	80,000	500	88,000
Ulu Trengganu	740	35,000	5,420	532,000	6,160	567,000
Marang	970	34,000	390	46,000	1,360	80,000
Kemaman	1,000	50,000	290	30,000	1,290	80,000
Kemasek	370	51,000	—	—	370	51,000
Besut	8,140	1,005,000	770	125,000	8,910	1,130,000
Setiu	630	99,000	210	43,000	840	142,000
Total ..	32,310	5,709,000	10,230	1,050,000	42,540	6,759,000

N.B.—The above figures all represent very rough estimates.

APPENDIX E.

The total comparative value of all trade showing individual Imports, Exports, and Re-exports separately for the preceding four years as from 1935 to 1938:—

	1935	1936	1937	1938
	$	$	$	$
Imports	5,551,658	5,258,496	6,443,326	6,140,777
Exports	7,940,986	9,121,921	11,679,578	9,851,964
Total Trade	13,492,644	14,380,417	18,122,904	15,992,741
Less Re-exports	545,986	667,108	681,088	655,105
Total Retained Trade	12,946,652	13,713,309	17,441,816	15,337,636

APPENDIX F.

Comparative statement of principal articles imported from all countries for the last two years:—

ARTICLES.	Unit.	1937		1938.	
		Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value
A. Animal, Food, Drink & Tobacco:—					
Rice	Piculs	407,928	1,507,449	409,068	1,477,284
Tinned Milk ..	Cases	17,819	132,996	18,768	150,154
Salt	Piculs	57,309	27,496	89,912	33,763
Sugar	do.	36,606	162,351	45,517	215,177
Liquors	Gallons	29,942	86,481	29,930	81,560
Tobacco, Cigarettes & Cigars	Lbs.	291,436	497,460	295,318	480,878
Other Articles ..	Value	—	565,306	—	584,755
Total Class "A." ..	Value	—	2,979,539	—	3,023,571
B. Raw Materials:—					
Petroleum	Gallons	1,041,200	392,091	984,908	370,159*
Other Articles ..	Value	—	171,331	—	202,926
Total Class "B." ..	Value	—	563,422	—	573,085
C. Manufactured Goods:—					
Cotton Piece Goods	Yards	1,070,819	191,331	1,227,326	213,047
Cotton Sarongs ..	do.	676,639	173,217	895,645	216,496
Cotton Threads ..	Lbs.	67,494	31,105	116,665	43,972
Silk Threads ..	do.	147,273	285,510	37,666	85,900
Silk Manufactures ..	Value	—	30,124	—	26,145
Machinery ..	do.	—	148,393	—	215,631
Motor Cars ..	Nos.	149	114,720	104	103,684
Other Vehicles (Locomotives) ..	Value	—	282,020	—	—
Other Articles ..	do.	—	1,521,256	—	1,486,271
Total Class "C." ..	Value.	—	2,777,676	—	2,391,146
D. Parcel Post:—					
Total Class "D." ..	Value.	—	95,738	—	103,685
E. Coin & Bullion:—					
Total Class "E." ..		—	26,951	—	49,290
Grand Total ..		—	6,443,326	—	6,140,777

*This decrease is due to the decrease in import of Liqu'd Fuel and Lubricating oil.

APPENDIX G.

The following table shows under the main heads, the quantities and values of exports (local products) for 1937 and 1938:—

ARTICLES.	Unit.	Quantity 1938.	Quantity 1937.	Value 1937.	Value 1938.
Arecanuts	Piculs	17,208	13,494	118,977	84,541
Copra	do.	29,079	24,476	97,592	139,459
Gambier	do.	1,861	1,299	54,290	34,434
Rubber	do.	69,804	89,763	2,138,893	3,701,910
Total Agricultural Produce	Value	—	—	2,409,752	3,960,344
Timber	Tons	3,944	3,623	118,926	106,573
Rattans	Piculs	1,672	1,138	7,919	5,709
Other Forest Produce ..	Value	—	—	89,860	72,524
Total Forest Produce ..	Value	—	—	216,705	184,805
Tin-ore	Piculs	7,397	9,566	475,135	863,720
Iron-ore	Tons	905,316	991,119	4,526,580	4,495,245
Manganese	do.	23,054	23,126	184,432	171,328
Wolfram	Piculs	2,016	1,638	182,981	174,641
Total Minerals ..	Value	—	—	5,369,128	5,704,934
Dried Fish	Piculs	94,045	85,157	647,495	609,081
Belachan	"	13,283	4,420	110,442	31,319
Other Marine Produce	"	8,389	4,118	55,669	25,801
Total Marine Produce ..				813,606	666,201
Cattle	Heads	212	591	18,157	21,405
Buffaloes	"	459	182	15,764	13,761
Poultry	"	226	642	177	355
Goats & Sheeps ..	"	3	18	7	100
Eggs Fresh & Salted and Turtle eggs ..	100	7,004	2,897	8,553	4,113
Total Animals ..	Value			42,658	39,734
Miscellaneous	do.			345,010	442,471
Total exclusive of re-exports	Value			9,196,859	10,998,490

APPENDIX H.

The comparative detailed reports in respect of principal and more important imports of articles imported into the State from all countries for the last two years 1937 and 1938.

ARTICLES.	Value 1938. $	Value 1937. $
Wheat flour	85,204	85,803
Biscuits	33,633	35,884
Coffee raw & Tinned	34,784	40,947
Eggs fresh & salted	16,880	21,269
Fruit fresh	33,141	24,043
Tea (Black & Green)	22,018	13,126
Onion & Garlic	36,014	32,075
Other provisions	29,337	29,641
Coal	66,550	36,613
Planks	16,409	4,737
Coconut Oil	9,262	20,377
Kachang Oil	28,811	40,334
Crockery	13,002	19,710
Cements	30,904	40,760
Tiles	20,413	20,660
Iron Bar, Rod & Angles	8,416	19,372
Hollowware	19,251	21,315
Iron Galvanized	20,150	51,923
Steel Rail	55,474	71,082
Other Material not specified	19,148	54,327
Other Material of iron & steel	16,919	24,127
Batteries for Handflash lamps	16,995	18,969
Dredges and dredging material	25,212	11,222
Machine & Machinery	25,180	30,100
Silk piece goods	23,102	27,101
Underwear Cotton goods	28,393	29,621
Opium	35,718	58,880
Proprietary Medicine	44,659	39,496
Lubricating Oil	53,087	73,216
Washing Soap	18,523	19,011
Wagon & Truck	184,655	104,348
Part & accessories	30,998	105,917
Bicycles	21,459	36,433
Motor Cars	103,684	114,720
Rubber Shoes	27,853	30,876
Dynamite & Other explosives	18,063	9,648
Book & Printed Matter	23,356	19,943
Cabinetware	16,163	17,558
Perfumery & Cosmetic	14,531	12,365
Umbrellas	11,692	10,336

APPENDIX I.

The following table shows the imports and exports of coin and bullion respectively during the year and the preceding two years:—

	1936	1937	1938
	$	$	$
Imports	8,643	26,951	49,290
Exports	nil	2,000	nil
Total ..	8,643	28,951	49,290

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APPENDIX J.

COMPARATIVE RETURNS OF THE VALUES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM 1910—1938.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	$	$	$
1910	679,005	1,466,262	2,145,317
1911	706,737	1,811,420	2,518,157
1912	1,275,659	1,782,724	3,058,383
1913	1,217,692	1,976,691	3,194,383
1914	1,242,410	1,962,772	3,205,182
1915	1,266,654	1,989,372	3,256,026
1916	1,157,788	2,079,642	3,237,430
1917	1,187,917	2,306,804	3,494,721
1918	1,459,429	3,749,900	5,209,329
1919	1,911,014	3,816,670	5,727,684
1920	1,571,789	3,544,905	5,116,694
1921	803,234	2,022,587	2,825,821
1922	629,689	2,092,247	2,721,936
1923	798,083	2,747,605	3,545,688
1924	4,712,289	6,452,421	11,164,710
1925	4,556,366	8,072,696	12,629,062
1926	5,915,560	8,052,391	13,967,951
1927	6,064,748	8,244,479	14,309,227
1928	5,744,463	6,895,220	12,639,683
1929	5,528,194	7,269,240	12,797,434
1930	4,799,763	5,227,489	10,027,252
1931	3,028,906	3,689,970	6,718,876
1932	3,128,765	3,965,825	7,094,590
1933	2,693,951	4,570,747	7,264,698
1934	3,460,829	6,580,970	10,041,799
1935	5,551,658	7,940,986	13,492,644
1936	5,258,496	9,121,921	14,380,417
1937	6,443,326	11,679,578	18,122,904
1938	6,140,777	9,851,964	15,337,636

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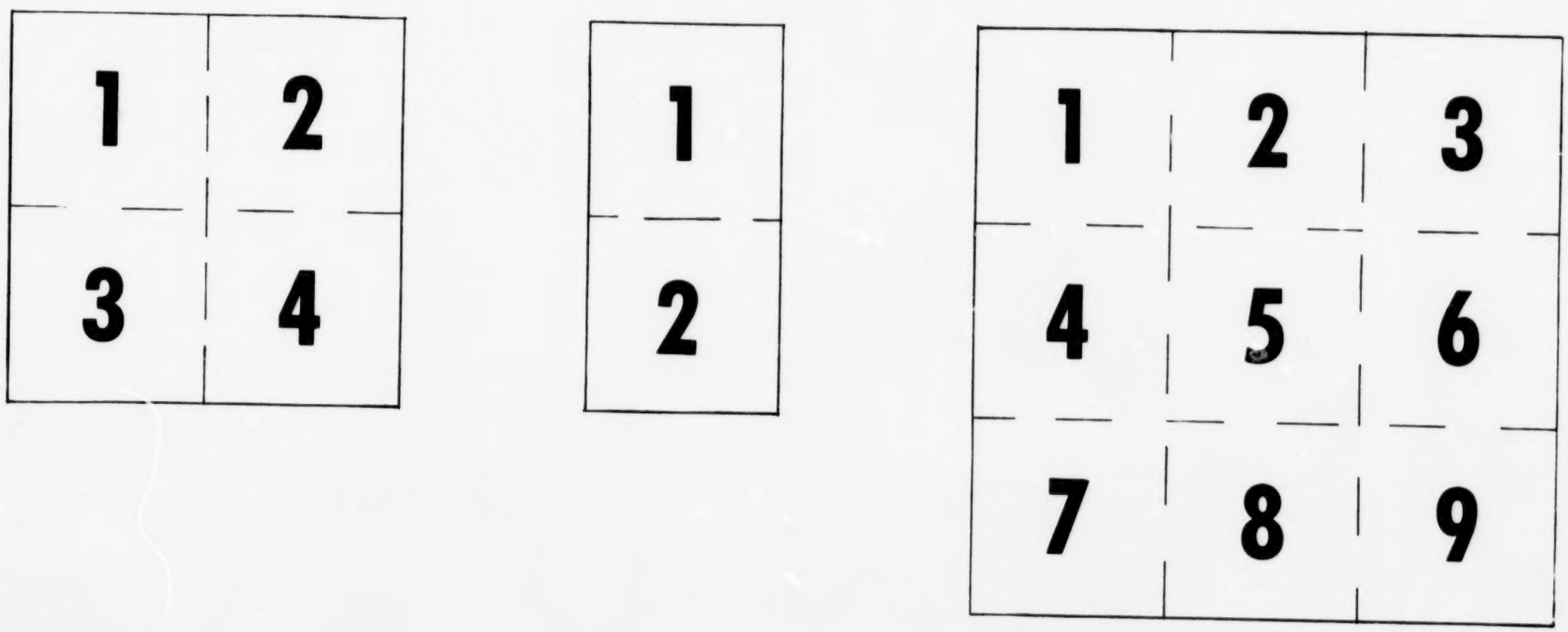
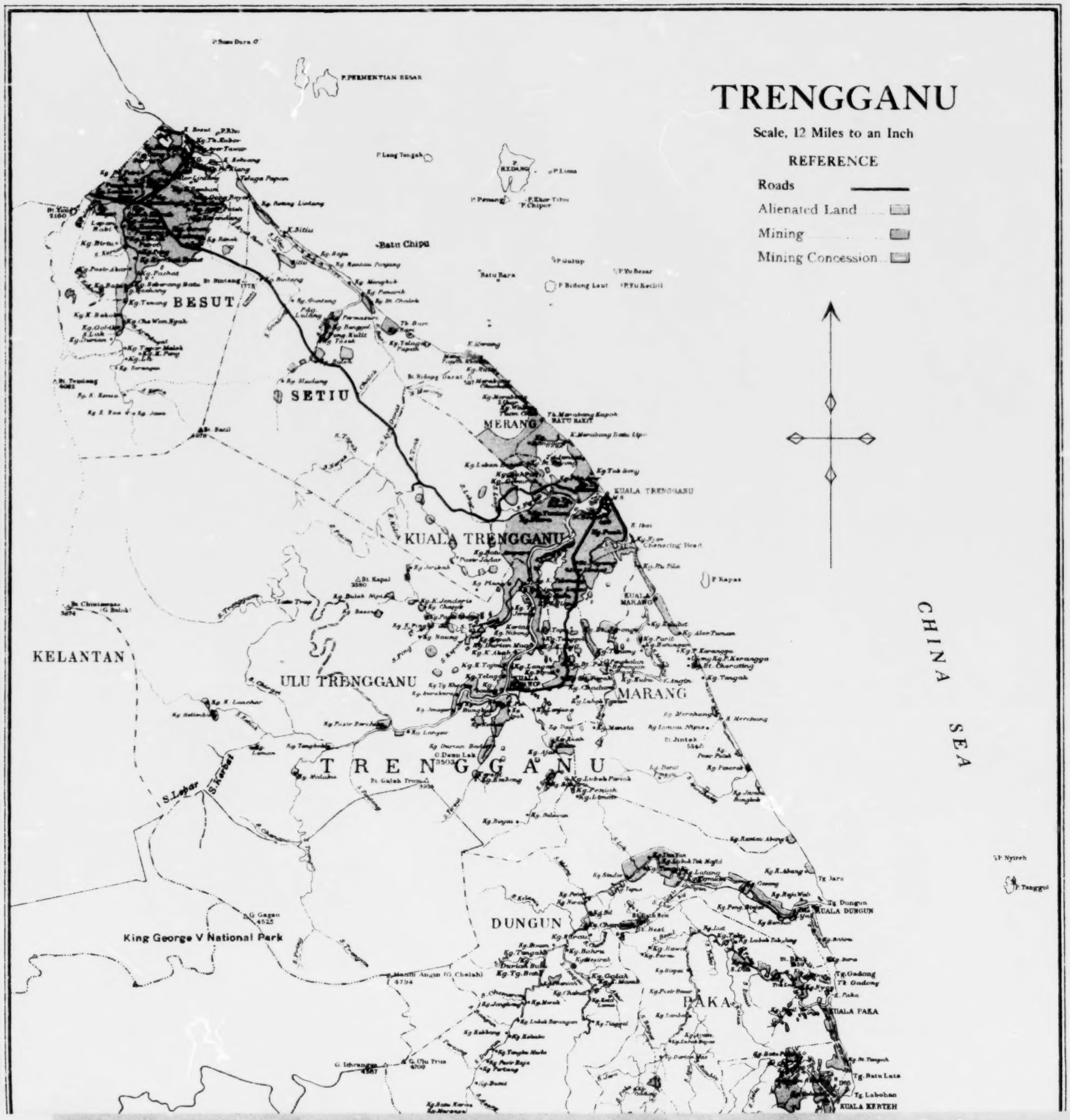
APPENDIX K.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY, 1938 KUALA TRENGGANU.

Month.	Rainfall.			Bright Sunshine.	Air Temperature.	
	Maximum for one day.	Number of rainfall days.	Total.	Total.	Range of maximum temperatures.	Range of minimum temperatures.
January	1.10	18	3.66	205.90	79—86	69—77
February	1.16	10	4.58	215.80	83—88	70—77
March	11.17	15	21.41	237.30	77—90	71—75
April	0.31	6	0.62	260.30	82—92	72—79
May	2.26	13	4.61	238.80	83—93	71—76
June	1.68	9	4.99	209.50	85—93	70—76
July	1.11	13	4.02	217.80	83—92	70—76
August	1.90	14	5.57	195.40	76—91	70—75
September	0.96	17	3.52	174.80	85—92	71—76
October	2.13	22	8.77	209.80	78—92	70—74
November	8.11	19	35.48	170.40	74—91	70—75
December	7.26	21	20.83	172.10	79—86	68—78

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.





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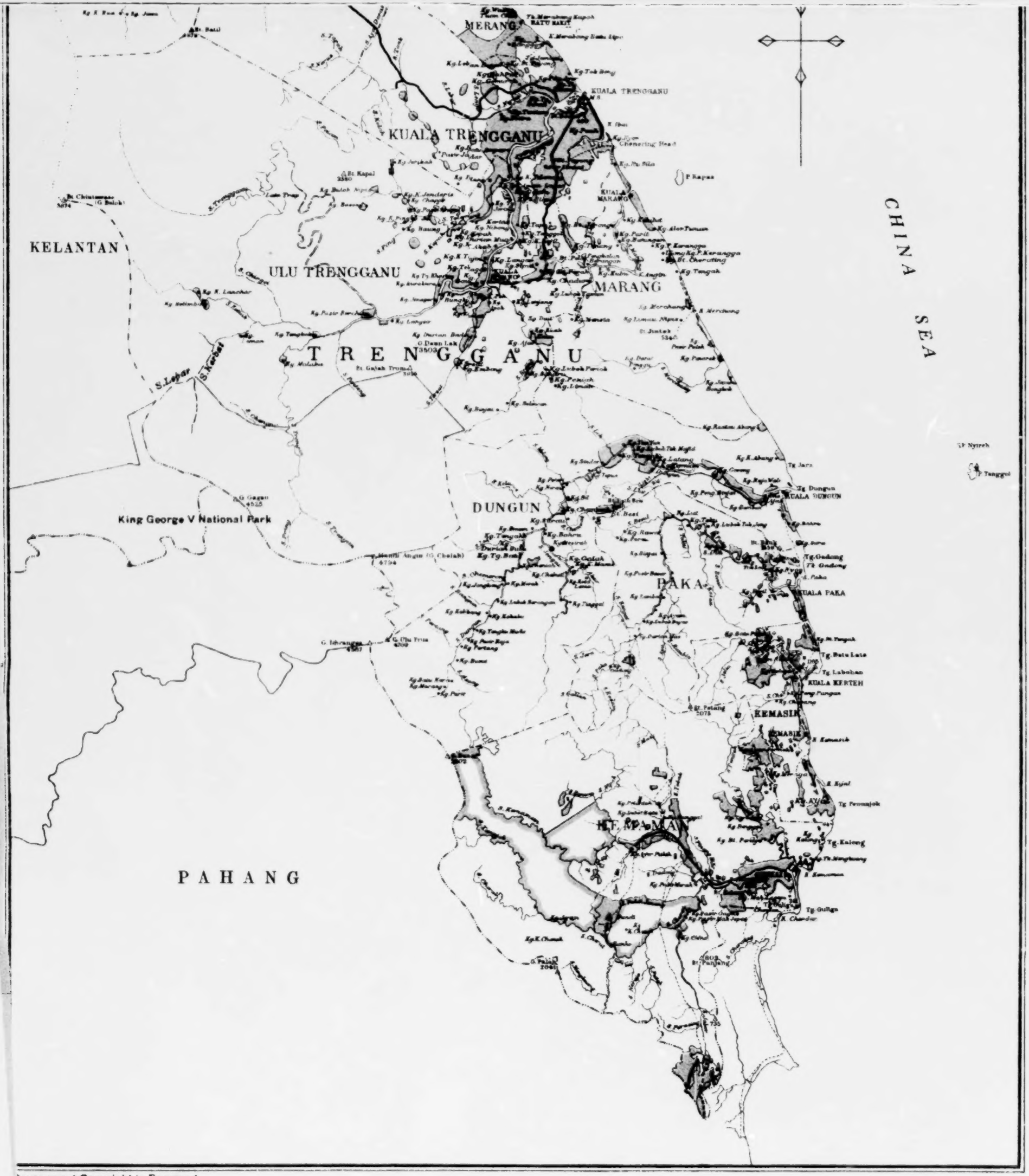

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STATE OF JOHORE

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1938.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

1. Johore lies at the extreme south of the Malay Peninsula. It is bounded on the north by Pahang, on the north-west by Negri Sembilan and Malacca, on the west by the Straits of Malacca, on the south by the Straits of Tebrau, and on the east by the China Sea. Its area like that of Wales is approximately 7,500 square miles. The interior is in great part covered with jungle. The country is less mountainous than any other part of the Peninsula.

2. The following was the rainfall recorded in 1937 and 1938:—

		1937	*1938*
		Inches.	Inches.
Johore Bahru (South)	..	104.22	106.50
Kota Tinggi (South-east)	..	116.70	116.77
Pontian (South-west)	..	87.59	96.17
Kluang (Central)	..	98.88	83.75
Batu Pahat (west)	..	83.86	81.28
Mersing (East)	..	96.40	103.93
Segamat (North)	..	79.08	71.25
Muar (North-west)	..	98.17	84.67

The highest rainfall was recorded at Pelepah Valley Estate, Kota Tinggi, 153.32 inches; the lowest at Consolidated Eastern Plantation, Niyor, 60.24 inches. The highest average maximum temperature recorded was 93.47° F. at Muar in April, the lowest 81.8° F. at Mersing in January. The highest average minimum temperature recorded was 75.0° F. at Johore Bahru in May, the lowest 69.9° F. at Kota Tinggi in July. The highest maximum temperature recorded was 97° F. at Segamat on 17th February; the lowest 75° F. at Mersing on 27th December. The highest minimum temperature recorded was 80° F. at Pontian on the 10th April; the lowest 65° F. at Muar on the 4th January, 1938.

During the past five years the temperature has been as follows:—

Year	Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum
1934	98°F.	65°F.
1935	99°F.	64°F.
1936	97°F.	62°F.
1937	99°F.	60°F.
1938	97°F.	65°F.

* 3. In the days of Buddhist Singapore there must have been traffic up the great Johore river of the hinterland, whose upper reaches offered tin, camphor and aboriginal slaves. At Ganggayu, which is identified with the still existing tributary of the Johore river called Lenggiu, one of the 11th century Chola kings is said by the *Malay Annals* to have built a fort of black stone but it has never been traced. Perhaps, too, the Ji-lo-t'ing, of which Chao Ju-Kua wrote in 1225 A.D., was the modern Jelutong at the south-east corner of Johore.

In a Javanese work the *Nagarakretagama* composed in 1365 A.D. we reach historical fact. It speaks of Ujong Medini, that is, Ujong Tanah or Land's End (as Johore was often called) as one of the countries subdued by Majapahit just before that date along with Pahang and Tumasik or Old Singapore.

4. Malacca then grew to be the first trading centre of the East. After its conquest by the Portuguese in 1511, the son of the last ruler of Malacca settled in Johore and continued the historic Sultanate. The history of the next 300 years is an almost uninterrupted record of wars. Hostilities with the Portuguese persisted nearly until the arrival of the Dutch in 1602. Johore bears no small part in Dutch colonial history; relations were friendly, despite a diplomatic struggle for commercial privileges. But the conquest of Batu Sawar (near Kota Tinggi) by the Achinese in 1615 closed one chapter of Johore history as the conquest of Johore Lama by the Portuguese in 1587 had closed another, and it appeared then to the Dutch that the renowned kingdom of Johore had come to an end. In return for assistance at the attack on Malacca in 1641, the Dutch tried to restore Johore to its position as premier Malay State. But the capital was burnt by Jambi in 1673: in 1699 the Sultan was assassinated, and in 1717 the throne was seized by a Sumatran adventurer, Raja Kechil. Then the Bugis appeared and the capital of the old empire was transferred to the Riau Archipelago.

* The following historical paragraphs were compiled by Sir Richard Winstedt, K.B.E., C.M.G., D. LITT., late General Adviser.

5. After continuous intrigues between the Malay and Bugis chiefs, the Dutch in 1784 recognized the Sultan of Lingga as ruler of the Johore empire, drove the Bugis from Riau and stationed there a Resident with a garrison: the Malay Sultan and Bugis Viceroy accepted the position of dependent princes but the old empire was in a state of dissolution, the Bendahara and Temenggong being virtually territorial chiefs in Pahang and Johore respectively.

This was the position when the British, by virtue of treaties made in 1819 and 1824, obtained a complete cession of the island of Singapore. Visitors emphasize the then deserted character of Johore: in 1847 Johore Lama consisted of 25 huts, and not till 1855 was the capital moved to its present situation at Johore Bahru.

6. The extension of the Pax Britannica "helped Johore to grow populous again". Moreover since 1855 the country has been governed by enlightened and progressive rulers, Sultan Abubakar who died in 1895 and Sultan Ibrahim the present ruler. In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British agent having the functions of a Consular officer; in 1910, having had an unofficial adviser for some years, the Sultan reorganized his Government with the assistance of the Governor of the Straits Settlements; in 1914 a General Adviser with enlarged powers was appointed. The recent history of the State has been a record of continued prosperity. Since 1924 the completion of a causeway across the Straits of Tebrau has permitted uninterrupted traffic by rail and road between Johore and Singapore and by railway between Singapore and Bangkok.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

7. In 1895 the late Sultan Abubakar gave Johore a written constitution. It provided for the election of the Sovereign and the State allowance of His Highness and his family and for the descent or succession. It provided also for the constitution and duties of:

(*a*) a Council of 8 to 12 Johore Malay "assistants and Ministers and coadjutors to the Sovereign"—it corresponds broadly to a Privy Council—

(*b*) a State Council of 16 or more members presided over by the Mentri or Prime Minister, with functions similar to those of the Legislative Council of a British Colony, its enactments requiring the consent of the Sultan which under certain conditions must be given. "If there shall be any enactment or regulation or matter or thing not approved or sanctioned by the Sovereign, it may be introduced again at the next meeting of the Council of State, and if for three times successively

it shall not have been approved, the said matter may not again be introduced until one year has elapsed from the time it was last considered. Should the matter be again decided in the same manner by the Council of State for the fourth time, it shall be expedient on the part of the Sovereign to approve and sanction the same, because the moral responsibility of the Sovereign then entirely ceases". Members are appointed by the Sultan with the advice or concurrence of the Council of Ministers. Under a supplementary ordinance of 1914 they need not all be Malays and actually include Europeans official and unofficial, Chinese and Indian.

In 1912 Sultan Ibrahim added:

(c) an Executive Council, to be presided over by the Sultan, which has functions similar to those of the Executive Council in a British Colony. To it are referred all applications for agricultural and mining lands, all P. W. D. contracts and tenders, questions of promotion as well as the initiation of legislation and any other matters of importance.

8. By an agreement signed in 1914 Johore agreed to receive and provide a residence for a British General Adviser, "whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all matters affecting the general administration of the country and on all questions other than those touching Malay Religion and Custom..... The collection and control of all revenues of the country shall be regulated under the advice of the General Adviser".

If there is a difference of opinion between the Sultan and the General Adviser, it was agreed that the opinion of the State Council should be taken and communicated to the High Commissioner along with the views of the General Adviser.

Johore then also agreed to have European Judges, and to appoint European official members on its Executive Council; Malay and European officers were to be treated on terms of equality. European officers are seconded to the State from the Malayan Civil Service and the big joint departments of Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Both Malay and English are official languages for use in the Courts.

9. Under the aforesaid constitution with its several Councils administration is carried on by the Malay Mentri or Prime Minister with the Malay State Secretary as the Government's official spokesman and a number of other Malay officials; policy and executive action being subject to the scrutiny and approval of the General Adviser who is assisted by various British officers, namely Legal and Financial Advisers, Commissioners of Lands and Mines, Trade and Customs and Police, a

Warden of Mines, a Principal Medical Officer, a State Engineer, a Controller of Labour, a Protector of Chinese, a State Agricultural Officer, a Superintendent of Education, a Conservator of Forests, a Controller of Posts, Telegraphs, a Chief Surveyor and a Chief Electrical Engineer. All these heads of departments have, in turn, their assistants European and Malay. There are a Malay Treasurer and a Malay Auditor, both with the Financial Commissioner to advise them. There are Malay State Commissioners in outlying districts, Malay District Officers, Collectors of Land Revenue, Custom officers, Inspectors of Police and so on.

10. The power of revising death sentences lies with the Sultan advised by his Executive Council. Land is held from the Sultan.

III.—POPULATION.

11. The mean population of Johore in 1938, as estimated by methods IA and IIB of paragraph 420 of the 1931 Census Report, was

		Males	Females	Persons
Europeans	..	770	310	1,080
Eurasians	..	240	200	440
Malaysians	..	163,030	145,210	308,240
Chinese	..	206,070	105,550	311,620
Indians	..	51,700	32,390	84,090
Others	..	2,610	1,790	4,400
Total	..	424,420	285,450	709,870

The following table gives the estimated total mean population for each of the nine years 1930 to 1938, with the actual enumerated population of the 1st April, 1931, for comparison:—

	Males	Females	Persons
1930	372,300	197,100	569,400
1931	308,600	179,800	488,400
1932	277,200	175,400	452,600
1933	267,900	187,000	454,900
1934	285,200	188,300	473,500
1935	349,100	215,600	564,700
1936	391,400	239,800	631,200
1937	357,950	255,560	613,510
1938	424,420	285,450	709,870
1931 (Census)	323,413	181,898	505,311

The following table gives the general birth and death rates and infantile mortality rates for the population of all races combined for the past nine years:—

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1930	35.84	24.89	186
1931	39.41	22.20	152
1932	40.61	21.00	140
1933	44.36	21.41	149
1934	43.42	27.14	228
1935	40.77	23.42	182
1936	40.87	20.01	181
1937	44.10	21.10	154
1938	42.54	19.72	170

IV.—HEALTH.

12. The following figures throw some light upon the incidence of disease.

The principal groups of diseases leading to death are as follows:—

Fever not specified	4,872
Convulsions	2,325
Premature birth and diseases of infancy ..	1,174
Pneumonia	855
Malaria	542
Old age	617
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	586
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	499
Beri Beri	299
Heart Disease	231
Diseases of pregnancy, child birth and puerperal state	217
Dysentery	114

The following are the statistics for communicable diseases, treated in Government Hospitals during the last two years:—

	Malaria (positive)	Malaria (unspecified)	Beri Beri	Tuberculosis Pulmonary	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Pneumonia	Ankylostomiasis	Influenza	Venereal Diseases	Yaws	Other diseases	Total
1937 Cases -	7,765	1,333	372	698	641	629	948	1,256	2,074	1,332	45	26,141	43,234
Deaths	268	44	33	277	103	112	399	10	10	6	—	1,288	2,550
1938 Cases -	10,486	2,068	694	955	635	805	1,038	1,446	1,615	1,374	52	31,638	52,806
Deaths	326	58	68	328	87	168	410	24	8	14	—	1,449	2,940

The following are the statistics for dangerous and infectious diseases:—

	Small-pox	Chicken-pox	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Measles	Tropical Typhus	Encephalitis lethargica	Acute poliomyelitis	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Fever	Total
1937 Cases -	—	135	11	301	20	77	1,064	3	1	2	2	5	1,621
Deaths -	—	—	9	70	5	27	1	—	1	—	—	—	113
1938 Cases -	—	367	10	277	20	80	226	2	—	—	—	3	985
Deaths -	—	—	8	72	3	32	1	—	—	—	—	—	116

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

13. *In-patients.*—The admissions were 50,294 against 41,142 in 1937, the total number treated being 52,806 as compared with 43,234 during 1937. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 5.56 as compared with 5.90 in 1937.

Out-patients.—The number of new cases treated was 255,811 compared with 258,800 in 1937. 159,148 were attended by five motor travelling dispensaries in Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat, Segamat and Kluang districts. The total number of attendances during the year was 382,183 as against 348,642 in 1937.

Maternity Work.—3,828 cases were admitted to Government hospitals as against 3,026 in 1937. 153 confinements were attended at patients' houses. 71 ante-natal and 304 post-natal cases visits were made to patients' homes. During the year 159 certified midwives were practising in the State, and 30 probationer midwives were in training.

Women and Children's Clinics, (Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat, and Segamat).

53,369 infants and children under twelve years old were seen at the above centres. All other cases over twelve years old seen were 58,279. The total attendances were 111,648. 10,247 ante-natal cases were seen. 16,091 washings of 5,148 new babies were done. 30,692 domiciliary visits, 36,890 visits to women and 40,654 visits to infants and children were paid. 804 maternity cases and 20 abnormal labours were conducted.

Mental Hospital.—The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1937, was 561. There were 180 new admissions, making a total of 741. Of these 84 were discharged, 1 transferred, 3 absconded and 53 died. 600 patients remained at the end of the year. The total number of criminal lunatics treated was 45 including 7 vagrants. There were 3 escapes, one suicide and one fatality during the year. Meetings were held monthly by the Board of Visitors to the Mental Hospital.

The Leper Asylum contained 267 lepers at the end of 1937. During the year 146 new cases were admitted. The total number of lepers treated was 413. From the Asylum 78 lepers absconded, 3 were discharged and 16 died. 252 males and 64 females remained in the Leper Asylum at the end of the year. The attendance in the primary school was 24 of which 6 were girls.

Prison Hospitals—

(*a*) *Johore Bahru.*—223 cases were treated as in-patients during the year, with 2 deaths. There were three cases of judicial executions. The total number of attendances as out-patients during the year was 21,622.

(*b*) *Muar.*—74 cases with no deaths were treated as in-patients. The total number of new out-patients treated during the year was 672, and the total number of attendances as out-patients was 3,498.

14. *Johore Police Force.*—Out of a total strength of 1,362 officers and other ranks in the Johore Police Force, 545 were admitted to hospitals in the State during the year. The total number of in-patients treated was 558 including 13 cases remaining from 1937. 50 cases of Malaria fever and 27 cases of eye diseases were admitted. There were two deaths in hospitals. The number of cases treated as out-patients was 4213.

15. *Johore Military Forces.*—Out of a total strength of 41 officers and 909 other ranks in the Johore Military Forces, 435 were admitted to hospitals. The total number of in-patients treated was 440. There were 8 deaths. The total number of cases treated as out-patients during the year was 12,416.

V.—HOUSING.

16. The house accommodation may be divided into two broad classes, (*a*) houses in the country and (*b*) houses in towns.

(*a*) In the country the housing position is satisfactory. The Malay lives on his own land in a house built by himself or a building contractor. The poorer the house the better ventilated: the humble house is built of palm-thatch or bark, the wealthier of sawn planks with windows that superstition and fear of thieves keep closed at night. On estates the Indian labourer is housed in lines approved by the Health Department. To the cheap and readily accessible materials of the country the industrious Chinese quickly respond and the longer they live in the Malay Peninsula the bigger and more hygienic their dwellings. All that is really required is a roof to keep off the rain: otherwise the more open a house in the tropical climate the healthier and more comfortable.

(*b*) In towns the chief difficulties are insufficient ventilation and the illegal construction of cubicles. But no house can be built until its plan has been approved by a Town Board Committee, whose members include a Government Health Officer and a Government Engineer. A site-plan also has to be furnished so that town-planning requirements may be satisfied. The desire to save rent by dividing its burden among many is still a source of overcrowding. There are no building societies. Government builds lines for its day-labourers and houses for its other employees. The coolies live rent-free. Other Government servants generally pay a low rental. The Chinese capitalist builds nearly all shop-houses, and in most of them above and behind the shop is a dwelling-house. A return of houses in town-board areas is included in Appendix E.

All villages and schools now have football and recreation grounds.

VI.—NATURAL RESOURCES.

MINERALS.

17. The quantities and values of Mineral exports for the last three years were:—

	1936			1937			1938		
	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
		$	$		$	$		$	$
Tin-ore	999	1,730,735	161,249	1,077	1,848,734	211,715	†1,041	1,702,864	‡157,832
Iron-ore	590,288	2,951,445	324,286	519,339	2,596,696	259,669	549,960	2,749,800	‡245,774
China Clay (Kaolin)	—	—	—	30	602	30	392	7,560	378
Gold	33.50oz.	1,895	47	2.75 oz.	154	4	37 43oz.	2,096	53
Bauxite	36	219	17	12,628	62,659	6,314	55,751	278,755	‡23,141
Stone	28,700	46,590	4,757	1,056,735 pikuls	1,663,120	166,310	*236,550	38,830	5,799
Wolfram	—	—	—	2.13	32	3	—	—	—
	—	4,730,884	490,356	—	6,171,997	644,045	—	4,779,905	432,977

† Includes production under Buffer Stock.

‡ Are figures for tin-ore on which duty has been paid and includes a quantity export in December, 1937, on which duty was paid in 1938.

* Includes stone used by P. W. D. for roads construction, for which no duty is paid.

18. The following revenue was derived from mining and minerals during the last three years:—

	1936	1937	1938
	$	$	$
Rent on leases ...	10,433	10,503	10,798
Premia on leases ...	8,973	6,230	4,580
Prospecting licences ...	70	255	—
Ore buyers' " ...	400	500	500
Dulang passes ...	440	423	619
	20,316	17,911	16,497
Export duty ...	490,355	644,045	432,977
Total ...	510,671	661,956	449,474

In addition $5,831 was collected from fees for removing minerals under Land Rule 21 as against $7,664 in 1937. The grand total of revenue collected for 1938 therefore amounts to $455,305. The decrease in revenue as compared with 1937 is due to the low tin-ore quota releases in force and to decreased demands for rock stone and sand in connection with construction work at the Naval Base, Singapore.

The expenditure on the Mines Department was only $21,082.

19. The yearly census showed a mining labour force of 4,208 against 4,538 in 1937. These are classified as follows:—

By minerals worked

	Iron	Tin	Gold	Bauxite	China Clay	Total
1938	1,597	1,847	22	742	—	4,208
1937	1,875	2,426	—	209	18	4,528
1936	2,143	2,072	32	55	2	4,304

By Method of Payment

	Contract	Wages	Tribute	Total
1938 -	1,709	2,050	449	4,208
1937 -	1,881	1,991	656	4,528
1936 -	1,975	1,513	816	4,304

By Method of Mining

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Open cast -	2,721	2,491	3,016	1,791
Underground -	14	92	70	68
HYDRAULIC:—				
(*a*) Gravel Pump -	960	1,348	590	284
(*b*) Lampan -	232	293	325	120
Bucket Dredging -	281	304	303	268
Total -	4,208	4,528	4,304	2,531

By Nationality

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Europeans -	7	10	6	6
Malays -	842	423	341	203
Chinese -	1,917	3,483	3,434	2,243
Japanese -	74	79	72	34
Indians -	1,341	532	450	45
Others -	27	1	1	—
Total -	4,208	4,528	4,304	2,531

The labour force is rated as:—

Staff and skilled labour	981
Unskilled labour	3,227

Average rates of pay were:—

Skilled labour ..	$1.00 to $4.00 per day	
Unskilled „ ..	60-80 cents per day with food	
	80-90 „ „	without food.

20. The total horse power of prime movers employed in mines was 5,652 as against 7,151 in 1937.

21. The total area alienated for mining at the end of the year amounted to 12,467 acres, 10,764 for tin, 1,462 for iron, 89 for gold, 4 for china clay, 129 for bauxite and 19 for wolfram.

22. *Tin Restriction.*—The output was subject to the Tin Control Scheme. The following table gives a comparison between International and Domestic quotas during the year but does not include Buffer Stock:—

	International	*Johore Domestic*
January to March	... 70%	Owing to revision of Assessment no definite percentage release was given.
April to June	... 62.56%	60%
July to September	... 35%	31%
October to December	... 35%	31%

A Buffer Stock was brought into being during July, and an International quota of 10% was allotted to the State for the period July to September, and a similar quantity was allocated for the period October to December. As Trengganu did not accept her share of the Buffer Stock, a portion of Trengganu's allotment was given to Johore.

The following table shows the total Buffer Stock figures in tons tin:—

Period	Release % Tons	Transfer from Trengganu Tons	Total amount allotted Tons	Total produced Tons
July to September ...	10 34	12.50	46.50	32.15
October to December ...	10 34	12.50	46.50	58.98

23. *Details of Mining.*

(*a*) *Tin-ore.*—Is found in the form of Cassiterite Sn 02 which possess a brownish colour.

Methods of mining employed in wining this mineral consist of Dredging, gravel pumping, hydraulicing, lode mining, open cast mining and dulang washing. The costs of production at the mines are respectively

Dredging ..	..	14 cents per cubic yard.
Gravel Pump	..	35 cents per cubic yard.
Hydraulicing	..	24 cents per cubic yard.
Open Cast (Small workings)	..	25 cents per cubic yard.

Exports of tin-ore from mines are governed by the International tin quota release each quarter of the year. The difference between the amount of tin-ore produced and the amount exported is held by miners as " permissible stocks ", which are governed by Tin Restriction and represent a percentage of the assessment of each mine.

The proportion of the total exports of tin-ore from European owned or managed mines was 44% as compared with 56% from mines under Chinese management.

(*b*) *Iron-ore.*—Is found in the form of Haematite Fe $2^{\circ}3$ and Limonite 2 Fe $2^{\circ}3$ $H2^{\circ}$, and is being mined in the vicinity of towns of Endau and Yong Peng. There are only two iron mines in the State, both owned by Japanese Companies, who export all the iron-ore produced to Japan where it is smelted.

Iron ore is not exported from the mine situated near Endau on the East Coast of Johore during the monsoon period (November to March inclusive), as it is impossible owing to very heavy seas to transfer the ore from the lighters into the steamers which are anchored some half a mile out from the shore. This mine has now decided to continue production during the monsoon period and to store the ore, so that the whole of the year's production will be exported during the period April to October inclusive. The other mine which is situated in the vicinity of Yong Peng is able to export from the West Coast throughout the whole year, as that coast is not affected by the monsoons.

(*c*) *Gold.*—No mines are working for gold. The small output represents the amount recovered as a bye-product in tin mining.

(*d*) *Bauxite.*—Mining for this mineral only began on a small scale during 1936 and since that year the excavating and washing plants in the mines have been enlarged and increased output obtained. At present there are only two mines producing at Batu Pahat owned by a Japanese Company and another at Kim Kim owned by a Chinese miner. All tin ore is exported in its crude state to Japan, where it is treated and smelted.

The year under review has been a very hard and difficult one for tin minerals owing to the very low quota releases, and many Chinese mines have been working at a loss, being unable to stop operation owing to heavy financial liabilities. It is hoped that the forthcoming year will contain brighter prospects for the tin industry.

Mining for the aluminium mineral bauxite has developed considerably during the year and searching for new deposit continues.

Prospecting is encouraged in the State for all minerals, with the exception of tin-ore upon which there are certain limitations owing to the exigencies of Tin Restriction.

AGRICULTURE.

24. Agricultural industries occupy the position of chief importance in the economy of the State. The total value of all agricultural exports amounting to $53,282,745 a decrease of approximately $42,773,879 over that for 1937. In accordance with custom, crops are classified under three heads:—

(A) those grown on estates and small holdings (B) those grown on estates only and (C) those grown exclusively on small holdings. (A small holding for this purpose means an area of 25 acres or less).

25. (*A*) *Crops grown on estates and small holdings.*

Rubber.—This crop remains of primary importance both in area under cultivation and in value of exports. The total planted area at the end of 1938 was estimated at 891,151 acres, of which 365,996 acres were cultivated on estates and small holdings of less than 100 acres in extent. The total production of rubber during the year amounted to 90,279 tons, of which 58,213 were produced on estates of 100 acres and over and 32,066 on estates of under 100 acres, which compares with 71,833 tons, and 51,575 tons respectively, for 1937. The total value of exports for 1937 was $44,394,960.

Comparative figures of exports and value for the past five years are as follows:—

(Including dry weight equivalent of latex).

		Quantity in Piculs.	*Value* $
1934	..	1,747,099	47,563,787
1935	..	1,400,422	32,963,598
1936	..	1,495,527	59,348,483
1937	..	2,067,153	86,349,336
1938	..	1,497,352	44,394,960

26. The area of budgrafted rubber at the end of 1938 was 77,510 acres, as against 75,777 for 1937.

During the year some 2,927 acres of rubber were replanted. 771 acres were planted for experimental purposes as compared with 6,013 acres and 1,117 acres in 1937.

27. *New Planting Position.*—Applications in respect of a total area of 55,936 acres were received for new planting. Of this area 36,917 acres were for State Land, while 14,000 acres were in respect of large estates for new planting in their own reserves. Of the total of 55,936 acres, 27,158 acres were approved. Applications for conversions totalled 1,971 acres of which 1,123 acres were approved.

28. The general maintenance of small holdings was not as satisfactory as in the previous year, the fall in price of the commodity being responsible for less attention being paid to holdings.

Production on small holdings was well maintained throughout the year. Practically the whole output was sold as wet sheet, but some small holders in Panchor (Muar) sold their latex to a Chinese dealer who converted it into first class sheet. Budding generally does not seem to appeal to small holders though one in Muar budded some 715 trees on his holding, with a percentage of about 75% takes.

(*a*) *Pests and Diseases.*—Mouldy Rot (*Ceratostomella fimbriata*), contained to be the most serious and wide spread disease of rubber in the State. Control measures on the whole were satisfactory.

(*b*) *Termites.*—Greater use is being made of chemicals in the control of this pest, and *Cymag* and *Cirrus Silicofluoride* are in general use in small and medium holdings.

(*c*) Rats and snails increased in some areas.

(*d*) Oidium Heveae: the infection was milder than usual.

(*e*) Root diseases control received attention.

29. The Small Holders Advisory Service continued to function during the year. Lectures and demonstrations on all aspects of estate management were conducted throughout the year.

30. *Coconuts.*—The area under coconuts was estimated at 171,733 acres as against 171,366 acres in 1937. 169,603 acres are cultivated by small holders, 69,495 of which are interplanted with other Kampong Crops. Local prices followed the general trend of the Singapore Market, discount ranging from 40-80 cents per pikul, depending on quality distance, and transport costs to Singapore. Exports totalled 766,751 pikuls valued at $2,683,629 compared with 742,055 pikuls valued at $4,823,358 for 1937. The Copra industry in Johore is almost

entirely a small-holders industry, but not all owners of coconut holdings are producers of Copra. Although small coconut holdings are mainly owned by Malays, the production of Copra is very largely in the hands of Chinese, who either purchase the nuts or lease the holdings. That the Malays are showing increased interest in the production of Copra from nuts grown on their own holdings was evidenced in reports received from Chinese Copra producers, that they were finding it more difficult to purchase nuts and obtain a lease of holdings.

It is encouraging to find that many owners of kilns when deciding on rebuilding, model their new kilns on approved lines. At the end of the year there were 93 kilns of improved design in existence in the State. The majority being owned by Malays. No pest or disease of economic importance was recorded during the year, though in Batu Pahat District the Coconut Beetle (*Oryetes Rhinocerus*) was in evidence.

31. *Arecanuts.*—The area under this crop at the end of the year was estimated at 38,402 acres as against 33,964 acres in 1937, practically the whole of which is grown in mixed cultivations with other kampong products. The chief export in the commodity was "Split" which is manufactured in all producing centres. Exports totalled 351,106 pikuls valued at $2,111,773, a big increase on 286,602 pikuls valued at $1,785,529 in 1937. No pest or disease of importance was recorded during the year.

32. *Tapioca.*—The area under Tapioca at the end of the year was estimated to be 2,521 acres of which 138 acres were planted as a sole crop. Corresponding figures for 1937 were 3,458 and 208 acres.

Exports of Tapioca produce amounted to 6,756 pikuls, valued at $25,260 which compares with 12,604 pikuls, valued at $85,707 in 1937. Tapioca is gradually losing its importance as a crop in the State, owing largely to the prohibition against planting on virgin jungle land as a sole crop. Only one factory operated during the year and that only temporarily, to deal with the produce of an area of land which has passed into the hands of European Company. The grades commonly manufactured and exported are Flour, Flake Fair and Seed Pearl.

33. *Gambier.*—The total area under cultivation at the end of the year was 1,497 acres, of which 695 acres are cultivated as a sole crop. This shows little change over the 1937 figures of areas planted which were 1,477 and 790 acres respectively. Most factories worked at irregular intervals, owing to a scarcity of raw material. Exports totalled 4,907 pikuls, valued at $64,285 which compares with 4,868 pikuls, valued at $21,928 in 1937. The crop remained singularly free from pests and diseases during the year, the only pest of economic importance being the larvae of the Pyralid Moth, *Margaronia marginata* which did some damage to the Gambier at the Central Agricultural Station.

34. *Tuba.*—The total area under cultivation at the end of the year was 4,289 acres of which 1,087 acres were grown as a sole crop. This compares with a total of 6,314 acres, and 722 acres cultivated as a sole crop in 1937. The average prices, were root brought on ether extract $15—$10 and Rotenone content $25—$19.

35. *Pineapples.*—Prices for canned pineapples were weak throughout the first nine months of the year. G. A. Q. per case of 48 tins being quoted at:—Cubes $2.70; Sliced Flat $2.65; Sliced Tall $2.80 and Golden fetching an additional 10—15 cents for all three grades. Fruit prices for various qualities per 100 was as follows:—

No. 1. 50—$2.10, No. 2. 40—$1.70, No. 3. 20—$1.00. Exports and value for the past five years are as under:—

	No. of fresh fruits.	No. of cases of preserved pines.	Total Value. $
1934 ..	33,556,687	1,115,309	4,838,962
1935 ..	41,231,874	1,096,045	4,938,505
1936 ..	27,983,507	1,494,266	5,941,823
1937 ..	29,119,839	1,406,884	5,638,000
1938 ..	57,474,570	975,066	3,299,818

The total area under pineapple at the close of the year was estimated to be 50,597 acres, of which 43,319 acres were cultivated as a sole crop.

Five factories were in operation during the main crop season, and five during the short season, rarely working to capacity. Canners generally had an abnormally bad year. The high cost of tin plate and trouble with labour, both tended to increase costs of production, while the weakness of prices in the London Market added to canners' difficulties. The Canning Officer has remained in close touch with the industry. A Pineapple Packers Control Board came into being with the object of protecting the interests of packers and growers alike.

(B) *Crops grown on large estates.*

36. *Oil Palm.*—The area under this crop at the end of the year was 35,368 acres of which 29,465 acres are mature. Five estates are engaged in this form of cultivation, all of which are producing. The price of Palm Oil, in common with other vegetable oils, has fluctuated somewhat during the year: opening at £17 the price weakened progressively and closed at £13 per ton. The market for kernels followed the trend of palm oil. From an opening price of £10 per ton in January prices fluctuated on a declining market and closed at £8.10 per ton.

(C) *Crops grown exclusively on small holdings.*

37. *Padi.*—The area under padi, wet and dry, was estimated to be 6,080 acres and 188 acres, as against 8,030 and 880 in the previous year. Most of the reduction of 1,950 acres of the area under wet rice was in the Muar district but some reduction was also recorded in Segamat and Batu Pahat districts. Many acres were abandoned as unsuitable for this form of cultivation owing to the lack of facilities for drainage and irrigation.

Similar words have occurred in these Annual Reports for several years, but this will probably be the last time that it will be necessary to write them. At last the outlook for padi cultivation in Johore is promising. Mr A. G. Robinson, Head of the Drainage and Irrigation Department, S. S. and F. M. S., visited Johore by invitation and after an extensive tour he wrote a most valuable and encouraging report which confirms the opinion that in the past there was too fatalistic an acceptance of the dictum that Johore is not and never will be a rice growing country. Mr Robinson's advice has been gladly and gratefully accepted by the Johore Government, a tremendous fillip has been given to padi planting in the State, and in most districts Penghulus and the rayat are quite enthusiastic and glad that at last the Government is really going to help their rice fields.

Mr Robinson's report shows that there are some large areas which may be made suitable for rice cultivation on a big scale. One area in particular in the Endau district he regards as having unusual potentialities, but on these big schemes Johore proposes to go slowly.

Following a recommendation of Mr Robinson, a dredge has been ordered for the Muar River which is essential for the improvement of existing sawahs in Segamat district, and all over the State it is the policy of the Government that the Drainage and Irrigation Department—separated now from the Public Works Department—shall concentrate on improving existing sawahs before launching out on the creation of new padi areas.

38. *Coffee.*—The area under coffee at the end of the year was estimated to be 9,041 acres of which 1,564 acres are planted as a sole crop. This compares with a total of 5,528 acres of which 1,333 acres was planted as sole crop in 1937. The increase in area is accounted for by the new planting and to the compiling of a more accurate record. It is grown almost exclusively on small holdings intemixed with other village crops, and there is a considerable local demand. The export trade is small and amounted during the year to 1,601 pikuls, valued at $22,919. The two types of coffee most commonly grown are Liberian and Robusta. The only pest of economic importance recorded during the year was the Coffee Berry Borer *cryphalus hampei.* The damage done was slight.

39. *Tobacco.*—The area under this crop at the close of the year was 344 compared with 1,275 in 1937. Prices of dry leaf have fluctuated considerably during the year, ranging from $5.00 to $40.00 per pikul. Kluang and Batu Pahat remained the chief centres of production. The chief product of the factories are cigars, cheroots and shag, but some cigarettes of a sort are produced and sold amazingly cheap. The market for Johore grown Tobacco is a purely local one.

40. *Patchouli.*—Interest in this crop is on the wane, only 589 acres being cultivated during 1938, as against 1,044 in 1937. The chief centre production is Segamat district. Prices were fairly steady during the year, ranging from $4.00-$9.00 per pikul according to quality of leaf.

41. *Manila Hemp.*—Considerable interest has been shown by one or two individuals in the possibilities of Manila Hemp cultivation in Johore during the year. Applications have been made to Land Offices for the alienation of some thousands of acres of State Land for such cultivation but at the close of the year approval had only been given for the temporary occupation of 100 acres, as a nursery area.

42. *Miscellaneous Fruit.*—The estimated area under fruit at the close of the year was 10,564 acres against 9,561 in 1937, cultivated almost entirely as a mixed crop. In addition 6,712 acres are estimated as being under banana cultivation. Muar, Batu Pahat and Segamat are the chief centres of production of mixed fruit, and Kukup, Batu Pahat and Kluang the chief centres of banana production. Fruit cultivation is largely a peasant industry, the most popular varieties grown being Rambutan, Durian, Mangosteen, Nangka (Jack Fruit), Duku, Langsat, Chiku and Mata Kuching. The mid year crop was up to expectations. A well managed citrus garden at Kluang district continues to do a good trade in the sale of Marcots of a good variety of Mandarin Orange, and during December as many as 1,000 Marcots were disposed of.

43. *School Gardens.*—The number of school gardens in the State at the close of the year totalled 53 as against 47 in 1937. The standard of upkeep has been well maintained, particularly in the Northern Circle of the State where commendable keenness continues to be responsible for some excellent displays. The usual competition was held during the year with good results.

44. *Market Gardens.*—Continued to hold the interest of the Chinese, and an increase of 100 acres was recorded in the Northern Circle. At the end of the year it was estimated that the area under this form of agriculture was 2,368 acres. The State is self supporting in the matter of vegetables and a considerable surplus finds its way to Singapore.

45. *Home Gardens.*—Further progress in the establishment of Home Gardens in the Northern Circle has been made. Over 300 have now been created as against 200 in 1936.

46. *Agricultural Shows.*—Three Agricultural Shows and Arts and Crafts Exhibitions were held in the State during the year.

(*a*) *State Agricultural Show.*—The fifth State Agricultural Show and Arts and Crafts Exhibition was held on 4th and 5th August at Muar. The show was well supported. The Department of Agriculture by the use of graphs, photographs and a very comprehensive display of agricultural produce, directed attention not only to the importance of agriculture in the State, but also to its wide diversity. The attendance was estimated at 35,000.

(*b*) *Central Johore Show.*—This third show was held on 28th and 29th July at Batu Pahat. The show was well supported. Attendance was over 23,000.

(*c*) *Segamat District Agricultural Show.*—This was held on 14th and 15th July and was attended by some 12,000 people. Like the Central Johore Show it was a success.

The annual Padi competition at Segamat in April as usual reached a high standard, as did the Segamat Annual Sawah competition in October.

LIVE-STOCK.

47. The number of animals slaughtered in Government slaughter-houses in Johore for local consumption were: cattle (including buffaloes) 2,322, sheep and goats 9,214 and pigs 37,495. Imports and Exports were:—

	Horses		Cattle (including buffaloes)		Sheep and Goats		Swine		Dogs	
	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938
Imports	44	17	3,828	2,096	5,041	6,348	4,858	1,471	91	101
Exports	25	22	31	115	94	158	505	10,492	124	108

A census of live-stock in the State revealed the following figures:—

Buffaloes.	*Cattle.*	*Swine.*	*Goats.*	*Sheep.*
2,730	15,480	163,335	68,023	6,830

48. All the pig-farms are owned by Chinese; Indian and other cattle are mostly kept by Indians and there are a number of private dairies; Chinese and Malays breed buffaloes, and Malay small-holders breed goats and poultry.

49. During the year, the State was almost free from any serious diseases of a contagious or infectious nature.

MARINE PRODUCE.

50. There are fisheries round all the coasts. Japanese fishermen work off the East Coast using the method known as "moro ami" in which highly skilled divers are employed to locate the fish nets then being set over the area and the fish driven into them. Deep sea fishing is carried on by Malays with drift nets operating chiefly from Mersing and Sedili, the catches being sent to Singapore by lorry. There are also Chinese fishermen on all the coasts. Seine or drag nets are used off shore by Chinese and Malays, and in sheltered bays and estuaries fishing stakes with ground or lifting nets are employed. Illegal fishing by means of explosives, which has been prevalent in the past, has decreased. Fish caught by this means is easily recognised owing to its mutilated appearance and the quickness with which decomposition sets in, rendering it unfit for consumption. Regular examinations of the markets and the prohibition of sale of any such fish, have proved to be the most successful way of dealing with the evil, the offenders finding themselves unable to dispose of their catches. River fish are caught in many places by nets, traps and rod and line. Fishing for sale is carried out under licence, fishing on a small scale for personal consumption only being exempt.

In 1937 the Revenue derived from fishing licences amounted to $11,366, an increase of $902 over the previous year, indicating an improvement in the fishing industry. Several new kelongs were erected both on the East and on the West coast. There were no reports of illegal fishing by means of explosives and this form of Japanese activity in Johore waters seems now to have ceased. Any valuation of the total quantity of fish taken from Johore waters is impossible, as the greater part goes in the fishing boats direct to the Singapore markets, only that passing through the Customs at Ports, mostly in dried form, being recorded.

FOREST PRODUCE.

51. The forests produce timber, firewood, charcoal and such minor products as rattans, resins used for varnishes and the wild rubber used for the manufacture of chewing gum.

52. In common with all other tropical rain forests the forests of Johore are composed of a large variety of species of which only a limited number produce timber of commercial importance. There is a great difference between the types of forest found in the western and eastern parts of the State. The most important timbers produced on the East are the semi-hard *Dryobalanops aromatica* (*kapur*) and the hard *Shorea materialis* (*balau*) the distribution of which in the rest of the Peninsula is very limited. Second in importance are the semi-hard *Dipterocarpus spp* (*keruing*) and the useful soft timber

of a number of species of *Shorea* (*meranti*). The forests on the west of the State approximate more closely to those found in the northern parts of the Peninsula and produce *meranti* and *keruing*, also the hard *Balanocarpus Heimii* (*chengal*) and a hard timber known locally as *resak* which is obtained from various trees of the genus *Shorea*. In addition to the timbers mentioned above increasing use is being made of miscellaneous timbers classified for revenue purposes as class 2 which, by reason of their lack of durability, were previously neglected. These have been found to be suitable for temporary construction and are now being cut in large quantities, particularly by sawmillers who must utilize these "inferior" timbers in order to keep their mills working at full pressure. The result is that in the vicinity of sawmills the surrounding population have the advantage of a regular supply of well sawn cheap timber.

53. A very large proportion of the timber produced in Johore is still exported in the form of logs for the Singapore mills. This export, profitable though it may be, is giving rise to some uneasiness since the logs exported have to be of the very finest quality in order to stand the high cost of transport. The result is that the eyes are being picked out of the Johore forests for the benefit of Singapore, a process that cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely. The following table shows the amount of timber produced, exported and imported during the last five years.

Year	Timber produced tons	Timber exported tons	Per-centage exported	Timber imported tons	Excess of Exports over Imports tons
1934	58,357	35,069	60.1	18,030	17,039
1935	63,145	50,741	80.4	21,634	29,107
1936	58,907	35,856	60.8	25,927	9,929
1937	74,216	41,438	55.8	25,892	15,546
1938	99,364	65,469	65.9	45,182	20,287

Every attempt to reduce the destruction of the forests on State Land without depriving many small timber merchants of their livelihood failed, and in the latter part of the year a large number of the felling licences were cancelled.

54. The total outturn of timber of all kinds was 4,968,210 cubic feet an increase of 1,257,409 cubic feet or 34% over the 1937 figure. The rise was general over all classes of timber including sleepers for the F. M. S. R., but more sleepers were used in Johore than were felled there.

55. Exports to Singapore amounted to 3,208,129 cubic feet or 64.6% of the total production being an increase of 54.8% by comparison with the amount exported in 1937. Other exports to places within Malaya include 69,328 cubic feet to Selangor, 60,180 cubic feet to Malacca and smaller quantities to Penang, Negri Sembilan and Pahang.

56. The export of Johore timber to the United Kingdom was 6,092 cubic feet compared with 7,349 in 1937. This fall was due to the complete lack of demand for *keruing* until the last quarter.

57. The percentage of reserved forest to the area of the State rose from 15.4% to 15.9%. In addition about 250,000 acres of new reserves have been provisionally agreed to by Government, which will bring the percentage up to about 20%. The Commissioner of Lands has recommended even further extensions. The percentage generally accepted as desirable is somewhere in the region of 25 but might well be more in a State so well situated to participate in a profitable export trade as is Johore. With Singapore, one of the largest timber consuming centres in the East, right on her doorstep Johore can count on a steady and increasing demand for timber of all classes. That demand is at present being supplied from unreserved forests particularly in the Kluang, Endau and Kota Tinggi districts to the detriment of the forests concerned since exploitation is highly selective, haphazard and virtually uncontrolled. On State land, moreover, such fellings cannot be followed up by departmental silvicultural operations which ensure adequate regeneration of the desired species to replace the mature trees felled.

Regeneration Improvement Fellings were carried out for the first time over 4,201 acres and for the second time over 720 acres. The cost of the first operation was $4.28 per acre, and of the second $4.40. This includes the purchase of poison at $0.12 per acre. These operations, which consist of the cutting of small and the poisoning of large trees of unmarketable species, are made with the object of assisting the establishment of a new crop of the valued species. When this object has been attained the overwood of valuable trees can be marketed.

58. The total output of firewood was 3,208,129 cubic feet, compared with 3,298,645 in 1937. The outturn of inland firewood increased from 965,662 cubic feet to 1,293,366: this trade suffers from competition with untaxed firewood derived from the rubber plantations who fell and sell their older trees for re-planting. The outturn of mangrove firewood fell from 2,332,983 cubic feet in 1937 to 2,150,670: this fall is due to the fact that the mangrove forests have been over exploited and

must be rested for a long period of years. The following table shows the outturn and export of firewood during the last five years:—

Year	Firewood produced tons	Firewood exported tons	Percentage of export to outturn
1934	166,196	72,918	63%
1935	116,988	74,862	63.5%
1936	125,593	73,416	58.4%
1937	131,945	80,939	61.3%
1938	129,871	86,126	66.3%

The outturn of charcoal again rose from 1,274,024 cubic feet in 1937 to 1,361,570 in 1938. The outturn from mangrove reserves increased.

59. The revenue from minor forest produce rose from $30,936 to $56,794. The increase in all heads but chiefly in rotans, damars and jelutong gum. The price of the last, and with it royalty, fell very heavily, but the outturn increased.

60. There are now six sawmills in the State and three more mills are contemplated.

61. The revenue collected and the surplus of revenue over expenditure were again the highest since the formation of the department in 1921. They were $439,760 and $300,955 compared with $342,901 and $232,039 in 1937. The percentage of expenditure to revenue is only 31.6%.

MANUFACTURES.

62. Such processes of manufacture as are performed in Johore relate almost entirely to the treatment of the raw materials the production of which is the State's main industry. Thus there are factories on rubber, tapioca and oil-palm estates, which are engaged in the preparation of those commodities for export. A large proportion of the pineapples grown in Johore are preserved and packed in tins and those processes are carried out in factories.

In addition to these there were the usual little ice-works, aerated water plants, engineering work-shops and printing-works and *jelutong* factories.

VII.—COMMERCE.

63. The total trade amounted to $104,608,984 as compared with $150,549,446 in 1937.

The figures were as follows:—

		1937	*1938*
		$	$
Imports	..	47,288,555	43,380,224
Exports	..	106,119,505	62,758,582
		153,408,060	106,138,806
Less Re-exports	..	2,858,614	1,529,822
		150,549,446	104,608,984

The values of imports for 1937 and 1938 under the various main heads were:—

		1937	*1938*
		$	$
Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco	..	20,106,699	20,020,832
Raw Materials and articles mainly manufactured	..	2,547,308	2,146,977
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	..	24,237,927	20,824,431
Parcel Post	..	386,081	387,984
Coin and Bullion	..	10,540	—
		47,288,555	43,380,224

The total value of Imports was $3,908,331 less than last year, the decrease being due to a decline in general prosperity owing to the low percentage of release of the rubber export quota, which prevailed during the greater part of the year, and to the low price of the commodity.

EXPORTS.

64. The following table shows, under the main heads, the quantity and value of exports for 1937 and 1938.

Articles	How counted	1937 Quantity	1938 Quantity	1937 Value	1938 Value
				$	$
Arecanuts ...	Pikuls	286,602	351,106	1,785,529	2,111,773
Copra ...	do.	742,055	766,751	4,823,358	2,683,629
Pepper ..	do.	44	250	510	2,105
Gambier ...	do.	4,868	4,907	21,928	64,285
Coffee ...	do.	1,216	1,601	17,024	22,919
Rubber ...	do.	2,067,153	1,497,352	86,349,336	44,394,960
Sweet Potatoes ..	do.	13,247	5,903	46,364	40,327
Tapioca .	do.	12,604	6,756	85,707	25,260
Sago ...	do.	—	10 692	—	12,831
Pineapples ..	Nos.	29,119,839	57,474,570	727,975	1,434,903
Preserved Pineapples	Cases	1,406,884	975,066	4,910,025	1,864,915
Other Agricultural Produce	—	—	—	445,667	3,053,496
Total Agricultural Produce ...	—	—	—	99,213,423	55,711,403
Timber ...	Tons	123,094	152,625	1,005,994	1,009,419
Other Forest Produce	—	—	—	540,550	735,995
Total Forest Produce ...	—	—	—	1,546,544	1 745,414
Tin-ore .	Pikuls	18,104	18,015	1,848,734	1,702,863
Iron-ore ...	Tons	519,339	491,550	2,596,696	2,457,752
Bauxite ...	do.	12,627	46,283	62,659	231,419
Wolfram ..	Pikuls	2	—	30	—
China Clay ...	Tons	30	392	602	7,560
Gold Dust ...	oz. Troy	—	—	—	—
Gold Output ...	do.	2.751	30.5746	154	1,712
Total Minerals	—	—	—	4,508,875	4,401,306
Marine Produce ..	—	—	—	327,152	315,086
Swine ...	Nos.	535	8,619	7,748	127,637
Cattle ..	do.	43	45	2,158	2,047
Poultry ...	Dozens	6,181	8,417	33,101	25,948
Goats and Sheep ...	Nos.	33	808	237	3,555
Eggs ...	do.	10,732,760	19,819,329	176,311	319,670
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	303,956	106,516
				106,119,505	62,758,582

65. The above figures show a total decrease of $43,360,923 compared with the value of exports in 1937 and the value of rubber exports alone fell by $41,954,376 during the year. The percentage of release under Rubber Regulation, which was 70% during the first quarter, was reduced to 60% from the 1st April and to 45% from July until the end of the year. The lowest price—16½ cents a pound—was recorded in April and the highest—28½ cents in October, the average for the year being 22.98 cents compared with 31.56 cents in 1937. This situation has, however, contributed to a substantial increase in the value of exports of other agricultural produce, notably arecanuts and gambier, and preserved pineapples are the only important commodity under this heading to show a decrease. This was due both to domestic and world causes.

The price of tin averaged $91.14 a pikul in January, $110.03 in December. The lowest price was $76 on 3rd May and the highest $111.75 on December 30th and 31st. The quantity exported was 11 pikuls more than in 1937, but there was a decrease of $45,871 in value.

Generally speaking the figures of revenue by Productive groups, with the important exception of rubber and the minor exceptions of Copra, Tapioca, minerals and Cotton piece-goods bear comparison with the trade figures for 1937 and are favourable in comparison with those of the three previous years. The decline in revenue from Cotton piece-goods is largely due to the preference (duty free) allowed to Empire manufactures; and that the Copra industry, though hard hit by a weak and congested market, is not moribund is shown by the fact that the amount exported was greater than in 1937. The price throughout the year remained below the dutiable level. A satisfactory feature of the year's trade was the increase of exports of arecanuts, which are now finding a wider market in India, and of Groundnuts.

Liquors and tobacco show a decrease, which was inevitable in a year of considerable depression, and it is interesting to note in this connection that a factory for the manufacture of extremely cheap cigarettes from locally grown tobacco was established in Johore Bahru. This factory makes a small cigarette which sells at ten cents for 100 and the average monthly production was approximately 3,000,000. The potential monthly output is 15,000,000, but the article produced is not as yet in anyway competitive with the better class of imported cigarettes.

Iron ore was exported to Japan both from the West and East Coast and exports of Bauxite to that country increased considerably. Percentage figures show that the revenue contributed by duty on rubber exports accounted for only 14.54% compared with 30.90% of the total revenue for 1937 and the relatively high percentages shown by the other classes must therefore be regarded as abnormal.

Certain articles of foodstuffs, *e.g.* sweet potatoes, fruits, eggs and poultry are sold in the Singapore market for local consumption, but most of the exports are shipped to other countries, which are indicated in Singapore statistics. A great amount of Johore rubber is shipped direct to other countries through Singapore shipping agents.

VIII.—LABOUR.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION FUND.

66. The cost of importing Indian immigrant labour is met by the Indian Immigration Fund, which was constituted in 1907 under the management of the Indian Immigration Committee. All employers of Indian labour working on estates, mines, public works, and other specified forms of employment contribute to this Fund in the form of assessment on the number of days' work done by Indian labourers, a quarterly rate for every 72 days' work being fixed by the Indian Immigration Committee. The quarterly rates fixed during 1938, for men and women respectively, were as follows:—

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Men	$2.16 cents	72 cents	72 cents	72 cents.
Women	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

67. Assisted immigration from India was stopped by the Government of India in July but wives and families of labourers already employed in Malaya were permitted to join their relations and were given assisted passages.

The total number of assisted immigrants destined for Johore that arrived in Malaya during the year was 554.

NON-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

68. In addition to the assisted immigrants there is a considerable yearly flow of non-assisted immigrants, that is, labourers and others who pay their own passages to Malaya. It is not known how many of the total number of such immigrants entering Malaya (39,627) were destined for Johore.

REPATRIATION.

69. The total number of Indian labourers repatriated through the Labour Office in Johore Bahru during the year was 4,535 compared with 1,019 in 1937.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN LABOURERS IN NEED OF RELIEF.

70. There was little unemployment during the year and labourers that applied to the Labour Office for assistance to find work were generally placed in employment without difficulty. The majority of applicants for relief were those who desired to be repatriated, and these included (*a*) labourers either temporarily or permanently unfit for further work in Malaya, (*b*) labourers with sick dependents or young children without a female relative to look after them (*c*) widows who wished to return to India.

A small number of sick or decrepit labourers who had no relatives to look after them and did not wish to return to India were admitted to the Home for Decrepit Indians at Kuala Lumpur.

Depot.—The depot, which was opened in March, 1936 for housing labourers waiting for repatriation, unemployed, and others requiring relief, continued to be in use throughout the year in review. A total of 64,373 meals were supplied to persons awaiting repatriation and others who were admitted to the depot.

INDIAN POPULATION.

71. The Indian population of Johore as ascertained in the 1931 Census was 48,667, classified as 38,534 Tamils, 2,136 Telugus, and 7,197 Malayalis. Northern Indians numbered 2,371.

The average Indian Population for 1938 was estimated to be 84,090 as against 88,210 in 1937. The decrease is due to the gradual reduction of labour forces following the fall in the allowance of export rights.

RETURNS AND VITAL STATISTICS.

(*a*) Employers of labour are required to furnish quarterly returns of labour population in a form prescribed under the Labour Code. Small employers do not usually furnish these returns and it is considered that in general no useful purpose would be served by attempting to collect returns from such employers.

The following table is a summary from these returns showing the number of returns received and the total number of labourers in private employment, including working minors but excluding dependents, at the end of each of the last five years.

LABOURERS IN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT.

Year	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
No. of Returns	329	488	484	521	485
Indians ...	24,465	27,404	28,483	40,174	36,999
Chinese ...	25,740	24,976	26,223	32,006	24,989
Javanese ...	7,650	6,392	7,702	9,593	7,432
Others ...	1,497	1,254	832	821	680
Total ...	59,352	60,026	63,240	82,594	70,100

It will be seen from the above figures that a general decrease in the labour population has taken place during 1938. Figures of Malay labourers remained inconsiderable and are therefore included under " Others ".

(*b*) The following are similar figures for labourers employed by Town Boards and Government Departments:—

LABOURERS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT.

Year	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
No. of Returns	32	33	35	35	34
Indians ...	3,537	4,086	4,913	4,979	4,637
Chinese ...	403	787	1,066	968	587
Javanese ...	686	749	1,173	896	979
Others ...	561	898	1,028	558	753
Total ...	5,187	6,520	8,180	7,401	6,956

It will be seen from these figures that a small decrease in labour strength has taken place throughout 1938, particularly among Chinese.

(*c*) The average Indian labour population and the death rate per mille, for the working population only, as compared with the returns for the year 1937, are as follows:—

	Average population		Death rate per mille	
	1937	*1938*	*1937*	*1938*
Private employment ..	36,651	38,629	11.21	13.51
Government employment ..	4,618	4,581	5.41	8.27

IX.—WORK AND WAGES.

INDIAN LABOUR.

(*a*) Indian labourers are mainly employed on tapping, field, and factory work on estates, road-construction and maintenance under the Public Works Department, scavenging and grass-cutting under the Town Boards and work on the permanent way under the Federated Malay States Railways. They are also employed on line work in the Posts and Telegraphs, anti-malarial oiling and maintenance under the Anti-malarial Board, in the Drainage and Irrigation Department and in the Johore Water Works. Skilled or semi-skilled Indian labourers are mainly employed by Government Departments but a number are also employed as engine-drivers and in other works on mines.

Average minimum rates of pay for the year excluding higher paid labourers, mandors, and skilled or semi-skilled workers, are given in tabular form below:—

Place of employment		Average rates of wages	
		Men	Women
Estates ...	Weeders ...	40 — 60	32 — 40
	Tappers ...	40 — 60	32 — 40
	Factory ...	45 — 75	35 — 50
P. W. D. ...		50 — 68	40 — 48
F. M. S. Railways ...		50 — 56	—
P. & T. Department ...		50 — 80	—
Anti-malarial Board ...		50 — 68	—
Drainage & Irrigation Dept. ...		60 — 75	—
Waterworks ...		60 — 90	—
Mines ...		60— $1	—

It may be noted that both on oil-palm estates and on many rubber estates a bonus or payment by results system is in force which enabled tappers on rubber estates and harvesters on oil-palm estates to earn higher rates than those quoted above.

Hours of work averaged on estates roughly 6-7 hours for tappers, 7-8 hours for weeders, and 8-9 hours for factory workers. In Government Departments hours of work averaged 8 a day, labourers employed by the Town Boards generally working a part day of 5 hours on Fridays.

Overtime work is payable under the Labour Code at double rates for work over 9 hours in any one day.

CHINESE LABOUR.

(*b*) Chinese labourers are employed mainly on tapping and the heavier field works on estates, and on earth works under Government Departments, and comprise the main working population of mines and pineapple factories. A number of skilled and semi-skilled Chinese labourers are employed by Government Departments and other employers. Except for a minority employed by European estates on daily pay, Chinese labourers generally work on a payment by results system, either through a contractor or on direct contract with the employer. It is in consequence difficult to ascertain their average earnings particularly where Chinese employers are concerned, more especially as the labourers themselves are often unwilling to give anything away. The following figures show the average rates paid to Chinese labourers on estates, for each quarter of the year:—

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Tappers ..	55-65	50-55	35-50	40-50
Weeders ..	60-70	50-60	45-50	50-55

These figures, which are considered to be approximately accurate, reflect, particularly among tappers, the changes in the price of rubber which from any average of 22 cents in January sank to 18 1/6 cents in April and rose to an average of 27½ cents in December.

Daily rates of pay for Chinese labourers on estates varied from 60-85 cents.

The average rates of pay for unskilled Chinese labourers working on mines were 70 cents-$1.00 a day with food, or 80 cents-$1.20 a day without food.

Rates of pay for labourers working in pineapple factories vary considerably in accordance with the nature of the work, of which the greater part is specialised, and it is not possible to state an average. There is moreover no reliable information available as to actual earnings.

JAVANESE LABOUR.

(*c*) Javanese labourers are employed mainly on tapping and heavier field works on estates, grass-cutting under the Town Boards, and river-cleaning under the Drainage and Irrigation Department. They are generally employed in conjunction with Indian labourers, both on estates and in Government Departments, are paid, when on daily pay, at the same rates and work the same hours. When working on contract rates at estate work other than tapping, their earnings probably approximate to those of Chinese labourers engaged on similar work.

A small number of Javanese labourers are employed on mines.

OTHER LABOUR.

(*d*) Other labour comprises mainly Malays and Northern Indians. Malay labourers are employed mainly in grass-cutting under the Town Boards and the Public Works Department, a small number being employed as tappers on estates where they generally supplement rather than form part of the regular labour force. They are paid at the same rates as Javanese and work the same hours. A small number of Malay labourers are employed in conjunction with Javanese on Mines.

Northern Indians are employed mainly on carting and earthwork on which latter their earnings are believed to approximate to those of Chinese labourers.

COST OF LIVING.

72. The index of labourer's cost of living is the price of rice, which remained fairly stable at 24 cents a gantang (Rangoon rice) during most of the year but rose together with other commodity prices, to 26 cents towards the close of the year. The cost of the Indian labourer's standard budget showed little variation during the year.

No detailed figures are available of the cost of living for labourers of other races.

The Chinese labourer feeds better than the Indian and his cost of living is naturally higher. This however is offset to some extent by the saving effected by the communal messing system.

LABOURERS' WELFARE.

(*a*) *Housing.*—The housing of labourers on the larger estates was generally satisfactory and with improving financial conditions fair progress was made with necessary renovations and replacements, although there was still room for improvement on a number of estates.

A notable development in the last few years has been the growing tendency of employers to provide detached or semi-detached cottages for family occupation in place of the old type of barrack lines and the cottage line is now generally favoured.

During 1938, 31 plans of new lines for Malays and Indians and 47 for Chinese were approved. Most new lines have separate kitchens provided.

Lines the population of which may sometimes be Chinese and at other times South Indians are generally built with cement floors, but where South Indians only are to be housed wooden floors are now occasionally to be seen in new buildings, though there are still comparatively rare. Almost all the newer buildings, however, are supplied with fire places and chimneys, with consequent improvement in comfort and cleanliness.

Another notable development has been the improvement of housing accommodation on the smaller Asiatic-owned estates, which was maintained throughout the year, although here too there was still room for further improvement. It may be noted here, as what, it is to be hoped, is an indication of an increasing appreciation by the smaller employers of their obligations to their labourers in this respect, that in the great majority of cases improvement was effected by means of recommendations by the Health and Labour Departments, and that in only nineteen cases was the issue of an order under the Labour Code necessary.

The housing of labourers employed under Government Departments was generally satisfactory and the standard of accommodation provided continued to show improvement.

(*b*) *Water Supply.*—Larger estates often have their own piped water supply conducted to stand-pipes at each set of lines, although a decreasing number still rely on a well supply. Smaller estates generally obtain their water supply from wells, and improvement in such supplies was continued throughout the year on recommendations from the Health Department. 9 orders under the Labour Code for the improvement of estate water supplies were issued during the year.

Government lines in the towns are generally served by the public water supply, other lines being provided with protected wells.

(*c*) *Sanitary Arrangements.*—Sanitary arrangements on estates are regulated by the Health Officers in accordance with Rules under the Labour Code. Latrines of bore-hole, pit, or bucket type are generally provided, although septic tanks have been installed on a small number of estates.

(*d*) *Prevention of Malaria.*—Regular anti-malarial work is maintained on almost all estates of any size under the directions of the resident or visiting medical practitioners, special anti-malarial inspectors, or dressers whose sole duty it is to supervise anti-malarial work, sometimes being employed.

Anti-malarial work in the towns and villages is controlled by the Anti-malarial Board, and on the Railways by the Health Officer, F. M. S. Railways.

(*e*) *Hospital Accommodation and Medical Attendance.*—There were 38 Estate Hospitals, including one detention ward and 5 Group Hospitals maintained on estates during the year. One of the Group Hospitals and 7 of the Estate Hospitals were in charge of resident medical practitioners, the remainder being in charge of visiting medical practitioners. Estates that do not maintain their own hospital or contribute to a Group Hospital make use of the Government Hospitals in each District. There are eleven such Government Hospitals in Johore.

All estates of any size employ a visiting medical practitioner who visits the estate regularly, generally at weekly, fortnightly, or monthly intervals. The majority of such estates employ qualified resident dresser, although some few smaller estates employ a visiting dresser from a neighbouring estate. The number of unqualified men employed as dressers is being gradually decreased.

All larger estates maintain their own dispensaries, while smaller estates keep a stock of medicines as required by the Health Department.

(*f*) *Maternity and Infant Welfare.*—All female Asiatic labourers are entitled under the Labour Code to abstain from work for a period of one month before and one month after confinement, and to receive from the employer a maternity allowance in respect of these periods, calculated on the average monthly wage earned prior to their so stopping work.

Maternity cases are treated free in Government Hospitals, and Indian women labourers and dependents from estates are almost without exception admitted to Government Hospital for confinement, their prejudice against, or fear of, going to hospital having apparently been almost entirely overcome. This however unfortunately is not the case with Javanese labourers, who can rarely and with difficulty be persuaded to send their wives to hospital for confinement. This, aggravated by Javanese theories of suitable feeding for infants, is reflected in the high infant mortality rate that appears to be general among Javanese labourers.

Specially to be noted is the practice on certain estates of sending maternity cases to hospital some months before confinement for routine pre-natal examination and any medical treatment that may be found necessary.

(*g*) *Nurseries.*—The construction and maintenance of properly equipped nurseries for infants under the age of three can be required under the Labour Code on any place of employment where more than fifty female labourers are employed. Such nurseries are provided on almost all estates where any considerable number of women, whether fifty or less, are employed, with one or more ayahs in charge, and free milk or kanji are supplied to the infants or children accommodated in them.

On estates where a small number of women only are employed and there is no proper nursery, a temple, drama-shed, or enclosure under raised lines often serves the same purpose satisfactorily.

A special attention to children's health and welfare that deserves note is the provision on a number of estates of a regular supply of free milk, kanji, or other food to school-children or to all children on the estate.

EDUCATION.

73. There were 109 registered Indian Vernacular schools in Johore at the end of the year, an increase of 38 from the previous year, and of these 101 were estate schools.

In addition to the registered schools there were about 26 unregistered schools on estates at the end of the year. The reason for non-registration generally was that the number of children attending the school fell short of the 15 pupils required to constitute a school within the meaning of the Registration of Schools Enactment.

All registered schools qualified for Government Grants in 1938, the total amount of grant-in-aid earned being $22,249.72.

The construction and maintenance of a school can be required. under the Labour Code on any place of employment where there are ten or more labourers' children of any one race between the ages of seven and fourteen.

LABOURERS' ALLOTMENTS.

74. A provision under the Labour Code (Amendment) Enactment, 1936, requires the employer to set aside land (1/16 of an acre for each labourer who has dependents) suitable for use as allotments or grazing land.

On the majority of estates adequate land is available for this purpose and unplanted ravine areas can be made available for allotments subject to necessary anti-malarial control. Progress made with extending the allotment area and cultivation of existing allotments was in general fairly satisfactory, particularly on estates with an older and more settled labour force, but in a number of cases it was noted that labourers, for a variety of reasons, made little use of the land available. In some cases promising schemes have come to nothing through lack of interest displayed by labourers.

In last year's report the establishment of a large scale land settlement for Chinese labourers on Sedenak was noted. Several other estates have started settlements on smaller scale and it is possible that considerable success will be obtained with Chinese. Although the same amenities are offered to Indian labourers on certain of these estates where a mixed labour force is employed they have as yet shown no interest. The success of Chinese settlers may encourage them later.

Other experiments on a small scale in settling Indians, Chinese, or Javanese, on estates have generally not reached the stage where it is possible to state whether or not they are likely to be finally successful. It is recognised, however, that the matter is one that will require to be given increasing attention.

TRUCK.

(*a*) *Rice.*—Rice is supplied under permit from the Controller on all estates that employ any considerable number of Indian or Javanese labourers. There were some 131 such permits in force at the end of the year.

(*b*) *Estate shops.*—Almost all estates that are not immediately adjoining a town or village run one or more shops for the sale of provisions to their labourers. All such shops are required to be authorised by the Controller, and are under the control of the manager, who regulates the prices charged.

On the majority of estates the shops are either rented out for a nominal rent or allowed free to private shop-keepers.

INSPECTIONS AND COMPLAINTS.

127 visits of inspections to estates were made during the year, which included 4 special visits and 762 complaints from the labourers were registered.

OFFENCES AND PROCEEDINGS.

There were 6 convictions of employers for offences against the labour law, 4 of these being non-compliance with orders issued under the Labour Code and 2 for non-payment of wages. 15 Civil Suits were instituted in the Magistrates Courts by labourers against employers during the year. 3 suits were instituted by employers against labourers.

STRIKES AND DISTURBANCES.

Indian Labour.—There were no serious strikes, labour disputes, or disturbances affecting Indian labourers during the year.

Chinese Labour.—There were 2 strikes amongst Chinese in pineapple factories but they were not of a serious nature. They were settled by intervention by the Protection of Chinese.

LEGISLATION.

Legislation regulating the employment of labour and conditions of employment is comprised in the Labour Code, the Mining Enactment, the Machinery Enactment, the Pineapple Industry Enactment, the Workmen's Compensation Enactment and in the Rules under these Enactments.

GENERAL.

75. Although labour forces have decreased generally during the year it is still possible to find employment for labourers. Replanting programmes absorb a surplus that would otherwise be unemployed.

As reported above some estates have given out land to Chinese with a view to encouraging them to settle on the estate. No Indians have yet taken advantage of such a scheme although the same terms have been offered them in many cases.

The subject of nutrition has assumed importance in recent years and finds a reflection in increased attention to children of labourers in creches and in some instances to the diets of labourers themselves. Substances such as marmite are occasionally provided in creches in addition to the usual milk.

On an oil palm estate it was found that refined palm oil was given to children and adults. This palm oil is said to be better than cod liver oil but it is at present unpalatable to labourer. He declares that it gives him skin disease and stomach ache but this seems to be pure imagination. The estate sends free oil to the Infant Welfare Centre in Singapore and receives glowing reports of its efficiency as a body builder. One of the Assistants on the estate is taking a course of the oil with a view to disprove the skin disease theory.

On one estate visited by the Controller of Labour the labourers subscribe 10 cents a month voluntarily. The proceeds are used for a weekly feast at which goats etc. are killed.

It seems clear that any effort to suppress Toddy Drinking among South Indian labourers would be resented by the labourers themselves.

On one estate, soon after the wages were reduced from 50 cents to 45 cents, the manager received a petition from one of his oldest labourers asking him if he could not see his way to increasing the wages again to 50 cents as the petitioner 'liked to live in an aroma of toddy'.

With regard to general conditions of life in his spare time, the labourer's bicycle, of which there are great numbers on every estate, renders it easy for him to visit the local village, while the adequate pay he earns brings the younger man regularly, in hired cars crammed with his relations and friends, to the "talkies" (particularly if he is Chinese) or, in now rapidly diminishing numbers, to the drama or wayang.

CHINESE LABOUR.

Labour Cases.—There were 189 enquiries under section 96 of the Labour Code as compared with 143 in the previous year, and claims made by 1,198 labourers as against 1,008 totalled $28,914.07 as against $25,394.82. The average claim was

therefore for a sum of about $24.13 as compared with $25.19. Orders were made totalling $20,259.32 as against $16,139.79 and the sums recovered through that office amounted to $5,667.62 as against $8,975.42. Orders for execution in Court were issued in respect of unpaid balances.

Repatriation of Destitute Chinese.—Sixty-six Chinese were repatriated by the Protectorate during the year. Of these, 17 came from the Vagrant Ward, 2 were recommended by the Medical authorities and 33 males, 11 females and their minor dependants were direct applicants at the Protectorate.

Immigration Quota.—The Immigration Quota into Malaya dropped from 6,000 to 3,000 on 1st January, 1938 and subsequently to 500 per month on 1st April, 1938.

Mui-Tsai.—Of 91 Mui-tsai on the register at the end of 1937, 74 remained at the end of 1938, the difference being largely accounted for by the cancellation from the register.

During the year there were 5 prosecutions of employers of mui-tsai, two being cases of possessing unregistered mui-tsai.

Children.—There were eleven prosecutions under the Children Enactment.

Women and Girls.—At the end of 1937 there were 7 Johore girls in the Po Leung Kuk, Singapore. Fifteen others were admitted in 1938, 5 were released and one was sent to the Women's Industrial Home organised by the Salvation Army in Singapore. The total of Johore girls remaining in the Po Leung Kuk was thus 16. In addition to the girl transferred from the Po Leung Kuk to the Women's Industrial Home, another Johore girl was sent direct to the Women's Industrial Home and both these girls were still there at the end of the year.

The usual halfyearly inspections of all registered mui-tsai at their dwelling-places were carried out by the Protector of Chinese and the Assistant Protector, Muar; and in addition the more accessible girls (72 out of 74) were visited by Lady Inspector of Mui Tsai. Thirty girls have accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank and 14 attend school.

X.—EDUCATION.

76. *Organisation.*—Since March 1928 the Education Department has been under a European Superintendent, seconded from the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Johore defraying his salary and its due proportion of his leave, pay and pension. In 1938 other officers seconded on the same terms from the same department were 6 European Masters. There is a Malay Committee which is responsible for the syllabus and teaching in religious (Quranic) schools.

77. *Government Schools.*—In the 73 Muslim Religious schools for boys and the 15 similar schools for girls there were 180 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 9,868. Vernacular education for Malays showed increases of 11% and 24% in the average enrolment of boys and girls respectively.

In the 134 Malay Vernacular Boys' schools there were 563 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 15,907 pupils.

In the 21 Malay Vernacular Girls' schools there were 85 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 2,236 pupils.

In the 7 English Boys' schools there were 11 European and 109 local teachers and an average enrolment of 1,993 pupils. Classes in English were started in Malay Schools for boys likely to go on to English Schools in 1939. They were held on Saturday mornings, when Malay Schools are shut, and it is hoped that this innovation will help the Malay boy entering an English School at 10 or 11 to keep pace with Chinese and Indian boys who entered it in the Primary Class at 6.

78. *Aided Schools.*—There are two English Schools for Girls in Johore which receive grants, the Convents at Johore Bahru and Muar. Average enrolments were 310 and 136 respectively. One girl from the Johore Bahru Convent sat for the Junior Cambridge and passed, and four candidates for the Trinity College of Music Practical Examination all passed.

In the 109 Aided Tamil schools, there was an average enrolment of 3,632.

Private Schools.—In the 21 private English schools drawing no grant-in-aid there was an enrolment of 1,697. There were 245 registered Chinese schools with 606 teachers and 14,423 pupils.

79. *Elementary Education.*—This is provided in vernacular schools, Malay, Tamil and Chinese. The aim is to provide for children from the age of 5 to 14 years. Special attention is paid to local crafts and industries and in rural areas to gardening. Girls study as special subjects needlework, cookery, domestic economy, nursing, hygiene, handwork and art.

Pupils at the Malay Government and Tamil Aided elementary schools enjoy free education including free books.

80. Four new permanent Malay schools were completed, and work was in progress on one at the end of the year. In addition 12 schools were enlarged.

81. The Tamil schools with 8 exceptions are Estate schools. They nearly all have separate and satisfactory buildings and there is a steady improvement in furniture and equipment. With experience the staffs are fairly satisfactory for the lower classes, but upper classes suffer from an absence of trained teachers. Average enrolment was 3,632.

82. Registration of Chinese vernacular schools is undertaken by the Protector of Chinese. None of these schools are maintained or supported by the Government. All but three of the schools were primary. In a few gardening and fretwork were taught. The monthly fees varied between 30 cents and $3.

Thirty-five new schools were registered during the year and 14 ceased to function. There are 245 such schools with 606 teachers and 14,423 pupils.

83. *Secondary Education.*—All English education is in effect secondary as the curriculum, though starting with primary classes, extends to the Cambridge School Certificate.

1,392 of the 1,954 boys in the Johore English schools were Malays selected by the Superintendent of Education at an interview, consideration being paid to age, school record and the teachers reports.

In the 1937 Cambridge Local Examinations 49 out of 76 School Certificate candidates passed and 108 out of 142 Junior candidates. Of the 157 passes, 85 were Malays and 72 of other races. The number of Passes in the last five years, have been 60, 88, 87, 102 and 157.

84. *Vocational Training in Johore Trade School.*—The Johore Trade School was opened in 1932 with the object of training Malay boys, who had completed their vernacular education, or had been found unsuitable for further English education, in Carpentry and Tailoring. The course lasts three years and the syllabus includes Basic English, the Elements of Book-keeping and Business Methods, Carpentry (Drawing and reading plans and the working out of simple quantities and costs; cabinet-making, including staining and polishing: joinery and carpentry: the use of wood-working machinery: and tailoring (elementary theory of cutting and machining all types of male apparel: making of mattresses, mosquito nets etc.).

Arrangements are being made to extend the scope by introducing four more trades—electrician, machine-shop, motor-repairing and brick-laying and plastering. The first three of these trades will be for Malay Boys from English schools who are unable to proceed to the secondary classes.

A carpentry text in Malay has been written and is given to the apprentices in the form of bound gestetnered sheets. A similar text in tailoring is in the process of completion.

By the end of 1938 sixty four students had completed the course—39 carpenters and 25 tailors and of these 50 have been known to obtain employment. The others have returned to their villages and are carrying on their trades in an incidental manner in conjunction with normal village activities. That is not a bad record, but it is doubtful if the tailors at any rate will really be able to compete with the Chinese guilds, unless the cooperative movement is introduced into the State—a question which is at present occupying the attention of the Johore Government.

Apart from exercises the School has turned out an enormous quantity of articles ranging from household furniture up to yachts and motor boats. All such articles are of a high standard of manufacture and compare favourably with such articles turned out by commerical firms. A carved teak pulpit for a new Mosque in the State was made by the school and this has led to a request for two more, but unfortunately these orders had to be declined as there was too much work in hand. A hostel for 40 boys was built by the students themselves and extensions to accommodate the new trades will also be built by them. The tailoring section of the school has sewn thousands of uniforms for Government Departments and also hospital linen. The Johore Medical Department is now running its own tailoring section and this section is staffed by ex-trade school students.

The profit on work, after deducting cost of materials and overhead charges, was given to the apprentices, one quarter being paid in cash and three quarters put to their credit to provide capital for them when they leave the school. No fees were charged.

It is the policy of the Johore Government to concentrate on this Trade School, for the greatest good of the greatest number, and not to attempt to provide within the State higher Technical Education for the more brilliant students but to send them where it is available elsewhere.

Netmaking, basket-making or book-binding was taught in central classes. The usual handwork was taught in the English schools. All schools have flower gardens and some have vegetable gardens, inspected by officers of the Agricultural Department. The Standard of cleanliness of the schools and of their surroundings is high and in many cases provide an example to the neighbouring villagers, who take a great interest in the schools, especially the Sports.

85. At the end of the year there was nine Johore Students at the College of Medicine, Singapore and ten students at Raffles College, and two studying law at Cambridge. There were also Johore Students in training at the Technical School, Kuala Lumpur.

The annual contribution of $12,000 was paid to Raffles College, and the Superintendent of Education represented Johore on the College Council and attended all meetings.

86. *Games, Music, Art and Drama.*—Nearly all schools have recreation grounds. Football is everywhere popular. The standard reached in team games and physical drill remained very high. In the English Boys' schools football, cricket, hockey, badminton, volley-ball and in four schools tennis are played. They all held Athletic Sports for Inter-House Championship and competition was very keen. There is still a prejudice against games for Malay girls; though some badminton was played.

Scouts.—The number of scouts rose from 948 in 1937 to 1,234, considerable progress being made especially in Malay schools. The enthusiasm of Mr Ince the District Commissioner was infectious.

Guides.—The Girl Guides Association is independent of the Education Department. It receives a Government grant. The guides and the Brownies are all school girls. The Association is doing excellent work and is much indebted to the kind interest shown by H. H. the Tunku Ampuan Besar of Pahang. The Johore Bahru guides were runners up for the Cavendish shield and the first Johore Bahru Brownie pack were runners up for the Cavendish Token. These trophies are competed for annually by girls from all over Malaya.

Singing was taught in all of the English schools.

Elementary art is taught in all schools.

All the English Schools had literary and debating societies, and two published magazines. The Camera Club at the English College Johore Bahru is flourishing and reaches a high standard.

87. In town schools all pupils were medically and ophthalmically examined. General health conditions were reported very satisfactory. Where there is a tuck shop, it is inspected by medical authorities, who give advice regarding cleanliness and cooking. All persons who cook or handle the food are examined to see that they are free from skin affections and non-typhoid carriers. Teachers in all schools are examined for signs of tuberculosis.

Dental treatment of Government schools was carried out and extended in the districts of Johore Bahru, Batu Pahat, Muar and Segamat. All boys and girls attending school dental clinics (there were 14,177 who did so) are taught to clean their teeth properly.

The usual clerical examinations were held during the year. There were evening classes for clerks, with instruction in typewriting.

A beginning was made during the year with the building of three Government English Schools for Girls. As in the whole of the S. S. and F. M. S. there are only two Government English Schools for Girls, it will be seen that this step on the part of Johore constitutes a notable advance. In the future it is likely that there will be a much larger percentage of English-speaking Malay women and girls in Johore than in any other State in the Peninsula.

A new English School for Boys was also put in hand during the year. This step also constitutes an advance in that the district this school will serve, that of Kluang, is predominantly a Chinese district with only one Malay boys' school within a radius of 10 miles.

It was decided during the year to pay a grant in aid towards a private school, St. Andrew's, in Muar, which caters predominantly for non-Malays. The grant is being spent in raising the salaries of teachers and thus insuring a better-qualified staff.

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

88. On the west coast Johore is served by Muar, Batu Pahat and several smaller ports,—Pontian, Benut and Senggarang. Local steamers from Singapore visit all the smaller ports but like the railway have suffered from the competition of road transport.

On the east coast the north-east monsoon has created bars that make the estuaries accessible only to small steamers and Mersing is the only port at which even these call, but the loading of Iron Ore brings ocean-going steamers to Endau which lie out some distance from the coast.

There are steamships running from Singapore to Pengerang, Tanjong Surat and Kota Tinggi on the Johore River and also to Sungai Papan. Motor-boats ply for hire on most of the navigable rivers.

89. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all the ports was as follows:—

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Ocean-going Steamers -	79	595,860	79	595,860
Coasting ,, -	3,566	119,149	3,566	119,149
Sailing vessels -	10,226	249,380	9,754	236,453

These figures show an increase of 295,002 tons entered and 276,390 cleared as compared with 1937. The number of passengers arriving and departing from the ports in the State was 21,019 and 17,683 respectively against 24,350 and 19,565 in 1937. Of the ocean-going steamers, 50 were Japanese, 7 Chinese, 2 British, 2 Greek and 12 Norwegian. 57 of them called at Batu Pahat to load Iron Ore and Bauxite, and the remaining 22 called at Endau for Iron Ore.

The total tonnage of the sea-borne trade for the last five years was—

Year	Ocean-going Vessels Tons	Sailing Vessels Tons	Coasting Steamers Tons	Total Tons
1934	263,459	234,219	121,792	619,470
1935	296,754	240,549	103,651	640,954
1936	277,700	249,307	103,547	630,554
1937	286,810	252,170	136,092	675,072
1938	595,860	236,453	119,149	951,462

90. The Johore State Railway is a corridor section of the main line that runs from Singapore to Bangkok. It was built at the expense of the Johore Government and runs from Johore Bahru in the south to Gemas in the north (120 miles 68 chains with 20 stations). It was leased to the Federated Malay States Government for 21 years from 1st January, 1912 to be run in conjunction with their railway system. The lease has since been extended for a further period of 21 years from 1st January, 1933. A causeway built in 1923 links Johore with the island of Singapore by rail and road.

91. Mails are conveyed by trains to stations and halts, also by motor cars and to places on the Johore River by steamship. Mails for the Colony and Federated Malay States are conveyed by railway, and mails for countries overseas are sent to Singapore or Kuala Lumpur, whence they may be despatched by steamship or air mail.

92. On the 31st December there were 26 post offices conducting all kind of postal and telegraph business, and 21 postal agencies affording a limited postal service as compared with 25 and 20 in 1937. Telegraph communication with all parts of the world is available through Singapore and Kuala Lumpur. Trunk telephone communication is available between all Johore exchanges and all exchanges throughout Malaya and between Johore and Netherlands Indies, Philiphine Islands and Siam through Kuala Lumpur.

93. Direct mails to India were started on the 1st January, and to Amoy, Canton and Swatow from the 1st February. Prior to 1938, all correspondence posted in Johore for overseas countries except Great Britain was forwarded for inclusion in the mails from Singapore, but the increased volume and the growing cost of forwarding such correspondence a decouvert to Singapore, made the establishment of direct mails for India and China desirable.

94. *Savings Bank.*—The Post Office Savings Bank continued to grow in usefulness. The number of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank at the end of the year was 9,165 as compared with 7,592 in 1937. The total amount standing the credit of depositors on the 31st December, inclusive of $22,348 in respect of interest earned in 1938 was $935,313 as compared with $745,669 in 1937. A new Savings Bank Enactment was brought into force on the 21st September. The new Enactment incorporates with certain variations the substance of the Model Ordinance prepared in 1935 by a Comittee appointed by the Secretary of State.

95. A comparison of postal business for the last three years is as follows:—

	1936	*1937*	*1938*
	$	$	$
Letters, papers and parcels handed	4,716,700	5,647,200	5,689,200
Value of Money Orders issued	1,420,093	2,036,156	2,257,331
Value of Money Orders Paid	310,093	305,636	381,548

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

96. The principal buildings completed and put in hand during the year were as follows:—

WORKS AND BUILDINGS COMPLETED.

Johore Bahru.

Residence for H. H. Tungku Mahkota; Extensions to General Hospital; New Customs Offices, Johore Causeway; Pineapple experimental station, Jalan Scudai; Permanent Mosque, Pontian Kechil; Dining Hall at Sultan Abu Bakar Mosque; New Malay School for 150 girls, Pontian Kechil; and One block of six Class VII and four blocks of semi-detached Class IX quarters.

Muar.

Hospital Ward for the J. M. F. Barracks; Pork Market at Tangkak; Balais for Penghulus at Serom, Pagoh, Gersek and Sungei Balang; Quarters for two Grade II Technical Assistants, Electrical Department; One Class "A", four Class "B" and eight Class "C" quarters and Four blocks of Semi-Detached Class VIII Quarters.

Batu Pahat.

Double Storey Barracks for 24 men, Police Department; Permanent Crusher House and Loading Shed, New Crusher Plant, Minyak Beku; Extensions to Malay Schools at Sembrong, Rengit, Paseria and Sri Gading; Women and Children's Clinic; One 8 room Cooly Line with Kitchen, Lorry Shed and Overseer's Quarters at Sungei Simpang Kanan; and 7 Detention Sheds for the Veterinary Department.

Segamat.

New Market, Segamat; A second Class Ward, 26 beds; Police Station, Cha'ah; Five Cattle detention sheds; Five Class IX Quarters; and Quarters for Assistant Game Warden.

Kluang.

Police Station at Ayer Bemban: Post Office at Layang Layang; Slaughter House for goats and sheep; Malay School for 180 boys with Quarters for Head teacher and four masters; Two semi-detached Class " B " Quarters for English School masters; Headquarters for J. V. F.; P. W. D. Store, Lorry Shed, Workshop and Plant yard; and Two Class " B " single quarters and six Class " C " semi-detached quarters.

Johore East.

Two Class " D " and four Class " C " Quarters; One set of barracks for four married O. D. O's Padang Endau; Dispensaries with Class VI and Attendants' Quarters at Jemaluang and Endau; J. V. F. Headquarters, Kota Tinggi; and 26 Bed Isolation Ward, Kota Tinggi.

BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Johore Bahru.

English School for 100 Girls; New P. W. D. Workshops, Jalan Teh; and 18 blocks of Type " C " Quarters.

Muar.

Extensions to Government Offices; Residence for State Commissioners; English School for 100 Girls; Malay School for 120 Girls; Malay School for 180 Boys, Tangkak; Malay School for 180 Boys, Telok Rimba; One Class IV Quarters, Muar; and New Customs Wharf, Muar.

Batu Pahat.

12 blocks of semi-detached Class " C " Quarters; and New English School for 100 Girls.

Kluang.

New English School for 150 Boys and Wireless Station and Quarters.

Johore East.

Malay School for 100 Girls, Mersing; Quarters for Superintendent of Customs, Mersing; and Cooly Lines, Overseer's Quarters etc. at Mile 80, Kota Tinggi-Mersing Road.

WATER SUPPLY.

97. Routine chemical and bacteriological examinations of samples from all waterworks were carried out on an average of once a month, the results indicating in all cases that the purification treatment was satisfactory.

Brief particulars of the principal construction works undertaken during the year are given below:—

Johore Bahru:—

About 15,000 lineal feet of new mains from 3″ to 8″ in diameter were laid to extend the existing reticulation to newly built up areas, and 116 new meters were installed.

Muar:—

The dam at Mt. Ophir and the new rapid gravity filtration plant were completed. An 80,000 gallon balancing tank was constructed at Pengkalan Bukit and 20,890 feet of mains, 6″ diameter were laid to connect Pengkalan Bukit to Panchor.

Batu Pahat:—

A 600,000 gallon reinforced concrete high level reservoir was completed on Bukit Batu. A million gallon service reservoir was under construction at Bukit Banang, while two of the existing service reservoirs in that locality were converted into sedimentation tanks. At the headworks on the Sungei Koris, a new pump house, sedimentation tank and quarters were constructed and the erection of six Bell Bros. pressure filters and the pumping machinery were nearly completed. An aggregate length of 17,500 lineal feet of concrete mains of 6″ and 12″ diameters was laid in the district.

Segamat:—

A new pumping station of 28,200 gallons per hour capacity was erected at Segamat for the town water supply and some 10,300 lineal feet of 7″ and 4″ diameter mains were laid to extend the reticulation.

Kluang:—

The new rapid gravity filtration plant of 25,000 gallons per hour capacity was completed, together with the sedimentation tank and auxiliary apparatus for supplying water to Kluang town. Some 2,200 lineal feet of 8″, 6″ and 4″ diameter mains were laid.

At Rengam a new pump house was constructed and a 10 H. P. engine and pump were installed.

Johore East:—

A 200,000 gallon reservoir was constructed in Mersing and tenders were invited for the 9 mile pipe line from the intake site to this reservoir.

In Kota Tinggi, a new filter house and four pressure filters complete with automatic dosing equipment were erected, thus completing the new gravity water supply scheme for Kota Tinggi town.

Investigation for a water supply for the village of Padang Endau were also proceeded with and a scheme and estimate were prepared during the year.

ANTI-MALARIA WORKS.

The total area of ravines and swamps drained by subsoil pipes and open concrete channels was 2,270 acres at the end of the year. More than nine miles of subsoil pipes and nearly three miles of open concrete drains were laid during the year in Johore Bahru district, while in Batu Pahat 46 acres of low lying land behind the ice factory on the outskirts of the town were drained and 3½ miles of subsoil pipes and 4,100 feet of open concrete channels were laid.

ROADS.

98. Details of the mileages of all classes of roads at the close of the year are given below:—

	Miles.	Chains.
(*a*) Granite metalled and Asphalt surfaces	581	40
(*b*) Granite metalled and water bound surfaces	234	70
(*c*) Laterite surface	65	22
(*d*) Concrete	16	16
Total length of metalled, gravelled and concrete roads ..	897	68
(*e*) Earth Roads	17	68
Total mileage of roads ..	915	56
(*f*) Approach roads and back lanes	72	29
Grand Total ..	988	05

54 miles 46 chains of roads were re-metalled and asphalted at an average cost of $6,515 per mile, while 42 miles 74 chains were re-metalled only at a cost of $1,127 per mile, and asphalting was carried out on a length of 15 miles 10 chains of roads at a cost of $2,367 per mile.

The average cost of general maintenance per mile of road was $471, while the all-in cost of maintaining the road system was $952 per mile, including the cost of the major re-metalling and asphalting programmes carried out during the year.

A large portion of the Road Improvements Votes was spent in pursuance of the policy of widening main roads to a minimum metalled width of twenty feet and increasing the width of road formations to fifty feet, thus providing a central carriageway 20′ wide for motor vehicles and permitting the later addition to two cycle tracks 6′ 0″ wide separated from the carriageway by grass strips.

Work on the construction of the new byepass road linking the Causeway with the main North Road at a point 4 miles outside Johore Bahru was continued during the year and the entire road has now been metalled with the exception of a few chains at each end which have been left incomplete as the road cannot be opened to traffic for the present until the rifle range located nearby is abandoned.

Improvements were also carried out on other portions of the main North Road and an aggregate length of 3 miles 70 chains was widened to a metalled width of 20 feet. On the West Coast Road, an additional 2 miles 20 chains of concrete road slab 20 feet wide was constructed during the year, and on the Muar-Segamat Road 5 miles 50 chains of road were widened to a carriageway width of 20 feet.

The largest bridge under construction at the end of the year was the Mersing River Bridge. The structure is 320 feet long and provides a centre carriageway 20 feet wide with cycle tracks and footpaths on either side. Construction work was also in hand on bridges to span the Sungei Mupor and the Sungei Sarang Buaya.

MISCELLANEOUS.

99. Maintenance and general repairs were carried out at the P. W. D. Workshops on lorries, road rollers, stone crushes, locomotives and other mechanical plant. 719 repair jobs were executed by the staff.

100. The total horse power of plant installed and registered under the Machinery Enactment amounted to 24,532 H. P., as compared with a corresponding figure of 22,614 H. P. for the previous year. The administration of the Machinery Enactment proceeded smoothly. Mechanical plant used in connection with industrial undertakings continues to increase, and a pleasing feature is the tendency on the part of the owners to instal modern diesel engines. Two accidents were reported during the year, one proving fatal.

101. The total output of quarries during 1938 amounted to 190,220 cubic yards of granite or other igneous or metamorphic stone, and 8,600 cubic yards of laterite.

102. The Batu Pahat aerodrome and the emergency landing ground five miles from Johore Bahru were maintained in good condition throughout the year and 144 landings were made in the former. The installation of flying boat moorings for the emergency seaplane base in the Muar River was completed.

FINANCIAL.

103. The total expenditure of the Department during 1938 amounted to $6,827,640. This expenditure may be sub-divided under the following headings:—

		$
Special Services	..	4,355,359
Annually Recurrent	..	1,649,360
Other Charges	..	170,796
Personal Emoluments	..	652,125

The Annually Recurrent expenditure on Works and Buildings was $313,663; on Roads, Streets and Bridges $959,925; and on Miscellaneous Services $375,772.

Of the total expenditure on Special Services, the sum of $2,601,759 was spent on Works and Buildings; $853,122 on Roads, Streets and Bridges; $156,530 on Drainage and Irrigation Works; $69,474 on Anti-Malaria Works; $554,229 on Waterworks and $120,245 on Miscellaneous works.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

104. The total installed capacity of the six electric generating stations controlled by Government remained unaltered *i.e.* 3,456 K. W. The consumption of electricity, however, showed an increase of 26.3% to a total of 4,750,615 units sold.

105. Corresponding with the increased output the working cost of maintaining and operating was $340,710, as compared with $299,209 in 1937.

106. Revenue for 1938 was $604,195, an increase of $41,873. This is largely due to the rise of 346 in the number of consumers, which by the end of the year totalled 4,774.

107. Revised tariffs, granting a substantial reduction in charges for elctrical energy consumed by the public, came into force on the 1st July.

108. From the same date a 24 hour supply, instead of 12, was introduced at Kota Tinggi.

DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION.

109. The outstanding events under this head were the decision to separate this Department from the Public Works Department and the visit of Mr A. G. Robinson, Adviser, Drainage and Irrigation, Malay States. Reference to the latter is made in the Agricultural section of this report under the heading *Padi*.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

CRIMES.

110. The total number of offences reported to the Police during the year numbered 30,849; the figures were 29,970 in 1937, 30,823 in 1936, 27,019 in 1935 and 23,019 in 1934. They comprised 2,399 seizable offences and 22,944 non-seizable offences. The remaining 5,506 were cases, which upon enquiry, disclosed no offence or were found either to relate to a civil affair or in a number of instances to false information. Of the seizable offences arrests were made in 1,228 cases and convictions obtained in 859 cases.

The following table shows the main headings of serious crime for the past five years:—

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Murder and Homicide -	18	11	17	19	20
Rape -	5	4	4	10	—
Gang-robbery -	1	2	2	—	2
Robbery -	7	14	19	5	18
House-breaking -	201	293	301	232	337
Thefts (over $100) -	31	48	34	42	55
Thefts (under $100) -	840	998	1,051	950	1,152
Counterfeit Coin & Counterfeit Notes -	3	1	—	3	—
Mischief by Fire -	11	22	24	5	5
Unlawful Societies -	4	1	—	—	—
Communism and Sedition -	15	11	8	3	—

111. 77 persons were banished from the State as against 78 in 1937.

112. Admissions to the two State prisons totalled 4,798 against 4,503 in 1936 and 2,997 in 1937. Of these 81.75 per cent were Chinese, 8.08 Indians, 7.70 Malays and 2.47 other nationalities. 379 had previous convictions.

At the end of the year 395 prisoners remained.

There were 4 deaths in the prison hospitals as against 10 in 1937.

There were 3 executions.

23 floggings were inflicted, 9 of them by order of the Court.

113. Total number of Aliens registered at the end of the year was 1,654 compared with 1,247 in 1937 and 1,022 in 1936. Of the remaining 1,040 persons at the end of the year, 937 were Japanese, 52 Formosans and 49 other nationalities.

POLICE.

114. The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was 1,362, all ranks, against an approved establishment of 1,379.

115. As in the past, only Johore born Malays were recruited. 83 out of a total of 527 applicants were accepted. No other nationalities were enlisted during the year.

Discipline was again very satisfactory and it is gratifying to record a considerable reduction in the total of offences for absence from duty and leave breaking.

116. The approved establishment of the Police Force consists of:—

(*a*) a British Commissioner and 6 British Assistant Commissioners—one in charge of each of the five police circles and the sixth, Officer-in-charge of the Depot and Adjutant to the Commissioner;

(*b*) a Malay Deputy Commissioner (in charge of the detective personnel and criminal record office) and six Malay Assistant Commissioners;

(*c*) 37 Malay Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, the former appointed as Cadets, the latter ordinarily recruited from the ranks;

(*d*) 1,047 Malay N.C.Os. and men;

(*e*) 204 Sikh N.C.Os. and men stationed at Johore Bahru, for guard and emergency duty;

(*f*) 1 Detective Inspector, 18 Detective Sub-Inspectors and 58 detectives; and

(*g*) armourers and clerical staff.

117. There is a Depot which is responsible for the recruitment and training of all recruits and the instruction of trained men at 'refresher' classes; a Headquarters Store and Armoury, a Pay Office and a Record Office, all at Johore Bahru.

118. The total cost of the Force (excluding of cost of new buildings) was $991,571 Revenue collected amounted to $636,226, an increase of $91,743 over the 1937 revenue. This is accounted for by increased registration fees and import duties on motor vehicles.

COURTS.

119. The *Courts Enactment*, 1920, provides for the following courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

(*a*) The Supreme Court, comprising the Court of Appeal and the Court of a Judge;

(*b*) Courts of Magistrates of the First Class;

(*c*) Courts of Magistrates of the Second Class;

(*d*) Courts of (Muslim) Kathis and Courts of Naib Kathis;

(*e*) Courts of Malay Headmen (Penghulus).

The Court of Appeal and the Courts of a Judge are courts of record, and possess the same power and authority to punish for contempt of court as are possessed by the Court of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice in England.

120. There were one (British) Judge, first and second class Magistrates. Magistrates are both British and Malay.

121. In the Court of the Judge 69 Criminal Cases and 22 Criminal Appeals were registered. 68 civil suits, 9 civil appeals from Magistrates' Courts, 162 probate and administration petitions, 276 applications by way of originating summons, motion or petition and 82 bankruptcy petitions were registered. There were also 4 Land Acquisition References to Court.

122. The Court of Appeal sat on five occasions. There were 5 Criminal Appeals from Assizes and 3 Civil Appeals from the Court of the Judge.

123. Criminal proceedings in Committal Cases have been conducted with satisfactory expedition.

The average figures for the last 3 years are as follows:—

	Period before committal days	*Period before trial days*	*Total days*
1936	41	39	80
1937	28	26	54
1938	31	22	53

Convicted persons had, however, to await for an average period of 52 days, compared with 46 days in 1937, before their appeals were heard by the Court of Appeal. But it is hoped that in future it will be found possible to hold Courts of Appeal more frequently.

124. The following is a return of cases and suits heard by Magistrates:—

	1937		*1938*	
	Criminal	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Civil*
Johore Bahru ..	4,650	693	4,848	523
Kota Tinggi ..	757	50	1,099	81
Pontian ..	1,182	43	1,057	71
Muar ..	4,529	423	3,114	315
Batu Pahat ..	4,119	250	5,144	201
Endau ..	414	81	430	80
Segamat ..	2,650	296	2,932	189
Kluang ..	2,019	175	2,053	270

PRISONS.

125. There are two State Prisons, one at Johore Bahru and the other at Bandar Maharani. The European Inspector of Prisons is stationed at Johore Bahru and there is a European District Superintendent stationed at Bandar Maharani. There are ten seconded European Warders.

126. The Prison buildings at Johore Bahru consist of two large halls, one comprising 80 single cells and the other 36 association cells. There are 10 single punishment cells and the buildings include remand ward, female ward, sick ward, kitchens and washhouses.

127. The Muar Prison buildings consist of 2 main halls (48 cells each), one association ward (15 prisoners), 1 remand ward, 1 hospital ward and 1 female ward (4 prisoners) together with kitchens and washhouses. There are extramural quarters for European and Asiatic staff at both prisons.

128. The Johore Bahru prison was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

129. The Bandar Maharani gaol was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences of law not exceeding two years for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

130. At Johore Bahru an average of 46.92 prisoners were daily engaged by the Public Works Department on extramural labour: earth work, drainage, tree-felling, the preparation of building sites and reclamation of land. Prisoners were employed inside the prison on baking, carpentry, chick-making, tailoring, husk-beating, basket-working, rattan and wood furniture-making, coir-matting, printing, motor-repairing, laundry work and cooking. The Laundry, Bakery and Workshops produce a revenue which showed an increase on the previous year. Small scavenging parties daily attend the Military and Police Barracks.

At Muar the average daily number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 21.80.

131. Juvenile offenders are segregated separately in both prisons and are engaged on separate prison labour apart from adult prisoners.

132. There is no time limit for fines and payment at any time before the completion of the sentence imposed as an alternative secures a prisoner's release. The amount of a fine is reduced in proportion to the period of imprisonment served.

133. Apart from the Police system of probation there is no system of probation in the State Prisons.

134. The prisons have Vagrant Wards. The daily average number of vagrants at Johore Bahru was 16.52 and at Muar .42. At Johore Bahru 81 per cent of the vagrants was Chinese and in Muar 62 per cent.

135. The prisons were visited regularly by Visiting Justices throughout the year. No serious complaints were recorded. The general health of the prisoners was good.

136. The two prisons cost $150,477 to maintain.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

137. Twenty nine Enactments were passed during 1938, of which twenty were Enactments amending existing laws. Of the remainder, two affected existing Enactments and two repealed existing Enactments and replaced them with fresh ones. Of the latter two one Enactment has not yet been brought into force. There were five new Enactments dealing with subjects hitherto not regulated by law.

They were as follows:—

1. The Petroleum (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, providing that fees payable under the Principal Enactment be prescribed by rules and not in the Enactment itself.

2. The Registration of Births and Deaths Enactment, 1938. This Enactment repeals Enactment No. 8 as from the date of its coming into force, but it has not yet been brought into force. Its main new features are registration of still births, withdrawal of registers from the public and registration of surnames and illegitimate children. The Enactment is based on the Colony law.

3. The Women and Girls Protection (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, which follows amendments in the Colony and Federated Malay States law.

4. The Deleterious Drugs (Amendment) Enactment, 1938. This also follows the changes in the Colony law on the subject.

5. The Extradition (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, which corrects a printer's error in the Principal Enactment.

6. The Trade and Customs (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, provided for licensing private warehouses and for charging fees for licences under the Enactment.

7. The Sultan's Marriage (Dissolution) Enactment, 1938, declared dissolved the marriage between His Highness the Sultan of Johore and Her Highness the Sultanah Helen of Johore and abolished her right to the style and title of Her Highness the Sultanah of Johore.

8. The Douglas Campbell Memorial Scholarship Fund (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, extends the possible term of the scholarship to seven years.

9. The Road Traffic (Third-Party Insurance) Enactment, 1938, introduces compulsory third party insurance into the State of Johore in regard to motor cars.

10. The Small Offences (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, punishes owners of animals trespassing on private property and provides compensation for injured parties and secondly punishes unnecessary noise making in or near a public street.

11. The Childrens (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, keeps the Principal Enactment in line with the new amendments to the Federated Malay States and Colony law on the same subject.

12. The Telegraphs (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, gives the State Secretary power to intercept telegrams for the public good.

13. The Excise (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, amends the penalties which the Court has power to inflict for breaches of the Enactment.

14. The Port and Shipping (Amendment) Enactment 1938, empowers Customs authorities to arrest offenders against the provisions of the Enactment.

15. The Land (Temporary Provisions) Enactment, 1938, allows of the payment of land application fees by instalments and the issue of extracts from the mukim register before full payment. It is a temporary provision to meet conditions arising in Johore and the Enactment can be cancelled by notification in the *Gazette* when it has served its purpose.

16. The Petition-writers Enactment, 1938, seeks to control the writers of petitions by fixing their responsibilities and fees.

17. The Solicitors' Clerks Enactment, 1938, regulates the activities of solicitors' clerks and provides for debarring them from such employment in cases of misconduct.

18. The Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, brings the local law into line with that of the Federated Malay States and Colony and allows for new planting under the International Agreement.

19. The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, vests certain powers under the Enactment in the State Secretary which were formerly exercised by His Highness the Sultan in Council.

20. The Registration of Aliens (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, exempts persons of over 15 years of age from the provisions of the Enactment and puts an obligation on the employee of a wandering alien to notify the police of such employment.

21. The Post Office Savings Bank Enactment, 1938, repeals Enactment No. 127 and replaces it. It is based with certain exceptions on the Federated Malay States Enactment of the same name.

22. The Lighting Control Enactment, 1938, enables His Highness the Sultan in Council in a state of emergency to control the use of all lighting.

23. The Town Boards (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, corrects a verbal error in section 59 of the Principal Enactment.

24. The Departmental Titles (Alteration) Enactment, 1938, supplies an easy method of changing official titles with reference to written laws.

25. The Banishment (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, gives a Court discretion as to the amount of imprisonment it can inflict on a returned banishee.

26. The Pensions (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, makes necessary alterations and additions in the Principal Enactment to bring it as far as possible into conformity with the Federated Malay States law on the subject.

27. The Air Navigation (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, adopts for use in Johore the Colonial Air Navigation (Application of Acts) Order, 1937, the Air Navigation (Colonies Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Amendment Order, 1937, and a similar amendment No. 2 Order, 1937.

28. The Rubber Regulation (Amendment No. 2) Enactment, 1938, makes effection in Johore the terms of the International Rubber Agreement, 1938, as to replanting and new planting.

29. The Pineapple Industry (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, implements a scheme for central marketing and canning of pineapples drawn up by the industry.

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

138. The Currency and Weights and Measures, as in all Malay States, are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d. The principal local measures are:—

1 chupak = 1 quart, *1 gantang* = *1* gallon, *1 tahil* = 1⅓ ozs.
1 kati (16 *tahils*) = 1⅓ lbs., *1 pikul* (100 *katis*) = 133⅓ lbs.
1 koyan (40 *pikuls*) = 533⅓ lbs., *1 bahara* = 400 lbs.
1 hoon = .0133 ozs.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks at present.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

139. **Revenue.**—The total revenue of the State in 1938 amounted to $17,922,090 compared with the estimate of $19,500,000 and actual revenue of 1937 amounting to $20,196,688. Appendix A shows the revenue under the main heads for the years 1936, 1937 and 1938.

Interest on the investments in the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund continued to be credited to the general revenue of the State.

As the Federated Malay States Railways earned a profit in 1937 the State received a payment of $298,167 under the Railway lease in 1938.

140. **Expenditure.**—The total expenditure of the State amounted to $18,853,093 compared with an estimate of $22,107,505 and actual expenditure in 1937 of $18,397,752.

There was thus a deficit on the year's working in 1938 of $931,003. Appendix B shows the expenditure under the main heads for the years 1936, 1937 and 1938. It is to be noted that the export duty on rubber in 1938 brought in nearly $1,800,000 less than had been estimated.

141. **Debt.**—There is no Public Debt.

142. **Assets.**—Appendix C shows the State balance sheet at 31st December, 1938. The Surplus of assets over liabilities amounted to $41,627,872 including the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund of $15,432,120. Investments amounted to $39,246,155 (including the $15,432,120 forming the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund). These figures represent the cost price of investments in securities. The market value of the investments on 31st December, 1938 exceeded the cost price in the case of ordinary investments by $291,199 and in the case of the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund investments by $546,043.

143. The figures of Revenue and Expenditure for the last four years are as follows:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
	$	$
1935 ..	17,162,127	18,429,798 *
1936 ..	17,388,691	17,911,794
1937 ..	20,196,688	18,397,752
1938 ..	17,922,090	18,853,093
Total ..	72,669,596	73,592,437

* Including a gift of $4,285,710 to the British Government.

Thus the Annual Expenditure for that period has exceeded the Annual Revenue by $922,841, roughly the deficit on the 1938 working, which was due to a considerable shortage in the revenue from Rubber exports as compared with the estimates.

The State has large reserves and it will probably in the future be necessary to draw upon them to a greater extent than formerly to meet urgent requirements which cannot be financed out of annual income, such as drainage and irrigation, electrical supplies, and the improvement of Johore Bahru Town including water borne sewage.

TAXATION.

144. **Land.**—The chief charges are a premium on alienation of land varying from $1 to $100 an acre for agricultural or mining purposes, and from 10 cents to 50 cents a square foot for residential or commercial purposes, (unless the land is auctioned) and an annual quit-rent varying from 60 cents to $4 an acre on all land except in the case of a very few rent free titles. There was, however, a waiver of part rent on the majority of lands planted with coconuts and arecanuts, the general effect of which was to reduce the rents from $3 to $2 per acre.

145. **Customs.**—Import duties are imposed at the following rates:—

Intoxicating Liquors	..	From $1.20 to $14 a proof gallon.
Tobacco	..	From 70 cents to $1.60 a lb.
Matches	..	$1 per 10,000 matches in boxes of 80.
Kerosene	..	5 cents a gallon.
Petrol	..	35 cents a gallon.

There are also import duties on cotton piece goods, motor tyres and several miscellaneous articles, but articles of these classes are admitted free when of British Empire origin.

The position as regards export duties is as follows:—

Rubber—An *ad valorem* export duty on rubber was re-imposed from the 1st October, 1936. It is on a sliding scale rising from a minimum of 1% *ad valorem* when the local price is under 20 cents a pound to 3¼% when it is over 35 cents. Previously (from the 31st May, 1934) there was no actual export duty but a cess was collected from which the equivalent of a 2½% *ad valorem* export duty was allocated to revenue, the remainder being credited to a Fund to meet the cost of Rubber Regulation and other measures for the particular benefit of the industry.

Oil palm products ..	Free.
Other agricultural produce ..	Chiefly at 5% *ad valorem* with exceptions at fixed rates. An export duty on copra was re-imposed from June, 1936 in the form of a flat rate duty of 15 cents a pikul whenever the local price is over $5 a pikul.
Tin ..	$10 a bahara when the market price of tin does not exceed $41 a pikul and an additional 50 cents for every $1 increase in the price of tin; tin being calculated at 72% of the ore.
Other metals (of which iron is the principal) ..	10% *ad valorem.*

The following table shows the main items of customs revenue:—

	1936	1937	1938
	$	$	$
Arecanuts -	78,913	109,400	114,768
Pineapples -	103,221	107,830	114,367
Rubber -	1,230,517	2,396,186	801,322
Tin Ore -	158,831	219,339	157,826
Iron Ore -	295,960	278,023	261,585
Tobacco -	1,474,003	1,847,336	1,669,602
Spirits -	451,401	704,401	545,965
Petroleum -	1,234,359	1,517,661	1,472,513
Matches -	35,007	66,293	95,995

146. **Chandu:** or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon.

197,367 tahils were sold in 1938, as against 225,211 in 1937. The decrease in consumption was due not only to economic causes, but also to a reduction in the number of smokers admitted to the Register on medical certificates. Revenue brought in $2,146,329, as compared with $2,380,789 in 1937. The total quantity of Dross recovered was 1,126 tahils as compared with 1,078 tahils in 1937. 135 tahils of illicit chandu and 64 tahils of chandu dross were seized. 447 convictions under the Opium and Chandu Enactment were obtained.

147. **Excise:** duties are collected on the manufacture of intoxicating liquors at 70% of the import duty on imported liquors of similar strength, and on the manufacture of matches at 20 to 50 cents a standard gross of 10,000 matches according to the origin of the timber.

The following table shows the Excise Revenue for the last three years.

	1936	1937	1938
	$	$	$
Excise Duty -	92,179	142,657	96,445
Sales of Toddy -	132,625	162,292	197,863
Licences -	23,591	23,576	30,862
Miscellaneous -	410	404	586
	248,805	328,929	325,756

Toddy was supplied to 52 Estates and sold to the public, from Government Shops. The Excise duty under Liquor amounted to $66,115 as against $103,429 in 1937. Excise duty on matches locally manufactured amounted to $30,329 as compared with $39,228 in 1937. The expenditure for maintaining Toddy Shops amounted to $98,954. 934 convictions under the Excise Enactment were obtained. 285 stills were seized as compared with 698 in 1937.

148. **Forests:** royalty is collected on timber of all classes varying from $1 to $10 a ton on converted timber, and from 50 cents to $5 a ton on unconverted timber.

Duty is collected at various rates on firewood, charcoal, rattans, damar, wild rubber and miscellaneous forest produce.

149. **Posts and Telegraphs:** Revenue is derived from sale of stamps, telegrams, telephone, wireless, commission on money orders and British Postal Orders, bearing letters, and C. O. D. parcels.

150. **Municipal Revenue** consists mainly of the following items:—

House Assessment	6% to 12% on annual valuation based on rental.
Water Rate ..	Metered supplies from 30 cents to $1 per 1,000 gallons, to private houses; 50 cents per 1,000 gallons for trade purposes.
Electricity ..	20 cents a unit, or 4 cents a unit plus flat rate.

The following table gives the main heads of municipal revenue in 1936, 1937 and 1938:—

		1936	*1937*	*1938*
		$	$	$
Electric Lighting	..	443,739	541,759	586,520
General Assessment	..	212,640	212,801	227,001
Market Fees	..	86,167	87,206	91,765
Water Supply	..	154,888	183,803	201,770
Conservancy	..	124,799	131,331	137,856

151. **Stamp Duties.** Of numerous stamp duties the following are the more important:—

Death Duties: Graduated rates from 1% to 20% according to the values of the estate, with total exemption for estates not exceeding $1,000.

Bills of exchange payable on demand or at sight, cheques and receipts for sums exceeding $20, 4 cents.

Promissory Notes, 10 cents for every $100 or part thereof;

Contracts, 25 cents.

Conveyances or Transfers of property, $1.50 for every $250 or part thereof; of shares, 30 cents for every $100 or part thereof in the case of blank transfers; otherwise 10 cents.

Mortgages (charges), $1 for every $500 or part thereof.

Powers or Letters of Attorney, $3.

Copies or duplicates of original documents, 50 cents.

152. There is no Hut Tax, Poll Tax or Income Tax.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

LAND AND SURVEYS.

153. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown, in comparison with the years 1936 and 1937 in the following table:—

		1936	*1937*	*1938*
		—	—	—
Number of Grants registered	..	440	443	347
Number of Transfers registered	..	1,520	1,583	1,174
Number of Charges registered	..	697	711	853
Other transactions	..	1,649	1,858	1,548

MINING ENACTMENT.

		1936	1937	1938
Mining Leases issued	..	15	18	21
Mining Certificates issued	..	5	11	5
Prospecting Licences issued	..	1	1	—
Prospecting Permits issued	..	27	17	20
Other transactions	..	38	37	25

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

1936	1937	1938
$61,673	$129,261	$37,725

154. In connection with the Mukim Registers and Surat Sementara (a temporary document issued as evidence of alienation of land pending the issue of a title) the following are the transactions registered in the last three years:—

		1936	1937	1938
Mukim Registers	..	9,122	10,950	10,348
Surat Sementara	..	5,128	4,152	3,362
Miscellaneous	..	1,318	1,892	2,086

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

1936	1937	1938
$43,737	$66,007	$38,856

155. The total area under the Malay Reservation Enactment was estimated at 30,125 acres mostly in the Northern Districts of the State. Proposals for other Malay Reservations were under consideration at the end of the year.

156. The area of alienated land stood at 1,334,038 acres compared with 1,305,371 acres in 1937. The application books for agricultural land were re-opened during the last three months of the year for the alienation of State Land for the cultivation of rubber under the provisions of the International Rubber Regulation Agreement, and some part of the increase of 28,667 acres in the total alienated area may be attributed to these applications. The greater part, however, is due to the regularisation of unlawful occupants.

157. Land Revenue not including premia on alienation of land decreased from $3,786,691 to $3,650,693. Land Rents recurrent brought in $3,403,762—$116,299 less than in 1937. The collections in all Districts were very satisfactory, Batu Pahat again heading the list with $822,671.

158. **Survey and Settlement.**—Further progress was recorded during the year in reducing arrears, the number of lots waiting survey, subsequent action in office and settlement having fallen from 30,133 to 20,065. The number of lots in respect of which final survey and settlement has been completed during each year being as follows:—

1936	17,036 lots
1937	18,257 lots
1938	12,543 lots.

159. The Survey Staff numbered 112 against 119 in 1937. The expenditure of the Department was $324,551 as compared with $332,331 in 1937 and revenue $91,456 as against $109,780.

Trespass and unauthorised occupation of State Land appear to be on the decrease.

A further experiment in aerial reconnaissance was carried out in February, when an air liner of Messrs Wearne's Air Services Ltd. carried a number of Malay Settlement Officers over selected areas in two flights. No large scale trespass was discovered, but a few new clearings were noted for inspection. The flights proved very instructive, most of the Settlement Officers being able readily to identify ground features on the map, so long as flying conditions were favourable.

FOREIGN COMPANIES.

160. 213 Foreign Companies remained on the register at the end of the year.

MILITARY.

Johore Military Forces.

161. The actual strength of the Johore Military Forces at the end of the year was 950 against an authorised strength of 971.

Health and discipline were good.

The Forces took part in the Manoeuvres held in Singapore, as well as in the Parade on the King's Birthday. The Band maintained its high standard.

Johore Volunteer Forces.

162. The strength of the Johore Volunteer Forces on 31st December was 36 Officers and 745 other ranks, compared with 32 and 719 in 1937. The increase was due to the formation of an additional unit at Pontian. Members attended drills once a week. Some of them were trained to use Lewis and Vicker guns. Discipline and attendance were satisfactory.

Johore Volunteer Engineers.

163. The total strength including auxiliaries rose from 220 to 234. Camps were held at Changi and Malacca.

The Camp programmes included in addition to Engineering tasks, Gas drill, wiring drill, revolver tests and lectures.

The percentage of efficiency was 99.2% and the keenness of all ranks was well maintained.

TOWN BOARDS.

164. The revenue from Town Board was:—

	Johore Bahru	Kota Tinggi	Segamat	Mersing	Muar	Batu Pahat	Kluang	Pontian
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1932	407,560	21,670	104,311	16,987	290,346	161,969	41,717	—
1933	410,833	19,782	108,824	19,570	280,357	154,972	43,462	—
1934	444,235	20,432	131,243	22,619	292,842	159,996	46,365	—
1935	486,849	22,455	152,641	26,616	334,988	222,704	44,470	—
1936	539,027	22,703	158,831	29,048	284,978	285,114	54,770	—
1937	633,106	30,720	145,969	32,514	327,356	271,842	95,403	21,404
1938	689,023	45,594	144,201	41,760	320,364	389,141	100,880	23,339

NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

165. 38 tigers, 16 leopards and panthers and 5 Crocodiles were destroyed during the year. One person was killed by tiger and 3 by crocodiles. $1,520 were paid in rewards for the destruction of tigers. 3 persons were killed by tigers in 1937, 6 in 1935, 9 in 1934, and 10 in 1933.

GENERAL.

His Highness the Sultan sailed for Ceylon in April for a short holiday and returned to Johore in May. Unfortunately, the state of His Highness' health was not good, and on medical advice he left again for treatment in Europe on 1st September. Reports from Switzerland at the end of the year showed that His Highness had improved considerably in health. When His Highness was absent, H. H. Tungku Mahkota, Sir Ismail, D.K., K.B.E., C.M.G. acted as Regent; Lt.-Colonel Dato Yahya acted as Commandant Johore Military and Volunteer Forces.

His Highness the Sultan, H. H. Tunku Mahkota Sir Ismail, H. H. Tungku Aris Bendahara and Yang Mulia Ungku Azis, Mentri Besar, Johore, were the recipients of Italian Orders conferred on them by H. M. the King of Italy.

On the occasion of His Majesty the King's Birthday, Mr W. E. Pepys, M.C.S., General Adviser, was made a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

On the occasion of His Highness the Sultan's Birthday, Dr G. H. Garlick and Mr A. L. Birch were decorated with the Second Class Orders of Dato Paduka Mahkota Johore (The Most Honourable Order of the Crown of Johore "D.P.M.J.").

The State sustained a loss by the death of Yang Mulia Ungku Mohamed bin Mohamed Khalid, Deputy Mentri Besar, which occurred on 27th January, at Mecca.

The (65th) birthday of His Highness the Sultan on 17th September was celebrated as usual but not on a large scale owing to His Highness' absence from the State.

The following were elected members of the Executive Council during the year:—

Mr C. H. F. Pierrepont (10th April)
Mr G. A. de C. de Moubray (6th July)
Mr L. V. J. Laville (5th December)

The following were elected Members of the Council of State:—

Mr Cheok Huan Cheong (1st January)
Mr C. T. Hinde (19th June)
Dato A. L. Birch (3rd December)

The following had their terms of offices prolonged for two years:—

Dr G. H. Garlick (1st January)

Inche Onn bin Jaafar (13th January)

Dato Roland St. John Braddell (1st August)

Mr D. G. A. Fraser (1st August)

Three more Studentships were granted under the Sultan Ibrahim Studentship Fund during the year under review.

Two young Malay Officers, Ja'afar bin Mohamed Taha and Ahmad bin Perang, left for England on the 10th March, the former to study Law at the Middle Temple and the latter to do a course of Accountancy at Plymouth, which will also be the occupation of Charles Jerome Lowe who left on the same ship.

The Board has been fortunate in finding Mr A. G. Morkill, late of the M.C.S., willing to undertake the guardianship of Johore Students while they are in England and is indebted to him for the pains he takes for the welfare of each student.

Mr L. A. Allen, M.C.S., O.B.E., acted as General Adviser until 26th March.

Valuable work has been done, both within and without the State, on Boards and Committees by Members of the Unofficial community, and this opportunity is gladly taken of thanking those gentlemen for their services, which they give so readily at the cost of their own leisure and convenience.

The tension in international affairs, not without its effects on Johore, had at least one good result—the recognition of the importance of rendering the State less dependent on outside supplies of articles of diet. The new-found enthusiasm for padi-planting, referred to elsewhere in this Report, will no doubt achieve this in time, but for the immediate future, the encouragement of the cultivation of vegetables and other foodstuffs on a greater scale (in addition to livestock and poultry) is enjoying the earnest attention of the Johore Government.

W. E. PEPYS,
General Adviser, Johore.

JOHORE BAHRU,
30th May, 1939.

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APPENDIX A.

Revenue in the years 1936, 1937 and 1938.

Head of Revenue	1936	1937	1938
	$	$	$
Lands -	3,923,125	3,789,874	3,654,866
Forests -	292,615	342,879	439,753
Customs -	5,300,310	7,580,108	5,451,682
Licences etc. -	3,391,644	3,951,851	3,637,103
Fees of Courts -	341,499	363,278	384,919
Posts and Telegraphs -	354,125	444,276	451,970
Railway -	—	86,700	289,167
Port and Harbour dues -	34,866	37,853	36,126
Interest -	1,630,216	1,593,419	1,656,785
Miscellaneous Receipts -	153,919	211,692	59,209
Municipal -	1,118,964	1,351,456	1,381,321
Land Sales -	847,408	443,302	470,189
Total -	17,388,691	20,196,688	17,922,090

APPENDIX B.

Expenditure in the years 1936, 1937 and 1938.

Head of Expenditure	1936	1937	1938
	$	$	$
Pensions -	628,588	629,935	759,858
Personal Emoluments -	6,113,361	6,448,393	6,950,642
Other Charges -	3,577,041	4,342,219	4,757,768
Purchase of Land -	217,905	165,905	206,232
Electric, S. S. -	—	210,968	173,874
P.W.D., A. R. -	1,548,235	1,505,889	1,649,306
P.W.D., S. S. -	5,826,664	5,094,443	4,355,413
Total -	17,911,794	18,397,752	18,853,093

APPENDIX C.

Balance Sheet at 31st December, 1938.

Liabilities		Assets		
	$			$
Deposits	1,269,268	Cash in hand at Treasuries, Banks, Crown Agents and Customs Department ..		2,827,994
Rubber Fund	26,711	Cash-in-transit		61,886
		INVESTMENTS (at cost):—	$	
SURPLUS:—				
		Sterling Securities	22,055,591	
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	15,432,120	Local Securities	1,758,444	
		Fixed Deposits	—	
				23,814,035
General Surplus	26,195,752	Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund Investments	15,390,316	
		Cash	41,804	
				15,432,120
		Due by other Governments		4,910
		Stock of Chandu		28,744
		Advances		139,672
		Loans		228,660
		Suspense		385,830
Total ...	42,923,851	Total ...		42,923,851

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL RETURN OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1912—1938.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	$	$
1912	4,348,642	3,231,406
1913	4,378,556	3,267,484
1914	4,352,897	3,899,698
1915	5,790,394	3,645,421
1916	7,976,863	4,602,433
1917	10,168,625	5,119,520
1918	9,125,694	5,858,591
1919	11,002,778	8,223,682
1920	11,838,976	13,070,284
1921	7,689,054	11,159,450
1922	8,625,223	8,785,873
1923	11,094,955	7,064,166
1924	10,947,960	8,095,276
1925	15,884,592	9,780,322
1926	18,781,565	18,099,232
1927	18,239,023	15,348,473
1928	20,698,077	16,445,473
1929	17,633,212	16,200,829
1930	14,634,966	16,671,946
1931	12,102,704	14,778,518
1932	11,518,363	11,383,156
1933	11,806,152	11,589,496
1934	16,660,594	11,692,115
1935	17,162,127	18,429,798
1936	17,388,691	17,911,794
1937	20,196,688	18,397,752
1938	17,922,090	18,853,093

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APPENDIX E.

HOUSING.

Town Board Areas	Total Population	Number of separate Dwelling Houses and of persons inhabiting them						Number of Barracks, Compounds, Tenement Houses, etc , and of persons inhabiting them		Number of Native Huts and of persons inhabiting them	
		Houses of one room	Inhabitants	Houses of two rooms	Inhabitants	Houses of three rooms and over	Inhabitants	Barracks, etc.	Inhabitants	Huts	Inhabitants
Johore Bahru ...	26,250	—	—	779	4,913	2,256	15,060	160	3,370	395	2,907
Kluang ...	11,366	61	248	65	410	286	3,076	590	3,857	437	3,775
Muar ...	33,554	592	3,166	536	3,638	1,068	10,080	1,721	12,045	906	4,625
Segamat ...	4,351	152	899	106	811	71	717	81	1,170	146	754
Kota Tinggi ...	3,537	14	76	13	100	117	1,512	108	1,008	100	841
Mersing ...	5,449	222	893	153	873	217	2,203	103	1,324	35	156
Batu Pahat ..	25,659	1,171	7,601	505	4,273	530	8,498	77	1,518	627	2,769
Pontian Kechil ...	3,778	4	15	79	322	400	2,187	11	234	214	1,020
Total ...	113,944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX F.

Return of Motor Vehicles licensed in 1938.

Place of Registration	Private Cars	Hire Cars	Bus	Lorry	Motor Cycle
Johore Bahru -	1,144	309	30	608	105
Muar -	429	325	11	211	62
Batu Pahat -	426	148	116	204	72
Segamat -	253	50	39	131	43
Mersing -	52	39	—	56	1
Total -	2,304	871	196	1,210	283

APPENDIX G.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

References to Johore will be found in most of the standard works on Malaya and in the publications of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. In 1933 there appeared as Vol. X Part III of the Journal of the said Branch.

A History of Johore (1365-1895) by Dr (now Sir Richard) Windstedt, K.B.E., C.M.G., D. Litt. (Oxon).

The same author has devoted chapters to Johore in his *History of Malaya.*

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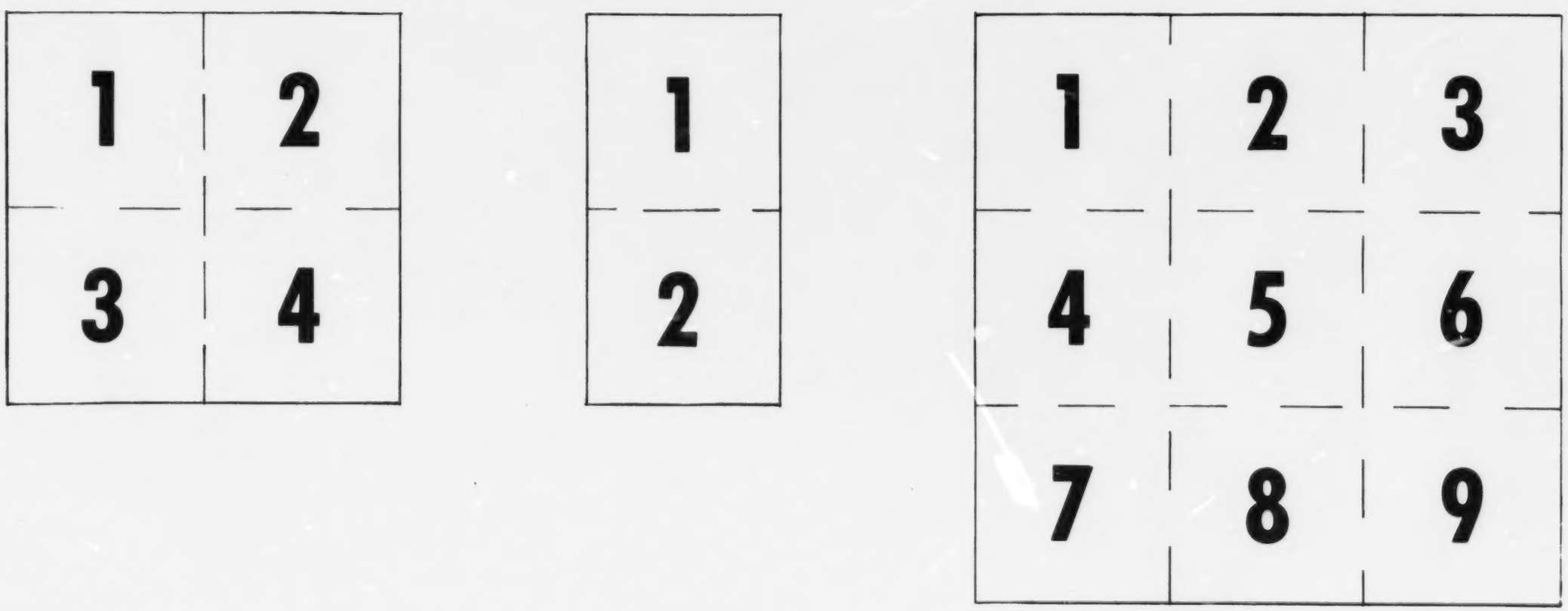

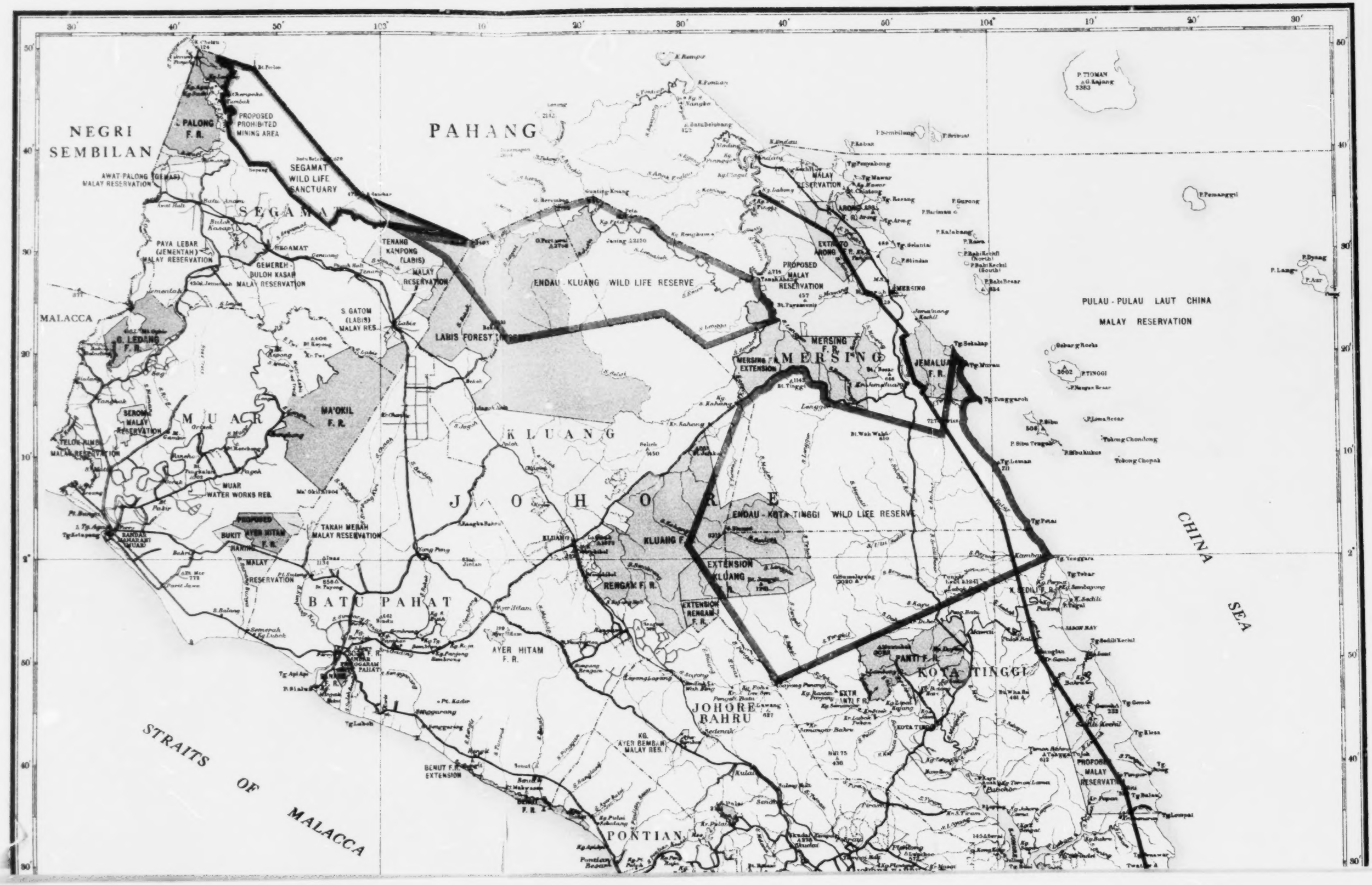

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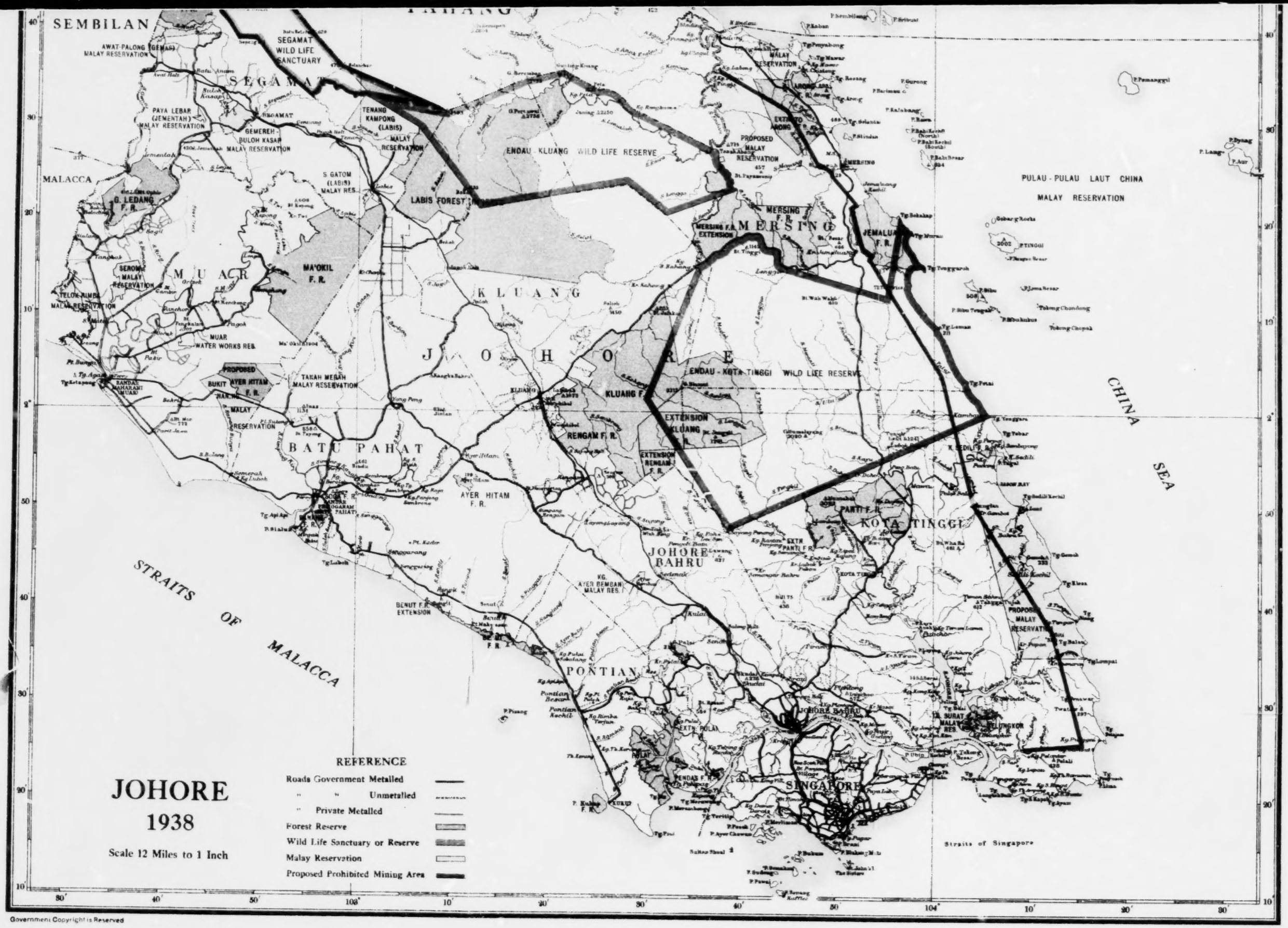

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STATE OF PERLIS.

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MAP OF PERLIS.

North entrance of the Kaki Bukit—Wang Tangga Underground Causeway.

(*see page 33*)

STATE OF PERLIS.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF PERLIS FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1357.

(MARCH 3RD, 1938—FEBRUARY 20TH, 1939).

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Perlis is a Malay State on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. It is the northernmost of the Malay States under the protection of Great Britain, lying between the 6th and 7th parallels of North Latitude. The State is bordered on the west by the sea and by the Siamese Province of Setul from which it is separated by a range of limestone hills running up to 2,000 feet in height; on the north and east by the Siamese Province of Nakon Sridhammaraj; and on the east and south by the Malay State of Kedah. Padang Besar on the main railway line to Bangkok is the frontier station between Malaya and Siam.

The area of the State is about 316 square miles and the coast line which runs north-west and south-east is approximately 13 miles in length.

A rich alluvial plain, which is suitable for rice growing, extends inland for a distance of about 14 miles. Striking features of the landscape are isolated limestone hills rising abruptly from the plain. In many of these there are interesting caves. The craggy mass known as Chuping Hill contains a cave which will stand comparison with any not only in size but in the beauty of its formation and colouring.

A map of the State is included in this Report.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Perlis, with that of the northern part of Kedah, differs from the climate of Malaya generally having more in it of the continent than of the peninsula. The north-east monsoon is strongly felt but is a dry period, as much as two months complete drought being commonly experienced in January and February. The influence of the south-west monsoon is felt from July to September. The well-marked dry season has a beneficial effect on vegetable life affording it a proper period of recession and rest. Many flowers and vegetables which are difficult or impossible to grow elsewhere in Malaya can be grown with suprising ease.

The average annual rainfall at Kangar is about 83 inches. The highest recorded annual rainfall was 106.3 inches in 1913 and the lowest 65.6 in 1926. The rainfall during 1938 was 74.73 inches. The normal wet season is from August to November with September as the wettest month of the year. Heavy rains also occur in April and May.

The shade temperature at Kangar varies between a mean maximum of about 89° and a mean minimum of 73°. It occasionally rises to 98°. During the north-east monsoon period variation of over 20% in the twenty-four hours commonly occurs, the days being hot with a dry and penetrating heat reminiscent of northern India while the nights are delightfully cool. This climate, in spite of high day temperatures, is found to be much more invigorating and healthful than that often met with in the tropics. The lowest temperature ever recorded at Kangar, 62°, was registered on January 5th, 1937. It is a record which is likely to stand for some time.

HISTORY.

Until 1821 Perlis was subject to Kedah but when, in 1841, the Siamese allowed the Sultan of Kedah to re-assume the Government, Perlis was made a separate and independent State under an Arab named Syed Hussein, whose father, Syed Harun, had previously acquired the status of local chief. Syed Hussein was given the title of Raja.

The present Raja Syed Alwi bin Almarhom Syed Safi, K.B.E., C.M.G., succeeded his father on 22nd Shawal, 1322 (20th December, 1905) and is the fourth who held that position under the suzerainty of Siam. In 1905, at the

request of the Raja, a European Adviser was appointed from Bangkok to advise the Raja in the general management of the country and more particularly in its finances. He remained until 15th July, 1909, when, in consequence of a treaty concluded between Great Britain and Siam, his duties were handed over to a British Adviser of the Malayan Civil Service.

On 28th April, 1930, a treaty was signed which defined the friendly relations between His Britannic Majesty and His Highness the Raja of Perlis. By this treaty the Perlis Government agreed to continue under the protection of His Majesty, who exercises the right of suzerainty, and to accept a British Adviser.

CHAPTER II

GOVERNMENT.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

The State of Perlis is governed by His Highness the Raja with the assistance of a State Council consisting of His Highness as President, three other Malay members selected by name or office by His Highness with the approval of His Excellency the High Commissioner, and the British Adviser. By mutual consent of His Excellency and His Highness, additional members may be added to the Council for any specific period; one such appointment was made during the year under review.

All legislation is enacted by the State Council and all matters of importance regarding the administration of the State are considered by the Council, which ordinarily meets once a week.

Under the 1930 treaty the officers of the Government of Perlis shall be Perlis Malays, but in special circumstances, with the approval of the State Council, others may be employed.

Malay, with Jawi character in the case of the written language, is the official language in all departments except where it is provided in the law of Perlis or by special authority of Government that another language may be used.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Kangar, the administrative headquarters of the State, Arau, the residence of His Highness the Raja, and other chief villages are administered by a Sanitary Board consisting of an official Chairman and other official and unofficial members appointed by the State Council. The Board is responsible for the control of the several areas, for street lighting, scavenging, conservancy, rating and the administration of the sanitary and building by-laws.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION.

The population at the middle of 1938 was 55,446 made up of the following races:— Europeans 8, Eurasians 6, Malays 44,360, Chinese 8,103, Indians 978, others (mostly Siamese) 1,991. This total is arrived at by the balancing equation method based on the 1931 census which gave the total population as 49,296 comprising 39,716 Malays, 6,500 Chinese, 966 Indians and 2,114 others. Of the others 1,616 were Siamese. The figure of the 1931 census total shewed an increase of 23% over the 1921 figures. The density is 167 to the square mile.

CHAPTER IV

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.*

PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

There were 1,111 deaths in the State during 1938—a death rate of 20.04 per mille; the corresponding figure for 1937 was 18.31 per mille.

* The Statistics relating to this Department are for the Gregorian Year 1938.

The following table gives the distribution of deaths according to nationality and cause.

Diseases	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Siamese	Total	
Malaria	8	8	3	...	19	0·34
Enteric Fever	8	1	1	...	10	0·18
Dysentery	...	...	2	...	2	0·04
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary ...	37	8	...	1	46	0·83
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leprosy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	1	...	1	0·02
Ankylostomiasis	...	2	...	...	2	0·04
Ascariasis	3	...	...	...	3	0·05
Fever unspecified	389	50	3	19	461	8·31
Cancer	...	1	1	...	2	0·04
Beri-Beri	...	5	...	...	5	0·09
Diseases of the Heart ...	1	5	...	...	6	0·11
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	1	3	1	...	5	0·09
Bronchitis	33	9	...	2	44	0·79
Pneumonia (all Forms) ...	6	30	9	...	45	0·81
Demam Batok	38	14	1	5	58	1·05
Other Diseases of Resp. Syst.	7	2	...	...	9	0·16
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	...	3	...	...	3	0·05
Other Diseases of Digestive System	20	5	...	2	27	0·49
Convulsions	99	27	...	4	130	2·34
Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs ...	1	1	...	...	2	0·04
Non-Venereal Diseases of Genito-Urinary System ...	...	1	...	...	1	0·02
Dropsy	16	6	...	...	22	0·40
Diseases of Pregnancy child birth etc.	18	7	2	...	27	0·49
Premature Birth and Diseases of Early Infancy ...	...	7	3	...	10	0·18
Old age or Senility ...	106	9	...	4	119	2·15
Violence (all forms including Accidents)	10	5	1	...	16	0·29
Other Causes	21	13	1	1	36	0·65
Total ...	822	222	29	38	1,111	20·04

The following table gives the distribution of deaths according to sex and nationalities:—

Nationality	Males	Females	Total
Malays	412	380	822
Chinese	152	70	222
Indians	18	11	29
Siamese	22	16	38
Total ...	634	477	1,111

Births during the year totalled 1,982, a rate of 35.75 per mille, as against 1,852 (34.02 per mille) in 1937. The following table gives the distribution of births according to sex and nationalities:—

Nationality	Males	Females	Total
Europeans ...	...	...	...
Eurasians	...	...	...
Chinese	169	152	321
Malays	805	755	1,560
Indians	22	28	50
Siamese	22	29	51
Total ...	1,018	964	1,982

There were two twin births among Malays.

The following table gives the estimated population with birth rate and death rate for the last five years:—

Year	Estimated population	Births	Birth rate per mille	Deaths	Death rate per mille
1934 A. D. ...	52,723	1,730	32·81	885	16·79
1935 „ ...	51,101	1,640	32·09	850	16·63
1936 „ ...	51,951	1,961	37·75	1,019	19·61
1937 „ ...	52,703	1,793	34·02	965	18·31
1938 „ ...	55,446	1,982	35·75	1,111	20·04

In the course of the year the Registration of Births and Deaths was transferred from the Police Department to the Health Department. This enables a proper check to be kept on classification of diseases. It is also useful in that the Medical Authorities get early notice of any epidemic; and it makes possible a measure of post-natal supervision. Police officers continue to be Deputy Registrars for the outlying districts.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 220 deaths among infants under one year old, the rate being 111.00 per mille (corrected rate). The corresponding figure for 1937 was 189, equivalent to 105.41 per mille.

The infantile death rate per thousand births relative to the principal nationalities during the past five years was:—

Year	Malays	Chinese	Siamese	Indians
1934	76.47	121.74	65.22	133.33
1935	65.23	165.94	25.00	58.82
1936	105.92	155.30	254.55	66.67
1937	96.34	143.97	179.49	130.43
1938	98.72	171.34	98.04	120.00

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Twenty-seven deaths were recorded as due to affections connected with pregnancy and child-birth, a percentage of 1.36 of the total births. The figure for 1937 was 13 deaths or a percentage of 0.68. The number of still-births notified was 115 as against 105 in 1937, a percentage of 5.8 to total births.

The effort to improve conditions in the field of maternity and infant welfare continued and during the year a second midwife returned from her period of training in Kedah and took up duty. These trained village midwives are meeting with a certain amount of opposition from the old fashioned " bidans ", but, supported by the Government, it is hoped that they will slowly win their way. They receive a subsistence allowance during the period of their training and until they have established themselves in practice. This scheme is subsidiary to the Government midwifery service, based on the Hospital, which continues to operate.

It is gratifying to record that more women are coming into hospital for confinement, the number being 56 as against 27 in 1937.

Hygiene and Sanitation.

Anti-malarial measures: Malaria did not assume epidemic proportions but cases were reported from Kaki Bukit, Tasoh and Bukit Ketri. 538 cases of malaria were treated at the hospital with 7 deaths against 457 cases with 10 deaths in 1937. Chemioprophylaxis was tried with success on the Tasoh Estate.

Larval surveys were carried out in all the Sanitary Board areas. Mosquito trapping with human bait traps was done in Kangar, but no dangerous species were found.

Anti-malarial measures such as clearing, oiling, and draining marshy and seepage areas were carried out in the Sanitary Board areas of Kangar, Arau and Kaki Bukit. Two low-lying areas near the Kangar Mosque were filled up during the year under review. The dangerous seepage ravine near the Kaki Bukit Police Station was successfully subsoiled. Work on subsoiling of a swampy area behind the Sanitary Board Line at Kaki Bukit was in hand towards the close of the year.

The automatic sluice on the Sungei Bunut described in last year's report worked satisfactorily. Work on the canalisation of the bed of the Sungei Bunut was continued throughout the greater part of the year; but had to be suspended in rainy weather. Owing to floods, the concrete sides of the channel cracked and collapsed in many places. These defects are now being remedied.

Sewage disposal.

Night soil in all the Sanitary Board areas is disposed of by trenching some distance away from the centre of all activities in the village or town. Almost every house in the Sanitary Board areas is now equipped with a latrine of approved type.

Refuse disposal.

Refuse in each Sanitary Board area is disposed of mainly by incineration. Controlled tipping is being carried out in a low-lying area in Kangar.

Water supply.

Kangar, Arau and Padang Besar are supplied with piped water. The water supply to Arau and Kangar continued to be satisfactory for a filtered but otherwise untreated supply. A note of the improvements made to the supply during the year will be found in the Chapter dealing with Public Works. The source of water supply at Padang Besar is a surface lake. Formerly liable to dangerous pollution, this has now been made safe by the installation of a filter plant.

General.

Under the supervision of the recently constituted Health Department and the Sanitary Board steady progress has been made in the direction of a healthy food supply. Markets have been enlarged and improved, all eating shops are inspected and licensed, as are also street-stalls and hawkers selling food. A re-draft of the Sanitary Board Enactment and By-laws, now in preparation, should greatly assist in the work of establishing and maintaining a proper system of control.

The occurrence of a few cases of beri-beri has stimulated inquiry into food values. The kampong-milled rice is full of nutriment but more power-mills are now being opened, with the danger of over-polishing and loss of the vitamin-containing pericarp. A watch will be kept on this by the periodical sending of samples for Biochemical analysis.

RABIES.

It is sad to have to record that in spite of energetic measures to combat rabies by the shooting of stray dogs and by widespread propaganda calling attention to the danger and the need for early treatment, casualties from this cause continued to occur. Twenty cases of dog bite were reported, an increased number due no doubt to the propaganda urging the advisibility of reporting. Eighteen dogs were concerned of which eight were strays which could not be captured or killed. Of the remainder three were killed on the spot and seven placed under observation. Five were found not to be rabid after the requisite period of observation. Of the five brains sent to the Institute of Medical Research for examination three were reported positive for rabies and two negative.

Three fatal cases of hydrophobia occurred at the hospital. One patient, a Malay, had been bitten about four months earlier but had not thought of seeking treatment until symptoms began to develop. He had at least killed the dog and thus probably saved further casualties. He died on the day after admission.

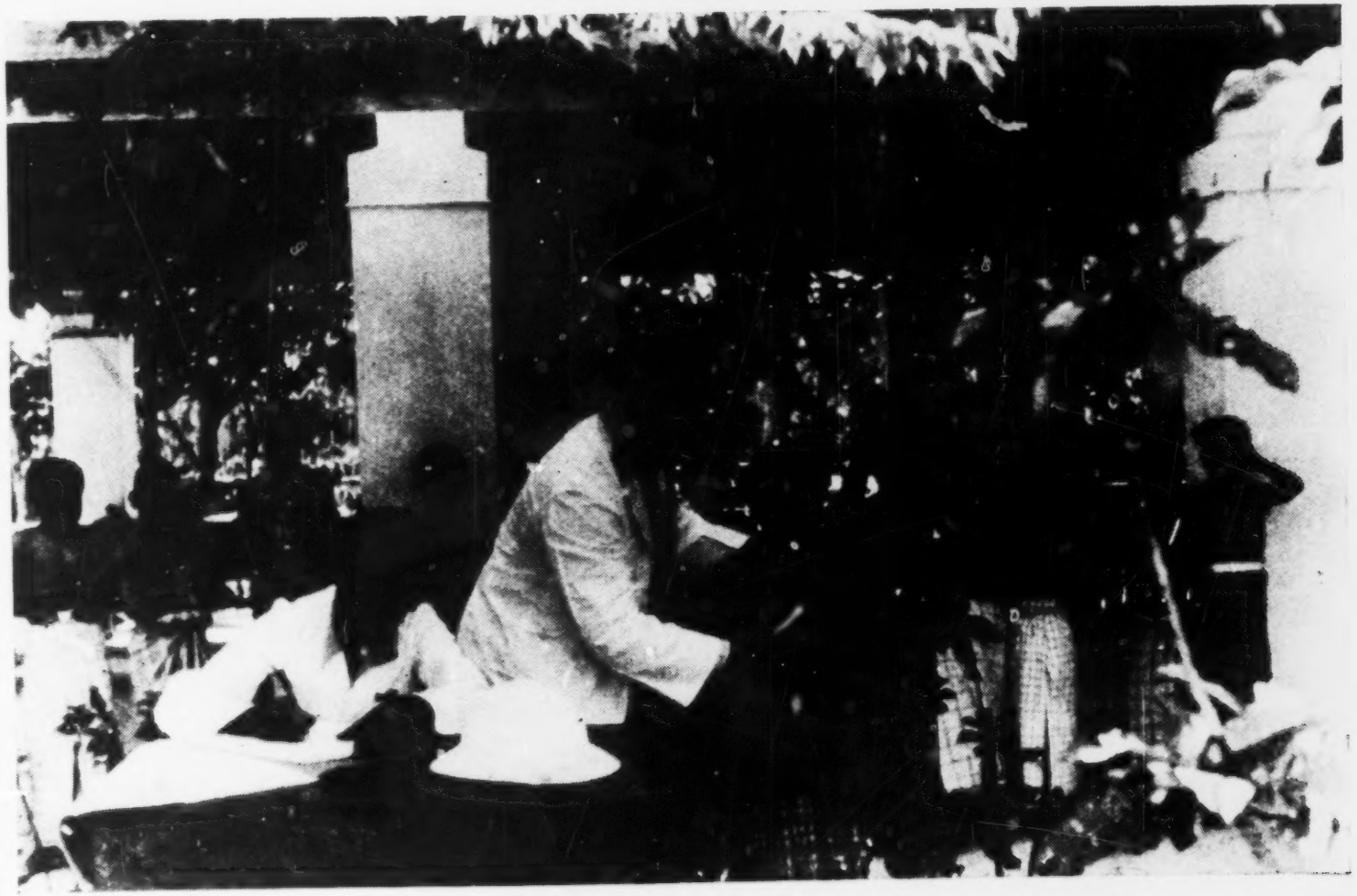
The most tragic occurrence of all was the death of two men while actually undergoing treatment. They were bitten about the face while lying resting on a pathway near Kangar. They went straight to the hospital and treatment was started at once but, owing it is thought to the fact that the bites were not far from the brain, the treatment proved ineffectual and both died twenty days after admission. A three-weeks course was being given.

In an effort to combat this danger nearly 2,000 dogs were destroyed during the year by official dog shooters and police, apart from those killed by private persons. The proximity of Siam with its large numbers of roaming, ownerless dogs increases the difficulty of the problem.

ESTATES.

The six rubber estates employing regular labour forces are visited from time to time by the Health Officer. The total estate population, including infants, is 409 of whom 350 are Southern Indians. There were five deaths and 18 live births, all Indians, during the year. 132 were admitted to hospital.

Sanitary conditions on the estates are improving. This is touched on further in the Chapter on Labour.



Routine medical examination of school children.

SCHOOLS.

Regular visits of inspection are paid to all the schools in the State by the Health Officer. Each child on these occasions receives a thorough medical examination and is given the necessary treatment. Short lectures are also given to the assembled children on elementary care of the health.

The results of this examination give encouragement to the belief that the health of the people is gradually showing signs of improvement. The following table shows comparative percentages with regard to the most common affections:—

Diseases	Percentage		
	1936	1937	1938
Splenic enlargement	27·69	17·5	16.25
Otitis	0·88	0·1	0.05
Scabies	8·86	1·7	0.38
Yaws	1·46	0·1	1.77
Other skin diseases	3·65	0·2	1.91
Ocular lesions	0·34	0·4	0.53
Dental Caries	58.00	30·6	28.97
Bronchitis	2.24	0·4	0.24

Special efforts were made by the offer of prizes and other methods towards raising the standard of personal hygiene and cleanliness amongst the school children. The effects of this campaign soon became plain in a noticeable improvement in these directions.

69 children had Neosalvarsan injections for Yaws.

Special attention is given to the detection of cases of early leprosy. No such cases were found during the year.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES.

A General Hospital with ward accommodation for 100 patients including 6 second-class patients is maintained by the Government at Kangar and is in charge of an Assistant Medical Officer. During the year a separate ward for the accommodation in greater privacy of patients suffering from severe illness was constructed.

Quarters at the Hospital premises for an additional dresser were also built during the year.

The number of patients admitted into the Hospital for treatment during the year was 2,075, an increase of 368 over the 1937 number. There were 111 deaths, a percentage of 5.35 to total treated. Excluding 48 deaths which occurred within 48 hours of admission, the death rate was 3.11%. The average daily number of in-patients was 67, the largest number on any one day being 106. Nine major and 350 minor operations were performed.

A Dispensary was erected and equipped at Simpang Ampat a populous centre in the coastal plain. It is at present opened to the public on three days a week, a dresser from Kangar attending for the purpose. The new roads now being constructed are enabling these services to be started in areas such as this, which have hitherto been neglected owing to their inaccessibility. A weekly market is held at Simpang Ampat on Tuesdays and on that day very large numbers of Kampong dwellers, strangers to any kind of modern medicinal and surgical treatment, eagerly take advantage of the opportunity now provided.

The Kaki Bukit Dispensary continued to open daily and treated 8,783 new cases in addition to giving 6,193 repetitional treatments. The patients here are mostly Chinese.

The out-patient department at Kangar Hospital dealt with 7,656 new cases (5,818 repetitions) of which no less than 4,806 were Malay patients. These figures all show substantial increases on previous totals.

The Travelling Dispensary attended to 1,440 cases as against 411 in 1937. This figure is exclusive of treatment given to school-boys, and to Police, and other Government employees.

The increased use of the medical facilities afforded by the Government, especially by the Malay peasantry, who are traditionally slow to accept new in place of their ancestral ideas in medicine as in other matters, is a gratifying feature of the year's work.

One mental case was transferred to the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, during the year, and one died. There was a total of 19 Perlis patients (13 males and 6 females) in the institution at the end of 1938.

The number of lepers in institutions outside the State remained the same:— one at Pulau Jerejak and three at Sungei Buloh.

The Sanitary Inspector attended in Singapore the six months' course and passed the examination for the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

CHAPTER V

HOUSING.

The population is mainly composed of Malay farmers, owning the houses in which they live. These houses are usually in groups of from three or four to twenty or twenty-five in number surrounded by fruit and coconut trees and situated on suitable ground at or near the swampy rice growing land which is their occupants' chief source of livelihood. They are of traditional type, raised from the ground on wooden posts, thatched with palm leaf (attap) and having walls and floor of planks. In the case of the poorer peasantry the walls may be of split bamboos or even of the cloth-like bark of the gelam tree. Such houses are cool and airy and well suited to the climate. There will usually be an open verandah in front, two or three separate rooms within, and at the back a separate raised cooking place and women's quarters. Sanitation is primitive but sunshine and regular rainfall play an important part. In the coastal areas the tides provide an even more regular sanitary service.

The houses of the Chinese agriculturists and small shopkeepers in the rural districts are usually not raised from the ground, having plank walls, attap or corrugated iron roofs and earth floors.

On estates the Indian labourer is housed in lines which are subject to inspection and approval by the Protector of Labour.

The Government provides lines or houses rent free for its own labourers.

The Chinese coolies employed on mines live either in Kaki Bukit (a village controlled by the Sanitary Board) or in lines provided by the mine owner. Many of these are overcrowded but some are substantially built, well ventilated buildings quite suitable for their purpose.

In the villages administered by the Sanitary Board, building is subject to control and plans are required to be submitted for approval before any new buildings are erected or any structural alteration to existing buildings made.

In the business quarters, houses are of the usual two-storeyed "shop house" type. In Kangar and Arau most of the shop houses are brick buildings. In Padang Besar they are generally of plank with iron or palm-leaf roofs.

Shortly after the end of the year under review, before this report was completed, the village of Kaki Bukit was destroyed by fire. Two months of drought had caused the timber and thatch houses to become very dry and when the fire had taken hold there was no possibility of checking its course. Seventy-seven houses, comprising the whole of the village street, were destroyed. Plans are in hand for the rebuilding of the village on a higher and better site. Houses in the new village will be of brick and tile. A great improvement in the housing conditions in this place will result as the former houses were not only of inferior material but were badly planned and ill ventilated.

The Government builds houses for its officials as funds permit.

Though housing conditions in the towns still leave plenty of room for improvement there is nothing in the nature of a housing problem or shortage in the State.

CHAPTER VI

NATURAL RESOURCES.

GENERAL.

Of the 316 square miles which comprise the territory of the State about 90 (28.4%) are alienated for agricultural purposes, 50 (16%) are under Reserved Forest, and 5 (1.6%) are held under mining titles. The balance amounts to 171 square miles or about 54% of the total area. Much of this is covered with bamboo jungle an indication of the poor quality of the soil.

AGRICULTURE.

Rice: Perlis is first and foremost an agricultural State and the chief agricultural pursuit is the cultivation of rice. This is the main occupation of the Malay portion of the population, which forms 82% of the whole. The total area planted with rice in 1357 was 56,406 relongs which gave a total yield of 12,554,976 gantangs. In the previous year the planted area was 55,788 relongs and the yield 10,174,000 gantangs. A relong is .71 of an arce and a gantang is the equivalent of a gallon. The soil in the rice growing areas varies from a light loam in the inland regions to a heavy clay in the coastal areas. The latter is the more suitable for the crop as it requires no special manuring while the lighter soil needs a regular application of manure to ensure reasonably good yields. The usual manure is bat guano, which is obtained from caves in the limestone hills. This is either spread on the ground before ploughing or scattered amongst the young plants soon after transplanting. A good husbandman will treat each relong with about 100 gantangs of this manure once in every three years.

Successful rice growing requires an abundant supply of water at the right time of year. The fields with their network of low earthern banks must be filled with water to soften the ground for ploughing and planting. Water in plenty is also required to swell the grain and give a heavy yield. During the ripening process less water is needed until, as harvest time approaches, the fields can with advantage be quite dry.

The climate of Perlis is on the whole suitable for this form of agriculture, having well marked wet and dry seasons. These usually fall so that advantage can be taken of them by the farmer but much can be done to regulate the supply to the fields by means of artificial dams and channels. A start has been made during the year on a large scheme of drainage and irrigation in the Southern Area of the State. It is referred to in greater detail in the *Chapter dealing with Public Works.*

Padi planters do much to help each other by combining to undertake works which are of common benefit such as the maintenance of irrigation channels and measures against pests. Many miles of fence are constructed under this communal system for the purpose of keeping wild pig out of padi areas. In the actual ploughing of their fields and the harvesting of their crop neighbours often combine to assist one another in large parties visiting each holding in turn.

Owing to the untoward occurrence of a long spell of dry weather throughout May and June, 1938, planting was generally delayed and in many cases the seedling nurseries were destroyed and fields, ploughed ready for planting, were baked hard. This caused loss both of seed corn and labour and at one time the prospects for the crop were gloomy indeed. The wet weather however, when it came, lasted until later than usual with the result that the crop now being harvested, though lighter than normal, is better than could at first have been hoped. A flood occurred in September fortunately at a time when the crop was sufficiently established to survive. Some small areas were destroyed but on the whole by the destruction of rats and other pests the flood did good rather than harm.

Padi test plots are maintained by the Government, and though the conservative instincts of the farmer are deeply ingrained in the Perlis padi planter belief in the superiority of the selected strains now being tested at the plots is steadily gaining ground.

The production of padi was in excess of local requirements and the surplus, 2,259 tons of padi and 7,618 tons of milled rice, was exported. There are two rice-mills in the State; a third is being erected. Prices have on the whole been good, with a tendency to fall in recent months.

Rubber is the next most important agricultural product. The planted area is 6,732 relongs (4,780 acres) of which about 6,194 relongs (4,388 acres) are tappable. The tappable area is divided as follows:—

Small Holdings (Less than 25 acres) ..	2,995 acres.
Large Holdings (others)	1,393 „

The rubber produced on the small holding is of poor quality, usually marketed in the form of unsmoked sheet. It is proposed to try to improve this by a simple form of rubber grading scheme worked through the rubber dealers.

Rubber regulation was in force throughout the year. Inspection of small holdings with a view to fixing final assessment was completed by the inspection of 221 holdings. The work has been slow owing to the absence in many cases of surveyed or even demarcated boundaries. The State's total assessment at the end of the year was 665 tons. The following are the figures of export of dry rubber for the year (1938):—

1st Quarter	70%	release	1,738 pikuls.
2nd „	60%	„	1,615 „
3rd „	45%	„	1,271 „
4th „	45%	„	1,471 „

A pikul is the equivalent of 133 1/3 lbs.

Coconuts: The area under coconuts at the end of the year was 3,152 acres, planted as a sole or mixed crop in kampong holdings. There are no large estates. Copra is made on a modest scale for export. Most of the nuts are for local consumption. The usual cultivation of miscellaneous produce such as nipah, for attap and for sugar and vinegar, arecanut and fruit trees, bananas, tobacco, sireh and water-melons is found.

LIVESTOCK.

Cattle naturally play an important part in the daily life of a country-side where the chief occupation is padi planting. Plough and harrow are pulled by a buffalo or by a pair of oxen. There is a shortage of suitable grazing grounds and of good fodder grass so that when the fields are planted and thus no longer available for them to roam in it is no easy matter for the beasts to find food. Then owners are reduced to grazing them along banks in the fields, on the edges of roads, or any little patch of grass in the village. The cattle population, due in part to the restrictions placed on export and slaughter, particularly of cows, continues to rise slowly. The latest census shewing oxen 9,630 and buffaloes 4,266, a small nett increase on the previous year. Two service bulls provided by the Government are maintained in a grazing enclosure into which cows are introduced by their owners free of charge. This will in time, though slowly, improve the local breed as the bulls are selected animals. Arrangements are on foot to introduce a "Benggali" strain with the object of improving the milking qualities of the local cattle and thus giving the calves a better start in life.

The encloure, an area of about 80 acres of grassy land some eight miles from Kangar suffers from two disadvantages; one is the not infrequent visits of tigers necessitating the careful penning at night of all the animals and the other is the incursion of the weed *Eupatorium odoratum*. This almost ineradicable plant appeared in Perlis only a few years ago and seems to be marching southward. As its appearance coincided with the arrival of the first aeroplane services which fly over the State en route between Europe and Singapore the plant is credibly supposed by many to have been brought by the aeroplanes. It kills grass and chokes other vegetation unless kept in check.

Sheep and goats decreased from 3,147 to 3,044; swine increased from 1,974 to 2,276. Considerable quantities of poultry and eggs were exported, the numbers being 56,183 (55,516) chickens 14,273 (26,193) ducks and 4½ million eggs. The Perlis fowls and ducks compare favourably

with those met in many parts of Malaya and will in fact stand comparison with English poultry. Their size and flavour is due in great part to the husk and bran, by-products of the padi planting industry, which provide them with quantities of nourishing and clean food.

The Principal Agricultural Officer and the State Veterinary Surgeon of Kedah readily assist this Government with their advice and help.

MINING.

Tin ore is mined amongst the limestone hills in the north-west corner of the State. The hills are riddled with underground caves and crevices containing deposits of detrital ore which has been lodged there in unknown quantity by subterranean streams. A granite outcrop occurs at Bukit China, where tin has been mined by Chinese for 200 years and more; and it is thought that here is to be found the source of the local tin, forced up originally by volcanic action and then slowly subsiding through the dissolving limestone to the caverns beneath.

In 1936 and 1937 it began to be supposed, from the continued fall in new discoveries, that the end of the Perlis tin mining industry was in sight. Encouraged by the Government however the local miners increased their efforts and the consequences of this are being seen in numbers of new pockets which have since been disclosed.

Unfortunately the incidence of the scheme formulated under the International Agreement for the regulation of tin ore production and export precludes the exploitation of the pockets now found. In some cases there is danger that the ore, left in situ, may be totally irrecoverable; this is one of the many risks which a Perlis tin-miner has to take. It is recognised that no man would devote himself to mining in Perlis unless he had the gambling spirit well developed. To the hazards designed by nature which await him who burrows in the heart of these hills the artificial risk is now added that when he finds a prize he will be prohibited by law from taking it away with him. There is reason to fear that this may prove to be the ultimate hardship which will have the effect of driving away men who are prepared to accept all natural risks. Where the process of exploration, which entails blasting a way along miles of underground watercourses, may take months or even years, it is difficult to see how the miner can be expected so to time his "find" (if he is lucky enough to make one at all) so that it will occur at a moment when the law permits him to take the ore out.

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The year under review saw the discovery of number of pockets, the result of much expenditure of time, money and risk in previous exploration. It was thought that these pockets would follow the usual habit of Perlis tin discoveries and quickly become exhausted. They proved however to be unwontedly prolific of ore and this led to some over-export. As from the beginning of 1939 this over-export has ceased and exports are strictly controlled to conform with the International Quota release. The State's assessment at the end of the year was 480 tons of tin.

Land held under mining leases at the end of the year totalled 4,636 relongs the equivalent of 3,291 acres. The amount of ore exported was 13,672 pikuls. Direct revenue, from rents, was $4,785; the export duty paid on the ore amounted to $91,602.

The prosperity or otherwise of the mining industry has a direct and very great effect on the economy of the State generally. This is felt in the revenue, not only by way of the export duty on the ore produced but though the import duty on goods consumed by the mining community. It is felt also indirectly in the demand created for the produce of the countryside, so that the whole population benefits when the mining industry is prosperous.

Rubber is of negligible importance to Perlis. It is almost entirely to tin-mining that the State looks for its favourable trade balance.

FORESTS.

There is no separate Forest Department. The work of protection of the reserves and the collection of revenue on forest produce being a function of the Land Office exercised through two forest guards and the Penghulus.

No new reserves were constituted in 1938. The boundaries of the Rimba Mas reserve which is the largest in area but by no means the best in the quality of its timber have recently been defined by the cutting of a rentis along its western boundary. This reserve is thought to be gradually regenerating but the soil is undoubtedly poor, suggestive of abandoned ladang, with a good deal of small-stemmed bamboo. *TEMAK* is the principal tree of value.

The best timber is found in the Bukit Bintang Reserve, which is situated on high ground between Bukit Bintang and the Siamese frontier on the west. The principal trees are *ARANG, ATOI, BINTONG, CHENGAL BATU, CHENGAL TIGA BANIR,* and *SANAI. CHENGAL BATU* is probably the best timber in the State.

lishing company, inc

Forest produce is extracted under permits for which lump sums are paid in accordance with the following scale:—

Class A	timber	.. .. ..	$10 p.m.
„ B	„	.. .. ..	$ 5 „
„ C	„	.. .. ..	$ 2 „
„ D	„ (other produce)	.. ..	$ 1 „

The permit is limited by time and by the class of produce to be extracted, not by the quantity. It is realized that this is far from satisfactory but the staff available is not adequate to undertake a system of measurement of the produce nor is the quality of the forests such as to justify an increase of staff for the purpose. It is therefore not possible to give details of the outturn of timber or other produce.

Forest revenue was $1,698 and expenditure $792.

FISHERIES.

Fish is a staple article of local diet, and fishing a local industry of some importance. Sea-fishing is the main occupation of probably 5,000 persons in the State; exact figures are not available. Fresh water fishing is the subsidiary occupation of many more. Apart from the large quantities consumed locally 948 pikuls of sea fish and 3,465 pikuls of fresh water fish were exported. The season was generally a good one and the exports of sea fish show a considerable increase on those of last year. Much of the fish exported goes to Penang in a dried state but since the opening of the Kuala Perlis road it has become possible for fresh fish taken through by lorry to arrive in good condition. This is much more profitable to the fishermen.

CHAPTER VII

COMMERCE.

The bulk of the State's trade is with Penang. This is carried on by road, rail and sea. Lorry transport is becoming increasingly popular but the sea and rail routes remain the most commonly used for heavy goods. There is little direct trade with other countries.

Figures of import and export are available in the case of dutiable goods only but the bulk of the trade is represented in these figures.

The following tables give the figures for the last five years (1353—1357); in some cases no figure is given as the article in question was not then dutiable.

IMPORTS.

Articles	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	Value in 1357
						$
Beer, Cider etc. (gallons) ...	1,721	2,810	4,108	7,365	7,162	22,709
Chinese Spirits (gallons) ...	771	824	873	807	849	8,013
European Spirits (gallons) ...	636	857	871	1,047	1,249	18,340
Cigarettes (lbs.)	47,180	56,656	63,047	72,753	72,006	84,630
Coffee (pikuls)	...	1,509	1,707	1,840	1,781	17,558
Kerosene oil (gallons) ...	78,374	84,136	103,386	87,359	103,029	46,363
Petrol (gallons)	46,996	58,098	65,880	79,342	97,759	34,216
Piece goods (yards)	356,256	300,249	310,271	550,109	590,023	130,429
Sugar (lbs.)	...	1,626,678	1,872,734	1,936,637	1,860,247	60,051
Tinned Milk (lbs.) ...	...	150,449	173,435	195,500	181,452	30,601
Tobacco (lbs.)	27,656	33,411	46,093	47,521	48,645	52,314

EXPORTS.

Articles.	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	Value in 1357
						$
Arecanuts (pikuls) ...	665	703	1,050	1,510	870	5,522
Buffaloes and cattle (head) ...	57	726	157	341	224	18,540
Copra (pikuls) ...	1,224	4,468	3,570	4,672	1,523	5,723
Fish (pikuls)	4,164	7,997	7,531	4,605	4,548	52,188
Goats (head)	459	788	917	328	579	2,993
Hides and Horns (pikuls) ...	211	203	169	185	143	1,948
Padi (pikuls)	130,686	135,455	150,864	70,342	37,941	72,306
Phosphates (tons)	280	525	411	371	430	3,458
Poultry (head)	55,561	45,973	57,353	81,709	70,456	35,909
Rice (pikuls)	85,750	119,595	95,886	173,863	154,224	492,617
Rubber (pikuls)	7,540	6,203	6,012	7,415	5,846	182,155
Tapioca (pikuls)	3,375	7,135	10,296	7,178	7,728	3,913
Tin-ore (pikuls)	8,640	7,291	9,960	10,279	13,672	916,025

In these figures imports show a general all round increase while exports have generally fallen. Exports of padi and rice are lower than last year owing to a less favourable harvest and to the fact that more padi is now being milled in the State. Exports of tin ore show an increase.

The differences in certain main items of Customs revenue over the past five years are given in the following table:—

	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357
	$	$	$	$	$
Tin ore ...	70,822	57,333	73,096	83,882	91,602
Padi and rice	21,409	23,745	26,210	24,362	16,441
Fish ...	6,616	8,962	8,430	5,116	6,120
Tobacco ...	69,326	83,284	99,807	110,432	110,767
Sugar ...	44,415	48,800	56,182	49,103	54,644
Petrol ...	16,448	20,334	23,058	27,770	34,215
Spirits ...	13,902	16,736	18,960	22,893	24,775
Piece goods	11,734	10,302	16,176	26,955	24,587

The amount collected in import duty was $288,348 against $273,803 in the previous year, and in export duty $127,041 as against $132,530; the total collected shewing an increase of $9,056.

The importation of cotton and artificial silk piece goods manufactured in foreign countries continued to be regulated by quota throughout the year and, in common with other States in the Peninsula, Perlis maintained control over the export of rubber and tin.

CHAPTER VIII

LABOUR.

The chief industrial pursuit, tin-mining, is carried on exclusively by Chinese workers. At the end of the year about 1,700 men were working in the mines. These with the exception of about 200 men who work on fixed wages, are not employees but independent tributors free to do as much or as little work as suits their taste. The ore which they win is sold by them to the owner of the land from which it has been won.

There are also some 95 Chinese labourers employed in rice-mills.

Malays to the number of 215 and Indians 407 form the balance of the labouring population, *i.e.* work for fixed hours and at fixed rates of wages. Of these 140 Malays and 43 Indians are employed by the Public Works Department and 88 Indians by the Railway Department. The remainder are in regular employment on rubber estates or under local contractors.

The Protector of Labour, Kedah, who advises this Government on labour matters, paid two visits to the estates and mills and made recommendations for improvemen s upon which action has been and is being taken. Two of the estates spent large sums during the year in improving conditions. Madar Estate is now provided with single roomed lines, wells, latrines, a creche, and a school, and the Protector of Labour reports that " it is one of the most satisfactory Asiatic owned estates that is to be seen anywhere ".

No labourers were recruited from India during the year.

Sick labourers are sent to the Government Hospital at Kangar; medicines are also provided at the place of employment. The Government Health Officer, an Indian, pays regular and frequent visits to all places of employment.

The Government maintains a school in Kangar where the children of Government Indian labourers and pensioners receive free education. The establishment of schools for the children of Indian labourers on rubber estates is being fostered by a scheme of grants-in-aid. Three such schools are now in existence and work to a Code drawn up for their guidance by the Government.

The Labour law in the State is the same as that obtaining in the other Malay States, and the State is a party to a number of International Conventions having as their object the amelioration of the lot of the labourers. Amongst these are the Conventions governing the employment of women during the night, employment in underground mines, the night work of women and young persons employed in industry, and wage-fixing machinery. During the year under review an amendment to the Harbours Enactment was passed to implement the application of yet another Convention: that ensuring indemnity for seamen upon the loss of the vessel in which they are employed.

Apart from the small classes of what may be termed professional labourers to whom reference has been made there is a large reservoir of unskilled labour available in the Malay population. The Malay peasant proprie or will always put the cultivation of his fields and the reaping of his crops before everything else, but in the off-seasons he is ready and willing to supplement his income by daily labour on road making, river clearing or other Government work. For this he receives payment at standard rates.

CHAPTER IX

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living remained low but shewed a slight rise in the course of the year with a tendency to drop again at the end of it. Wages on estates varied between 60 and 40 cents a day for men and between 45 and 35 cents a day for women according to the nature of their work. Standard wages, maintained at 50 cents a day (minimum), were paid by Government departments.

Chinese labourers in mines and rice mills earn on an average $1 or more a day.

CHAPTER X

EDUCATION.

A Standing Committee appointed by the State Council acts in an advisory capacity in matters connected with education and with the welfare of the pupils.

Malay Vernacular Education up to Standard V is obtainable in the schools and this education is free. Attendance at schools is compulsory for every Malay boy provided that a school exists within two miles from his home. The State is not yet supplied with schools to such a density that education is thus made compulsory for all, but the number of schools is gradually increasing.

There is as yet no Government English school, and though there is some demand for education in English it is difficult to see how a State of the small size of Perlis can carry such a school with the necessary complement of properly qualified teachers. Use is made of the well established and properly staffed schools available at no great distance outside the State and promising boys are assisted in furthering their education at these schools either by grants to the parents or by the payment of fees. Selected boys who are to become teachers are sent to the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, or, if it is desired that they should be trained for administrative or clerical posts, to the Malay College at Kuala Kangsar or to the Sultan Abdul Hamid College in Alor Star. This policy is in accordance with the 1930 Treaty.

During the year seven students were undergoing training at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim. Four of them completed their course and returned to the State to take up duty as trained teachers in vernacular schools. One other was sent for training. There are now 23 teachers in the State who have been so trained, and each boys' school is provided with at least one. For the first time a woman teacher has been sent for training outside the State, to the Women Teachers' Training College at Malacca, where she will undergo a two years course.

One new Government student was sent to the Sultan Abdul Hamid College, Alor Star, for English education. bringing the number of Perlis students at that school to six.

The total number of pupils receiving education at Government expense outside the State at the end of 1357 was 21, distributed as follows:—

Tanjong Malim	7
Malacca	1 (woman)
Penang Free School	4
Alor Star	6
Kuala Kangsar	3

As the boys at the English schools complete their training they will be absorbed into the clerical staff of the State from the senior ranks of which the local administrative officers are chosen.

A suggestion has recently been made locally that certain boys should be sent on for further training at Government expense in law medicine and engineering. The matter is under consideration but it is has to be remembered that special aptitude is required for success in these professions and that the choice of material available is limited. Regard must also be had to the opportunities which are likely to present themselves for using the services of persons so trained before such training entirely at the charges of the Government appears to be justified.

The Staff of the Education Department at the end of 1357 consisted of one Visiting Teacher and 96 Teachers, 80 men and 16 women.

During the year the post of Inspector of Schools has been vacant, the duties having been performed by the Visiting Teacher. Arrangements have been made and will take effect in the forthcoming year for the appointment of a European (Mr. J. W. Jefferson late of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Education Department) on an agreement for three years as Inspector of Schools. It is anticipated that the cause of education in Perlis will receive great benefit from this appointment.

The total enrolment of the schools at the end of 1357 was 3,457 (2,703 boys and 754 girls). This represents a 9% increase over the previous year's figure of 3,131 (2,465 boys and 666 girls). The average attendance in spite of distance to be travelled and other adverse factors was over 83% which may be regarded as satisfactory.

The number of pupils who sat for the Standard V Examination at the end of the year was 315 of whom 276 or 87% passed; last year the number of entrants was 281 and the percentage of passes 83%.

School Buildings.

The continued increase in the number of pupils entails a constant enlargement of accommodation. Two schools were provided with new school buildings during the year the old buildings also being kept in use. A third school was enlarged. The type of building now being erected is raised on high piers with a cemented area below. A photograph of one such was included in last year's Report. One new school was started at Kurong Batang, bringing the total number of schools to 25. This total is a high one in proportion to the population and area of the State.

The new school started by an offer from the village people of Kurong Batang to put up a rough school house if the Government would supply a teacher. Their reason was that their village is far from the nearest existing school so that only the older boys could make the journey. The offer was accepted, timber was given free from Government reserves, and a building of rough construction but weather proof and adequately lighted and ventilated soon sprang up. As soon as it was completed desks, benches, blackboards, books and other equipment were supplied by the Government and a teacher appointed. The enrolment is already 81! When the schools has functioned successfully for two or three years a proper school building will be erected by the Government.

There is no doubt that this " self-help " method results in the school being valued and supported by the villagers. A parent who has with his own hands cut the timber and erected the framework of the school-house is not likely to allow his son to play truant. This is borne out by facts the percentage attendance of this school since its opening being 99%.

GAMES.

Football is popular amongst the boys and almost every school has its football ground. Badminton is also played, and a favourite form of prize for a school which has excelled in sport or drill is a set of equipment for this game.

Physical training forms a part of the curriculum of all schools. A successful inter-school drill competition was organised during the year and a massed display was given on the occasion of the King's Birthday.

GARDENS.

Seventeen schools upkept gardens during the year, and fourteen entered a competition for the best garden, for which a prize was given. The flowers and vegetables at some schools reached a high standard and a creditable standard of cultivation and tidiness was displayed throughout.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

The number of girls' schools remains at four, with a total enrolment of 434. In addition 319 little girls under ten years of age are attending various boys' schools. This represents a substantial increase over last year's figure. In order further to encourage the cause of female education, which is in an agreeably promising state, a selected teacher has been sent for training to the Malacca College. She is the fist Perlis girl to receive such training.

Religious Instruction.

Religious teaching is carried out in the afternoons in the buildings of the vernacular schools. There are 24 Koran Teachers, 20 men and 4 women, who are supervised by a separate Visiting Teacher.

General.

A Perlis Government Scholarship is awarded annually conferring free education on a Malay boy at either the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar or the Sultan Abdul Hamid College, Alor Star. Scholarships are awarded entirely on the result of an open Competitive Examination. In addition to remission of school and examination fees and free text books, a certain amount of pocket money is provided. Only boys under the age of eleven years who have passed the third standard in a vernacular school are eligible to sit for the Scholarship Examination.

Basketry is taught in all vernacular schools and a useful number of baskets and trays of various kinds is turned out.

Needlework is naturally the chief form of handicraft in the girls' schools. Certain of the local Malay ladies visit the schools in order to instruct girls in this subject. An attractive line of embroidery is produced.

There is a private English school at Kangar which imparts an elementary knowledge of English. The enrolment during the year has averaged 41. A few boys who are still attending vernacular schools are to be found among the pupils.

Chinese education is carried on in 10 privately owned schools. The teachers and text books are under the general supervision of the Protector of Chinese an officer of the Kedah Government who periodically visits the State for the purpose of inspecting these schools.

Education of the children of Indian labourers is touched upon in Chapter VII.

The cost of the Education Department during the year was nearly $45,000.

CHAPTER XI

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

A Post and Telegraph Department is maintained in the State by the Kedah Government. There is a Post Office at Kangar and the following is a comparative statement showing the business transacted in that office during the last 5 years:—

	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357
Letters ...	96,564	104,260	130,195	137,033	126,750
Registered Articles	4,143	4,081	4,533	4,465	5,214
Parcels (ordinary, insured and C.O.D.) ...	1,131	1,005	980	1,124	1,255
Telegrams ...	3,016	2,711	2,951	3,183	3,302
Money Orders and Postal Orders...	$48,937	$59,754	$78,750	$120,096	$182,587

The large increase in Money and Postal Orders indicates the general increase in trade activity.

At the end of the year the Savings Bank included 263 accounts with a total of $20,050. The corresponding figures for last year were 248 and $30,385.

There is also a Post Office at Padang Besar Railway Station on the frontier between the State and Siam in which the Station Master acts as Post Master. This office deals only with urgent business and direct with Alor Star. The business transacted at this office during the past five years is shewn in the following table.

	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357
Letters	35,243	28,665	32,628	32,877	25,142
Registered Articles	2,179	1,997	2,164	2,005	1,626
Parcels (ordinary)	54	46	70	67	45

The Revenue collected by the Department was $5,447 and the expenditure was $3,544.

Perlis is connected with telephone trunk service with the Federated Malay States, Johore and Singapore. Padang Besar is in telephonic connection only through the Railway telephone system.

SEA COMMUNICATION.

The chief ports in the State are Kangar, about 7 miles up the Perlis River, and Sanglang on the sea on the border between Perlis and Kedah. There are Customs Stations at Kangar, Kuala Perlis, Kuala Sungei Baharu and Sanglang. During high tide the Perlis River is navigable for junks up to Kangar and this is the usual route for transport of heavy goods. Small motor boats ply frequently to the Kedah River and to Setul in Siam. 155 motor boats entered the ports during the year. The junk tonnage fell from 10,025 to 8,099.

RAILWAYS.

The main line from Penang to Bangkok runs through the State. Padang Besar is the frontier station between Malaya and Siam. It is here that the Federated Malay States Railways and the Siamese State Railways meet. All stations on the line are connected with the main roads. The railway is used but little by the local inhabitants.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Perlis is well served with roads. The total mileage, including gravel roads and paths passable by light motor traffic is 83 miles.

There are 89 miles of canals and rivers, which provide an extremely useful subsidiary transport system especially for goods which cannot stand a high overhead charge, such as padi. Loads of several tons in long flat-bottomed boats can be seen travelling along quite insignificant channels.

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC WORKS.

Expenditure rose from a total of $240,837 in 1356 to $272,428 in 1357, of which Special Services accounted for $195,000. The cost of administration shewed a further fall to the extremely low figure of 5.22 per cent. Expenditure was made up as follows:—

Personal Emoluments	15,791
Other Charges (Departmental) ..	3,469
Annual Recurrent	56,282
Special Services	195,020
Works performed for other Departments etc.	1,866
Total ..	272,428

Works and Buildings.

The number of buildings maintained at the end of the year was 247, an increase of 7, valued at $522,068. The percentage cost of upkeep is 1.68.

The building programme proceded satisfactorily. Twelve new buildings were erected comprising two schools, four quarters, a hospital ward, a dispensary and four others. Neither the Istana nor the new Government Office Building were finished progress of late having been disappointingly slow. Both are approaching completion.

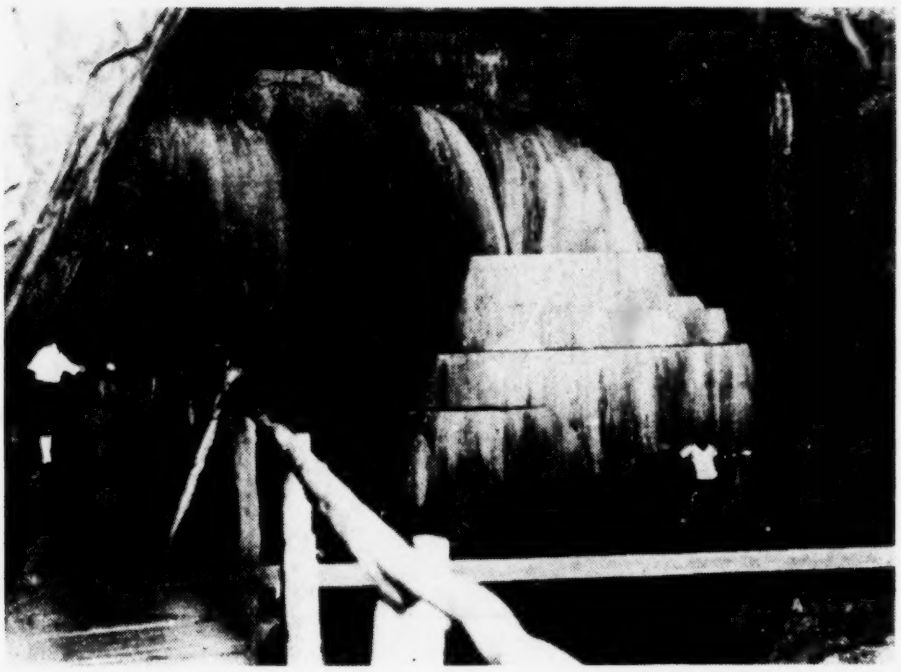
Roads, Streets and Bridges.

The programme of road improvement initiated in 1356 was continued, and progress was satisfactory. At the end of the year there were 83 miles of public roads, classified as follows:—

Metalled and asphalted	35 miles
Metalled and gravelled	11 „
Gravelled	24 „
Earth	13 „

The length of metalled road shows an increase of 5½ miles.

New Istana of His Highness the Raja,
at Arau.



Kaki Bukit—Wang Tangga Causeway;
Underground.

The first section of the Kuala Perlis Road, described in detail in last year's report, was finished and the second section was ready for final surfacing. This major work will be completed in the coming year and being already passable by traffic throughout its length is having a noticeable effect in opening up the country side to development and making it accessible to health and other services.

A programme of widening the main road into the State from the south to 16 feet was begun and two miles were completed during the year.

Amongst the public thoroughfares of the State must be mentioned one which is confidently claimed to be in a class by itself. It is a causeway of wood connecting the motor road at Kaki Bukit, the most northerly point in the road system of British Malaya, with the tin-mining area known as Wang Tangga. "Wang" is the local name for a crater-like hollow in the limestone hills. This causeway, some four feet wide, with hand rails on either side, runs in inky darkness along the course of a subterranean river under a ridge of hills some hundreds of feet high. Its total length is 330 yards and it curves this way and that as it follows the course of the stream which flows underfoot. When the stream is swollen with rain from the hills it roars and rushes almost level with the footway; and at times, when long continued rain has caused accumulation of water in the "Wang", it rises above the footway, above the hand rails and up to the roof and comes hurtling out full-bore into the Pelarit River at Kaki Bukit.

In normal times the causeway carries the numerous foot-passengers to and from this busy mining area. Along it, lighting their footsteps with scraps of damar, acetylene mining lamps or electric torches, come the coolies carrying out the ore, each man shouldering a bag weighing over one hundred pounds. Before the tunnel and its causeway were made this traffic had to go over the precipitous hill by a path which was by no means an easy one even to those who carried no load and had both hands free.

The tunnel in which the causeway is built is for the greater part of its length the natural channel made by the stream for itself in escape from the hills behind. In several places the rocky roof dipped down below the level of the water and blasting was necessary to make a passage. The footway is of hard wood planks and is supported on big baulks of timber the ends of which are firmly set in the rock. No flood suffices to do much damage to it except as to the hand rails which are lightly fixed easily carried away and as easily replaced.

The limestone throughout its length has assumed strange shapes in stalactite and stalagmite, curtains, pillars and petrified fountains.

The maintenance of this " public road " in its eerie and fantastic setting is one amongst the many varied tasks which fall to the lot of the Public Works Department.

Two photographs of the tunnel are included herein.

Flood Relief and Irrigation.

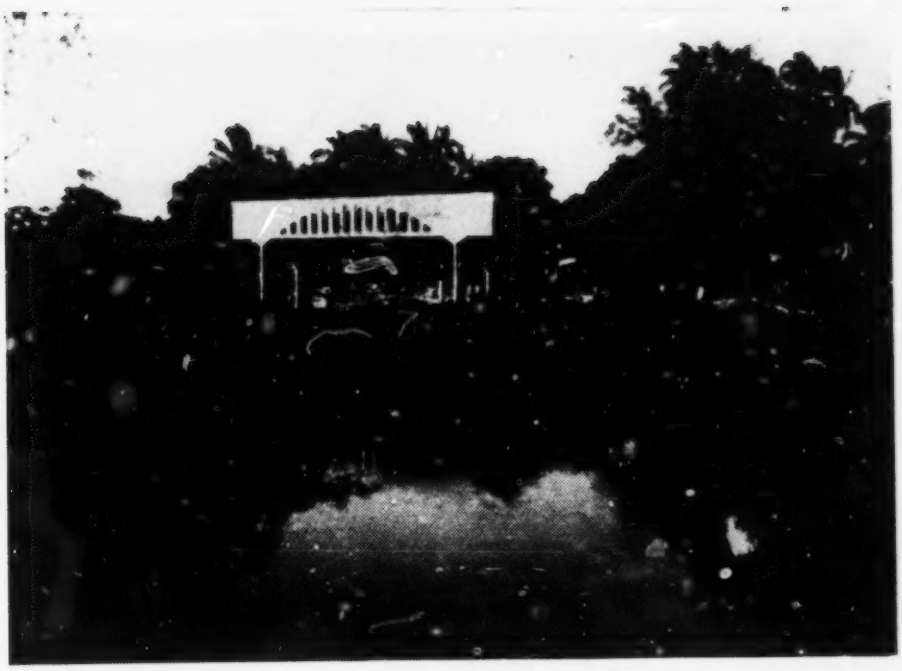
The principal work initiated by the Public Works Department during the year was the South Perlis Irrigation Scheme. Plans for the scheme were drawn up in 1356 upon the advice of the Adviser on Drainage and Irrigation. These were fully described in last year's report.

The scheme covers about 16,000 acres of which 9,000 are already rice-growing lands. The remaining 7,000 acres are at present under swampy jungle but can be brought under cultivation by means of this scheme and will do something to meet the demand from an increasing population for rice-growing land. Existing cultivation will be greatly improved by control of the water supply.

A Key plan included in this report shews the scheme and the areas affected. The year's work included surveys of Channels No. 1, 2 and 3, of drain No. 1 and of the sites of the control dams, excavation of channels No. 1 and 2 and of part of drain No. 1, and the erection of the concrete work for the control dam on the Sungei Arau. The steel gates for this dam were ready to be set up at the close of the year.

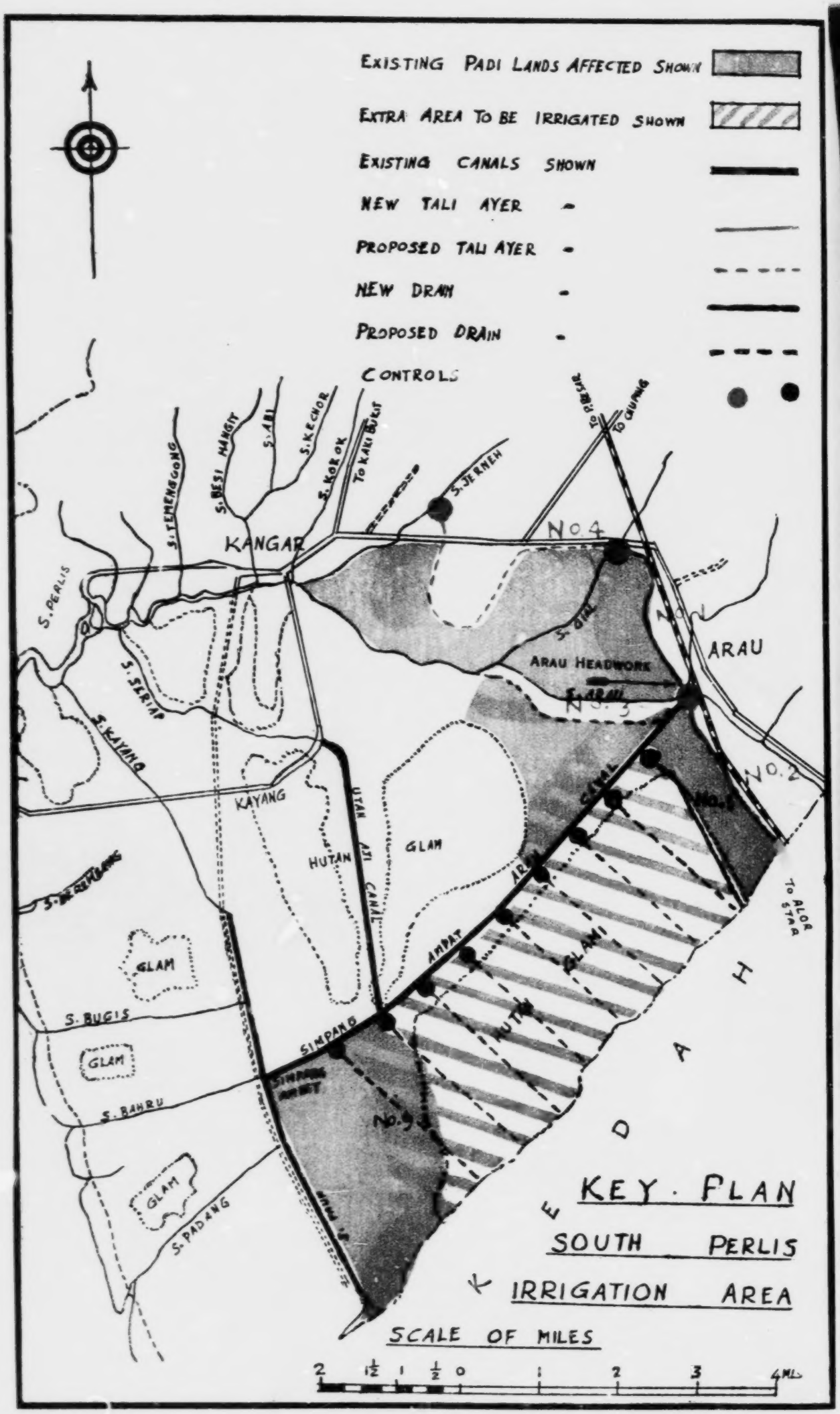
It can thus be claimed that good progress has been made with a scheme which will now proceed in instalments according to a planned programme. It will as it progresses enlarge and enhance the principal permanent asset of the State, its rice-growing capacity with its concomitant population of peasant proprietors settled on the land which they own.

A word of thanks is due to the Federated Malay States Railway Administration for permitting channels to be dug in certain parts of the Railway Reserve. Much time and expense in the acquisition of land from private persons was thus saved. This willing co-operation with the projects of the State Government is much appreciated.



South Perlis Irrigation Scheme.
Arau Dam.

South Perlis Irrigation Scheme.
Typical Irrigation Channel.


EXISTING PADI LANDS AFFECTED SHOWN
EXTRA AREA TO BE IRRIGATED SHOWN
EXISTING CANALS SHOWN
NEW TALI AYER
PROPOSED TALI AYER
NEW DRAIN
PROPOSED DRAIN
CONTROLS
KANGAR
S. PERLIS
S. TEMENGGONG
S. BESI HANGIT
S. ABI
S. KECHOR
S. KOROK
TO KAKI BUKIT
S. JERNEH
TO PERSAK
TO CHUPING
No. 4
No. 1
ARAU
ARAU HEADWORK
S. ARAU
No. 3
No. 2
S. SERIAP
S. KAYANG
KAYANG
HUTAN
GLAM
UTAN AYI CANAL
ARAU CANAL
AMPAT
SIMPANG
SIMPANG AMPAT
No. 5
S. BUGIS
S. BAHRU
S. PADANG
TO ALOR STAR
KEDAH
KEY PLAN
SOUTH PERLIS
IRRIGATION AREA
SCALE OF MILES
2 1½ 1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 MILS

In addition to the scheme referred to above works of drainage and irrigation included the clearing of 32 miles of river and the building of three small control dams.

WATERWORKS.

The source of the water supply for Kangar and Arau is in the hills some nine miles to the north-west of Kangar. In dry months this supply can be augmented by a pumping and filtration plant at Repoh, two miles from Kangar, where water is pumped from the Sungei Jerneh and chemically treated to make it suitable for drinking purposes. It was not found necessary to use this auxiliary supply during the year under review.

Revenue continued to improve and exceeded expenditure, the figures being $4,182 and $2,814 respectively. The balance is small when regard is had to the capital cost of the Headworks and the Repoh Plant which was little short of $270,000. Provision of a pure water supply is however regarded rather as a measure for the promotion of the public health than as a producer of revenue.

The expenditure on improvement to the supply was just under $6,000 the chief items being the construction of a filter and clear water well at the Headworks. At the close of the year attention is being directed to the problem of providing, at reasonable cost, pure water supplies to the larger Kampongs. As the driest season of the year is also the season when a strong and steady wind from the north-east can be relied upon to occur, the possibility of raising water from deep wells by wind-power is under investigation.

WORKSHOPS AND TRADE SCHOOL.

The Workshops dealt satisfactorily with all repairs to plant, lorries etc., as well as supplying most of the pre-cast concrete such as drain inverts, culvert pipes, and fence-posts, required.

The Carpentry School for Malay apprentices was continued, two apprentices being taken on under this scheme, which has its object the training of local lads with a view to the improvement of the standard of carpentry and building in the Kampongs.

LABOUR.

The minimum rate of pay to labourers was maintained at 50 cents a day throughout the year.

The supply of labourer generally was sufficient. There is a seasonal shortage of Malay labour during the padi-reaping months of January and February. This is, unfortunately, the best time of the year for undertaking earth-work. The health of the Department labour force was satisfactory.

STAFF.

Mr. A. L. McClure was in charge of the Department until 1st December, 1938 when he was relieved by Mr. A. D. Campbell. The State Engineer, Kedah, was consulted in connection with the larger works.

CHAPTER XIII

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISON.

COURTS.

The following Courts are established by law in the State:—

The Court of the Raja in Council.
The Senior Court.
The Junior Court.
The Sheriah Court.

The Court of the Raja in Council consists of the State Council. It hears appeals from the Senior Court and decides cases referred to it by the Senior Court when the two members of that Court are unable to agree. No such reference was necessary during the year.

The Judges, at present two in number, are appointed by the State Council. The strength of the bench will be increased in the forthcoming year by a part-time additional Judge.

The Senior Court consists of a Judge sitting together with the Adviser. This Court has original and appellate criminal jurisdiction and appellate civil jurisdiction. It deals with Administration Suits in which the value of the estate amounts to more than $1,000.

The Junior Court consists of a single Judge. In its criminal jurisdiction its powers extend to fine of $250 and to imprisonment for one year. The Judge may, if he considers that his power of punishment is inadequate in any case, send the accused to the Senior Court for sentence. The civil jurisdiction of this Court is unlimited. Appeals lie to the Senior Court. The Sheriah Court consists of the Kathi or the Assistant Kathi and has jurisdiction over Mohammedans only in matters relating to marriage and divorce, control of children and the maintenance of religious observance. The Court can inflict fines not exceeding $15 or sentence of imprisonment not exceeding 14 days and can decide civil claims where the amount in dispute does not exceed $100.

Sentences of death and sentences of imprisonment for periods exceeding 5 years require to be confirmed by the State Council.

The Legal Adviser, Kedah, acts as Legal Adviser to the State.

The following is a record of the cases dealt with by the Courts in 1357.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

	Remaining over from 1356	Instituted 1357	Disposed of in 1357	Pending at end of 1357
Court of the Raja in Council ...	...	6	6	...
Senior Court (Appeals)	1	31	32	...
Senior Court ...	1	9	10	...
Junior Court ...	11	565	562	14
Sheriah Court ...	1	29	27	3

CIVIL COURTS.

	Remaining over from 1356	Instituted 1357	Disposed of in 1357	Pending at end of 1357
Court of the Raja in Council (Appeals) ...	...	2	2	...
Senior Court (Appeals)	2	39	40	1
Senior & Junior Courts (Administration Suits	82	12	14	...
Junior Court ...	56	342	334	64
Sheriah Court ...	8	65	71	2

Of the appeals to the Court of the Raja six were dismissed. In one, criminal, appeal the sentence was increased. In one, civil, appeal the case was sent back for re-hearing.

The balance of the Administration Suits, 80 in number, being small estate matters concerning land were handed over to the Land Office to be dealt with under the new Land Code which provides that estates of a total value not exceeding $1,000 shall be dealt with by the Land Office and not by the Courts.

In the Senior Court 21 Criminal Appeals were dismissed, 6 allowed and 5 decisions varied. Of the Civil Appeals 24 were dismissed, 5 allowed and 11 judgments were varied.

Sixteen inquiries into deaths by violence or accident were heard during the year.

GENERAL.

There has been an increase in the number of criminal cases instituted in the Courts during the year as compared with last year; 574 as against 483. This is a symptom rather of greater activity in the suppression of offences than of any notable increase in crime. In civil cases, the majority of which are for recovery of money lent there has been a marked decrease; 342 as against 412. This decrease of 17% follows upon a corresponding decrease of 30% and 12% in the two preceding years. From this continued decline it may be deduced that as old debts are gradually

extinguished less new borrowing is taking place, an improved state of affairs which is attributed to various causes. Amongst these are a growing sense of responsibility in the people at large and a realisation, as education spreads, of the folly and danger of wild borrowing. Borrowing by Government servants from professional money lenders is now prohibited and recourse to a Co-operative Society encouraged. The Reservations Enactment is also playing its part, by restricting the use of land as security for debt.

A new Civil Procedure Code, passed last year, was brought into force during the year and a new Criminal Procedure Code passed. It came into force towards the end of the year. The re-enactment of these two codes of procedure on modern lines has done much to improve and accelerate the working of the Courts. To complete this re-organisation a revision of the Courts Enactment is being undertaken and is now in draft form.

The revenue from the Department was $9,410 as against $11,777 in the previous year. The decrease being due partly to the general decline in the number of cases entered, but mainly to the fact that small administration suits, as stated above, are now dealt with in the Land Office, the fees forming part of the Land Revenue.

POLICE.

The total strength of the Police Force at the end of 1357 was 79, made up as follows:—

Chief of Police	1
Inspector	1
Sub-Inspector	1
Sergeants	2
Corporals	4
Lance Corporals	6
Constables	60

There were also two Detectives, one Veterinary Constable and one Drill Inspector.

The Police Force was distributed among 7 Stations including the Headquarters Station at Kangar. The health and discipline of the Force were satisfactory. No difficulty was found in obtaining suitable recruits with a minimum height of 5 feet 4 inches.

Training.

A retired Inspector of the Federated Malay States Police assists the Chief of Police in office work and in the instruction of other ranks in elementary law and police duties. For Drill and Musketry Instruction the services of a time-expired Lance-Sergeant of the Malay Regiment have been engaged with marked improvement in these directions. All members of the Force fired an instructional course of musketry at the Bukit Lagi Rifle Range.

During the year Police Regulations have been drawn up and printed. These are in two parts. The first covers organization discipline and cognate subjects. The second is a summary, in easily understandable form, of the duties and powers of police under the various laws under which police are commonly called upon to act. This summary, when assimilated by the rank and file, will do much to improve their efficiency as policemen and public servants.

Buildings.

In 1356 the duties of the Railway Police at the frontier station at Padang Besar were taken over by the State Police. The extra men required for these duties were quartered in a coolie lines rented from the Railway Department. This unsatisfactory but temporary arrangement has been superseded by the extension during the year of the Police barracks.

Considerable improvements were made to the barracks at Kangar by the building of new kitchens of modern type, bath-houses and latrines, by the fencing of the ground and by the laying down of asphalt pathways.

Crime.

901 reports were received during the year and 676 admitted, an increase of 54 on the number admitted during 1356. 412 arrest cases were brought before the Courts and convictions were had in 349 of these. Three reports of murder were received during the year. One case is pending at the end of the year; in the other two the charges were altered after trial to culpable homicide not amounting to murder and the accused sentenced to terms of imprisonment. No gang robberies or serious robberies were reported.

There was an increase in reports of theft particularly theft of bicycles. It is impossible to put a stop to this without registration and the task of registration would be formidable as the number of bicycles in the State runs into many thousands.

It is probable that secret societies having as their object the extortion of protection many under threat of cattle maiming or theft still exist but they are becoming less active. Only when the victims of this extortion can nerve themselves to come forward to give evidence will these societies be stamped out.

Mui Tsai.

The Chief of Police is Inspector of Mui Tsai. He made 114 visits of inspection during the year. The Protector of Chinese, Kedah, also twice visited the State for the purpose. All were found to be happy and well treated. There were 15 on the register at the beginning of the year. The number was reduced to 12 during the year one having been restored to her parents and two having left the State. On their leaving the State the fact is reported to the Administration of the place to which they are going and responsibility for their supervision is taken over. The small number of mui tsai in Perlis makes possible a large measure of personal interest and supervision.

Alien Immigration.

Control of Alien Immigration is exercised at Kangar, Padang Besar, Kuala Perlis and Kuala Sanglang. During the year 1938, 2,113 Entry Permits and 105 Certificates of Admission were issued. One Certificate of Residence was granted.

By an arrangement with the Government of Kedah, the International Express which passes through Perlis from Bangkok twice weekly is inspected by Kedah Immigration Officials, who issue permits and collect the required deposits.

General.

The Police are also responsible for licensing of firearms, inspection of weight and measures, registration of vehicles and licensing of dogs. As from July 1938 Registration of Births and Deaths formerly undertaken by the Police Department was handed over to the Health Department; figures are given in Chapter IV. Officers in charge of outlying Police Stations still perform the duties of deputy registrars for their respective areas.

Registration of cattle has now been made a function of the Land Office. This registration and licensing is free of cost to the owners and is designed primarily to combat cattle theft.

500 firearms were licensed as against 501 in 1356.

567 dogs and 48 bitches were licensed and 1,014 dogs and 917 bitches were destroyed.

The following motor vehicles were licensed during the year in comparison with 1356:—

	1356.	1357.
Motor Cars (including buses)	129	133
Motor Lorries	32	37
Motor Cycles	12	13

Registration of tricycles was introduced during the year. The increasing use of these vehicles for the carriage both of passengers and goods made the step advisable in order that their numbers might, if necessary, be controlled and supervision of structural safety exercised. A type of bicycle with side-car carrying a canework chair was introduced from Siam where these vehicles are in common use. The notion has proved popular and 52 are now licensed, a fee of $3 a year being charged. They provide a quick and efficient form of transport particularly as the road system of the State runs almost exclusively over flat country. They are known locally as " taxis ". Ordinary rickshas with running pullers are not permitted.

The Revenue of the Department from fees of all sources was $18,067 as against $13,836 in 1356.

The total expenditure of the Department was $42,959 being an increase of $1,747 over that of the previous year.

PRISON.

There is one Prison in the State, situated at Kangar, in which long-sentence short-sentence and remand prisoners are detained. There are also lock-up cells in the Kangar Hospital to which prisoners may be transferred for medical treatment. The British Adviser is the Superintendent and he is assisted by a Gaoler, three N.C.O's, one Sikh and nine Malay warders.

The daily average number of prisoners in 1357 was 30 as against 26 in 1356. The prisoners detained in custody were classified as follows:—

Criminals.	Safe Custody.	Debtors.	Vagrants.	Total.
157	80	5	1	243

The total number admitted during the year was 141 of whom 104 were first timers and 37 recidivists.

Classified by age:—

Under 15	years	1	(sent to Reformatory school)
15 to 20	,,	16	
20 to 25	,,	27	
25 to 50	,,	85	
Over 50	,,	12	

125 convicted prisoners were released during the year and 38 remained at the end of the year. There was no execution, suicide or death. There was no escape nor attempt to escape.

The health of prisoners continued to be satisfactory, the daily average in hospital being .46% of the daily average total number of prisoners. It is noteworthy that an all round increase in physical condition normally occurs and the prisoner is an exception to the general rule who does not go out of the gaol weighing several pounds more than he did on entry. This is attributed to regular hours, plentiful food and conditions of labour which are sufficiently strenuous without being excessive. Every prisoner is medically examined on admission and the Assistant Medical Officer visits the prison three or four times a week examines each prisoner, and prescribes treatment where requisite. There were 49 admissions to Hospital. Special attention is given to the mental health of long sentence prisoners and of those awaiting trial on serious charges.

Work in the prison includes rice milling, rotan work, carpentry, book-binding and tailoring. Extra-mural work such as scavenging, earth-work, grass cutting and gardening is carried out. A large vegetable garden provides all the vegetables required for use in the gaol; a surplus is often available for sale. Approximately one half of the prison population is engaged in extra-mural labour.

Rice milled in the prison during the year sold for $324. Government Departments are supplied with gaol manufactures and the sale of these realised $370.

There is no separate accommodation for juveniles; such offenders are normally sent to the Reformatory School in Singapore. There was one such during the year. Female prisoners are detained in a separate building adjacent to the prison under the charge of the wife of a warder. There were no females in custody during the course of the year.

The total expenditure of the Department was $9,956 as against $9,915 in the previous year. The continued low average population of the prison enabled a small reduction in staff to be effected; increased expenditure was incurred on account of prisoners' rations the scale and quality of which was recently revised.

With an average population of only 30 prisoners a personal interest in individual welfare becomes possible. There is a general absence of resentment or bitterness among the inmates and prison offences are not numerous. It is no uncommon thing in a territory of the size of Perlis to meet "ex-inmates" in the ordinary course of events. Such meetings are often marked with a cordiality more suggestive of a meeting of old friends than of Superintendent and ex-convict.

CHAPTER XIV

LEGISLATION.

Twelve Enactments were passed during the year. A short account of the effect and purpose of each is appended.

Enactment No. 1 of 1357. The Mining (Amendment) Enactment. This amends the law relating to mining by making certain parts of the Land Enactment, passed last year, applicable to land held under mining titles. The effect is that the procedure relating to registration of dealings and collection of revenue in respect of mining land is the same as in the case of agricultural and other land. The provisions relating to subleases are improved.

Enactment No. 2 of 1357. The Vehicles (Amendment) Enactment, provides for the licensing of tricycles. These vehicles are becoming increasingly popular both for goods and passengers. They have been introduced from the neighbouring territory of Siam where they are a common form of conveyance. The fee at present charged for a licence is $3 per annum. This control enables the public to be protected by the maintenance of a proper standard of structural safety.

Enactments No. 3 of 1357 and 7 of 1357 (Rubber Regulation, Amendments). These two amending entctments are designed to bring the law of the State into conformity with the International Rubber Regulation Agreement in respect of new planting rights, replanting, and stocks.

Enactment No. 4 of 1357 removes from the Banishment Enactment those provisions, regarded as undesirable, under which in certain circumstances instead of an order of banishment an order could be made for the execution of a bond conditioned to ensure the good behaviour of the person against whom it was made and in default for such person's detention in prison.

Enactment No. 5 of 1357. The Criminal Procedure Code. This is the most important piece of legislation of the year, a complete re-statement of the law with regard to procedure in criminal matters in 187 sections. It replaces an enactment which dated from 1329 A.H., the year following that in which the State came under British protection. The repealed law had been altered and added to from time to time but was still deficient in many ways and inadequate for its purpose.

Enactment No. 6 of 1357. Registration of Aliens. This provides machinery for the registration of aliens resident in the State. The exemption of certain races is contemplated. The enactment has not yet been brought into force.

Enactment No. 7 of 1357, (included with Enactment No. 3 above).

Enactment No. 8 of 1357. Chandu (Amendment). By this short enactment power is taken to return forfeited articles in cases where damage might otherwise be caused to an innocent party.

Enactment No. 9 of 1357. The Waters Enactment. This enactment invests the Government with power to control rivers, canals and other watercourses. The protection of such channels from obstruction and damage, prevention of pollution and the regulation of the use of water for agricultural and other purposes are amongst the matters dealt with. The assumption of such powers at the present juncture is most necessary in view of the large schemes of irrigation and drainage of rice-growing areas now being undertaken, involving the construction of numerous channels and the proper use of the available water.

Enactment No. 10 of 1357. The Pawnbrokers (Amendment) Enactment. This enactment provides for the payment into the Government Treasury of the balance, if any, after satisfaction of the pawnbroker's claim for principal and interest upon the sale of an unredeemed pledge. Such balance will be refunded if claimed. At present such balances, often unclaimed, accrue to the pawnbroker.

Enactment No. 11 of 1357. The Harbours (Amendment) Enactment. By this enactment the International Convention concerning unemployment indemnity payable to seamen in the event of the loss of their ship is implemented in the State.

Enactment No. 12 of 1357. This small amendment of the Police Force Enactment is consequent upon the abolition of Railway Police. The duties of these have for the most part been taken over by the State Police but it is desired to preserve powers to members of the Federated Malay States Police within the limits of the Railway premises.

In addition to the above Enactments a new Civil Procedure Code, drafted and passed towards the end of last year, came into force during the year under review. Three major pieces of legislation have thus been passed within the last two years: The Land Code, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Civil Procedure Code. A revision of the Courts Enactment is under consideration at the close of the year.

Enactments are drafted in English and then translated into Malay. Both versions are published. The Malay version is the law.

CHAPTER XV

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BANKING.

The only bank in the State is the Post Office Savings Bank at Kangar, which had a sum of $20,050.77 to the credit of 263 depositors at the end of the year, as against 248 depositors with $30,385 held at the end of the previous year.

CURRENCY.

The unit of currency is the Straits Settlements Dollar which has a par value of two shillings and four pence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The unit of weight is the pikul (of 133 1/3 lbs.) which is divided into 100 katis. English and Chinese weights are also used.

The unit of measurement of capacity is the gantang, of which the kuncha (160 gantangs) and the naleh (16 gantangs) are multiples.

The unit of land measurement is the relong which is the equivalent of 0.71 of an acre.

CHAPTER XVI

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1357 provided for a revenue of $698,270 and expenditure of $679,262. The actual revenue collected was $747,756 and the expenditure was $700,190. Revenue exceeded expenditure by $47,566. Appendix A shews the annual revenue and expenditure since the date when the State first came under British protection. A statement of the items of 1357 revenue, compared with that of 1356, is given in Appendix C, and similarly of expenditure in Appendix D.

At the end of the year assets exceeded liabilities by $683,499 as compared with $635,933 at the end of 1356. A detailed statement will be found in Appendix B. The public debt stood at $50,000 being the balance of a sum of $100,000 borrowed from the Government of the Straits Settlements for road development. The terms of the loan include repayment of the capital at the rate of $10,000 a year; interest @ 3% on the outstanding balance is charged. The financial position enabled repayment of $50,000 to be made during the year under review.

A contribution of $12,000 was made from revenue to Opium Revenue Replacement Fund which stood at $299,681 at the end of the year. Accruing interest is also paid into the Fund.

REVENUE.

The Revenue was derived from the following sources, the amount collected under each head and percentage of each to the total being shewn:—

		$	%
Customs Import Duties	..	288,540	38.59
Customs Export Duties	..	127,042	16.99
Chandu Monopoly ..	..	157,492	21.06
Lands and Mines ..	..	74,986	10.03
Municipal	..	27,145	3.63
Interest	..	24,944	3.33
Other Heads	..	47,607	6.37
TOTAL	..	747,756	100.00

Revenue is obtained mainly by means of indirect taxation, by customs duties. A summary of the tariff is given below. A few changes have been made during the year in consequence of the Anglo-American Trade Agreement, the items with which Perlis is concerned being silk stockings, dressed leather and canned salmon. The preferential margin on these items was reduced, as was also the first registration charge on foreign cars. The duty on British sugar was reduced early in the year but loss of revenue was such that the rate had to be restored to its former level of three cents a pound.

IMPORT DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Unit	RATES OF DUTY	
		Full Duty	Preferential Duty
		$ c.	$ c.
Rectified Spirit	per proof gallon	14 00	
Brandy and any other intoxicating liquor not hereinafter provided for	"	14 00	10 50
Brandy in bottle and accepted by the Superintendent as not exceeding 81 per cent of proof spirit	per gallon	10 50	8 00

IMPORT DUTIES.—(*Contd.*)

Description of Articles	Unit	Rates of Duty	
		Full Duty	Preferential Duty
		$ c.	$ c.
Whisky, Rum and Gin ...	per proof gallon	13 00	
Whisky, Rum and Gin in bottle and accepted by the Superintendent as not exceeding 81 per cent of proof spirit	per gallon	9 50	
Toddy Arrack, Saki and Samsu including Medicated Samsu ...	per proof gallon	12 00	
Bitters and Liqueurs not exceeding 100 per cent of proof spirit ...	per gallon	13 00	
Sparkling wines not exceeding 42 per cent of proof spirit ...	,,	6 00	5 00
Still wines exceeding 26 per cent but not exceeding 42 per cent of proof spirit	,,	4 50	3 90
Still wines not exceeding 26 per cent of proof spirit	,,	1 50	90
Ale, beer, stout, porter, cider and perry	,,	1 30	1 20
Cigars and snuff	per lb.	1 60	
Cigarettes	,,	1 10	1 00
Unmanufactured tobacco ...	,,	70	
Manufactured tobacco excluding cigars, cigarettes and snuff ...			
(*i*) imported for sale in airtight tins or containers	,,	1 10	1 00
(*ii*) not otherwise provided for	,,	80	
Brassware, bronze and bronze copper and copper wares ...	ad valorem	15%	5%

IMPORT DUTIES.—(*Contd.*)

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Unit	RATES OF DUTY	
		Full Duty	Preferential Duty
		$ c.	$ c.
Cartridges	per 1,000	11 00	10 00
Coffee	per kati	04	03
Piece goods made of Silk, Cotton, Linen, Artificial Silk, and all mixtures made of Cotton, Linen Artificial Silk, Silk and, or, other materials	ad valorem or per yard	20% or 5 cents per yard whichever is higher.	10% or 2½ cts. per yard whichever is higher.
Hosiery of pure silk	ad valorem	15%	10%
Cotton, Linen, Jute, Silk, or artificial Silk, Felt, Flannel, Woollen and all Textile goods made from Plant Fibres, whether finished goods or not, other than yarn, thread, Gunnies and waste, except as provided above ...	ad valorem	20%	10%
Fishmaws and sharksfins ...	"	15%	5%
Groundnuts	per pound	02	01
Groundnut oil, kachang and gingelly oil	"	04	02
Matches	per 10,000	1 00	
Methylated spirit	per gallon	05	
Milk condensed and powdered ...	per pound	05	01
Motor tyres and inner tubes ...	ad valorem	20%	Free
Paraffin wax	"	15%	5%
Perfumery	ad valorem	"	25%
Petrol	per gallon	35	
Petroleum other than Petrol ...	"	10	

IMPORT DUTIES.—(*Contd.*)

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Unit	RATES OF DUTY	
		Full Duty	Preferential Duty
		$ c.	$ c.
Rubber boots and shoes, and canvas boots and shoes with rubber soles	per pair	.50	25%
Sugar and sugar mixed with water	per pound	.03	
Leather, dressed	ad valorem	10%	5%
Tanned hides and skins not provided for above	"	15%	5%
Tea	per pound	.08	.06
Canned Salmon, Red, sock eye or blue back and silver ...	ad valorem	12½%	5%
Fruits, Jam, marmalade, Vegetables, Fish, Meats and Soups in metal, glass or earthenware containers except as provided above ...	"	20%	5%

EXPORT DUTIES.

Description of Articles.	Unit.	Duty.
		$ c.
Arecanuts	ad valorem	2½%
Coconut	"	2½%
Copra	"	2½%
Pepper	"	2½%
Tobacco	"	2½%
Rice:—		
(*a*) Rice	per pikul	10

EXPORT DUTIES—(*Contd.*)

Description of Articles.	Unit.	Duty.
		$ c.
(*b*) Padi	per pikul	10
(*c*) Broken rice	,,	05
(*d*) Bran	,,	03
Tapioca	ad valorem	3%
Attap (Nipah and Rembia)	,,	5%
Bamboos, Damar and other jungle produce	,,	5%
Timber	,,	10%
Getah Jelutong (Jelutong rubber) ...	,,	5%
Getah Rambong (India rubber) ...	,,	5%
Cattle and pigs	each	1
Sheep and goats	,,	25
Fowls, geese and chickens	,,	05
Pigeons	,,	01
Coal	per pikul	2
Gallena	per ton	1
Tin	ad valorem	10%
Tin-ore	the duty on tin	72%
All other metals and metalliferous ores ...	ad valorem	10%
Sea fish, crabs, prawns, shell fish, sharks-fins etc.	,,	20%
River and pond fish	,,	10%
Beche-de'mer and Fish maws ...	,,	10%
Elephants	,,	20%

EXPORT DUTIES.—(*Contd.*)

Description of Articles.	Unit.	Duty.
		$ c.
Tusks	„	10%
Phosphates (guano)	„	10%
Bricks and tiles	„	5%
Bones, hides, horns, fat and tallow ...	per pikul	2
Eggs	per hundred	10
Kambing Gurun (dead or alive) ...	per head or portion	20
Rubber—		
Export duties are levied at the following percentage ad valorem rates according to the price of rubber in cents per lb. :—		
Under 20 cents	ad valorem	1%
20 cents and under 22 cents ...	„	1½%
22 „ „ 24 „	„	1¾%
24 „ „ 26 „	„	2%
26 „ „ 28 „	„	2¼%
28 „ „ 30 „	„	2½%
30 „ „ 35 „	„	3%
35 „ over per pound ...	„	3¼%

Chandu is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and sold at the rate of 26 cents per 2-hoon tube. A rationing system is in force. The revenue from this source remained approximately the same as in 1356.

Lands and Mines.

Taxation by way of land rents is low, 50 cents or $1 a year being the normal rent for a relong of agricultural land, for rice or other cultivation respectively. A small premium is also charged in alienation. No premium is

charged on mining land which is occupied under short-term leases only, owing to the uncertain nature of the mining. Revenue from this source is mainly obtained by means of an export duty.

Municipal. Municipal revenue amounted to $27.145 as against $24,582 in 1356. It consists principally of House Assessment (10% on annual value of buildings in Sanitary Board areas), charges for conservancy and water services, market and slaughter fees, and licence fees for special trades.

Interest on investments increased from $20,696 in 1356 to $23,619 in 1357. The total capital sum stood at $648,129 yielding an average rate of 3.64%.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure totalled $700,190, which is greater by $65,701 than that of the previous year. The following were the main categories of expenditure and their ratio to the total:—

	$	%
Personal Emoluments	259,736	37.10
Ruling House Allowances etc. ..	31,633	4.52
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund	12,000	1.71
Other Charges (recurrent) ..	130,935	18.70
Special Expenditure	39,225	5.60
Public Works (recurrent) ..	56,272	8.04
Public Works Extraordinary ..	170,389	24.33
TOTAL ..	700,190	100.00

As will be seen from Appendix D, where more detailed comparative figures are given, expenditure on Public Works (Special Services) remains a main item of expenditure. Details of the work completed during the year will be found in Chapter XII. A determined effort has been made to avoid increases of a recurrent nature. It is realised that the prosperity enjoyed during the year may well be

transient. While therefore available surplus is freely used for the construction of the many works of which the the State stands in needs the restriction of recurrent liability will enable retrenchment to be faced with equanimity should the need arise.

It may be of interest to record for purposes of comparison the amounts spent on Special Public Works during the past few years. They are:— 1350, $957; 1351, $9,446; 1352, $38,899; 1353, $44898; 1354, $66,168; 1355, $85,615; 1356, $164,602; 1357, $170,389. The figures for 1356 and 1357 include, in each case, a sum of about $40,000 spent from loan account on the construction of the Kuala Perlis Road.

CHAPTER XVII

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS AND MINES.

The new Land Code, brought into force last year, is found to be working well. It applies, with necessary local modification, the principles and practice of Land Administration as found in other parts of Malaya to Perlis.

The total number of dealings registered was 1,653 and it is clear that the peasantry is beginning to realise the value of registration. Applications for distribution of small estates (a matter which has recently been taken over from the Courts by the Land Office) numbered 445. 161 were dealt with.

Agricultural holdings alienated prior to 1335 A.H., corresponding to 1916—17 A.D., are usually found to be held under old grants. These old documents vary in form according to the period during which they were issued, some dating back to the time of the reign of the first Raja of Perlis, Syed Hussin. They were invariably hand written and some make interesting reading. They usually begin with the old style formula of reference to date. Then comes a brief statement of the facts on which the claim of the occupant of the land is based, a reference to the proceedings held to verify the facts, and a statement of the law applicable to the case as expounded by the Kathi. The decision of the Raja conferring title to the land on the holder of the deed and his heirs and successors is set out. This

is followed by a description of the land and, as a precaution against fraudulent alteration, the scribe's reference to the number of lines of which the document consists and the number of corrections of errors therein. A rough sketch of the land is usually given on the back of the deed showing the dimensions and abuttals.

Land alienated in 1335 A.H. and thereafter was entered in the "Register of Milek" (corresponding to a register of approved applications) pending demarcation or survey.

Both the "Old Grants" and the entries in the "Register of Milek" are being replaced, under the recently enacted Land Code, by entries in the Mukim Register for country land not exceeding 50 relongs, and by Large Grants for town village land and for country land exceeding 50 relongs. A relong is .71 of an acre.

The following table shows the number of holdings with their aggregate areas held at the end of the year as compared with those held at the end of the preceding year.

Forms of Titles	1357		1358	
	No. of Holdings	Total Area	No. of Holdings	Total Area
		R. J.		R. J.
Old Grants ...	7,330	24,893–450	7,558	25,787–442
Small Grants ...	7,136	17,583–272	7,147	17,678–388
Reg. of Milek ...	7,396	31,136–092	7,013	30,033–044
Entries in M. R.	1,276	3,056–106	1,068	1,807–340
Large Grants ...	8	1–460	7	–175
	23,146	76,671–212	22,790	75,307–421

In addition there were at the end of the year 7,526 Temporary Occupation Licences.

The minimum rates of premium on alienation of State Land for agricultural purposes are as follows:—

A. For Rubber cultivation.

(i) For areas up to 15 relongs.. $10 a relong.

(ii) For areas from 15 to 100 relongs .. .. $15 "

(iii) For areas over 100 relongs $25 "

B. For Bendang land (any area) .. $ 3 "

C. For Kampong and other cultivation.

(i) For areas up to 50 relongs.. $ 5 "

(ii) For areas over 50 relongs .. $10 "

The minimum rate is usually charged.

D. Town lots are alienated at varying prices up to 10 cents a square foot.

Annual rents on a relong of agricultural land are as follows:—

(i) For rubber cultivation .. .. $1.

(ii) For padi or kampong cultivation .. 50 cents to $1.

Town lots are charged a rental of $2 a year for a lot of 2,400 square feet or less.

The total revenue collected on account of Lands and Mines was a little under $75,000, an increase of $2,700 over the previous year's figure.

The planting up of new padi areas entails much preliminary labour in clearing and bund-building. When therefore this is done by way of the unauthorised occupation of State Land the State, sympathising with the hard lot of the planter, instead of prosecuting him for an unlawful act is usually more inclined to regularise his position by granting him an occupation licence or a title. It is necessary to hold the balance between discouraging unlawful occupation and promoting the production of rice.

Land for mining purposes is generally given out on short term leases of 5 years. Owing to the uncertain nature of the cave mining in the Perlis hills titles for longer periods are not regarded as suitable or desirable. For such short terms (regard being had to the difficulty of the terrain) the cost of surveyed boundaries would be out of proportion to the value of the grant and it is therefore the practice to rely on demarcation by the Land Office. Some uncertainty, leading to occasional litigation, results; but in an area where mining and prospecting are synonymous no other course is practicable.

The following table gives the number of mining applications dealt with during the year.

	No.	Area Relongs.
Applications brought forward from the preceding year	31	558
Applications received during the year 1357	48	1,396
Applications disposed of during the year	44	1,097
Applications outstanding at the end of the year	35	858

Most of these applications were for renewal of expiring mining certificates, covering land for which ore was in process of being extracted. New mining enterprise has been discouraged by the refusal to issue new certificates, in the interests of the tin Restriction Scheme.

The direct revenue from mining was $6,229, an increase of $104 over the 1356 figure. 22,893 pikuls of ore were exported.

No arrears of land revenue were outstanding at the end of the year, a matter which reflects great credit on the Land Office staff.

SURVEYS.

The Survey Department is under the supervision of the Superintendent of Surveys, Kedah, and all office work is done in the Kedah Survey Office.

A decision of some importance was taken during the year which should result in the completion of the survey of the whole State in the short space of six years. At the present rate of progress complete survey could not have been attained in less than 20 years. The proposed scheme is of mutual advantage to the State and to the State of Kedah which provides the staff. Work in the latter place is decreasing while in Perlis there are still large arrears to be made up. The arrangement shortly is that for the purpose of actual survey operations Perlis and North Kedah are treated as one district and staff is distributed to the best advantage. It would not be possible to pay in six years, out of annual revenue, for the cost of the whole, and the arrangement provides that the cost will be spread over ten years. This entails the provision of approximately $18,000 a year for ten years. The gross estimated cost of completion, $180,000, is however conservative and it is considered that the actual cost will be less than this. The elasticity afforded in staffing arrangements by the scheme will enable the money available to be spent to the best advantage and for other economies to be effected.

As an example of the way in which the scheme will work it may be mentioned that in North Kedah the bulk of the work remaining to be done is in padi field areas and can most economically be carried out in the dry season. This makes surveyors available for Perlis who might otherwise be unprofitably employed. This is to the advantage of Kedah. Perlis gains by having its whole survey completed in a very short time and at reduction of cost, with the added advantage of a deferred system of payments.

The final survey of demarcated holdings is being pushed forward rapidly. Extra provision was made during the course of the year and progress has been good. The system of surveying the outer boundaries of small groups of lots with sufficient internal boundaries to ensure adequate information for the replacement of all marks has been adopted. This renders unnecessary further survey of a large proportion of the internal boundaries and considerably reduces the cost of the work.

The following table shows recent progress:—

	1355	1356	1357
Under action in office ...	35	865	2623
Satisfied during the year ...	191	310	1921
Satisfied to date ...	267	577	2498
Cost ex supervision ...	$7,332	$6,411	$6,920

Lucigraph sheets for the whole State have been supplied during the year. They are made by assembling prints of sections of the Survey Office preliminary plans. They are cheaply produced and will serve a useful purpose until the final standard sheets are drawn.

The total expenditure of the Department was $19,895.

SANITARY BOARD.

The Sanitary Board consists of five official and five unofficial members, appointed by the State Council; of the unofficial members four are Chinese and one Malay.

There are four Sanitary Board areas and in four additional areas there is control of building operations, two having been constituted during the year. Full Sanitary Board control will be extended to these areas as soon as possible. In the Board areas scavenging, street lighting and conservancy services are supplied. Three have a piped water supply.

In addition all lands within 100 feet of the centre of any metalled Government road are subject to control with regard to the sanitary condition of the premises and the sale of food and drinks.

During the year the boundaries of the Kangar area were re-defined. The Kuala Sanglang village site was improved by the erection of earthern banks to keep out flood water.

The activities of the Board have been touched on elsewhere in this report, namely under Health and Housing. In fact much of the activity of the Health Department detailed in the appropriate Chapter takes place in Sanitary Board areas.

There has been considerable all round progress in the course of the year in conservancy, water supply and the sanitary control of the sale of food and drink. A new Sanitary Board Enactment and By-laws now in course of preparation will do much to help the Board's control in these directions.

The revenue of the Board increased by about $2,500 to $27,145.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The Co-operative Societies Department, since its inception twelve years ago, has been under the charge of an officer who received training in the Co-operative Societies Department of the Federated Malay States. It is pleasing to record a marked increase in the membership and capital of the societies during the year.

The following summary of the activities of the societies during the last five years shows satisfactory progress.

	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357
Number of Societies ...	19	18	19	20	21
Membership ...	569	491	530	665	826
Total working Capital ...	$55,958	$53,078	$61,351	$71,446	$104,938

The twenty-one societies comprise two urban societies, namely the Perlis Government Servants' Co-operative Thrift and Loan Society Ltd., and the Perlis Government Labourers' Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., and 19 rural societies.

The Perlis Government Servants' Co-operative Thrift and Loan Society, which has completed its twelfth year, had a membership of 282 and paid-up subscription of $40,958 at the end of the year as against 192 members and $31,839 in the previous year. The Reserve Fund rose from $4,573 to $4,970. The financial position of the society is very sound.

During the year a strenuous effort was made by the Society to free its members from outside debt. On the security of its investment in Federated Malay States 1936 Loan an overdraft of $12,000 was obtained from the Bank and this together with a loan of $3,000 from the Government (now repaid) and $5,000 from another Society has enabled the Society to make progress with this task. The Society's investment of $15,000 in 3% Federated Malay States Loan remained intact.

During the year the Society earned a gross profit of $3,475; expenses totalled $513, leaving a net profit of $2,962 an increase of $1,646 over that of the previous year. This is sufficient to enable a 6% dividend on the paid-up subscriptions to be declared and is effective in bringing home to the public mind the benefits of saving and investment. It is significant that the membership of this society increased by 50% during the year.

The Perlis Government Labourers' Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., continued to show steady progress and has completed the fifth year of its life. Its membership increased from 93 to 128 and paid-up subscriptions from $5,640 to $8,068 during the year. The total increase over the last two years amounts to no less than 116%.

Rural credit societies increased during the year from 18 to 19 and their membership from 380 to 416. The members of the Kuala Perlis society are mostly fishermen and those of the others agriculturists, chiefly occupied in padi planting. There is also a small number of traders and artisans who practise their art and craft at the weekly fairs. The amount of share capital paid up increased from $19,389 at the end of last year to $23,135.

Nine societies have now successfully completed ten years of their existence. This is a big factor in the increasing confidence which the peasantry at large are displaying in the co-operative movement.

Much is now heard of "Buffer Pools" and it is interesting to note that the principle has been applied this year in the local padi market. It has proved a successful experiment. At harvest time the price of padi is naturally low, $9 per Kuncha (160 gallons) being a normal price. Six months later $14 or even $16 may be obtained. Societies with surplus funds earning perhaps 2½% in a Savings Bank lent money to their members at 3 or 4 per cent for purchasing padi co-operatively at harvest time. The padi was sold when the price improved. During the year a total sum of about $8,000 was so lent and good profits made.

Societies situated in localities which are unsuitable for padi purchasing are able to deposit surplus funds with societies which are in a position to enter the market. Interest at 4% is paid on the money so deposited and the profits made are thus distributed over a wide area.

These purchasing schemes not only bring direct profit to the societies and their members but by introducing competition force the professional padi buyers to offer better prices and so benefit the farming community generally.

WEEKLY FAIRS.

The question of the effect of the recent arrangement under which only Malays and local Siamese were permitted to sell goods in the weekly fairs was discussed at length in last year's report. The arrangement continued to operate satisfactorily throughout the year. Some opposition from "foreign" traders was encountered but it was decided to be in the true interests of the people that the fairs should be kept as places where local people can sell and exchange local goods. The sale of cloth and other imported goods is limited to a certain allotment of space varying in size with the size and importance of the fair.

Apart from their value as local trading centres and training grounds for novices in the intricacies of Kampong Commerce these weekly market days serve a useful purpose in providing an opportunity for the exchange of ideas and the discussion of local problems in an atmosphere of sociability and friendly rivalry.

During the year the important market at Simpang Ampat formerly managed as a profit-making concern by a private individual was purchased and taken over by the local rural credit Society and is now run for the common benefit of the members, most of whom are regular traders in it.

ZAKAT AND FITRAH.

"Zakat" is a tithe assessed on the padi crop paid by padi planters to the religious organisation for charitable purposes. "Fitrah" is a contribution of milled rice paid by every house-holder at the end of the fasting month at the rate of one gantang for every person in his house. The smallest child is included and in fact it is a usual method of describing a child's age to say "so many times fitrah has been paid for him".

The total contribution during the year was valued at $52,500. A sum of $37,900 was spent on various charitable and religious purposes and $6,000 was added to the Reserve Fund against failure of crops. The Reserve Fund now amounts to $20,000 and has been invested in Straits Settlements 3% Loan.

Nine new mosques were under construction in various parts of the State, of which three were completed and officially opened during the year. Eleven mosques were repaired. A sum of $7,000 has been set aside for the building of a decrepit home.

The Alwee Religious School at Arau is supported by the Fund. A qualified teacher, engaged from Egypt through the good offices of His Majesty's Consul General at Cairo, is in charge of the teaching at this school.

The Rules governing the collection of these contributions have been revised and codified during the year. With a view to preserving their charitable character the penalties formerly attaching to non-payment have been extinguished. It is further provided that the services of Penghulus and other Government officers cannot, as formerly, be requisitioned by the Zakat and Fitrah Committee except with Government approval. In addition to the building and maintenance of mosques the Fund contributes (at present a token vote only) towards the salaries of Koran Teachers and pays one half of the annual gratuities to the village mosque officials.

GENERAL.

The dignity of a Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire was conferred upon His Highness the Raja in the New Year's Honours List, 1938. In July His Excellency the High Commissioner visited the State and presented His Highness with the insignia of this honour. The occasion was His Highness' 56th birthday. The whole State was *en fete* for several days. On the morning of the presentation ceremony a procession of elephants, escorting the insignia, arrived at the Raja's Balai where His Excellancy was present and the ceremony of investiture was held.

His Excellency stayed for two days in the State and visited various caves and an underground tin mine. The new road to Kuala Perlis became passable for traffic just in time for a visit to be made there by car.

An event of great importance to the State which occurred during the year was the selection of a successor to the Rajaship. On 30th April, 1938, the State Council, subject to the approval of His Majesty the King when the occasion may arise, selected Tuan Syed Putera bin Syed Hassan Jamalulil to be the successor to the Rajaship in default of heirs male to His Highness. Tuan Syed Putera is a grand-nephew of His Highness. He is at present a student at the Penang Free School.

Procession of Elephants at Investiture Ceremony Arau.

In August His Highness the Raja with the approval of His Excellency the High Commissioner appointed Wan Ahmad bin Wan Daud, Officer-in-Charge of Co-operative Societies, to be a member of the State Council.

On 5th June His Highness laid the foundation stone of a new Government Office Building in the presence of a representative company of officials and others. The building is nearing completion as this is written and when opened will house all the departments of the Government other than the Medical, the Courts and the Police.

A parade of police and scouts was held on June 9th in honour of the Birthday of His Majesty the King, followed by a mass drill display by school children.

Armistice Day was celebrated in the usual manner and the "Silence" was observed at a gathering of the officials and the general public. A word of thanks is due to the Chinese community which, in spite of the calls made upon them by their own national relief funds, contributed generously to the Poppy Day collection. The collection which is confined to members of the Government service and to those who fully understand the significance of the occasion surpassed in amount the collections of previous years.

At the close of the year the question of raising a local platoon of volunteers to be affiliated to the Volunteer Force of Kedah was under consideration, and was receiving encouraging support.

Sir Lewis Fermor, late Director of the Indian Geological Survey, visited the State in September.

A flood, due to exceptionally heavy rainfall in the hills, occurred in the Kangar river basin in November. No serious damage was done; a few acres of newly planted padi were destroyed but on the whole by the destruction of rats and other pests the flood did more good than harm to the crops.

The year has been one of considerable prosperity. The uncertainty surrounding the future of the local tin mining industry makes it necessary to accept annually recurrent commitments with caution. Much useful work has however been completed with the balances recently available, mainly in the direction of road development and irrigation schemes.

The writer of this report has been the Adviser to the Government of Perlis throughout the year and wishes to take this opportunity of placing on record his appreciation of the co-operation and support given him by all ranks of the Government Service. The thanks of the Government are again tendered to numerous members of the unofficial community for assistance in various capacities during the year.

C. W. DAWSON,
British Adviser, Perlis.

KANGAR,

4th April, 1939.
13th Saffar, 1358.

APPENDIX A.

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure from A.H. 1830.

A.H.				Revenue $	Expenditure $
1330	..	..	..	143,026	146,267
1331	..	..	..	154,985	153,312
1332	..	..	..	172,970	187,532
1333	..	..	..	182,296	175,954
1334	..	..	..	224,774	178,598
1335	..	..	..	264,976	193,776
1336	..	..	..	306,924	249,067
1337	..	..	..	294,044	243,885
1338			..	443,442	277,993
1339	..	..	..	341,420	337,331
1340	..	..	..	369,187	362,196
1341	..	..	..	297,187	392,698
1342	..	..	..	453,452	441,155
1343	..	..	..	470,616	441,825
1344	..	..	..	594,098	565,071
1345	..	..	..	614,665	630,768
1346	..	..	..	645,114	622,928
1347	..	..	..	583,329	584,385
1348	..	..	..	487,456	573,738
1349	..	..	..	349,189	471,011
1350			..	407,145	421,764
1351	..	..	..	513,874	416,574
1352	..	..	..	530,709	464,457
1353	..	..	..	582,382	487,130
1354	..	..	..	604,162	518,719
1355	..	..	..	667,644	574,065
1356	..	..	..	728,531	634,483
1357	..	..	..	747,756	700,190

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities at end of the years A. H. 1356 and 1357.

LIABILITIES	At end of 1356 (2-3-38)	At end of 1357 (20-2-39)	ASSETS	At end of 1356 (2-3-38)	At end of 1357 (20-2-39)
	$	$		$	$
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	274,781	299,681	Cash in Treasury	8,352	11,779
			Cash at Banks	32,604	52,481
			Cash with Crown Agents ...	274,781	299,681
DEPOSITS			INVESTMENTS.		
			Municipal Debentures 5% Singapore ...	113,975	113,975
Courts	10,587	10,496	Municipal Debentures 4¾% Penang ...	76,750	76,750
Lands and Mines ..	9,271	9,740	F. M. S. 4½% Loan (a Cost ...	49,000	49,000
Post Office	1,788	12,035	Municipal Debentures 3% Singapore ...	92,003	92,003
Sundry	30,559	66,176	F. M. S. Government 3% Loan ...	35,400	35,400
			S. S. Government 3% Loan ...	281,001	281,001
Completion of Road to Kuala Perlis (Loan a/c)	57,319	15,991	Suspense Account	5,540	6,666
			Advances	19,509	55,044
Excess of Assets over Liabilities ...	635,933	683,499	Loans	31,323	23,838
Total ...	1,020,238	1,097,618	Total ...	1,020,238	1,097,618

APPENDIX C.

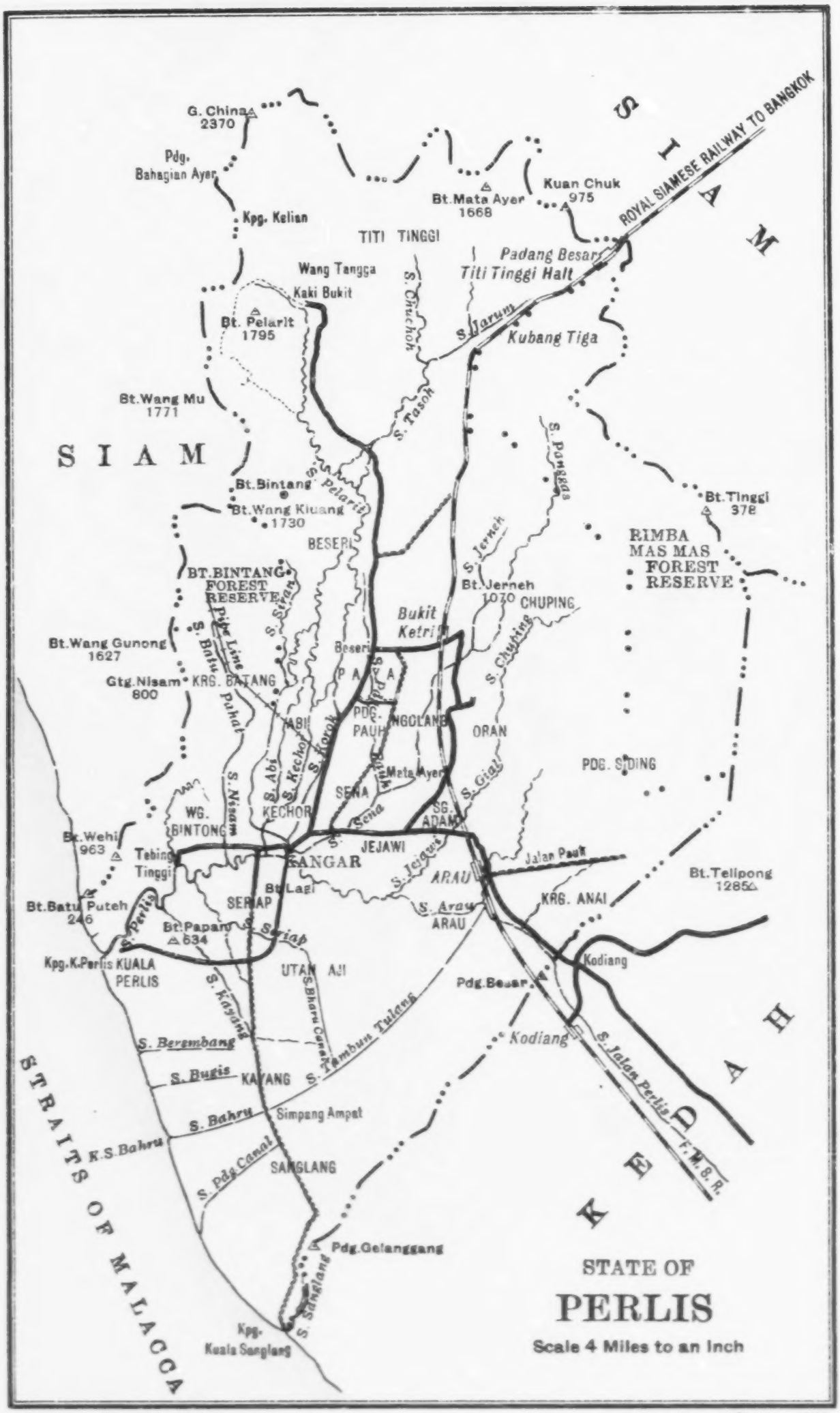
Statement of Revenue collected in the years A.H. 1356 and 1357.

No.	Headings	1356	1357
		$	$
1	Chandu	157,167	157,492
2	Courts	11,777	9,411
3	Customs	406,500	415,582
4	Excise	305	305
5	Forests	1,785	1,698
6	Harbours	2,765	2,465
7	Lands and Mines	72,276	74,986
8	Medical	1,748	1,988
9	Municipal	24,582	27,145
10	Police	12,527	18,068
11	Prisons	762	732
12	Sheriah Court	2,048	1,982
13	Treasury	32,979	35,741
14	Veterinary	1,309	158
	TOTAL ...	728,530	747,756

APPENDIX D.

Statement of Expenditure incurred in the years A.H. 1356 and 1357.

No.	Headings	1356	1357
		$	$
1	Charges on Account of Public Debt.	2,359	12,319
2	Ruling House Allowances ...	8,661	8,481
3	Pensions, Retired Allowances and Gratuities	25,051	23,153
4	His Highness the Raja ...	41,549	41,845
5	Office Raja and Adviser ...	17,703	19,563
6	Audit Office	6,283	6,277
7	Co-Operative Societies ...	8,834	8,987
8	Courts	23,142	16,090
9	Customs and Monopolies ...	53,508	46,532
10	Education	42,333	42,114
11	Lands and Mines	38,668	36,567
12	Medical and Health	34,996	37,795
13	Miscellaneous Services ...	40,734	45,062
14	Mosques	3,604	3,321
15	Municipal	14,694	16,167
16	Police	41,213	42,959
17	Prisons	9,916	9,956
18	Sheriah Court	8,487	8,672
19	Surveys	12,696	19,895
20	Treasury	6,153	6,458
21	Public Works Department ...	17,720	21,316
22	Public Works, Annually Recurrent	54,257	56,272
23	Public Works Special Services	121,922	170,289
	TOTAL ...	634,483	700,190



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GLOSSARY.

Alor	—Old water course
Batas	—Bund
Belis	—A kind of whitebait
Bukit	—Hill
Chandu	—Specially prepared opium
Chedongan	—Wet padi
Daerah	—Parish, sub-district
Gantang	—Malay gallon
Gelam	—Seashore tree, Melaleuca leuco dendron
Gunong	—Mountain
Getah pijak	—Local name for wet slab rubber
Huma-padi huma	—Hill padi
Kampong	—Village, hamlet
Majlis Ugama Islam	—Department for Religious Affairs
Mandor (e)	—Head cooly, foreman
Penggawa	—Head of a parish
Pikul	—133⅓ pounds
Raiat, ra'ayat	—Peasant
Sungei	—River
Tembusu	—A tree, Cyrtophyllum peregrinum
Terentong	—Large forest tree, Campnosperma auriculata
Tugalan	—Dry padi
Ulu	—Headwaters of a river, hinterland

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF KELANTAN FOR THE YEAR 1938.

The value of the dollar is 2s. 4d.

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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

The State of Kelantan (of which a map is annexed) lies on the Eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula between latitudes 4°32' and 6°15' North and Longitudes 101°19' and 102°37' East, and is bounded on the North by the China Sea, on the East by the China Sea and the State of Trengganu, on the South by the State of Pahang, and on the West by the State of Perak and the Patani district of Southern Siam. It has a greatest length from North to South of 118 miles and a greatest breadth from East to West of 88 miles, the total area being 5,750 square miles. The State Capital is Kota Bharu, situated about 6 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, containing 14,843 inhabitants according to the 1931 Census. Kuala Krai is the headquarters of the Southern, and Pasir Puteh of the Eastern, Administrative District. The part of the Kelantan plain lying between the Kelantan River and the Siamese frontier has been formed into the administrative district of Pasir Mas.

Behind a low sandy coast line of some 60 miles in length lies a fertile plain of about 1,000 square miles in area, densely populated, and closely cultivated with rice, coconut and fruit trees. South of this plain the country is hilly and broken, the highest hills being those of the main range of the Peninsula, which forms the boundary with Perak, and of the Tahan range on the Pahang border, many peaks exceed 6,000 feet in height. This part of the State is thinly populated, but contains the bulk of the British-owned rubber estates, and also the whole of the aboriginal population.

Climate.

The characteristic features of the climate are uniform temperature, high humidity, and copious rainfall, arising mainly from the situation of the State in the equatorial zone of constant precipitation. Actually the State is just far enough north and distant from the Straits of Malacca, for its climate to be appreciably affected by the Central Asian mountain mass. Most of the rest of the peninsula shares with Kelantan the heavy rainfall in November, December and January, during the North East Monsoon, but only Trengganu and Kedah have anything approaching the Kelantan continuous dry period from February to September, most other regions having only a short dry spell in February with a second wet season reaching its maximum in April. This climatic rhythm is however far less marked than it is in countries bordering on the Indian Ocean.

In 1938 the mean monthly maxima varied between 83°.4 in December and 90°.0 in June. The mean minima varied between 71°.5 in December and 74°.5 in April and May. Monthly rainfall recorded near the coast varied between 1.23 inches in April and 39.03 inches in November. While the average annual rainfall is about 125 inches throughout the State it is more evenly distributed throughout the year in the inland districts than the coastal areas.

History.

Little is known of the early history of Kelantan. Folklore derives the name from *glam hutan* (*Melaleuca Leucadendron*) a swamp tree that once covered much of the coast. As fantastic is Gerini's derivation from *Koli*, a north Indian loanword from a town near the Buddha's birth-place, plus *tanah* 'land.' Unsubstantiated, too, is his identification of Kota with Kolo of the Chinese annals, which was more probably Kra. Actually 'Kelantan' is one of those *krama* or alternative forms, like the sakai *asu* and *anjing* 'dog,' the Malay *kuala* and *kuantan* 'estuary,' the Javanese *segara* and *seganten* 'ocean' or *kali* and *kanten* 'river' forms that probably antedate the splitting of Javanese, Malay and Sundanese into separate languages.

A Chinese Buddhist traveller, Chau Ju Kua mentions Kelantan as subject at the end of the 12 century A.D. to the great Buddhist empire of Sri Vijaya or Palembang, whose kings built

Borobudor and Chandi Kalasan in Java and erected at Jaiya on the Bay of Bandon in southern Siam Buddhist buildings of the same type as Chandi Kalasan.

Composed in 1365, a Javanese poem *Nagarakretagama*, mentions Kelantan as subject then to the Javanese empire of Majapahit. In 1411 it was ruled by a Maharaja K'umar who sent tribute to China, so that in 1412 he received a present of silks and an imperial letter praising his conduct.

Mahmud, the last Sultan of Malacca, who ruled from 1488 to 1511 A.D. conquered Kelantan, which according to the *Malay Annals* was then larger than Patani and had a king Sultan Mansur Shah of the race of Raja 'Chulan,' possibly reminiscent of Chula conquest in Malaya in the twelfth century A.D. One of this ruler's captive daughters, Onang Kening, married Sultan Mahmud and became the mother of the first Sultan of Perak. A Pahang Raja, Ali Jalla 'Abdul'l-Jalil Riayat Shah, who was Sultan of Johore from 1580 to 1597, had a son Raja Hussin who became ruler of Kelantan.

The Capital of Kelantan appears on Portuguese and Dutch maps of the 16th century and then disappears until the last half of the 18th century. In 1603 A.D. Siam is said to have conquered Patani, after which Kelantan fell under the sway of Patani and is not mentioned in Dutch records of the seventeenth century. One account makes the present dynasty trace its descent to an 18th century Bugis price who married a Johore lady and came to Kelantan from Patani. In the middle of that century Kelantan was overrun by Trengganu. At the beginning of the 19th century Siamese imperialism led to a tightening of control from Bangkok. In 1903 Siam stationed an Adviser at Kota Bharu. In 1909 the Siamese Government transferred to Great Britain "all rights to suzerainty, protection, administration and control whatsoever which they possessed over the States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis and adjacent islands." A Treaty was made in 1910 between Great Britain and the Raja of Kelantan whereof Article 11 provides that the Sultan of Kelantan shall receive a British Adviser, "whose advice he undertakes to follow in all matters of administration other than those touching the Muhammedan religion and local Malay custom."

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The present ruler is His Highness the Sultan, Sir Ismail ibni al-Marhum Sultan Mohamed, IV, K.C.M.G., who succeeded his father in 1920. The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan who exercises it subject to the advice and consent of the British Adviser who is responsible to the High Commissioner for the Malay States residing in Singapore.

The Agreement between Great Britain and Kelantan dated 22nd October, 1910, a copy of which is given in Appendix "F", gives recognition to the fact that the State is under the protection of Great Britain and defines the general principles on which the Government of the State shall be conducted.

In carrying on the general administration of the country the Sultan is assisted by a State Council consisting of 15 members including the British Adviser, the Assistant Adviser and the Legal Adviser, the Sultan himself being President. The Council meets twice a month for the transaction of general business.

All laws are brought before State Council at a first reading and after discussion and amendment are passed at the second reading.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The total population for the year was 399,299 as compared with 400,378 in 1937 and 395,817 in 1936, of whom over 350,526 were Malays, 29,294 Chinese, 11,399 Indians and 85 Europeans. The table on page 6 shows the distribution of the population by race and sex.

Aborigines. It is probable that the total population figures are somewhat under-estimated, as many of the remote groups of aborigines must have escaped enumeration in the 1931 Census. There are two very distinct races of aborigines in the mountainous part of Kelantan, Negritos and Indonesians (or Nesiots). The first volume of a very interesting report on the latter, the fruit of four years' work by the Government Ethnographer, Perak, was published in 1936. They are of racially high type, both physically and culturally. They differ from other Malayan aborigines in having weapons of offence and appear throughout their history to have remained quite independent of the Malays. One of their more marked characteristics is the large part played by co-operative endeavour in their daily life. In their planting of annual crops in forest clearings largely by a rotation of crops and a limited period of fallow they stand at a higher level than any other Malayan aboriginal race. Their destruction of forest is not wholesale: each family group restricts its clearings to a definite area which is surrounded on all sides by virgin jungle. It is estimated that there are more than 4000 of these "Temiar" in Kelantan.

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Population by Race for mid-year 1938
(Census + Births - Deaths - Migrational surplus).

Mid-year	Malays	Europeans	Eurasians	Chinese	Indians	Others	Total
1938	350,526	85	78	29,294	11,399	7,917	399,299

Under Malays are included all persons of the Malayan race classed in 1931 Census as Malasians.

The total number of births registered in 1938 was 13,085 (6,743 males and 6,342 females). In every 1,000 births registered 515.32 were males and 484.68 females. The highest birth rate according to nationalities was 34.21 per mille, amongst Malays. The lowest (amongst Europeans) was 11.77 per mille.

The total number of deaths was 6,878 (3,703 males and 3,175 females).

Birth rate = 32.76 per mille compared with 27.00 in 1937.

Death rate = 17.22 per mille as compared with 17.41 in 1937.

Infantile Mortality = 111.34 per 1,000 births as compared with 112.94 in 1937.

CHAPTER IV.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Deaths. The total number of deaths reported during the year was 6,878 as compared with 6,985 in 1937, giving a death rate of 17.22 per mille as against 17.41 per mille in 1937.

Births. The total number of births registered during the year was 13,085 as compared with 10,811 in 1937, giving a birth rate of 32.76 per mille as against 27.00 in 1937. These figures are not absolutely accurate as the aborigines do not report births or deaths and no doubt there are many cases in which an upcountry Malay shirks a long journey to report the birth of another child or the death of an elderly and superfluous relative. But such cases are not sufficiently numerous to affect seriously the value of these records.

The return of causes of death is, however, of little value. It would be practically impossible to arrange for an officer really capable of specifying the cause of death to visit vast numbers of cases in remote kampongs, so that the headman or Police Corporal to whom the report is made usually modestly and wisely diagnoses the case as death from fever unspecified or cough.

The statistics covering cases treated in Hospital are absolutely correct and in the vast number of cases amounting to a total of several hundred thousand attended to by the Fixed and Travelling Dispensaries a very reasonable standard of accuracy in the records is obtained, so that an adequate knowledge of the general health conditions of the State can be obtained from these returns.

The birth and death rates are, perhaps, more interesting in this State than in any other Administration in Malaya as they represent the normal state of health of a fixed Malay population which is very little affected by the flow and ebb of immigrant labour and also little affected by the discrepancy between the number of male and female immigrants included in the Indian and Chinese labour forces.

It is very satisfactory to be able to record a continuous improvement in health over a period of years as shown in the following table:—

Year.		Birth Rates per mille.	Death Rates per mille.	Infantile Mortality per mille.
1934	...	28.99	19.37	130.14
1935	...	28.21	18.21	132.43
1936	...	29.44	21.36	130.07
1937	...	27.00	17.41	112.94
1938	...	32.76	17.22	111.34

Infantile Mortality. The marked decrease in infantile mortality has been due to the general improvement in the standard of living, to the cumulative effect of the work of the Fixed and Travelling Dispensaries over a period of years and to the marked success of the Infant Welfare Centre which has recently been established at Kota Bharu. An Assistant Lady Medical Officer formerly engaged on half time has now been taken on as a full time worker. She continued to be in charge of the Infant Welfare Centre throughout the year and was assisted by a Health Nurse.

The Infant Welfare Centre has become very popular with mothers of all nationalities and attendances have increased. Visits to women and children have increased from 8000 in 1937 to 13,000 in 1938. The number of births in the Female Hospital, Kota Bharu, also shows by a continuous increase that there is a growing confidence in hospital treatment. The number of Maternity cases in the last four years has been

1935	...	68
1936	...	116
1937	...	187
1938	...	202

Malay women attend readily at the Infant Welfare Centre and at the Travelling Dispensaries but they are very reluctant to go in to Hospital for cases of child birth and as Malays constitute the vast majority of the population of this State it is obvious that further progress in the reduction of the infantile mortality rate must be sought through the training of an increased number of Malay mid-wives and an extension of the Infant Welfare Centre.

State Hospitals. The State maintains at Kota Bharu one General Hospital with 280 beds. During the year the Old Female Hospital was demolished and patients accommodated in a block of two wards in the General Hospital. It has been decided to set aside four wards to form a small compact female hospital so as to allow of a better classification of patients, and separate maternity wards. Additional quarters were built during the year for Hospital Attendants and Dressers. A new Infectious Disease Ward was completed and opened during the year at Kuala Krai.

A small European Hospital, a hospital for mental diseases and an Isolation Hospital are also maintained at Kota Bharu. At Kuala Krai there is a District Hospital with 56 beds, at Tumpat an Out-door Dispensary with an Emergency Ward and a Quarantine Camp, at Pasir Puteh a Dispensary and Emergency Ward of 8 beds. Out-door Dispensaries are also maintained at Bachok and at Gua Musang. At Pasir Mas there is an Out-door Dispensary with an Emergency Ward of 8 beds.

Staff. At Kota Bharu the Staff consists of a Chief Medical Officer who is in charge of the whole State and has his headquarters at Kota Bharu, an Assistant Medical and Health Officer, a Lady Medical Officer in charge of Infant Welfare work, a European Matron, three Staff Nurses, an Infant Welfare Nurse, and an adequate staff of Asiatic Assistants, dressers and attendants. At Kuala Krai there is a part-time Medical Officer in addition to a full-time Assistant Medical and Health Officer who was appointed in 1937.

Finance. The total expenditure of the Medical Department including Special Services was $209,464 as compared with $201,945 in 1937. The expenditure on medical and health services represents 6.98% of the total expenditure of the State. The total revenue was $10,670 as compared with $14,755 in 1937.

Out-door and Travelling Dispensaries.

The Kelantan Government has to provide for a population more than twice as great as that of the neighbouring State of Pahang with a revenue very considerably lower. It was obvious from the start that in order to maintain an adequate standard of health, measures specially adapted to the needs of the State and to its limited resources would have to be followed. The very limited revenues of the State do not admit of any great extension to the permanent hospitals and in any case a system of large

permanent hospitals is more suited to States in which the population is concentrated in towns. In Kelantan a population of over 400,000 is scattered through a vast area in kampongs which are often remote from a motor road or a railway. The result is that serious cases may not be able to get to hospital and that patients who are not seriously ill are reluctant to face a long and difficult journey. The natural reluctance of a sick man to leave his home and his relations, and to face the unknown dangers of living in hospital, must also be considered.

The only remedy is to take the hospital to the patient and this is done by a system which includes

(a) Small fixed Dispensaries at convenient centres;

(b) Motor Travelling Dispensaries which can be used in emergencies as ambulances;

(c) Pack Dispensaries with carriers;

(d) Out-board Motor-boat Dispensaries.

The fixed Dispensaries provide treatment in nearly all cases free to all those who come to them. They are placed at convenient centres of population, more particularly at places where there are well frequented markets. The Fixed Dispensaries dealt with over 124,000 cases during the course of the year as against 118,000 in 1937.

The Motor Travelling Dispensaries follow itineraries covering all motorable roads. Fixed stops are made at convenient centres near the road side where boards are fixed showing the days and approximate times at which the Motor Travelling Dispensaries will be in attendance. A red cross sign is permanently displayed at the Fixed Dispensaries and at the stopping places of the Travelling Dispensaries to indicate to those unable to read that Medical assistance can be obtained there. During the year these dispensaries treated over 63,000 cases.

The Pack Dispensaries consist of units which include one Dresser and three coolies. The Pack unit travels on foot using bridle paths and putting up at native houses. In general they spend five days a week travelling and two days at headquarters to rest and renew their supplies, but when visiting the more remote areas of the State they may be away for very considerable periods.

These Pack Dispensaries are now concentrated at Pasir Mas and Tumpat. This area is being roaded at present and when the roads are reasonably passable the Motor Travelling Dispensary will be extended and the Pack Dispensaries will be sent farther afield. During the year the Pack Dispensaries dealt with over 13,000 cases.

The Out-Board Motor Dispensaries consist of an out-board motor of light draught suited to tackling the rapids which occur frequently in the upper reaches of the river. One boat visits the upper reaches of the Pergau River, and the Galas and Sungei Lebir. Another boat purchased this year visits the river side villages of the Kelantan River. The upcountry Motor-Boat Dispensary dealt with over 9,000 cases during the year and the Kelantan River Motor Boat Dispensary with over 17,000 cases.

These figures though still very high compared with the total population served show a considerable decrease on the figures for the last two years. This is partly accounted for by increased attendances at the additional Fixed Dispensaries which have been established at Bachok and at Gua Musang and also by the fact that some of the more unpleasant and easily curable diseases such as yaws and some of the minor skin complaints have been in a very large measure eliminated by treatment during the last few years.

It is always rather difficult to get at the essential facts which lie behind statistics and as there has been a general improvement in health conditions it is not unnatural that the number of cases treated by the Travelling Dispensaries should have diminished but the considerable falling off during the year will I think require careful investigation before accepting that it is due solely to a corresponding decrease in disease.

Hygiene and Sanitation.

Malaria.

There was a decrease in the number of cases admitted to Hospital suffering from malaria, 1691 cases in 1938 as compared with 2020 cases in 1937. Malaria is endemic in the hilly districts of Ulu Kelantan and on many of the rubber estates situated along the Kelantan River, but there is very little malaria in the densely inhabited coastal areas.

Health conditions on the Japanese-owned Iron Ore Mine at Temangan which were formerly unsatisfactory have improved very considerably. The management has carried out the advice and instructions of the Health Officers; ravines have been controlled and regularly oiled; an estate hospital has been built on a suitable site and some of the more unsatisfactory cooly lines have been rebuilt on sites selected by the Health Officer.

During the year the State has been remarkably free from serious diseases. There were no cases of plague, cholera, small-pox, tropical typhus or cerebro-spinal menigitis and only seven cases of enteric fever and five cases of diphtheria.

Leprosy. The question of the control and prevention of leprosy in this State has given the Kelantan Government considerable anxiety during the last few years. A survey has been undertaken by the Medical Authorities to ascertain the extent of this disease. Two hundred lepers have already been identified. The incidence of this disease is believed to be rather lower amongst Malays than amongst Chinese and Indians, but, taking into account the proportion between the number of lepers and the total population in other Administrations in Malaya, it seems reasonable to suppose that from 300 to 400 cases will ultimately be identified. A considerable proportion of these cases will require isolation and may be assisted by treatment.

The existing small leper camp at Tumpat is both inadequate and unsuitable for dealing with any large number of cases. An area of over 200 acres consisting partly of State land and partly of land acquired for this purpose has been set aside for a leper camp. This area is very pleasantly situated near Semerak between a river and the sea and includes a length of sandy foreshore and areas under coconut cultivation.

It is intended to make a modest start towards a settlement where lepers could live under normal village conditions with opportunities for fishing, boat building, coconut cultivation and chicken and duck rearing. It is hoped that if a nucelus of willing settlers could be established under the necessary minimum of medical control they might be employed in gradually extending the camp. Experience in the very successful Settlement of Sungei Buloh in the Federated Malay States has shown that a varied and

interesting form of life, plenty of occupation and the minimum of compulsion are necessary both to overcome concealment and to provide for a form of life which makes the leper more hopeful and more ready to accept and to co-operate in treatment.

Tuberculosis. Pulmonary tuberculosis is largely prevalent in Kelantan and there is every reason to believe that the actual incidence of this disease is very much more than has yet been brought to light. Cases are rarely seen except in the advanced stages when they frequently resort to hospitals and dispensaries for treatment. A number of cases are also being reported from estates. The yearly examination of all Government Servants was carried out as before and a few cases of active disease have been detected. Hospital admissions and attendances can therefore be hardly depended upon as a true index of the amount of this disease in the State. One hundred and seventy eight cases were treated in Government Hospitals with 65 deaths compared with 175 cases and 45 deaths in 1937. In all hospitals accommodation is being provided for tubercular patients and in Kota Bharu there is a special ward with 20 beds for males.

It would appear that the very severe conditions of the North-East Monsoon with its continued rain, high humidity, floods, scarcity of fresh vegetables and fish is one of the factors which causes tuberculosis by reducing resistance. Overcrowding and bad housing in the towns is no doubt also partly responsible. Considerable slum clearances have been made and Government has purchased certain areas within the town board limits for the purpose of re-selling lots on a revised layout.

General Measures of Sanitation.

There are five administrative districts in the State and in each district general sanitary work was carried out in all the important towns and notified areas. In Ulu Kelantan, Pasir Mas, Pasir Puteh and Bachok, this work was controlled by the District Officers with the advice and co-operation of the Chief Medical Officer and in Kota Bharu a Town Board was created early during the year.

Anti-Malarial Measures.

Anti-malarial work was carried out in Kota Bharu, Pasir Mas, Pasir Puteh, Kuala Krai, Kuala Pergau and Gua Musang. As in previous years, oiling measures, temporary drainage and

maintainenance of oiling areas were continued. Fourteen thousand nine hundred and twelve gallons of anti-malarial mixture and 48 gallons of petrol were used. A sum of $3,574 was spent for the cost of oil and implements while the wages paid to Mandors and coolies amounted to $4,693. To check the efficiency of measures, routine larval surveys were undertaken.

Sewage Disposal.

In Kota Bharu, Kuala Krai, Pasir Mas and Tumpat the single bucket system continued to be in use, whilst in Pasir Puteh it was introduced in 1937. In Kota Bharu the high level of subsoil water and frequent flooding during the Monsoon season renders the disposal of nightsoil by trenching unsatisfactory and expensive. A sewage disposal scheme on more modern lines is under consideration. In the new town area of Kota Bharu the layout is well considered, back lanes are adequate and all houses are provided with sanitary latrines. The old town is congested, backlanes inadequate and the proper clearance of latrines is difficult. Progress is being made in clearing up the most unsightly areas and when erection of new houses or repairs to old ones are approved the construction of sanitary latrines is made compulsory. A few bungalows on the outskirts of Kota Bharu are supplied with a water-borne sewage system, the disposal being by septic tanks.

Refuse Disposal.

In Kota Bharu town and in important controlled villages street and domestic refuse is collected and properly disposed of by scavenging coolies. Provision of an approved type of domestic dustbin to all shophouses and better class houses in the town is compulsory, and also in all the licensed premises in important villages. Adequate Municipal rubbish bins are provided in Kota Bharu and Kuala Krai and cleared daily by special lorries in Kota Bharu and by bullock carts in other places.

Water Supply.

Kota Bharu is the only town in the State having a piped water supply. The source of supply is from three deep specially constructed wells from which water is pumped to a large reservoir of 40,000 gallons capacity to supply the town by gravitation. Samples of water were taken periodically from the service reservoir and standpipes and sent to the Institute for Medical Research,

Kuala Lumpur, for chemical and bacteriological analysis. The bacteriological analysis was entirely satisfactory and showed remarkable purity although the water is neither filtered nor treated chemically. The iron-content, however, is high and there is a resultant brown sedimentation. The water is now being aerated and limed and the form of sedimentation is now adequately controlled.

The position in the rest of the State is less satisfactory. At Kuala Krai in particular a limited and polluted water supply dependent entirely on shallow wells is inadequate for the needs of a growing township.

The advice of the Adviser, Public Works, has been sought and an Engineer from the Public Works Headquarters with special experience in questions of water supply has visited the State and made a most helpful report. Investigations are now being carried out for the purpose of giving effect to these recommendations and a suitable catchment area is being surveyed.

A deep well has been bored at Pasir Mas and it appears probable that a pumping system similar to that adopted in Kota Bharu may be possible in this area also, but further investigation and analysis of the water over a period will be necessary before any conclusions can be reached.

All coffee shops and licensed premises are required to have a piped water supply and all surface wells in these premises have been closed. There is no doubt that this very satisfactory cheap water supply has had a share in securing the generally improved health conditions.

Offensive Trades.

All offensive and dangerous trades were licensed. They were regularly inspected and sanitary requirements were enforced. As far as possible, cattle sheds are not permitted within municipal limits and piggeries are confined to the remote outskirts of the towns.

Estate Visiting.

Estates employing a sufficient number of resident labourers to come under the existing Labour Code were visited by the Chief Medical Officer in co-operation with the Deputy Controller

of Labour. Monthly inspections of these estates were also made by the Visiting Medical Officer. A number of estates with non-resident labour force were exempted from medical inspections.

Large estates employ qualified Dressers and are provided with hospitals and dispensaries. All cases of serious illness are sent to Government Hospitals, and free facilities are given for the pre-natal care and confinement of women labourers.

In estates subject to medical inspections, anti-malarial measures are carried out. Cooly lines are of the semi-permanent or temporary type. Gradual improvement in housing accomodation is being made by the provision of a new type of semi-detached lines in the place of back to back barracks and temporary lines. All lines have sufficient number of bucket or bored hole latrines.

Water supply is chiefly from protected wells; but a few estates have piped water.

School Hygiene.

Twenty eight (28) schools were inspected and 2,224 pupils were medically examined. There were no epidemics of infectious diseases in any of the schools. General health and cleanliness of the pupils was satisfactory. Particulars of examinations were recorded in special cards and a list of pupils who required medical aid was given to the teachers. In Government Hospitals and Dispensaries free treatment is given to pupils and in rural districts treatment is usually given by travelling and pack dispensaries.

One (1) pupil showed symptoms of leprosy. 8.90% of the pupils had minor skin diseases. Twenty nine cases of active yaws were detected. 1.07% of the pupils had enlarged tonsils. The spleen rate for all the schools covered by this report is 4.86%.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

The population of Kelantan outside the towns being almost exclusively Malay peasantry, the houses are of the simplest Malay type, constructed of palm thatch, bark or bamboo, and raised a few feet off the ground on piles. These houses are better ventilated, drier, and generally more healthy than the type of house built level with the ground used by the poorer classes of Chinese; in fact, if the ground under the house were kept clean and well drained, the type would be an excellent one, but too often dirt and rubbish is allowed to accumulate and, in some cases, goats and chickens are reared under the house. The wealthier house-owner may construct his dwelling of sawn planks, and thin tiles often imported from Siam. Bricks and tiles are also made locally. These are generally of indifferent quality and not suited to an export trade, but they are adequate for local purposes and remarkably cheap. During the last few years of increased prosperity many of the more successful agriculturists have built an improved type of house with a tiled roof. It is hoped that the more extensive use of tiles in place of thatch will diminish the use of cheap foreign imported corrugated iron which is quite the most hideous, hot and unsuitable roofing material for use in this country. The foreign corrugated iron now imported into this country is so thin that it soon rusts through and has not even the advantage of economy to set against its drawbacks.

The opening up of a series of new earth roads in Pasir Mas has led to quite a small building boom. Many agriculturists who formerly lived very isolated lives are building new houses near the road. I am not certain that this is an advantage in every way but there is no doubt that the new houses are generally a considerable improvement on the old ones.

The housing of Indian, Malay and Chinese estate labourers is conditioned by the Indian Labour and non-Indian Labour Enactments, under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer. The types of building compare well with those found elsewhere in the Peninsula. Houses in the towns are, for the most part, either two storeyed wooden or brick shop-houses with living accommodation on the upper storey, constructed and occupied by

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Chinese and Indian merchants, or of the Malay dwelling-house type. This latter may be as elementary as the country peasant's dwelling, or a substantial two-storeyed wooden building standing in its own grounds.

The former Town Advisory Board has now been replaced by a full-fledged Town Board with the usual powers held by Town Boards throughout Malaya. Progress in the new commercial area of the new town which has been excised from the Malay Reservation has been remarkably rapid and large numbers of permanent stone built shophouses are being erected. Progress in the old area of the town near the river has been slow. It is difficult to get people with money interested in this area as yet. The rise in land values has I think gone beyond the real commercial value of the land which renders it difficult for the Government to go on with schemes for acquisition and resale on redistribution. Fortunately some success has attended the efforts of the Land Office in endeavouring to get land owners to agree between themselves to reasonable schemes of redistribution.

There are now a number of well laid out plots which only await a capitalist who is ready to take a long view of the possibilities of this area. The demolition of some of the most insanitary blocks will now be insisted on.

Government servants are mainly recruited from the Malay inhabitants of the State and in the towns in many cases possess their own houses. A limited number of Government quarters are provided in the outstations and new permanent quarters are erected every year. There has been a radical improvement at Kuala Krai where quarters for Government servants were formerly very inadequate. A large area of high land has been acquired and opened up from jungle, a number of the finer trees having been retained for shade. Good type permanent quarters have been erected and within a reasonable period all Government servants will be adequately housed. At Pasir Mas, Pasir Puteh and Bachok a good deal still remains to be done but in these districts it is easier to secure a reasonable type of kampong houses with a rent allowance granted by Government.

Quarters are provided free of rent for European Officers. These have now all been brought up to a reasonable standard and one new bungalow is erected each year to provide for the actual replacement of the more decrepit semi-permanent bungalows.

There are no Building Societies, but in certain cases individual building loans have been granted and a Co-operative Thrift and Loan Society for Government servants has been invited to make proposals for a building loans scheme which will be supported by a loan from Government at a low rate of interest.

CHAPTER VI.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

The total area of the State is over 3,200,000 acres of which approximately half a million acres are at present alienated for cultivation. The approximate areas under cultivation for the more important crops are as follows:—

Rice	...	145,000 acres
Rubber	...	91,000 ,,
Coconuts	...	60,000 ,,
Arecanuts	...	7,000 ,,
Oil Palm	...	700 ,,

There are also about 25,000 acres under fruit trees and miscellaneous crops. With the exception of about 32,000 acres of rubber land owned by registered companies or large private owners practically the whole of the remaining cultivated area is owned by small agriculturists.

Of the uncultivated area of the State a considerable portion is accounted for by rivers and streams and areas provisionally set aside for forest reserves. In the southern area of the State there are extensive inaccessible hill areas, densely jungle clad and sparsely inhabited by aboriginal tribes. These areas serve a very useful purpose. They regulate the flow of water after the heavy monsoon rains and protect the headwaters of the Kelantan river from erosion and pollution. They form an immense natural forest reserve which, after exploration will, in the fullness of time, be divided into areas definitely reserved for forestry and areas suited for mining and agricultural development. This area will also provide, as communications extend, areas suited to high land cultivation and to hill stations, if the development of Malaya as a whole outgrows the existing hill stations in other parts of Malaya.

The coastal plain is thickly populated and intensively cultivated. A population of 400,000 mainly agriculturists, consume practically all the rice, vegetable, fruit, maize and tapioca and slaughter cattle they produce as well as the greater portion of the fish caught on the sea-coast and rivers. The standard of living for Eastern agriculturists is high and the State is practically self-sufficient so far as foodstuffs are concerned.

Rubber and, to a smaller degree, copra and betelnuts provide an export cash crop and pay for the imports which are mainly what may be termed luxury items,sugar,tobacco, liquors, petrol, motorcars and bicycles.

There are large herds of cattle mainly used for ploughing, carting and local slaughter. There is little export.

Mining.

There has been considerable prospecting undertaken during the year by several important mining interests without any very definite result though there have been some encouraging indications which it is hoped will be followed up in time.

Messrs. Austral Malay Tin Ltd. prospected over an area of some 30,000 acres in the Ulu Nenggiri for tin and gold and reported that there were sufficient indications of valuable mineral deposits to justify further investigation.

Messrs. Straits Trading Co. Ltd., prospected an area of some 20,000 acres on the Sungei Mering in an area which has not previously been explored. No very positive results were obtained but there also indications were secured which may be followed up by further more detailed prospecting.

Messrs. Anglo-Oriental (Malaya) Ltd. were granted a permit to prospect for gold over the upper waters of the Galas river, late in the year and the results of their prospecting have not yet been fully ascertained. Messrs. Anglo-Oriental (Malaya) Ltd. have also started a preliminary investigation of the very considerable manganese-ore bearing areas known to exist in the Ulu Lebir area, north of Gunong Tahan. Manganese-ore is known to exist in this area in considerable quantities but the ore is mainly of medium grade and considerable difficulties of extraction and transport will have to be overcome before this area can be profitably exploited.

Alluvial gold is widely distributed over the Southern area of the State and at present prices dulang washers can at any rate earn a living in most of the streams in this area. Hopeful prospectors are still seeking for the gold bearing lode which it is reasonable to hope may some day be found between the rich lode at Litcho, just over the Siamese border, and the valuable gold bearing lodes in Pahang which have been exploited for many years.

It is hoped that they may be successful and that gold mining may ultimately prove a source of profit to prospectors and of revenue to the State.

The quantities and values of minerals exported during the last three years have been as follows:—

	Year		Tons		Value
Manganese-Ore	1936	...	10,005.84	...	$124,571
,,	1937	...	9,667.37	...	$120,827
,,	1938	...	8,916.18	...	$110,122
Iron-Ore	1937	...	49,223.0	...	$196,892
,,	1938	...	159,900.0	...	$639,600
Tin-Ore	1936	...	27.16	...	$ 33,067
,,	1937	...	44.6	...	$ 60,726
,,	1938	...	37.72	...	$ 42,747
			Tahils.		
Gold-Ore	1936	...	545	...	$ 12,590
,,	1937	...	562	...	$ 15,107
Gold and Gold-Ore	1938	...	—	...	$ 22,390

Tin. Tin-ore production for the year 1838 at 37.72 tons equivalent to 28.48 tons of tin at 75.5% assay was 6.88 tons lower than in 1937. The quantity exported during the year was 37.7 tons against 44.6 tons exported in 1937 and as against the Kelantan exportable limit of 58.14 tons under the allocated quota of 100 tons. The limit was not reached owing to a dispute over the management of one of the most important mines.

Kelantan participated in the Buffer Stock Scheme commencing from the 3rd quarter in 1938. The allocated export for the 3rd and 4th quarters was 5 tons of which only 2.47 tons tin was exported during the year.

Iron. The Japanese Iron Mine at Bukit Besi near Temangan owned by the Southern Mining Co. Ltd. continued to exploit their concession successfully. 160,000 tons of Iron-Ore valued at $639,000 were extracted on which the duty collected amounted to some $64,000/- as against 50,000 tons in 1937. The ore is at present transported in buckets via an aerial rope-way to the F.M.S. Railway line at Bukit Besi Halt, thence by rail, lighter and ship to Japan. The aerial rope-way has a limited capacity, and the possibility of laying down a railway line to connect with

the F.M.S. Railway at a point near Temangan is now being investigated. Under the terms of the lease the minimum amount of 100,000 tons has to be exported annually, and it is expected that the 1938 production will be greatly exceeded during 1939.

Gold. As in previous year the bulk of the gold produced in Kelantan resulted from the activities of licensed individual dulang washers, mostly Chinese. The number of licences issued was 1,095 as compared with 1,162 in 1937.

Manganese-Ore. A Japanese owned Company, a subsidiary of the Nippon Mining Company Ltd. are exploiting a limited manganese ore area near Gual Periok and are exporting regularly a quantity of about 10,000 tons a year. This deposit has a limited life and no considerable extension is probable.

Agriculture.

The people of Kelantan are mainly dependent on agriculture. The agriculture products of the State may be divided into two classes—those primarily intended for home consumption, and those intended for export. Of the first class, rice is the most important crop, and an area of nearly 145,000 acres is planted with rice.

The vast majority of the total population are small holders owning and cultivating their own land. In the densely populated coastal plain continuous areas of rice land are enclosed by belts of high land on which coconuts and fruit trees are grown and houses built in scattered villages.

A typical small holding would be 3 to 5 acres of rice land, an acre of high land on which the family house and the padi store would be built and in many cases another acre or so of rubber probably at some distance from the house in the more recently opened up areas adjoining the foothills.

The rice land wil keep the whole family busy for three months of the year during the ploughing and planting season between July and September and for a month during the harvest between February and March. An average harvest will be sufficient to supply the whole family with their staple food for the

year and perhaps to leave a small surplus for sale or for a reserve against a bad year. During the off-season a hard-working man will fence in half an acre or so of his rice land and raise an additional crop of vegetables, Indian corn or sugar-cane.

The high land provides coconuts, fruit trees and space for goats and chickens.

The women of the family carry the surplus small crops to the market and get a cash return which is generally spent at other stalls at the same market on piece-goods, salt, sugar, spices and dried fish. The men-folk usually tap the rubber and secure a substantial cash return which goes on tools, clothes, tobacco, minor luxuries and trips to town by hired cars.

Sometimes money is put by or invested in jewellery, but more often the standard of life is adjusted to suit the needs of the moment, though almost invariably an adequate reserve of padi is kept to tide the family over a possible bad crop. Small casual trades add to the cash earnings, cake-making, weaving and mat-making for the women; carting, working on neighbouring rubber estates or on road-making for the Public Works Department for the men.

The family, except in the case of a young couple just starting on their own in life, seldom consists only of father, mother and children; it is not exactly the extended family, dear to anthropologists, but that grouping of dependents and relations round the more capable and prosperous members of their family which is one of the features of Muslim life and charity. There are few houses where you will not find a decrepit grand-parent, a stray aunt, a widowed mother, some orphan nephews and nieces and an impecunious visitor; but everybody does something more or less useful and contributes some small labour or earning to the family life.

There is generally enough for all and in any case a most cheerful willingness to share whatever is available. Life in a kampong is by no means all work, some Puritan reformers are apt to be over-critical of the sum spent on feasting at marriages, circumcision and funerals, but it should be recognised that as any right feeling family always invites the 40 or 50 families of the same village, the result is that for a moderate expenditure on one feast a family can expect a pleasant round of parties and visits from their neighbours.

Village life is also varied by many forms of entertainment each in their season; shadow plays, touring theatrical companies, top-spinning, kite-flying and drum-beating contests carried on between neighbouring villages. To these legitimate amusements may be added the more illicit pleasures of cock-fighting, fighting fish contests, rubber smuggling which have the added spice of a moderate but not excessive risk of being caught.

The yearly round of feast, fast and prayer of the Muslim faith gives, besides opportunities for repentance and worship, much of the same healthy happy sense of being gathered together with friends and neighbours which may still be found in an English country village Sunday.

There is much that corresponds to the harvest festival, the village school treat and the seemly custom of walking home together after Church to have a glass of sherry before lunch.

Taking one thing with another I doubt whether there are many places in the world at present where there is so much real peaceful happiness and freedom from crushing want or anxiety as there is in a Kelantan country village. I hope that no impatient or misdirected reforming zeal will come to perturb that happiness.

Rubber. Of the 91,000 acres under rubber some 32,000 acres are owned by large companies mainly European-owned and managed, but holding of under 100 acres amount to a total of some 58,000 acres. These are mainly owned by Malay agriculturists and other small holders. Production on the European estates follows the same methods as have been successfully adopted throughout Malaya and reaches the same high standard.

The small holder has for many years passed been producing a form of wet lump known locally as "getah pijak" badly coagulated, full of impurities and repulsive in smell and appearance. During the last few years an astonishing improvement in methods has been reached with the assistance of the Agricultural Department and officers seconded from the Rubber Research Institute, Kuala Lumpur.

The export of wet lump is now practically nil and all low grade rubber is either brought to a well equipped factory to be converted into blanket crepe or is treated by the small holder

himself with simple hand rollers and in many cases smoked in primitive but effective smoke houses designed by the Agricultural Department.

Only too often in the case of small holders the Rubber Research Institute and the Agricultural Department have to wait for many years before obtaining a result from patient teaching but in this matter success has been rapid. I think that this has been due to three causes and that the successful methods are capable of extension to other fields. Firstly the teaching was by simple, constantly repeated demonstrations, never by vague lectures; secondly, all the appliances were cheap and locally available; empty milk tins or cigarette tins and empty kerosene tins cut in two, split bamboos, gunnysacks coated with tapioca paste and the cheapest and simplest locally available mangle rollers; and thirdly, the advantage in price was driven home by clear simple exhibits which showed weight, cost of production and profit from better grades.

The Kelantan peasant is conservative but he has a very shrewd sense of values and as soon as he was convinced that the methods really meant more immediate profit and not just a white man's folly to be respectfully admired in words and carefully avoided in fact, the success was complete and rapid.

Diseases. The definite dry season and the rest from tapping during the padi harvesting and planting seasons have lessened the effect of disease, but mouldy rot is still widespread. Supplies of approved fungicide are provided by the Agricultural Department at cost price. Bad tapping and over-tapping in the past, and indifferent tapping in the present have affected many areas of small holdings.

A budwood nursery was laid down at Kota Bharu Experiment Station towards the end of the year with the object of providing for the needs of small holders intending to carry out new planting in 1939. Indications are that a demand is likely, though mainly on the part of the better class of small holder.

Padi. Padi cultivation in Kelantan is of four types:

(i) By far the most important is "chedongan" or wet padi. This form of cultivation is used in irrigated areas and in all low-lying areas in which water can be successfully retained by a

system of 'batases' or bunds. The land is cleared by ploughing and padi shoots are transplanted from the adjoining nurseries into the semi-liquid mud. This system is dependent on the maintenance of an adequate supply of water till near to the actual harvesting time.

(ii) "Tugalan"—In the "tugalan" method of cultivation the land is ploughed whilst dry and is finally broken up till it has the appearance of a well ploughed and harrowed field. Dibbled holes are then made with stout stakes and padi seeds are poured in with some cattle manure. The same land is used again and again. The tugalan method generally produces smaller crops than the chedongan but there is no rigid distinction between the two methods and considerable areas of tugalan land can be converted into chedongan by better irrigation and more careful bunding.

(iii) Short period padi. There are a number of "alors," old water courses, in the State representing the constant shifting of the Kelantan river delta over a period of years. The crop in these alors must be planted with the first planting rains and harvested before the alors are washed out by the monsoon rains. Short term crops are often quite good but they are very much of a gamble and the whole crop may often be lost if heavy rains come too early.

(iv) Padi "Huma" or hill padi is also planted in some of the upcountry areas. This is a primitive system of shifting cultivation for which a few acres of jungle or scrub are roughly cleared and burnt and planted with padi broadcast or dibbled; this form of cultivation is only found amongst the Temiar Sakais and some of the more remote upcountry Malay villages.

Padi crop for the Season 1937-1938 was very similar to that obtained last year. The area under wet padi was estimated to be 115,990 acres and the yield 26,531,000 gantangs as compared with 113,110 acres and 26,811,000 gantangs during the 1936-1937 season. The area under dry padi was 30,510 acres and the yield 4,358,000 gantangs as compared with 29,800 acres and 4,301,000 gantangs in 1936-1937.

A new system of recording crop yields was adopted during the 1937-1938 harvest, based on personal enquiries by headmen of the owners of a proportion of lots selected at random in each

mukim. Crop cutting tests carried out by the Agricultural Department provide a limited check which will be extended as circumstances permit.

Coconuts. The area under coconuts is estimated to be 57,271 acres, the whole of which is small holding cultivation. Exports of copra during the year totalled 5,451 tons valued at $321,275 as compared with 6,083 tons valued at $662,865 in 1937. Copra prices were exceedingly low throughout the year, the local price averaging rather less than $2.50 per pikul. The bulk of the copra produced has continued to be of very low grade but investigations carried out in the delta area have definitely shown that at present prices, under-drying pays and in view of this, efforts to persuade the producer to improve his copra by the adoption of more efficient kilns are, for the time being, nullified.

Fruit. The main fruit crop was both late and a poor one as regards the majority of varieties. Interest in fruit cultivation is on the increase locally as is evidenced by the opening up, of late, of a number of rambutan, lime and other groves. The planting material has in many cases been obtained in the form of marcots from Kuala Trengganu while, in addition, a number of orders for budded plants have been received by the Agricultural Department, which is endeavouring to fulfil them as supplies become available.

Vegetables and Food Crops. The production of vegetables and other annual food crops is of considerable importance in the economy of the local cultivator. Dry padi land in the off-season, vacant high land near the kampongs and the alluvial flats and islands of the Kelantan and other rivers are all pressed into service for market gardens and other foodstuffs. Crops such as maize and groundnuts are widely planted during the dry season and water melons also are very popular. Root crops such as yams, colocasia, tapioca and sweet potatoes together with sugarcane are grown for consumption during the monsoon season when supplies of green vegetables are scarce.

Floods in March this year severely damaged the crops growing on the islands and flats of the main river, thus inflicting considerable hardship on the growers, many of whom pay high rents for this type of land.

Tobacco. This is an important dry season crop locally. Almost the whole of the produce is prepared in the kampongs, curing consisting of finely cutting the green leaf and sun-dry. The whole of the crop is absorbed locally and prices are normally at a high level. The price of first quality prepared leaf varied from $95/- to $160/- per pikul during the year.

A tobacco factory was opened in Kota Bharu during the year. This factory produces cheroots for local sale but has so far relied mainly for its supplies on imported leaf.

Other Crops. Other crops which are by no means unimportant locally are pineapples, bananas, sireh and chillies. There are at present more than 1,000 acres under each of the two former and several hundred under each of the others. Considerable areas of nipah and sago also exist in low-lying areas while the cashew is common in the coastal areas where it grows well under semi-wild conditions. Other crops of minor importance are Robusta coffee, gambier, the cultivation of which is extending in the Lebir valley, ginger and kapok.

A survey of areas under crops other than the three major ones was carried out for the first time during the year and the results provide a clear picture of the diversification of agriculture locally.

Markets. Weekly or daily fairs are held wherever there is a village of reasonable size and serve for the disposal of agricultural produce of all kinds. There were 44 of these markets in existence at the end of the year.

Livestock.

Cattle and Buffaloes. According to the annual census, there were 99,144 cattle and 39,139 buffaloes in the State, a decrease of 3,019 and an increase of 1,854 respectively as compared with 1937.

Exports amounted to 1,169 head as compared with 351 head in 1937 while 10,932 animals were slaughtered for consumption locally. Exports would have been higher but for an outbreak of disease which occurred in July and which resulted in a ban being imposed for approximately three months.

The various laws relating to cattle were consolidated during the year in the form of a single new Enactment.

A detailed enquiry into a number of important aspects of animal husbandry locally was carried out during the year and yielded useful information.

The provision of adequate fodder for the extensive herds concentrated on the arable lands of the coastal plain constitutes a major problem which the Agricultural Department is endeavouring to solve (a) by developing and extending the areas reserved for grazing and (b) by exploring the possibilities of a system of mixed farming involving inter alia the growing of fodder crops.

Grazing grounds. The total area of notified grazing reserves amounted, at the end of the year, to 13,992 acres. The greater part of this area is still undeveloped and much of it is poorly adapted for the purpose. Additional areas amounting to approximately 3,500 acres were selected for reservation during the year and further areas are being examined but it is extremely difficult to obtain suitable land in the coastal districts where it is most needed.

The Labok experiments in clearing and planting were continued and it is now apparent that foothill reserves of this type can be successfully developed at a moderate cost by planting carpet grass. It is not yet certain whether dibbling cuttings or broadcasting seed or a combination of both should be practised but useful results were obtained this year from broadcasting trials with Paspalum conjugatum as well as with carpet grass. Other experiments in hand include trials of the spineless cactus from South Africa for planting the bris areas and of Mauritius grass for the swampy areas.

Four reserves of the foothill type have now been taken over by the Agricultural Department for demonstrating the methods of clearing and planting recommended and at the end of the year a total of approximately 75 acres had been planted.

Clearing was carried out by the raiat on five reserves, the total area dealt with amounting to 450 acres. Experience shows that such clearings frequently do more harm than good as the land usually reverts rapidly to bush and lalang and other coarse grasses invariably establish themselves.

Fodder Crops. The basic aim of the newly established Melor Experiment Station will be the evolution of some system of growing fodders with the aid of pen manure produced by stall-fed cattle. An intensive system of this nature is manifestly necessary if adequate food supplies are to be provided in the closely settled areas of the plain where the pasturage available is totally inadequate.

Animal diseases. A serious outbreak of disease occurred during June and July in the area lying between the Berangan-Meranti road and the Golok river. Practically all the animals affected were buffaloes and some 500 head are estimated to have succumbed. Although the disease could not be definitely identified, there seems little doubt that it was haemorraghic septicaemia, It seems fairly certain also that the infection was introduced via Siam.

Experiment Stations.

Kota Bharu Experiment Station. Area 29 acres. The work at this station mainly comprises selection, varietal, cultivation and manurial experiments on both wet and dry padi while it is also the centre for fruit propagation and poultry breeding work.

Manurial experiments over a period of years have indicated that for the manuring of wet padi on the heavier types of soil, phosphate alone is insufficient and added nitrogen is required. Further experiments are now being carried out with a view to evolving an economically practicable mixture. With organic manures, an average increase of over 20% can be obtained from normal dressings of cowdung and green manures but heavy dressings of the latter have failed to effect any increase. Manurial experiments with dry padi have suffered repeatedly from damage by pests and nothing approaching a significant increase has yet been obtained with complete acidic or basic mixtures or with organic manures.

Planting of the fruit area with material of known good quality was completed during the year and a commencement made with the raising of seedlings of a number of varieties for budding purposes. A plant house was erected during the year to facilitate propagation work. A rubber nursery was established to provide budwood for small holders wishing to carry out new planting in 1939. Planting material of numerous annual crops was raised in nurseries for distribution locally.

Stock. Working bullocks have been kept since the beginning of the year and have been stall-fed with fodder grown on the station.

Melor Experiment Station. Area 41½ acres. This new station was opened during the year and will be mainly devoted to work on fodder crops. The necessary development work on layout, buildings, drainage etc. was still in progress at the end of the year. Experimental work will be inaugurated as soon as supervision becomes available, probably in April, 1939. The programme for such work has already been formulated. The nucleus was created of a herd of local cattle for breeding purposes.

Bachok Agricultural Station. Area 10 acres. The soil of this station is extremely sandy and the main problem it affords is one of increasing and thereafter maintaining fertility, while there is also the question of suitable crops for the type of land concerned. Emphasis is directed to the use of organic manures in building up fertility and long-range experiments have been laid down both with wet padi and dry land annual crops, utilising cowdung, compost produced by the modified Indore method and green manures.

Tree crops under trial include cashew nut, oil palm and mango while annuals include groundnuts, tobacco, chillies and field tomatoes. Of these crops tobacco and chillies are known to do well locally but it is desired to test the local varieties against certain imported ones. Excellent crops of groundnuts have already been raised at the station. Among the tree crops, the cashew is common locally under semi-wild conditions.

Pasir Mas Agricultural Station. Area 8½ acres. The work of this station was re-organised during the year and is now almost entirely concerned with experiments on wet padi. This is the first season of experimental work and there has been a certain amount of difficulty owing to the lack of facilities for irrigation.

Pasir Puteh Padi Test Station. Area 3½ acres. Trials of local and introduced varieties have been in progress for some years now and on the whole the former have come off better. Three of the more important of them are undergoing selection at Kota Bharu.

Manurial experiments at this station have shown that on the lighter types of soil, significant increases can be obtained by the use of phosphate manures in any form and that the beneficial effects last for a second season and even longer. These results were achieved by using the local bat guano but as supplies of this are by no means unlimited, the possibilities of ground rock phosphate as a substitute are now being investigated. Nitrogen and to a less extent potash appear to have subsidiary effects and that of the former is still under investigation. Organic manures give over 20% increases while there is evidence that deep cultivation has a beneficial effect.

School Gardens.

Thirty nine school gardens and thirteen padi plots were under cultivation during the year, all of which, with the exception of the few inaccessible, were regularly visited by officers of the Agricultural Department. The general standard of the garden work is good especially when one considers that the majority of the teachers are untrained. An attempt is being made to overcome the training difficulty by organising regular lectures to teachers on the occasion of their weekly meetings. This is being tried out in the first instance in Kota Bharu district. Later, it may be possible to organise some form of training for pupil teachers.

The school gardens Cup and the Shield for Bachok division were won by Sering school while the Shields for Kota Bharu, Ketereh, Pasir Puteh, Pasir Mas, Tumpat and Ulu Kelantan divisions were awarded to Kota Bharu Peringat, Ga'al, Tendong, Chenderong Batu and Jambu Lawar schools respectively.

Agricultural Shows.

The experiment of holding District Shows instead of the usual State Show met with a fair measure of success. Shows were held in all the five districts at intervals during the months of June and July. Those held in Pasir Mas, Pasir Puteh, Bachok and Ulu Kelantan Districts were of the general type with fairly extensive schedules but at Kota Bharu, the schedule was confined to padi, rubber, copra and cattle. The latter venture was a pronounced success, the exhibits in each section reaching a generally high standard. The shows at Pasir Puteh and Bachok were also very good. Educational exhibits were staged by the Agricultural Department at all five centres and attracted considerable interest.

Fisheries.

The coastal population lives mainly by fishing except during the North-East monsoon period when seas are too heavy for the small local fishing boats. Even then the chance of a profitable catch often induces fishermen to go out in uncertain weather. Fish are caught mainly by seine nets and hand-line fishing; drag nets are used close in shore and also in catching 'belis' a kind of local whitebait which is largely used for drying and export. Some fish stakes have recently been constructed off Tumpat and have given considerable hauls, but they are destroyed entirely every monsoon so that the profit from these stakes is very much of a gamble. Export of dried fish has decreased but local consumption of fresh fish has increased. This is due to improved communications and to greater purchasing power.

Forests.

There are vast forest reserves in the State but unfortunately the Forest Department has only been properly organized and staffed for the last six years with the result that forest reserves in the densely populated coastal area are inadequate, as nearly all the available land was cleared and occupied before the Forest Department was organised.

Agreement was reached between the claims of padi planting, cattle grazing and forest reserves in a large area of State land in the gelam district of the coast. A substantial area of sandy scrub intersected by water courses was earmarked for a forest reserve and experiments are being conducted in replanting.

An experimental plantation was started on 10 acres of land at 11th mile Besut road, Semerak, to study the problem of the reafforestation of the barren sandy wastes behind the coast. A half acre nursery was formed, a well provided, and the plantation area surrounded by a thorn fence to keep out cattle. *Ru, tembusu,* and *jambu jembar* were the species chiefly tried but nursery beds have also been planted with seeds of *beruas, asam jawa,* and *sena* and with natural seedlings of *beruas, leban, johar, bintangor* and *sepetir* obtained from forest in the coastal area.

Progress in Reservation. The Kemahang North Reserve of 32,257 acres and the Chabang Tongkat Reserve of 13,700 acres were finally constituted bringing the area of reserved forest to 79.5 square miles or 1.4% of the area of the State.

Proclamations were issued in respect of proposals to reserve 200,000 acres between the Sungei Lebir and the Trengganu boundary and 38,900 acres between the Galas and the Lebir rivers including both the part of the Ulu Temiang reserve as originally proposed, north of the railway line, and the hilly country surrounding it. The Lebir proposal is particularly important as it covers the best chengal forest in Kelantan, the source of a considerable part of the hardwood timber used in the State. The reservation of this area is urgently needed to ensure stricter control over timber working and to enable much needed silvicultural work to be undertaken to care for the abundant regeneration of *chengal* left after the parent trees have been removed.

A new Forest Enactment and Rules were drafted by the Legal Adviser to replace the existing enactment which has proved unsatisfactory. The new Enactment, which conforms generally with the Forest Enactments in the Federated Malay States and in Trengganu, came before the State Council at the end of the year and will become law early in 1939.

Revenue. The revenue at $112,000/- as against $91,000 in 1937 was the highest that has yet been reached and the surplus of revenue over expenditure was $78,000 as against $60,000/- last year.

Although it is pleasing to report a record surplus it must be noted that this has been obtained only because expenditure represents little more than the cost of timber checking, revenue collection, and policing. The main business of the Forest Department, the conservation and development of the forests, has only just begun and as this work proceeds for a time smaller surpluses are likely to be shown.

Manufactures.

The Kelantan Match Factory has again had a successful year. Its output has increased to 9544 cases as against 8300 last year, using some 25,000 cubic feet of local timber. The revenue from excise duty on these matches rose from $15,500 in 1937 to $17,500 in 1938.

So far as this State is concerned the factory is protected against outside competition by a moderate excise duty of $2.50 a case and a high import duty on foreign matches. This factory turns out a match specially suited to local monsoon conditions and

the quality is shown by the fact that the factory has captured nearly the whole match trade of Trengganu although they enjoy no special protection in that State. This enterprising firm has also opened a factory in the Federated Malay States near Teluk Anson which, I understand, is operating successfully. They employ Kelantan Malay labour exclusively and make use of local timber both for boxes and splints. The wood employed was chiefly *Terentang*, but *Kelampayan*, *jagor* and *jetong* were also tried and reported on favourably.

Sawmills. The Guan Ann Sawmill, Kota Bharu, worked to capacity throughout the year, cutting 70,200 cubic feet of softwood logs and 50,450 cubic feet of hardwood baulks, giving an average output of approximately 200 cubic feet per day for a year of 313 working days. No difficulty was experienced over log supplies which were mostly purchased from various timber cutters up-river. This enterprising firm has now taken up contracting on a large scale and is thus able to gain the fullest advantage from its timber.

A new Sawmill owned by Dato' Kaya Budi was opened at Tumpat on the other side of the river and reached an output of some 40,000 cubic feet. There is a steady demand for a moderate grade of timber from small holders who are building a more solid type of house in the Pasir Mas district.

Rubber Mill. The Lian Thong Rubber Factory had a busy year and continued to convert low grade wet slab rubber into a fair quality of blanket crepe. The native rubber grower, as a result of the work of the Agricultural Depatment and the Rubber Research Institute, Kuala Lumpur, is now turning out a much smaller proportion of wet lump. But the mill will, I think, always be remuneratively occupied in dealing with scrap and the low grade rubber produced by the obstinate or less skilful small rubber planters.

With the increased restriction on production the turnover of this factory was reduced during the year. This factory has a maximum capacity of about 10 tons of dry rubber a day and the total capacity of the drying sheds and smoke houses is some 250 tons. This factory purchases low grade rubber from small holders and also a number of the larger estates.

Messrs. Boustead's Rice Mill. The firm of Messrs. Boustead has developed a many sided business at the Port of Tumpat. They act as agents for the Straits Steamship and Siamese Navigation Company and manage the Kelantan Lighterage Syndicate which provides for transport between ship and shore. They are also general agents or shipping agents for some of the principal rubber companies in the State.

Messrs. Boustead have a large business as importers of estate supplies, piecegoods, sugar, cement and sundry merchandise; but it is with their milling and export business that the Kelantan Government is more directly interested.

The firm has always endeavoured to co-operate with the officers of the Kelantan Government in improving the grade of native exports and in enabling the smallest producer by means of direct cash purchases to avoid the middleman and the pernicious system of advances against crops which have in the long run to be paid for by sales at reduced prices.

There has been considerable improvement in the grading of rubber but the hopeful attempts which had been made for some years to secure a better grading of copra have been made useless by the very low prices ruling at present. These prices make production unprofitable and grading of little use.

The Rice Mill was established some years ago and enjoys a controlled monopoly. There is a store capable of containing some 2000 tons of padi and a modern and well equipped rice mill. The intention of the Kelantan Government in encouraging the opening up of the mill by special terms was to increase the production of rice and to give opportunities for the sale of surplus padi as a cash crop. The difficulty has been that until a rice mill is established there is no incentive to produce surplus padi, and until there is a surplus of padi there is no prospect of a rice mill being able to operate at a profit.

The Company was prepared to take a risk in opening the mill and the Kelantan Government has endeavoured, through improved irrigation, improved seed strains and the opening up of earth roads, to stimulate production and to reduce the cost of transport. The results are hopeful but not yet convincing.

The quantity of padi purchased in Kelantan during 1938 amounted to nearly 2000 tons as against under 1000 tons last year; but these purchases had to be supplemented by further purchases of padi from Siam as they were much below the minimum turnover for economic working.

An interesting feature of the firm's activities is that practically the whole labour force of over 200 consists of Kelantan Malays. These have taken readily not only to the handling of launches and lighters and to shifting cargoes which is natural to a sea-faring race but also to a number of skilled and semi-skilled jobs in packing and grading rubber and copra and in handling the complicated machinery and furnaces of the rice mill and also to the sheer dull hard work of humping boxes and bags of rice, sugar, cement etc.

The Manager comments appreciatively on the cheerful willingness with which Malay labour turns from one job to another.

Much of the success has been due to the good relations established by the young British officers of the firm who have always been ready to join in games with their employees and to train successful teams as well as to the certainty that employees will be treated with scrupulous courtesy and fairness.

This successful use of Malay labour is particularly encouraging as it does not come from any faddist or person with any special prejudice in favour of Malay labour but from a successful and enterprising business firm who employ Malay labour because it pays them to do so.

Batek Sarong Factory. A small group of enterprising Malays have brought back from Java a knowledge of the process used in printing batek sarongs and a number of the stamps used in fixing dyes. A thriving small industry employing over 100 semi-skilled workmen has been started. British made cottons are used as the foundation and particular care is taken to use fast dyes. Several of the employees have already shown great skill in devising and carving stamps for new patterns. No attempt is made to rival the exquisite artistry of the higher priced Javanese batek sarongs but a good useful sarong is turned out at a low price of 70 cents to $1.50. This year a factory which was formerly working under cramped conditions in a crowded Malay kampong has moved to an open site outside the town. Government has

assisted by providing piped water at a minimum rate and the Federated Malay States Government has also given most valued assistance in admitting these locally produced sarongs at the most favoured Empire rate.

Cottage Industries. The Kelantan Branch of the Arts and Crafts Society has had a most successful year. The exhibit of the Society at the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Exhibition at Kuala Lumpur again had the privilege of winning the Cup presented by His Excellency the High Commissioner. During the year a successful start was made at dyeing locally spun silk yarn with fast colours, thus opening up a new market for spun silk sarongs and dress lengths. The Kelantan Government has allowed to the Society the free use of the dyeing vats recently built in connection with the domestic science school. It is hoped that this will be of use to the Society and also that the girls attending the domestic science school will be brought into contact with this most practical and successful Society and will learn the advantages of good work, good design, fixed dyes and fixed price salesmanship.

The Society now provides most of the uniform sarongs used in Malaya and has recently received encouraging orders from newly established Malay Units in Singapore and from The Singapore Police.

The purpose of the Branch is to maintain a high standard of craftsmanship and to ensure that the actual producer is put in touch with the actual purchaser and receives the full value of his workmanship less a minimum charge generally about 5% to cover overhead costs. Sales average $2,400/- a month and are increasing. The Kelantan Government has every reason to be grateful to the ladies who have given their time to this institution which has revived an almost dead form of local craftsmanship and placed it on a sound commercial basis.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

The total value of imports and exports including re-exports, bullion and parcel post, for the last seven years is as follows:—

Year	Imports	Exports & Re-exports		Trade Balance
1932	3,161,326	2,428,196	–	733,130
1933	4,057,602	3,454,098	–	603,504
1934	5,571,181	5,576,086	+	4,905
1935	5,453,893	5,018,208	–	435,685
1936	6,562,911	7,107,503	+	544,592
1937	7,941,213	10,467,593	+	2,526,380
1938	7,434,361	7,063,345	–	371,016

The total value of the trade of the State was $14,497,706 in 1938 as compared with $18,408,806 in 1937, a decrease of $3,911,100 or 21.2% of the 1937 figure.

The more important variations in the value of Exports are as follows:—

		Increase $	Decrease $
Cattle	....	60,507	—
Arecanuts	...	—	37,160
Iron-Ore	...	442,708	—
Tin-Ore	...	—	17,979
Copra	...	—	336,589
Palm Oil	...	19,583	—
Cow Hides	...	—	21,651
Rubber	...	—	3,637,711
Cinematographic Films		31,915	—

Cattle. The increase was due to more exports; 1,169 heads of cattle were exported during the year as against 351 in 1937.

Arecanuts. 2,149 tons were exported in 1938 as compared with 2,467 tons in 1937.

Iron-Ore. 159,900 tons were exported in 1938 as compared with 49,223 tons in 1937 when export by the Southern Mining Company commenced in June.

Tin-Ore. The decrease was due partly to decreased exports and partly to fall in the price.

Copra. The decrease was mainly due to the low price prevailing throughout the year, average price being $3.45 per pikul. Since 4th February no export duty was collected as the price fell below $4.00. Actually $253.00 was collected as export duty in 1938 as against $16,878/- in 1937.

Palm Oil. The increase was due to increased production and export by Mentara Oil Palm Estate.

Rubber. The decrease was due to a reduced quota and the poor price of the commodity. The average price was $32.13 per pikul in 1938 as against $41.51 per pikul in 1937. The quota release for 1st quarter was 70%; for the 2nd quarter, 60%; and for the 3rd and 4th quarters 45%.

The more important variations in the value of imports are as follows:—

	1937	1938		Increase & Decrease
	$	$		$
Rice	603,490	622,208	+	18,718
Milk, condensed and sweetened	138,059	150,637	+	12,578
Sugar	234,751	250,633	+	15,882
Cigarettes	760,323	698,942	–	61,381
Rubber mangles	28,765	4,507	–	24,258
Cotton manufactures	1,373,724	1,091,835	–	281,889
Artificial Silk piecegoods	559,576	232,615	–	326,961
Made up garments (Art. Silk)	22,383	42,339	+	19,956
Proprietary Medicines	21,836	98,271	+	76,435
Motor Spirit	418,616	452,667	+	34,051
Bicycles	103,194	52,929	–	50,265

	1937 $	1938 $		Increase & Decrease $
Parts for motor cars and trucks other than engines	64,674	21,905	–	42,769
Books and printed matters	27,203	52,310	+	25,107
Gold	186,966	126,635	–	60,331
Gold coin	64,610	84,061	+	19,451
Silver coin	56,000	10,000	–	46,000

The decreases in such items as

Cigarettes,
Cotton manufactures
Silk and Artificial Silk goods

were due almost directly to the fall in prices of rubber, copra and betelnuts and also to the reduced exports.

Increases and decreases in the more important articles subject to Customs Duties are shown in the following table:—

	Estimates 1938 $	Actual 1938 $	Actual 1937 $	Actual 1936 $
EXPORT DUTY—				
Betelnuts ...	16,000	11,740	13,707	10,773
Copra and Coconut Oil	20,000	253	16,879	15,573
Rubber ...	200,000	137,877	236,073	145,648
Cattle ...	2,000	2,600	1,165	3,973
Poultry ...	1,500	792	1,258	2,581
Dried Fish ...	1,500	1,216	1,105	1,958
Hides and Horns ...	1,500	1,282	2,621	2,157
Tin-Ore ...	4,300	4,286	6,632	3,181
Manganese Ore ...	5,000	7,133	7,175	8,004
Iron-Ore ...	40,000	63,960	19,689	—
IMPORT DUTY—				
Rice ...	25,000	42,170	36,227	23,336
Kerosene and Benzine ...	250,000	278,339	256,190	202,141
Spirits ...	80,000	72,542	80,368	60,353
Sugar ...	190,000	209,334	177,881	158,224
Tobacco ...	330,000	368,718	330,395	272,592
Miscellaneous goods ...	390,000	332,681	402,432	337,185
EXCISE—				
Matches ...	15,200	17,520	15,480	12,720

		Estimates 1938 $	Actual 1938 $	Actual 1937 $	Actual 1936 $
MARINE—					
Boat Licences	...	12,500	13,739	13,111	12,877
Light dues and shipping fees	...	5,200	6,482	6,039	6,850
LICENCES AND INTERNAL REVENUE ETC.—					
Ferries	...	12,000	9,067	12,079	9,874
Toddy Shop Rents	...	14,000	15,556	13,397	10,884

Textile Quotas. Fourteen restricted import licences were issued for importation of piece goods, seven for importation direct from Japan and seven for importation direct from Netherlands Indies.

Nine restricted import licences were issued for importation of made-up goods; eight for importation direct from Japan and one for importation direct from China but no made-up goods were imported from China during the year.

Excise. Licences were issued in respect of
One Match Factory
21 Liquor Shops
13 Public Toddy Shops.
13 Estate Toddy Shops.

The Match Factory paid excise duty amounting to $17,520 during the year as against $15,480 in 1937.

Shipping and Marine. The tonnage of steamers calling at the various ports in the State during the year was 366,228 tons as compared with 141,934 tons in 1937 and that of sailing vessels 293,862 pikuls as compared with 236,948 pikuls in 1937.

The increase in tonnage of steamers is accounted for by the increased number of ocean going vessels used in the export of Iron-Ore.

Trade Registry.

From the 1st of January a Trade Registry was established and much progress has been made in the collection and classification of trade figures. A useful Departmental Audit is also made by the staff on all import and export declarations. This has led to a greater uniformity in Customs procedure especially in outstations.

CHAPTER VIII.

LABOUR.

All labour employed in Kelantan is free. Labourers are at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving one month's notice or on paying one month's wage in lieu of notice.

Immigration labour, mainly Southern Indians, is employed on most of the European owned rubber estates in the Ulu Kelantan District. Their conditions of employment are governed by the Labour Enactment. Except for such slight modifications as are necessary to adapt this enactment to the administrative system of the State it is uniform with the enactment enforced in other parts of Malaya.

Two hundred and sixty three (263) non-recruited immigrants arrived from India as against 1,083 last year. They found employment on various rubber estates, more than half going to estates owned by the Duff Development Company.

The Government of India suspended assisted immigration from India to Malaya with effect from the 15th June, 1938.

Eighty-one Southern Indians were repatriated through the Depot at Port Swettenham. No vagrants were repatriated by the Police.

Quarterly returns of labourers under Section 56 of the Labour Code, 1936, Kelantan, were received from 48 places of employment (Estates, Mines and Factories) in the State of Kelantan, the number of labourers employed at the end of each of the last five years being:—

Nationality	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938		Total 1938
					M.	F.	
Indians (Madras Presidency)	1508	1691	1969	2759	1836	915	2751
Malays ...	3262	3357	3738	3887	2577	941	3518
Javanese ...	42	44	21	12	17	1	18
Chinese ...	552	661	1215	1174	651	82	733
Others ...	69	80	77	164	226	1	227
	5433	5833	7020	7996	5307	1940	7247

Similar quarterly returns received from 10 Government Departments including the Federated Malay States Railways in the State show the following number of labourers employed at the end of each of the last five years.

Nationality	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938		Total 1938
					M.	F.	
South Indians	324	301	322	337	353	2	355
Malays ...	966	1857	1526	1292	1534	—	1534
Chinese ...	25	27	27	29	31	—	31
Others ...	5	8	8	25	20	—	20
	1320	2193	1883	1683	1938	2	1940

According to the return received from the Chief Medical Officer there were 98 deaths among 3682 Indian estate labourers including dependents during the year, thus giving a death rate of 26.61 per mille.

Maternity benefits are by law payable to all female labourers excluding domestic servants, the amounts in each case being based on the average monthly wage earned prior to the date of confinement.

The Deputy Controller of Labour has powers to enforce the erection and maintenance of creches on places of employment on which more than 50 female labourers are employed.

Savings. The total amount standing to the credit of the Indians in the Post Office Savings Bank in the State on 31st December, 1938, is given in the following statement which has been supplied by the Superintendent of Posts & Telegraphs, Kelantan:—

	No. of Depositors		Amount.
			$ Cts.
Merchants	... 45	—	2,971.07
Clerks	... 89	—	12,872.93
Labourers	... 171	—	12,805.61
Others	... 4	—	82.79
Total	... 309	—	28,732.40

Nearly all estates keep "Coolie Deposit Accounts" and assist labourers in sending remittances to India. The majority of the labourers invest their savings in cattle, goats or sheep or in the form of jewellery.

Remittances.

The number of Money Orders issued by the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kelantan, during the year 1938 for payment in India and the amounts so remitted are shown below:—

Madras Presidency:	1505		Rs. 78,468.03	
Labourers		1055		Rs. 52,312.02
Non-labourers		450		Rs. 26,156.01
Rest of India	1069		Rs. 66,468.03	
	Total 2574		Rs. 144,936.06	

The amount remitted to Madras in 1938 by labourers in Kelantan averaged Rs. 56-0-0 per remitter as compared with Rs. 58-0-0 in 1937.

Allotments. All estates provide adequate garden lands for labourers to grow their own vegetable and fruits.

Inspection and Complaints.

Thirty eight visits of inspections were made to places of employment during the year, including 11 visits made by the Labour Inspector. 98 complaints from labourers were registered in the Deputy Controller of Labour office. The chief grounds for such complaints were:—

Late and non-payment of wages	...	38
Family disputes	...	9
Refusal to accept notice	...	6
Wrongful dismissal	...	5
Assault by employers	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	39
Total	...	98

All the complaints were settled departmentally.

Crimes of Violence. No crimes of violence were registered as having been committed by Indians throughout the year.

Strikes and Serious Disturbances. There were no strikes or disturbances of any nature during the year.

Housing, Sanitary Conditions and Medical Treatment.

Two orders were served on employers during the year—one on the General Manager of the Japanese Iron Mine at Temangan, and one on the Conductor-in-charge, Kuala Hidong Estate, under Section 172 of the Labour Enactment, Kelantan, 1936.

The general standard of housing and sanitary conditions, health measures and medical treatment is satisfactorily high.

All estates employing Indians and 4 estates employing other labour are visited monthly by a European Medical Practitioner.

Seven Hospitals were maintained by estates under the charge of dressers approved by the Chief Medical Officer, who visited every estate personally during the year.

Chinese Labour.

There being no officer of the Chinese Protectorate stationed in Kelantan, the welfare of Chinese labourers is also looked after by the Labour Department (Sections 69-73 Labour Code, Kelantan, 1936). A Chinese Interpreter is attached to Kuala Krai Court, and accompanies the Deputy Controller of Labour on upcountry tours of inspection.

During the course of the year the Chinese labourers employed on the Japanese owned Iron-Ore Mine at Temangan left their employment and were assisted to leave the State. They behaved in an orderly manner and there were no incidents. Later in the year a considerable number of Chinese labourers returned to this form of employment.

Netherlands Indian Labour.

There is no indentured labour in the State. The few Javanese estate labourers are employed on the usual monthly verbal agreements and are protected by the Labour Code, 1936.

Malay Labour.

Unlike the Western States Kelantan is not dependent on immigrant labour. The Public Works Department, Survey Department, Irrigation Department, Electrical Department, Posts

and Telegraphs Department, the Kelantan Match Factory, the Batek Sarong Factory and the Japanese Manganese Ore Mines all employ local Malay labour almost exclusively.

Messrs. Boustead & Co., Ltd., the only British firm, apart from rubber planting companies, which operates on an extensive scale in this State employs local Malay labour.

The Japanese owned Iron Ore Mines at Temangan also employ a large proportion of Malay labour and a number of British owned rubber estates as well as estates privately owned by Malays and Chinese also employ Malay labour.

On some of the larger estates the position is not so satisfactory and many estates are still dependent on immigrant labour.

Now that a decision of the Government of India has further restricted Southern Indian immigration it becomes all the more important to endeavour to make the best use of local Malay labour.

An immigrant labour force has proved its value and usefulness when the rapid development of certain industries outruns the normal general development of the State but it can scarcely be looked on as an ideal arrangement to be perpetuated.

The Malay labourer in this State is generally a small holder and is not pushed by absolute necessity to seek work as an estate labourer. The Kelantan peasant in his own way has some of the self-respect and independence of outlook of a Scotch gardener or a Norfolk game-keeper. He will not work and give of his best unless he is interested, likes the conditions of employment, and understands and respects his employer.

Unfortunately the older rubber estates were developed rapidly by immigrant labour before the Kelantan Malay had a reasonable chance of adapting himself to new and strange conditions. The result is naturally that the whole system of management, the subordinate staffs, and the whole equipment and background of these estates are suited to Southern Indian labour and not to Malays.

There is need for adaptability, common sense and goodwill on both sides and I trust that they will be forthcoming.

CHAPTER IX.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The vast majority of the population of Kelantan consists of peasants and fishermen owning their own land or their own boats, of small tradesmen managing their own business or craftsmen selling their own goods, or working on small contracts. Less than 2% of the population can be considered as wage earners and many of these also possess land of their own and only give part of their time to occupations at which they earn wages.

Estate labour was paid the standard wages prescribed in the Ulu Kelantan district; 45 cents per man and 35 cents per woman. Coolies employed on the section of the Federated Malay States Railways in Kelantan were paid at the same rate. Similar wages were paid by estates employing Malay labour and also by the Public Works Department, with higher rates for skilled or semi-skilled artisans. There is always a good demand for the limited number of available carpenters, blacksmiths, plasterers and masons who can earn up to $2.00 a day.

Domestic servants, generally Hylam Chinese, are paid at the same rates as are usual throughout the Peninsula, from $20.00 to $30.00 a month. Cleaners and car drivers earn from $15.00 to $30.00 a month. Estate clerks and dressers are paid at the same rates as are usual throughout the Peninsula according to their capacity. In general there are few openings for clerical employment except in the Government service. The salary schemes in the Government service approximate very closely to those adopted by the larger Administrations in Malaya.

The price of foodstuffs remained almost unchanged throughout the year and the full monthly living budget based on Kuala Krai town prices averaged $6.52 against $6.55 in 1937. For those Indians who eat Kelantan rice the monthly budget works out at $6.18.

Rice is issued by estates on permit, prices are controlled and profits from rice issue are forbidden. A further condition during the monsoon is the insistence on a six weeks' supply being maintained (Sectioned 160 Labour Code, 1936).

The price of Rangoon parboiled rice averaged 31 cents per gantang and that of Kelantan rice 25 cents.

Estate shops are inspected and prices checked by Officers of the Labour Department when visiting estates.

CHAPTER X.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Vernacular Schools.

Boys' Schools. The aim of the Kelantan Government is in the first place to provide a sound primary education for boys between the ages of 8 to 14 years. In most vernacular schools this education is at present limited to Standard III, but in selected schools boys can go on to Standards IV and V. Special attention is paid to handcrafts and industries and to gardening, the intention being to train boys to follow their natural avocation in an agricultural State.

An Enactment has been in force in the State since 1922 giving compulsory powers to enforce the attendance of boys at vernacular schools. The demand for education exceeds the number of available school places and the capacity of a staff which is being trained and increased, so that in practice no need has been found to make use of these compulsory powers.

Girls' Schools. A large vernacular Girls' School has now been completed at Kota Bharu. It provides at present for over 100 girls and has room for expansion. It is hoped that in due course it will serve as a model for further separate vernacular girls' schools in the larger villages. But meanwhile, owing to the shortage of schools and of trained women teachers, about 500 girls are attending the boys' vernacular schools.

Education is not compulsory for girls but the very rapid increase in voluntary attendances show that parents are quick to value the advantages of sound elementary vernacular education for girls as well as for boys.

A domestic science building has been opened this year at Kota Bharu to provide for both the Malay Girls' English and Vernacular Schools. This building is well equipped and will be used to provide for instruction in weaving, dyeing, dress-making and cookery.

Training of Teachers for Malay Vernacular Schools.

The first stage of training is a special class in which selected pupils from the V Standard receive further specialised training for 18 months. From these youths pupil teachers are selected. Six of the best pupil teachers are sent annually for a course of three years special training to the Sultan Idris Training College for the Malay Vernacular boys' schools of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States.

Selected women teachers are sent to the Malacca Women's Training Centre. The remaining pupil teachers attend Normal Classes until they qualify as trained teachers.

Neither schools nor trained teachers are as yet sufficient to provide for the number of pupils who seek admission. The Inspector of Malay Schools has very rightly limited the number of admissions to those who could be properly taught. The aim is to avoid over-crowded ill-equipped schools, inadequately trained teachers and to seek for quality rather than quantity.

Buildings. During the year two permanent schools have been built by the Public Works Department and six small schools were built by the villagers themselves, Government providing teachers and equipment. This is another indication of the value that the people themselves set on vernacular education.

Games and Physical Exercises. Provision is made for games and physical exercises and for practical lessons on hygiene. In all new schools the area of the site acquired is not less than three acres so as to provide for adequate school grounds and playing fields. The sites of existing schools are being enlarged by the acquisition of additional land following a progressive programme.

Text Books. All schools in Kelantan use the text-books adopted for the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States and where possible Malay newspapers are also provided for the use of schools.

Enrolment and Attendance. There were 62 boys' schools in 1938. The average enrolment, attendance and percentage of attendance as compared with those of 1937 were as follows:—

		1937.		1938.
Average enrolment	...	4,937.8	—	5,750.0
Average attendance	...	4,242.8	—	5,053.5
Percentage attendance	...	91.5	—	91.7

Finance. The total expenditure on education during the year was $160,000 of which $29,000 was spent by the Public Works Department on buildings.

There is no possible doubt that there is a real eagerness for education amongst the people themselves. Unfortunately the drawback in Kelantan as elsewhere is that in many cases neither boys nor parents have any idea of the true purposes of education. To many it is simply a kind of magic by which a successful boy may obtain Government employment. The British Adviser receives far too many letters from disappointed boys or their parents to say that young Ismail has passed the V. Std. and has not yet been made a village headman or a Customs Guard or a clerk.

His Highness the Sultan has shown special concern over the best manner to cope with this difficulty and a series of simple addresses will be given in the schools to try and explain that the purpose of vernacular education is to enable a boy to have a fuller and happier life; to do what his father has done and to do it better; to produce more, to sell it at a better advantage, and to be freed from the limitations of ignorance superstition and disease.

Boys' English School.

The present enrolment of the Ismail English School after four years working is 104 boys. The school is housed in an adequate semi-permanent building and class rooms are added as required. A large area of suitable land on the outskirts of the town had been acquired for this school and has been laid out for playing fields and planted with shade and flowering trees, so that so far as can be reasonably foreseen this school will never be cramped in space for future developments.

It is not intended to give any great extension to education in English in this State, as the opportunities for further employment are strictly limited, but it is intended that the limited number of boys so educated shall be selected with great care. The best pupils will be sent to Institutions for higher education in Malaya and will, it is hoped, be absorbed in the Administrative Services of the State as Malay Officers, Technical Assistants Public Works Department,

Agricultural Assistants, Technical Assistants Survey, Foresters, Irrigation Assistants, Subordinates etc., whilst there will be openings for adequate but less brilliant boys in the Clerical Service.

Girls' English School. There is only one Girls' English School with an enrolment of 20 pupils a year. It is not the intention of the Kelantan Government to aim at any very considerable extension of English education for Malay girls. This school is intended mainly for the daughters of the Ruling House and Malay Officers. Special attention is paid to domestic science, handicrafts and art. The general intention is to train girls to be alert and quick-minded and suitable wives for Malay Officers who have received higher education rather than to seek any high standard of technical education. The school fees are the same as those of the English Boys' School. The Headmistress, has been specially selected from the Straits Settlements Education Department.

Higher Education.

No attempt is made in this State to duplicate the excellent opportunities for higher education which exist in the more prosperous and highly developed Administrations of Malaya. It would be very costly and singularly pointless to do so. Boys of marked ability are selected for training outside the State. This enables them both to take advantage of the very excellent Institutions for higher education throughout Malaya and also to broaden their ideas by contact with a wider world.

Two students, the sons of His Highness the Raja Kelantan, are now studying in England.

One student, Tengku Iskandar Sharifaddin, who had an excellent school record has been sent to England to study medicine at the University of London.

Four students are studying at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, and others at the Technical School, Kuala Lumpur.

One student, the holder of the Kelantan Scholarship, is being educated at the Raffles College, Singapore.

Younger students are also maintained at the Penang Free School and at the Raffles Institution, Singapore.

Scouts.

The Boy Scouts Association had another successful year and the enrolment has now risen to over 1200. Camps were held at regular intervals and are well attended. It is very noticeable that the physical training programmes and the various activities of the Scouts have led to a generally improved physical standard amongst school boys as well as to increased mental alertness.

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CHAPTER XI.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

The State possesses three ports, viz: Tumpat, Bachok and Semerak, at which coasting steamers, plying between Singapore and Bangkok, call regularly both for passengers and goods, except during the north-east monsoon (November to January) when sea transport becomes difficult and uncertain owing to heavy gales.

By rail the State has been for some years connected with Bangkok, and also with Penang, through lower Siam and Kedah. Since the opening in 1931 of the East Coast Railway, there has been direct communication with Singapore through Pahang.

During the year the mail train services were greatly improved and there are now two well equipped mail trains, twice weekly, between Singapore and Kota Bharu. This has relieved overcrowding and greatly improved communications between Kota Bharu and the rest of the Peninsula.

Internal communication is by means of rivers, roads, bridle paths and railways. The rivers are still widely used as a highway between places not connected by rail or road. The total mileage of roads maintained by the Public Works Department at the end of the year was 291. These roads are distributed over the North Eastern area of the State, where road communications are adequate. The road system connects through Pasir Puteh with that of the adjoining State of Trengganu at Besut. There is no road connection with the Federated Malay States. The road which goes southward from Kota Bharu, the capital, ends 43 miles away at Kuala Krai, the headquarters of the Ulu Kelantan district. The East Coast line of the Federated Malay States Railways traverses the whole State and runs from Gua Musang near the Pahang boundary through Kuala Krai—a road, rail and river junction—, Pasir Mas—a rail junction from which a branch line links up with the Siamese Railways at Sungei Golok,—to the East Coast terminus at the small open port of Tumpat.

Hired cars, omnibuses and lorries are available on all roads in Kelantan for the conveyance of passengers as well as goods at moderate rates.

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Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

Post Offices were maintained at Kota Bharu, Kuala Krai, Temangan, Pasir Mas, Tumpat and Pasir Puteh together with 15 postal agencies in the smaller villages. All Post Offices, besides ordinary postal work, do telegraphy, Cash on Delivery, Money Order and Savings Bank work, while Kota Bharu and Kuala Krai in addition transact postal insurance business. The Post Office at Temangan, with the rest of the town, was burnt down at 12.30 a.m. on 11th September, 1938. It was reopened in another building and postal, telephonic and telegraphic services were available to the public at 4 p.m. the same day.

The estimated number of postal articles handled during the year was 1,043,745 compared with 600,903 during the previous year. This estimate was arrived at according to the usual practice on the basis of statistics taken over a period of 14 days in the month of October, but the estimated increase on 1937 is so much larger than could normally be anticipated, that it is probable that the test period either in 1937 or 1938 was not adequately representative of the normal postal business.

Twenty thousand registered articles were received from other Administrations and 22,000 despatched compared with 14,000 and 18,000 respectively in 1937. The corresponding figures for parcels were 8,000 and 1,500 compared with 12,000 and 2,000 in 1937. There were also increases in Money Order and Malayan Postal Order business. The gross sale of stamps for fiscal and postal purposes was $105,000 as compared with $101,000 in 1937—an increase which shows that the 1937 increase on 1936 was not entirely due to abnormal sales of the new issue to philatelists.

Communications were well maintained and during the year no serious interruptions were recorded. Whenever the main telegraph circuit with Kuala Lumpur was interrupted the Kota Bharu Wireless Transmitting station was used instead. The number of telegrams received and despatched to places outside the State was 17,200 and 19,000 respectively, compared with 17,800 and 19,000 respectively in 1937.

There are three wireless transmitting and receiving sets in Kelantan, one at Kota Bharu belonging to the Royal Air Force, but worked and maintained by the Kelantan Government, one at Kuala Krai and one at Kemubu. Both the last named stations belong to the Federated Malay State Railways. 77 wireless receiving sets were registered in 1938 as compared with 42 in 1937.

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The number of telephone exchanges was 9, viz: 3 operated departmentally and 6 by the Police. Trunk calls recorded and fees collected were 45,528 and $8,104 respectively, compared with 47,500 and $5,400 being the corresponding figures for 1937. The increase in the amount collected was due to a new set of telephone rules and Trunk call fees introduced at the beginning of the year. The total number of subscribers was 157 compared with 140. The Gunong-Bachok route was reconstructed during the year and about 600 yards of underground cable laid in Kota Bharu town to relieve congested overhead routes.

The mail services were maintained with regularity and efficiency throughout the year. For many years a wooden van, pushed by two convicts and guarded by a warder, has carried mails between the General Post Office and the Railway Station. This has now been replaced by a small motor van which in addition carries mails between Kota Bharu and Pasir Puteh. This service eliminates the previous expensive bus contracts and is to be further extended to Bachok and Ketereh next year.

Two other innovations were made during the year. By participating in the Empire Air Mail scheme Kelantan recognised the principle that all first class mails within the Empire should be carried by air without surcharge. The scheme came into force as from the 1st January. To answer the complaint that small articles must either be sent by air, which was expensive, or by parcel post, which was slow. Kelantan notified participation in the Small Packets Service, by which small articles are sent by the mail which carries printed papers.

Test flights between Kota Bahru and Penang were made by Wearnes Air Services Limited and courtesy mails were carried by the Company. These test flights were made with a view to establishing a regular biweekly service for mail, passengers and freight. Negotiations with the Company, which has maintained regular and efficient air services on the West Coast of Malaya, are nearly completed, and it is hoped that regular services will be started early in 1939.

The Savings Bank transactions were as follows:—

		1937.			1938.
Deposits	... 2084	$113,000	—	2057	$97,073
Withdrawals	... 1056	$ 68,700	—	1191	$95,678

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At the beginnng of the year there were 1129 depositors and at the end 1278 – 306 accounts were opened during the year and 157 closed, a net increase of 149 accounts compared with 188 in 1937 and 45 in 1936.

A link with the past has been broken by the death of Mr. Tan Kim Man, Postmaster, Kota Bharu, who was a competent and faithful officer and who entered the Postal Department when Kelantan came under British Protection in 1909.

The year under review has again been a prosperous one. The net revenue less the value of stamps sold for fiscal purposes was $99,000 as compared with $76,000 in the previous year. The total Money Order transactions amounted to over $1,1000,000.

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CHAPTER XII.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Banks doing business in Kelantan are the Mercantile Bank of India. Ltd. and the Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation, Ltd. Both have branches at Kota Bharu. There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

Owing to the drop in the price of copra and rubber there has been a general falling off in banking and exchange business. The importation of currency notes and silver coins though markedly less than last year still continues to be very considerable. The banks report that there have been no serious failures during the year and that saving accounts have been well maintained.

The currency and weights and measures in use are the same as those in use in the Colony of the Straits Settlements.

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CHAPTER XIII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Staff of the Public Works Department now consists of a State Engineer and one Assistant Engineer. The appointment of a Senior Drainage and Irrigation Engineer has relieved the State Engineer from all duties in connection with drainage and irrigation but there is still a shortage of experienced Technical Subordinates.

Provisions and Expenditure. The total expenditure was $701,727 out of a total provision of $770,134, thus 90% of the provision made was expended. As no work was done on the New Balei Besar the sum of $55,000 provided for this purpose was untouched. The total expenditure shows an increase over the 1937 figure of $106,061.

Revenue.

The total revenue collected by and for the Department during the year was $27,852. Of this sum the $12,741 earned by the Stores and the Timber Suspense Accounts was not paid into revenue but used to increase stocks.

Works and Buildings.

The capital cost of completed buildings at the end of 1938 was $1,670,173. The largest items completed were a Quarters Class III, a New Rest House at Kuala Krai, a Hostel for Religious Students at Kota Bharu, new offices for the Public Works Department and Drainage and Irrigation, a Girls' School complete with Domestic Science Room at Kota Bharu, and a housing scheme for Government Officers at Kuala Krai. The other items were comparatively small, and were mainly village schools and officers' quarters.

Roads, Streets and Bridges.

The total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department was increased from 241 miles to 291 miles. Of this approximately 69 miles or 24% are asphalted, the remainder being loosely metalled, gravelled or natural earth. The cost of mainten-

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ance was $98,999 or $340 per mile. The replacement or repair of the decrepit bridges on the main roads proceeded at a rate just sufficient to keep pace with urgent requirements.

The asphalting of the Kota Bharu-Kuala Krai road was completed except for about 2 miles, and some of the worst portions of the main road to Pasir Puteh and Trengganu, and of the Bachok road were similarly treated, the length asphalted being 8.85 miles at a total cost of $88,331, which includes heavy repairs and renewals to plant. A good deal of malaria occurred among the road making coolies, in spite of a liberal issue of quinine.

Part of the provision intended for asphalting was diverted to the more necessary work of construction of earth roads.

The earth road systems near Pasir Mas and Bachok were extended by taking over roads and tracks from the peasants, and constructing bridges and culverts capable of taking fairly heavy traffic. The bridges have reinforced concrete piles and timber superstructures and with a few exceptions are of single track width, offset slightly from the line of the road, so that the future addition if necessary of another track width will bring the bridge on the road centre line. The construction of 15 such bridges of a total length of 782 feet, and of one motor car ferry, has resulted in the opening up of 49 miles 10 chains of earth road fit for motor traffic except in very bad weather. In addition 3 bridges have been completed on the proposed Tanah Merah — Repek road, opening up about 5 miles, but as this is hardly more than a track at present and as more bridges are required before through traffic is possible, this length has not been included in the total mileage.

The expenditure on the construction of earth roads was $64,910.

Timber Supplies. The timber supplies in this State come mainly from upcountry forests. Timber is cut and brought down to the banks of the larger tributaries of the Kelantan river and is stored there till the state of the river is favourable for rafting the timber down over the rapids. The result is that both supplies and prices are liable to marked seasonal variations and when the state of the river is suited to rafting the timber merchants are inclined to form a ring to put up prices and to withhold supplies.

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This difficulty has now been avoided by opening a substantial advance account for the Public Works Department. This has enabled the department to lay in stocks of timber purchased direct from producers in the form of rafts, thus avoiding the middleman's profit. The system has worked very smoothly and has enabled the Public Works Department to obtain supplies at minimum prices and to build up an adequate stock of seasoned timber.

Water Works.

This supply has been dealt with in Chapter IV. under Medical and Health Services. It is sufficient to record here that the reticulation system is being continuously extended to meet the rapidly rising demand. The consumption of water rose from 33 million gallons in 1937 to 45 million gallons in 1938 and though the price 25 cents per 1000 gallons is the lowest in Malaya a profit of over $4000.00 was realised.

Aviation.

During the greater portion of the year the Kota Bharu Aerodrome was closed for levelling and reconstruction. The whole of the area has now been levelled and turfed and flying lanes have been cleared and further areas of land purchased to round up the area and to provide for such future development as may reasonably be foreseen. The Aerodrome is conveniently placed on an open site some five miles from the town. The pilots of the few planes which have made experimental landings have all stated that they found the ground easy to identify and that the condition of the approaches was good.

Drainage and Irrigation.

During the year it was decided to profit by the experience of the Federated Malay States and to establish a separate Drainage and Irrigation Department under the charge of an experienced Irrigation Engineer.

Mr. D. S. Ferguson, A.M.I.C.E. who had recently visited the irrigation systems employed in Ceylon and India was seconded to this State to start a new department.

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There are vast possibilities in this State for increased rice production. Much preliminary work has been done. The padi planters themselves have shown willingness to give their labour in the off-season for work for their own benefit and with the new organisation and skilled supervision it is hoped that the best use will be made of the natural advantages.

Forty seven thousand ($47,000) dollars was spent on drainage and irrigation during the year. The general idea is for the department to provide for surveys and for such major work as dams and main channels and for the cultivators themselves to dig and to maintain the minor irrigation channels.

An important link between the department and the cultivators has been formed by the appointment of a number of patrol watchmen. The idea is that these should not be men resplendent in uniform and brass buttons who make out indents when they find a leak in a bund but men used to work themselves and who have the confidence of the cultivators who can take up a changkol, gather a gang and make good the leak.

The most important works carried out during the year were improvements to the coastal bunds in the Tumpat area. Rapid erosion from the sea is causing anxiety in this area and it is possible that a portion of the bund may have to be rebuilt further inland.

In the daerah of Kemumin the Penggawa was very active in turning out the cultivators to do bunding work to prevent the ingress of salt water. About 1000 acres of rice land has now been protected against damage by salt water and flooding in this area and the cultivators are planting high yielding padi strains as they can now be confident of being able to harvest after the monsoon.

Ulu Sat Areas, Daerah Ulu Sat. The old timber dam on Sungei Bakar was repaired, irrigation canals were extended and the cultivators have displayed great keenness on their crops during the year, and good yields are expected. A pipe culvert for under drainage was constructed on the main canal. The river was straightened upstream of the main road bridge and a new channel made (started in 1937) 55 feet wide and about ¼ mile long. Bamboo fencing to stabilise the channel and induce bed scour is being put in with excellent results.

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Pasir Puteh District. Bendang Padang Lindong, Daerah Gong Dato'. A concrete control gate (30 feet wide) in 3 bays with drop planks was constructed on Sungei Kandis and a concrete pipe control intake was under construction to take water from the river to irrigate approximately 800 acres at Bendang Padang Lindong. Earthworks for rectification of the river at the intake and for construction of the irrigation canal were in hand and an earth road one mile long was made to the intake for conveyance of materials. Stone for the concrete work was quarried locally. All the work was done departmentally with Malay labour. It will be necessary in 1939 to provide controls on the irrigation canals, to extend the canals and to improve the drainage. There is the possibility of extending the area cultivated to a small extent and of providing good kampong land on the surrounding slopes and the survey will be extended to provide information for a designed layout plan for the whole area.

Bachok District. Tratak Pulai Irrigation Area. The river was rectified below the intakes and the irrigation canals were improved. Intake regulators and bunds will be constructed in 1939 and the irrigation canals will be extended. The cultivators took much greater interest in their rice-fields this year and assisted in the improvement works. This is the only gazetted irrigation area in Kelantan and with the assistance of the Land Office records of land owners and areas are being prepared but this is very slow work.

Pasir Mas District. Rantau Panjang Areas.

The drainage was improved by construction of pipe culverts under the main canal at Kubang Inai and Kok Besar and the drainage lines were cleaned out. As a result many applications were made for alienation of the uncultivated (formerly) swamp lands now improved. There is a great improvement in the rice fields in Daerah Rantau Panjang this year and the Penggawa deserves much credit.

Surveys and Irrigations. In addition to small necessary investigations surveys were carried out in the following places:—

Padang Lindong, for layout of irrigation scheme.

Tumpat, Pasir Mas, Sungei Golok Area, for preparation of comprehensive flood prevention and drainage scheme.

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Sungei Pergau (Balah), for preparation of irrigation scheme.

Pulai, for preparation of irrigation scheme.

At the end of the year stick gauges were put in at 22 places; these gauges giving direct reduced level readings. Rainfall records are obtained for fifteen stations and filed with other hydraulic data.

Propaganda. It has been found very difficult to educate the conservative padi planters to adopt improved methods of cultivation and as the two Irrigation Inspectors could not keep in sufficiently continuous contact with all the areas it was decided to station a Patrol Watchman in each of the more important bendangs. Twelve Patrol Watchman are now employed and living in the areas under their control. The results have been very good and generally they have obtained the confidence of the cultivators and succeeded by their daily presence and insistence in effecting many improvements. They work in close collaboration with the Penggawas and Penghulus.

At the end of the year small monetary awards were made to the two Watchmen who had been most successful in their years work and awards were made to two Penggawas who had shown great interest in rice cultivation and assisted the Department in many ways.

It has been found that unless the Penggawa in his Daerah is prepared to co-operate wholeheartedly with the department on irrigation works and bendang improvements, the efforts of the department in that direction is to some extent negatived.

Weather and Crops. The following rainfalls were recorded:—

Station		1938 rainfall (inches)
Kota Bharu	...	139.93
Tumpat	...	128.35
Bachok	...	146 95
Pasir Puteh (Cherang Tuli Estate)	...	117.21
Kuala Krai	...	96.58
Kuala Pergau	...	102.83
Gua Musang	...	95.55 (eleven months only as February record missing).

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The rainfall was fairly well distributed and though the lateness of the arrival of the monsoon delayed padi planting a bit no harm resulted. In the irrigated areas everything at the end of the year pointed to a good crop and generally speaking crop expectations were fair except at Pasir Puteh coastal areas where late planting and lack of attention to batas etc. resulted in anticipations of a very poor yield.

At Bachok on 18th November exceptionally heavy rain was experienced and 16.49 inches were recorded that day at the Agricultural Experiment Station and 43.62 inches were recorded on the six successive days from 16th to 21st. No damage resulted to crops and the water on the fields fell much more rapidly than in previous years.

The late arrival of the monsoon gave the irrigated areas a big start over those depending on rainfall and it is of interest to note that generally speaking the cultivators in the irrigated areas were prompt in planting and careful of their batas for water conservancy.

CHAPTER XIV.

JUSTICE AND POLICE COURTS.

The Courts Enactment, 1925, as amended by Enactment No. 1 of 1930, provides for the following courts for the administration of civil and criminal law in Kelantan.

A. The High Court, comprising the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

B. Courts of Magistrates of the 1st Class.

C. Courts of Magistrates of the 2nd Class.

D. The Court of the Chief Kathi.

E. The Court of District Kathis.

F. The Courts of Penggawas (heads of parishes).

The High Court has jurisdiction over all civil and criminal matters, but in the case of charges of murder the Court sits with two assessors, one of whom must be of the same race as the accused. Although the appearance of Counsel is in other cases only allowed with the consent of the Court, the State always engages Counsel on behalf of all persons charged with capital offences who are unable or unwilling to engage Counsel for themselves. The Court also sits as a Court of Appeal from the decision of Magistrates' Courts, whether civil or criminal.

A First Class Magistrate has criminal jurisdiction to try all offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed three years or which are punishable by fine only, in his civil jurisdiction he has power to determine all suits in which the value of the property does not exceed $500.00, but cannot ordinarily deal with suits connected with immovable property.

A Second Class Magistrate has criminal jurisdiction to try all offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed twelve months or which are punishable by fine only; in his civil jurisdiction he has power to determine suits (other than those connected with land) in which the value of the property does not exceed $250.00.

The Courts of the Chief Kathi and of District Kathis have jurisdiction in civil matters of Mohammedan Law and custom. The Court of the Chief Kathi has a certain limited criminal jurisdiction. An appeal lies to His Highness the Sultan.

The Court of a Penggawa has civil and criminal jurisdiction to deal with certain small matters and an appeal lies to the Court of a First Class Magistrate.

There is provision in the Civil Procedure Code for revision of Court decrees by His Highness the Sultan in consultation with the British Adviser. No such provision is made in regard to criminal cases tried by the High Court, but as a matter of practice, His Highness by virtue of his prerogative, with the advice of the British Adviser, examines any cases on petition of appeal, and makes an order thereon. Also, if it seems good to him, he may remit or commute any sentence under the provisions of sections 297 and 298 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The High Court is presided over by a Judicial Commissioner (a British Officer of the Malayan Civil Service) who also holds the post of Legal Adviser.

High Court Criminal Branch. There was a welcome decrease in the number of criminal cases, i.e 21 as compared with 36 in 1937. The largest decreases were in respect of "House breaking by night" (from 6 to 1) and of "voluntarily causing grievous hurt" (from 12 to 7). Of the two murder charges dealt with during the year the assessors in both cases found the accused not guilty of murder but guilty of culpable homicide: sentences were passed accordingly.

High Court Civil Branch. The number of civil suits and miscellaneous applications was 35, practically the same as 1937. The number of disputes as to land fell from 4 to 3, and this fact seems to show that land owners are beginning to understand the necessity for the registration of transactions. There have been many cases in the past where persons bought land without troubling to have their purchases registered. This usually led to no difficulty while the vendor was alive; but on his death it often happened that the administrator refused to recognise the sale and claimed that the purchaser was merely a tenant at will. The small number of disputes which are now being brought to the Court seems to show that most of these old disputes have been adjusted.

Only 5 civil cases, all either instituted late in the year or delayed by the parties themselves, remain to be dealt with in 1939.

Appellate Branch. As always this branch provided the majority of the work of the High Court but there was a welcome decrease in the number of appeals as compared with 1937.

The number of criminal appeals lodged was 23 (as compared with 40) and of these 65% were either dismissed, withdrawn or had the sentence amended. The number of civil appeals also showed a decrease, i.e. 55 as compared with 69, and of these 72% were either dismissed or withdrawn.

Considering that of the 4727 criminal and summons cases in Magistrates' Courts appeals were lodged in only ½% of the total, and in the case of civil suits in only 10% of the total it would appear that Magistrates' Courts are dealing out justice and in most cases good law as well.

Administration Branch. Fourteen new applications were lodged in 1938. Most of the work of this branch has consisted in the examination of old files to ensure that administrations really are closed. Without this form of checking, administrators would be quite content to carry on as such for 30 or 40 years without formal distribution of the estate.

Court of Revision. During the year there were 5 criminal and 10 civil appeals to the Court of Revision and of these only 1, a civil appeal, was allowed.

Magistrates' Courts. There are six Magistrates' Courts. The number of criminal and civil cases is considerable as is shown by the following table:—

Magistrates' Court.	1936		1937		1938	
	Criminal Cases	Civil Cases	Criminal Cases	Civil Cases	Criminal Cases	Civil Cases
Kota Bharu ...	932	231	754	181	644	227
Ulu Kelantan ...	351	103	397	119	329	124
Pasir Mas ...	440	47	332	45	262	27
Pasir Puteh ...	217	25	189	26	187	17
Bachok ...	111	17	66	19	114	32
Tumpat ...	326	*	203	*	248	*
	2,377	423	1,941	390	1,784	427

* *All civil cases under Tumpat jurisdiction were registered in the Kota Bharu Court.*

It has been gratifying to note that during the last few years there has been a steady decrease in the number of criminal cases, more particularly in the number of cases of serious crime. A better trained police force has restrained the few real professional criminals and the continued improvement in the standard of living has kept the naturally law-abiding population free from the temptations of cattle theft and pilfering. A reduced rubber quota, however, gives an added incentive to the smuggling of rubber over the Siamese border and the continuation of the rubber control combined with a low quota may result in rubber smuggling replacing cattle raiding as a national sport for high spirited young men.

Police.

The strength of the Kelantan Military Police Force at the end of the year was 380 all ranks compared with an approved establishment of 388. The Force is armed with the Short Magazine Lee-Enfield Rifle Mark III and bayonet. It is privileged to carry the Personal Standard of His Highness the Sultan and the State Flag.

The Police are trained in Musketry, Ceremonial and Elementary Military duties as well as in routine Police duties. The Force is commanded by a British Officer seconded from the Malayan Police Service, who is assisted by a Malay Chief Police Officer, a Malay Assistant Commissioner of Police and 9 Malay Inspectors and Probationary Inspectors.

During the year three Probationary Inspectors were sent to the Depot of the Federated Malay States Police for training in Police duties whilst one trained Inspector of that Force arrived on secondment. Casualties in the Officer personnel were heavy—two dismissals and one resignation.

Recruiting is confined to Malays, born in Kelantan. There was no difficulty in maintaining an adequate standard of physique and education. 27 were recruited, 10 men were retired on pension, 13 men were dismissed, 10 resigned and 3 died. The standard of drill and school instruction for recruits was well maintained.

Discipline. Four members of the Force were prosecuted and convicted in Courts for offences against the law of the State. Apart from these serious lapses, breaches of discipline were of the usual minor character.

Co-operative Society. 292 of the members of the Police Force are members of the Kelantan Government Servants' Co-operative Thrift and Loan Society. With the assistance of this Society an effort is being made to free the Police from debt and to encourage them to build up savings so as to provide for reserve in cases of necessity.

Health. The total number of admissions to Hospital was 306, a considerable increase on last year's figures. This is not due to any serious increase in sickness but to compulsory periodical medical examinations made with the object of ensuring that all cases of sickness are dealt with as soon as possible and are not aggravated by neglect.

Buildings. New semi-permanent Police Stations and out-buildings at Jeram Perdah and Wakaf Bharu, commenced in 1937, were completed early in 1938. In addition a semi-permanent single mens' barracks, with recreation and dining room attached, was erected at Kota Bharu. Cattle pounds were provided at Kota Bharu. Ketereh and Kemuning. Repairs and alterations were carried out during the year to many existing buildings. With the provision of a Recreation and Dining Room at Kota Bharu a Canteen, for sale of provisions of all kinds, and a hair-dressing saloon. was opened in the month of December, proving a great success.

During the year there were four cases in which the accused were convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. In three other cases of causing death the accused were found to have been insane and were detained for treatment in the Mental Hospital.

Offences against property show an increase over the previous year which were remarkably low. There were six convictions for robbery, 8 for house breaking and 128 for thefts including 14 for cattle thefts.

The total number of reports recorded was 3547 compared with an average of 3032 in the preceding five years.

Seizable offences numbered 549, in 269 of these reports convictions were obtained. In 84 reports arrests were effected which did not result in convictions. Eight cases were pending at the close of the year. The reported value of property lost in

connection with seizable offences was $29,451/- an exaggerated figure and includes many reports which were most probably false. Property valued at $3,147 was recovered.

Non-seizable offences decreased from 2,127 to 1,995; the Police prosecuted in 1,102 reports involving 1,259 cases. In 893 reports the complainants were referred to the Courts for private process. In 1,003 reports no offence was disclosed or related to civil matters

Political and Industrial.

There was no known or suspected seditious political activity in State during the year under review.

The only event of industrial unrest took place in May on the Japanese Iron Ore Mine at Temangan, Ulu Kelantan, when the whole of the Chinese Labour force, numbering 539, evacuated the mine on patriotic grounds. They were undoubtedly influenced in their action by Chinese organisers of the Japanese boycott. Before many months however the labourers came trickling back and numbered 106 at the close of the year.

The boycott by Chinese on Japanese goods has been active in the State throughout the year but has been of a peaceful nature, without picketting or violence.

Preventive Action.

Modern patrol schemes were prepared and put into force at every Police Station in the State. Reorganisation of the Detective Branch was commenced and will be completed in March, 1939. Some 39 registered Bad Characters were under surveillance during the year. 44 persons were sentenced to Police Supervision.

Prisons.

The principal Prison of the State is at Kota Bharu, with three subsidiary Prisons at Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh and Bachok, where only short sentence prisoners are kept.

The Kota Bharu Prison consists of six Association Wards and six individual cells built of brick and concrete. There is a separate building, of brick and concrete, for the housing of prisoners awaiting trial.

There were 439 prisoners admitted during the year as compared with 418 in 1937. The continued prosperity in the State, in spite of the fall in price of one or two commodities, has enabled many offenders to pay the fines inflicted.

The nationality and religion of prisoners admitted is as follows:—

Malays (Mohammedan)	...	324
Chinese (Buddhists)	...	54
Southern Indians (Hindu)	...	24
Siamese (Buddhists)	...	10

Female prisoners numbered 25 Malays, 1 Southern Indian and 1 Siamese.

Recidivists numbered 58 as against 69 in 1937.

Discipline was very satisfactory, only 13 breaches of of Prison Discipline of which 8 were cases of secreting tobacco. In no case was it found necessary to resort to corporal punishment. In four cases the prisoners were admonished and in the other 9 the punishment was confinement on special diet with loss of a period of remission. There was one escape by a short sentence prisoner engaged on extra-mural labour.

Health of the prisoners continued to be good, there were 114 admissions to Hospital, all for minor ailments which in the majority of cases were contracted prior to admission. The usual prophylactic measures were taken against infectious diseases and efficient sanitary measures were maintained. There were no deaths either in prison or at Hospital.

During the year four long sentence prisoners of dangerous character were transferred to His Majesty's Prison, Changi, Singapore, making a total of 13 Kelantan prisoners serving their sentences at that Prison.

The cost of feeding a prisoner was $77.47 per annum whilst the average total cost of each prisoner was $266.00 per annum.

Prisoners awaiting trial are housed and kept separate from convicted prisoners in so far as it is possible in a small prison.

A certain number of prisoners are employed inside the prison walls at laundry work, carpentry and domestic prison tasks. In addition, extra-mural labour, a special feature of the prison system for years, has proved very suitable to the majority of the prisoners who are not of the "criminal" type but ordinary Kampong Malays and agriculturists who have committed some lapse such as theft, assault or rubber smuggling.

An average of 65 prisoners were so employed for 8 hours daily on such work as Sanitation, Gardening and general labour at Government institutions and Quarters.

The contacts made during the performance of extra-mural labour often assists them in obtaining honest work after discharge. No Prisoners Aid Society exists in Kelantan but Government departments and private employers have been helpful in finding work for discharged prisoners with good records.

During the year the existing system of remission was revised to the great benefit of all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment of one month or more and will undoubtedly prove a great incentive to good conduct and industry. In addition the payment of fares and a sum of money for subsistence has been granted to all prisoners upon discharge.

CHAPTER XV.

LEGISLATION.

The year 1938 has been remarkable for the large output of important legislation which has been passed. The main purpose of such legislation has been to cancel a mass of legislation which has grown up rather haphazard to deal with immediate requirements and which has to be sought in a number of obsolete enactments and amendments, and to replace such legislation by complete, clear and concise enactments which will render the law readily ascertainable and easy to administer.

The following is a list of the more important Enactments and subsidiary legislation passed:—

(a) *Enactments.*

The Arms & Explosives
The Ferries
The Government Suits & Contracts
The Unlawful Carnal knowledge
The Interpretation & General Clauses.
The King George V. National Park (Kelantan)
The Deleterious Drugs
The Ports
The River Boats Registration
The Burials
The Cattle
The Municipal
The Muhammedan Offcences
The Moslem Marriage and Divorce
The Majlis Ugama Islam and Istiádat Melayu
The Mosques
The Land
The Courts.

(b) *Subsidiary Legislation.*

Rubber Regulation (Assessment) Rules
New Planting Rules under the Rubber Regulation Enactment
Vehicles Rules (Amendment)
Burial Rules
Cattle Rules
Conversion to Islam Rules

Majlis Ugama Administration Rules
Land Rules
Jual Janji Rules under the Land Enactment
Rubber Regulation (Assessment) Rules
Replanting Rules under the Rubber Regulation Enactment.
Fitrah Rules
Zakat Rules
River Boats Registration Rules
Municipal Rules.

All legislation is first drafted in English and submitted for the approval of Government. When it has been approved it has to be translated into Malay, the official language for all legislation in Kelantan.

In the case of some of the more complicated Enactments, it will be obvious that translation is not an easy matter.

After translation copies have to be made and duplicated in Jawi (Arabic script) and romanized for all members of Council. These translations are checked by the State Secretariat.

The legislation is then laid before His Highness the Sultan and, if he approves, is brought before State Council. Enactments are given a first reading at once and passed at the next meeting of the State Council; but subsidiary legislation is passed at one meeting.

The Government Suits and Contracts Enactment laid down the law as to suits by or against the Government and as to the method of signing contracts on behalf of the Government. There was no such legislation in existence.

Cattle Enactment: There were no less than 9 Enactments and 5 Notices dealing with various matters connected with cattle. Almost all of them were out of print and copies of them existed only in the offices of the Legal Adviser and State Secretary. The present Enactment consolidates all the law relating to the control, census and breeding of cattle and makes it readily ascertainable.

Municipal Enactment: The previous Enactment dealing with municipal matters was passed in 1928 and conditions had altered so much since that time that a new Enactment became necessary. This Enactment provides for the constitution of Town Boards in certain areas and for the carrying out of municipal duties by the District Officers in the remaining areas.

The Treaty of 1910 which defines the relations of the State of Kelantan with His Majesty's Government excludes matters concerning Malay custom and Muhammedan faith from the provisions of the advisory system. It was clear, however, that those portions of the law which most frequently come before the Courts should be defined in a simple readily ascertainable form consistent with the faith and with natural humanity, justice and good administration.

Such penalties as for instance the cutting off of the right hand of a thief or the stoning of guilty parties taken in adultery correspond to the circumstances of a different age and a different civilisation, and a system of tithe based on the date crop of Arabia requires interpretation to adopt it to the needs of other countries.

It was considered that general agreement in this matter was essential and for some years the position has been carefully considered in a spirit of moderation and co-operation.

During the year His Highness the Sultan appointed a committee consisting of the Legal Adviser (as Chairman) the Deputy Mentri Besar and the Mufti Kelantan to draw up legislation dealing with the carrying out of Muhammedan Law. There were a few old notices dealing with certain aspects of the subject but they had never been printed and were mostly unascertainable.

When the Committee started its work it speedily found that it would be necessary to split up the legislation into four Enactments. After considerable discussion bills were drafted dealing with—

(a) Small Offences against Muhammadan Law
(b) Moslem Marriage and Divorce
(c) The Department for Religious Affairs and Charitable Funds

(d) Mosques

together with Regulations covering

(a) Conversion to Islam Rules

(b) Tithe Rules

(c) Zakat Rules

(d) Majlis Ugama Administration Rules.

These were finally passed in the month of August and so questions which had been under consideration for 8 years and which might have given rise to difficulty and uncertainty have been settled in a manner which shows the advantages of patient and reasonable discussion between men who respect each other's views and who really wish to seek an agreed solution.

Land Enactment: The existing Land Enactment had been passed in 1926 but had soon been found to be inadequate. Drafts were prepared in 1930 and in 1934 for a new Enactment but were not approved. The new Enactment is based on the Land Code of the Federated Malay States but that Code has been considerably modified to meet local needs. This was the largest piece of legislation in the year.

Land Rules: Land Rules corresponding to the new Land Enactment have been passed and revised instructions to Land Officers issued. In a State that is almost entirely agricultural a clear, well considered and well known Land Code is essential. The new Code should make the work of Land Officers and village headmen easier and ensure that every land owner has a surveyed registered title and that new applications for State land are put through promptly, smoothly and at reasonable cost.

Sound legislation in itself is not sufficient and the Legal Adviser has during the year been holding special Classes of instruction for Land Officers and selected subordinates to ensure that they understand the practical administration of the new Land Code. General Law Classes have also been held for junior Malay Officers to ensure that they possess an adequate knowledge of the law which is checked by simple practical examinations before they can receive promotion.

CHAPTER XVI.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue is derived mainly from the following sources of taxation:—

(*a*) Land: Premium on all sales of land varying from $1/- to $25/- an acre for agricultural or mining purposes, and an annual quit rent varying from 40 cents to $2.40 an acre. Land for the cultivation of rice is granted at a minimum premium of $1/- an acre to include survey fees and boundary stones.

(*b*) Customs Import Duties on a number of commodities. The general principle adopted in fixing customs import duties is to keep the duty at the same rate as in the Federated Malay States in the case of all articles affected by the Ottawa Agreement, the Trade Agreement with the United States of America or by the recent Agreement affecting the imports of textiles. In all other cases a rather complicated customs schedule is being gradually simplified by discarding duties which are onerous or which bring in very little revenue, and by adopting rates similar to those in use in the Federated Malay States. All duties on tobacco, spirits, petrol, and kerosene, are collected at the same rates as in the Federated Malay States.

(*c*) Export duties on agricultural produce, the most important of which is the export duty on rubber. This duty is collected at 2½% ad valorem and in addition a cess of 0.25 cent a pound is collected out of which the cost of the rubber control administration and the contribution to the Rubber Research Institute also have to be provided.The export duty on copra is on a sliding scale and no duty is levied at the present prices which were unremunerative throughout the year.

(*d*) Export Duty on metals: 5% ad valorem on gold, 80 cents per ton on manganese-ore and 40 cents per ton on iron-ore, 10% ad valorem on tin-ore.

(*e*) Chandu or specially prepared opium which is retailed under regulations similar to those in force in the Federated Malay States.

ublishing company, inc.

(*f*) Forests: This is a rapidly increasing source of revenue. Royalty is levied at rates corresponding closely to those in force in the Federated Malay States and varies according to different classes of timber. The royalty on soft woods was very materially reduced during the year so as to encourage extraction of soft woods and to maintain reserves of hard wood.

(*g*) Municipal: House and land assessment at rates varying from 5 to 10% of the annual valuation. Sale of electric current for lighting and power. Revenue from this source has shown rapid expansion. Sale of water in Kota Bharu only. Rates are low, 25 cents a thousand gallons to private consumers, 50 cents a thousand gallons for trade purposes. Market fees and licences on motor vehicles.

(*h*) A regular and substantial revenue is also derived from the Posts and Telegraphs Department and from stamp duties, death duties and licences.

There is no Hut Tax, Poll Tax or Income Tax collected in the State.

The revenue for the State for 1938 was $3,134,035.00 This falls short of the 1937 total of $3,209,722 but still exceeds the estimated revenue by $60,000 as shown in the following table:

Head of Revenue	Estimates 1938 $	Actual 1938 $	Actual 1937 $	Actual 1936 $	Actual 1935 $
1. Land Revenue ...	506,175	531,372	562,376	543,227	487,055
2. Customs Excise and Marine ...	1,815,020	1,795,040	1,861,040	1,525,844	1,225,845
3. Licences etc. ...	195,980	175,730	191,636	186,159	168,597
4. Fees of Office etc. ...	93,970	101,324	124,009	108,492	93,298
5. Posts and Telegraphs	71,700	92,101	76,389	55,676	46,979
6. Municipal ...	147,899	163,968	153,002	137,632	172,296
7. Revenue: on undertakings of a commercial character	92,600	98,546	84,305	68,502	
8. Interest ...	55,225	53,950	52,108	44,442	42,679
9. Miscellaneous Receipts	12,001	10,363	14,024	17,597	11,753
10. Forests ...	83,000	111,641	90,833	71,951	64,477
	3,073,570	3,134,035	3,209,722	2,759,522	2,312,979

Land Revenue. The land revenue for the year amounted to $531,000 as against $562,000 in 1937. The falling off was distributed over a number of items.

Customs, Excise and Marine. The State is dependent on Customs revenue for more than half the total revenue of the State. Customs revenue fell short of the revenue for 1937 by $66,000 owing to the low price of rubber and to a reduced quota there was a drop of $100,000 in the revenue from the export of rubber. Fortunately there are considerable increases from iron-ore and tin-ore and from the import duties on sugar, tobacco and benzine. The following schedule gives a good idea of the nature of trade and customs revenue during the year:—

Head of Revenue	Estimates 1938 $	Actual 1938 $	Actual 1937 $	Actual 1936 $	Actual 1935 $
Export duty:—					
1. Betelnuts ...	16,000	11,740	14,166	10,743	9,561
2. Coconuts etc. ...	20,000	253	16,419	15,605	2,719
3. Rubber ...	200,000	137,877	236,072	145,648	109,778
4. Cattle ...	2,000	2,632	1,163	3,973	7,180
5. Poultry ...	1,500	789	1,265	2,581	6,356
6. Dried Fish ...	1,500	1,226	1,080	1,944	1,877
7. Hides and Horns ...	1,500	1,243	2,643	2,173	2,041
8. Tin Ore ...	4,300	12,818	6,633	3,181	986
9. Iron Ore ...	40,000	55,428	11,619	—	—
10. Manganese Ore ...	5,000	7,136	15,245	8,005	6,407
11. Miscellaneous ...	250	179	258	135	656
IMPORT DUTY:—					
12. Gambier ...	5,000	6,823	5,290	5,937	5,361
13. Rice ...	25,000	42,237	36,264	23,425	—
14. Kerosene & Benzine ...	250,000	278,339	256,112	202,039	180,651
15. Matches ...	70	48	1,548	72	72
16. Salt ...	—	—	—	—	702
17. Spirits ...	80,000	75,142	80,368	60,044	42,391
18. Sugar ...	190,000	206,598	177,885	158,224	111,896
19. Tobacco ...	330,000	368,730	330,391	272,592	197,770
20. Miscellaneous Goods ...	390,000	332,204	398,695	337,453	296,770
21. Miscellaneous ...	10,000	3,948	15,434	4,930	3,258
EXCISE—					
22. Liquors ...	—	—	—	—	159
23. Manufactured Matches	15,200	17,646	14,040	12,720	10,560
24. Sale of Chandu ...	210,000	211,104	218,743	234,060	210,182
MARINE—					
25. Boat Licences ...	12,500	14,591	13,682	13,536	12,209
26. Lighting Dues etc. ...	5,200	6,309	6,024	6,826	6,906
	1,815,020	1,795,040	1,861,039	1,525,844	1,225,845

Posts and Telegraphs. The Posts and Telegraphs revenue exceeded the revised estimates by $11,336 and the 1937 total by $15,712.00. The sale of the new issue of stamps continued to increase and a new scale of telephone rates further increased the total. After allocation the revenue from the sale of stamps was as follows:—

Head of Revenue	Estimates 1938 $	Actual 1938 $	Actual 1937 $	Actual 1936 $	Actual 1935 $
1. Stamp Revenue ...	52,000	62,944	55,478	38,022	31,387
2. Stamp Duties (various)	19,000	17,579	19,182	18,125	11,857
3. Court Fees (Civil) ...	23,000	19,509	21,833	22,138	18,710
4. Court Fees Criminal ...	3,500	4,635	6,449	3,895	4,094

The departmental revenue for the year was:—

Head of Revenue	Estimates 1938 $	Actual 1938 $	Actual 1937 $	Actual 1936 $	Actual 1935 $
1. Commission on Money Orders ...	3,200	4,656	3,452	2,556	1,891
2. Profit on bearing letters	600	726	649	565	596
3. Sale of stamps ...	52,000	62,944	55,478	38,022	31,387
4. Telephone receipts ...	15,000	21,428	15,955	13,672	12,136
5. Miscellaneous ...	900	2,347	855	861	969
	71,700	92,101	76,389	55,676	46,979

Municipal. The total exceeded the revised estimates by $11,488 and the 1937 total by $10,966. The chief increases were for automobile licences and conservancy.

Head of Revenue	Estimates 1938 $	Actual 1938 $	Actual 1937 $	Actual 1936 $	Actual 1935 $
1. General Assessment ...	32,550	32,182	31,420	32,082	31,051
2. Markets ...	34,400	41,324	37,599	33,639	30,825
3. Vehicles:—					
(i) Automobile Licences	40,000	43,024	37,483		
(ii) Driving „	1,200	2,380	2,168		
(iii) Other Vehicle „	5,060	7,394	6,727		
4. Cattle & Pig Slaughter Licences ...	9,750	11,018	11,354	11,095	10,175
5. Licences for Spl. Trades	3,300	3,768	3,448	3,500	3,141
6. Notices ...	695	750	570	993	1,286
7. Conservancy ...	14,000	16,201	14,247	10,019	9,042
8. Miscellaneous ...	6,320	5,259	7,211	9,195	7,772
9. Commission on collection of Electric & Water Revenue ...	624	668	774	624	—
	147,899	163,968	153,001	137,632	122,831

Revenue on Undertakings of a Commercial Character. The revenue from supplies of electric light and water again showed a considerable increase as the demand for these services increased. Tenders have now been received for a new power station as the present installation is not able to cope with the increasing demand.

Head of Revenue	Estimates 1938	Actual 1938	Actual 1937	Actual 1936	Actual 1935
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Electric Light Supply	79,500	83,989	72,667	60,377	49,465
2. Kota Bharu Water Supply :—					
(i) Charges for Water	10,500	12,199	8,893	5,370	—
(ii) House Installations	2,600	2,358	2,744	2,755	—
	92,600	98,546	84,304	68,502	49,465

Interest. Interest on Bank balances and investments yielded $53,950, a slight increase on 1937.

Forests. The total revenue exceeded the revised estimate by $7,510 and the revenue for 1937 by $20,808. This substantial increase was due to the continued boom in building.

Head of Revenue	Estimates 1938	Actual 1938	Actual 1937	Actual 1936	Actual 1935
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Timber ...	83,000	111,641	90,833	71,951	64,477
	83,000	111,641	90,833	71,951	64,477

The final surplus of revenue over expenditure was $133,000. The actual revenue exceeded the estimates by $60,000, a small surplus compared with the large and comforting surpluses realised during the last few years, this was entirely due to the fall in the price of rubber.

Expenditure.

The expenditure for 1938 was $3,001,033 as compared with the original estimate of $2,971,275. This figure excludes a depreciation in the value of investments amounting $33,859.

		Estimates 1938 $	Actual 1938 $	Actual 1937 $	Actual 1936 $	Actual 1935 $
Personal Emoluments	...	1,047,592	1,070,888	962,813	830,978	783,574
Other Charges	...	667,989	635,409	598,401	533,316	488,025
Pensions etc.	...	181,494	197,375	186,476	163,775	208,634
Interest	...	107,860	105,913	110,549	119,782	122,775
Miscellaneous Services	...	163,075	249,376	217,901	380,119	165,369
Public Works A.R.	...	198,050	194,911	177,624	142,521	116,993
-do- S.S.	...	526,529	506,230	387,848	240,246	98,364
Temporary Allowances	...	15,000	11,104	13,391	65,796	60,505
Repayment of Loan	...	63,686	63,686	152,686		
		2,971,275	3,034,892	2,808,689	2,476,533	2,044,239

Personal Emoluments. The expenditure under this head exceeded the estimate by $23,296. The chief increases were under the heads Sultan ($13,000), Customs ($10,000) and Mentri ($6,000). These increases were due to the raising of His Highness's emoluments, a new Customs Scheme and the addition of Deputy Dato' Perdana Mentri during 1938. Other increases were mainly due to the Children's Allowance for 1937 and 1938. The main reduction was under the head Police ($8,000).

Other Charges. Expenditure under this head showed a net decrease of $32,580 below the amount estimated. The main supplements were in the Agricultural ($5,000), Municipal ($5,000), Police ($5,000) and Posts and Telegraphs ($7,000) Departments, but these increases were more than offset by shortspending on the part of the Chandu ($13,000) Medical ($8,000) Prisons ($5,000) and other Departments. Furthermore a sum of $40,000 voted for the Electrical Department for a new Power Station was only used for preliminary work to the extent of about $20,000.

Pensions.		Actual 1938 $	Actual 1937 $	Actual 1936 $	Actual 1935 $
1. Political Pension etc.	...	68,880	69,477	63,571	62,726
2. Superannuation Allowance	...	95,272	90,238	87,392	83,015
3. Gratuities	...	33,223	26,761	12,812	62,892
		197,375	186,476	163,775	208,633

The above table represents the fluctuations under this head for the last four years.

Miscellaneous Services. The estimate of $163,075 was exceeded by $52,432 chiefly owing to an expenditure of $36,000 as a contribution from Kelantan to apportionable Malayan Expenditure and additional payment of $9,000 over the original estimates made to the Malayan Establishment Office representing adjustments for passed years under revised ratio. These represent charges which will be more than repaid in 1939 by contributions from the Currency Surplus Fund.

Public Works. The annually recurrent expenditure was less than was anticipated by some $3,000. The expenditure under Public Works was allocated as follows:

	Actual 1938 $	Actual 1937 $	Actual 1936 $	Actual 1935 $
Public Works, Annually Recurrent—				
Works and Buildings ...	68,625	54,623	47,611	39,590
Roads, Streets & Bridges ...	108,645	107,407	79,951	77,403
Drainage & Irrigation ...	17,641	15,594	14,959	—
Public Works, Special Services—				
Works and Buildings ...	260,073	209,983	160,358	35,409
Roads, Streets & Bridges ...	198,326	148,521	59,164	56,155
Drainage & Irrigation ...	27,617	21,001	11,957	—
Water Works & Supplies ...	20,214	8,343	8,768	6,789

Repayment of Loans. In April a repayment of $60,000 was made on the Straits Settlements 4% Loan. This payment was envisaged in 1937 and this loan will be fully repaid next year.

Loans. All loans are being regularly repaid.

Public Debt. The public debt was reduced during the year by $63,686 and now stands at $5,119,069 made up of the following items:—

	$
Straits Settlements Consolidated Loan @ 2% ...	4,680,684.00
Federated Malay States Duff Loan @ 2% ...	300,000.00
Straits Settlements Loan 1931 @ 4% ...	115,000.00
Colonial Development Fund Loan ...	23,385.63
	$5,119,069.63

Statement of Assets and Liabilities. The position is shown clearly in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities given in Appendix "B." No changes have been made in the form adopted last year which has been found to be clear and convenient. The Opium Revenue Replacement Fund now stands at over $342,000.

The balance to the debit of the State, after taking into account all loans, which at its worst in 1932 stood at $5,449,970 now stands at $3,102,294.

General.

The four Sub-Treasuries worked satisfactorily throughout the year and were regularly inspected and occasionally surveyed by the Assistant Treasurer and State Treasurer respectively.

It is with the deepest regret that I record the death of the State Treasurer, Mr. R. P. Clegg, on the 18th of June. Mr. Clegg died after a short illness at the age of 37. Mr. W. W. M. Lennox took over the Treasury on 5th July, and continued in the post for the rest of the year.

Nik Hussein bin Nik Zainal acted as Assistant Treasurer throughout the year.

CHAPTER XVII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands.

The total land revenue collected was $531,454.00 being over $25,000 in excess of the Estimates but $31,326.00 less than the 1937 collections. The principal decreases were:—

Land Rents (Recurrent)	...	$11,493.00
Prospecting	...	3,380.00
Search, registration of dealings etc.	...	5,107.00
Survey Fees	...	4,919.00
Miscellaneous	...	12,827.00

The main items of increases were as follows:—

Land Rents (Under annual licences)	...	3,354.00
Preparation and registration of titles	...	442.00
Premia on grants and Mining leases	...	5,427.00

The following are the figures for the past five years showing the percentage which the total land revenue bears to the total revenue of the State:—

Year	Total Revenue of the State $	Total land Revenue $	Percentage.
1934	2,220,769	473,139	21%
1935	2,312,980	487,083	21%
1936	2,751,403	543,406	20%
1937	3,209,722	562,781	17.5%
1938	3,134,034	531,454	16.96%

The following return shows land rents and land sales as distinct from other items of Land Revenue:—

		1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Land Rents (Annually Recurrent)	...	374,299	377,102	390,470	403,021	391,528
All other items of Revenue excluding sales	...	80,021	85,675	114,270	107,945	82,684
		454,320	462,777	504,740	510,966	474,212
Land Sales	...	18,818	24,302	38,666	51,815	57,242
Total	...	473,138	487,083	543,406	562,781	531,454

The decrease in land rents is apparent rather than real as the figures in recent years have included the collection of arrears carried forward from the last period of depression and also back rent on holdings which had reverted to the State for non-payment of rent and which have now been regranted to their former owners.

The percentage of rent collected on the effective rent roll was excellent, over 98%. The considerable arrears at one time carried forward as a legacy from the period of depression have now been gradually worked of and the arrears carried forward this year $6500 are negligible on an effective rent roll of nearly $400,000. It may now be anticipated that the rent roll will in future show a normal steady increase corresponding to new alienations.

The total acreage of land alienated during the year was 5680 acres of which 2680 was for padi cultivation. Land for padi planting is given out at the lowest possible terms and every effort is made to encourage this form of cultivation.

A healthy feature of the land system in this State is the vast number of separate small holdings amounting to nearly 400,000. This involves a great deal of labour in the compilation of rent rolls, in the collection of rent and in the issue of individual receipts but it is amply repaid by the advantage of every cultivator being in nearly every case the actual owner of the land.

Provision has, however, been made in the new Land Code to prevent the nuisance of excessive sub-division on the death of an owner. Plots of under half an acre cannot be sub-divided without special approval which would normally only be given in the case of building land.

The new Land Code came into force on the 1st of January, 1939 and has been completed by the issue of Land Rules and instructions to Land Officers. It is hoped that this Code and Regulations will provide for a simple and orderly administration of all matters concerning land.

Throughout the year a senior and experienced Malay Officer has remained in executive charge of the most important Land Office at Kota Bharu. The Adviser, Lands & Mines has been able to give much more time to the regular inspection of all Land Offices in the State and to advise the Kelantan Government on questions of principle. This officer is also responsible for the supervision of all measures concerning Rubber Control.

Survey.

The 1936 Annual Report contains a complete account of the history and aims of the Survey Department in this State. During 1938 the total output and the balance of output in respect of lots surveyed, lots computed and lots draughted was well maintained, the relevant figures being lots surveyed 6,583, lots computed 6,287 and lots draughted 6,107.

The state of requisitioned surveys at the end of the past three years, and the output of completed work for those years are given in the following table:—

Year	Received	Number of lots for which requisitions were Unsatisfied on 31st December.					Satisfied.
		Awaiting Survey	Under Action in Office	With L.O. for Settlement	Total	Cancelled	
1938	7,182	12,735	2,996	4,403	20,134	131	5,361
1937	8,473	12,118	2,662	3,664	18,444	104	4,435
1936	6,287	10,170	1,199	3,141	14,510	111	5,286

Owing to improved transport facilities due to the formation of penggawas' roads it is hoped that certain areas where requisitions for survey are concentrated will be able to be worked and the lots awaiting survey reduced in 1939.

The Federated Malay States system of sending Land Offices periodical lists of lots for settlement was introduced early in the year and has resulted in an increase in the number of lots settled.

Field Work. The cost and output of work in the field are as follows:—

Year	Cost excluding Administration	Output of work			Average effective strength
		Lots	Acres	Chains	
1938	$31,782.42	6,583	11,397	64,042	8.1
1937	$31,279.84	6,634	8,922	63,789	8.9
1936	$29,984.33	4,530	6,087	48,215	8.4

There is an increase in all the figures when the average effective strength is taken into consideration this is largely accounted for by the introduction of 3rd class methods described in the previous year's report. It is doubtful, however, if the use of 3rd class methods increases the output of a surveyor in any type of country other than bendang or open types of Kampong cultivation.

During the year two trig. points were established at Gunong Ayam and Bukit Beras but the final fixation of these cannot be completed until Berangkat and possibly Sunting are occupied. An attempt to do this was made late in the year but failed owing to bad weather. It is hoped to complete the work in 1939.

Two first class traverses of about 35 miles in length were run. One from Gunong Ayam along the Sungei Nenggiri to Kampong Pilting and then eastwards along the path to Gua Musang and to Sunting Trig. The other was run from Bukit Beras Trig. on the Kelantan-Pahang border to tie in a hanging traverse run in 1931 from Gua Musang to a mining lease five or six miles South of Pulai.

Office Work. The output and cost of the Office Branch for each of the past three years are given in the following table:—

Year	Cost excluding Administration	Number of lots on 31st December						Average effective strength	
		Computed	Plan drawn	Titles prepared including re-drafts)	Awaiting Computation	Awaiting Plan	Awaiting Settlement	Computers	Others
1938	$36,488.65	6,287	6,107	877	1,724	1,272	4,403	3.7	17.8
1937	$34,052.81	5,644	4,960	1,163	1,540	1,122	3,664	4.7	20.1
1936	$31,156.68	5,320	5,512	1,073	736	463	3,141	3.8	22.3

Training. Training Classes were held regularly during the year. The value of a high standard of training, discipline and control of output per individual reached by the Survey Department throughout Malaya is generally recognised and with the permission of the Chief Surveyor some apprentices from other Departments join the Survey Classes.

The Chief Surveyor has also assisted in the training and selection of Settlement Officers to fill vacancies in the various Land Offices and in devising a scheme for the control of the work of these officers. Settlement Officers are a very essential part of the land administrative system and unfortunately although there are some excellent Settlement Officers there are more indifferent ones and a few really bad officers who are being eliminated.

District Officers have seldom either the time or the technical knowledge to really satisfy themselves that a Settlement Officer's work is accurate and that he keeps up a satisfactory output, some supervision by the Survey Office over the work of the Settlement Officers will, I think, be of great value.

Electrical.

The general demand for electric power continued to increase during the year and sales both for lighting and for power increased rapidly. This demand for electricity affords a very fair indication of the general degree of prosperity and of the ready adoption of electricity for industrial and domestic uses.

It is very much regretted that owing to the limited capacity of the Kota Bharu D.C. generating plant many applications for new connections have had to be refused.

In order to meet the growing demand Government has approved of a major scheme for converting the Kota Bharu Direct Current supply to an Alternate Current system and for extending these supplies to a number of outlying small townships. The total cost of the new scheme is estimated to be about $400,000 and it is estimated that the scheme will bring in a steady adequate income and will be more than self supporting.

The advice of the Adviser on Electricity, Malay States, was sought and obtained on the financial and technical aspects of the conversion scheme. The time and trouble taken by the Adviser on Electricity in the exact examination of all details of the scheme is gratefully acknowledged. This is a very clear example of the help that is given to small Administrations by the advice of specially experienced senior officers under the Advisory System.

The Kota Bharu Power Station consists of three Ruston Hornsby Vertical Engines. The effective capacity of the Station is 245 K.W. and a maximum load of over 200 K.W. was reached during the year. In spite of this heavy charge it is gratifying to note that there was no complete failure of supply during the year. The Power Station ran continuously and the performance of the engines was quite satisfactory.

529,000 units were generated during the year as compared with 400,000 units during the previous year, an increase of approximately 24%. 400,000 units were sold during the year as compared with 288,000 units in 1937, an increase of over 27%.

A small separate Alternate Current Power Station is maintained at Kuala Krai. It consists of two Tangye Engines of 30 H.P. each generating 3-phase Alternate Current 400 Volts. Some 42,000 units were sold during the year as compared with 35,000 units during 1937.

The performance of the engines at Kuala Krai was, however, not entirely satisfactory and there were a series of minor mechanical troubles which at times necessitated a restriction of supply. It is probable that these engines will be replaced by one of the small engines from Kota Bharu when the new scheme is completed in Kota Bharu.

The total revenue continues to increase rapidly:

1936	...	$60,000
1937	...	$72,000
1938	...	$87,000.

Kelantan Volunteer Force.

The strength of the Kelantan Volunteer Force at the end of the year was 87 all ranks (20 Europeans and 67 Malays) under the command of Capt. H. A. Anderson, I.S.O. The Force consists of two Malay Platoons and a European Lewis Gun Section.

Parades were held regularly and attendance was good. Full use was made of the 30 yards range in improving the training of musketry. No satisfactory open range is available at present but proposals are being considered to remedy this deficiency.

General.

His Highness the Sultan enjoyed good health throughout the year. His birthday in July was celebrated with the customary rejoicings.

The birthday of His Majesty King George VI. was celebrated by a parade attended by His Highness the Sultan and all Government Officers and a large number of the general public.

The anniversary of Armistice Day was observed with a simple reverent ceremony at which prayers were offered by both Christians and Mohammedans.

Sir Lewis Fermor, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., formerly Head of the Geological Survey in India, visited the State and made a very thorough examination of the Iron and Manganese Ore Mines in the State in connection with a general report on mining conditions in Malaya which is in course of preparation.

Sir Frank Stockdale, K.C.M.G., Agricultural Adviser to the Colonial Office, accompanied by the Adviser on Agriculture, Malay States, visited the State and made most valuable suggestions as regards agricultural policy which are now being carried out.

Mr. W. J. D. Pinkerton, Assistant Adviser Drainage and Irrigation, Malaya, visited the State and made a most helpful and valuable report which is also being carried into effect.

Visits were also received from the Surveyor-General, the Adviser on Forestry and the Adviser, Medical Services. Great assistance has been derived from the advice of these officers who recognise the inevitable difficulties of an undeveloped and not very prosperous State and show themselves ready to temper the wind of efficiency to the limitations of this State.

The news of the death of His Highness the Sultan of Selangor and of His Highness the Sultan of Perak was received with deep regret.

Conclusion.

As this is the last Annual Report which the writer will sign before retirement after holding the post of British Adviser to the State of Kelantan for the last seven years, it is proposed in this conclusion to make some reference to the practical methods of

administration by which an endeavour has been made to fulfil the purposes of the advisory system and to combine a necessary minimum of control and direction with a healthy development of the capacity of the State to guide its own destinies.

The advisory system is not a logical cut and dry defined system of government, but rather a flexible system which has grown up through trial and error and which is constantly being modified along lines which practical experience has shown to be valuable.

At the basis of the system is the Treaty of 1910 given in Appendix "F." This Treaty was carefully considered by both parties, was freely entered into, and has been loyally observed both in the letter and in the spirit.

At the start there was an almost entire lack of trained administrative officers or even of subordinates who could read write and keep simple accounts. The first step was to bring into the service of the State the major chiefs and members of the ruling house. These gave up uncertain privileges for moderate political allowances and salaries to which were attached definite duties in the administration. Two of these old chiefs, the Raja Muda and the Tengku Besar, are still alive; both are nearly 80 years old, and it is always a pleasure to visit them in their 'kotas' and to listen to their shrewd and vigorous comments on past and present.

The most serious abuses more particularly in the administration of justice, police and prisons, were eliminated in the earlier days and the collection of revenue was made more systematic. The revenue as the result of more exact administration increased rapidly:

1910	...	$ 400,000
1920	...	$1,300,000
1930	...	$2,182,000
1938	...	$3,130,000.

The State was fortunate from the start in securing the services of a small number of seconded European departmental officers who served continuously in the State for considerable periods. Two Chief Medical Officers, Dr. J. D. Gimlette and Dr. L. W. Evans, covered between them a period of over 20 years and reduced the mortality from over 40 per mille to under 20 per mille.

Old Malay friends have told me that at one time one child out of every two died of small-pox or cholera. Plague, small-pox and cholera are now practically unknown and there is general confidence in European medical treatment.

Captain H. A. Anderson, I.S.O., in over 20 years service converted a Police Force which was at one time more of a menace to honest folk than a terror to evil-doers into a smart and efficient body of military police and changed cattle raiding and gang robbery from a normal means of earning a livelihood into an occasional and risky adventure.

Two Survey Officers, Mr. R. A. Crawford and Major A. R. White, put through a remarkably rapid plane table survey which at any rate defined rapidly some 300,000 separate holdings and enabled the agriculturist to say "this is mine and these are my boundary stones" and the Land Officer to say "very good, then you can pay rent on it." Later Surveyors have brought necessary refinements of accuracy to the resurvey, but the old plane table survey has enabled close on half a million dollars of land revenue to be collected year after year with a minimum of disputes and evasion.

A series of State Engineers with small resources at their disposal opened up rapidly earth roads and built timber bridges which still fail to excite the gratitude and enthusiasm of visiting motorists but which serve their purpose of enabling goods to be exchanged, estates opened up and the administrative system to reach the more remote areas.

Mr. A. F. (now Sir Arthur Richards), K.C.M.G., Mr. T. S. Adams, C.M.G. and Mr. W. E. Pepys, C.M.G., all officers who have had distinguished careers in wider fields of administration were amongst the pioneer District Officers who won the confidence of a very aloof and conservative peasantry and trained up young Malay officers, who still remember them with affectionate respect, to take their places.

During this stage of rapid development from medieval conditions to a regular form of efficiency there was of necessity a good deal of direct action by British Officers, but the aim and purpose of the Advisory system was never obscured.

All matters of importance were discussed and agreed with His Highness the Sultan; the Mentri Besar, 1st Minister, was assisted in building up the nucleus of a Malay Secretariat which to an increasing extent has become the normal channel through which the business of Government is conducted and the decisions of Government conveyed to the executive officers.

All legislation and decisions of major importance were approved by the State Council. This Council is presided over by His Highness the Sultan and includes some of the major chiefs, senior Malay Officers and unofficial representatives. The British Adviser, the Assistant Adviser and the Legal Adviser are also members. In the earlier days the State Council was largely interested in preserving the privileges of its own members and in resisting innovations. With the growth of confidence and understanding and with the addition of Malay Officers who have had practical experience as Heads of Department the State Council is becoming a useful and businesslike body which carries out its functions with efficiency and despatch. The Legal Adviser explains with scrupulous exactness the purpose of all new legislation valuable amendments are often proposed and debates have gained in keenness and interest.

In the course of time a body of Malay Officers who are capable of taking their place in the administration has grown up. There have been setbacks and failures but already there is a small nucleus of Malay officers in whose integrity and capacity the British Adviser can place absolute confidence. With one exception all districts are now in the charge of Malay Officers. The Secretariat is also entirely staffed with Malay Officers and the Inspector of Malay Schools, a Malay Officer, has built up a system of education based on the system of the Federated Malay States but modified to suit local requirements which has gained well earned praise from senior Education Officers who have been invited to inspect and to advise.

In practice the present system of administration is that all matters of importance are first discussed by the British Adviser with the Mentri Besar, an officer of great experience of men and matters. Every week the British Adviser and the Mentri Besar meet His Highness the Sultan. All matters of importance are discussed and agreement reached, or if necessary the matter is postponed for further consideration and enquiry. In matters of

major importance or complication written memoranda are prepared for the use of His Highness the Sultan covering the matters dealt with in discussion. When agreement has been reached either a decision is conveyed to the Secretary to Government for executive action or else in matters which require a reference to the State Council, more particularly legislation, the question is finally debated and decided in State Council.

Apart from the general supervision exercised by the British Adviser, the Legal Adviser and Judical Commissioner who has powers of appeal and of revision, exercises a general supervision over the Courts.

The Adviser Lands and Mines makes periodical inspections of all districts and ensures that the Land Code is efficiently administered. The duties of these officers are to advise, to explain and to listen rather than to order. It is realised that if a Malay Officer is ever to acquire the confidence and experience which will fit him for a responsible post he must be given a margin for trial and error and opportunities to make his own mistakes and to learn from them.

It should also be remembered that a Malay Officer who is in close contact with his own people and who is, as is often the case, the son of one of the major chiefs of the pre-Treaty days, has a fund of knowledge and experience not readily available to the British Officer, and that an adviser who wants to teach usefully can never afford to forget how to learn.

The Malay peasant, the village headman, the hereditary chief and the British trained Malay officer all in their own way have a fund of shrewd practical knowledge that is given freely to those who care to learn from them. In return the young Malay Officers have shown great willingness to accept advice and instruction and to really make the system work by willing and intelligent co-operation.

In some ways the advisory system may seem to be the antithesis of the system of indirect rule and of native administration which is being built up in Africa. The advisory system starts from the top and works downwards. The native administration system starts from the bottom and works upwards, but the aim of both

systems are the same. To create a form of government best suited to the natural genius of the people using native customs and institutions not as a procrustean bed but as a starting point for further development.

The history of the world has shown that nothing that is based on force or compulsion has any enduring value. The whole purpose of the advisory system is to use authority only for the clearing away of a choking undergrowth that is obviously evil and to encourage the healthy natural growth of the best elements; the process that the forest officers call natural regeneration.

The Malay has a natural gift for loyal and cheerful friendship; he is refreshingly free from the awkwardness which arises from any inferiority complex. His natural attitude is that which has been so charmingly described in a poem of W. H. Davies:—

> "None but my friends shall have command
> Upon my time, my heart and hand;
> I'll rise from sleep to help a friend,
> But let no stranger orders send."

It has been the abiding happiness of the writer and of his predecessors and colleagues to enjoy that friendship and willing support and I have confidence that it will not be lacking to my successors.

The staffing of the posts held by British Officers was as follows: —

1. British Adviser to the Government of Kelantan (Captain A. C. Baker, M.C., M.C.S., throughout the year).

2. Legal Adviser and Judical Commissioner (Captain W. A. Gordon-Hall, M.C.S.).

3. Assistant Adviser and Adviser Lands & Mines (Mr. D. Wills, M.C.S., until 22nd December when he went on leave and was relieved by Mr. R. J. F. Curtis, M.C.S.).

4. State Treasurer and President Town Board, Kota Bharu, (Mr. R. P. Clegg, M.C.S., until his death on the 18th of June when he was relieved by Mr. W. M. M. Lennox, M.C.S., to the end of the year).

5. District Officer, Ulu Kelantan, and Deputy Controller of Labour, Kelantan (Mr. H. G. Hammet, M.C.S., until 13th April when he went on leave and was succeeded by Mr. H. G. Turner, M.C.S., who was in turn relieved, when he went on transfer, by Mr. G. L. F. Bird, M.C.S., on the 17th November).

6. Chief Medical Officer, Kelantan (Dr. H. J. Lawson throughout the year).

7. State Engineer (Mr. W. M. McCrae throughout the year).

8. Assistant Engineer (Mr. G. H. Caldicott throughout the year).

9. Senior Drainage and Irrigation Engineer (Mr. D. S. Ferguson, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., who assumed duty on 17th October on the inauguration of the Drainage and Irrigation Department).

10. Irrigation Officer (Mr. A. Rentse who returned from leave on 15th February and took over from Mr. G. H. Caldicott to the end of the year.

11. Chief Surveyor (Mr. P. H. Goss throughout the year).
12. Senior Surveyor (Mr. R. K. A. Bruce during the whole year).

13. Superintendent of Marine & Customs (Mr. F. L. Skilton throughout the year).

14. Commissioner of Police and Superintendent of Gaols (Mr. E. C. Tidy throughout the year).

15. State Agricultural Officer (Mr. R. G. Heath throughout the year).

16. Secretary to the British Adviser (Mr. G. A. G. Walker, M.C.S., throughout the year). The duties performed by this officer were actually those of Auditor, Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs and Public Prosecutor.

17. Electrical Engineer (Mr. H. E. Doel throughout the year).

18. State Forest Officer (Mr. J. S. Addison, Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests, until he went on leave early in April when he was relieved by Mr. C. C. L. Durant, Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests).

A. C. BAKER, M.C.S.
BRITISH ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF KELANTAN.

The Residency,
Kota Bharu,
Kelantan,
6th April, 1939.

APPENDIX "A."

List of Publications Relating to the State of Kelantan.

(Vide Colonial Office Circular Despatch dated 12.9.32) (K. 354/1932).

KELANTAN (James Maclehose & Sons, Glasgow)
by W. A. Graham.

MALAYSIA—A study in Direct and Indirect Rule (The Macmillan Company, New York)
by Rupert Emerson.

MALAY POISONS AND CHARM CURES (J. & A. Churchill, London)
by Dr. J. D. Gimlette.

KELANTAN MALAY (Government Printing Office, Singapore)
by C. C. Brown, M.C.S.

IN COURT & KAMPONG
by Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G., etc.

JOURNAL OF THE MALAYAN BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as on 31st December, 1938.

LIABILITIES.

1. Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...			$342,264.20
2. DEPOSITS :—			
(i) District & Land Offices ...		$92,388.34	
(ii) Courts		10,266.01	
(iii) Police		12.00	
(iv) Customs		12,735.56	
(v) Post Office		13,783.37	
(vi) Municipalities		2,528.21	
(vii) Education		1,397.21	
(viii) Medical		80.00	
(ix) Public Works Dept.		— —	
(x) State Treasury		81.89	
(xi) Pawnbroking Farms		7,635.00	
(xii) Gold Buyers' Licences		50.00	140,957.59
3. SUNDRY FUNDS :—			
(i) Fines and Rewards		1,132.59	
(ii) Widows and Orphans Pensions ...		— —	
(iii) Aliens' Immigration		6,187.99	
(iv) Malayan Rubber		104.91	7,425.49
4. SUSPENSE A/c :—			
Undrawn Pensions etc.		30,249.34	30,249.34
5. EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES			
(i) Balance available for appropriation :—			
(a) Cash—2 & 3 (i) (ii) (iii) contra	441,419.26		
Less 2, 3 & 4 supra	178,632.42	262,786.84	
(b) Investments vide 4 contra ...		1,557,366.05	
		1,820,152.89	
(ii) Long term Loans vide 3 (iv) contra		196,621.90	2,016,774.79
			$2,537,671.41

LOANS :—	
S.S. Consolidated Loan (@ 2%)	$4,680,684.00
F.M.S. Duff Loan (@ 2%)	300,000.00
S.S. Loan 1931 (@ 4%)	115,000.00
Colonial Development Fund Loan	23,385.63
	$5,119,069.63

ASSETS.

1. Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...			$342,264.20
2. BALANCES :—			
(i) Cash Sub-Treasuries		$44,219.55	
(ii) Mercantile Bank, K.B.			
(a) A/c Treasury		255,405.49	
(b) A/c Sub-Treasuries		28,409.32	
(iii) Chartered Bank, Singapore ...		11,516.62	339,550.98
3. SUSPENSE A/c's :—			
(i) Stores and Materials		58,600.02	
(ii) Miscellaneous		28,577.12	
(iii) Short term Loans or Advances ...		14,691.14	
(iv) Long term Loans		196,621.90	298,490.18
4. INVESTMENTS :—			
(i) Crown Agents		965,285.05	
(ii) Local		592,081.00	1,557,366.05
			$2,537,671.41

Excess of Assets over Liabilities	$2,016,774.79
BALANCE TO THE DEBIT OF THE STATE	3,102,294.84
	$5,119,069.63

APPENDIX C.

Table of Annual Revenue and expenditure since Kelantan came under British Protection:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Payment in reduction of debt included in Expenditure.
	$	$	$
1910	419,327	403,552	—
1911	487,467	574,850	—
1912	535,669	665,608	—
1913	676,020	672,137	—
1914	762,772	805,965	—
1915	692,556	807,714	—
1916	822,860	808,164	—
1917	910,291	757,946	—
1918	955,402	899,161	—
1919	1,141,444	1,065,012	—
1920	1,328,955	1,403,208	—
1921	1,160,262	1,678,432	—
1922	1,310,020	1,539,318	—
1923	1,396,855	1,271,887	—
1924	1,422,113	1,422,032	—
1925	1,804,180	1,401,961	—
1926	2,371,595	1,927,134	—
1927	2,448,090	2,949,438	320,000
1928	2,570,550	2,463,762	—
1929	2,481,139	2,215,771	—
1930	2,182,905	2,426,079	—
1931	1,524,139	1,961,124	—
1932	1,677,983	1,664,051	—
1933	1,801,418	1,563,782	—
1934	2,220,769	1,710,790	25,000
1935	2,312,979	2,044,239	30,366
1936	2,759,522	2,476,533	206,584
1937	3,209,722	2,757,900	153,684
1938	3,134,035	3,001,033	63,686

APPENDIX "D"

Comparative Statement of the Principal Articles of Local Production and Exports for Five Years.

No.	Articles	How Counted	1934 Quantity	1934 Value	1935 Quantity	1935 Value	1936 Quantity	1936 Value	1937 Quantity	1937 Value	1938 Quantity	1938 Value
				$		$		$		$		$
1.	Rubber ...	Tons	115/4.41	4,533,829	9257.15	3,751,628	10125.92	5,445,577	14000.46	8,773,995	10680.94	5,136,284
2.	Copra ...	"	5873.29	185,256	6127.77	403,527	9130.27	838,568	6083.55	657,864	5451. 9	321,275
3.	Betelnuts ...											
	(a) Dried ...	"	2260.63	125,042	2257.14	182,757	2164.62	205,274	2467.92	271,221	2149.18	234,061
	(b) Fresh ...	"	—	476	59.52	619	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Rice and Padi ...	"	10.9	477	434.11	25,962	10.31	421	16.62	829	45.33	2,529
5.	Timber & Planks ...	Value	—	3,436	—	5,513	—	—	—	557	—	513
6.	Cattle ...	Nos.	2,265	68,878	3,068	143,893	1,490	87,327	351	21,140	1,169	81,647
7.	Jungle Produce ...	Tons	—	42,635	—	27,135	—	23,931	42.82	35,636	63.85	49,151
8.	Fish ...	"	794.79	70,806	437.4	46,775	460.08	48,885	252.24	35,781	266.02	42,025
9.	Poultry ...	Nos.	* 113.09	20,643	119,366	24,442	46,663	16,006	22,695	6,710	14,060	4,211
10.	Tin Ore ...	Tons	4.23	5,927	7.49	9,865	27.16	33,067	44.6	60,726	37.72	42,747
11.	Manganese Ore ...	"	8968.9	105,338	10678.15	132,260	10005.84	124,571	9667.31	120,827	8916.18	110,122
12.	Iron Ore ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	49223.0	196,892	159900. 0	639,600
13.	Gold and Gold Ore ...	Value	—	85,913	—	46,372	—	29,240	—	19,320	—	22,390
14.	Textiles ...											
	(a) Silk ...	"	—	6,588	—	5,139	—	3,028	—	6,907	—	3,769
	(b) Cotton ...	"	—	51,177	—	19,867	—	18,986	—	38,852	—	62,996

* Tons.

APPENDIX "E"

Comparative Statement of the Principal Articles of Imports for Five Years.

No.	Articles	How Counted	1934 Quantity	1934 Value	1935 Quantity	1935 Value	1936 Quantity	1936 Value	1937 Quantity	1937 Value	1938 Quantity	1938 Value
				$		$		$		$		$
1.	Fish ...	Tons	137.53	9,622	113.74	21,103	491.43	55,498	500.08	50,917	760.02	90,942
2.	Rice ...	"	5149.64	215,090	1680.6	101,469	5355.93	300,451	9435.42	570,812	9519.44	594,500
3.	Benzine ...	Gallons	269,072	221,532	358,256½	281,945	417,412	333,929	538,952½	418,616	590,508½	452,667
4.	Petroleum ...	"	327,292	163,646	368,400	185,771	393,856	196,929	472,182	243,421	433,648	230,158
5.	Textiles (all kinds) ...	Value	—	2,254,256	—	1,656,628	—	1,690,795	—	2,056,585	—	1,462,039
6.	Machinery ...	Nos.	—	37,826	—	48,324	1,019	37,915	3,157	114,896	1,904	79,077
7.	Motor Vehicles ...	"	—	56,730	—	157,300	139	141,825	197	230,660	132	148,020
8.	Cement ...	Tons	1350.0	27,140	1821.29	29,685	3090.3	43,131	2970.59	49,431	2908.93	54,091
9.	Timber and Planks ...	Value	—	18,452	—	3,127	—	5,839	—	10,534	—	18,912
10.	Drugs and Medicines	"	—	139,996	—	178,086	—	161,025	—	117,429	—	167,960
11.	Bread and Biscuits ...	"	—	14,855	—	33,440	—	58,909	—	67,805	—	76,476
12.	Curry Stuffs ...	Cwts.	—	16,870	—	15,534	2391.5	19,273	2477.5	21,669	2722.21	30,912
13.	Wheat Flour ...	Tons	720.04	67,210	847.84	64,488	1006.93	90,168	777.3	89,289	877.78	94,755
14.	Tinned Milk ...	Cases	16,161	155,694	12,039	95,044	15,201	116,390	19,341	145,327	20,458	159,199
15.	Sugar ...	Tons	1281.55	93,361	1597.12	125,241	2349.78	167,019	2802.57	235,536	3046.32	252,057
16.	Tobacco (all kinds) ...	Lbs.	—	350,793	218,564	433,935	270498.73	539,289	364231.02	767,627	341897.0	708,675

APPENDIX F.

KELANTAN TREATY.

Agreement with the Government of Kelantan, 1910.

Whereas the State of Kelantan has been recognised to be under the protection of Great Britain, and whereas it is desirable to define the principles on which the Government of that State shall be conducted in future, it is hereby agreed between His Excellency the High Commissioner for the Protected Malay States representing the Government of Great Britain and His Highness Tungku Long Senik, the Raja of Kelantan, for himself his heirs and successors, as follows:—

Article I.

The Raja of Kelantan engages to have no political relations or political dealings with any foreign power or potentate, except through the medium of His Majesty the King of England.

Article II.

His Majesty the King of England reserves the right to appoint officers to be Adviser and Assistant Adviser in the State of Kelantan to act as the representative (or agent) of His Majesty the King of England. The Raja of Kelantan engages to pay the Adviser and Assistant Adviser such salaries as His Majesty's Government shall determine, and to provide them with suitable residences; and the Raja of Kelantan further undertakes to follow and give effect to the advice of the Adviser, or in his absence, of the Assistant Adviser, in all matters of administration other than those touching the Mohammedan religion and Malay custom.

Article III.

The Raja of Kelantan engages not to enter into any agreement concerning land, or to grant any concession to, or to allow any transfer to, or by, any individual or company other than a native or natives of the State of Kelantan, and not to appoint any official, other than a native of Kelantan, with a salary of more than £400 per annum, without previously obtaining the consent in writing of His Majesty's Government; provided that, should the area of the grant or concession not exceed 5,000 acres of agricultural land or 1,000 acres of mining land, the written consent of the Adviser thereto shall suffice; and such written consent shall also suffice for the appointment of subordinate officials who are not natives of Kelantan.

Article IV.

As soon as and whenever the gross revenues of the State of Kelantan shall amount to $100,000, the King of England may require the Raja of Kelantan to establish and maintain at the cost of Kelantan a body of Malay or Indian troops for the purpose of assisting in the defence of His Majesty's Territories and Protectorates in the Malay Peninsula.

Article V.

His Majesty's Government undertake not to interfere with the internal administration of the State of Kelantan otherwise than as provided for in this agreement, so long as nothing is done in that State contrary to the Treaty rights and obligations that His Majesty's Government have with foreign Governments, and so long as peace and order are maintained in the State of Kelantan, and it is governed for the benefit of its inhabitants with moderation, justice and humanity.

Article VI.

Matters relating to Posts and Telegraphs, and Railways being matters concerned with the administration of the State of Kelantan, shall be under the control of the Raja of Kelantan; but the Raja of Kelantan engages to co-operate with His Majesty's Government in the construction and management of any section of a trunk line of railway or telegraph which may come within the confines of the State of Kelantan. The conditions of such co-operation shall, in each case, be the subject of special arrangement.

Article VII.

Further the Raja of Kelantan undertakes not to grant to any Company, Syndicate, or individual, any privileges for the construction of a railway in the State of Kelantan, without the written consent of His Majesty's Government. This stipulation, however, shall not apply to short railway lines constructed by the owners of concessions which have been granted under Article III, within the confines of such concessions and intended for the conveyance of minerals and other natural products.

Article VIII.

Nothing in this agreement shall affect the administrative authority now held by the Raja of Kelantan. Except as provided for in this agreement, the relations between the Raja of Kelantan and His Majesty's Government shall be the same as those which previously existed between the Raja of Kelantan and His Siamese Majesty's Government.

Two copies shall be made of this agreement, one in English and one in Malay bearing the same interpretation.

Done in Kelantan on the twenty-second day of October, 1910.

(Signed) JOHN ANDERSON.

Witnesses.

(Signed) H. M. JACKSON, Colonel.

(Signed) R. E. STUBBS.

(Signed) TUAN LONG SENIK BIN ALMERHUM SULTAN MUHAMMED.

Witnesses.

(Signed) TUNGKU SRI INDRA MAHKOTA.

(Signed) TUNGKU CHIK TUAN ABDULLAH
(In Arabic Characters).

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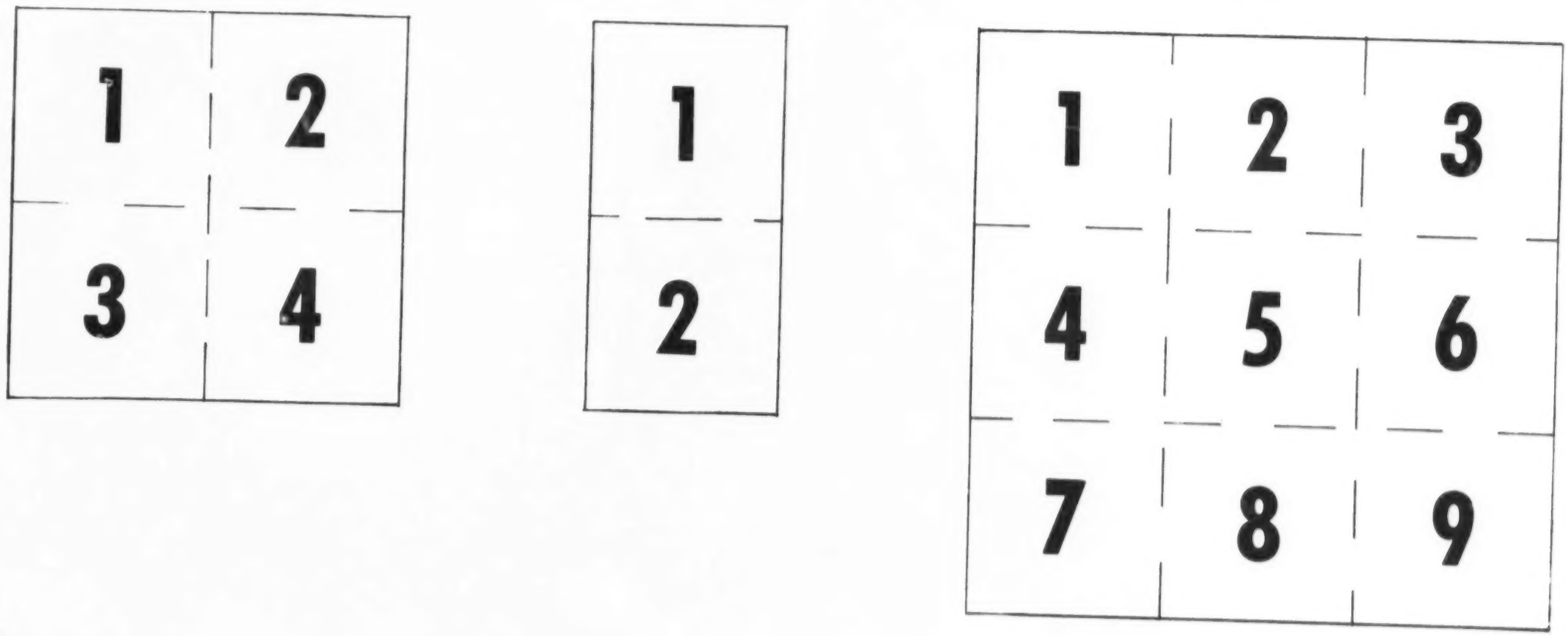

KELANTAN
1938

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S. Chalit
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Rantau Panjang
Batu Melintang
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STATE OF KEDAH.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF KEDAH FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1357 (3RD MARCH, 1938 TO 20TH FEBRUARY, 1939).

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Kedah is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula. It is bordered on the interior by the Siamese States of Songkhla and Patani, and by the State of Perak (Federated Malay States); it extends northwards on the sea coast to the River Sanglang, its boundary with its northern neighbour, the State of Perlis (under British Protection); and southwards to the Muda River, its boundary with Province Wellesley in the South; thence the State extends East of Province Wellesley to the northern bank of the Krian River, which forms its boundary with Perak.

The State includes the Island of Langkawi and a number of adjoining islands, of which Pulau Dayang Bunting is the largest. The mainland of Kedah is about 101 miles in length, and at its widest part is about 64 miles in width. Its area, including the Langkawi group of islands, is about 3,660 square miles. It is situated between the parallels of 5.05 and 6.40 North Latitude and the meridians of 99.40 and 101.10 East Longitude. The highest peaks of the mainland are Gunong Bintang (6,103 feet), the Southern slopes of which are in the State of Perak, Gunong Jerai (3,978 feet)—better known as Kedah Peak—and Bukit Perak (2,823 feet). Gunong Raya on Langkawi Island is 2,888 feet high.

The Southern and Central area of the State consists mainly of undulating land broken up by ranges of high hills. This area is principally occupied by large rubber plantations.

The Northern and coastal belt contains the finest rice growing area in Malaya: 256,350 acres were planted last year with wet rice. The Eastern area along the Patani border is still largely undeveloped and contains reserves of well watered land in small valleys between ranges of hills consisting of granite, quartzite and shales, with one small limestone outcrop at the junction of Sungei Kawi and Sungei Muda in the Ulu Muda Forest Reserve, suitable to small holdings.

The capital of the State is Alor Star.

CLIMATE.

The features characteristic of the climate of the West coast of the Malay Peninsula—uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall—are characteristic of the climate of Kedah also, except that in this State, especially in the North and in the Langkawi Islands, there is a well defined dry season lasting usually from about the middle of December to the middle of March. During the first half of this dry season the nights are exceptionally cool and refreshing. In normal years a plentiful supply of rain followed by a favourable drying season renders the climate in the North eminently well-suited to the growth and harvesting of padi cultivated in such a large portion of this area.

The average rainfall is smallest in the Alor Star District in the North, and largest in the Kulim District in the South.

The mean temperature during the year ranges from about 69.2° to 92°.

HISTORY.

There are references to a country which is identified as Kedah in the works of Arab voyagers of the 9th Century A.D., and in the Chinese chronicles of the T'ang Dynasty (618—916 A.D.), but little is known of its history before the 15th Century, except that it was famous for tin, that its people were Buddhists and that the predominant influence was Indian. At the end of the 15th Century the Ruler was converted to Islam, and there is a Kedah tradition that the "Nobat" or drums which are an insignia of royalty were obtained from Sultan Mahmud, the last Sultan of Malacca.

The Portuguese Barbosa, in a manuscript dated 1516, described Kedah as a place in the Kingdom of Siam to which "an infinite number of ships resort, trading in all kinds of merchandise"; but Siamese influence did not save the country from attacks by the Portuguese (in 1611 A.D.) and the Achinese (who carried the Ruler into captivity in 1619 A.D.). In 1641 A.D. the Dutch East India Company obtained a concession under which the Ruler allowed them half the tin production of the country at a fixed price, and agreed not to admit ships without permit. But the temptation of the profits from Kedah's trade with India on the one hand and, on the other, the difficulties of enforcing the concession, even after a series of blockades of the rivers, owing to the distance from Malacca, were too great; and the monopoly supposed to have been given and acquired was little more than nominal.

There is ample evidence of 17th Century English trade with Kedah by private merchants as well as the East India Company, which for some years maintained a trading base in Patani, and this trade continued until the Dutch in 1683 forced the English Company to concentrate on India.

During the 18th Century Kedah came under the influence of the Bugis who held power in Selangor, and it was to secure assistance against them that the Sultan of Kedah, in 1771, approached Francis Light.

In 1786 A.D. Captain Light concluded an "Agreement with the King of Quedah for the cession of Prince of Wales Island". Penang was occupied and the British Flag was hoisted there on the 12th August, 1786. The Agreement was modified by a Treaty in 1791, whereby the Kedah Government was to receive $6,000 every year from the Honourable East India Company "so long as the English continue in possession of Pulo Pinang". In 1800 the strip of coast territory now known as Province Wellesley was ceded to the Honourable East India Company in return for a further $4,000 per annum. These annual payments are still made by the Straits Settlements Government.

In 1821 the Siamese invaded the State of Kedah and divided the State into four parts: Setul, Perlis, Kubang Pasu and Kedah, placing each under a separate Ruler. In 1843, the Sultan of Kedah (who, after his escape to Province Wellesley in 1821, had lived in retreat in Malacca) was allowed to return to Alor Star, and to reassume the rulership of Kedah. Setul, Perlis and Kubang Pasu, however, remained under their separate Rulers, who were made independent of the Sultan of Kedah.

Kubang Pasu is a sparsely populated district on the Northern border of Kedah, between Kota Star and the Songkhla frontier. When Tunku Anum, the Raja of Kubang Pasu, died some years later the Siamese Government allowed the district again to become part of Kedah. It is now administered by a District Officer. The Raja of Perlis is independent of the Sultan of Kedah, and has an entirely separate Government. Setul is now a part of Siam.

His Highness Sir Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Sultan Ahmad Tajudin, the present Sultan, succeeded to the throne in the year A.D. 1881.

On the 23rd July, 1905, the Sultan issued an Edict appointing a Council of State to assist in the "Administration of all Public Affairs".

On the 10th March, 1909, the Anglo-Siamese Treaty was signed whereby the suzerainty of Kedah was transferred from Siam to Great Britain.

In 1913, in consequence of the indisposition of His Highness the Sultan, his eldest son, His Highness Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O., was proclaimed Regent.

On the 1st November, 1923, at Singapore, a Treaty was signed between the British and the Kedah Governments, by which the Kedah Government agreed to "continue to be under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who shall exercise the rights of suzerainty", and also to accept a British Adviser.

Upon the death of His Highness Tunku Ibrahim on 30th April, 1934, His Highness Tunku Mahmud, K.B.E., C.M.G., brother of His Highness the Sultan, became Regent.

In May, 1934, the title of Raja Muda, which had been in abeyance for 25 years and which had formerly attached to the brother of the reigning Sultan, was revived, but was bestowed upon the Heir Apparent, the eldest surviving son of His Highness the Sultan, His Highness Tunku Mohamed. On the latter's demise in March, 1935, His Highness Tunku Badlishah, C.M.G., succeeded to the title.

On 5th November, 1937, (1st Ramthan, 1356) the death occurred of His Highness Tunku Mahmud, and his Highness Tunku Badlishah, C.M.G., assumed the Regency.

CHAPTER II

GOVERNMENT.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

The State of Kedah is governed by His Highness the Sultan with the assistance of a State Council consisting of His Highness the Sultan (in present circumstances His Highness the Regent) as President, and three other Malay members as well as the British Adviser. The three Malay members are selected by name or office by His Highness with the approval of His Excellency the High Commissioner. By mutual consent of His Excellency and His Highness additional members may be added to the Council for any specific period.

All legislation is passed by the State Council and all questions of any importance in the administration of the State are referred to the State Council, which sits at least two or three times every month.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For the purposes of local government, the State is divided into nine districts in each of which there is a Sanitary Board consisting of officials and of unofficials nominated by the President of the State Council. The unofficials are selected so as to represent the various races and interests in each district. The Sanitary Boards are the Sanitary Authority in the towns and larger villages. They are responsible for street lighting, scavenging, rating, and the administration of the sanitary and building bye-laws. Separate Committees, of which the Adviser Lands is Chairman, deal with major questions of town planning.

The State is divided into health areas under the control of a Central Health Board, which is responsible for health matters in the rural districts.

In order to ensure greater uniformity the District Licensing Boards have been re-constituted, and there is now one Central Licensing Board for the whole State with additional members for each district.

There are three Waters Boards for the whole State which deal with questions of irrigation and drainage.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION.

The total population at the Census of the 1st April, 1931, was 429,691, an increase of 26.9 per cent over the figures of the 1921 Census. In the decade previous to 1921 the increase had been higher (37.7 per cent), but the demand for immigrant labour for large scale rubber cultivation in Southern Kedah began to slacken somewhat about 1921. In spite of the continued arrival of foreign labour, the racial composition of the population has remained less affected by such infiltration than that of Johore or any of the Federated States. The following table shows the distribution and percentage of total according to the Census Report 1931, together with the estimated population and distribution at mid-year, 1938:—

	Population April 1st, 1931	Percentage of Total	Estimated Population Midyear 1938
Malays and other Malaysians...	286,262	66·6	323,327
Europeans	411	0·1	699
Chinese	78,415	18·3	86,843
Indians (predominantly Tamils from Southern India)	50,824	11·8	57,060
Others	13,779	3·2	13,313
Totals ...	429,691	100 %	481,242

In previous years the figures of population have been estimated by the process of geometrical progression but since 1354 the method balancing equation has been used. The Malay section is now estimated to comprise 67%, the Chinese 18% and the Indians 12% of the total as compared with the respective percentages of 67, 18, 12 in the 1931 Census and 70, 18, 10 in the 1921 Census.

A study of the population figures for the various districts of the State shows all to be predominantly Malay except the Kulim, Bandar Bahru and Kuala Muda areas.

By far the largest part of the population is engaged in agriculture.

The urban population consists mainly of Chinese, Malays occupying the kampongs and the Indian population living on estates and in the towns. It is estimated that, while over 74% of the Indian community is located on rubber estates, only some 7% of the Chinese and 4% of the Malays so reside.

Only three urban areas have a population of more than 5,000. Of these Alor Star may be said to be a Malay town and Sungei Patani and Kulim Chinese centres of population.

CHAPTER IV

HEALTH.

The Annual Report of the Medical Department is based on the Gregorian Calendar and the data given hereunder are in respect of 1938.

The year 1938 shewed an increase in the total death rate which was undoubtedly due to the increase in deaths from malaria and unspecified fever. Apart from the wave of malaria the year in general was a healthy one. The general death rate for the whole State increased from 20.06 in 1937 to 22.0 in 1938. The infantile mortality rate decreased from 138 in 1937 to 131 in 1938. Of the major communicable diseases, no cholera, plague or small-pox was reported throughout the State.

A definite epidemic of malaria is to be recorded partly due to the replanting schemes carried out on the rubber estates and partly to a general seasonal increase affecting the State as a whole and the kampongs in particular.

The water supplies of the State continued to receive attention. Many areas are still without adequate supplies, but, owing to the distance in many places of suitable sources, some time may elapse before proper supplies will be possible.

Urban areas continued to receive attention during the year. With the removal of the Senior Health Officer to Alor Star and the appointment of an Assistant Health Officer to Kulim it has been possible to devote more attention to Sanitary Board work in these areas.

Sewage Disposal: Little has been done to improve the method of Sewage Disposal which still remains a dangerous feature of the towns in Kedah. Hand carriage after removal still remains, and as a consequence a considerable quantity of nightsoil finds its way into the drains and streams. Supervision has improved, but the present system does not lend itself to adequate supervision. The proposed Sewage Scheme for Alor Star is still under consideration.

Birth Rates: The number of births registered during 1938 was 21,238, which is more than the 1937 figure (17,664). The crude birth rate was 44. Male births numbered 10,841 and female births 10,397. Malay births were about three times the number of Chinese births and about six times the number of Indian births.

Deaths Rate: 10,575 deaths were registered during the year giving a crude rate of 22.0, an increase of 1.4 on the 1937 figures, which is almost entirely accounted for by the increase in the Malay figures. But some 56% of this increase is due to the increase of total Malay infantile deaths.

Infantile Mortality Rate: The infantile mortality rate, that is the number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births, was 131, an improvement of 7 per mille over the previous year.

The State maintains the following medical institutions:

NORTH KEDAH.

General Hospital, Alor Star .. .. 325 beds.
Out-door Dispensary and Clinic, Alor Star Town.
Out-door Dispensary, Jitra.
Do. Changloon.
Do. Kuala Nerang.
Do. Yen.

CENTRAL KEDAH.

District Hospital, Sungei Patani .. 300 beds.
Do. Baling .. .. 28 „
Out-door Dispensary, Sik.

SOUTH KEDAH.

District Hospital, Kulim .. .. 231 beds.
Out-door Dispensary, Bandar Bahru.

LANGKAWI.

District Hospital, Kuah .. .. 83 beds.
Out-door Dispensary, Padang Masirat.

Each of the hospitals mentioned has a regular out-door clinic in addition.

North, Central and South Districts are provided with an extensive motor travelling dispensary service by which regular visits are made to villages, schools and Police Stations wherever they are accessible by road.

In Langkawi Island an Assistant Medical Officer or a Dresser visits all villages regularly by sea or by road distributing medicines, vaccinating, giving injections and inspecting schools.

The above hospitals, providing a normal total bed accommodation of 967, cater solely for the needs of the general public and Government Officials; the medical requirements of the large labour forces on rubber estates are met by the Health Board organization which controls the various groups, each running its own medical affairs more or less independently, but having to comply with the requirements of the Labour Code, the fulfilment of the provisions of which is supervised and, if necessary, enforced by the Government Health Department. The Health Board groups maintain the following hospitals:

1.	Serdang Group	120 beds.
2.	Dublin Estate	74 „
3.	Bukit Mertajam Estate	50 „
4.	Padang Serai Group	110 „
5.	Kuala Ketil Group	95 „
6.	Sungei Ular Estate	50 „
7.	Badenoch Estate	60 „
8.	Harvard Estate	74 „
9.	Sungei Patani Group	180 „
10.	Bedong Group	200 „
11.	Sungei Tawar Estate	52 „
12.	Scarborough Estate	36 „
	TOTAL ..	1,101 beds.

The total organised hospital accommodation of the State may, therefore, be quoted as:

State Government Hospitals	967 beds.
Health Board Hospitals	1,101 „
TOTAL ..	2,068 beds.

Each out-door dispensary has a few emergency beds in a small room set apart for the purpose.

Although a certain amount of preventive work is carried out by all the above institutions as and when the occasion arises they are essentially "curative" units; the following are solely "preventive" units maintained by Government.

1. Central Health Office and Registry at Alor Star, comprising the offices of the Senior Health Officer, an Assistant Health Officer, Health Inspectors, Clerical Staff, Central Registry of Births and Deaths, a mosquito research laboratory and a Health Propaganda Museum.

2. The office of the Health Officer, Central Kedah, at Sungei Patani.

3. The office of the Assistant Health Officer, South Kedah, Kulim.

Mention may also be made of the Central Pathological Laboratory at which all serological, bacteriological, etc. examinations are carried out. It is situated at Sungei Patani for convenience, this town being the most central. This laboratory carries out tests not only for Government institutions, but also as requested by the Estate Group Hospitals.

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CHAPTER V

HOUSING.

This question may conveniently be treated under four heads.

(A) Housing of the agricultural population in the rural area.

(B) Housing in urban areas.

(C) Housing of labourers on estates.

(D) Housing of Government Servants.

(A)—Housing of the Agricultural Population in the Rural Area.

In the case of Malays and Siamese the housing may be said to be entirely satisfactory. The house-holder almost invariably owns his own house and generally also the site on which it is built, through in some cases a small ground rent, seldom more than $1 a year, is paid to a land owner.

The house will usually follow the customary type which has become fixed by experience. It is built of materials easily obtained locally, raised from the ground on hard wood piles, roofed with attaps, with flooring and side walls made of planks in some of the more prosperous houses, or of split bamboo and woven bertam leaves in the poorer less permanent type. The usual plan provides for an open front verandah, two or three separate rooms, a raised platform at the back leading to a covered cooking place. This type of house is cool, airy, dry and healthy, and would be difficult to improve on. Latrines are either non-existent or unsatisfactory. On the higher land, pit latrines are possible, but till they can be properly built and supervised it is doubtful whether they are any real improvement on the present primitive customs. In the vast areas of permanently flooded rice areas a suitable type of latrine is even more difficult to devise. With slight modifications the Siamese type of rural house follows the Malay type, but is longer and narrower.

The Chinese small agriculturist and vegetable planter or small shopkeeper sticks somewhat obstinately to the type of house to which he has been accustomed, a very primitive hut raised from the ground, with a floor of beaten earth. He is more concerned with making money rapidly than with satisfactory housing. On the other hand his better and more varied diet and the care which he takes to boil doubtful drinking water makes up for his more indifferent housing conditions.

(B)—Housing in the Urban Areas.

Kedah is an agricultural State, and the only towns are:—

Alor Star (estimated population 25,354).

Sungei Patani (estimated population 10,575).

Kulim (estimated population 7,711).

These small towns and a number of villages are controlled by Sanitary Boards. In addition, all areas where any considerable building expansion may reasonably be expected are included in Controlled Building Areas, to which a limited number of the sections of the Sanitary Board Enactment apply.

In the towns and villages the normal type of building is the two-story shophouse with a frontage of 20 feet and a depth of 80 feet. Twenty-five per cent of the area must be kept as an open space. The main difficulty experienced in Sanitary control is the erecting of unauthorised cubicles and the blocking up of open spaces and ventilation air wells. The more recently constructed town houses are well built, provided with back lanes and not overcrowded. In Alor Star an area of the old town near the river is definitely unsatisfactory, the buildings are insanitary and overcrowded. A layout has been prepared, and gradually the most unsatisfactory block of shophouses are being demolished.

(C)—Housing of Labourers on Estates.

The housing of labourers on estates is adequately supervised by the Protector of Labour and Health Officers, and the requirements of the Labour Code are fulfilled. The usual type is a long line of barrack quarters, with suitable provisions for married labourers. Wells and latrines are adequate.

(D)—Housing of Government Servants.

The senior Government servants and senior subordinates are in most cases provided with adequate quarters. Some of the older quarters, however, require replacing, and there is a tendency to reduce the size of the new quarters for senior subordinates which does not make for comfort or convenience.

A considerable number of labourers employed by Government are as yet unprovided with quarters. The shortage of suitable quarters for the clerical and middle grade subordinate staffs is being slowly relieved.

CHART SHOWING AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION, FOREST RESERVES, ETC.

AREA OF STATE = 3,660 sq: Miles
AREA OF MALAY RESERVATIONS = 1,956 sq: Miles

Forest Reserves

1,019 sq: miles

Rubber

473 sq: miles

Rice

403 sq: miles

Coconuts	T	A	B	F	N	O
47 sq: miles	48 sq: miles					

BALANCE

1,670 sq: miles

Made up as follows: Land alienated for agriculture but not yet cultivated 201 sq. miles, Land alienated for mining 7 sq. miles, Alienated land in towns 2 sq. miles, Alienated land in villages 3 sq. miles, Government reserves (building sites etc.) 51 sq. miles, Cattle grazing and breeding reserves 36 sq. miles, and State land available for alienation 1,370 sq. miles.

Reference

T = Tapioca	4,483 acres	O = Others i. e.		
A = Areca-nut	6,263 ,,	Tobacco	300	acres
B = Banana	4,636 ,,	Pineapple	366	,,
F = Fruit Trees	5,502 ,,	Sweet Potato	270	,,
N = Nipah	5,012 ,,	Tea	805	,,
		Coffee	944	,,
		Sago Palm	802	,,
		Ground Nut	219	,,
		Chilli	271	,,
		Kapok	385	,,
		Ginger	63	,,
		Sireh	153	,,
		Vegetables	479	,,

CHAPTER VI

NATURAL RESOURCES.

AGRICULTURE.

Padi and rubber are the chief agricultural products of the State and the areas under these crops were 257,890 acres (approximately 403 square miles) and 302,574 acres (approximately 473 square miles) respectively. Other crops of commercial importance are coconuts (30,240 acres), arecanuts (6,263 acres), tapioca (4,483 acres), bananas (4,636 acres) and fruit trees of various kinds (about 5,500 acres). There is one tea estate with a planted area of about 805 acres (under European management). Tobacco, coffee, chillies, groundnuts, sago, sweet potatoes, sireh and kapok are fairly widely, though sporadically, planted and are of some economic importance locally.

Rice: Unlike its predecessor the season was, from the beginning, favourable to padi cultivators. Rainfall during April and May (Safar and Rabialawal) was plentiful, so that during the latter month ploughing was possible and nurseries were laid down. Dry weather in June and July (Rabialakhir and Jemadilawal) was followed by abundant rain in August (Jemadilakhir) and by the end of the month substantial areas in North Kedah had already been planted, and a start made in Kuala Muda, Baling, Kulim, Bandar Bahru and Langkawi. No serious damage was sustained until September (Rejab—Shaaban) when heavy rain in conjunction with high tides caused serious flooding, 1,500 acres being completely destroyed in Kubang Pasu (North Kedah). In Central Kedah, where the Muda River was in flood, about 700 acres were submerged, but little damage resulted since planting in that locality is always later and there was ample time to supply with fresh seedlings where necessary. Further flood damage was sustained in Kubang Pasu in the middle of November (Ramthan) when about 350 acres were destroyed.

Harvesting commenced in November (Ramthan) and was completed under favourable conditions during the following 3—4 months.

The total yield of wet and dry padi was estimated at approximately 100,500,000 gantangs—a record figure—as compared with 82,708,600 gantangs during the previous season. The total area planted with wet and dry padi was 258,350 acres of which 256,350 acres were wet padi. This is an increase on the figure for the previous season (247,230 acres); part of it is due to the replanting

of areas which were left unplanted during the previous season on account of drought. The area planted with dry padi was 2,000 acres, *i.e.* about 500 acres more than during the preceding year.

The following table shows the area planted with wet and dry padi, and the crop reaped, during the past seven seasons:

Season	Relongs	Acres	Crop in 1,000 gantangs	Average yield per	
				Relong	Acre
1351	316,999	225,069	75,502	238	335
1352	343,350	243,778	94,020	274	386
1353	336,336	238,798	90,575	269	379
1354	347,064	246,416	96,360	278	391
1355	349,338	248,030	82,218	235	331
1356	348,209	247,229	82,708	238	335
1357	363,223	257,888	100,483	276	389

Net exports* of padi and rice expressed in terms of rice for the last three years have been as follows:

1936	..	..	..	42,967.1 tons.
1937	..	..	..	34,836.1 ,,
1938	..	..	..	29,417.6 ,,

The decrease is accounted for by the fact that the 1935—36 crop was an especially good one, and the two succeeding crops unusually poor.

The retail price of rice varied between 21 and 28 cents per gantang. A feature of the year was the appearance of a large number of new rice mills, mostly of small capacity. At the end of the year the total number was 37 as compared with 16 at the end of the previous year. However of the 37 mills recorded 18 had a milling capacity of less than 50 bags of rice per 12 hour day, and only 4 had capacities of 200—300 bags per day. Selection work, varietal trials and experiments on manuring and cultivation were carried out by the Department of Agriculture, one large Experiment Station with 26 acres under cultivation, and 6 smaller Test Stations being maintained for this purpose. 1,588 gantangs of seed of selected strains were distributed to cultivators either by sale or exchange.

* *Note*—Figures given in last year's report were gross exports.

The short account of rice planting which follows is adapted from an article written some six years ago by Mr. W. N. Sands, then of the Kedah Agricultural Department.

The great alluvial plain on which the bulk of the wet rice is grown follows the sea coast of North Kedah and has a length of 40 miles and a breadth of from 8 to 14 miles.

In March, when the two to three months dry season is drawing to an end, the area is one vast expanse of brick-hard clay, split and cracked by weeks of tropical sun. The stubble left after the last harvest has been burnt and both fire and sun have added their share of vitality to the land. In places the water table may have sunk to a depth of nearly ten feet.

By the end of April, a month which brings more generous rains, the plain becomes a scene of great activity. Thousands of men are busy repairing the low bunds (about a foot high) which divide the plots, so that they will conserve the rain water on which the new crop will depend. For Kedah rice lands rely entirely for their water on the rainfall, and the 225 odd miles of controlled canals only serve to hold up the rain water and let it off gradually when it is no longer required. Meanwhile the cattle are happily eating their fill of the fresh green vegetation and already begin to lose the starved appearance which shortage of fodder has given them during the time when the crop has been on the land.

By the end of May, water is lying on the ground to a depth of one or two inches and the land is soft enough for ploughing. A single handled light wooden plough with an iron shod share is used: the land is ploughed and cross ploughed to a depth of three or four inches and thus the volunteer rice and weeds are turned in. The fact that the straw and stubble had been burnt makes the ploughing lighter work.

A month later, when the weeds have rotted in the water, a ten or twelve pronged tin or wooden rake is drawn over the land until all weed growth is destroyed and the surface is sufficiently broken down. Some of the water is then let off, if necessary, and the surface rolled with a wooden fluted roller five feet long and a foot in diameter. The plough, rake and roller are each drawn by a single buffalo, the padi-planter's faithful ally, or (a slower process) by a pair of oxen.

In July, before raking and rolling can be completed the nursery beds are prepared. From these small and well bunded areas the water is drawn off and seed, which has been soaked for two nights, is scattered. About twenty lbs. of seed for every acre to be planted are required. As the seed germinates water is gradually let in until by the 44th day when the seedlings are 12 to 18 inches high and ready for transplanting, its depth is from 4 to 6 inches. There are few more brilliant or beautiful splashes of colour in nature than these yellow-green nurseries lit by the setting sun. The planter with sufficient capital will once in three years dress his land with about 1,000 lbs. of bat-guano (which fortunately is found in great quantity in the caves in the local limestone hills) to the acre at a cost of a penny for 18 lbs. Those who cannot afford even this small outlay dip the seedlings, which have been hand pulled and tied in bundles, in a thick paste of guano and water the evening before planting out.

In August with transplanting the women's work begins. The women work in gangs of from 10 to 20, and each carries a two foot iron rod with a bent wooden handle at one end and two short fork-prongs at the other in which they catch two or three seedlings just above the crowns, thrusting the roots two or three inches into the soft muddy soil, 15 to 18 inches apart. They are adept at their work and soon cover a large area. A week or so later any vacant holes (excessive rain, or crabs or other pests may cause vacancies) are supplied: and for another month occasional weeding, by hand or a short scythe, is carried out between the plants.

By early December the plants are in flower, resembling oats, and as the water is gradually let off turn from a rich green to a golden yellow. My mid January the grain is ready for harvesting, which is done by hand, the workers in groups using a short sickle with serrated edge, or a small knife, something like an axe-head in appearance, held between the first and second finger: when the latter is used only about 4 inches of stalk is cut. Threshing is usually done in the field, into a large tub with sides and back shielded by palm leaf. The steady North East wind which usually blows at this time of the year makes winnowing easy. The grain is poured slowly into a circular large meshed bamboo sieve and as it falls through the husks and unfilled grain are blown aside, while the sound grain falls on to a palm mat. The final winnowing is done from flat bamboo trays held in the hand, after which the grain is dried in the sun on a large mat. It is then bagged and the surplus not required for home consumption or seed is ready for sale to the Chinese miller. Home requirements for the

year are stored in a large bin of flattened bamboo raised off the ground on posts as a protection from damp and rates. This store is drawn on as required and the grain is pounded with a wooden mortar into a rough pestle until the glumes are removed: the vitamins, which are lost in polished rice, are thus retained.

Rubber: At the close of the year the areas under rubber were:

Large estates (over 100 acres) ..	205,534	acres.
Medium estates (25—100 acres) ..	30,781	„
Smallholdings (less than 25 acres) ..	65,449	„
Experimental	810	„
TOTAL ..	302,574	„

The area replanted during the year (1938) with budded stumps or clonal seed was 1,803 acres. Prices rose with minor fluctuations from Muharram (March, 1938), during which month smoked sheet had fallen to $20.00 per pikul, to Shaaban (October, 1938) when the highest quotation was for $37.80 per pikul. Subsequently there was a slight drop and for the remainder of the year prices fluctuated over a range lying between $33.50 and $36.50 (Alor Star quotations).

Records taken in the main rubber growing districts showed that, season for season, there was an increase in the number of holdings untapped as compared with the preceding year. This is shown by the following table:

Month	Estimated percentage holdings untapped	
	1356 (1937)	1357 (1938)
Muharram (March) ...	27	28
Rabialakhir (June) ...	16	24
Shaaban (September) ...	10	28
Shawal (December) ...	11	42

This increase in the number of untapped holdings was attributable in part to the practice of selling coupons as a substitute for selling rubber. The influence of this practice was felt in widespread unemployment among those previously engaged in tapping on small holdings and small estates.

Under rules introduced during 1357 (New Planting Rules 1357) the further planting of rubber was permitted on and after 10th Zulkaedah, 1357 (January 1st, 1939) up to a limit of 5% of the area already planted. As a result a trade soon developed in the "share-certificates" issued under these rules, which realised $1.00 to $2.80 per 1/20 acre certificate. The aggregate area for which new planting permits were issued was in the neighbourhood of 17,000 acres. No special feature calls for comment in connection with diseases.

Coconuts: The total area under coconuts was estimated at 30,240 acres as compared with 30,173 acres in 1356 (1937). Of the total area recorded 606 acres are in the form of holdings greater than 100 acres in area. Mixed cultivation accounts for a large part of the total area in the State, but there are considerable tracts along the sea shore, and bordering the main-road between Sungei Patani and Alor Star, where coconuts form the main or sole crop. There is a considerable export of fresh nuts from the State and during 1938, 227,960 nuts valued at $3,073.00 were so exported. During the first three months of the year (March to May, 1938) copra was quoted in Alor Star at between $4.00 and $5.00 per pikul. Subsequently the price declined steadily to $1.70 in Shawal and Zulkaedah (December, 1938, to January, 1939) but there was some recovery in Zulhijjah (February, 1939) when the price stood at $2.50 per pikul. Kulim prices tended to be higher. Nut prices have fluctuated between $2.00 and $3.00 per 100 in Alor Star.

Tapioca: The area under cultivation was estimated as 4,483 acres as compared with 6,655 acres in 1356. Of the total area, 1,175 acres are under tapioca as sole crop, while the remaining 3,308 acres are cultivated as a mixed or catch crop. The decrease in area is due to the restrictions now placed on the planting of this crop, titles issued subsequent to 1353 having been mostly endorsed with a clause prohibiting its cultivation.

Tobacco: At the close of the year the area under tobacco was estimated at 300 acres as compared with 350 acres at the end of the previous year. Of the area recorded 248 acres are planted in the district of Baling—chiefly in the valley of the Sungei Ketil. The greater part of the crop grown is used for cheeroots and for making cut tobacco of the types used in native cigarettes.

School Gardens: The number of school gardens maintained during the year was 79 as compared with 75 in 1356. As a result of the instructional pamphlet issued last year to teachers, a considerable improvement is noticed in some districts, but this improvement is not universal.

Home Gardens: A home garden competition was held in Shaaban (October), 34 gardens being judged. Prizes were awarded for the three best gardens in each district (or division of a district). In many cases the standard of the gardens was very low, but in some localities a genuine enthusiasm seems to be shown.

Instruction to schoolboys in padi cultivation: Courses in the various phases of padi cultivation and rice production were held for standard VI schoolboys from 19th—24th Rabialakhir (18th—23rd June, 1938) and from 29th Zulkaedah to 5th Zulhijjah (20th to 26th January, 1939). All operations from sowing to the preparation of rice were dealt with both in lectures and practical work.

Coastal Bund: The total length of bund constructed by voluntary labour between Kuala Kedah and Sala Kanan is now about 15 miles.

Weekly Fairs: At the end of the year there were 35 Weekly Fairs as compared with 36 at the end of 1356. The annual turnover of all fairs amounted to $502,067.00. The Wednesday Fair at Alor Star continues to do the largest trade.

Land Tenure: Land, other than mining land, is held by "Surat putus" (literally "Letter of Settlement"), a document which had its origin in the written decisions of a judge on a land-ownership dispute. The introduction of the Torrens system has had the effect of giving these titles the status of a grant in perpetuity, subject to implied conditions as to payment of rent and nature of cultivation.

The unit of area is the "relong" (.71 acre).

Premium charged is $1 and upwards per relong and rent varies from 30 cents to $2.50 per relong according to the nature of cultivation.

Mining land is held on lease.

Licences for temporary occupation are issued at cheap rates for vegetable planting and the like.

LIVESTOCK.

The animal census revealed a slight decrease in buffaloes from 62,053 to 61,492 and a decrease in oxen from 62,353 to 59,012. There were also enumerated 34,356 goats, 84 sheep, 44,033 swine and 41 horses.

In view of the considerable numbers of buffaloes exported from the State (12,059 in the past five years), the total buffalo population has been very well maintained at a high level and there is no shortage for agricultural requirements.

With oxen the position is less encouraging. Although the total export of oxen during the past five years amounts only to 7,263, or a little more than half that for buffaloes, the census returns show a total decrease in the population of oxen over the same period of 10,000. This decrease cannot be accounted for entirely by export and is due also to a decrease in the number of cattle reared on estates and to an increase in the amount of slaughtering within the State, facilitated by the advent of numerous weekly markets. The low price of the smaller oxen as compared with buffaloes makes the former the animals of choice for slaughter at these markets. The raiats can also afford to slaughter oxen for their various festivals when buffaloes would be precluded by reason of their higher cost.

A system was instituted to provide a check against the illegal slaughter of female cattle and it is hoped that this will assist in maintaining the numbers of breeding stock at a satisfactory level.

There was an increase in the numbers of goats and swine over the previous year.

Kedah is completely self-supporting in its meat requirements, and importation of livestock into the State is practically nil. Exportation of stock remained high on account of the total prohibition against Siamese livestock by the Malay States and Straits Settlements throughout the year. Supplies of animals for slaughter in the towns in the northern Federated Malay States and Penang were, in consequence, drawn from Kedah. There was a total export of 2,940 buffaloes, 2,379 oxen, 114 goats and 3,768 swine during the year.

Also exported from the State are animal by-products in the form of hides and skins, prepared wherever slaughter occurs and then sold to collecting agents who forward them to Penang. The total export during 1357 was 1,205.58 piculs hides (value $14,307) and 133.10 piculs skins (value $2,147). Kedah is also able to export considerable numbers of poultry and during the year a total of 142,917 head (value $57,829) left the State.

Some idea of the value of the livestock industry to Kedah will be gained when it is realised that the exports alone in live animals, poultry and the animal by-products of hides, skins etc. during 1357 totalled an estimated value of nearly $375,000 (£43,750).

For meat supply within the State it is estimated that there were approximately 9,000 head of oxen and buffaloes, 10,000 goats and 30,000 pigs slaughtered. Severe pathological conditions rendering the meat dangerous for human consumption are comparatively uncommon. Tuberculosis was not detected in any animal carcase in the town abattoirs.

There were no serious epidemics of animal disease during the year.

During Muharram an outbreak of haemorrhagic septicaemia was confirmed in Mukim Tualang and promptly checked with the loss of only four buffaloes, by the inoculation of 1,811 in-contact cattle with anti-haemorrhagic septicaemia vaccine and serum.

Four calves died of blackquarter in Mukim Bukit Raya during Rejab. This is only the second recorded outbreak of this disease in Kedah, the last being about eight years ago.

Rabies continued to occur sporadically, seven cases being confirmed in dogs during the year. 69 dogs were kept under observation as suspect rabies cases. Muzzling and shooting orders were maintained throughout the year and a total of 8,097 dogs were destroyed. No case of rabies was recorded in humans, and 34 persons received anti-rabic inoculation treatment following contact with rabid dogs.

Contagious ecthyma in goats is usually met with in varying localities each year. During 1357 four outbreaks, involving 43 goats, were investigated. The mortality rate is usually low.

Protozoal parasites, including trypanosomes in cattle, piroplasms in cattle and one dog, and leucocytozoa in fowls were discovered during routine examination of blood films. Microfilariae were also recorded in cattle and fowls.

Mortality in cattle as a result of starvation and debility during the padi season when grazing is scarce was fairly heavy. Deaths are also due to malnutrition, helminth infestation, plant and latex-poisoning, dystokia, snake-bites and attack by tigers.

Although a total area of 23,242 acres has been provisionally reserved as cattle grazing land most of this is still under jungle and useless for grazing. The best way of converting it is still unsettled. The increasing infestation of open grazing land by Eupatorium oderatum is proving a serious problem in many parts of the State.

The proportion of adult females to males is only 1.9 to 1 in the case of buffaloes and 2.1 to 1 in the case of oxen. This disproportion is difficult to remedy and would probably be even more marked were it not for the Enactment forbidding the slaughter or export of female cattle except with the written permission of the State Veterinary Surgeon.

Improvement in the quality of cattle is attempted under the Selective Cattle Breeding Enactment which provides for the sterilisation of male cattle of inferior quality, unsuitable for breeding. The castration of buffaloes is regarded with disfavour by the raiats but the castration of oxen by the Burdizzo method is steadily gaining popularity and becoming part of the technique of Kedah cattle-breeding.

Work was commenced during the year on an Experimental Livestock Breeding Station, sited off the Gurun—Jeniang road. An area has been cleared and is being planted down with guinea grass and local grasses, and some buffaloes have been installed.

Under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Enactment 27 cases were prosecuted and fines totalling $192 imposed.

The Malayan Cattle Quarantine Station at Padang Besar was supervised and run by the Kedah Veterinary Department throughout the year.

Investigations into numerous endo—and ecto-parasites infesting local livestock of all kinds were conducted.

MINING.

The export of minerals in tons was as follows:—

	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352
Tin-ore ..	332*	429	417	295	187	164
Wolfram ..	152	144	185	163	98	36

During the year 1938 Kedah's allotment of basic quota was, in the first quarter, 400 tons, in the second 450, and in the third and fourth 480 tons of tin. Releases were 80% in the first quarter (which was nearing its conclusion at the beginning of 1357) and 62.56, 35 and 35% respectively in the remaining quarters with the addition of 10% Buffer Stock quota in each of the third and fourth quarters. The total exportable allowance was 258 tons, of which the whole was exported. For the year 1939 Kedah's basic allotment was reduced to 420 tons, and the release for the first quarter of that year was 35% with a further 10% Buffer Stock quota.

The price of tin-ore averaged $96.24 per picul.

Revenue from mines (including export duties) was $54,058 as compared with $77,518 in 1356. Expenditure increased slightly from $4,674 to $5,583. From the 1st January, 1939 (10th Zulkaedah, 1357) a cess of 5 cents a picul of ore was levied to meet Kedah's contribution to the International Tin Research Scheme.

Twelve General Prospecting Licences were issued. Four Mining Leases expired without renewal and two new leases were issued. The total area held under the lease at the end of the year was 6,508 relongs (4,627 acres) as compared with 6,272 relongs (4,460 acres) at the end of the previous year.

Thirteen mines were in operation including one dredge, three gravel pump mines and three underground workings. The dredge produced the greater part of the State's output. The number of labourers increased from 835 to 844 and the horse-power of machinery from 1,153 to 1,434.

* Including 46 tons contributed to the Buffer Stock.

FORESTS.

The forests in the valley of the Muda River were examined with a view to the extension of the area of reserved forest that can be tapped by that river. The forest on low ground is poor, but numerous ridges that traverse the area bear valuable forest.

The Perak reserve was finally constituted. The total area of reserved forests at the close of the year was 652,358 acres representing 26.7 per cent of the State. In addition 114,518 acres of proposed reserves had been approved by the State Council. Most of this area has been reserved for protective purposes and with existing and contemplated facilities for extraction only one third will be available for timber production.

The construction of a lorry road giving access to felling areas in the Perak reserve was commenced. Inspection paths were repaired.

A revised Forest Enactment and Forest Rules were published but did not come into force until the end of the year. The text of the Enactment was revised and hunting and shooting in forest reserves without permission was prohibited. The text of the Rules was also revised and the Schedule of royalty rates was altered to agree with the rates charged in neighbouring States; arrangements were made to cancel the export duty charged by the Customs at the same time. The timber roll was revised and a new rule was inserted for the control of sawmills by licensing. The number of forest offences was 68 (100), of which 22 (20) were taken to court. The remaining 46 cases were dealt with departmentally and fines amounting to $593 (398) were imposed.

In the inland forests under working-plans, final fellings in Perak and Bongsu reserves, totalling 570 acres are being made in forest previously treated with regeneration improvement fellings. In the Merbok Mangrove thinnings were made over 1,345 acres, 681 acres being still under working at the end of the year. In the mangrove reserves not under working-plans thinnings were in progress over 902 acres.

In the Bongsu, Perak and Raya reserves, 1,134 acres were opened to regeneration improvement fellings at a cost of $2.89 (3.71) per acre and 528 acres were re-treated for $2.31 (2.67) an acre. Additional treatment necessitated by the delay in getting fellings taken up was given to 371 acres in the Perak reserve for 70 cents per acre. Bintangor, Keruing, simpoh and medang fruited throughout the State.

Five sawmills were in operation during the year. The outturn of all classes of timber and fuel was 2,404,369 (2,863,377) cubic feet, the outturn under timber in the equivalent of cubic feet round timber was approximately 352,786 cubic feet of which less than 4% came from the reserves. During the year 197,968 cubic feet of timber were exported, mostly to Penang and Province Wellesley.

The revenue from all classes of minor forest produce was $11,697 (10,224), the largest increase being under jelutong, which rose from $5,174 to $7,802.

The total forest revenue including $7,447 collected by the Customs was $88,836 (101,441) and the surplus $29,547 (44,370).

(*Note*:—The 1356 figures are given in brackets for comparison).

CHAPTER VII

COMMERCE.

The aggregate value of external trade for the year 1357 was $37,969,498 as compared with $57,010,577 in 1356, a decrease of $19,041,079 or 33%. Imports decreased in value by $742,476 from $12,385,148 to $11,642,672 or 6% and exports by $18,298,603 to $26,326,826 from $44,625,429 or 41%. The value of imports from the Straits Settlements and the Continent of Europe declined by 9% and 33% respectively while that of the United Kingdom increased by 7%, United States of America 107%, Japan 67%, Siam 262%, Federated Malay States 57%, and Perlis 45%. The large percentage of increase in the value of imports from Siam was mainly due to the value of matches imported during the year, being 45% of the total value of imports from Siam. Rubber was mainly responsible for the decrease in the export trade of Kedah, being approximately 47% less than the previous year. The value of exports of Padi and Rice declined by 22%, Tapioca 27% and Tin-ore 35% as against the previous year's figures. The price of rubber was 21 cents a pound at the beginning of the year and rose steadily reaching 27 cents at the end of the year. The decline in the prices of rubber and tin-ore and the low releases (70, 60, 45 and 45%) and (80, 63, 45 and 45%) respectively in 1938 are the main causes for the decrease in the value of export trade.

The returns show a balance of visible exports over visible imports of $14,684,154, last year's figure being $32,240,281.

The following table gives the total value of Imports and Exports for the year under review and each of the preceding five years:—

Year	Imports	Exports
	$	$
1357	11,642,672	26,326,826
1356	12,385,148	44,625,429
1355	10,112,152	32,551,032
1354	10,147,327	25,484,559
1353	9,026,736	25,891,467
1352	8,216,862	20,123,908

Imports: Import into Kedah is, except for a certain amount of direct import from Siam, entirely through ports in the Colony of the Straits Settlements.

The percentages of total imports of Empire origin and from foreign countries for the year under review and the previous five years are shown in the following table:—

Year	Foreign	Empire
1357	1·65	98·35
1356	·45	99·55
1355	·79	99·21
1354	1·25	98·75
1353	3·68	96·32
1352	4·04	95·96

Of the foreign countries the principal suppliers are Siam (Matches, foodstuff and roundwood) and Japan (Piece Goods).

Export: The following are the principal countries to which Kedah exports:—

Straits Settlements ..	Padi, Rice, Rubber and Tin-ore.
Continent of Europe ..	Rubber.
United States of America..	Rubber.
United Kingdom ..	Rubber and Wolfram.
Federated Malay States ..	Padi, Rice and Cattle.

Except to Siam all exports are through Colony and Federated Malay States ports, the latter being latex only.

The following are the percentages of total exports to Empire countries for the years 1357, 1356, 1355 and 1354:—

	1357	1356	1355	1354
United Kingdom ...	9·52	8·65	7·25	13·71
Straits Settlements ...	53·83	54·45	54·23	58·05
Federated Malay States ...	8·88	6·04	6·64	10·55
Perlis	1·11	·40	·25	·30

and to foreign countries for the years 1357, 1356, 1355 and 1354:—

	1357	1356	1355	1354
United States of America ...	9.84	12·74	18·86	11·33
Japan	·01	·04	Nil	Nil
Siam	.01	·02	·07	·12
Continent of Europe ...	16·80	17·66	12·70	5·94

The detailed figures for the year 1353 and the previous years are not available.

Imports: The principal imports for 1357 and 1356 are shown in the following table:—

Imports	1357		1356	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$
Chandu ...	6,933 lbs	171,356	6,198 lbs	171,330
Cigarettes ...	554,398 lbs	1,144,409	610,151 lbs	1,273,002
Coconut oil ...	1,144 tons	139,721	994 tons	183,532
Coffee ...	626 ,,	136,185	541 ,,	131,969
Gunnies ...	6,090 bales	58,231	7,276 bales	109,508
Kerosene ...	3,377 tons	418,563	4,345 tons	460,012
Liquors ...	99,561 gallons	390,527	125,532 gallons	484,731
Matches ...	23,747 tins	100,911	14,619 tins	38,078
Milk, Condensed ...	46,089 cases	385,682	52,495 cases	429,985
Motor Spirit	5,480 tons	1,034,016	7,630 tons	1,253,313
Piece Goods ...	3,016,448 yards	528,535	3,853,492 yards	708,049
Rice ...	2,976 tons	196,327	3,603 tons	235,837
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains ...	549,984 yards	244,410	1,776,636 yards	355,273
Sugar ...	9,311 tons	697,791	8,618 tons	613,023
Tobacco ...	287,024 lbs	241,544	298,996 lbs	280,515
Wheat Flour	1,557 tons	135,371	1,655 tons	155,780

Exports: The principal exports were:—

Exports	1357		1356	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$
Arecanuts ...	2,372 tons	223,519	3,054 tons	264,341
Bran ...	3,683 ,,	102,971	4,639 ,,	141,317
Cattle ...	4,806 head	242,076	4,199 head	233,968
Copra ...	1,570 tons	89,169	2,206 tons	198,974
Eggs ...	8,961,116 in number	187,810	9,651,210 in number	201,481
Fish ...	1,975 tons	234,844	1,961 tons	234,557
Padi ...	15,923 ,,	526,189	9,513 ,,	314,494
Rice ...	22,910 ,,	1,421,819	29,625 ,,	1,855,762
Rubber ...	36,870 ,,	19,242,140	56,767 ,,	36,825,132
Tapioca Pearl	7,834 ,,	439,459	8,325 ,,	616,325
Tapioca Flour	3,100 ,,	46,972	3,314 ,,	50,474
Tin-ore ...	335 ,,	395,037	441 ,,	610,826

There were no imports or exports of coin during the year.

CHAPTER VIII

LABOUR.

A. Approximate number of Persons employed in the Principal Industries.

Estate Labour: Rubber Estates are the main employers of labour in Kedah. The labourers are mostly Indians from the Madras Presidency, but there are a considerable number of others as is shown in the following table:—

Indians	24,933
Malays	7,297
Chinese	2,083
Others	50
Total ..	34,363

Public Works Department: This department of Government is the only other employer of labour in quantity worthy of separate mention. The average labour force throughout the year was:—

Malays	1,172
Indians	470
Chinese	15
Others	8
Total ..	1,765

B. Supply and Demand.

The figures for Estate Labour show a decrease of 8,087 over the figures for the previous year, and this can be attributed to the decrease in the exportable allowance under the Rubber Regulation Scheme.

The employment of labourers was recorded on 637 estates as compared with 676 for the previous year.

During the year 199 adults, 41 minors and 27 infants received assisted passages from India—a total of 267 compared with 3,952 in 1356. The Malay labour force on Estates also decreased.

C. Conditions of Employment and General Remarks.

All labour in Kedah is free, and immigrants are at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving a month's notice. Indian immigration is controlled by the Indian Immigration Committee, an organisation covering the whole of Malaya. Conditions of labour generally are supervised by the Department of Labour under the Protector of Labour, a member of the Malayan Civil Service.

During the year 230 routine inspections and 18 special visits were made to places of employment by the Protector of Labour and Labour Inspector.

Again there were no serious disturbances or stoppages during the year. The few cases which occurred of stoppage of work were enquired into by the officers of the Labour Department and their advice was accepted by the parties concerned. 933 complaints were registered, many of them trivial, and almost all were settled departmentally. 14 convictions were obtained for breaches of the labour laws. The Protector of Chinese also reports the holding of 40 enquiries under Section 72 of the Labour Code in respect of claims by 147 labourers for wages amounting to $3,312.43. Orders were made amounting to $1,616.87, of which $864.92 were known to have been recovered.

Health Board schemes are in operation for the provision of hospital accommodation and medical services for labourers employed on Estates of over 70 relongs (50 acres). The provisions of these schemes are carried out by Group Associations of employers formed for that purpose. In the case of Estates which have not yet joined associations the Health Board contracts for the necessary services with the associations and recovers the cost from such Estates by means of cesses.

The death rate among all labourers was 6.07 per mille, and for Indian labourers alone 7.00 as compared with 4.02 and 4.99 respectively in the previous year.

The ratio of adult male Indian labourers to adult female Indian labourers was 1.76 : 1 at the end of the year. Last year's ratio was 1.84 : 1.

There were 12 Government toddy shops, no Public shops and 95 Estate shops (on 66 Estates) licensed during the year, as compared with 8, 6 and 90 last year. The State Licensing Board, of which the Protector of Labour is a member, deals with licensing matters for the whole of Kedah.

D. LEGISLATION.

The following Enactments, a short account of which follows, relative to Labour were passed during the year under review:—

(i) *The Mining (Amendment) Enactment* prohibited the employment of boys under 16 years of age and women in underground workings.

(ii) *The Ports (Amendment) Enactment* in compliance with the International Labour Convention provided for unemployment indemnity in the case of lost or foundered ships.

(iii) *The Labour Code (Amendment) Enactment* enabled summonses issued by the Controller to be served outside the State.

CHAPTER IX

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

At the beginning of 1357 the exportable quota of rubber was reduced to 45% and rates of wages fell in consequence from the 50 cents a day for men and 40 cents a day for women that had been paid previously. In August, 1938, by general agreement among Managers of Estates it was decided to maintain the level of wages at 45 cents a day for men and 35 cents a day for women. These rates were being paid at the end of the year.

Wages on the smaller Asiatic owned properties varied in sympathy, but the rates paid remained substantially less. It is not uncommon to find 35 cents a day paid to both men and women tappers with a slightly higher rate for weeders.

On some estates Malay tappers were engaged at rates lower than those paid to the other labourers. These empoyers take advantage of the fact that most Malays are not altogether dependent on their wages for their livelihood but rather look upon tapping as a means of supplementing their income for the purpose of obtaining luxuries.

There is no satisfactory means of collecting accurate information about the rates paid to skilled or semi-skilled labour in industrial concerns in Kedah. But the rates paid in the Public Works Department can be accepted as approximating to those paid in the open market. They vary, according to length of service and skill, between 50 cents and $3 a day.

Hours of labour vary considerably in trades, agriculture and Government Departments. The first are comprised mainly of Chinese who, when under employers of their own race, may spend most of the daylight hours at their work. An employer may demand 9 hours' work under the Labour Code, but in actual practice few tappers on rubber estates work more than 7 hours and few weeders and other labourers more than 8 hours. For these hours they receive full rates. In Government Departments 8 hours is the normal working day.

The alteration to the cost of living figures for labourers was very small throughout the year.

In the beginning of the year the figure was $5.98¼ as compared with $5.88 at the beginning of last year. As last year there was a rise in the third quarter of the year, the highest figure being $6.19¾ in August and October. By the end of the year the figure had fallen to $6.08½.

CHAPTER X

EDUCATION.

Advance has been made in the direction of training Malays, by means of the apprenticeship system, and by Malay Secondary Education, between the ages of 12 and 18, to play their part in the economic life of the State, whether in trade, industry, or agriculture, on reaching manhood. The pupil is not instructed in the atmosphere of a school, working only during school terms, and for school hours, at the "tempo" of a school, but is detailed as one of a small group to assist and watch a Master Craftsman engaged in actual production for sale. Approved Craftsmen are assisted with equipment and material and receive a small fee in return for their work as instructors. In other directions attention should be called to the continued healthy growth of the Rayat School movement (*i.e.* Village Vernacular Schools aided by, but in other respects independent of the Government, managed by their own Board of Governors by whom the schools are built and maintained and the teachers appointed). Generous provision was last year made by the Government for the endowment of a number of these schools with land to be planted and reaped by teachers and pupils for the purpose of augmenting the incomes of the teachers with the fruit of their labours and of correcting the tendency of teachers and taught to regard sedentary occupation as superior to any other. Every Rayat School Teacher's Certificate bears as its crest a crossed Pen and Tajak.

The standard achieved by Malays of the Sultan Abdul Hamid College in the Cambridge Local Examinations was again remarkable and the excellent records of the previous year were themselves last year surpassed; a record number 24 out of 30 Malay candidates obtained School Certificates and 43 out of 49 Malays were successful in the Junior Examination (88%—a record percentage) as compared with 33 in 1356 and 0 in 1351. The total of 67 Malay passes for both examinations is also a record, the previous highest figure being 56 in 1356.

His Highness the Sultan's 77th Birthday was celebrated in the schools on an even more extensive scale than hitherto. At the College His Highness the Regent presented prizes to winners in the field events before an exceptionally large gathering of boys and spectators, and at all schools the Message issued by command of His Highness was read to the assembled pupils.

A number of teachers were trained to play the Kedah National Anthem and steps were taken to ensure that it will be learnt in all schools.

Provision was approved for the equipment of the English Schools and District Head Malay Schools with Cinematograph Projectors and the purchase of Educational Films to form the nucleus of a Kedah Film Library. Eight reels granted on permanent loan by the British Council and Travel Association have already arrived.

The MacLean Commission on Higher Education spent two days in Kedah.

Vocational Training: The talent shewn among the Malay apprentices for work requiring manual dexterity, and their industry has been impressive.

Building construction: Last year the best gang undertook to erect for the Public Works Department the new Head Teacher's Quarters and Mound Latrine at Alor Merah for $2,200 and this work which gave training in the making of concrete drains, Marseilles tiling, brick staircases, painting inside and out, and the fitting of an asbestos sheet ceiling they carried to a most successful conclusion. They camped on the spot in a "Kongsi House" erected by themselves, cooked their own food, and worked with a determination and steadiness which, in my opinion, could not have been exceeded. The work of carrying in earth-baskets to the site many cubic yards of road metal and sand, hard wood posts and beams of great weight, and scores of bags of cement, bricks and tiles, was a gruelling test of endurance for any boys. The site was ¼ mile from the nearest road. They could not start work until the dry weather was over. Their first month was one of incessant downpour when their site and the floor of their hut was usually a foot under water. Their Head Man went down with Malaria for 2 weeks but directed operations from his bunk. The gang, however, received the greatest encouragement and delight when their completed work was rewarded by a visit by His Highness the Regent, who accompanied by the Honourable the Secretary to Government and the State Engineer, himself inspected the building and found it in every respect as well constructed as it could have been by Chinese. The sum of $280 was distributed in wages, and $232.90 was expended during the work on food, and a balance of $45 worth of surplus materials remained to be carried forward. A second gang under another Head Man erected from their own plans a two storey Village Sundry Goods Shop. It is now in use as a Training Shop for

Standard VII Malay School boys. The first gang after completing the Head Teacher's Quarters at Alor Merah went on to build another Head Teacher's Quarters at Sungei Korok to the same plan and when the year ended were making very rapid progress with it. The fineness and accuracy of their work has received very favourable comment. It is hoped that the best of these men will later become Builders able to tender for Government contracts.

Gold and Silversmiths: Two students returned from Kelantan and started production in the middle of Jemadil-awal. It was at once apparent that they had attained a remarkable standard of skill; their products are a great credit to them and to their Kelantan Master, and there is no difficulty in disposing at a good profit of as much as they can produce. In the short time their workshop has been open 60 articles to the total value of $217.15 have been sold. Each silversmith has now three apprentices attached to him.

Sarong Weaving: The looms were increased by 2 to a total of 4, the new looms being made at a Malay School. At the end of the year the Master Weaver had 8 apprentices in training, of whom 6 were old apprentices from 1356. Their attendance and industry throughout the year was excellent. Sarongs to a number of 98, representing 1,176 feet of cloth, were woven, and a total of 64 sarongs was sold during the year for $130.50. A sum of $19.60 was distributed to apprentices for sarongs woven by them. The Instructor is unable to weave silk or make silk and gold thread sarongs, but arrangement has been made for the most skilled apprentice to be trained in this work. Weaving is extremely popular and many applications to be trained had to be rejected.

Cloth and Silk Printing: It became evident that Batik Printing which is limited to printing on cotton cannot be very remunerative, since only the poorest people wear cotton and they buy printed cloth only if its cost does not exceed that of similar material unprinted. At mid year, however, the instructor improved his technique of Yuzen printing in which he lacked experience. Since his return many handsome designs have been printed in 6 yards dress lengths on Silk for Malay and European taste. Printing on Linen has also been successful. Sales of printed silk and cotton totalled $42.30. The apprentices, of whom there are 5, shew great talent, and this highly technical industry may be expected to increase in 1358.

Pottery: Provision for the erection of a Kiln was made in the 1357 Estimates but construction was not started until the last month of the year. Old apprentices who became good "throwers" in 1356 became discouraged after months of "throwing" pots in clay which could not be properly prepared and for which there was no storage room, and which could never be fired or used. Towards the end of the year 2 boys dropped out. The three best remained and with recent possession of a Workshop and the installation of equipment 5 new apprentices have been taken on and much pottery—tea pots, jugs, mugs, flower pots, candle-sticks, money boxes, vases, and latex cups—has recently been made and stored ready for glazing and firing when the kiln is built.

Cabinet Making: The student sent to the Malacca Trade School in Rabialakhir, 1355, returned to Kedah in Zulkaedah, 1357, on completion of the course. He has opened a furniture making workshop with 10 apprentices, 8 of whom hold Carpentry Certificates (5 are Alor Star boys, the others come from Baling, Kulim, Jitra and Langgar). The industry of these boys is first rate and the Instructor with 2 or 3 of the best old apprentices can produce good furniture, Shanghai polished.

Carpentry Training at District Head Schools: In Zulkaedah the Annual Carpentry Examination was held for the third time for boys who had practised carpentry at the District Head Schools after leaving school. Only those who attended regularly morning and afternoon for at least a year are eligible to enter for it; 11 candidates were examined of whom 8 obtained Certificates (8 in 1356 and 7 in 1355).

Shop-keeping: The Village Sundry Goods Training Shop mentioned as having been built by ex-Malay School builders was opened on 23-9-1357 at Alor Merah, a village in which 4 Chinese grocers' shops were already established. This Training Shop is managed by the Standard 7 Malay School class. The class is divided into gangs of 3 boys: these gangs take it in turn to manage the shop for a week at a time. They live on the premises and one of them daily acts as cook. At the end of the year $261.60 had been spent on stock. Stock unsold at cost was valued at $30.27½, and money received for sales totalled $218.09. There was thus a loss of $13.23½. The shop was open 12 hours daily for 83 days, and there were 7,828 separate sale transactions, the average purchase being about 3 cents in value. The best selling lines were Cigarettes, Sweets, Paraffin, Flour, White Sugar, Coconut Oil, and Coffee.

Standard 6 boys continued to manage a Stall at the Weekly Fair at which the products of the Malay School hand-work classes are sold; 52 different kinds of articles to a total of 301 were sold for $67.15.

A Malay Shop was opened on 1-7-1357 in Jalan Langgar on the ground floor of the Education Office. Through it the products of the Malay Workshops are sold as well as of ex-Malay School boys and Teachers who care to send in articles made at their own expense for sale. A permanent Manager was appointed at $10 per mensem who may receive 1/6th of the gross profit of articles sold. By the end of the year sales totalled $226.12½ of which $200.53½ was paid in to Revenue, and $8.81 paid out to old pupils and $16.78 to teachers. Until the Potters, Silversmiths, Silk Printers, and Furniture Makers can get into fuller production, the Shop suffers from lack of stock, and its prospects cannot be fairly estimated.

Secondary Education in Malay: The curriculum is designed to give a boy an insight into the practical work of many walks of life, so that he can discover the kind of work which interests him and may be a centre of enlightenment in his Kampong, able to take an intelligent interest in plans for raising the standard of village life and able to assist in demonstrating them to his neighbours. The curriculum, therefore, includes General Science, the theory, economics, and practice of several branches of Agriculture (including Rice Growing, Market Gardening, Fruit Growing, and Duck and Poultry Rearing), Draughtsmanship, Surveying, Retail Shop-keeping, Jawi Typewriting, Poster and Advertisement Designing and Portrait Drawing, heavy Handwork (Rotan chair and Table making and Tin smithing), Committee Procedure, World History. It is hoped to enlist the help of the Medical Department in giving boys an insight into the work of care of the sick and the use of simple medicines by attaching pupils in rotation to Dressers to study and later assist them at their work. The Science Course is taken at the College Laboratory and is the same as that followed by the College boys but the language used is Malay, all the English text having been translated. For Agriculture the Standard 6 class departed for 2 periods each of a fortnight in the year to the Experimental Station at Telok Chengai where the boys on one occasion practised and studied Padi Planting and on their other visit reaped the crop. They camped on the spot, did their own cooking and received lectures and demonstrations in the field between intervals of work, on the economics of Rice Growing from the Principal Agricultural Officer and the Agricultural Officer. They earned their keep by

their work and returned with well filled Note Books. Last year 18 Standard 6 boys attended these courses. In the Standard VI examinations 16 boys were examined in 8 subjects and 14 passed. The average percentage for all subjects was 41.4%. Fees of $1 per month were collected.

It is difficult to develop the Standard VII curriculum fully owing to lack of accommodation. However, this class of 16 boys managed the Village Sundry Goods Training Shop from the date of its opening on 23-9-1357 and, although under difficulties, the full curriculum was in force at the end of the year.

Higher Education: During the year one student was sent to the Royal (Dick) College at Edinburgh to study Veterinary surgery, and 2 students were admitted to the King Edward VII College of Medicine at Singapore. Of the Veterinary student it is reported that he has made good start and "took to new and strenuous conditions admirably" and is keenly interested. He obtained good marks in Chemistry and Biology in his first Class Examination. In addition to the new students at Singapore there was one woman student and one man, who had previously failed in Physics, taking their First Professional Examination for the second time. Both have now passed this Examination.

There were three students at Cambridge, one at Jesus College studying Engineering who is reported to be keeping abreast of his work in spite of much time lost through illness, one at Queen's College who passed his qualifying examination for the Law Tripos, and one, a grandson of His Highness the Sultan, who is in third year at Trinity studying Rural Economy. There was also one student at the Devonport Technical College who during the year passed his Intermediate Examination for the London B.Sc. in Engineering and is reported to be making first rate progress towards the Final. In the last College Terminal Examination he obtained 92% in Mathematics and was second in his year with 76% in Mechanics of Fluids and 67% in Theory of Machines. Yet another student in London passed Stage I of the R.S.A. Examination in Accountancy with credit. He goes for practical work to a Firm of Accountants every morning and receives instruction in theoretical work in the afternoons.

Two students who had passed the Cambridge Junior Examination were sent to the Penang Trade School.

Vernacular Schools (Boys). Government vernacular schools are 82 in number. As the result of replacing 4 old structures by larger new schools, and of extensions to buildings, accommodation was increased and the enrolment of pupils rose to 11,733 from 11,204. Two new buildings for which provision had been made were not commenced. Aided Rayat Boys' Schools increased by 6 to a total of 24 with an enrolment of 1,742 at the end of the year as compared with 1,500 in 1956. The total number of schools and pupils is tabulated below:—

	Number	Average Enrolment	Increase
Government Schools (boys) ...	82	11,733	529
Rayat Schools (boys) ...	24	1,742	241
Total ...	106	13,475	770

The Government Vernacular Schools are open to all boys irrespective of race and Indians and to a lesser extent Chinese are coming to attend them in increasing numbers. The Kedah School Course is a 5 year one, the 1st Year being known as IB, and the 2nd Year as 1A. The Standard IV Examination falls, therefore, at the end of a boy's fifth year at school. Pupils pay for all their school books and materials for individual use, but the former are supplied at half of cost price. Exercise books are used in all classes, and no use is made of slates. Four new Head Teachers' Quarters were erected and a start was made by Malay Builders with those for the new Malay Secondary School, Sungei Korok. Extensions were made to 3 schools and improvements to Malay Schools included the creations of classrooms at 7 schools. A Weaver's Workshop was erected, and provision approved for the building of a Silversmith's Workshop but this had not been started when the year ended. The erection of a Pottery Kiln was begun in the last quarter of the year.

The improvement of old schools and erection of new schools with a separate room for every class is having a good effect upon the teaching. Two Teachers' Training Courses were held during the year at the Sultan Abdul Hamid College. The first was attended by 33 students, 15 of them being Rayat School teachers drawn from all parts of the State and 18 being Grade IV teachers. The second

course was for Head Teachers and teachers teaching Standard 4 and was attended by 30 students, all from North Kedah. Each course was concerned with the Practice or Methods of teaching specific subjects to certain standards and of taking Drill. Teachers boarded and lodged at the Hostel. Satisfactory methods of correcting Dictation, and of teaching the smallest boys to write and to cypher, and of questioning pupils on their reading, and of explaining words new to the boys are being generally acquired and are the points to which most attention was directed during the year. Progress in Drawing and Design has been very marked in all standards. Good and cheap British crayons costing only 7 cents a box have been procured. All Standard 4 boys had Report Cards in which their progress in every subject at the Quarterly Tests was entered and the Cards returned initialled by the parents. These cards, printed of course in Jawi, contain also full information for the benefit of parents about admission regulations to Malay and English schools and to those governing the award of scholarships.

The usual Standard IV Examination was held as a written examination with 9 printed question papers. Although the average percentage gained in all subjects in the examination was 42.1% (42.5% in 1356), the total number of pupils who passed was slightly lower than last year. This was because the standard was raised in Jawi Dictation, an additional paper on the Jawi Reader was added and a minimum total percentage of 40% was required for a pass as compared with 36% formerly. Out of 133 candidates who sat for the Standard 5 Examination 93 (70%) were successful as compared with 75, 81, and 45 candidates in previous years. Of all the pupils on the Government Schools' registers 11,681 were examined (10,658 in 1356). The percentage of " passes " out of this number was 72.9% (69.2% in 1356).

The average percentage of attendance rose to 89.7% as compared with 88.1%, 88.5% in previous years. An average of 236 working days per school was recorded (236 in 1356). Koran classes continued to be held on every afternoon from 2.30—5 P.M. by Koran Teachers appointed and supervised by the Chairman of the Sheikh-ul-Islam Board.

Gardens were cultivated in 79 schools (74 in 1356), and rice was planted and 704 gantangs of padi reaped by boys and teachers from 2 Relongs 246 square jembas at Titi Gajah School. The planting out of seedlings, the use

of compost manure, and the construction of improved fences to approved patterns were the subject of particular attention and progress. Every vegetable is assigned to one of four types, all gardens are divided into 4 areas, and a different type planted in rotation in each area. For the second time a Home Gardens Competition for "old boys" was held. The school keeps in touch with its Old Boys, who hold monthly reunions. Last year out of 291 starters 84 presented gardens to be judged and $45 was distributed in prizes among 21 winners.

Carpentry was practised at 16 schools where desks, benches, black boards, cupboards, and stools etc. to the value of $1,371.90 were made for the schools.

Handwork was carried on at 79 schools of which 14 found their own materials and included the following variety of articles—earth baskets, minute paper baskets, raga tangan, raga ka-pasar, waste paper baskets, bamboo and coconut fibre brushes, verandah blinds, mengkuang weaving, model boats, coconut shell carvings, book-binding, tin-smithing and pottery. At the Malayan Exhibition 2 First, 3 Second, and 4 Third Prizes were obtained by handwork exhibits of pupils of the Kedah Malay Boys' schools.

Football and Drill: There were 64 Government schools equipped with football fields of their own, and 9 schools enjoyed the regular use of good borrowed grounds. For 3 schools new land was acquired but not yet ready for use. There now remain only 5 schools without fields. In North Kedah 40 teams representing 36 schools took part in the Inter-School Football League for the Clayton Shield. In all 125 matches were played. And in South Kedah 34 teams representing 34 schools were (including one Rayat School) divided into 8 District Leagues. Altogether 71 matches were played. The transport expenses were defrayed almost entirely from the profits of the School Tuck Shops.

For the fifth year a Drill Competition for the Sheriff Shield, preceded by Team Sports, was held in North Kedah. District Inter-School Drill Competitions had been held previously and the 8 teams which met on 17-4-1357 at Alor Star were the District Champions. Similar Drill Competitions were held in Central and South Kedah for the Bain and Stowell Shields respectively on 9-4-1357 and 8-4-1357. The shield presented by Mr. Stowell was made by Kedah silversmiths.

School Tuck Shops: The large number of inter-school football matches, often between schools situated at a great distance from one another, could never have been arranged if the profits of the School Tuck Shops had not provided funds from which to defray the transport expenses of visiting teams. Tuck Shops existed at 99 (including rayat and girls' schools) schools and made a total profit of $3,110 of which $2,289 (including balance carried forward from 1356) remained unspent at the end of the year. The older boys take turn to run the shop; the accounts are made up daily. The cakes sold are made by parents who receive 80% of the money obtained by sales. Of the remaining 20% two-thirds is retained by the school and one-third given to the boy who is running the shop. As no cake costs more than 1 cent, it follows that approximately 2¼ million cents have been handed across Tuck Shop counters during the year.

Staff: These Government schools were served by a staff of 384 teachers above Grade IV and 71 Grade IV teachers and the Superintendent of Education was assisted in his inspection by a Malay Assistant Inspector and two Visiting Teachers. The sending of selected student-teachers to the Sultan Idris Training College was discontinued in 1356. The ratio of teachers (including Grade IV teachers) to pupils was 1: 26.

Government Aided Vernacular Schools: Aided schools increased by 6 in number to a total of 24 with an enrolment of 1,742. New schools were opened at Jeneri, Labu Besar, Selarong, Guar Chempedak, Bukit Sidim Estate, and Matang Buloh. These schools represent an attempt to encourage the growth of public spirit among the villagers and to give them an opportunity to take responsibility. Although no attempt is made to enforce compulsory attendance at aided schools, since they are independent and private schools, the average percentage of attendance was 88.1% which compares well with the figure of 89.7% of the Government schools. Seventeen schools had been in existence sufficiently long to warrant the holding of an examination on the whole of the past year's work; a total of 1,474 pupils were examined of whom 62.2% were found to be fit for promotion. Physical Training is given at all schools. There were Tuck Shops at 11 schools. The total number of teachers employed at these schools is 51; they are engaged by the Governing Bodies and are required to hold Standard V Certificates and on appointment receive Probationary Teachers' Certificates from the Education Department. Teachers with more than 2 years' service are required to be holders of Certificates of Competency from the Education

Department, or to have obtained a year to year extension of their Probationary Certificates. The Governing Bodies receive Government assistance to the extent of $12 per mensem for every teacher, plus an allowance of $2 for Head Teachers. This sum is intended to be augmented by gifts in kind from the parents and Governing Bodies. It is usual for them to provide the Head Teacher with a house. An allowance of 75 cents per pupil has been approved by the Government as an additional grant towards the initial cost of supply of school desks and benches.

English Schools—Boys: English Education is provided for boys at two schools, the Sultan Abdul Hamid College, Alor Star, and the Ibrahim School, Sungei Patani. The highest external examination for which boys are prepared is the Cambridge School Certificate at the College, and the Junior Cambridge Certificate at the Ibrahim School. Tuition Fees are $6 above Standard IV and $3 per month below Standard V. Free Education is not granted to any pupil unless he is the holder of a scholarship from the Malay Schools. Ten scholarships are awarded annually.

The Sultan Abdul Hamid College was divided into 19 classes, including 1 Special Tutorial Class for overage and backward boys (fees $10 per mensem). The average enrolment was 438 of whom 324 were Malays, 120 being boarders. The staff consisted of 4 European Masters (including the Head Master) and 18 Asiatic Masters. The average percentage of attendance was 97.2%. School was open on 195 days. Scouting (3 troops numbering 99 Scouts and 36 Cubs), Association Football, Rugby, Cricket, Tennis, Hockey, Boxing, Gymnastics and Physical Drill and Carpentry were regular out-door activities. A flourishing Rifle Club practised twice weekly.

A start was made in the latter half of the year with the erection of an Assembly Hall for which provision had originally been made in 1356, and a garage for 4 cars was erected in the College grounds for the use of visitors. Provision was made in the Estimates for a new Cricket Pavilion but work had not begun on it when the year ended.

There were on an average 120 boarders. Arrangements were made for them all to have their teeth examined for the first time last year: 85 boys were found to require fillings and 51 suffered extractions. Two boys contracted typhoid and there were 20 mild attacks of Malaria. A considerable outbreak of scabies, introduced by new boys, occurred in the early part of the year. Both at work and games the boarders did well. In the evening and on holidays Book-binding, Coconut Carving, Basketry, and Mengkuang weaving were practised in the Hobby Room.

Reference has already been made to the excellent results in the Cambridge Local Examinations. All of the 30 candidates for the School Certificate were Malays and of these 24 passed (80%), 13 obtaining Grade II Certificates and 2 boys being awarded Grade I Certificates. The standard reached in English was very satisfactory; in the Junior 17 boys obtained the mark "Good" and 25 boys that of "Credit". In the Senior 7 were classified as "Good" and 13 obtained "Credits". In Malay 14 were "Good" and 4 were "Very Good".

The Ibrahim School, Sungei Patani: The enrolment fell from 115 to 91 (43 being Malays). The Head Master was assisted by 8 Asiatic Masters, 3 of whom retired at the end of the year on abolition of appointment. Five boys out of 9 candidates passed the Cambridge Junior Examination of whom 4 were Malays. The average percentage of attendance was 96.2%. School was open on 195 days. Scouting (one Group of 23 scouts and 12 cubs), Association and Rugby Football, Cricket, Tennis, and Boxing were the principal out-door activities. The school held its first Speech Day as a separate function on 26th Shaaban (21st October, 1938).

Boy Scouts and Cubs: Malay School Scouts and Cubs formed Groups No. 5—16, a new Group being formed at Hutan Kampong. They were distributed among 23 schools of which 19 had Scout Patrols and 8 had Cub Packs managed by a total of 23 Scouters and 12 Cubbers. Scouts numbered 382 at the end of 1357 and cubs 168. Scouts are recruited at the beginning of a school year and from Standard 3 boys only. In the English Schools there were 122 scouts and 48 cubs divided into 4 groups.

The Commissioner for Malaya inspected Scouts and Cubs at a Rally held on 24th Jemadilawal (July 22nd) in Alor Star and in his report observed that, "There appears to be very good work being done in the Cubs and Scouts up to Second Class..... The Scout Corners Displays were very interesting and shewed considerable initiative. I am told that every Scout goes into camp at least once a year. This is excellent."

Every Troop in turn spent 5 days in Camp at Jeniang. It is to be regretted that Malay School scouts have not qualified for the First Class Badge, but they are very young and after 2 years in the Scouts most of them when only 12 years old leave school, and while at school they have little free time. Except on Thursdays and Fridays they are at Koran Class until 5 P.M. after which there is football at least once a week for them.

Cubbing makes a great appeal to the Malay School boys of all ages and its tests are well within their capacity. Under the conscientious guidance of the District Cub Master Mr. J. F. Augustin they are very flourishing. The second Wolf Cub Rally to be held in Kedah occurred on 26th Shaaban (21st October), as many as 120 cubs taking part in competitions covering games in connection with the First and Second Class Tests. The College Pack (1st Group) won the Totem Pole. The two District Scout Masters, Syed Jan and Che Rashid gave great assistance in the inspection and testing of Troops.

Religious Instruction: The arrangements for religious instructions are in the hands of the Sheikh-ul-Islam. The Koran is taught in the buildings of the Government Vernacular schools where all boys attend for 2½ hours on five afternoons a week from the time they enter the Primary Class until they leave the school.

Tamil Estate Schools: Forty (40) schools (29, 33, 19, and 17 in previous years) were awarded grants totalling $6,231.50 ($4,996, $6,319, $1,751 and $1,600 in previous years). The total enrolment of these schools was 1,181 (1,113 and 1,070 in former years) of whom, as usual, more than 65% had not advanced beyond the Primary Class. As there is no compulsion, and as few parents seem to have any desire to use the school except as Infant nurseries, few of the pupils ever became literate and there is no return for most of the money spent on them. During the year the post of Assistant Inspector of Tamil Schools was made a full time one when the holder, who had combined it with work as an English School teacher, resigned, and a Probationary Assistant Inspector of Tamil Schools was appointed.

GIRLS.

Government Vernacular Schools: These are 5 in number and provided accommodation for 569 pupils as compared with 529 in the previous year. The percentage of attendance was 92.6%, and schools were open for 240 days. Net-ball, Ring tennis, and Badminton were played at 4 of the schools. One school had a very flourishing Company of 36 Girl Guides and Brownies. The Brownies won the Cavendish Totem Pole for the best Brownies in Malaya; their progress and keenness is due very largely to Mrs. (Dr.) Brodie and Mrs. Hudson (Brown Owl) and Che Tom who have inspired both Guiders and Guides with real enthusiasm.

A total of 567 pupils were examined at the end of the school year (447 in previous year). This examination was for the first time conducted in respect of all classes below Standard IV by the Head Mistress of the Kampong Bahru Girls' School and Che Tom and partly, it is probable, because their procedure and voices were strange to the pupils the percentage of passes, 36.7%, was disappointing. Of those in Standard IV who took the same papers as the boys 38.6% were successful. The fact, however, must be faced that work suffers from the frequent need of "confinement leave" and that good teachers fall off in vigour apparently from inability to meet the combined claims of home and profession. A special circular was issued after consultation with the Lady Medical Officer on infant feeding, and the special pre-and-post natal matters concerning their own health to be observed by mothers. As usual a high standard of needlework was maintained and excellent exhibits were sent to Kuala Lumpur Show where one received a Prize and one was Highly Commended.

Aided Girls' School: The one girls' school of this kind at Baling made excellent progress, and was graded "Very Good". There were 100 pupils on its register; 48% of its pupils were promoted after the annual examination. The Managing Committee met most regularly and sent in very full reports of their meetings every month. They have decided to buy sewing materials out of Tuck Shop profits. Another projected at Kuah has been slow in building but is expected to be ready early in 1358.

The Kampong Bahru Girls' School: At this school fees of $2 per mensem are charged and applications for admission require to be approved by the Admission Committee. During the first two years all teaching is given in Malay, but thereafter the study of English is begun, a greater amount of time being devoted to it in every succeeding year. The curriculum has a strong vocational bias, Housecraft, Infant Management, Cookery, Needlework, Household Accounts and Hygiene forming the principal subjects of a study—in English—in the higher classes.

Very satisfactory progress was made by the majority of pupils. On 23rd Jemadilakhir (August 20th) a Dramatic Performance was held. A feature of the Art Work was the remarkable ability and interest shewn in Design, and its application in the Needlework and Fabric Printing. The Nursery project of last year was succeeded by work in connection with Household Management. One pupil, who married immediately after doing the Nursery project, has carried out to perfection the lessons there learnt. After the Plays, both English and Malay, Her Highness Tunku Asma very kindly presented the Prizes.

During the year 1357 a total of 6 pupils left the school (8 in 1356 and 12 in 1355) and 2 new pupils were admitted leaving a total of 29 girls on the roll. The average percentage of attendance 86% was lower than usual owing to an epidemic of chicken pox in the Fourth Term. School was open 190 days. The European Headmistress, Miss I. M. Aikman, was assisted by 3 Asiatic teachers, 2 of whom are Malays.

Private Schools: Private schools managed by Religious Missions, or Committee of Chinese and Indian Managers do not in any instance receive Government aid, since the Malay Vernacular Schools and Government English Schools are open to applicants irrespective of race on the same terms as to Malays. However, subject to satisfactory compliance with the conditions required for Registration in the Registration of Schools Enactment, private schools are permitted to be opened. One American Mission School in Alor Star, the Anglo-Chinese School, closed down. There were at the end of the year 4 registered Roman Catholic Mission Schools (one being for girls), 1 American Mission School, and 1 Chinese managed English School. In all these the instruction is in English. There were 375 Indians in these schools. One private Tamil School closed during the year and there were 4 such schools at the end of the year. The total number of Chinese schools registered by the Deputy Registrar was 87 (84 in 1356) at which 228 registered Chinese teachers (217 in 1356) were employed, of whom 180 were men, and 48 women. There were 5,643 pupils (1,242 being girls).

Financial: Revenue amounted to $32,423 of which $25,422 was collected in school fees. Total expenditure amounted to $522,538 exclusive of cost of new buildings and maintenance of old schools. Of this sum $99,683 were spent upon Other Charges, Annually Recurrent.

CHAPTER XI

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES AND WIRELESS.

Posts: There were 15 Post and Telegraph Offices, one Telegraph Office (at the Kepala Batas Aerodrome), and 5 Agencies in the State. There were 3,604,341 postal articles dealt with—exclusive of parcels and registered articles—an increase of 24,648. Registered articles and parcels numbered 133,234 and 19,216 compared with 126,697 and 18,197 in 1356.

Cash-on-delivery business is transacted at all the Post Offices. 112 articles were sent from Kedah, and 2,364 received. The trade charges on those received amounted to $29,217 compared with $39,888 last year on 2,081 articles.

Air Mails: Air mail correspondence from Kedah to Europe and other countries West circulates via Penang, and to Australia and other countries East via Singapore.

Money Orders: The total money order business amounted to $2,059,974, compared with $1,872,403 in 1356. This included $27,027 from the sale in Kedah of British and Malayan Postal Orders. 203 Telegraph Money Orders to a value of 24,547 Rupees were sent to India, Ceylon and Burma, an increase of 20 orders but a decrease of 3,583 Rupees over last year. 1 order valued at 70 Rupees was paid in Kedah.

Savings Bank: The number of depositors rose from 9,399 in 1356 to 10,547 in 1357, and the average amount standing to the credit of each depositor decreased from $130.05 to $129.67. The total amount to the credit of depositors was $710,728, an increase of $40,974.

Telegraphs: The number of telegrams received, forwarded and transmitted were 44,031, 43,966 and 49,270 respectively as compared with 43,303, 42,809 and 52,663 in 1356.

Wireless: Communications between the stations at Alor Star and Langkawi were satisfactorily maintained during the year. 305 licences for receiving sets were issued, an increase of 93 over the previous year. Three experimental transmitting licences were issued during the year.

Telephones: The number of subscribers at the end of the year was 730, a net increase of 47 on 1356 figures. There was an increase of overhead route mileage of 29 miles and of overhead wire mileage of 144 miles. 8 exchanges were worked by trained operators and 14 by the Police department. An automatic exchange was opened at Kepala Batas under the name of Padang Abdul Aziz Exchange.

SHIPPING.

The ports of Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Langkawi (Kuah) are visited by small vessels belonging to the Straits Steamship Company, Penang, and there is a considerable coasting trade of motor boats, junks, etc. Penang is the connecting port for ocean-going steamers.

RAILWAYS.

The Federated Malay States main line from Penang to Siam runs through Kedah from the South to the North and passes through both Sungei Patani and Alor Star. All stations are connected by road with the main road.

ROADS, ETC.

The total road mileage upkept during the year was 588 miles, of which 415 miles consisted of metalled roads.

225 miles of canals were upkept. The canals are chiefly used for drainage, but many of them, in conjunction with navigable rivers, also serve as valuable means of communication and transport.

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC WORKS.

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure during the year was $1,886,570 out of a total provision (including Revotes and Special Warrant authorisations) of $3,070,727. The expenditure in previous years was:—

1355	$1,853,669
and 1356	$1,729,537

UPKEEP OF ROADS AND CANALS.

The mileage of roads maintained at the end of the year was:—

Metalled roads	415	miles	18	chains
Earth roads	118	„	33	„
Bridle paths	54	„	23	„

$377,275 was spent on upkeep of metalled roads, being an average cost of $897 per mile.

From this 50 miles 16 chains of road were remetalled at an average cost of $3,258 per mile, and 45 miles 62 chains were semi-grouted with asphalt at an average cost of $2,015 per mile.

Upkeep of the 172 miles 55 chains of earth roads and bridle paths cost $39,627, an average of $229 per mile.

225 miles of canals were maintained at a total cost of $33,150, local Malay labour being used.

UPKEEP OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

At the end of the year these totalled 1,531 valued at $8,881,924. During the year $109,951 was spent on repairs and repainting, equal to 1.32% of the estimated value —a low percentage.

During the year 108 buildings were added and 32 were demolished.

Roads and Canals—Extraorinary.

23 works were completed, 8 were unfinished at the end of the year.

Works completed included Road to back premises Residency Bakar Bata, Remetalling and asphalting Gurun —Bigia Road, Remetalling Tanjong Dawai Road from Merbok to Tanjong Dawai, Removal of overburden Gurun quarry, Strengthening Pinang Tunggal Bund, Raising of Tanjong Dawai Road at 9¼ mile, Metalling and asphalting Town streets, Back lanes etc. Sungei Patani, Extensive Repairs to Timber Bridges on Weng—Sok earth roads, Asphalting 3 miles of Weng—Sok Road, Removing overburden Kelang Lama quarry, Special Repairs to Krian River Bund Bandar Bahru Town, Irrigation Scheme Mukim Bakai, Baling, and Construction of various permanent Culverts and Bridges.

Works in hand were Extensions and Improvements to Canals North Kedah, Road from Kuah to Kuala Teriang, Langkawi, Improvements to Alor Star Town, Path 7 ft. wide from Tokai Railway Station to Tanah Merah, Approach Road and half share cost of new Bridge over Muda River at Bumbong Lima, and six Bridge works.

Buildings and Miscellaneous Works—Extraordinary.

123 works were completed, 13 were deleted and 66 were in hand at the close of the year. Among works completed were Class II Quarters for M.C.S. Officer, Alor Star, Six Clerks' Quarters Jitra, 18 Clerks' Quarters Sebrang Perak Alor Star, Harbour and Customs Office Alor Star, Destructor and Quarters for Staff Alor Star, Replacement of Fans and Motors from D.C. to A.C., Assistant District Officer's Quarters Jitra, and various Buildings and Quarters for the Agricultural, Education, Marine, Forests, Medical, Health, Customs, Posts and Telegraphs, Prisons, Police, Sanitary Board and Public Works Departments throughout the State.

Among works in hand were Assembly Hall Sultan Abdul Hamid College Alor Star, Concrete Drains Alor Star, Class I Quarters Alor Star, 2 Class III Quarters for M.C.S. Officers Alor Star, one Class III Quarters for Superintendent Printing Department, and various other buildings.

WATERWORKS.

In South and Central Kedah the gravitation supplies operated throughout the year, as did also the Yen supply in North Kedah. The small gravitation supply at Langkawi ceased for several weeks owing to drought. A scheme was prepared for a new supply of water to Kuah from the Sungei Batu Asah. The gravitation supply to Alor Star from Bukit Wang was augmented by the Pumping and Purification plant at Lukit Pinang for 2,009 hours during the year. The plant supplied 88,697,010 gallons of water at a cost of 6.4 cents per 1,000 gallons.

Special services were:—Installation of a Venturi Meter and construction of new Chemical Store at Bukit Pinang, Strainer and Lime Dosing Plant at Yen Headworks, new Syphon at Jemalang, 9,660 feet of 12″ main replaced by 15″ main between Alor Star and Bukit Pinang, 3,000 feet of 12″ main taken out for use on the Bukit Pinang connection, Design for a suspension bridge at Yen Headworks, completion of 10,252 feet of 4″ main to Tokai, laying of 8,900 feet of 4″ Reticulation main in Alor Star Town, laying of 2,900 feet of 3″ Reticulation main along Jalan Sungei Layar at Sungei Patani.

Works in hand at the end of the year included Improvements to Waterworks North Kedah, new Water Supply at Sanglang, and Water Supply at Kuala Nerang.

244 private supplies and 42 Government supplies were installed.

With a few exceptions supply to consumers—including Government officers—is by meter.

Improvements to the supplies in North Kedah are being carried out generally on the lines suggested by the Senior Executive Engineer Waterworks, Perak and Pahang, in 1355.

AERODROME, ALOR STAR.

This was maintained at a cost of $4,905. The Aerodrome is now chiefly used by the Royal Air Force. Apart from this, 25 private planes and 9 planes carrying mails used the Aerodrome for refuelling purposes. The number of landings was 126 as against 195 the previous year.

EMERGENCY LANDING GROUND, SUNGEI PATANI.

This was maintained at a cost of $728. During the year 24 landings were made mainly by planes from Penang Flying Club.

LABOUR.

The average labour force throughout the year was:—

Malays	1,035
Tamils	457
Chinese	23
Siamese	7
Others	6

Malay labour was generally plentiful throughout the year.

Tamil labourers are employed for the heavier works such as remetalling and asphalting roads and at Stone Crushers, which Malay labour is unwilling to tackle.

The minimum wages for all labourers engaged on Government work were in conformity with the general policy throughout Malaya.

PLANT.

Additions during the year were:—

One 4-ton Diesel oil Roller.
Four 75-gallon Tar Boilers.
One Ruston Pumping Set.
One Asphalt Mixer.
One 5 H.P. Diesel Pump.

The cost of the added plant was $7,895.

GENERAL.

The cost of materials was steady during the year; some delay was experienced in obtaining plant etc. from Home, obviously due to many of the firms being fully engaged in fulfilling orders in the United Kingdom.

CHAPTER XIII

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

COURTS.

The judicial System consists of a Court of Appeal, a High Court, Magistrates Courts and Sharaiah Courts.

The Court of Appeal, composed of Judges of the Straits Settlements or the Federated Malay States, sits twice yearly to hear appeals from the First Division of the High Court. Special sittings are arranged if required.

The Kedah Enactments follow closely the Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Evidence Code of the Straits Settlements. The Civil Procedure Code is based on the Federated Malay States Code, but is in a much simplified form with variations suited to local circumstances. In matters of tort and contract the principles of law and equity in force in the Straits Settlements are followed.

The High Court is in two Divisions, presided over respectively by a European Judge and two Malay Judges. Proceedings are ordinarily conducted in the Malay language.

The powers of Magistrates are defined by the Courts Enactment.

Cases involving the Muhammadan religion are dealt with by the Sharaiah Courts, presided over by Kathis with jurisdiction under a special Sharaiah Courts Enactment.

Claims for injuries received by workmen in the course of their employment are dealt with under the terms of the Workmen's Compensation Enactment. The first Commissioner was appointed early in 1354.

POLICE.

Strength: The actual strength of the Kedah Police Force at the end of the year was 755 against an authorised establishment of 769 consisting of:—

Gazetted Officers	6
Chief Inspectors and Inspectors	12
Sub-Inspectors	9
Malay Subordinate Officers	134
Malay Constables	451
Malay Recruits	51
Sikh Subordinate Police Officers	10
Sikh Constables	21
Detectives	50
Detective Interpreters	11
Total ..	755

Recruitment: There was no lack of recruits possessing the qualifications of a height of 5′ 5″ and the Standard IV Certificate in Vernacular School. Every recruit for the Uniform Branch was Kedah born. The improvement in the standard and educational qualifications of detective recruits was maintained.

Health: The general health was good. There were 605 admissions to Hospital (471 last year) but only 12 men against 21 in the previous year retired on ground of health. Increase in sickness is due to the formation of a Depot and consequent additions to strength.

Discipline continued to be satisfactory. 294 cases of offences against discipline were dealt with as compared with 272 in 1356.

Drill attained a high standard.

Reports: The Police received 14,102 reports of which 11,497 disclosed offences. Of these 1,500 were seizable and and 12,445 non-seizable. 2,303 investigation papers were put up during the year. 28 reports were made which at some time during the investigation led to suspicion that a serious crime had been committed. Serious crime rose to 27 admitted reports.

Murder and Robbery: The Serious Crime is divided into 7 cases of Murder, resulting in two convictions, four reductions of the charge by the Court and one finding of guilty but insane; one case of Murder and Suicide; one case of Gang Robbery and Murder in which the accused was convicted; 6 cases of Gang Robbery, in one of which a conviction was obtained; 8 cases of Robbery, out of which 3 led to convictions, and two cases of attempted robbery in which one conviction was obtained.

Housebreakings and Thefts accounted for 333 reports and other thefts for 829 reports, an increase of 61 and 202 respectively over last year's figures.

In common with most other parts of Malaya poor economic conditions have led to a substantial increase of crime in Kedah.

Seditious political activity was almost non-existent.

Registration of Motor Vehicles: The following comparative table gives the number of motor vehicles licensed:—

	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357
Motor Cars, private ...	623	777	859	960	998
Motor Cars for hire ...	269	277	175	82	32
Motor Lorries ...	352	395	367	428	480
Buses	293	352	321	368	262
Motor Cycles ...	164	167	147	153	163
Total ...	1,701	1,968	1,869	1,991	1,935

Registration of dogs: 6,567 dogs were registered as compared with 6,408 in 1356, and 6,980 unregistered dogs were destroyed.

Firearms: 3,661 firearms were licensed as against 3,892 in 1356.

Miscellaneous: During the year 148 investigations were made into cases involving sudden and suspicious deaths. 23 persons committed suicide.

There were 70 reported fires in which 102 houses were destroyed. The value of property destroyed was approximately $96,729.64.

The total number of accidents in which motor vehicles were involved decreased to 244 from 320 in the previous year. Of these 11 persons were killed and 151 injured.

Information regarding licence fees etc. will be found in Chapter XVI Public Finance and Taxation.

Revenue: The headings under which the Police collected revenue and the extent of each are shown in Appendix G. The total revenue collected in past years was:—

1357	1356	1355	1354
$222,361.09	$254,844.95	$162,324.74	$167,092.52

The drop in revenue collected is largely due to the falling off in the amount collected from motor vehicles licences, the number of motor buses and hired cars licensed during the year being 294 as against 450 for 1356, and the comparative figures for revenue under this heading is as follows:—

1356	1357
$192,855.17	$168,326.00

There is also a drop of $3,410.00 in the revenue collected from motor car drivers licences, owing to the reduction in cost of new licences which have to be renewed annually: this heading will show an increase in future years when renewals fall due. All owners of old type licences received a free initial issue of the new type in 1357.

It will be seen from the above facts that the introduction of the Road Traffic Enactment has been responsible for the drop in revenue through the removal of numerous and largely superfluous motor vehicles from the roads.

Expenditure: The total expenditure under all heads (other than those for pensions, erection of public works and telephones) was as follows:—

1357	1356	1355	1354	1353
$483,605.87	$461,337.32	$451,785.00	$434,382.79	$444,253.78

It was made up of:—

Police Personal Emoluments ..	$384,785.12
Clerical Service	12,217.61
Other Charges	86,603.14
TOTAL ..	$483,605.87

Savings under the printed estimates were $20,167.74 being $16,032.88 under Personal Emoluments and $4,134.86 under Other Charges.

Aliens Enactment. Police Department continues to operate the Aliens Enactment. 2,091 Entry Permits and 341 Certificates of Admission were issued. The Immigration Fund was in credit to the extent of $16,217.00 at the end of the year.

PRISONS.

There are two Prisons in the State, one at Alor Star for all grades of prisoners, and one at Sungei Patani in which are confined only persons on remand or sentenced to less than 3 months' imprisonment.

Alor Star: There was a slight increase in the average population from 135 in 1356 to 144 in 1357. There were 422 sentenced and 350 on remand prisoners admitted during the year. The sentenced prisoners consisted of 180 Malays, 181 Chinese, 44 Indians and 17 Siamese; 127 had previous convictions. There were 111 short sentence prisoners and 213 in revenue grade. One execution was carried out.

Sungei Patani:The average daily population increased from 24 in 1356 to 26 in 1357. Altogether 315 sentenced and 258 on remand prisoners were admitted. Of those sentenced, 88 were Malays, 146 Chinese, 77 Indians, 2 Siamese and 2 Pathans; 86 had previous convictions.

There were no serious breaches of discipline, apart from one escape from Sungei Patani prison. The escapee was soon rearrested.

Medical examination and treatment of prisoners on admission are matters of routine. 123 persons suffering from minor ailments were treated in the Alor Star Prison Hospital and 5 more serious cases were transferred to the General Hospital. Similar medical attention is given to prisoners at Sungei Patani. There were no deaths among the Alor Star prisoners but two deaths occurred at Sungei Patani.

In Alor Star all but a few of the prisoners are employed on labour inside the Prison, with carpentry as the principal industry. The other trades cover laundry work, blacksmithing, tin-smithing, rotan work, tailoring, shoe-mending and book-binding. Almost all the articles produced were on orders from Government Departments, but some work was also done for private individuals.

In Sungei Patani there are no intra-mural tasks, prisoners being employed on works of public utility outside.

VAGRANTS CAMP.

There was a reduction in the number of vagrants in the Camp as compared with 1356, there being only two new admissions during the year. The average daily number of inmates was 8.8 as against 11.8 of 1356. At the close of the year there remained 7 Chinese and 1 Malay.

On the whole, behaviour was good, there being no serious offences against discipline.

Health conditions continued to be satisfactory with no outbreak of epidemic disease.

The vagrants are put to cultivate fruit and vegetables which are supplied to the Prison, the Camp, and outside purchasers.

CHAPTER XIV

LEGISLATION.

Twenty-seven Enactments were passed during the year. A short account of these Enactments follows, and a list is given at Appendix E.

(i) *The Lepers Enactment* repealed sections 32, 33 and 34 of Enactment No. 89 (Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases) relating to lepers, and enacted the law relating to the control of lepers. It provided for the establishment of wards for the reception, detention and treatment of lepers; gave power to enter houses and remove lepers, to isolate lepers in wards or permit lepers to isolate themselves, to recapture escaped lepers, to prevent the entry of lepers into the State and to remove lepers for treatment in the Colony or Federated Malay States. The aim of this legislation has been to reduce compulsory segregation to a minimum, and to avoid, as far as possible, intervention by the Police.

(ii) *The Post Office Savings Bank Enactment* consolidated the law governing the Post Office Savings Bank. It follows closely the model legislation appended to the Report of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State to examine the Savings Banks' systems in the Colonies.

(iii) *The Post Office (Amendment) Enactment* prohibited the transmission by post of any correspondence relating to sweepstakes and public lotteries, and gave power to make regulations for preventing the transmission by post of prohibited articles. It also removed the anomaly whereby articles posted outside the State were free from the restrictions applying to articles posted within the State.

(iv) *The Forest Enactment* replaced Enactment No. 42 (Forests). It is based on the Forest Enactment of the Federated Malay States (Cap. 153).

(v) *The Registration of Aliens Enactment* replaced Part II of Enactment No. 4 (Aliens) and provided for more effective control over the movements of aliens and the compilation of accurate information as to their whereabouts.

(vi) *The Undesirable Publications Enactment,* complementary to Enactment No. 25 *infra,* gave power to prohibit the importation of any publication deemed to be contrary to the public interest; and made it an offence to deal in specified ways with prohibited publications.

(vii) *The Sedition Enactment* re-enacted the law relating to sedition. The offences created are set out in section 4, and the common ingredient is the "seditious intention", defined in clause 3, which follows closely the English law. Enactment No. 108 (Seditious Documents) and section 124A of the Penal Code were repealed.

(viii) *The United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Enactment* conferred upon the proprietors of designs registered in the United Kingdom the same rights in the State as they enjoy in the United Kingdom.

Reference is made to other relative legislation in Chapter VIII Labour.

Appendix F gives a list of rules and subsidiary legislation, with amendments thereto, carried out as requisite.

CHAPTER XV

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BANKING.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have branches at Alor Star and Sungei Patani respectively.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks, but loans are granted to members by various Co-operative Societies under the control of the Co-operative Societies Department.

The Kedah Government Savings Bank, administered by the Posts and Telegraphs Department, guarantees interest at 2½%. The Bank's business showed a further increase during the year. The amount standing to the credit of depositors increased from $407,303.47 in 1354 to $543,632.70 in 1355 and from $669,754.36 in 1356 to $710,727.74 in 1357.

CURRENCY.

The unit of currency is the Straits Dollar, with a par value of two shillings and four pence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The unit of weight is the picul (133 lbs.), which is divided into 100 katies. English and various Chinese weights are also used. The gantang (equivalent to a gallon) is the unit of measure, the kuncha and nalih being used for large quantities:—

1 Kuncha	=	160 Gantangs
1 Nalih	=	16 Gantangs
1 Gantang Padi ...	=	5 lbs. approximately
1 Gantang Rice (milled)	=	8 lbs. approximately

CHAPTER XVI

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The State has no public debt.

At the end of the year, in addition to an Opium Revenue Replacement Fund, the value of which was $6,272,004, the assets exceeded liabilities by $7,419,616 as shown in the following statement:—

Liabilities	$	Assets	$
Bank Overdraft ...	107,588	Cash ...	141,491
Deposits ...	1,284,563	Advances ...	32,368
Sundry Funds ...	108,223	Imprests ...	20,520
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund ...	6,272,004	Investments (Surplus Funds) ...	8,774,320
Surplus ...	7,419,616	Investments (Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund)	6,272,004
		Investments (Sundry Funds)	37,556
		Loans ...	5,090
		Suspense (General)	95,645
		Suspense (Stores etc.) ...	113,000
Total ...	15,491,994	Total ...	15,491,994

Revenue and Expenditure: The Revenue for the year, $6,498,321, fell short of the amount estimated by $370,691 and the expenditure, $6,816,140, showed a saving of $1,015,852 on the estimated sum, so that the financial position improved by $644,891 as compared with the position forecasted in the printed estimates, and a budgeted deficit of $962,710 was reduced to $317,819.

The revenue figures fell short of those of last year by $1,046,361.

The expenditure exceeded last year's figure by $190,487.

Detailed statements of revenue and expenditure are shown in Appendices "A" and " B ".

The following table shows the percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue:—

Customs	37.51
Land Revenue (including Land Sales) ..	17.11
Opium Monopoly	12.54
Interest	8.49
Licences and Excise	12.68
Other Heads	11.67
	100%

The revenue from Customs amounted to $2,437,352. The following table shows the main items of Customs revenue in 1355, 1356 and 1357:—

	1355	1356	1357
EXPORT DUTIES	$	$	$
Fish	25,189	40,840	35,942
Rice and Padi	90,420	73,776	68,527
Rubber	738,977	834,862	333,850
Tapioca	22,288	19,992	13,944
Tin	56,682	63,422	43,118
IMPORT DUTIES.			
Coffee	46,835	53,915	51,469
Cotton Piece Goods ...	196,673	219,718	178,928
Liquors	194,328	280,009	225,215
Petroleum	550,963	621,081	535,852
Tobacco	784,145	883,621	811,953

The export duty on rubber was very little more than a third of the estimate of $1,000,000. This was due to low prices and lower releases under the Regulation Scheme, the percentages being 70, 60, 45 and 45. The total exports of rubber were 19,916 tons less than in 1356.

The average price of tin-ore was very slightly higher than in the previous year but the low releases, which were 80, 62.56, 35 and 35%, caused failure to reach the estimate by $26,196.

Under Import Duties there was a serious decrease on the previous year's figures on every item, with one exception—groundnuts, which shewed an increase of $2,486. The decrease on the previous year's figures was $580,724, the principal losses were Liquor $54,794, Petroleum $85,229, Piece Goods $40,790, Sugar $297,741 and Tobacco $71,668.

Chandu, or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon. The net revenue therefrom, $814,848, was less than the 1356 total by $36,058 and amounted to 12.54% of the total revenue of the State.

Taxation: The following is a summary of the Customs tariff as at the end of the year:—

IMPORT DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Full Duty	Preferential Duty
Ale, Beer, Stout, Porter, Cider and Perry	$1.30 per gallon	$1.20 per gallon
Other intoxicating liquors ...	Graduated from $1.50 to $14 per gallon or proof gallon	90c. to $10.50 per gallon or proof gallon
Tobacco	Graduated from 70c. to $1.60 per lb	$1 per lb. for cigarettes and manufactured tobacco if imported for sale to the public in air-tight tins or containers
Kerosene	5c. per gallon	5c. per gallon
Petrol	35c. per gallon	
Methylated Spirit	5c. "	"

IMPORT DUTIES.—*(Contd.)*

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Full Duty	Preferential Duty
Sugar, including "gula kachang" "gula batu" syrup, cordial and any solution containing not less than 30 parts of sugar per centum ...	2c. per lb	Free
Tea	8c. per lb	6c. per lb
Coffee including coffee beans or fruits, coffee powder	4c. per kati	Free
Cartridges	$11 per 1,000	Free
Motor and Motor Cycle Tyres and Inner Tubes	20% ad valorem	Free
Boots, booties, shoes, sandals, slippers and soles of all descriptions made wholly or partly from rubber ...	50c. per pair	10c. per pair
Milk, including Cream, condensed, desiccated or preserved milk or cream	$4 per 100 lbs. net weight	Free
Fruits and Vegetables (including mushrooms & all edible fungi) preserved in metal, glass or earthenware containers, including jam and marmalade	15% ad valorem	Free
Tanned Hides and Skins	5% "	Free
Brassware, Bronze and Bronzeware, Copper and Copperware ...	15% "	5% ad valorem
Perfumery and cosmetics	25% "	Free
Groundnuts	2c. per lb	Free
Piece Goods	20% ad valorem, or 5c. per yard, whichever is higher	10% ad valorem, or 2½c. per yard, whichever is higher
Silk, Cotton, Linen, Jute, Artificial Silk, Felt, Flannel, Woolen and all textile goods made from plant fibres, (except as provided for Piece Goods above and Hosiery of pure silk below) whether finished goods or not, other than gunnies, waste, yarn and thread, to the value of the materials only ...	20% ad valorem	10% ad valorem
Hosiery of pure silk	15% "	10% "
Fishmaws and Sharkfins	15% "	5% "
Groundnut Oil, Kachang and Gingelly Oil	4c. per lb	Free
Paraffin Wax	15% ad valorem	5% ad valorem
Padi and Rice	25c. per picul	15c. per picul

EXPORT DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Duty
Arecanuts, Coconuts, Copra and Pepper ...	2½% ad valorem
Rice, Padi and Broken Rice	10c. per picul
Bran	5% ad valorem
Tapioca	3% ad valorem
Forest Produce included in Classes I and II of Schedule I of the Forest Rules, 1345 ...	10% "
Pigs	$1 each
Goats and Sheep	25c. each
Fowls, ducks, geese and chickens ...	5c. each
Tin	10% ad valorem
Tin-ore	72% of the duty on tin plus an additional duty of 5c. a picul or part of a picul
Scheelite	$2 per picul
Wolfram	$2 "
All other metals and metalliferous ores ...	10% ad valorem
Fresh sea fish	20% ad valorem
Sea fish dried and salted and sharkfins ...	20% ad valorem
Blachan	20% ad valorem
Oysters, Mother of Pearl shell	20% ad valorem
Fresh river and pond fish	10% ad valorem
River fish, dried and salted, beche-de-mer and fishmaws	10% ad valorem
Exception:	
(*a*) Fresh fish may be exported by sea from Kuala Kuala Muda free of duty.	
(*b*) The duty payable on fish exported from Kuah, Langkawi, is as follows:	
Class I	$1.20 per pikul
" II	$1.00 "
" III	50c. "
Elephants	20% ad valorem
Bones, horns, hides, tusks and tallow ...	10% "
Bricks	5% "
Tiles	5% "
Duck's, goose's and hen's eggs	50c. per picul
Stone	10c. per cubic yard
Marble	10% ad valorem

Excise: The excise duty on intoxicating liquors manufactured in the State of Kedah shall be 70 per cent. of the Customs duty payable at the time on imported liquor of similar strength. Annual fees are charged for licences to sell intoxicating liquors and medicated wines wholesale or retail or in public houses.

Land: State land is alienated at a premium varying from $1 to $25 a relong for agricultural or mining purposes, and from 4 cents to $1.50 a square foot for building purposes within Sanitary Board areas. Annual quit rent varies from 30 cents to $2.50 a relong. The revenue for the year including land sales amounted to $1,105,800.

Municipal: Revenue consists mainly of assessment on houses (5% to 10% on the annual valuation based on rental), water rates and general conservancy.

The following table gives the municipal revenue in 1355, 1356 and 1357 under its main heads:—

	1355	1356	1357
	$	$	$
House Assessment ...	84,484	94,141	93,837
Market Dues	18,477	20,995	21,110
Miscellaneous	7,891	8,885	4,819
Sanitation	54,503	56,154	58,485
Slaughter Fees	13,011	12,686	11,819
Water Rates	56,839	78,171	83,872
Bath House Fees	585	425	413

All vehicles using public roads and all drivers or conductors of motor vehicles must be licensed.

The licence fees for private motor cars vary from $24.00 to $84.00 a year, and motor cycles from $12.00 to $36.00 a year, according to Horse Power.

Motor cars used for passenger hire are required to pay in addition $2.00 for each month for every passenger authorised to be carried, and $3.50 per passenger up to 20 passengers for vehicles equipped with engines using heavy oil and $3.00 per passenger in excess of 20.

Licence fees for motor lorries, based on unloaded tonnage, range from $60 to $360 a year, and lorries equipped with engines using heavy oil from $600 to $960 a year.

In addition to the above fees, a fee equal to 15% of the value of the motor vehicle is payable when such vehicle is first licensed in the State unless the vehicle has been manufactured within the British Empire or a similar fee has been paid on the registration of the vehicle in the Colony or in any other Malay State.

STAMP DUTIES.

Stamp duties are collected by means of adhesive stamps affixed, in accordance with a Schedule to the Stamp Enactment, on certain specified documents, of which the more common are given below:—

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENTS	Duty
Death duties	Graduated scale from 1% to 20% according to the value of the estate, with total exemption in the case of estates not exceeding $500 in value
Agreement or Memorandum of Agreement ...	25c.
Promissory Note including an I. O. U. ...	25c. for every $100 or fraction thereof
Bill of Exchange payable on demand or at sight	4c.
Bill of Exchange of any other kind whatever (except a cheque)	5c. for every $100 of the amount or value of the money for which the bill is drawn
Charge, Agreement for a Charge, Bond, Debenture :—	
(*a*) Being the only principal or primary security	½c. on every dollar with a minimum of 50c.
(*b*) Being a collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security ...	⅕th of the duty on the principal security
(*c*) Conveyance, Assignment or Transfer of any such security as aforesaid ...	¼th of the duty on the principal security
Re-conveyance, Re-assignment, Release, Discharge, Surrender or Renunciation of any such security as aforesaid or of the benefit thereof or of the money thereby secured :—	
(i) If the total amount of value of the money at any time secured does not exceed $500 ...	50c.
(ii) In any other case ...	$1
Cheque	4c.

STAMP DUTIES.—*(Contd.)*

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENTS	Duty
Conveyance, Assignment or Transfer:-	
(*a*) on sale or by way of gift of any property (except shares in a company)	
(i) If the sale price does not exceed $500	1% with a minimum of $1
(ii) If the sale price exceeds $500 ...	1% for the first $500 and 7½c. for every additional $10
(*b*) shares in a company	
(i) name of transferee filled in ...	5c. for every $100
(ii) blank transfer	30c. for every $100
Lease or Agreement for a Lease of any immovable property granted or made ...	At rates varying according to rent and period
Lease executed in pursuance of a fully stamped agreement	50c
Lease of any kind whatsoever not otherwise specially charged with duty	$5
Power or Letter of Attorney	$2
Receipt for any money or property exceeding $20	4c

There is no poll or hut tax.

Expenditure: The expenditure, $6,816,140, as already stated, exceeded that of the previous year by $190,487 but was $1,015,852 less than the amount estimated.

Personal Emoluments, excluding Ruling House Allowances, State Pensions, Retired Pensions and Gratuities, amounted to $3,109,394 as compared with $3,075,403 in the previous year. They absorbed 47.85% of the revenue and represented 45.62% of the expenditure for the year.

Investments: No contribution was made during the year to the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund, and the interest earned on the Fund's investments was credited to revenue. The market value of the securities at the beginning of the year stood at $6,273,161, but was reduced by $1,157 during the year due to loss on sale of its holding in Commonwealth of Australia 2¾% Loan. The price realized was however $6,448 in excess of actual cost.

The Surplus Funds Investments amounting to $8,774,320 consist as to $3,175,779 in Federated Malay States Government, Singapore and Penang Municipal Loans and $5,598,541 in sterling securities. The funds are not earmarked for any specific purpose.

CHAPTER XVII

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS.

The total area of the State is 3,660 square miles of which 1,163 square miles are alienated for agricultural purposes.

The area alienated is held under 155,349 titles and during the year steady progress was made with the conversion of the balance of incomplete titles to Surat Putus (Final Titles).

In addition considerable areas are held under Temporary Occupation Licences for the cultivation of food-stuff catch crops.

Land revenue for the year amounted to $1,105,800 as against $989,570 in 1356 and $1,021,380 in 1355. Of these totals Land Rents accounted for $776,016, $772,157 and $761,731 respectively.

The concession of payment of rent by instalments was withdrawn.

The number of applications for alienation received decreased from 6,723 in 1356 to 5,402 in 1357. The area alienated increased from 8,405 acres in 1356 to 8,923 acres. In the latter part of the year the alienation of land for rubber planting was resumed as permitted by the renewed International Rubber Regulation Agreement.

Malay Reservation: Under the provisions of the Malay Reservations Enactment land is set aside for alienation to Malays and to locally domiciled Siamese, and subject to certain limited exceptions, the interest of any Malay or Siamese landowner within these areas may not be transferred or disposed of to persons of any other race. The total area of such reservations at the beginning of the year was, exclusive of Forest Reserves, approximately 1,956 square miles. No additional areas were included during year.

RUBBER REGULATION.

The assessment allocated to Kedah for the year 1938 was 67,885 tons, giving an exportable allowance at 55% of 37,337 tons. The total exported was 38,040 tons, the excess being due to the transfer of export rights to Kedah from other parts of Malaya.

There are 233 large holdings with a total planted area of 205,534 acres assessed by the Assessment Committee during the year. The total area under rubber in the State was 302,633 acres.

There were 16 cases covering different offences against the provisions of the Rubber Regulation Enactment. In 12 of these convictions were obtained. The quantity of rubber seized amounted to 43 pikuls 5 katis. Eleven of the above prosecutions were for illegal planting. The remainder were under the Export Rules or Customs Enactment for smuggling offences.

The original period of the International Rubber Regulation Agreement expired on the 31st December, 1938 (9th Zulkaedah, 1357) and the Agreement was renewed for a further five years from that date, with certain modifications the principal of which provided for new planting. New planting rights for 15,131 acres were issued in the State, and new planting permits for approximately 17,000 acres.

SURVEY.

The total expenditure of the Survey Department was $222,959 compared with the estimated figure of $228,570 and actual expenditure of $218,608 in 1356. Revenue collections totalled $3,252, a decrease of $1,220 as compared with last year's figure. In addition the value of work done at scheduled rates and charged to the Land Offices was $219,327, of which $189,270 were remitted by Land Officers, leaving net fees at $30,057.

The progress of surveys with reference to requisitions at the end of the past three years is shewn thus:

Year	Number of Lots for which Requisitions have been received						
	Received during the year	Awaiting survey	Under action in office	With L.O. for settlement	Total unsatisfied	Satisfied to date	Cancelled
1357	4,235	12,599	11,275	9,416	33,290	141,755	79
1356	4,525	16,243	10,503	9,061	35,807	135,003	81
1355	5,441	20,837	8,148	13,535	42,520	123,765	101

It will be seen that a steady rate of reduction of the arrears of survey has been maintained.

The cost and output of the Field Staff during the past three years were:

Year	Cost Ex-Supervision	Output of Work			Average effective strength
		Lots	Acres	Chains	
	$				
1357	51,840	7,206	19,364	122,709	21·4
1356	51,279	9,119	21,511	111,202	21·7
1355	46,571	9,399	23,034	101,993	19·9

The figures of cost given above represent the total field costs exclusive of supervision and overhead charges. The decrease in the output of work was due to the large number of lots surveyed in the State of Perlis. Other field work consisted of detail surveys of towns and villages and surveys for Estates.

The cost and output of the Computing and Drafting branches are summarised in this table:—

Year	Cost Ex-supervision	Number of Lots on 30th Zulhijjah							Average effective strength	
		Computed	Plans drawn	Titles prepared	Settled	Awaiting Computation	Awaiting Plan	Awaiting settlement	Computers	Others
	$									
1357	66,697	7,989	7,107	7,009	6,752	3,085	8,190	9,416	9·9	58·8
1356	63,449	8,997	6,764	7,299	11,238	3,195	7,308	9,061	9.7	57·0
1355	67,511	9,010	11,783	5,448	9,794	3,073	5 075	13,535	9.1	51·0

Not included in the above figures of output is work done for the Perlis Government which covered complete office action on 1,921 lots (final survey); the preparation of preliminary settlement tracings for 260 lots and of 202 documents of title. Other work consisted of the drafting of town detail plans, the preparation of 49 kodatrace copies of Standard Sheets 24 of which were reproduced by the Photo Litho Branch of the Survey Department, Kuala Lumpur. Work on the new State Map was completed and plans and tracings in connection with work for Estates were also prepared.

Further progress was made on town detail survey during the year under review. 9 one chain sheets of Kulim Town were completed and distributed and a contour survey of Kulim Town was also completed and super-imposed on a 4 chain reduction of the one chain sheets. Junjong and Bandar Bahru were also completed and distributed. Sungei Patani Town was completely surveyed, comprising 18 one chain sheets; these were compiled into a 4 chain sheet of the whole Sanitary Board Area and a contour survey made and super-imposed on this 4 chain sheet.

Towards the end of the year an experiment was commenced on settlement prior to survey by officers of the Department instead of by Land Offices. Considerable saving of time both of the Land Offices and the Department is anticipated.

CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

The Chinese Protectorate, Kedah, was established in 1341, the office being at Sungei Patani. Regular visits are made by the Protector of Chinese to Alor Star and Kulim, and to other districts as occasion demands. The Protector of Chinese is the Registrar of Societies, and Superintendent of Pawnshops, and is a Deputy Registrar of Schools, a Deputy Controller of Labour, and a Deputy Immigration Officer. He was appointed the Chairman of the Kedah Transport Board on 15th Rejab, 1357, and continued to officiate in this capacity till the end of the year.

A Cantonese woman, aged 59, was charged under Enactment No. 133 (Women and Girls), but the case was withdrawn, as there was insufficient evidence to procure her conviction in court. An enquiry was, however, held under the Banishment Enactment on the ground that she was a procuress and had been living on the earnings of prostitution. She was banished. 388 female immigrants were examined under section 12 (1) of the Enactment. There were 63 mui tsai on the register at the beginning of the year and 53 remained at the end. Practically all the mui tsai in the State were inspected at least once during the year. Those who have not been visited live in very inaccessible places. 9 girls were in the Po Leung Kuk Home, Sungei Patani, at the beginning of the year. 39 were admitted during the year, and 18 remained at the end of the year. 2 of the inmates were married from the Home. 5 selected children attended the Sin Min School, Sungei Patani, during the year.

5 Chinese Vernacular schools and 89 teachers were registered during the year. The registration of 2 schools was cancelled. All the schools were regularly inspected during the year by the Inspector of Chinese Schools and visits were also paid by the Protector of Chinese. At the end of the year there were 87 Chinese schools on the register.

11 societies were registered and 3 exempted from registration. At the end of the year 62 exempted societies and 81 registered societies remained on the Register.

Owing to the continuation of hostilities in China, no decrepits were repatriated during the year.

The total expenditure of the department was $19,621.33.

TRANSPORT BOARD.

The introduction of the Road Traffic Enactment (No. 16 of 1356) on the 26th Shawal, 1356 (1st January, 1938) had as its main objects the elimination of uncontrolled competition in the carriage of passengers and goods by road, and the eventual rationalisation of all forms of road transport in the State.

On its introduction, newly formed transport companies were granted monopolies of the passenger traffic over certain fixed routes. They operated throughout the year, and provided adequate services on the routes allotted to them.

At the commencement of operations, these companies were excused, owing to their financial instability, the payment of Public Service Vehicle and Road Service licence fees under Part IV of the Enactment. At no time during the year did their finances show sufficient improvement to warrant the withdrawal of this concession.

Powers under the relevant part of the Enactment are vested in a Board appointed under Section 77 (i), which acts in an advisory capacity, and in an administrative staff, appointed under Section 77 (10).

The control exercised under Part IV of the Enactment was limited in extent, owing to the inadequacy of the staff appointed under Section 77 (10). Administrative difficulties, arising from this lack of staff, handicapped the activities of the Board. For this reason, no attempt was made to extend the provisions of the Enactment to cover the carriage of goods, and Sections 82—89, which provide for the regulation of goods vehicles, remained inoperative throughout the year.

The present staff consists of a Chairman, who performs the duties of the post in addition to the duties of his full time appointment, and one clerk. Proposals for providing an adequate staff are at present under consideration.

CO-OPERATION.

The Co-operative movement continues to show satisfactory progress. The following tables show the development in Urban Thrift and Loan Societies and the Rural Credit Societies:—

URBAN THRIFT AND LOAN SOCIETIES.

	1357	1356	1355
Number Registered ...	16	15	15
Membership	1,701	1,542	1,396
Capital	$298,895	$234,781	$185,785
Loans	$301,940	$215,362	$177,719
Repayments	$258,715	$179,846	$173,981

RURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.

	1357	1356	1355
Number Registered ...	31	28	29
Membership	1,312	1,329	1,413
Capital	$60,362	$53,660	$62,290
Loans	Nil	Nil	$4,250
Repayments	$2,884	$3,675	$5,628

There were 22 General Purposes Societies with a membership of 5,546 compared with 6 and 2,682 respectively last year. The principal object of these Societies is to promote the welfare of their members, their earning capacity, to decrease expenditure on ceremonies and mutual help in time of needs. Some of the Societies made contributions towards repairing of mosques and mosques compounds and co-operatively built or improved roads in the kampongs and also bridges. During the year 389 members and relatives died and the amount given out by the Societies to meet the funeral expenses was $5,503.

The Co-operative Rice Mill Ltd. has a total membership of 1,085 with $9,068 paid up shares subscription up to 29th Jemadilakhir, 1357 (26th August, 1938). The mill was unable to operate during the year partly due to keen competition by the Chinese millers who have formed a united front and partly owing to scarcity of padi suitable for the mill. However, the mill started working again in the month of Rejab, 1357, and its working account will be included in the 1358 Report. In this year's working account the mill shows a net loss of $239 (1356 $84.17, 1355 $155.65) largely due to depreciation of machinery and godown.

Two other types of Societies were registered under the Co-operative Societies Enactment, *i.e.* two Weekly Fair Societies and one Co-operative Motor Transport Society running between Alor Star and Kuala Kedah. The success of the former is very promising and the latter during its eight months' working earned a revenue of $23,209. After deducting the working expenses and making allowance for depreciation on the rolling stock the Society shows a loss of $2,208.

Printing Department.

All Government printing work in Malay and English is carried out by the Department.

There were 105 issues of the Gazette during the year 1357 as compared with 115 issues in the previous year. 27 enactments and rules under these and under enactments passed prior to 1357 were also printed, the number of enactments for 1356 being 16.

In addition to the various printed forms and books, annual reports, estimates, religious works for the Sheikh-ul-Islam, the 1357 Supplement to the Laws of Kedah and the Corresponding Supplement to the Rules were printed. This is an annual publication.

The registered number of printed forms and books for the year was 1,332, as compared with 1.313 for the previous year.

Staff at the end of the year was 65, composed of 55 Malays, 9 Indians and 1 Chinese as against a total of 66, made up of 56 Malays, 9 Indians and 1 Chinese, for the previous year.

Revenue for the year amounted to $3,503.16 and expenditure to $65,673.36 (including $6,150 cost of clerical service), as against $3,556.01 and $60,881.25 respectively for the previous year.

Registry of Foreign Companies.

Three foreign companies were registered during the year. None were struck off the register on ceasing to transact business in Kedah. At the end of the year the number of companies on the register was 99. The fees collected amounted to $524 as compared with $491 in 1356.

Kedah Volunteer Force.

At the end of the 1357 training season the strength of the Kedah Volunteer Force was 21 officers and 468 other ranks, an increase during the year of 8 officers and 154 other ranks.

The first six months were devoted to Individual Training and the last two months to Collective Training.

The result of the annual weapon training showed that a high standard has been obtained in the automatic weapons while the standard of rifle firing is fair. The miniature range which has now been provided should result in a considerable improvement in Alor Star.

Semiling Range was used for the first time by Volunteers from the Alor Star and Sungei Patani areas and Volunteers from the Kulim area used the open range at Kulim. Both ranges are also used by the Kedah State Police.

On Sunday 17th Jemadilakhir, 1357, the Kedah Volunteer Force held its first Small Arms Meeting. Despite the inclement weather the meeting was successful in all ways. At the conclusion, the Honorary Colonel His Highness the Regent of Kedah gave away the trophies. The British Adviser of Kedah was present throughout the day.

A Signal Section was formed and they opened up Wireless Stations at Alor Star and at Sungei Patani (UYP and TYP). They were in communication with each other on all parade days except when electrical disturbances during storms rendered reception impossible. They were also in communication with other Wireless Stations throughout Malaya chiefly on Sundays. Reception was excellent.

An Ambulance Section was also formed under Lieutenant Mustapha bin Osman (Government Pathologist). Instruction was given in first aid and lectures given in Anti Gas Measures.

The Annual Inspection Exercise took place on Sunday 16th Rejab, 1357.

The Permanent Drill Halls at Alor Star and Sungei Patani have been in constant use throughout the year and volunteers on courses have lived in these buildings. A Drill Hall is to be erected in Kulim.

All stores, arms and ammunition on charge were checked by the Assistant Staff Officer to Local Forces and by the new Adjutant taking over during the end of Shaaban, 1357, and the beginning of Ramthan, 1357.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

During the year there were 149 reported accidents, involving 9 deaths; 6 were Indians and 3 Chinese.

A sum of $4,894.16 compensation was paid to the Commissioner who distributed it to the heirs of deceased workmen and to injured workmen themselves. Of this amount $1,395.00 were remitted to India as compensation payable in that country. A further sum of $300 still remained to be remitted to India.

Twelve agreements for payment of compensation were recorded in the register kept by the Commissioner.

GENERAL.

The 77th Birthday of His Highness the Sultan was celebrated on the 1st April.

His Excellency the High Commissioner paid a brief visit to the Langkawi Islands in April and passed through the State in August in connection with his visit to Perlis.

The Air Officer Commanding, Royal Air Force, Far East, visited Alor Star in January.

Among visitors from England were Sir Lewis and Lady Fermor (in September) and the Commissioners on Higher Education (in November).

A tennis team went to Songkhla (South Siam) in September to play a return match against the Songkhla Club team (the winners) which had visited Alor Star in the previous year.

Major H. S. Paterson, M.C.S., acted as British Adviser during my absence on leave from the 2nd July to the 29th December.

The thanks of the Government are due to the Unofficials who assisted the State as members of the various Boards and Committees.

J. D. HALL,
British Adviser, Kedah.

Alor Star, 25th June, 1939.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Revenue for each year from A.H. 1353 to 1357 (A.D. 1935 to 1939).

Heads of Revenue.	A. H. 1353 (A.D.1934 35)	A. H. 1354 (A.D.1935-36)	A. H. 1355 (A.D.1936-37	A.H. 1356 (A.D.1937-38)	A. H. 1357 (A.D.1938-39)
	$		$	$	$
1. Harbour etc.	14,091	13,639	12,467	12,287	8,120
2. Customs	3,008,387	2,999,211	3,383,763	3,580,9.0	2,437,352
3. Opium Monopoly	994,183	1,030,121	765,605	850,906	814,848
4. Licences Excise etc.	605,602	680,095	657,027	782,102	823,953
5. Fees of Court or Offices etc.	130,579	142,531	143,126	167,990	198,816
6. Posts and Telegraphs	152,074	130,609	171,874	216,748	179,795
7. Lands	896,402	926,392	935,648	915,189	904,627
8. Forests	59,531	65,171	78,407	90,169	79,455
9. Mines	3,775	5,407	3,479	6,104	4,627
10. Interest	462,494	461,248	516,359	512,287	551,206
11. Sanitary Boards	228,441	233,183	235,790	271,458	274,355
12. Miscellaneous	94,864	43,901	40,051	55,683	14,022
13. Land Sales	60,849	82,660	85,732	82,849	207,145
Total ...	6,711,272	6,814,468	7,029,328	7,544,682	6,498,321

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Expenditure for each year from A.H. 1353 to 1357 (A.D. 1935 to 1939).

Heads of Service.	A.H. 1353 (A.D. 1934-35)	A.H. 1354 (A.D. 1935-36)	A.H. 1355 (A.D. 1936-37)	A.H. 1356 (A.D. 1937-38)	A.H. 1357 (A.D. 1938-39)
	$	$	$	$	$
1. Ruling House Allowances	146,985	146,693	151,487	152,541	149,620
2. Pensions, etc.	289,509	317,300	402,325	391,746	412,051
3. H. H. The Sultan's Office	137,805	137,405	137,364	142,873	143,059
4. State Council	68,958	70,817	72,843	70,390	55,848
5. Kedah Civil Service	242,244	259,027	260,383	262,074	242,918
6. Agricultural	44,004	44,070	41,798	45,372	45,608
7. Audit	8,969	3,520	3,963	3,617	4,155
8 Chinese Protectorate	14,437	15,474	15,967	16,659	17,821
9. Clerical Service	471,164	459,484	457,155	460,311	458,770
10. Co-Operative Societies Department	7,861	7,753	7,407	7,677	8,9[illegible]4
11. Courts	93,211	80,315	87,519	91,0[illegible]6	89,710
12. District Offices	77,607	75,885	77,171	76,661	78,298
13. Education	436,500	435,333	472,330	498,959	522,5[illegible]9
14. Forests	47,144	47,908	48,056	49,555	52,199
15. Labour	14,957	15,111	13,087	14,123	13,787
16. Lands	123,294	123,835	121,372	132,588	119,556
17. Marine	23,[illegible]16	21,748	22,637	19,014	16,919
18. Medical and Health	401,483	441,060	486,124	543,057	545,042
19. Mines	4,654	4,603	4,592	4,674	4,743
20. Miscellaneous	332,120	437,208	417,425	448,870	413,916
21. Monopolies and Customs	135,758	137,416	151,776	154,195	154,623
22. Mosques	9,410	9,588	9,481	10,086	11,292
23. Police	424,979	417,928	433,784	445,351	471,388
24. Posts and Telegraphs	217,073	230,744	277,324	264,940	261,292
25. Printing	61,140	53,709	52,602	54,950	59,524
26. Prisons and Vagrants' Camp	67,193	70,959	68,598	65,961	65,009
27. Sanitary Boards	155,712	154,394	142,077	159,405	164,678
28. Surveys	170,110	174,857	195,798	203,592	217,883
29. Transport Board	...	...	...	...	864
30. Treasury	12,820	13,290	18,824	19,302	20,131
31. Veterinary	34,075	34,646	31,361	33,608	35,985
32. Volunteer Force	33,513	50,781	56,334	52,952	71,586
33. Public Works Department	201,999	246,974	282,702	299,293	251,045
34. Public Works Recurrent	522,463	533,664	563,229	605,504	654,651
35. Public Works Extraordinary	281,789	520,238	1,007,570	824,707	980,706
Total ...	5,314,856	5,793,737	6,592,465	6,625,653	6,816,140

APPENDIX C.

Statistics of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Year.		Approximate number of articles passing through the post (Registers and Parcels excluded)	Number of Registered Articles.		Number of Parcels.		Number of Insured Articles (Parcels and Letters.)			
			Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Value.	Despatched.	Value.
A. H.	A. D.							$ c.		$ c.
1352	1934	2,498,548	57,300	58,636	11,095	3,032	457	32,388 81	372	29,413 33
1353	1935	2,968,133	60,373	59,802	11,881	3,418	575	65,487 85	489	43,465 09
1354	...	3,083,678	61,109	59,508	12,126	4,260	517	52,803 51	470	43,801 38
1355	...	3,233,126	61,750	61,660	12,323	3,992	583	66,884 73	538	58,011 90
1356	...	3,579,693	64,467	62,230	13,618	4,579	740	81,301 24	558	68,084 20
1357	...	3,604,341	66,587	66,647	14,302	4,914	945	87,826 13	696	68,541 15

Year.		Amount of Money Order and Postal Order Transactions.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Approximate Number of Telegrams.			Telegraph and Telephone Wires.		
				Personal Emoluments.	Annually Recurrent.	Special Expenditure.	Received.	Despatched.	Transmitted.	Line Mileage	Wire Mileage.	Number of Telephones.
A. H.	A. D.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.						
1352	1934	706,700 42	134,469 52	152,281 04	41,328 03	10,745 00	42,016	41,808	37,830	...	...	510
1353	1935	982,903 17	152,074 84	157,397 40	42,907 10	16,892 44	42,497	41,080	41,483	...	...	542
1354	...	1,156,343 59	130,609 29	164,462 91	50,290 35	15,990 60	42,566	42,133	51,090	...	...	574
1355	...	1,349,997 82	171,873 68	167,090 40	51,867 65	58,369 29	45,994	46,605	65,000	...	...	620
1356	...	1,872,402 91	217,818 43	170,038 00	65,057 34	30,894 27	43,303	42,809	52,663	...	...	683
1357	...	2,059,974 47	+ 179,795 01	*173,664 93	56,805 31	× 32,321 31	44,031	43,966	49,270	...	...	730

+ Excludes revenue debit of $125,307.81 being revenue collections of other Departments and $50,022.02 not included being free Telephone Telegraph Service to other Departments.

* Does not include Civil Service Personal Emoluments $10,950.00.

× The Engineering Branch alone spent this amount. Postal Nil.

APPENDIX D.

Return of Government Buildings with Values and Cost of Maintenance during 1357.

District	Number of Buildings on 1-1-1357	Value	Addition during 1357	Value	Deduction during 1357	Value	Number of Buildings on 30-12-1357	Value	Number of Buildings repaired	Cost of Maintenance During 1357				
										Current repairs including painting and reattaping during 1357	Special Repairs	Total cost of Repairs	Percentage of Upkeep	Minor Works
		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	%	$ c.
North ...	647	4,880,934 45	80	444,253 73 * 40,778 41	18	27,500 00	709	5,338,466 59	386	44,886 83	4,610 57	49,497 40	1·01	5,793 61
Central	345	1,734,794 30	19	52,190 37 * 35,684 19	8	8,688 44	356	1,813,980 42	274	35,688 70	...	35,688 70	2·06	1,970 77
South ...	463	1,691,[illegible]29 45	9	45,122 38	6	6,975 00	466	1,729,476 83	259	24,765 02	...	24,765 02	1·46	1,749 05
Total Whole State ...	1455	8,307,058 20	108	618,029 08	32	43,163 44	1,531	8,881,923 84	919	105,340 55	4,610 57	109,951 12	1·32	9,513 43

* Value of additions to Buildings 1357.

APPENDIX E.

List of Enactments passed in 1357.

No. of Enactment.	TITLE.	Gazette Notification No. and Date.
1 of 1357	The Customs (Amendment) Enactment, 1357	70, 1—2-57 It has been repealed by Enactment No. 14/57
2 of 1357	The Health Board (Amendment) Enactment, 1357	71, 1—2-57
3 of 1357	The Volunteer (Amendment) Enactment, 1357	72, 1—2-57
4 of 1357	The Stamps (Amendment) Enactment, 1357	73, 1—2-57
5 of 1357	The Road Traffic (Amendment) Enactment, 1357	139, 29—2-57
6 of 1357	The Administration of Estates (Amendment) Enactment, 1357 ...	197, 14—3-57
7 of 1357	The Mining (Amendment) Enactment, 1357	235, 28—3-57
8 of 1357	The Wild Birds Protection (Amendment) Enactment, 1357 ...	340, 26—4-57
9 of 1357	The Lepers Enactment, 1357 ...	341, 26—4-57
10 of 1357	The Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment, 1357 ...	413, 14—5-57
11 of 1357	The Post Office Savings Bank Enactment, 1357	823, 17-10-57
12 of 1357	The Chandu (Amendment) Enactment, 1357	632, 6—8-57
13 of 1357	The Post Office (Amendment) Enactment, 1357	633, 6—8-57
14 of 1357	The Customs (Amendment No. 2) Enactment, 1357	634, 6—8-57
15 of 1357	The Forest Enactment, 1357 ...	1033, 14-12-57

APPENDIX E.—(*Contd.*)

List of Enactments passed in 1357.—(Contd.)

No. of Enactment.	TITLE.	Gazette Notification No. and date.
16 of 1357	The Pensions (Amendment) Enactment, 1357	741, 20—9-57
17 of 1357	The Road Traffic (Amendment No. 2) Enactment, 1357	824, 17-10-57
18 of 1357	The Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Enactment, 1357 ...	825, 17-10-57
19 of 1357	The Registration of Aliens Enactment, 1357	826, 17-10-57
20 of 1357	The Ports (Amendment) Enactment, 1357	899, 2—11-57
21 of 1357	The Labour Code (Amendment) Enactment, 1357	900, 2—11-57
22 of 1357	The Treasure-trove Enactment, 1357	985, 30-11-57
23 of 1357	The Volunteer (Amendment No. 2) Enactment, 1357	986, 30-11-57
24 of 1357	The Undesirable Publications Enactment, 1357	987, 30-11-57
25 of 1357	The Sedition Enactment, 1357 ...	988, 30-11-57
26 of 1357	The United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Enactment, 1357 ...	989, 30-11-57
27 of 1357	The Rubber Regulation (Amendment No. 2) Enactment, 1357 ...	964, 10-11-57

APPENDIX F.

List of Rules passed in 1357.

TITLE.	Gazette Notification No. and Date.	REMARKS.
Amendment of Landing Fees under Air Navigation Enactment, 1353 ...	151, 29—2-57	
Amendment of Rules under Section 66 of Enactment No. 25 (Courts) ...	206, 14—3-57	
The Road Traffic (Composition of Offences) Rules, 1357 ...	210, 14—3-57	
Amendment of Rule 14 (1) under Enactment No. 121 (Tin and Tin-ore (Restriction)	212, 14—3-57	
Amendment of Schedule I of Enactment No. 23 (Court Fees) ...	204, 14—3-57	
Amendment of the Police Regulations	349, 26—4-57	
Amendment of Rules under Section 105 (5) Labour Code ...	347, 26—4-57	
The New Planting Rules under the Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1355	414, 14—5-57	
The Traffic Signs (Size, Colour and Type) Rules, 1357	1,086, 29-12-57	
The Rubber Regulation (Assessment) Rules, 1357	553, 8—7-57	
The Post Office Savings Bank Rules, 1357	823, 17-10-57	
The Buffer Stock Rules, 1357, under Enactment No. 121 (Tin and Tin-ore (Restriction)) ...	630, 2—8-57	
Amendment of the Second Schedule to the Road Traffic Registration and Licensing of Motor Vehicles Rules, 1356	714, 5—9-57	

APPENDIX F.—*(Contd.)*

List of Rules passed in 1357.—(Contd.)

TITLE.	Gazette Notification No. and date.	REMARKS.
The Buffer Stock (Second Allocation) Rules, 1357, under Enactment No. 121 (Tin and Tin-ore (Restriction))	719, 5—9-57	
Amendment of Rule under Enactment No. 40 (Fisheries) ...	709, 5—9-57	
Amendment of Schedule I of Telephone Rules, 1354, under Enactment No. 120 (Telegraphs) ...	718, 5—9-57	
Amendment of Rules 6 and 9 of the Workmen's Compensation Rules ...	720, 5—9-57	
The Prisons Rules, 1357 ...	794, 5-10-57	
The Forest Rules, 1357 ...	1,045, 14-12-57	
Amendment of Rule under Enactment No. 49 (Hindu Marriage Registration)	831, 17-10-57	
Amendment of Table B of Customs Rules (Export Duties) ...	905, 2-11-57	
The Carrier's Licences (Exemption) Rules, 1357, under the Road traffic Enactment, 1356	...	Not yet gazetted
Order under section 4 of Enactment No. 36 (Extradition) ...	907, 2-11-57	
Amendment of Rule under Enactment No. 34 (Excise) ...	906, 2-11-57	
The Buffer Stock (Third Allocation) Rules, 1357	960, 16-11-57	
The Rubber Regulation (Replanting) Rules, 1357	947, 9-11-57	
Amendment of the Police Regulation, 1353	955, 16-11-57	

APPENDIX F.—*(Contd.)*

List of Rules passed in 1357.—(Contd.)

TITLE.	Gazette Notification No. and date.	REMARKS.
Amendmet of Rule under Enactment No. 103 (Rubber Supervision). ...	911, 2-11-57	
Amendment of the First Schedule to the Road Traffic Registration and Licensing Rules, 1356 ...	957, 16-11-57	
Amendment of Table A of Customs Rules (Import Duties) ...	944, 6-11-57	
The Public Service Vehicles (Conditions of Fitness, Equipment and Use) Rules, 1357	958, 16-11-57	
Amendment of Rule under Enactment No. 130 (Water Supply) ...	1006, 30-11-57	
Amendment of the Road Traffic, International Circulation of Motor Vehicles Rules, 1356 ...	1000, 30-11-57	
Amendment of Regulations under Enactment No. 48 (Registration of Schools)	999, 30-11-57	
Amendment of Rule 33 of the Road Traffic Registration and Licensing Rules, 1356	1047, 14-12-57	

APPENDIX G.

Statement of all Revenue collected by the Police during the years 1356 and 1357 A.H.

Class.	Name of Vote.	1356.	1357.
		$	$
6.2.7	Foreign Motor Cars ...	11,256.28	6,018.28
7.4.5	Fines & Forfeitures (Police) ...	510.62	760.07
7.4.7	Arms & Ammunitions in cash ...	10,378.85	392.40
	" in stamps	3,999.00	15,716.50
7.4.9	Billiard Saloons	...	1,008.00
7.4.15	Dog Licences	6,854.75	6,619.00
7.4.17	Explosives in cash	...	291.00
	" in stamps ...	85.95	49.35
7.4.21	Hawkers in stamps	3,882.00	4,758.00
8.4.1	Motor Car Driver's Licence in cash	5,003.00	1,280.00
	" " in stamps	...	313.00
8.4.2	Motor Vehicles Licences ...	192,855.17	168,326.00
8.4.3	Motor Vehicles Special Tax (Heavy Oil)	1,943.33	1,320.00
8.4.6	Petroleum Storage Licences ...	564.00	539.00
8.4.7	Pigstyes	2,714.00	3,045.00
8.4.9	Processions and Wayangs etc. ...	7,666.50	6,761.50
8.4.10	Protected Birds Enactment ...	195.00	125.00
8.4.14	Transit Passes in stamps ...	23.80	14.40
8.4.17	Miscellaneous	4,047.52	530.00
9.5.4	Burials	...	40.00
9.5.26	Pounding Stray Animals ...	1,431.00	1,443.00
10.5.15	Weight and Measures Inspection Fee	1,570.20	1,350.40
10.5.16	Miscellaneous	...	1,545.11
12.12.10	Miscellaneous Receipts Miscellaneous	...	116.08
	Total ...	254,980.97	222,361.09

APPENDIX H.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE STATE OF KEDAH

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Annual Report of the British Adviser on the State of Kedah since 1911.

The Kedah Government Gazette.

UNOFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

There are no publications dealing exclusively with the State of Kedah, but there are references to Kedah in most of the standard works dealing with Malaya.

Journal of the Indian Archipelago (Logans Journal) Singapore 1847—62.

Journal of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1873—1935, Singapore.

Newbold, T. Y., Political and Statistical Account of the British Settlements in the Straits of Malacca, two Vols., London, 1839.

Census Report, 1921, by J. E. Nathan.

Census Report, 1931, by C. A. Vlieland.

The Blockade of Quedah, Stuart Osborne, 1833, London.

Swettenham, Sir Frank, G.C.M.G., B. Malaya, London, 1907.

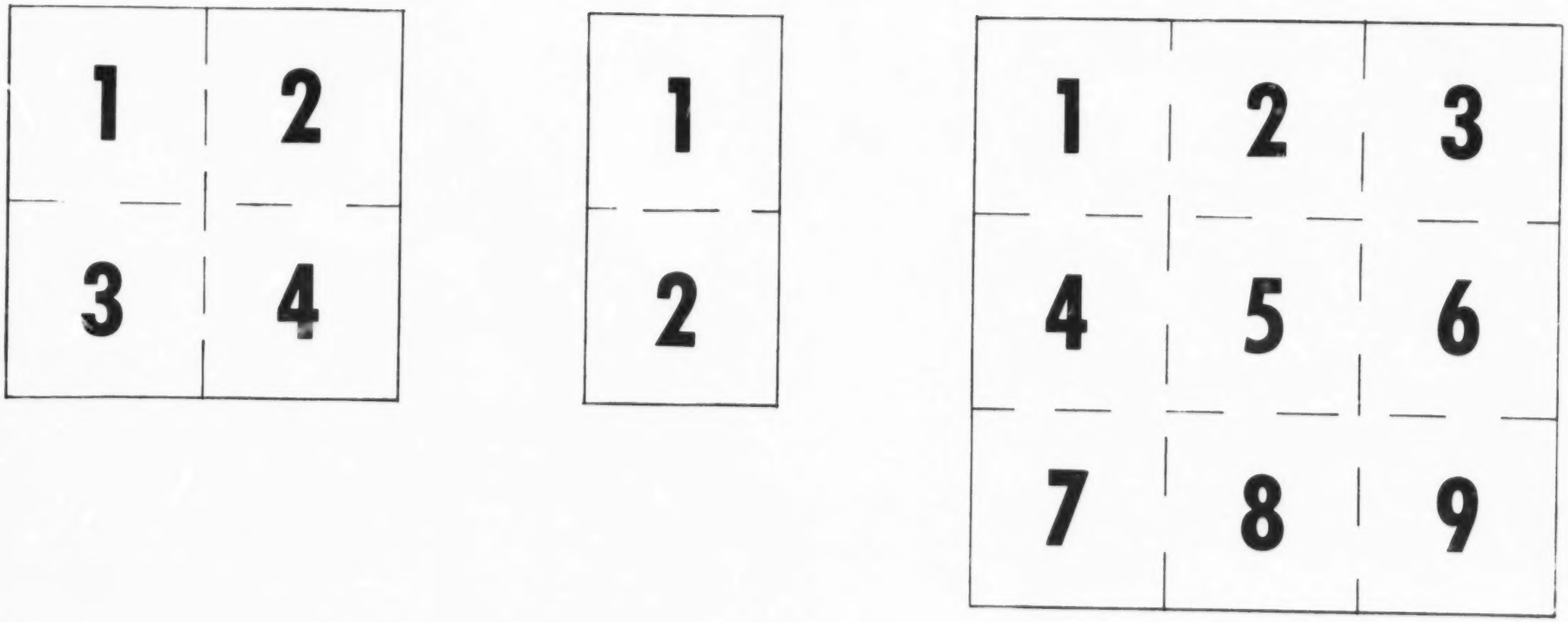
Treaties and Engagements affecting the Native States of the Peninsula, Singapore, 1889.

Wilkinson, R. J., A History of the Peninsula Malays, Singapore, 1920.

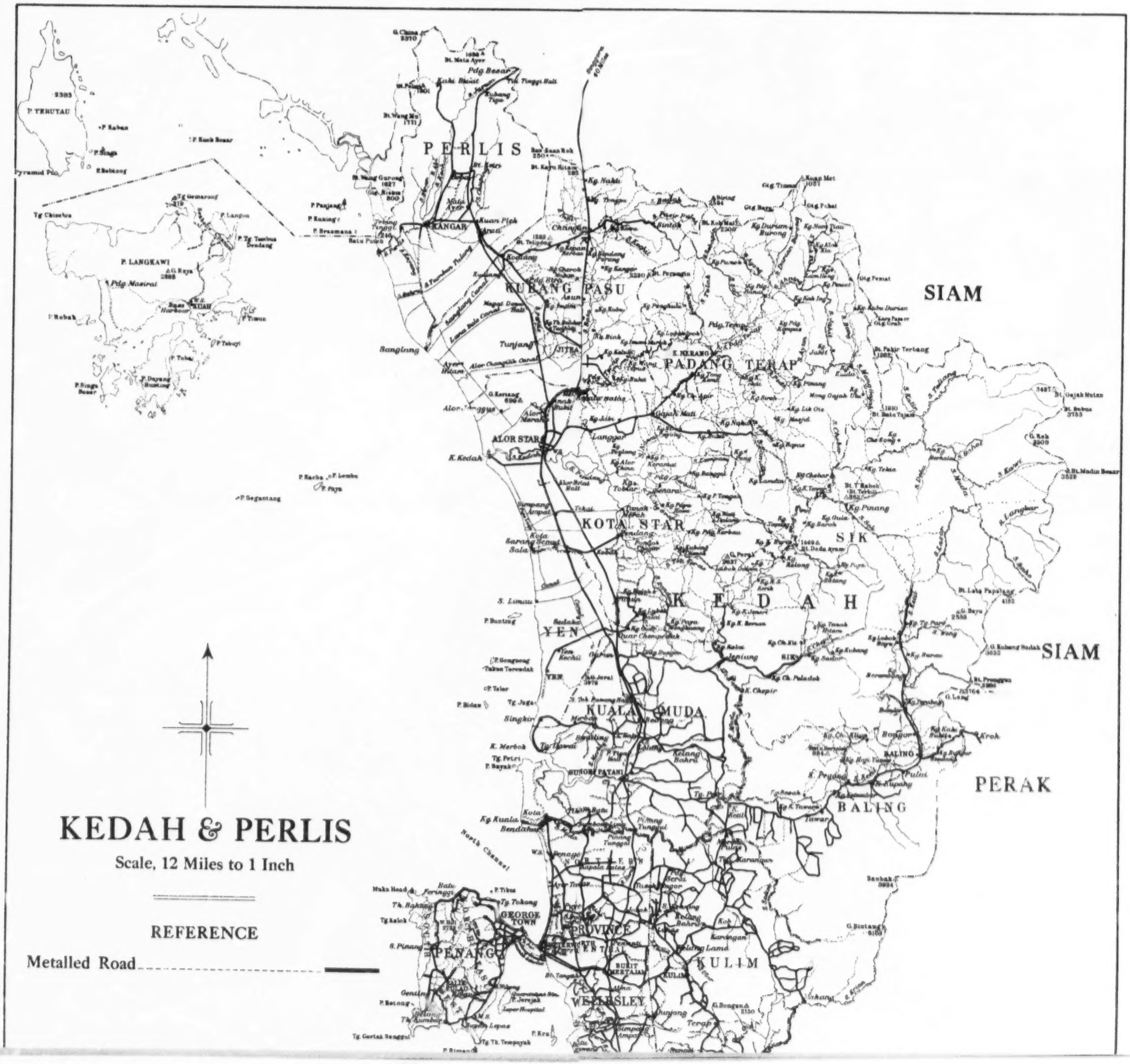
Winstedt, R. O., C.M.G., M.A., D. LITT., OXON. Malaya, London, 1923.

A History of Malaya, published in Vol. XIII, Part I of the Journal of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1935.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.



andronicus publishing company, inc.

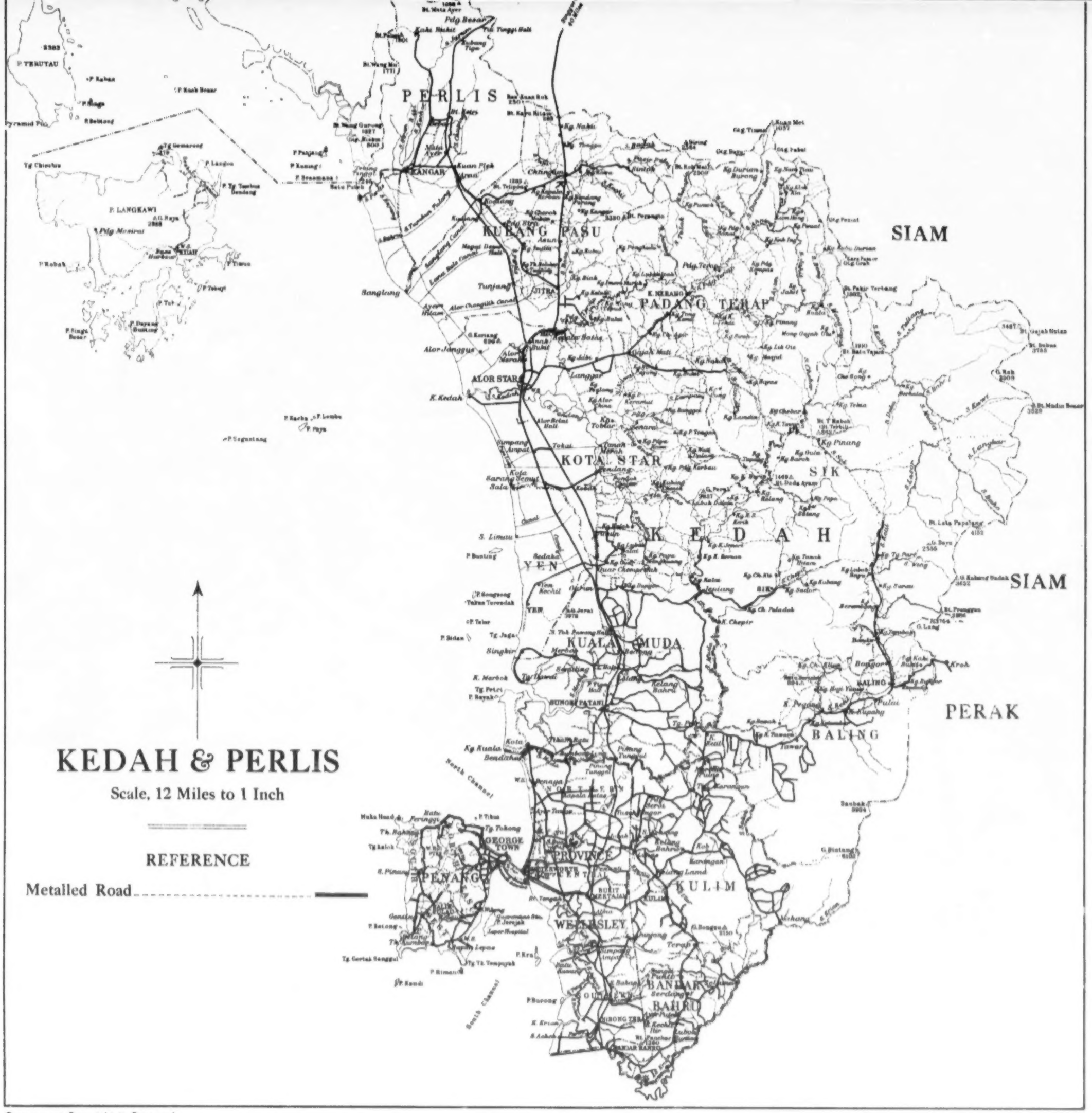


KEDAH & PERLIS

Scale, 12 Miles to 1 Inch

REFERENCE

Metalled Road


PERLIS
KEDAH & PERLIS
Scale, 12 Miles to 1 Inch
REFERENCE
Metalled Road
SIAM
SIAM
PERAK
KUBANG PASU
PADANG TERAP
KOTA STAR
SIK
KEDAH
KUALA MUDA
YAN
BALING
KULIM
BANDAR BAHRU
WELLESLEY
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